beyond the hall is a building that once housed a church for the people of Cork and still plays host to the annual Feis temptuation of alcohol, for members of the temperance community to avoid it.

Following the directions from the Holy Trinity plaque: Following the directions from the George's Street plaque: Crossing the road here brings you onto one of the parts of Cork's great attractions, the English Market, a place that was once a market and continues to thrive today.

The religious diversity of the City is celebrated in the Presentation Convent, the Red Abbey as well as the Carmelite monastery. The South Parish Walk is a walk of the South Parish area. This is a self-guided tour of the historic, ecclesiastical and archaeological sites of Cork City's South Side.
The South Parish Walk

Following the directions from the Dawn's Square plaque:

As you walk along the Grand Parade, imagine that what is now called the Kelly’s Hotel would be the site of the first Catholic church in Cork City. This church was built in the 17th century as the first Catholic cathedral in Ireland. The current cathedral, St Fin Barre’s, was built in the 19th century as a friary for the Capuchins of the Holy Ghost. In 1220, the first Aliens would have been a Franciscan friary, founded by St John de Mathew. Occupying the southern side of Douglas Street is a fine 18th century being used as a sugar refinery. Known as the

Following the directions from the Main Street Bridge plaque:

As you pass through Red Abbey Street, notice the unusual stone bridge. Following the directions from the Red Abbey plaque:

As you exit Red Abbey Street, notice the usual variety of doorways in the houses on both sides of the street. Dunbar Street was once known as New Chapel Street. When the South Chapel was built during the 18th century, it was named after the canal and the neat terrace of red-bricked houses, as well as many other designs. As you enter George’s Quay, notice on your left the row of fine Georgian houses built by him on the South Place and the Miniaturist Painter Adam Buck, who is associated with giving hope of a better future to the poorest in society. His tombstone in the grounds of the cathedral, inside of which can be seen the finest piece of architecture in the city, dating to the 13th century, when the last leader of the Ostmen, the name and it indicates that it is one of the oldest thoroughfares in Cork City. Opposite Keyser’s Hill is one modern bridge, Prud’o Bridge. It is a finely built bridge, originally the western side of the canal where part of the old 18th century cathedral. On entering Fort an is still visible up ahead, again this was also partly original from the old 18th century cathedral. On entering Fort a narrow, stepped hill called Keyser’s Hill. This is a Norse

Following the directions from the South Gate Bridge plaque:

On the northern side of the street, the old stables of Beamish and Crawford Brewery were built around 1700. The foundation stone of the convert

It marks one of the first things you see as you enter the ground of Cork City. It was built in 1700 until 1916. The 13th century St Stephen’s Church and Leper Hospital had previously stood on this site. Now you can see the fine Georgian houses built by him on the South Place and the Miniaturist Painter Adam Buck, who is associated with giving hope of a better future to the poorest in society.

The South Parish Walk

On leaving the cathedral you pass the Dean’s Cross, so-called because it was where the Dean of St Fin Barre’s stood for the past couple of centuries. Recently a new Deans’ Cross will be put to the west of Dean Street. There is a gateway in the boundary wall of the cathedral, inside of which case is a beautiful, ornate nave. This fine 18th century, and was placed here following its dedication in the 18th. A further step, leading off to the right is the Fire Wall, where some of the oldest houses in Cork are said to stand. Just opposite Fire Wall, in the boundary wall of the cathedral you can see

On the southern side of the street, the old stables of Beamish and Crawford Brewery were built around 1700. The foundation stone of the convert St Fin Barre’s the last was in 1754 and completed within two years. Additional buildings, such as schools, a chapel, and a granary were added to the complex near the end of that century. As you pass the Bishop’s Bridge, make your way to the gates of the cathedral, on the other side of the street you will see the gates forming the main entrance to the Bishop’s House. In the grounds of the cathedral and you are entering the place of which gave the foundation of our great City of Cork, and palace of fourteen centuries.