



BY THE
SIGN OF THE
DOLPHIN

The Story of
Dolphin's Barn

EDITED BY
CATHERINE SCUFFIL

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OF THE DOLPHIN**

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INTRODUCTION

History is often regarded as a dull subject, but more and more people are discovering the pleasure and satisfaction to be gained from the study of local history. As often as not, such an interest may be sparked off by simple curiosity, about the past of one's own house, street - or even one's family connection with an area. This interest may broaden into a desire to study the community and its social history as a whole.

Pride in one's native place, whether it be a side street in Dublin or a little village in the heart of the country, is of immense importance to the well-being of an area, its people and its future development.

The area known as Dolphin's Barn and the surrounding districts is located in the mid south west of Dublin City forming an inner city suburb. The area today centres on the crossroads of two principal city routes, the South Circular Road and Cork Street (at which point Cork Street becomes Dolphin's Barn Street).

Other than a passing interest in the curiosity of its name, few people would appreciate the coloured and varied history of Dolphin's Barn and the important role it played in the development of Dublin over the years.

This publication is a joint venture by members of Dolphin's Barn Historical Society and Parish Historical Committee. It sets out a general history of this area, and is being launched to coincide with the Centenary celebrations of the Parish Church of Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's Barn (1893 -1993).

It is hoped that by identifying Dolphin's Barn with its history, the residents, past and present, will be justifiably proud of the area they are associated with.

To anyone who was born, played, went to school, worshipped or worked in this area, to the memory of those who lived here in the past, to the community and residents of today - young and old, this book is especially dedicated to each and everyone, this is your place "...By the Sign of the Dolphin..." a place called

"Dolphin's Barn".

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Plan of Dolphin's Barn	Inside Cover
Post Office Stamp	2
Detail From John Roque's Large Scale Map of Dublin	6
'Sign of the Dolphin' Property Deed A.D. 1740	13
Plan of Dolphin's Barn	14
Monstrance, in constant use since the days of the Mass House	16
Opening of Landscaped Park with resited Celtic Cross	17
Grand Canal from Clanbrassil Bridge with barge and turfbank	21
East Parapet of Dolphin's Barn Bridge	22
Renovation Work on West Side of Bridge 1985/86	23
Artists impression of 1798 Church (Denis Brereton)	31
"Signatures of certain Inhabitants of St. James's Parish"	32
Caravans in Dolphin's Barn (Harry Kernoff)	36
Sketch of Leadmines (Gabriel Berenger)	43
Extract from Dublin Street Directory 1834	48
Advertisement - William Spence	50
Advertisement - City Woollen Mills	52
White Heather Laundry Letterhead	55
Laundry Vehicles with Maple Laundry in background	56
Newspaper Article 1787	59
Dolphin's Barn - Glasnevin Tram	63
Dolphin's Barn circa 1911	66
Commemorative Trowel 1890 Church Foundation Ceremony	70
Monsignor Kennedy	72
Monsignor Kennedy Chalice	72
Ascension Window	72
'Flight into Egypt'	78
'St. Clare' Window	80
Old Font 1798 Church	85
Carnan Cloch House	93
Connell's now Lowes Public House	100
Marrowbone Lane Distillery	102
Royal Bank of Ireland Dolphin's Barn	106
Bomb Damage S.C.R. 1941	113
Bomb Damage S.C.R. 1941	113
Newspaper Cinema Advertisements 1948	116
The Coombe Hospital	117

CONTENTS

SLIGHE DLA.....	1
CARNAN CLOC.....	2
THE WATERCOURSE	5
'BY THE SIGN OF THE DOLPHIN'.....	11
THE MASS HOUSE AND BARN.....	16
THE GRAND CANAL	19
THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES	29
MANY FAITHS.....	35
BRICKS, MINES AND QUARRIES.....	43
CORK STREET	46
INDUSTRIES	49
REHOBOTH	57
LAW AND ORDER.....	59
TRANSPORT.....	63
THE CROSS.....	66
THE PRESENT CHURCH.....	69
A WINDOW ON THEPAST.....	84
THE LOCAL SCHOOLS	90
STOUT AND SPIRITS	100
TROUBLED TIMES	103
FUN AND GAMES	114
THE COOMBE HOSPITAL.....	117
ENVOI.....	120
Appendix 1 - STREET & PLACE NAMES	122
Appendix 2 - MILLS	140
Appendix 3 - STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.....	141
Appendix 4 - HOUSES	143
BIBLIOGRAPHY	146

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The people of Dolphin's Barn.

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With good wishes for the project.

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Dublin 12.

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congratulations during
Centenary Year.*

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Dublin 8.

*Looking forward to another
one hundred years together.*

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Every best wish from Sean Ryan

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343 S.C.R.,
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hoping to continue for
many more.*

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Dublin 8.

*Management and staff wish the
Priests and Parishioners of
Dolphin's Barn every good wish
in their Centenary Year.*

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65 Crumlin Road,
Dublin 12.

*Congratulations and best
wishes to Our Lady of Dolours
on the Centenary from Colm,
Fergus and Shelagh Ennis -
"Ennis Electrical".*

Sean & Irene McDermott
'Flynn's Fruit & Vegetables',
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*The best of fruit and
vegetables every year,
including Centenary Year.*

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*We are delighted to be
associated with this special
occasion.*

Irish Stained Glass Ltd.,
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With every best wish.

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1 & 1A Dolphin Market,
Dolphin's Barn, Dublin 8.

With every best wish.

Murphy's Pharmacy,
404 S.C.R.,
Dublin 8.

*Supplying prescriptions,
cosmetics and photography
for many years.*

Mr. P. Mahon,
Herberton Road,
Rialto, Dublin 12.

*Wishing every success in all
the Centenary Celebrations.*

Petal's Florist Ltd.,
(opposite the Coombe),
51 Dolphin's Barn Street,
Dublin 8.

Flowers for all occasions.

George W. Strong Agencies Ltd.,
Whiteheather Estate,
291 S.C.R., Dublin 8.

*Importers and distributors
of car parts and accessories,
sending best wishes.*

Anne and Matt Ryan
Autoglaze Ltd.,
39/41 Crumlin Road,
Dublin 8.

With every best wish.

"...Cork Street was quite a busy thoroughfare, particularly in the late 1920's, and it was a hive of activity up to the 1960's or so..."

Sally Ennis

SLIGHE DALA

Ancient Dublin was served by four main routes to the country areas, known as 'Bothars' or 'Slighes'. A bothar was defined as the width of two cows, and a slighe was sufficiently wide for the Celtic chariots to pass.

These routes were the 'Slighe Mor' which linked Dublin to Galway, neatly dividing the country in two and terminating at the present High Street in Dublin. 'Slighe Chualann' was the route from Tara to Co. Wicklow (via Stoney Batter), 'Slighe Midhluachra' was the Derry to Waterford Road which followed the Drumcondra Road and Clanbrassil Street.

'Slighe Dala' ran from High Street to the Coombe - which was the valley of the River Poddle. This road continued through the present Cork Street, Dolphin's Barn and Old County Road, to Naas, Roscrea and eventually Limerick. A side bothar joined Roscrea to Cork.

In Medieval Dublin, Cork Street and Dolphin's Barn Street was called the 'Highway to Dolfynes Berne'. In 1170 this was the road travelled by Strongbow and Dermot MacMurrough when they took the walled City of Dublin by surprise (The route from Kilmainham came via the modern Brookfield Road and Herberton Road to link the ancient Slighe Dala near the present day Loreto College).

"...There used to be an old fort on the right hand side of the Dark Lane, now Sundrive Road. I think it must have been a very old site of a dwelling house..."

Sr. Evangeline, Loreto Crumlin.

CARNAN CLOC

The Gaelic for Dolphin's Barn is "Carnan Cloch" which literally means "the heap or pile of stones". 'Carnan Cloc' or properly 'Carnan-Clono-Ui-Dunchada' is the more ancient name for the area now known as Dolphin's Barn and is still preserved in the Irish version of street signs and the library stamp for the area as 'Carnan Cloch' and also in the Post Office stamp as 'An Carnan'. However, few of the present day residents would appreciate the significance of this name and its importance in the history of Dublin and indeed of Ireland.

Carnan-Clono-Ui-Dunchada literally translated means "the Stone of the Family of Dunphy" and refers to a burial mound better known in English as 'Dunphy's Cairn on the Slope'.

In 728 AD, Ui Dunchada (Dunphy) was the King of Leinster, with his royal seat at Liaman, or Castle Lyons in Newcastle, on the borders of Counties Dublin and Kildare. His territory extended north-east to Dolphin's Barn, as far as Carnan Cloc House, which today comprises Loreto College, Crumlin Road.

Ui-Dunchada's cairn was sited on a hill or slope and quite possibly occupied the steep hill which is situated behind the houses on Sundrive Road, Old County Road and Downpatrick Road, where there is a gate entrance. Today, this area is used as plots and allotments. In days gone by, this site and the areas around it stretching as far as the Grand Canal were used for open-air assembly or as fairplaces for the subjects in the Kingdom of Leinster. This practice continued to living memory and were known as Aeriochts or Festivals.

The English called 'Carnan-Clono-Ui-Dunchada' 'Karnanclonogunethe' which is recorded by Prince John in 1192 when he granted the Civic Liberties to Dublin. In this the boundaries were listed as "in the western part of Dublin from St. Patrick's (Cathedral), by the valley, to Karnanclonogunethe and thence to Kilmainham area" Therefore, Dolphin's Barn was included in the Liberties from 1192, originally as being in the Liberty of Thomas Court and Donore, which in 1539 became the Earl of Meath's Liberty.

In 1237, one (David) "Dolfyn" a tenant of the Priory of the Knights Hospitallers of Kilmainham, owned lands in this area and by 1548, the name for this area appears in the Riding of the Franchise as "Dolfynesberne". This was Anglified further to the present English name of Dolphin's Barn.

It should be noted that Dolphin's Barn of this time extended to Carnan Cloch House at Sundrive Road. It was only with the building of the Circular Line of the Grand Canal in the 1790's that Dolphin's Barn was 'divided'. This is still reflected today by the postal districts of Dublin 8 and 12 of which the Canal forms the boundary.

The first mention of Dolphin's Barn in relation to the postal service was regarding the Penny Post.

The Penny Post was established in Dublin on 11th October 1773 to serve the city and this included Dolphin's Barn.

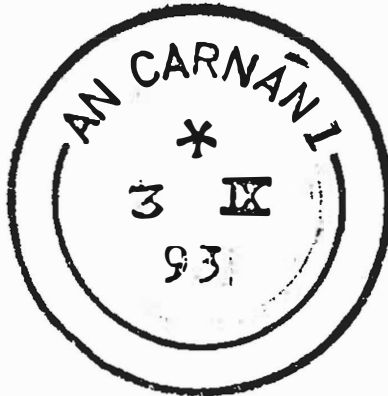
In HANDBOOK OF IRISH POSTAL HISTORY TO 1840 DAVID FELDMAN. WILLIAM KANE PUBLISHED 1975 it is stated:

"Dolphin's-barn-lane, or Cork Street, to the Dipping-bridge (the location today is entrance to Emerald Square) situate at the East-end of Dolphin's-barn-town".

In August 1879 William Coleman acquired the South Circular Road Toll House situated at 32 Dolphin's Barn Street at the corner of South Circular Road Rialto and opened it as a provision dealer and Town Sub-Post Office, Money Order and Savings Bank office. The Toll House later became the Dolphin Cycle Depot but no longer exists having been demolished recently.

In 1919, Mrs. Nicolas became sub-Postmistress at 213 South Circular Road, Dolphin's Barn on the death of her husband who was a sorter on the Mail Boat Leinster torpedoed by the Germans off Kingstown on 10th October 1918. The 1938 POST OFFICE GUIDE describes Dolphin's Barn as CARNAN CLOC.

