
ROSEMARY CANAVAN, EDITOR A Safe Harbour: Writing by Migrants to Cork Cork: Nasc, The Irish Immigration Support Centre, 2005

THE COLLECTION OF ESSAYS As Others Saw Us: Cork through European Eyes opens with the unlucky Tnuvgal having a near-death experience after eating a meal in Cork in 1169, and closes with Martin Alith's praise for the Turkish Delight available in the Old English Market in Cork city in this century. Cork was designated the European Capital of Culture in 2005 and part of its remit (which is included in this book) was to bring Cork nearer to Europe and Europe to Cork. The publication of As Others Saw Us in 2005 is part of this European project, and the editors Joachim Fischer and Grace Neville have compiled an admirable selection of writings in eleven languages on Cork ranging from 1169 to the present day.

The central feature of this book that rates it above other similar collections of multi-lingual writings is the use of parallel readings of the original text and its English translation. The editors and sub-editors of the collection have also bravely preserved the original misspellings and errors in the foreign language originals, and so the texts are allowed to maintain an integrity and authenticity not usually afforded in other translated volumes. The advantages of the parallel texts permit the reader acquainted with both languages to read and compare translations and give a critical insight into the certain use of words that may be reduced to a singular term in English. For example, in the Dutch text by Cornelius de Jong, "volk" and "natie" are translated similarly as "nation" (40-1) which elides the differences between these two terms, and the awareness of their different meanings and application in Dutch, and more especially in the context of a growing vocabulary of nationalism in early nineteenth-century Europe. In the translation it is not clear if the English term "nation" corresponds to the Dutch words and meanings exactly, but it is of interest that these two words denoting ethnicity, place of birth, and nationhood, are used in exactly the same way and rendered equivalent in English, and that the distinction that is made between them in Dutch is invisible in their English translation. Having the original texts presented in the volume, and facing their translated counterpart on the page, means that the existence of the languages of Europe is made all the more apparent. While reading, we are simultaneously being made aware of the dialogues that took place between the traveller and the native in Irish, French, English or Dutch. Those conversations are marked by the parallel texts presented on the page today.

The climate in Cork in 1797 seems to be a close rival to that of 1950's Limerick in that it is 'rainy in the extreme. It rains there every, single day' and worse still, "the air temperature has perhaps...
Cork - the thick bark of the cork oak tree (Quercus suber) - is a remarkable material. It is tough, elastic, buoyant, and fire-resistant, and suitable for a wide range of purposes. It has also been used for millennia: the ancient Egyptians sealed their sarcophagi (stone coffins) with cork, while the ancient Greeks and Romans used it for anything from beehives to sandals. And the cork oak itself is an extraordinary tree. Its bark grows up to 20 cm in thickness, insulating the tree like a coat wrapped around the trunk and branches and keeping the inside at a constant 20°C all year round.

Develope More ghosts are spotted in Cork than anywhere else in Ireland. Darren Mann tells Cork City's best spooky tales in his book 'Haunted Cork'. County Cork’s paranormal occupants first caught my eye after reading a survey carried out by AA Ireland. The report stated that 15.5 per cent of people from Cork claimed to have seen a ghost, more than any other county in Ireland. The more I researched County Cork, the more paranormal occurrences I discovered. There were sea and lake monsters, road ghosts, haunted houses, witchcraft and demonic hounds of hell. County Cork's diversity of supernatural entities should not be underestimated.

You need wine corks and some keychain rings and screw eyes. Out the screw eye onto the keychain ring and screw it in. That's all! You can also make labels or personalize the corks if you want by drawing on them or in many other ways.

Decorative cork balls. View in gallery. This project is a little more complex but still simple. For this project you'll need wine corks, a knife, wire hoops or long eye pins, a sharpie, small letter stencils, a nail and a hammer. Slice the corks one by one. Then push the nail all the way through to make a hole. Customize the charms with letters or numbers. Thread wire or hoop through and you're done.

Wine cork magnets. View in gallery.