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SOME CORK DIRECTORIES OF THE PAST

- 1724.—An Almanac or Diary, Astronomical, Meteorological and Astrological.
1779.—The Gentleman's Cork Almanac.
1787.—The Cork Directory, including the adjacent outposts of Youghal, Kinsale, Cove, Passage and the manufacturing towns of Innishannon and Bandon.
1795.—The New Cork Directory (Haly).
1797.—Nixon's Gentleman's and Citizen's Cork Almanack (Haly).
1810.—Cork City Directory and Picture of Cork and its environs (Will West).
1817.—Connor's Cork Directory.
1830.—Gentleman's and Citizen's Cork Almanack (Geary).
1834.—Cork Almanac (Purcell).
1842.—Royal Cork Almanac (Finny).
1843.—The County and City of Cork Almanac (Jackson).
1846.—The County and City of Cork Post Office Almanac (Jackson).
1875.—County and City of Cork Directory (Guy).

Purcell's Directory and Almanac ceased publication in 1934 and Guy's in 1935.

THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK

Cork, a maritime County in the Province of Munster, the largest in Ireland, is bounded on the north by the County of Limerick, on the east by the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the County of Kerry. Length, from Dursey Island in the south-west to Kilbeheny near Mitchelstown, 98 miles; greatest length, from Crow Head to Youghal, 102 miles; breadth from the boundary at Mullaghareirk Mountains in the north-west to Robert's Head, south of Cork Harbour, 54 miles. Area, 2,890 square miles.

The name of the County is derived from that of the City, being a shortened form of the Gaelic word *Corcagh*, which signifies “a marsh.” The present County nearly corresponds with the ancient sub-kingdom of Desmond, or South Munster. *Corka-Laighdhe*, the old territory of the O'Driscolls, originally comprised all the district from Courtmacsherry Bay to Bantry Bay, and the peninsula between Roaring Water Bay and Dunmanus Bay was the ancient *Ivahagh*, the territory of the O'Mahoneys. On the point of Dursey Island are three sea rocks, now called, in English, the Bull, the Cow, and the Calf; they are celebrated in legendary history as the place where Donn, one of the Milesian brothers, perished in a storm with the crew of his ship. Several of the old territories are represented in name and position by the former baronies. Thus the old district of *Beantraighe*, is the Barony of Bantry; *Cairbre*, the Baronies of Carberry; *Muscraighe*, the Baronies of Muskerry; *Duthaighe-Eala*, the Barony of Duhalow; *Feara-Muighe*, the Barony of Fermoy, called in later ages the Roches' country.

Cork County is hilly, with great variety of surface. Portion of the west is rocky, mountainous, wild and boggy; the east and south rich and fertile; the whole extensive and picturesque. The mountain ranges run east and west, except the Boghra Mountains between the Lee and Blackwater. The coast is bold and rocky, and reckoning its indentations would be 250 miles long; the bays, which run from

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3 to 25 miles inland, admit large vessels. There are many isles off the coast, the principal of Carbery's Hundred Isles being Cape Clear Island, which lies in 51° 25' N. lat., and 9° 30' W. long, and with the exception of a rock 4 miles to the S.S.W., is the southmost point in Ireland.

North of Bantry Bay are the Caha Mountains, on the boundary of Cork and Kerry, extending to the western point of the peninsula. Their most remarkable summits are Hungry Hill (2,251), near Berehaven; and Sugarloaf (1,187) west of Glengarriff. East of these are mountains encircling the Pass of Keimaneigh, and the lake of Gougane Barra. The highest point is Shehy Hill (1,797) at the head of Owvane Valley. North of these lies another range running east and west, of these are the Boggeragh Mountains, culminating in Musberamore (2,118) rising over Millstreet; further east are the Nagles Mountains, terminating near Fermoy. This whole range from the west end of Derrynasaggart Mountains to Fermoy is over 40 miles in length. The Boggeragh and the Nagles Mountains define on the south the valley of the Blackwater, which has on the north the Ballyhoura range beginning on the west side with the Derrynasaggart Mountains (2,133) on the boundary between Cork and Kerry, midway between Macroom and Killarney; east extending into Limerick. East of these are the Kilworth Mountains. Near Newmarket, on the borders of Kerry and Limerick, is Taur (1,329) and north of it Mullaghareirk Mountains (1,341) forming part of the boundary between Cork and Limerick. Mount Gabriel (1,339) over Schull rises quite detached in the middle of a great plain.

