IRELAND and NORTHERN IRELAND

A VISITOR'S GUIDE

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SCALE 1:1,071,000
1 CENTIMETER = 10.7 KILOMETERS OR 1 INCH = 16.9 MILES

KILOMETERS 0 10 20 30 40 50
STATUTE MILES 0 10 20 30 40 50

Roads · Railroads · Canals · Airports · Passes
Parks · Sites, Points of Interest · Ruins · Battlefields · Castles
Houses · Abbeys, Monasteries · Cathedrals · Churches · Elevations in Meters

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DISTRICTS OF NORTHERN IRELAND
Antrim 1
Ards 2
Armagh 3
Ballymena 4
Ballymoney 5
Banbridge 6
Belfast 7
Carrickfergus 8
Castlereagh 9
Coleraine 10
Cookstown 11
Craigavon 12
Down 13
Dungannon 14
Fermanagh 15
Larne 16
Limavady 17
Lisburn 18
Londonderry 19
Magherafelt 20
Moyle 21
Newry and Mourne 22
Newtownabbey 23
North Down 24
Omagh 25
Strabane 26
The above political subdivisions are numbered in blue on the map.
LONDONDERRY
Northern Ireland's second largest city long ago spread beyond its town wall, the most complete in Ireland. In 1689 Derry endured a 105-day siege by James II before relief arrived from William of Orange.
Cooling lava formed these stair-step hexagonal basalt columns, but Celtic legend attributes them to the giant Finn McCool, who sought to reach his rival, Finn Gall, in Scotland.
An experiment in co-operating, craftwork, and touristcabins revived this isolated village.
Nineteenth-century farmers on Achill Island refused to pay rent to a land agent named Boycott—origin of the term for such acts of defiance.
Well-preserved 24-meter round tower and extensive monastic remains
St. Patrick is thought to have built his first church in this city of seven hills, the Roman Catholic and Protestant center of Ireland.
St. Patrick, once a British slave in Ireland, returned here to begin his ministry. Downpatrick is one of many towns that claim his grave.
Colorful granite mountains are the tallest in Northern Ireland.
Early Christian monastery renowned for decorative high crosses
Protestant Ulstermen took the nickname Orangemen from William of Orange, who defeated Catholic James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.
Ireland's most impressive pre-Celtic tomb
Sacred Celtic site
Warrior Brian Boru broke the power of the Vikings and their Irish allies at the 1014 Battle of Clontarf, but he was slain after his victory.
Celebrated in the poems of W.B. Yeats (1865-1939), County Sligo encompasses numerous prehistoric ruins
CASTLEBAR
A swift English retreat, "the races of Castlebar," earned Irish and French allies a short-lived victory in the 1798 rebellion.
Pilgrims, some barefoot, ascend this rocky mount on the last Sunday of July to honor St. Patrick, said to have fasted here for 40 days.
Here stand remains of Ireland's first Cistercian monastery, founded in 1142. European orders expanded on the island in the mid-12th to 13th centuries, often building on earlier monastic sites.
Preserved ruins of one of Ireland's most influential monasteries
Ireland's showcase 18th-century Georgian estate
The Great October Fair is one of Europe's oldest horse fairs.
Impressive ruins of a cliff-top stone fortress built perhaps by early Celts
Islanders lean on traditional ways and language on these starkly beautiful outcrops.
An 80-square-kilometer expanse of limestone rock harbors diverse plant life and, at Poulnabrone, a major prehistoric grave site.
Glen-sheltered remains of an early Christian monastic community
LIMERICK
A quickly broken clause of the 1691 Treaty of Limerick offering Catholics religious tolerance became a rallying point for future Irish insurgence.
Longest river in the British Isles
Medieval feasts and pageantries
Gallarus Oratory and beehive cells built by early Christian hermit monks on the rural Dingle Peninsula
Donkey carts carry visitors around the stunning lakes of Killarney.
This is all Blarney; what he says he never means," Elizabeth I is said to have complained about the smooth-talking lord of the castle where tourists now kiss the Blarney stone for eloquence.
Ireland's second largest city
One of Ireland's best preserved round towers rises 29 meters above the remains of an early Christian monastery and later Irish-Romanesque cathedral.
Ruins of an early Christian monastery nestle precariously on this largest Skellig island.
KINSALE
A decisive English victory at Kinsale in 1601 led to the "flight of the earls." Their self-exile sped the collapse of the Gaelic aristocracy.
Uninhabited islands offer major sanctuaries for birds.
WATERFORD
Waterford revived its celebrated cut-crystal industry in 1951, a century after high duties halted production.
Anglo-Normans first landed near Wexford in 1169 and quickly captured this major Viking trading center.
KILKENNY
A restored castle and St. Canice's Cathedral help retain the medieval atmosphere of this Anglo-Norman stronghold.
NORTHERN IRELAND
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DOWN
ARMAGH
TYRONE
FERMANAGH
DONEGAL
MONAGHAN
CAVAN
LOUTH
SLIGO
LEITRIM
ROSCOMMON
MAYO
CONNAUGHT
LONGFORD
WESTMEATH
MEATH
DUBLIN
GALWAY
OFFALY
KILDARE
LEINSTER
LAOIS
WICKLOW
CLARE
CARLOW
TIPPERARY
KILKENNY
WEXFORD
LIMERICK
WATERFORD
MUNSTER
KERRY
CORK
IRELAND
Dublin (Baile Átha Cliath)
Dún Laoghaire
Belfast
Londonderry (Derry)
Cork (Corcaigh)
Limerick
Galway (Gaillimh)
Waterford (Port Láirge)
Wexford
Kilkenny
Drogheda (Droichead Átha)
Dundalk (Dún Dealgan)
Sligo
Ballina
Castlebar
Westport
Tralee
Ennis
Carrickfergus
Bangor
Newtownards
Lisburn
Newtownabbey
Coleraine
Portrush
Portstewart
Ballycastle
Larne
Ballymena
Antrim
Omagh
Enniskillen
Armagh
Portadown
Craigavon
Newry
Monaghan
Cavan
Mullingar
Athlone
Tullamore
Portlaoise
Naas
Carlow
Bray
Navan
Clonmel
Dungarvan
Youghal
Ballina
Ballinasloe
Roscommon
Longford
Tuam
Ballyshannon
Donegal
Letterkenny
Strabane
Dungannon
Cookstown
Magherafelt
Kilrea
Limavady
Derry
Lough Neagh
Lough Foyle
Lough Erne
Lough Mask
Lough Corrib
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Lough Key
Lough Swilly
Lough Foyle
Lough Carlingford
Lough Neagh