



Cé Inis Crabhann



“kay inish KROW-an”

Inishcrone Pier



Líníocht le Sam Hunter
Illustration by Sam Hunter

Finscéal na Muice Duibhe

Deirtear gur eascair torc anfós as uiscí na farraige, agus gur mharaign sé duine ar bith a leag lámh ar cheann dá ghuairí nimhiúla. D'ainneoin go raibh an torc ruraighe ag muintir Inis Crabhann as an sráidbhaille agus é maraithe, bhí nimh fós sna guairí. Níor thóg sé i bhfad orthu é a chur faoi thalamh.

The Legend of the Black Pig

It is said that a wild boar appeared from the sea, killing anyone who touched its poisonous bristles. Even after the people of Inishcrone chased it out of town and killed it, its bristles were still deadly. They hastily buried it.



- 1 Léim isteach san fharraige nó isteach i bhfolcadán lán feamainne in Inis Crabhann – is fútsa atá.

Choose between a dip in the sea or a seaweed bath at Inishcrone.

- 2 Lean an Bealach Siúil Cósta cois trá más spéis leat rathanna a fheiceáil agus cuairt a thabhairt ar Chaisleán Inis Crabhann.

Follow the Coastal Walk along the beach past ringforts and Inishcrone Castle.

- 3 Bí ag faire amach do shliogáin shnasta i nGleann na nDiamant ag an taobh thall de thrá Inis Crabhann.

Look for sparkling shells in the Valley of the Diamonds at the far end of Inishcrone beach.

Folcadán neamhghnách

Ba ag deireadh na promanáide, thart ar an m bliain 1850, a oscalaíodh folcadán na haille, folcadán atá neadaithe laistigh de ‘dhún’. Gearradh linn amach as aghaidh na haille le siseál, linn a bhféadfaí sáile a choinneáil inti nuair a bhíodh an taoide tráite. Bhíodh sáile úr á tabhairt isteach ag an taoide thuile. Bhaist leanaí na háite Carraig na bPortán ar an áit mar go mbíodh neart portán thart ar an linn nuair a bhíodh an taoide tráite.

Ach ón m bliain 1912 anonn bhíodh tóir ag daoine ar an áit mar gur áit a bhí ann lena scíth a ligean in uisce te lán feamainne, uisce a théadhlach chun tairbhe dá sláinte.

Bathing with a difference

Housed in a ‘fortress’, the cliff baths opened about 1850 at the end of the promenade. A pool was chiseled out of the cliff face to hold the seawater when the tide went out. The incoming tide brought fresh water. Children called the pool the Crab Rock as it was a good place to catch these creatures when trapped by the tide.

A different experience was offered from 1912 where bathers could relax in hot water laced with seaweed for the good of their health.



Thasú
Teach na bhFolcadán, c.1900
Le caoinchead ó Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann

Above
The Bath House around c.1900
Courtesy of National Library of Ireland