The headlands, beginning on the east, are Knockadoon, south of Youghal; Poet Head and Robert's Head, at the entrance of Cork Harbour; the Old Head of Kinsale, west of Kinsale Harbour; Seven Heads, east of Clonakilty Bay, and Galley Head on its west; Toe Head, west of Castlehaven; Cape Clear on the South of the Island of the same name; Mizzen Head, the most southerly point of the Irish mainland; Sheep's Head in Muintervara is the extreme point of the peninsula between the bays of Bantry and Dunmanus; Dursey, west of Dursey Island; and Crow Head on the adjacent mainland. Cod's Head and Kilcatherine mark Coulagh Bay on the Kenmare River estuary.

The islands, taking the opposite direction, are Dursey at the end of the Bere peninsula; Bere Island in Bantry Bay, opposite Castletown; and further inland, near Bantry town, is Whiddy. Cape Clear Island is at the extreme south, and on its south-west is the Fastnet Rock. Sherkin is between Cape Clear and the mainland, with other small islands in the neighbourhood. Cork Harbour contains: Great Island, Little Island, Foaty, Haulbowline and Spike Island, formerly a convict station.

Cork is divided from Kerry by a range of Silurian clay-slate hills, running north-east and north, the chief points being 1,200 to 2,240 feet high. This range sends offshoots to the east, which divide the County into the parallel basins of the three chief rivers of Cork: the Blackwater, the Lee and the Bandon; the lower parts of these basins are well cultivated and productive. Carboniferous limestone forms the largest lowland tracts and valleys of the County. Part of the Munster coalfield occupies 400 square miles in the north-west.

In the Barony of Duhallow there is, at Dromagh, 3 miles south-west of Kanturk, an extensive coalfield. Copper ore is found in various places, including Allihies, near Castletown Berehaven, and the Cappagh mine on the west coast of Roaring Water Bay; there are also extensive barytes mines, but nearly all the mines of the County are now idle.

Cork has many small lakes in the west. One of these lies at the source of the Cork and Waterford, where the Blackwater enters the sea; Ballycotton Bay, Cork climate is moist, but genial. The soils are calcareous, loamy and moory.

The Bays and Harbours are: Youghal Harbour, separating the Counties of Lee, amid wild, picturesque scenery, with the ruins of St. Finn Barr's shrine and a small chapel on an islet frequented by pilgrims. The County abounds in limestone, fine dark grey and also red marble rich in fossil shells, as well as fuller's earth, brickclay, marl. There is a Thermal Magnesian Spring at Mallow. The

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Harbour, at the mouth of the Lee; Kinsale Harbour, at the mouth of the Bandon; and Courtmacsherry at the mouth of the Arigideen; next are the Bays of Clonsilla and Rosscarbery; Glandore Harbour and Castlehaven. Baltimore and Roaring Water Bays are opposite Cape Clear; Dunmanus and Bantry Bays are on the west; off the latter are Berehaven and Glengariff Harbour. Kenmare Bay belongs jointly to Cork and Kerry; on the Cork side are Ballydonegan and Coulagh Bays, and Ardgroon Harbour.

The chief Rivers are: the Blackwater, the Lee, the Bandon and their tributaries. The Blackwater rises at Knockanefune Hill, near Kingwilliamstown. It runs east and then south, forming for 11 miles the boundary between Cork and Kerry; then flowing east for over fifty miles it forms for a couple of miles, the boundary between Cork and Waterford; then flowing through Waterford past Cappoquin, it enters the sea at Youghal. The chief tributaries of the Blackwater in Co. Cork are the Bride, the Tourig, the Glen, the Allow, the Daula, the Awbeg (Spenser's Mulla), the Funshion and the Aragin.