In 1950's Patrick Sweeney became sub-Postmaster at 41 Dolphin's Barn. Then finally in 1975 Patrick Brady became sub-Postmaster and on his death in 1981 his widow Gretta Brady succeeded to the post and remains so to date at the present Dolphin's Barn Post Office premises at 309 South Circular Road, Dolphin's Barn, which in fact is the same building which was the Post Office in Mrs. Nicolas's time. The reason why the number changed from 213 to 309 is explained by the fact that the South Circular Road was renumbered.



Post Office Stamp

The present Post Office stamp reads AN CARNAN which means THE CAIRN or CARN. It is interesting to note that in the POOLBEG BOOK OF IRISH PLACE NAMES by SEAN McMAHON, POOLBEG 1990 states DOLPHIN'S BARN (English) CARNAN.

“The Ramparts” no longer exist. These led from Rutland Avenue to the old brickfields and the grounds of Mount Argus beyond...’

Philomena Wall

THE WATERCOURSES

On 15th May, 1192 the City of Dublin was granted to the citizens by John, Lord of Ireland, son of Henry II. The boundaries of the city both within and without the Walls were specified "...from the Church of St. Patrick by the Valley (the Coombe) so far as Karnaclongunethe (Carnan Cloch) and thence so far as the mear of the land of Kylmainham..." The custom of checking these boundaries was known as "Riding the Franchises". At that time, the walled city of Dublin was on the high ridge of ground which stretched from Cornmarket to Fishamble Street and down towards the Rivers Liffey and Poddle. The "Karnanclongunethe" mentioned is just beyond Dolphin's Barn and the reason for extending the boundary of the city to this point was to protect the supply of water which, from here flowed in an elevated channel, to the city, called "The Watercourse". The banks of this could be easily damaged and were vulnerable at this point.

At an earlier stage the River Poddle which flowed close to Clanbrassil Street and along by St. Patrick's Cathedral would have been the source of drinking water for the city. However, this river lay below the city and would have become contaminated quickly with all water being physically carried up into the city.

At some stage prior to 1192 a channel was dug starting at a point on the River Poddle at Kimmage which can still be seen in the Mount Argus housing estate. This was called 'The Tongue' or 'Stoneboat', where one third of the Poddle River was diverted. This channel continued down Rutland Avenue "The Ramparts" to Dolphin's Barn, down St. James' Terrace and along "the Back of the Pipes" eventually reaching the walled City where it flowed in an open stream until 1670. This was "the Watercourse".

There was a good flow in the Watercourse to the bottom of Rutland Avenue, and there were several mills on this stretch. From this point onwards, there was much less of a gradient and in part the Watercourse was elevated in order to reach the high ridge of land along Thomas Street and Cornmarket. As this area would need more maintenance, Dolphin's Barn was included in the city in 1192. The Watercourse was subsequently extended to the Dodder and by 1555 the entire course from the Dodder at Templeogue to Dolphin's Barn had to be frequently repaired.

The exact route of the Watercourse was altered several times especially between Dolphin's Barn and the city. "...We have also ordered a survey and level to be taken of the Watercourse from the mill at Dolphin's Barn to the bottom of the lowest cistern of St. James Gate..." There was sufficient fall to allow a new "bason" be excavated in 1722 at Basin Lane which stored five hundred thousand hogshead of water. The grounds surrounding the bason were very attractive with handsome green walks, trees, shrubs and flowers. This soon became a fashionable resort for the Dublin people and musical performances were often held there.

The Course was repaired from the Dodder to Dolphin's Barn Mill in 1731. This mill paid an annual rent of £13.00 to the Corporation. It was reported in 1736 that the water "...is greatly wasted and soiled at Dolphin's Barn between Mr. Hilliards malthouse and Anderson's mill..." (which was further upstream) "...by the inhabitants washing all manner of things in the channel and throwing quantities of dirt into the same..."



Detail from John Roque's large scale map of Dublin

It was also proposed to replace the single stone which divided the river Poddle at the Tongue with a proper pier. The bed of the river was flagged and walls built on each side of the pier to prevent unauthorised alterations in the ratio of water entering the Watercourse.

There were many complaints of great waste of water committed around Dolphin's Barn over the years, and in 1754 the Corporation decided "...that it will be a great advantage to the City, that the mill on the Watercourse at Dolphin's Barn be taken down..."

Later the Corporation learned of "...a breach in the wall of the Watercourse leading from Dolphin's Barn to the bason..." about 250 feet of wall had fallen down. At another time it was decided to lower part of the Course at Dolphin's Barn beginning at an ash tree opposite Mr. Faulkner's tanyard and ending at the arch below the old mill. It was also proposed to arch over some of the 'Course. When, in 1763 the Lord Mayor was to elect two sheriffs for the City out of a list of eight one of the candidates was listed as George Faulkner of James' Street. His name was rejected as "...there was no such person, a freeman, living or residing in James' Street as the above named George Faulkner, but that George Faulkner, tanner, is the person meant in the said return, who is a freeman, but is an inhabitant in Dolphin's Barn town, which is in the County of Dublin..." Freemen of the city paid only half the toll charges. The records for 1763 show that 11,108 barrels of bark and 21,562 tanned hides and even more greenhides passed through the toll gate at Dolphin's Barn.

Also in the same year it was decided "...that part of the Watercourse which has been arched over leading from the toll house in Dolphin's Barn to Dillon's pavement be covered and the ground about it levelled and repaired, that stiles be put up at either end to prevent horsemen and carriages going over the same, the intent only being to secure a foot passage of six feet in breadth and to preserve the arch, the work not to exceed £17.00..."

In 1777 the Corporation was informed "...that the walls belonging to the Watercourse at the back of Dolphin's Barn had been broken down by some evil minded persons in order to divert the water out of its proper course, and that stone posts had been put up at considerable expense to prevent cattle

from entering into or going upon the walls or breaking down or destroying the same, we therefore ordered that one of the city bealdes with his bell should...proclaim through Dolphin's Barn, Pimlico and several other places a reward of £5.00 for information leading to conviction of the offender..."

There were many reports of breaches in the Watercourse over the years. On one occasion it was alleged that quarrying work in Reynolds Quarry on Rutland Avenue was too near the 'Course causing a breach. On another, George and Samuel Salter and Michael Duff, tanners, admitted that they "...had broken down a considerable part of the wall of the 'Course near Dolphin's Barn." They all promised to repair it at their own expense.

Over the years, there were many applications from residents in Dolphin's Barn for water supply from the Watercourse. In 1782, John Sally, a farmer in the present Clogher Road area, applied for permission for water to be drawn from the Watercourse at the head of Scotts Mill pond for watering his cattle in the adjacent fields. In 1787 Mr. Osbrey was given a supply of water out of the little bason near the City Watercourse at the back of Dolphin's Barn. Also in the same year, George Brown of Dolphin's Barn sought a further supply of water and gave an assurance that no part of the water used in cleansing his linen, cotton etc. would run back into the Watercourse. However, in 1792, the pipe going to Mr. Brown was reduced to its original diameter of one inch, and the "perforations" in the bank were repaired.

In 1805, the Watercourse near Dolphin's Barn was repaired at a cost of £44.00 and it was recorded that the City Bason was supplying 130,000 barrels of water per day, all of which came along the Watercourse through Dolphin's Barn.

The building of The Grand Canal not only provided a new and efficient means of transport but also another source of water supply for the ever growing city. However, in 1804 this supply was withdrawn as a result of a dispute between the Grand Canal Company and Dublin Corporation and all the water coming from the River Dodder had to be carefully preserved. A stream from Ballinascorney was even diverted into the Dodder to supplement the supply. In 1823, it is recorded that the Meath Hospital was granted a supply of canal water. Three years later, the foundation stone of the new bason was laid.

A letter to the Evening Mail in November 1903 concerning Rutland Avenue states "...the water supply of the major portion of the inhabitants is a polluted millstream. It is here used for getting rid of the contents of piggery drains and domestic refuse".

"The original Dolphin's Barn Bridge at Emerald Square spanned a river which came down the 'Back of the Pipes', James' Walk through the fields of the Boylan Family. Old Mr. Boylan had his land and orchard next to the woollen mills in Cork Street . When I was a lad, I remember hearing the river called 'The Slang'.

Jack Ryan

Yet another important watercourse branched from the River Poddle at Mount Jerome and flowed along the west side of Griffith College. At St. Teresa's Church it was joined by another branch that flowed on the east of Aughavannagh Road and continued to Dolphin's Barn Bridge. Beside this bridge was the "Anabaptist Dipping Place".

The original "Dolphin's Barn Bridge" also called 'Spring Bridge' spanned this stream where Cork Street becomes Dolphin's Barn Street, at the entrance to Emerald Square. Remnants of the channel can still be seen in the builder's providers yard in Emerald Square.

This stream anciently supplied the Abbey of Thomas Court, whose lands included Donore and extended towards Mount Jerome. The 'Course marked the boundary of the Abbey at this point with the other boundary being the original River Poddle on the west side of Clanbrassil Street.

The "Back of the Pipes" is most interesting in the history of Dolphin's Barn, and is perhaps one of the more unusual place name in the area. The name comes from the fact that the City Watercourse from "the Tongue" at Kimmage flowed by the way of Rutland Avenue into Dolphin's Barn, and thence by the elevated rampart known as "The Pipes" or "the Back of the Pipes" to the Old City Basin in the grounds of the Sister's of Charity, Basin Lane.

The laneway known as "The Back of the Pipes" runs at the back of the houses of Reuben Street and Emerald Square and is partly closed off today.

Originally the open 'Course called "The Slang" flowed through what is now the reere gardens of the houses of Reuben Street from the area where the present Ice Rink (formerly the Leinster Cinema) now stands. "The Slang" was in existence until the 1950's when it was culverted, prior to the building of Fatima Mansions.

The land on which the houses of Reuben Street and Avenue and Haroldville Avenue were built was up to 1900 or thereabouts, part of A.H. Gibsons estate. Mr. Gibson was a member of Dolphin's Barn Methodist Church at St. Andrew's on the South Circular Road and also a partner in Bailey Son and Gibson, - as it was then known - the factory near Rehoboth on the South Circular Road.

"...Dolphin's Barn was peaceful and quiet, surrounded by countryside, a nice place to be. The shops in Cork Street, Timmon's, O'Neills and Blanchardstown Mills all long gone..."

Maire O'Leary

...BY THE SIGN OF THE DOLPHIN... DOLPHIN'S BARN BEFORE 1700

The earliest mention of Dolphin's Barn occurs in the "Liber Albus" i.e. The White Book of the City of Dublin. A Latin transcript dated 29th September 1396, refers to a plot of land in the area being leased to Richard Giffard at an annual rent of two shillings.

The plot is described as extending from the rivulet running to the lavatory (washing place) of the Abbot and Canons of the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin (near Marrowbone Lane), as far as the small bridge near Dolfynes-berne (the bridge at the Cork Street / Dolphin's Barn Street junction, Emerald Square) and extending from the Kings Highway from the city so far as the Rivulet of the City Water (Back of the Pipes at Reuben Street). A further condition of the lease allowed the taking of sods to repair the banks of the City Watercourse.

The next reference, also in Latin, occurs in the "White Book" of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, in which is a record of the Riding of the Franchises of Dublin on 4th September 1488.

The Mayor of Dublin, with two bailiffs, aldermen and commons, rode around the perimeter of the City, "...and owte at the Coombe gate till they came to the Cowe Lane, and so forth from that to Carnalongynethe that is bei (beyond) Dolfynessberne..."

In the Dublin Assembly Roll of 1555, it is agreed that the Mayor shall have the corn due on all the mills on the Watercourse, and shall maintain "...the watyr that cometh to the cittye throughout the hole (whole) cours from the Dodder to Dolphynes Berne".

