IRELAND and NORTHERN IRELAND
A VISITOR'S GUIDE

IRELAND'S GLORY is her land—
hearing cliffs and fields, lakes and valleys, a
beauty that ignores the boundaries drawn by
political 60 years ago. The sea is never more
than 18 kilometers distant, frequent fer-
ragecultivates a green image, and warm
waters driven by the Gulf Stream moderate
the climate.

The island's history is written in stone—
settlements built by pre-Celtic settlers 3,500
years ago, early Christian monasteries with
round towers erected against Viking raids,
medieval castles of the Anglo-Normans, and
Georgian varieties of Anglo-Irish landowners.

A sparse population is another telling
legacy. Ireland held eight million people
before famine struck in 1845. Death and
emigration took a quarter of the population
by decade's end, and the combined flight to
better opportunity plunged the population
to little more than four million before
prosperity recently broke the trend.

Irish is the first official language of
the republic, but it is the principal tongue
of fewer than 55,000 people. These areas
where Irish is presently spoken—the
Gaeltacht—are scattered predominately
in the west.

THE BRITISH ISLES

DUBLIN

DUBLIN holds as a modern capital, yet retains the
serene grace of old-world pubs and a taste of the Geor-
gian architecture that characterized the 19th century
woods as the city developed. In British rule, Ireland's
largest city became the capital of the Irish Free
State. Hands ofaseren Phoenix Park, and one of Europe's largest
nursery producers Enniskerry potato, Guinness stout.