The Lee rises in Gougane Barra Lake, and in its course forms Inchigeela Lake, and eventually, below Cork City, forms Lough Mahon, and enters the sea between Poer Head and Robert's Head. The tributaries of the Lee are the Sullane and Illanna; the Martin and its tributary the Blarney River; the Glashaboy, and the Owenacurra. Another river Bride, enters the Lee seven miles above Cork near Inniscarra.

The Bandon rises at Owen Hill, west of Dunmanway, and flowing by way of Dunmanway, Bandon and Innishannon, enters Kinsale Harbour. Its tributaries are the Caha, another Blackwater and the Brinny.

Other rivers in the County are the Arigideen, which enters Courtmacsherry Bay, and the Ilen River, flowing into Baltimore Bay; the Coomhola, the Owane, and the Mealagh, flowing into Bantry Bay; and the Four Mile Water into Dunmanus Bay.

PORT AND HARBOUR OF CORK

Cork Harbour, owing to its advantageous geographical position and natural advantages, has been a very important maritime centre for many centuries. Situated on one of the world's principal trade and tourist routes, the modern Port of Cork stands unrivalled. Whilst it is one administrative unit, it really consists of two distinct areas, namely, the Lower Harbour and the Upper Harbour. The Lower Harbour, with its great sheltered basin, where the largest liners can lie securely at anchor, is one of the finest, safest and most commodious of natural harbours, while the Upper Harbour, or artificially-created river port, has been created by human skill and energy. In 1820 the first constructive step to improve the port was taken when the Cork Harbour Commissioners were constituted under an Act of Parliament, and from that time onward the Port has steadily developed.

The ocean approach to the Lower Harbour is a wide bay over five miles across from Poer Head to Cork Head. From this sheltered bay the entrance is through an estuary about 5,000 feet wide at the opening and consists of two short channels with a minimum depth, respectively, of 38 feet and 42 feet at L.W.O.S.T. Leading lights and marks are provided to enable either channel to be navigated in safety. These two channels then merge into one, which, about a mile inside the entrance, forms the Liner anchorage of 4,000 feet by 2,000 feet, with a minimum depth of 36 feet at L.W.O.S.T., specially reserved for the Trans-Atlantic Liners. At Cobh, the town on the Lower Harbour, the Commissioners own a deep water quay, alongside which the depth at L.W.O.S.T. is 24 feet. This quay is adjacent to the railway station, and here the tenders from the Trans-Atlantic Liners berth to receive or discharge passengers, mails and cargo.

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At Passage, where the Upper Harbour begins, the channel is about 400 feet wide, with depths up to 52 feet at low water. From Horse Head, north of Passage, the remainder of the channel to the quays at Cork has a minimum depth of 16 feet at L.W.O.S.T. In the Upper Harbour deep water berthage is provided, which enables vessels drawing up to 30 feet to remain afloat at all stages of the tide. The total length of the quay frontage is now 13,773 feet, of which 6,793 feet represent deep water quays.

The Pilotage Authority are the Cork Harbour Commissioners, who maintain an efficient service by motor boats carrying wireless equipment with continuous watch. The facilities for handling goods are of the most modern kind. There are cranes for lifting all weights up to 40 tons, modern electric transporter cranes up to 25 tons capacity, and many other smaller cranes. The principal quays have railway connections running alongside, and there are spacious stores and warehouses.

Passengers, mail and cargo Trans-Atlantic services were up to the outbreak of the European War in 1939 maintained by steamers of the Anchor, Cunard-White Star, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, and United States Lines, and there were regular passenger and cargo services to British and Continental ports.