The Dublin Assembly Roll of 1601 mentions John Shaghness, one of the water bailiffs, who was granted some waste ground beside the Watercourse on condition that he kept the Watercourse well maintained "...from the scafffe of Dolphin's barne to the sisterne..."

The "Riding of the Franchises", 1603, Dolphin's Barn is again mentioned "...to the other highway leading from Cromlyn (Crumlin) to St. Patrick's and so, alongst that highe way westward to Carnoclohoyunaghe, that is by Dolphin's barne..."

In 1631, Sir Christopher Forster, the Mayor, when "Riding the Franchises" of the city was requested by Sir Thomas Roper of Roper's Nest not to pull down a mill built over the Watercourse at Dolphin's Barn "...which caused much filthred to run into the Watercourse..." Later when the mill was taken down, in order that a new tuck mill could be built in its place, the Mayor threatened that if any further "...nuisance or corruption..." was caused to the Watercourse, the mill would be pulled down with the help of workmen and labourers.

In the civil survey of 1641, Dolphin's Barn is described as having "...two very faire houses; a mill in reparaire and five thatched houses..." It was completely separated from Dublin, and a portion of the lands were known as Chillam's Farm from a Drogheda family of that name who had owned it before the rebellion. Its population was returned as numbering seventeen persons of English descent and fourteen of Irish.

In 1652, Richard Burder "...would undertake (by God's assistance) to supply the city with water constantly..." as the city was often destitute from want of water through the defects of the pipes and also by the breach of the banks at the head of the Watercourse "...neere Dolphin's Barne..."

In 1683, Charles Eastwood was given a lease of a hill or bank adjoining to the highway at Dolphin's Barn at a yearly rent of £5.00 sterling and a couple of fat capons (cocks) at Christmas to the Lord Mayor. However, there were certain restrictions in the lease excepting certain portions of roads and the malt house (at Rutland Avenue) "...with liberty for the Sheriffes to keep court there according to the custome..."

In 1689, there were 70 brewers in Dublin. It was ordered that a certain number of horses should be allowed to each brewer because several officers of his Majesties army "...have and daily do take liberty to seize on the said brewers horses and carry them away..." Therefore, "...the brewers were disabled from carrying their beer to their several customers to the great disappoiment of this city ... anyone who shall seize a brewer's horse shall be proceeded against as robbers..." This proclamation was published throughout the city.

John Pearson of St. Catherine's Parish was allowed 9 horses which was the highest allocation of horses. William Hall of Dolphin's Barn was allocated 6 horses and there were only five brewers who were allowed more.

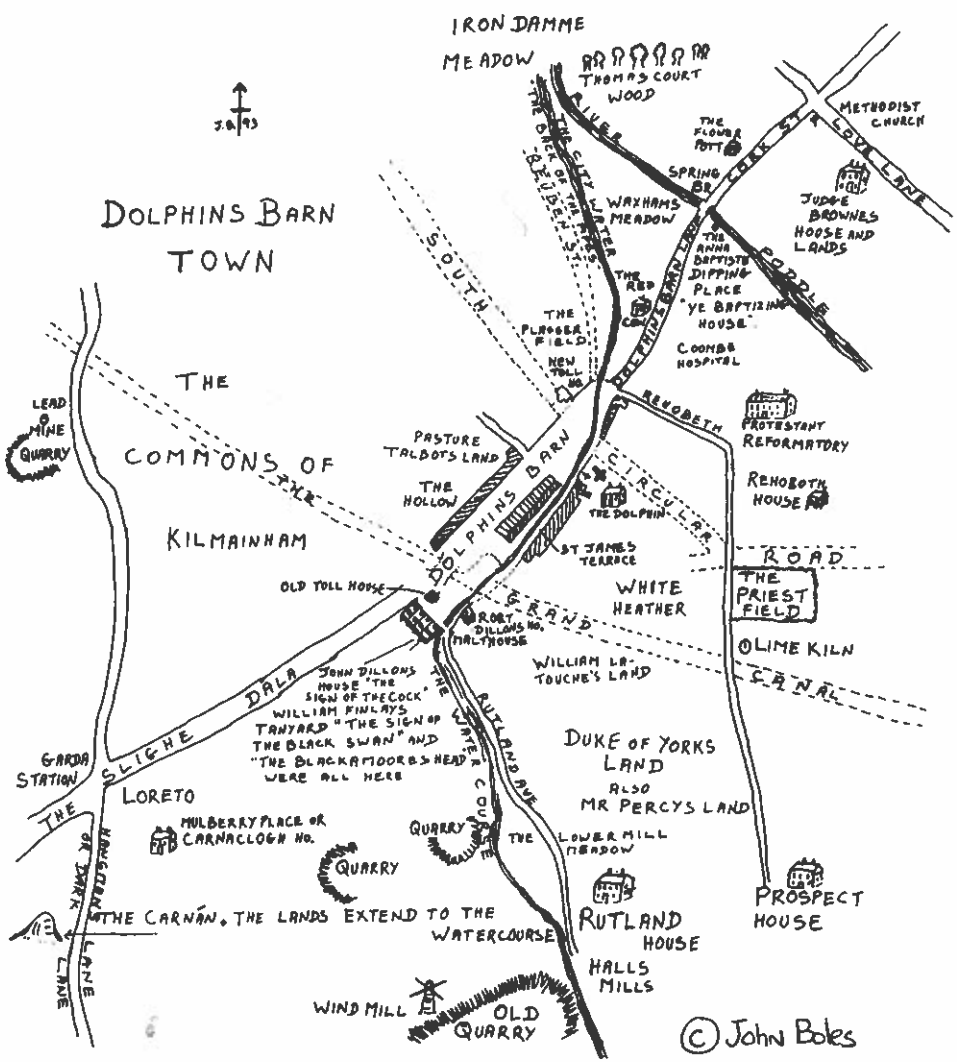
In 1696, Ezra Thackery, miller, at Dolphin's Barn said that he was willing to take care of the Watercourse at Dolphin's Barn in exchange for freedom of the city which was granted after subscribing to the declaration required by Quakers. He had said that he lived beside the Watercourse, "...and in discovering such as by night steale and divert the said water, he would take care of the same..."

*part of the cover of the other Part, By which said Deed of &
mentioned Did Demise and Set to the said Paul Johnson
in by the Sign of the Dolphin with the Yard or Ga
or Meadows behind the same then in the Occupa
in Dolphin's Barne on the South Side thereof in the
the manner as the said Paul Johnson or his Under
name, To hold to the said Paul Johnson his Hei*

'Sign of the Dolphin' property deed A.D. 1740

In a memorial dated 21st May 1723, a Jacob C. Poole (Clothier) made a lease of property to Samuel Paine (Brewer), Paul Johnston (Tape Weaver) and Francis Russell (Merchant). The property is described as "...all that house or tenement formerly known By the Sign of the Dolphin and the yard or garden belonging thereto with the three small fields or meadows behind the same..." This contained almost five Irish acres.

The property is described as being "...situated on the south side of Dolphin's Barn in the County of Dublin and is bounded by a lane leading from Dolphin's Barn to the land of William La Touche of London on the east and north east and on ye north west of the Street of Dolphin's Barn..."



Plan of Dolphin's Barn

From the boundaries as described above, it is clear that the property was bounded by Rehoboth, Priestfield, St. James Terrace and where the canal is presently located. The house which was "...formerly known by the Sign of the Dolphin..." must have been very close to where the present church is, possibly located at nos. 1-3 St. James Terrace or just over the wall at the rear of the Church in the White Heather estate. The stretch from Rehoboth to the top of St. James' Terrace was referred to as 'Dolphin's Barn' and the lane to Dolphin's Barn started at the bridge at Emerald Square, and ended at Rehoboth.

It is likely that the house "...formerly known by the Sign of the Dolphin..." may once have been occupied by the Dolfyn family, members of which are frequently mentioned in deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries relating to Dublin.

Another possible theory regarding the Sign of the Dolphin could refer to the dolphin mammal. It is interesting to note that other property deeds of that time refer to houses in Dolphin's Barn as "...by the sign of the black swan...", and "...by the sign of the blackamoore's head...", (a blackamoore is defined as a person of dark skin), and it is quite possible that Dolphin was an image carried home by some sailor returning from his voyages.

"...Our local church, was - and still is - Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's Barn. A lovely prayerful place, peaceful, an escape from the world outside..."

Eileen Keenan

THE MASS HOUSE AND BARN

The area of Dolphin's Barn was, from earliest times, in the Parish of St. James'. However, the first mention of Mass celebrated in Dolphin's Barn was at a private Mass House, the exact location of which has not being definitely established, other than it was '...near the house of Robert Dillon'. This Mass House served as a place of worship for the area from the early 1700's to 1748. Robert Dillon was a prosperous innkeeper, who had "a street house", property and fields in Dolphin's Barn at the time in excess of 36 acres.



Monstrance, in constant use since the days of the Mass House

When the present Church was opened in 1893, Archbishop Walsh in his Sermon related that the Mass House was built with the financial aid of a Protestant Judge who lived in this area. This Judge was so impressed by the faith of his elderly Catholic servant that he arranged for the Mass House to be built, disguised as a private house, with chimneys etc., in order not to offend or arouse the suspicions of the local Protestant Community. Records show that at some stage before 1743 a Justice Browne had a large dwelling house and lands in Love Lane (Donore Avenue). The estate included outhouses, a washhouse, an orchard, 'a pleasure garden...', stables, a tanyard, millhouse, a bark kiln and 'a waterhouse'. The lands

stretched as far as 'Dolphin's Barn Lane in ye County of Dublin' - now Dolphin's Barn Street. It is more than likely that the Judge mentioned in the above story is none other than Justice Brown.

The next place of worship for the Catholic community of Dolphin's Barn was **Michael Wilde's wooden barn** which served from 1748 to 1798. This was located in Dolphin's Barn itself, in all probability where the Celtic Cross and newly landscaped park are located today. This building was used as a storehouse for timber and tools by Michael Wilde, a tanner, a citizen of Dolphin's Barn. He arranged to convert the little barn into a private chapel, in which the Friars from John's Lane celebrated Mass for the local people.



Opening of landscaped park with resited Celtic Cross

Michael Wilde was born in 1728 and died in 1824 aged ninety six at which time he had a son who was a curate attached to Meath Street parish. During his lifetime, Michael Wilde had possession of fields immediately behind this barn and much other property in Dolphin's Barn, covering the areas from Rehoboth to the canal bridge. At this time, most of his land was under market gardening. In fact the original Wilde's property would also include the present Ziggy's hairdressers (formerly Pringles) and Boles' chemist shop.

The title deeds of Boles' chemist mentions '...Jane and Christina Wilde, 31 and 32 Dolphin's Barn Lane (now Street),...." and in the 1850 Dublin Street Directory "...29 Dolphin's Barn Lane, The Misses Wylde..." Jane and Christina Wilde were direct descendants of the above Michael Wilde.

In 1787 according to reports furnished by the Clergy of the Established Church, mention is made of a school in Dolphin's Barn. The school master was the Parish Clerk, who received no salary and each child paid a fee of one penny to one and half pennies per week. Subjects taught at the school were spelling and reading. This school was located in Michael Wilde's wooden barn.

During the 1798 rebellion, Wilde's barn was burned by the yeomanry who then occupied a barracks at the top of St. James' Terrace. Another wooden chapel was built at a later date by Michael Wilde elsewhere in St. James' parish.

The old story of the name of 'Dolphin's Barn' was that a Mr. Dolfyn gave the use of his barn for the celebration of Mass during Penal Times. We now know that the man in question was Michael Wilde and not Mr. Dolfyn.

"...I remember walking down to Dolphin's Barn on the low wall that ran from the canal bridge almost as far as the crossroads with the South Circular Road. I also remember boats on the canal which would go under the bridge. As children we played games, jumping on and off these barges..."

