Walk along the railway line (now the Grand Canal), which is a traffic-free walkway. The railway line was originally built in 1847 and it is now a popular spot for cyclists and walkers. The line runs through a mixture of urban and rural areas, providing an escape from the hustle and bustle of the city.

As you walk along the line, keep an eye out for有趣的景点和历史地标。The line runs through the city centre, passing through historic buildings and parks. The Grand Canal is an important part of Cork’s history and it played a significant role in the development of the city. The canal was originally built in the eighteenth century to transport goods and passengers, and it was the main artery of trade and transport in the city.

Continue along the Grand Canal to the Grand Canal Quay, which is a popular spot for boats and cyclists. The quay was originally built in the eighteenth century and it is now a vibrant area with cafes, restaurants, and bars.

As you walk along the quay, take a moment to appreciate the stunning architecture of the surrounding buildings. The quay is lined with beautiful Victorian and Edwardian buildings, which add to the character of the area.

Continue along the quay to the Clarence Hotel, which was originally built in the eighteenth century. The hotel was once a hub of activity and it played a significant role in Cork’s social and cultural life.

As you walk past the hotel, take a moment to appreciate the beautiful gardens that surround it. The gardens are a popular spot for visitors and locals alike, and they provide a tranquil and peaceful respite from the city.

Continue along the quay and you will soon arrive at the Grand Canal Basin, which is a popular spot for boats and cyclists. The basin was originally built in the eighteenth century as a landing place for ships and it played a significant role in Cork’s trade and transport.

As you walk along the basin, take a moment to appreciate the stunning architecture of the surrounding buildings. The basin is lined with beautiful Victorian and Edwardian buildings, which add to the character of the area.

Continue along the basin and you will soon arrive at the Grand Canal Bridge, which is a popular spot for cyclists and pedestrians. The bridge was originally built in the eighteenth century and it is now a symbol of Cork’s history and culture.

As you walk across the bridge, take a moment to appreciate the stunning views of the city. The bridge offers a panoramic view of the city centre and the river Lee, and it is a popular spot for taking pictures and enjoying the views.

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As you continue along the Walk, you will be replicating a Marker-promenade, a favourite patron of Cork residents for over a century. It was originally a raised embankment, built in 1719, that overlooked a marshland floodplain. The peace and tranquility of this place was noted by writers William Theaker and James Joyce. As you travel across the River Lee, at the Marker Bridge, you will see a staghorn, located on the hill. This is St. Vincent’s Church. Located in the Sunday’s Well neighbourhood, the church was opened in 1856. It is a fine example of Cork stonework, with its red sandstone bordered by limestone. The adjacent homes were built around 1770, mathematician sometimes called, ‘the father of computer science’. The adjacent homes were built around 1770.

Grattan Street was originally called Dances Street, but was later renamed after the nineteenth century Irish parliamentary leader, Henry Grattan. Notice the former Society of Friends (Quaker) Meeting House. Quakers arrived in Cork about 1653, just three years after their founding in Northern England. The building dates from 1658, but replaced previous meeting rooms dating back to 1678. The community is associated with prominent Cork merchant families such as Pape, Beales, Devereux, Penrose, and Fenn.

To return to the beginning of Cork Walks travel south along Grattan Street and take left onto Liberty Street. At the junction with Jameson Street, take left and continue as far as Castle Street, turn right into Duke’s Square.

Cork Walks, in particular to this walk, is a self-guided walking tour and takes approximately an hour and a half to complete. There are three elements to this walk. The leaflet describes the walk and the rights of way along it, and has a detailed map. These map symbols throughout the walk to help orient and guide you. A detailed map can be accessed at various points along the route. These feature short descriptions of places and events in locations.

The Slí Cumann na mBan walkway, was opened in 2006, on the 90th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising. It is named after Cumann na mBan, the Republican women’s organisation of the 1914-1923 period, whose members played an active and important role in the struggle for Irish independence. Follow the walkway, keeping the River Lee on your right. On your left can be seen stone remnants of the white mill dyke which operated here from 1797 to 1870. Subsequently relocated to Midleton, and eventually merged withajaran.

Before you leave Slí Cumman na mBan note the large grey house to the left, this is the former home of distiller Francis Whelan, who ran the North Mill distillery back to 1678. Crossing the River Lee, notice its steel lattice-girder framework which dates back to 1878. Directly in front of you is the stately home of distiller Francis Egan, three years after its founding in Northern England. This building dates from 1878. Directly in front of you is the stately home of distiller Francis Egan.

Junction with Grattan Street. T urn right, cross Henry Street and continue as far as the pedestrian crossing. Cross the road and turn left. Continue as far as the junction with Grattan Street. Turn right, cross Henry Street and continue as far as the pedestrian crossing. Cross the road and continue as far as Information Panel 1.

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4. University College Cork (UCC)
5. Fitzgerald’s Park
6. County Cricket Grounds
7. Cork Courthouse
8. Former Beamish & Crawford Whiskey Distillery
9. County Cricket Grounds
10. Former Whiskey Distillery
11. Banks Of The Lee Walkway
12. Bachelor’s Quay
13. Daunt’s Square
14. Municipality of the City
15. The Merchant
16. Great Western
17. Clarks Bridge
18. University College Cork (UCC)
19. South Main Street
20. North Main Street
21. Former Whiskey Distillery
22. North Mall
23. County Cricket Ground
24. Daly’s Bridge
25. University College Cork (UCC)
26. South Main Street
27. North Mall
28. Former Beamish & Crawford Whiskey Distillery
29. University College Cork (UCC)
30. North Mall
31. County Cricket Ground
32. Daly’s Bridge
33. Former Whiskey Distillery
34. University College Cork (UCC)

History of Cork Walks and in particular to this walk of the western area of the City. This is a self-guided walking tour and takes approximately an hour and a half to complete. There are three elements to this walk. The leaflet describes the walk and the rights of way along it, and has a detailed map. These map symbols throughout the walk to help orient and guide you. A detailed map can be accessed at various points along the route. These feature short descriptions of places and events in locations.

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