CORK CITY

Cork City, and Parliamentary Borough, is the capital of County Cork, and a separate administrative County, on the Lee, 11 miles above its mouth, and 166 miles S.W. of Dublin by rail. Standing in the centre of a picturesque valley, it is built in part on an island, or group of islands, formerly a swamp, and in part on the north and south slopes of the river banks. Twelve bridges cross the river Lee at various points, and the banks of the river above and below Cork are richly planted and studded with villas. The Lee, in both branches, is navigable to the City, and a large sum has been expended on the improvement of the navigation by the Harbour Commissioners. The chief exports are—Live Stock, Grain, Poultry, Bacon, Butter and Eggs, Tweeds, Whiskey and Porter.

Cork grew up about an abbey founded about the year 600 by St. Finbarr. The Danes in the 9th century built the City walls. Dermot MacCarthy, king of Cork, or Desmond, surrendered it to Henry II. in 1172. Cromwell besieged and took it in 1649, and Marlborough in 1690. James II. landed at Kinsale and proceeded to Cork in 1688.

Under the Cork City Management Act of 1929 the government of the city was placed in the hands of a City Council and a City Manager. The Council consists of 21 members, elected by the whole city voting as one electoral area, seven members being elected each year. The Council elects each year a Lord Mayor, who is the civic head.

The Irish Tourist Association's Guide to Cork summarises the former geographical features of the city as follows:—

In the sixteenth century, the walled city of Cork was clearly defined. It was on an island, and formed a perfect oblong of which the North Gate Bridge stood at one end and the South Gate Bridge at the other. The front wall extended along the west side of the Grand Parade, through the Coal Quay Market, and along Kyril's Quay. The back wall was the line from Clarke's Bridge, down through Grattan Street to Bachelor's Quay. There was a Water Gate in the front wall, at the Queen's Old Castle. The Grand Parade was a water way, so were Castle Street, Sheares' Street, Grattan Street and South Mall. St. Mary's of the Isle (near St. Finbarr's Cathedral) was an island monastery. All the buildings on the far side of the South Mall stand on what was an island, known to this day as Morrison's Island. The Custom House stands on what was then also an island, the water flowing over the present Parnell Place. There were at least 12 channels in what is now solid ground. Ships sailed along the present Patrick Street, Grand Parade, Tuckey Street, Castle Street, Drawbridge Street and other streets of the city. The channel that is now Patrick Street was covered in only as recently as 1789.

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COUNTY ADMINISTRATION HISTORY.

The fiscal business of the County before the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, was transacted by the County Grand Jury, and the administrative areas were known as Baronies. In the East Riding there were the Baronies of: Barretts (Baroidigh), Barrymore (An Barrach Mor), Condons and Clangibbon (Cundunaig and Clan Giobuin), Cork (Corcaigh), Duhallow (Duitche Ealla), Fermoy (Fir Muighe), Imokilly (Ui Mac Coille), Kerrycurrihy (Ciarraghe Cuirche), Kinnalea (Cineal Aodha), Kinnataloon (Cionn na Talman), Kinsale (Cionn tSaile), Orrery (Oihre) and Kilmore (Cill Mhor). A portion of the Barony of East Muskerry (Musgraighe Thoir).

In the West Riding there were the Baronies of: Bantry (Beanntraighe), Bere (Beara), East Carbery (Cairbre Thoir) East Division, East Carberry (Cairbre Thoir) West Division, West Carbery (Cairbre Thiar) East Division, West Carbery (Cairbre Thiar) West Division, Courceys (Cuirseaca), Ibane (Ui Badhain) and Barryroe (Barracha Rua), Kinnalmeaky (Cineal Mbeice), Muskerry West (Musgraighe Thiar). And portion of Muskerry East (Musgraighe Thoir).

The Rural and Urban Districts were created by the Act of 1898, and the Baronies then ceased to exist as administrative areas.

FIRST COUNTY COUNCILLORS

The first Election of County Councillors took place on the 6th April, 1899, and the County Council held its first meeting on the 22nd April, 1899.