Evelyn McDonald

THE GRAND CANAL

The construction of the Grand Canal was a major engineering feat for its day. Heavy machinery did not exist at this time and all work was carried out manually using picks and shovels (the term 'navvy' for a labourer comes from this time - canal or navigation labourer). The only facilities available to the workmen to transport the necessary raw materials were horses and carts.

The introduction of the canal system of transport opened up a new era of development in Ireland and had as much impact in the Dolphin's Barn area as the construction of a motorway would have today. Many industries in the area became dependent on the canal not only as a convenient and affordable means of transport, but also as a source of water supply. The canal provided much employment in the general area over the years.

The canal also supplemented the city water supply, and in 1765, Dublin Corporation took over the completion of the canal to the River Morrell, a tributary of the River Liffey in Kildare in order to add to the reservoir at the City Basin in Basin Street.

Elm trees were planted along the canal banks not only to look well, but also for their practical use. Elm wood was used in the manufacture of pipes for the city water supply. The Guinness Hop Store has one such wooden water pipe on display which was dug up in Marrowbone Lane in 1936. Examples of similar pipes can also be seen in the Dublin Civic Museum, South William Street.

The 'Main Line' of the Grand Canal from the harbour at James' Street to Lowtown harbour near Robertstown, Co. Kildare, was constructed between

1756 and 1783, the harbour at James's Street being completed in 1759. The construction of the canal from Lowtown to the River Shannon was eventually completed by 1804.

Canal travel was quite popular, as may be seen from the following entry in John Wesley's journal:

"...Wednesday 22nd June 1785, I went with 12 or 14 of our friends on the canal (to Prosperous). It is a most elegant way of travelling, little inferior to that of the track-spoits in Holland. We had 50 or 60 persons in the boat, many of whom desired me to give them a sermon. I did so, and they were all attention..." (This was six days before his 83rd birthday).

Wesley returned to Dublin by canal the following day "...with a larger company than before...", leaving Prosperous after preaching at 5.00 a.m in the morning. At about 11.00 a.m on the same day he preached on the boat.

In the 1790's when the canal was completed to Athy, work began on the link with the River Liffey. The obvious route from James's Street was discounted, and replaced by an ambitious scheme which ran almost parallel to the then recently completed South Circular Road, reaching the River Liffey near Ringsend at Grand Canal Dock. This line of the Grand Canal was called the "Circular Line".

The Circular Line became an obvious boundary between the City and County areas of Dublin. Even today, the canal divides the Dublin postal districts of 8 and 12, and the Garda boundary for Sundrive Road and Kevin Street stations is also the canal.

Harbours, Bridges and Locks:

In 1773, the first Earl of Harcourt (Lord Lieutenant from 1772 to 1776) laid the foundation stone of the first lock at the present Suir Bridge. Seven locks were added to the system when the Circular line was completed in 1796. The Circular line follows a two mile level from Portobello to the first lock Main line, and this stretch is crossed by five road bridges.

Portobello Bridge, (Rathmines) properly **La Touche Bridge** is named for William Digges La Touche, who was a director of the Grand Canal Company in 1791. The large building adjacent to the bridge, - now the Institute of Education - was built as the Portobello Hotel which opened in 1807. This hotel was used for passengers on the Grand Canal and ceased operations in the 1850's. The adjacent harbour, since filled in, was the passage boat terminus.

On 19th July, 1837, a Sister in the Presentation Convent Rahon (Offaly) wrote to the Reverend Mother Doyle in the Presentation Convent, Richmond Avenue in which she says: "...You may expect to see her (Sister M.) with her reverend guardian at five o'clock tomorrow (Thursday evening) as she will travel in the 'fly packet'..." The fly boats were used for passenger travel on the Grand Canal.

She continues "...I need not remind you to have a mutton chop or any bit for their dinner, as they get nothing in this boat ... She can take her trunk or box with her as I hear now they take the passengers luggage if not too much ... and if you can give her a very small portion of spirits in her water at dinner she has been ordered to take it this long time, her stomach is much better since..."



Grand Canal from Clanbrassil Street Bridge (showing Barracks), Dublin.

Grand Canal from Clanbrassil Bridge with barge and turfbank

Clanbrassil Bridge, (Harold's Cross) is now called **Emmet Bridge**, due to the associations with Robert Emmet in the Harold's Cross area. A plaque dedicated to Robert Emmet is a centrepiece on this bridge. During the 1803 rebellion, one of the Dublin leaders, at the White Bull Inn in Thomas Street, who assisted Robert Emmet was William Norris, a Cork man. He managed a tannery at Dolphin's Barn.

"**Sally's Bridge**", properly **Parnell Bridge** is named after Sir John Parnell, a director of the Grand Canal Company who was also the great-great Grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell. Parnell Road, which runs parallel to the canal at this point, takes its name from the bridge and not from Charles Stewart Parnell as its generally thought.

This bridge is usually called "Sally's Bridge" and various theories have been put forward as to how this name originates not least that a girl called - Sally - drowned in the canal at this point! Another mentions a great romance between Harold - of Harold's Cross, and Sally! Yet another makes reference to Sally trees which are reputed to grow on the canal banks.

However, an examination of old maps shows that it was proposed to construct a link road from Parnell Bridge to Fox and Geese Common as far back as 1782, and John Taylor's map of 1816 shows this road as completed.

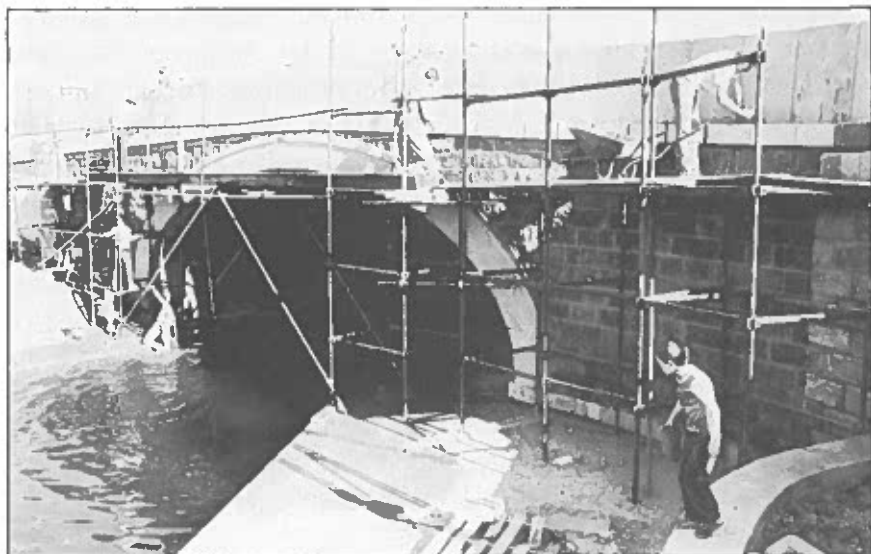
A letter in the Dublin Journal of January 1817 criticises him for this "...The proposed new road from Parnell Bridge on the Grand Canal to the Fox and Geese Common, Mr. Taylor has shown as if it were already completed and ready to drive on, though we understand that only a part of it has been presented by the Grand Jury, and it is doubtful whether the other part ever will."



*East Parapet of
Dolphin's Barn Bridge*

The road as planned was never built, (Clogher Road, in its present form was constructed as recently as the 1940's) and in the 1790's the farmland in the Clogher Road area was in the possession of Mr. John Sally. Parnell Bridge, without the planned road, led nowhere, except to John Sally's farm. Hence, this bridge became known as "Sally's Bridge".

Dolphin's Barn Bridge, properly **Camac Bridge**, takes its name from Turner Camac, another director in 1791, (and not the River Camac). This bridge was narrower than at present, and served in its original form until 1938 when it was widened. This bridge was further widened in 1984/5. Adjacent to this bridge, but now demolished was a large house, called Camac House, with the nearby road called Camac Place. The library and fire brigade station occupy this site presently.



Renovation work on west side of bridge 1986/86

There was also a harbour at Camac Bridge, called **Huband Harbour**, which was at the top of St. James' Terrace. This harbour was constructed in 1805 to facilitate trade at Dolphin's Barn, and the soil excavated was used for the Quaker burial ground beside the James Weir Nurses Home opposite Bru Caoimhin nursing home in Cork Street.

Bru Caoimhin was formerly the Cork Street Fever Hospital which opened in 1804 as a house of recovery. It was founded by the Quakers and transferred to Cherry Orchard in 1960. Samuel Bewley of cafe fame was associated with this hospital and Quakers remained on the Board of Directors up to 1945.

On the morning of 11th March 1842 a young man named Kinsella was on his way to work in a distillery at Marrowbone Lane from Dolphin's Barn. A constable stopped him near Huband Harbour, and requested his attendance as a juror at a coroner's inquest on the body of an old man which had just been taken from the canal.

Kinsella was told he would not be delayed too long when he stated that he was on his way to work. The constable advised that as there were no marks on the body, the verdict would be "found drowned". Kinsella was sworn in and then viewed the body as was necessary by law. As soon as he saw it, he dropped to his knees, held the rigid hand of the corpse and said: "My poor dear father, we buried him a week ago, decently and well in the fields at Bully's Acre, Kilmainham. He has no business in the canal in these old clothes which never belonged to him."

All attempts to persuade Kinsella that he was mistaken failed, and the enquiry that followed showed that the doctor and Coroner were in collusion. They had bodies disinterred, dressed in old clothes, and thrown into the canal, thus swelling the Coroner's next presentation for inquests on those "found drowned". The smack of a boat or barge added to the profits of the doctor as this would entail a post mortem examination. The enquiry led to the conviction of the Coroner and the doctor for conspiracy to defraud and they were both deprived of their responsibilities.

In its demise, Huband Harbour was used to store disused barges and canal boats and part of the site was used as a turf depot during the Emergency 1939/45, with the turf being brought by canal barge. In later years shops were erected on the site fronting onto the main road at the bridge.

The White Heather Industrial Estate now occupies the site of a former canal dock, which was used for the maintenance of barges and canal boats. This dock was also used by the Dolphin's Barn Brickworks which was located on

the site now occupied by the Crumlin College of Business Studies on the Crumlin Road. The dock was located on the Dolphin's Barn side of the canal, as the path used by horses to tow the boats (the tow-path) was on the Crumlin side. The Dolphin's Barn Brickworks also had a narrow gauge railway, which ran to the claypits near Griffith Bridge.

The Kildare Limeworks was located on the canal bank - the present location of Priestfield Drive. Limestone was fired in a kiln at this site, producing lime which had many uses such as fertiliser. The Limeworks used the canal to transport the stone and other raw materials to this site.

Harberton Bridge now corrupted to **Herberton Bridge** was originally a wooden structure, and named for Viscount Harberton, a Grand Canal Company Director. A wider concrete structure was erected in 1938, and widened again in 1987/8.

The name "Herberton" as many roads in the area are called today, related to Herberton House, which was located at the present day Herberton Park. This house which was called "St. Helena's" on some maps, was the home of Mr. Richardson, the veterinary surgeon for the area.

The canal bank from Herberton Bridge to Griffith Bridge was quite rough and hilly, possibly from the earthworks when the canal bed was originally cut. This area was known as the 'Nettle Banks' and itinerants often camped here. At one time they had a cow on display with two mouths, with a piece of sacking covering the head of the unfortunate animal. Interested persons were charged one penny to view the cow.

Griffith Bridge, the last on the Circular Line was called after a director of the Company, who was the father of the late Sir Richard Griffith. He was responsible for compiling the first land valuation in Ireland, called 'Griffith's Valuation'.

Suir Bridge, quite near Griffith Bridge was built in 1938 to accommodate the increasing traffic in the area.

The only remaining bridge on the Main Line from Griffith bridge to the harbour of James' Street is **Rialto Bridge**. The proper name for this is **Harcourt Bridge**, named after the First Earl of Harcourt. Today, this bridge crosses the Linear Park.