The Members elected were: Ballincollig, Jeremiah J. Howard; Ballydehob, Florence McCarthy; Ballyhooly, John Noonan; Bandon, John Walsh; Banteer, Cornelius O'Callaghan; Bantry, William Cotter; Bere, James Francis Murphy, Blackrock, John Morrogh, J.P.; Blarney, Francis Walter Mahony, J.P.; Boherboy, Patrick Moynahan; Charleville, Patrick O'Brien; Clonakilty, Timothy J. Canty, J.P.; Cloyne, Robert MacGregor; Dunmanway, Florence Crowley, J.P.; Fermoy, David Leo O'Gorman; Inchigeelagh, Edmond Walsh; Kanturk, Michael Lucey; Kinsale, James O'Neill; Macroom, Michael Healy, J.P.; Mallow, Thomas Barry; Middleton, Edmond Higgins; Mitchelstown, Thomas Roche; Monkstown, William McDonald; Newmarket, Michael Barry; Queenstown, James Long; Rosscarbery, Timothy Hayes; Skibbereen, Henry Cullinane, J.P.; Schull, Edward Roycroft, J.P.; Timoleague, Patrick Flynn; Warrenscourt, Jeremiah O'Mahony; Watergrasshill, Thomas Linehan, J.P.; Youghal, John Farrell.

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Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bart, J.P.; Savage French, D.L., J.P.; William Norwood, J.P.

FIRST CHAIRMEN OF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS

Bandon, John P. Howard, J.P.; Bantry, James Gilhooly, M.P.; Castletown, Michael Regan Harrington; Clonakilty, James FitzPatrick, J.P.; Cork, Michael Ahern; Dunmanway, Cornelius Riordan; Fermoy, Patrick O'Mahony; Kanturk, Jeffrey Collins; Charleville, John R. Daly; Kinsale, Arthur McDonald; Macroom, Thomas B. Healy; Mallow, John Golden, J.P.; Middleton, Martin Riordan; Millstreet, Jeremiah J. Corkery; Mitchelstown, Thomas Drake; Schull, John H. Kelly; Skibbereen, Daniel Burke; Youghal, William Broderick.

The Boards of Guardians were dissolved on the 30th April, 1924, and the Rural District Councils ceased to exist on the 1st October, 1925.

NEW ELECTORAL AREAS

DAIL DIVISIONS

North Cork—Rural Districts of Charleville, Fermoy, Mallow, Millstreet, Kanturk, Mitchelstown and Urban Districts of Fermoy, Mallow.

West Cork—Rural Districts of Castletown, Schull, Bantry, Skibbereen, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Macroom, Bandon, and the following Electoral Divisions in Kinsale

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South Cork—Rural Districts of Midleton, Cork and Kinsale (except portion in West Cork), and the Urban Districts of Midleton, Cobh, Passage West.

Youghal Rural and Urban Areas are in Waterford Division.

Cork City: The County Borough of Cork and the Electoral District of Blackrock.

COUNTY ELECTORAL AREAS

By the terms of an order of the Minister for Local Government, dated July 22nd, 1942, the number of Co. Councillors was fixed at 46, and the County is divided into the following Electoral Areas:—

MIDLETON (6 Members) comprising the following Electoral Divisions:—Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballycotton, Ballyspillane, Carrigtwohill, Castlemartyr, Clonmult, Clonpriest, Cloyne, Cobh Rural, Corkbeg, Dangan, Dungourney, Garryvoe, Ightermurragh, Inch, Kilcronat, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Lisgoold, Midleton Rural, Mogeely, Rostellan, Templebodan, Templenacarriga, Youghal Rural and the Urban Districts of Cobh, Midleton and Youghal.

SKIBBEREEN (7)—Abbeymahon, Ardfield, Argideen, Aultagh, Ballingurteen, Ballymoney, Bealanagarry, Bealock, Bredagh, Butlerstown, Cahermore, Cape Clear, Carrigbawn, Carrigboy, Castlehaven North, Castlehaven South, Castletown, Castleventry, Clonakilty Rural, Cloonkeen, Coolraheen, Coolmountain, Courtmacsherry, Derry, Drinagh (Skibbereen), Drinagh (Dunmanway), Dromdaleague North, Dromdaleague South, Dunmanway South, Dunmanway North, Garranes, Garrowen, Kilfaughnabeg, Kilkerranmore, Killeenleagh, Kilmaloda East, Kilmaloda West, Kilmoylerane, Kilnagross, Kinneigh, Knocks, Knockskagh, Manch, Milane, Myross, Rathbarry, Rosscarbery, Rossmore, Shreelane, Skibbereen Rural, Teerelton, Templeomalus, Timoleague, Tullagh, Woodford and the Urban Districts of Clonakilty and Skibbereen.

BANDON (7)—Aghinagh, Aglish, Ballinadee, Ballinspittle, Ballygroman, Ballymackean, Ballymodan, Ballymurphy, Bandon, Baurleigh, Bealanageary, Bengour, Boulteen, Brinny, Candroma, Cannaway, Cashel, Cleanrath, Clondrohid, Clonmoyle, Coolmain, Derryfineen, Gortnatubbrid, Gowlane, Greenville, Inchigeelagh, Innishannon, Kilberriherth, Kilbonane, Kilbrittain, Kilbrogan, Kilcullen, Kilnamartery, Kinsale Rural, Knockavilly, Knockroe, Laherne, Leighmoney, Macloneigh, Magourney, Mashanaglass, Mountrivers, Moviddy, Murragh, Rahalisk, Rathclarin, Slievreeagh, Teadies, Templemartin, Ullanes, Warrenscourt and the Urban Districts of Kinsale and Macroom.

KANTURK (6)—Allow, Ballyhoolihan, Banteer, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Bawncross, Boherboy, Caherbarnagh, Castlecor, Castlemagner, Charleville, Clonfert East, Clonfert West, Clonmeen, Coolclogh Coomlogane, Crinaloo, Cullen (Millstreet), Derragh, Doonasleen, Drishane, Dromina, Dromore, Glenlara, Gortmore, Greenane, Kanturk, Keale, Kilbrin, Kilcorney, Kilmeen, Kilshannig, Knockatooan Knocknagree, Knocktemple, Liscarroll, Meens, Milford Milltown, Nad, Newmarket, Newtown, Rathcool, Roskeen, Rosnalee, Rowls, Skagh, Templemary, Tincoora, Tullylease, Williamstown.

MALLOW (7)—Aghern, Ardskeagh, Ballyarthur, Ballyclogh, Ballyhooly, Ballynamona, Ballynoe, Buttevant, Caherduggan, Carrig (Fermoy), Carrig (Mallow), Castlecooke, Castle Hyde, Castleyons, Castletownroche, Churchtown, Clenor, Coole, Curraglass, Derryvillane, Doneraile, Farahy, Fermoy Rural, Glanworth East, Glanworth West, Gortnaskehy, Gortroe, Imphrick, Kilcor, Kilcummer, Kildinan, Kildorrery, Kilgullane, Killathy, Kilmaclenine, Kilphelan, Kilworth, Knockmourne, Leitrim, Mallow Rural, Marshalstown, Mitchelstown, Monanomy, Rahan, Rathcormack, Shanballymore, Skahanagh, Springfort, Streamhill, Templemologa, Walltown, Watergrasshill and the Urban Districts of Fermoy and Mallow.

CORK (8)—Ballincollig, Ballyfeard, Ballyfoyle, Ballygarvan, Ballymartle, Ballynaglogh, Bishopstown, Blackpool, Blackrock, Blarney, Caherlough, Carrigaline (Cork), Carrigaline (Kinsale), Carrignavar, Carrigrohane Beg, Cullen (Kinsale), Douglas, Dripsey, Dunderrow, Farranbrien, Firmount, Glenville, Greenfort, Inishkenny, Killeagh, Kilmonoge, Kilpatrick, Kinure, Knockantota, Knockraha, Lehenagh, Lisleary, Matehy, Monkstown Rural, Nohoval, Ovens, Rathcooney, Riverstown, St. Mary's, Templebreedy, Templemichael, Whitechurch and the Urban District of Passage