A temporary timber bridge was constructed here in 1766 to ensure uninterrupted progress in building the canal, and '...for the convenience of passengers...' as the main road to Kilmainham crossed at this point. Three years later, a Mr. Maddock was contracted to replace this structure in stone at the cost of £1250, but this arrangement was eventually terminated due to unsatisfactory workmanship. Mr. Henry Roche then obtained the contract to construct an ornamental bridge at this site costing £1200, which when it was finally completed was similar in shape and style to a bridge in Venice, called Ponte Di Rialto. The name 'Rialto', which dates back at least to 1795, for the surrounding district can be attributed to this. This bridge was reconstructed and widened in 1939.

On fine summer evenings, the 'big fellas' would swim under the bridge, or dive off the gates of the first lock. The less venturesome did their swimming at "the gut", which was a narrow part of the canal near the entrance to the Back of the Pipes at James' Walk. This point of the canal was so narrow, it was just possible for a barge to pass through, which was a convenient way of regulating traffic in and out of the harbour.

"The gut" of the Grand Canal was little more than the width of a barge, and is the scene of the tale of the priest and the mitchers. Father Ryan was the priest in charge of Goldenbridge Chapel-of-Ease, and had a reputation for chasing mitchers. One morning, while cycling from the harbour he noticed some boys hiding in the shelter of the wall of the South Dublin Union, on the opposite bank, at a time when they should have been at their studies. Throwing his bike across "the gut", he took a running jump after it, captured the mitchers and brought them to the place they didn't want to go to, school!

At one time, there were dairy fields here; later, the land was laid out in plots or allotments. Building development in the area led to the erection of the footbridge called "**Birdcage Bridge**" over "the gut" for the convenience of children attending Basin Lane Convent and the Christian Brothers Schools.

The Grand Canal Company records show that Dublin Corporation was charged one shilling per annum rent for the "Birdcage Bridge".

With the completion of the Linear Park in the late 1970's, the iron footbridge became redundant, and was eventually dismantled in 1978.

A swivel bridge at James's Street Harbour was erected in 1830 and was called **Rupee bridge**. The swivel allowed barges access to the inner private harbour owned by Arthur Guinness & Son Ltd. This bridge was a shortcut to James' Street via Echlin Street and is remembered as such by former Guinness employees.

The decline of the canal was gradual, with a brief respite during the Emergency when the canal was again an important and economical means of transporting turf and other products from the rural areas to the city during a time of fuel shortages. In 1950, the Grand Canal Company was taken over by Coras Iompair Eireann and the boats were finally withdrawn in 1960.

The 1970's proposal to convert the Circular Line to a roadway was abandoned, but in 1977, the Main Line section from James Street Harbour to Griffith Bridge was filled-in, the area being landscaped as a linear park.

The care of the Grand Canal transferred to the Office of Public Works in 1986 which has carried out restoration and landscaping projects, together with a fish restocking programme.

Fishing and canoeing competitions are now regular events, particularly since the students from Colaiste Caoimhin at Parnell Road constructed a canoe landing point at the canal bank, near the school a few years ago. Whether it be feeding the swans and ducks, fishing for pinkeens, or taking a pleasant walk on warm summer days, the canal is a welcome cool haven for all ages and local residents appreciate it as an environmental asset for Dolphin's Barn.

'BUGLER DUNNE'

James 'Bugler' Dunne was born in 1885 and lived with his parents at 6 Canal View, Crumlin Road (now demolished).

When he was only fourteen years of age, James joined the British Army as a bugler, and participated in the Boer War (1899-1902).

On 15th December 1899, in Colenso on the River Tugela, James misunderstood or disobeyed orders, and instead of sounding the 'retreat' on his bugle, he blew the 'advance'. This turned out to be a fortuitous mistake as the British won the ensuing battle, in the course of which Dunne was shot in the arm and chest, and lost his army bugle in the river.

Upon his recovery instead of being court martialled, he was summoned to meet Queen Victoria. The Queen thought him 'a nice looking modest boy' and presented him with a silver inscribed bugle.

During the course of the conversation that followed, the Queen remarked that he was lucky to avoid being shot in the heart during the battle. Dunne smiled, and said "That would not have been possible". "Why not?" asked the curious Queen, "Because my heart was in my mouth at the time!" came the prompt reply.

When Queen Victoria asked Dunne if he had any request of her, he asked her to stop putting the Irish in the British Army in the 'clink' for wearing shamrock on St. Patrick's Day! The Queen consented, and Dunne became an instant folk hero.

Bugler Dunne is one of twenty four Dublin characters commemorated on the steps of the portico of the Old Coombe Hospital, at the Coombe near Meath Street. This list was compiled in 1980.

THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES

Dolphin's Barn was a Chapel-of-Ease to James' Street until it was constituted a separate Parish in 1902, therefore, James' Street Parish becomes a link in the chain of the history of Dolphin's Barn.

ST. THOMAS' ABBEY 1177-1539

Henry II of England came to Dublin in November 1171 and stayed until April 1172. He stayed at the specially wicker worked thatched palace at St. Andrews Street. While out on his horse he picked a site (now Thomas Court) and said "let an Abbey be built here to atone for the murder of our martyr Thomas A Becket". He then gave the lease of lands to the Victorine Canons to build their Abbey owing allegiance to no one but to God and King. In 1177 (St.) Laurence O'Toole laid the foundation stone and the first Abbot was William Fitzadlem.

The real purpose of this Abbey was as an Ecclestial power base. It had its own palace, guest house, church, gallows, prison, graveyard and orchard gardens. It was staffed only by people brought from Britain and was completely barred to the Irish. All appointments by Henry II were to promote his own interests, for instance, John Comyn Archbishop of Dublin 1181-1212, was a French man and was appointed for political reasons. He was a learned judge, an able diplomat and a brilliant administrator with a keen eye for land and property. In 1192 he brought James' Street Church under the control of the Abbey. In a short time St. Thomas' Abbey became the wealthiest in Ireland.

In 1539 St. Thomas' Abbey was handed over to William Brabazon ancestor of the Earls of Meath. The first church in James' Street was situated at 121 James Street where the World of Lights shop is today. This church served from 1170-1562. The last Catholic incumbent of St. James' Parish, Fr. Logan was dismissed in 1560 under the Act of Uniformity and a conforming minister was put in his place. From that moment the Catholics were turned out of their church and had to hear Mass secretly in backlanes from 1562-1660.

They went back to their old church ground to bury their dead, but were not allowed to recite prayers. Tradition tells of an old custom of circling the Fountain three times in order to recite the burial prayers.

In 1660, after the Cromwellian restoration a chapel was built in Mass Lane, off Dirty Lane (now Bridgefoot Street). This served down to 1724.

From 1724 to 1745 St. James' Church was situated in Mr. Jennet the brewer's yard. This today is occupied by Guinness's Brewery, on the same side as the present church at the corner of Echlin Street but nearer Thomas Street.

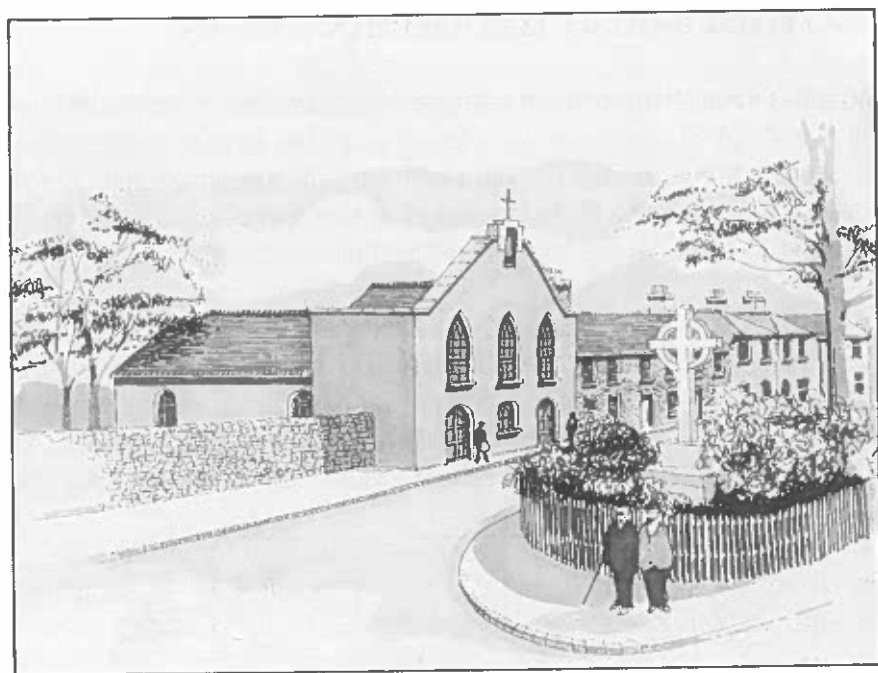
The next church was situated outside St. James' Gate at the corner of Watling Street, where the Bank of Ireland, 85 James' Street, is today. This wooden church was no doubt the one supplied by Michael Wilde of Dolphin's Barn. (There is a reference to Wilde's wooden barn which was burnt in 1798 being rebuilt and used in St. James' Parish). On 4th April 1844, Daniel O'Connell the Liberator, laid the foundation stone of the present St. James' Church which was opened on 23rd August 1852.

THE 1798 CHURCH

In 1798, the Parish Priest of James' Street, Canon Denis Doyle (P.P. from 1786 - 1800) built a new stone church for the people of Dolphin's Barn, which served until Rosary Sunday 1893.

One of the earliest photographs extant taken in Dolphin's Barn is of this little Chapel, and it shows its location as being in line with No. 1 St. James' Terrace.

The 1798 Chapel in Dolphin's Barn was unusually prominent for its day. The frontage was topped by a cross, under which was a recess, which contained a bell. Three large windows on the first floor overlooked the present park and Dolphin's Barn, under which were two entrance doors either side of a central window, one of which led to the balcony, the other to the body of the Church.



Artists impression of 1798 Church (Denis Brereton)

There were three other windows facing north towards the field owned by the Wilde family, which bordered the 'new' South Circular Road. The fact that the window's faced north, meant that no sunlight entered the little church and made it cool all year round. The Church would have been lit by oil lamps or candles.

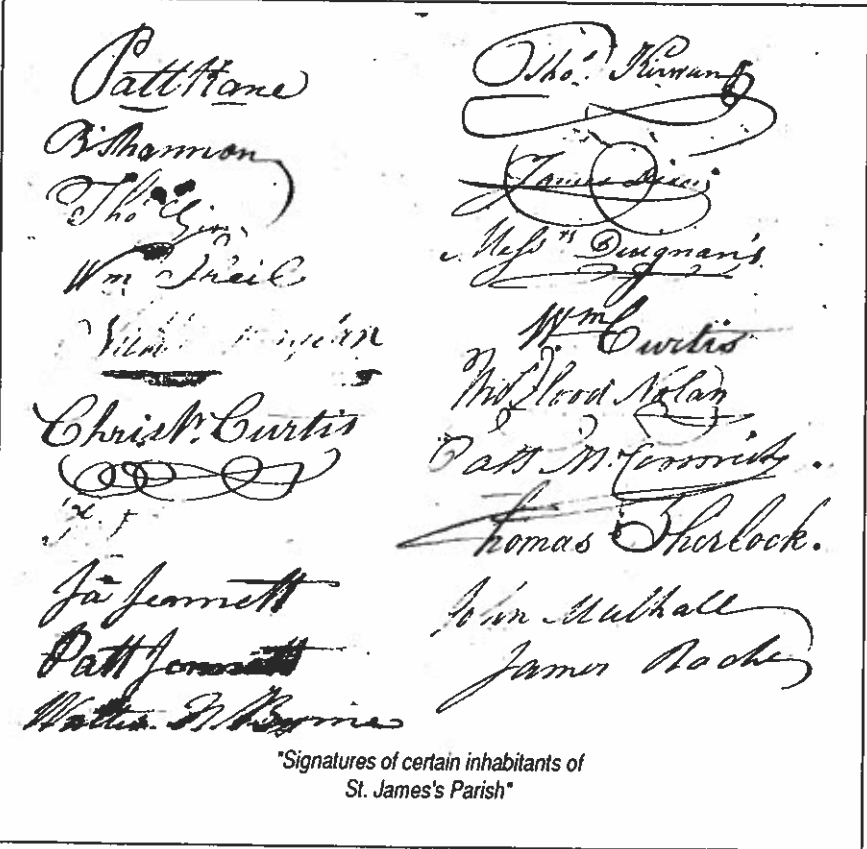
There were no windows on the other side of the building, as this partially bordered No. 1 St. James' Terrace. In fact the gable wall of this house, which in later years was the home of the Parish Clerk, Mr. Kevin Kearney R.I.P. still has the Holy Water Font of the original chapel.

The village of Dolphin's Barn and outlying areas were adequately served by this little church for almost a century. The school facilities for the local children were also continued in this church and the Very Rev. John Spratt, born in Cork Street, attended school here.

"MOTHER PARISH TO DOLPHIN'S BARN"

St. James's Parish was one of the largest Parishes in Dublin, separated from the parish of St. Catherine in 1724, it extended beyond Islandbridge, Inchicore, Kilmainham and Dolphin's Barn. In 1731 the established Church stated that there was a Mass House in Dolphin's Barn "built in ye reign of George I, in which service is performed by three Priests or reputed Priests"

The large area covered by the Parish caused many problems for the Priests and Parishioners alike. When the Reverend Bartholomew Commins was appointed by the Archbishop in 1756 (without consultation), the Parishioners threatened to close the doors against him. A year later he had resigned. In 1773 after three years service, James Dixon, the Parish Priest also resigned.



"Signatures of certain inhabitants of St. James's Parish"

On 15th September 1800, a number of inhabitants of St. James's Parish arranged for a letter of complaint to be left by an unknown person at the house of the Archbishop. The letter was signed by no less than 34 members of the Parish, some of whom were from Dolphin's Barn including Michael Wilde and his brother.

The complaint was that the Reverend Denis Doyle from his appointment in 1786 to his death in 1800 was "from age and infirmity, unable to fulfil his religious duties" and was also prevented from living a single week in Dublin due to ill-health and that in addition to this several of the curates "were afflicted with tedious illnesses" and that for a long time past the care of the Parish devolved on one clergyman. "Several persons have been launched into eternity without the rights of the Church" (as there were no Clergy available to perform burial rights). They warned that if another old or infirm Priest were appointed to the Parish they would "not suffer the rent of the Parish to be collected neither would they give any support to a Clergyman obnoxious to them".

In 1831, the Archbishop appointed Reverend Matthias Kelly to the Parish of St. James. The following year Fr. Kelly wrote to the Archbishop stating that he had no idea the Parish was so large and that it should be divided in two using the South Circular Road as the boundary. If this was not done he would resign. He refers to "the Chapel and numerous congregation at Dolphin's Barn" demanding the personal attendance and assiduous attention of the Parish Priest residing at the Parish Chapel in James Street which alone is sufficient for him without having to look after remote country Parishes - as Dolphin's Barn, Goldenbridge and Kilmainham then were. He resigned that year.

Father Canavan blessed the ground at Goldenbridge Cemetery in 1829, and after his appointment in 1842 as Parish Priest in James' Street he arranged for the foundation stone of the present St. James Church to be laid by Daniel O'Connell - an event for which tickets were made available. At the official opening service of the new church - which was also a "ticket only" event - the sermon was preached by the Reverend Manning who was a convert from the Protestant Faith.

GOLDENBRIDGE CEMETERY

Daniel O'Connell's Catholic Association purchased ground in 1828 at Goldenbridge and this was opened as a cemetery on 5th October 1829. The first internment in this Catholic Cemetery took place on that day and was that of Rev. Laurence Sylvester Whelan, a curate in St. James' Parish and the priest who had charge of the Catholic Chapel at Dolphin's Barn many years previously.

Dolphin's Barn Chapel, in 1829 and the new cemetery were both in the Parish of St. James and Dolphin's Barn was in fact the nearest Chapel to Goldenbridge.

The remains of Fr. Whelan were previously buried under the earthen floor of the 1798 Dolphin's Barn Chapel, and were exhumed for re-burial. This burial was presumably made with the future in mind, as it was felt that people would be more inclined to use the 'new' burial ground, if a priest was the first to be buried there.

MANY FAITHS

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

During the 1880's, many Jews arrived as refugees to Dublin in order to escape persecution in Eastern Europe. They came mainly from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Russia, and a considerable number of them settled in the vicinity of the South Circular Road between Dolphin's Barn and Portobello. The total Jewish population in the area exceeded 5,000 at the turn of the century and this stretch of South Circular Road was affectionately referred to as 'Little Jerusalem'.

The majority of those who arrived were young, penniless and therefore glad of any employment available. Many entered the scrap trade or clothing industry in order to survive and through hard work, prospered. It is interesting to note that on arrival in Ireland, very few of the Jews could speak English and were very distinctive by their long beards and different dress.

In view of the large Jewish Community in the area, it became necessary to build a Synagogue to cater for their needs and in 1915, services were conducted in a temporary Synagogue at Greenville House on the South Circular Road.

The foundation stone of the Dolphin's Barn Synagogue was laid in the grounds of Greenville House in 1916 and the Synagogue, which later became known as Greenville Hall, was eventually completed in 1925 at a cost of £16,000. A very attractive colour photograph of the interior of this building is on display in the Jewish Museum at Walworth Road.

The Synagogue eventually closed in the 1980's and converted for commercial use. Mason Technology now occupy the premises.

HARRY KERNOFF

Harry Kernoff the well known artist frequently painted scenes in and around Dolphin's Barn. He had his studio in Stamer Street. His father, a cabinet maker, was a Russian Jew and his mother was Spanish. Among his paintings are 'A Thatched Cottage near Dolphin's Barn', 'Old Houses, Dolphin's Barn', 'Caravans in Dolphin's Barn'. These sold in the 1930's for under £10 each and now fetch thousands of pounds at auctions.



Caravans in Dolphin's Barn (Harry Kernoff)

Dolphin's Barn Cemetery, the Jewish Burial Ground, is situated on Aughavannagh Road, the land was purchased in July 1898 for £400. The wrought iron gates are a memorial to the late Aaron Hirsch Steinberg, who departed this life, '24 Chishvan, 5729' or 14th November 1968. It was presented by his son, L. Steinberg.

Inside can be seen the tombstones, all with Saint David's Cross. The funeral service is held in the Prayer House and it is customary that men and women are separated throughout the funeral service. They are also required to wear suitable head covering.

After the funeral, the mourners sit on a low bench in the Prayer House, when it is proper to remove or open the laces of their shoes as an act of mourning. The traditional practice of including earth from the land of Israel in all burials still continues. The period of mourning for a parent is twelve months. During that period certain restrictions are imposed on the mourners attending places of enjoyment such as theatres, cinemas, dances etc.

An unusual tombstone in this cemetery with an inscription in Irish is that of Mr. Robert Briscoe, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1956. He died on 30th May, 1969 at the age of 74. His death saw the passing of a most prominent and colourful figure from the Dublin Jewish Community and the Irish political scene. He was the first Jew to hold the position of Lord Mayor of Dublin. His son Ben, T.D. and councillor in the area, was also Lord Mayor of Dublin.

DINA COPEMAN

Dina Copeman, the pianist of 2RN and Radio Eireann fame, was a member of the Copeman family who lived at 362 South Circular Road, Dolphin's Barn.

The Sunday Independent of 3rd January 1926 contained the following article:

"Irish Free State Broadcasting Inaugurated. Miss Dina Copeman's playing of Chopin's Polonaise in E flat was judicious in its treatment. It was not too hurried nor was the detail clouded".

This article refers to the launching of 2RN on 1st January 1926, the first radio station of the Irish Free State. The studio for this station was at Little Denmark Street, which later transferred to the G.P.O. and a transmitting hut in McKee Barracks, which continued in use until 1980. '2RN' changed to Radio Eireann in 1937 and remained so to December 1965 when it became Radio Telefis Eireann (RTE).

Dina Copeman is remembered for the music lessons she gave from her home, and is commemorated by the Royal Irish Academy 'Dina Copeman Cup' which is awarded to the best pianist in the country.

THE AREA OF DONORE

The Church of St. Teresa's, Donore Avenue, is located only a few hundred yards from Dolphin's Barn. It was originally in the Parish of St. Catherine's, Meath Street, the boundary of which was the River Poddle at Emerald Square. (Cork Street was in St. Catherine's Parish, whilst Dolphin's Barn Street was in the Parish of St. James). At the rear of the church there is a double fence in the centre of which once flowed the River Poddle.

St. Teresa's is a modern granite faced church with a long rectangular interior with side aisles, a nice parquet floor and a fine timbered ceiling, which is supported on arches. Indeed, the church makes a quiet oasis from the busy world outside.

All the roads off Donore Avenue slope slightly downwards towards the city and the early large scale maps show several wooden pipes through which water was supplied to these roads by gravity.

Further along Donore Avenue is the White Swan Business Centre. This was formerly the site of a laundry and spinning works, adequately supplied with water from the adjacent River Poddle. Earlier maps show Donore Mills on this site and also Donore Castle which was 'an ancient outworks of fortified Dublin, of which not a vestige remains' (Irish Builder 1884).

CHURCH OF IRELAND

Near the South Circular Road junction of Donore Avenue stands St. Victor's Church of Ireland. This is a handsome red brick church in cruciform shape with a bell tower. The building blends in well with the surrounding two storey houses of Donore Avenue.

Another church was built in 1904 at the top of Church Avenue, Rialto, popularly known as the 'Tin Church'. It was rectangular in shape, and constructed of corrugated iron, with the inside lined with timber, making it a comfortable little Church. This building was a chapel-of-ease to the impressive St. James' Church of Ireland in James' Street. The last harvest festival was held here in 1967. The building was destroyed by fire in 1970.

THE QUAKERS OR SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Among the several charities in the Liberties of Dublin indebted to the Quakers are: the Meath Hospital, Cork Street Fever Hospital and the Sick Poor Institution now the Liberty Creche at 92 Meath Street. Their reputation for works of charity, still strong in Ireland date back to the 1798 rebellion, when they intervened to prevent the slaughter of innocents on both sides. Their soup kitchens are remembered by the Irish when they were starving during the famine. The Quakers numbered about six hundred in the Donore Avenue area at one time.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION

The early Presbyterians of Dolphin's Barn worshipped in their church which was situated at Belview on the corner of Robert Street. It was located on a large open space and was surrounded by a row of trees on either side, near to the inner harbour of the Grand Canal.

The Guinness brewery had not as yet extended to this area in the 1860's, but the 'Irish Builder' of 1884 states that due to "the every growing tendency of the adjacent leviathan brewery" this church was purchased and demolished and the site was used for the expansion of the brewery.

A site on the South Circular Road, known as Greenville, but in older times as Donore, was chosen for the construction of a new Church in the 1860's which cost £3,300. This congregation was known as Donore Presbyterian Church. The building constructed was described as being in the early English style of the late 13th century. The granite came from Stepaside and the sandstone from Williamwood in Scotland. The adjoining manse, now the Islamic Information Centre, cost a further £1,000 to build.

The Presbyterian community workshopped here until 1980 when due to a declining congregation, the church was amalgamated with that of Adelaide Road.

DUBLIN MOSQUE & ISLAMIC CENTRE

This was opened in 1984 in the former Donore Presbyterian Church. The teachings are set forth in the KORAN, the sacred Book which Mohammed claimed was revealed to him by God. To them Allah is the one supreme God and Mohammed is his prophet. He will return as Mahdi and leader of the faithful at the day of judgement.

THE METHODIST COMMUNITY

John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyan or Methodist Church made a total of twenty one journeys to Ireland, the first being in August 1747. Shortly after this, his brother Charles, the well-known hymn writer whose hymns are now used in all Christian churches, arrived in Ireland.

Charles and John were involved in renting a small disused Baptist Chapel in Newmarket Street, which was then called Skinner's Alley. This was being used by the Moravians at the time who then relocated to other premises in Kevin Street. In a short time, Skinner's Alley was found unsuitable for the Methodists, and subsequently a large Weaver's Store was obtained at the present day 46-48 Cork Street.

Encouraged by the large number of weavers and other trades who attended, two months later Charles rented another house this time at 104 Cork Street, which had previously been a weaver's shed. This building measured 42 feet by 24 feet and could accommodate over two hundred people and the rooms overhead were used as lodging for the preachers.

On his next visit, John Wesley wrote "We hired horses here (Blackrock) and rode to Dublin. We came to our house in Cork Street where my brother was meeting the Society, but it was some time before my voice could be heard for the noise of the people, shouting and praising God."

The introduction of steam power created much unemployment in the area and many of the weavers went to work as farm labourers in the country. The premises at 104 Cork Street were subsequently sold.

Some thirty years after the Wesley's first arrival in Dublin, Charles purchased an empty weaver's shop at 148 Cork Street, located at the corner of Love Lane (now Donore Avenue) which was then fitted out as a church. In 1812 this was rebuilt with the upstairs being used for services and the ground floor as a school. This building was used until 1902 by which time it had become 'unfit' for the growing needs of the congregation.

A separate group, the Primitive Wesleyan Society in Dublin, who felt they were following the teachings of Wesley, purchased a large store and dwelling house in 1834 in South Brown Street at its junction with Brickfield Lane (today beside the Donnelly Centre). When this building opened as a church it had a large congregation and was later used as a home for poor Protestants and aged widows. This house is still called 'The Widow House' by locals today.

A property called 'St. Andrews' on the South Circular Road was occupied by Andrew and Mary Dunne in 1899 and in view of the inadequacies of the property at Donore Avenue, it was decided to purchase this house and grounds. A new church, manse and school was erected at this site at a cost of £5,000 built in open countryside, but it was noted that there were plans to erect over 200 houses nearby.

This redbricked church was octagonal in form and 'imitative of north Italian work'. It had seats arranged so that all the congregation could be close to the preacher as this was in the days before amplification was available. In 1913 electricity was installed in the building.

The church was always known as 'Dolphin's Barn Methodist Church', the name 'St. Andrews' referring to the previous house on the site. (Methodist churches were never named after saints). The church and school flourished for over sixty years, but due to a declining congregation it finally closed in 1977 and eventually amalgamated with the Methodist Church in South Great Georges Street and subsequently with Lower Abbey Street.

SCHOOLS

The Church of Ireland School opposite St. Andrew's was built in 1865 and in 1901 was in the process of being enlarged, the pupils being accommodated in "...the Wooden Hall...". The Presbyterian School at Donore had over 40 pupils and an extension was also proposed for this school.

St. Andrew's School, opened in 1901 and was originally to replace the Methodist School in Cork Street which had no playground. However, due to opposition from the Church of Ireland, whose school was directly opposite, a grant for building was refused by the Department, and a smaller mixed school was built - without any aid - for £1,100. Amongst the 124 pupils, there were 3 Quakers, 3 Baptists, 7 Congregationalists, 8 Presbyterians, and 29 Methodists. The remainder were Church of Ireland. The school was built in open countryside but it was pointed out "...that 185 houses are in the process of being built on an adjacent field..." These were the houses at Carrick Terrace, Haroldville Avenue and Reuben Avenue and Street.

"...On the Crumlin Road there was a Brick Works. Women as well as men worked there. Women actually pushed wheelbarrows full of bricks. Later it was taken over by the Moracrete Buildings who eventually built houses in the area..."

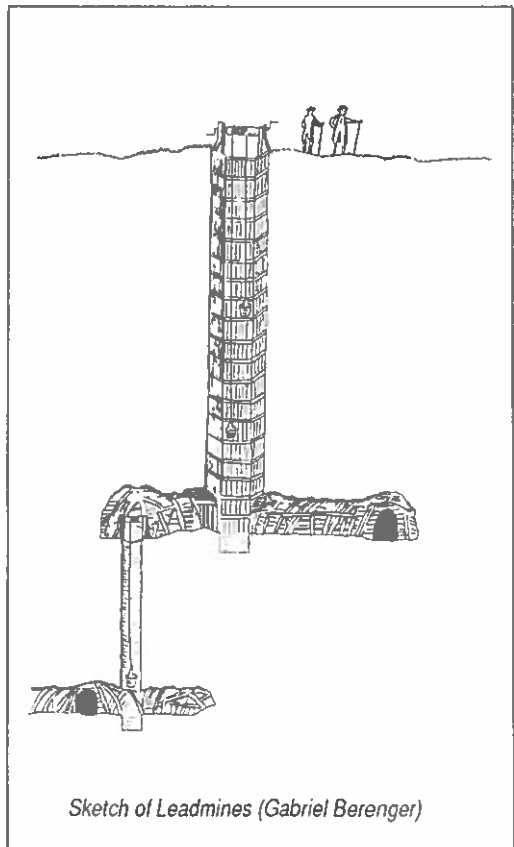
Sally Ennis

BRICKS, MINES AND QUARRIES

There were extensive limestone quarries around Dolphin's Barn from which stone was obtained for building purposes. The large quarry on the south side of Rutland Avenue (which suffered from water penetration from the Watercourse on its northern boundary) was drained by a pump operated by a windmill.

On the west side of Herberton Road, the vicinity of Rialto Motors, was another large quarry. Small veins of galena were observed in the calc limestone here and in 1755 a Mr. Disney of Mount Ophaly in Co. Kildare was given a lease to extract lead and any other metals which he should find. He was to give one ninth of all ores extracted to the landlord. Lead and a tiny amount of silver were obtained at two different levels, i.e. 35 and 55 feet deep. Within fifteen years the mines were exhausted.

The memoirs of Gabriel Beranger by Sir. W. Wilde give an account of his visit to



Sketch of Leadmines (Gabriel Beranger)

this mineworks. He stated that he "...descended this shaft with a candle in one hand, and holding a rope with the other. On my return from the subterranean ramble, I threw off the miner's dress, sat down on the ground and sketched what I had seen from memory. These mines have been abandoned for several year..."

There were several brickworks in the area, the best known of which bore the name "Dolphin's Barn". The word 'Dolphin's Barn' was imprinted on many of the bricks manufactured here and these bricks turn up all over Dublin, in houses built between 1900 and 1942.

Wherever you see a building being demolished, you may be lucky enough to find bricks with the name 'Dolphin's Barn' imprinted in the 'frog' of the bricks. Recently, with the demolition of the old Seezer's shop in Dolphin's Barn Street, local residents saw Dolphin's Barn bricks in the rubble, which, no doubt raised many memories. The best example of Dolphin's Barn brick in the immediate area is the John Player & Sons building on the South Circular Road. St. Mary's Church of Ireland in Crumlin Village is reputed to be one of the last buildings constructed with Dolphin's Barn brick.

The "Dolphin's Barn Brick and Tile Company" was located on the Crumlin Road just beyond the present day Crumlin Shopping Centre, and the ground extended almost to the first lock on the canal at Suir Bridge. There was a light railway track which was used to carry clay and bricks. The brick was of a characteristic yellow biscuit colour - never red - and good quality baking clay for making the bricks was obtained from clay pits at Slievenamon Road and the Iveagh Grounds. These clay pits were still in use as late as 1944. The Dolphin's Barn Brickworks had a great business reputation and was known for producing good quality bricks.

The Fianna Boys carried out drilling exercises in the grounds of the brickworks in the 1920's. "...On Saturday, 23rd December 1922, four armed men in a Ford motor car arrived at the premises of the Dublin Brick Company, Dolphin's Barn, and at the point of a revolver stole a sum of about £200.00 which was intended to pay the wages of the workmen..." Presumably these were the Christmas bonuses and salaries.

There were other brick works in the area, notably at Mount Argus. The Mount Argus bricks, which bore the stamp "Mount Argus", differed from Dolphin's Barn in that they were grey in colour. The chimney of this brick works was pulled down in the early 1930's by Davey Frame & Co. from Ringsend. The Ordnance Survey map of 1944 shows a Brick and Tile factory behind the Rialto Cinema (now Windsor Motors). The Moracrete Works, which manufactured concrete blocks, pipes and paving slabs were shown beside the old brickworks on the Crumlin Road.

Remnants of these bygone industries are the Moracrete houses on the Crumlin Road adjacent to the Crumlin Shopping Centre and Brickfield Drive, which takes its name from the brickworks. Many of the paving slabs in the main thoroughfares of Dublin bear the trade name Moracrete. It is true to say that Dolphin's Barn provided the means to build a city.

"Further in the Dark Lanes were galvanised huts on the right hand side going towards Kimmage in which two families lived. These huts would be facing the Ramparts at Mount Argus. This was hilly terrain. An old brickworks and quarry with obsolete machinery was sited here."

Jack Ryan

"In living memory, Cork Street was dotted with shops, dairy yards and many other businesses. These are now gone, waiting for the new road plan."

William Scuffil

CORK STREET

The name Cork Street dates from before 1728 and runs from Ardee Street to Dolphin's Barn Street (formerly 'Lane') at its junction with Emerald Square. On old maps it is described as 'The Highway to Dolfynesberne'.

No. 1 & 2, where K. Feldman & Co. Ltd. are, was formerly the stables of Watkins brewery in Ardee Street. John Devoy's father worked in this brewery and it was an outpost for Con Colbert in 1916. This was the site of the Malt House for St. Thomas' Abbey and crypts were found here in the late nineteenth century.

The Sister's of Mercy Convent, Weaver's Square, entrance at no. 22/26 Cork Street is known as St. Joseph's Night Refuge for Homeless Women and Children. The building here was originally the old Stove Tenter House, built at a cost of £13,000 by Thomas Pleasants - a Carlowman. The foundation stone was laid in 1814.

Pleasants wanted to protect the weavers from having to dry their cloth in the open fields - known as the Tenter Fields, and marked as such on maps of the period. It was not very long after the completion of the Stove Tenter House that England applied tariffs so that Irish goods could not compete with their produce. As a result, the Stove Tenter House fell into disuse.

The building was used as part of the South Dublin Union for two years up to 1861 and then taken over by Fr. Spratt, who ran it as a Night Refuge for nine years up to 1870. He then approached the Sisters of Mercy at Lower Baggot Street who sent two nuns over the Christmas of 1870/71. These two nuns lived in the old Stove Tenter House building and it was only later that the Convent and girls school were built and opened.

It was the same Fr. John Spratt (Carmelite), who found the ancient statue of Our Lady of Dublin which originally stood in St. Mary's Abbey and in 1836 was responsible for obtaining the Relics of St. Valentine, both of which are now in the Carmelite Church in Whitefriar Street. Fr. Spratt was born in Cork Street on 5th January 1796.

The Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, is today 'Bru Caoimhin', an old peoples home. Opened by the Quaker's as a Fever Hospital on 14th May 1804 on a field of nearly three acres, it was considered ideal on the following counts: Its proximity to the patients, its location at the edge of the city, the availability of plenty of fresh air and an excellent water supply. Interestingly in the 1908's Cork Street was recorded as having the highest level of traffic pollution in the area.

The Rev. James Whitelaw of St. Catherine's (Church of Ireland) Thomas Street, administered to the needs of the inmates of the House of Recovery Cork Street, and as a result of contact developed the fever himself and died in 1813. In 1817, it witnessed a national epidemic of typhus which lasted for two years. Dublin was hit again in 1826 and in the winter of that year the hospital was so overcrowded that patients had to be accommodated in tents in the grounds, even during heavy snow. Cork Street Fever Hospital remained as such up to 1960 when it moved to Cherry Orchard, Ballyfermot.

As Cork Street Fever Hospital did not allow visitors, the Dublin evening papers - Evening Herald and The Mail - carried notices under Cork Street Fever Hospital giving the patients number and whether they were improved or unchanged. It was said that the young girls going to Weaver Square Convent School would hold their noses when passing - in case of catching the fever!

Across the street from the Fever Hospital, Cork Street, is the James Weir Home for nurses. This is a four storey red brick structure with an unusual verandah over the street, built in 1903, but older in style. The site of this former nurses home was a Quaker Burial ground and is noted as such in the 1837 Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin. Several gravestones are still visible in the grounds.

At 72 and 72a Cork Street was M. Patterson, cab and cab owner. He had horse drawn cabs for hire. Outside his house on the path there was an old water pump, the type that had a handle which was turned before water came out. This premises runs to the entrance to Emerald Square and it was to here that Maurice Kavanagh, the Blacksmith, moved when his premises in 'The Hollow' were knocked down. (1940 / 1950).

Around 1910 there were manufacturers of carriage lace, Irish poplin, silk and trimmings called Fry & Co. listed as having their factory at 115/6 Cork Street.

Dolphin's Barn Street, formerly Lane, dates from before 1756 and runs from Cork Street to the South Circular Road. In 1910, the following lived there: No. 1, Edward Collins, a tanner. At no. 43 was the Dolphin's Barn Gaelic League and at No. 33, J.F. Jessop, druggist. He dispensed for Guinnesses, but one day was found drowned in James' Street Harbour.

PETTIGREW AND OULTON'S
DUBLIN DIRECTORY. 1834

No.	Cork-street.	No.	Cork street-continued
1	John Daly, carpenter	90	Thomas Rorke, dairyman
2	Arthur Neale, smith	90	Peter Healy, slater and plasterer
3	William Corcoran, nailer	91	Thomas McCabe, huxter
3	Thomas Dockrill, shoemaker	92	Mark Kehoe, huxter
4	Mary Mooney, mangling and washing	93	William Forrestal, boot and shoemaker
5	Charlotte McDonnell, huxter	94	William Flint, grocer and spirit dealer
6	Frederick Price, silk manufacturer		Burial Ground of Society of Friends
7	William Price, silk weaver	100 & 101	Isaac Parks, die sinker and medalist
7	Mich. Smith, barn brewer, and Donnybrook	102	John O'Neill, tanner and carrier
8	William McClean, fustian cutter	104	Mrs. Esther Spratt
9	William Singleton, clerk	105	Michael Spratt, tanner
11	Catherine Byrne, huxter	109	Joseph Hill, hair cutter
11	Thomas Howe, cotton manufacturer	110	Catherine Hastings, huxter
14	John Doyle, coal factor and huxter	118	John Ord, tanner
15	Mrs. Mary Moorhead	114	William Cruise, boot and shoemaker
17	George Thornberry, bricklayer	118	John Moran, tanner, and 2, Brown-street
18	Patrick Doyle, grocer and spirit dealer corner of Ormond-street	120	Maurice Halligan, dairy
20	Patrick Kavanagh, dairy	121	Jonathan Retell, wholesale brush manufactory
21	James Maguire, tanner and carrier	122	Mr. Edward Clarke,
24	Michael O'Connor, tanner and carrier	123	John Coughlan, dairy and huxter
25	Mrs. Maughan,	126	Charles Maginn, tanner and carrier
26	John Byrne, huxter and dairyman	127	Richard Singleton, peace officer
27	John G. Pearse, ladies' shoemaker	129	John Lawlor, dairy
28	William M'Loughlin, carpenter		
29	John English, brushmaker		
33	Benjamin Singleton, cotton manufactory		
	Fever Hospital & House of Recovery		
		No.	Love-lane, 8th. Brown-st.
			Four lodging houses
			Doyle & Long, tanners

Extract from Dublin Street Directory 1834

INDUSTRIES

Perhaps one of the most important firms was the Cork Street Foundry and Engineering Works of William Spence. This was established in 1856, and continued in business until about 1930. This Company was situated at a large premises, previously a tannery at 107 Cork Street, where EWL Electric Ltd., is today.

They made a number of narrow-gauge steam engines and boilers, mainly for Guinness's and various specialised equipment, including one of the large telescopes for Birr Castle to be erected "in the lawn". This telescope was 22 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter and fixed on a circular railway, and took almost 2 years to manufacture.

Inside the gate of EWL Electric, the name of William Spence can still be seen on two cast iron kerbs, the remnants of a once famous firm.

There was a "Fire Works Manufacturers" and "Powder Magazine" located behind the present Coombe Hospital, close to where Eugene Street is now. In 1903, the death of Mr. John Hodsman, Firework Manufacturer, Pyrotechnist and Aeronaut, of Love Lane (Donore Avenue) is reported in the papers of the time.

Samuel Matthews of Dufour Court, Brown Street South (established in 1876) manufactured Parchment and Flat Calf, Morocco, Roan and Skiver leather. At the same time, John J. Martin Junior of Bellevue Works near James' Street Harbour bought Butchers Fat and Bones and also every description of grease.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

**CORK STREET FOUNDRY & ENGINEERING WORKS,
WILLIAM SPENCE,
Engineer and Millwright,
Brass and Iron Founder,**

MANUFACTURER OF

Shunting Locomotive Engines

For Narrow-gauge Railways and Tramways.

STEAM ENGINES of all kinds.

STEAM BOILERS of all dimensions.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS and BRIDGES.

Shafting, Couplings, Wheels, Pulleys and Pedestals.

CAST IRON AND STEEL MALT ROLLERS.

MASH TUNS

From 6 to 40 feet Diameter.

W. S. makes on his premises, which cover an area of 150,000 square feet, all kinds of **MACHINERY** used and required by **BREWERS, DISTILLERS, MILLERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES,** and all Manufacturers requiring Mechanical Appliances.

**WILLIAM SPENCE,
107, CORK STREET, DUBLIN.**

Advertisement - William Spence

The City Woollen Mills of Cork Street, "the only woollen manufacturer in the City" manufactured ladies costume cloth, gentlemen's suiting and 'Rialto Serges'.

As previously mentioned a limekiln was situated at the end of Priestfield Cottages near the canal bank, the Rialto Lime Kiln Company, was on the site which was later occupied by Sherling's Steel at Griffith Bridge. The recently constructed apartments, called Griffith Court, now occupy this site.

In 1944, the Portland Grain Stores and Delphinium Pottery Works were in Marrowbone Lane. The Botany Weaving Mills and Frigidaire House (beside Vauxhall Avenue) were on Cork Street, and there was a laundry at the top of Eugene Street, where the fireworks factory was situated at the turn of the century.

South Brown Street dates from 1756 and takes its name from Bernard Brown, one of the chief agents of the Earl of Meath (of Stormanstown, near Ardee). He inter-married into the Earl of Meath's family around 1680.

Thomas Elliott & Sons, set up business and remained to 1966 when the premises were destroyed by fire. This company was an important employer in the area. Elliotts' produced the drapes for Dail Eireann, Aras an Uachtaran and for the throne room of Dublin Castle, and also manufactured the Dublin poplin which was used in the making of ecclesiastical and academic gowns. They also made sashes for the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Irish National Foresters'.

In the past, Dolphin's Barn and the surrounding area was a mixture of industrialisation and rural activity. The population was hard working but thriving. Most people lived near or at their place of work and specific trades were passed from father to son. A number of factors influenced the type of trade carried out, particularly the fact that Dolphin's Barn was on the edge of the City which meant that there were many dairy yards, and the fields - particularly along the South Circular Road and where Dolphin House is now - were extensively cultivated for market gardening. Produce was carried into the city, on a daily or weekly basis.

Telephone 276Y.

Telegraph:—"WOOLLENS, DUBLIN."



HIGH-CLASS

Ladies' Costume Cloth,
Gentlemen's Suitings
and Rialto Serges ✨

ARE MANUFACTURED AT

CITY WOOLLEN MILLS,
CORK STREET,
DUBLIN.

The Only Woollen Manufactory in the City.

ALL STAMPED AS UNDER



Reg. No. 059.

"IN LETTERS ALL OF GOLD."

Advertisement - City Woollen Mills

The dairies supplied most of Dublin City with milk which was sold by measure and poured into the householder's jug, and the cattle were brought in from the nearby countryside during the summer months. O'Donovan states for Crumlin Parish "The east portion is chiefly occupied by the dairymen of Dublin who, during the summer, have their cows at grass"

The large numbers of cattle gave rise to the many tanyards in this area, which were far from 'sweet smelling'. Here, the skins and hides were removed from the carcasses of dead animals and were scraped and treated before being made into shoes and other leather goods. A document dated 1798 in which a tanyard is legally divided in two, illustrates this point. *"All that half of the tanyard containing in it 14 vatts and leches, 2 masterings, 3 limes, 10 handlers and half the watering pool with half the bark house, with half the drying lofts, the use of the mill and kiln, half the waste ground to lay horns, hair and tans on with the use of the back kitchen to brew tea and wash in and the two middlerooms and backgarrett in the said house"*.

By-products from the tanneries were combs from the horns, mattresses from the hair and glue from the bones. Turf yards were also numerous and these were kept supplied by barges on the Grand Canal, which linked the area with the turf bogs in the midlands. Many canal boatmen and workers lived in Dolphin's Barn.

In 1910, T. Kelly writes "in Dolphin's Barn and its vicinity there were 3 tanneries, a flour mill, a paper mill, a coppersmith and brass founder, and Robert Guy's patent axle factory and iron foundry".

Guys Axle Factory was on Rutland Avenue and employed 70 men. "The axles made here were absolutely the best produced, and even to this day those who are judges and need axles will prefer one of Guy's made over 50 years ago (1860) to any that are made today" These axles were used on the various types of horse drawn vehicles then in existence.

In 1885, John Price of Rutland Lodge, Dolphin's Barn, complains in a letter to the editor of a newspaper, that while walking along the quays in Dublin, he noticed a farm cart which had just been landed from a steamer near Butt Bridge which was of "alien manufacture"

GEORGE CARR SHAW

A mill stood on the site of the present Transport Club, Rutland Avenue, and in the 1850's was owned by the partnership of George Clibborn and George Carr Shaw, the father of George Bernard Shaw.

George Carr Shaw was in receipt of a pension of £44.00 per year from a position he held in the Four Courts which he sold for £500.00. This was the money used to buy his share of the partnership of 'Clibborn and Shaw Mill'. As a child, George Bernard Shaw played at the millpond on Rutland Avenue, while he said "his father played at business".

The people of Dolphin's Barn benefited from this mill, as corn, wheat, flour and locust beans were sold, often surreptitiously, to them. It was the only part of Shaw's business to make money.

"The turf men came up on barges from Kildare. They sold their turf to the city dwellers and when their barges were empty brought casks of Guinness back to the country".

Sally Ennis

There were numerous breweries in the area most of which were gradually absorbed into the Guinness Empire which gave rise to many allied services such as coopers, brewers, carriers and carpenters.

An 1845 list for Cork Street mentions that there were two 'nailers' (people who made nails on an anvil), two silk weavers and a silk manufacturer. There was also cotton manufacturers, a coach ribbon weaver, a cat-gut manufacturer and wool stapler, as well as bricklayers, dyers and a washing and mangling establishment.

Plunkett Brothers, Malsters and Patent Malt Roasters had four malt houses at Belle Vue which was close to Thomas Court and Guinness's Brewery.

*"The laundry delivery vans were pulled by magnificent horses.
The vans were newly painted, the horses beautifully
groomed and the van men dressed in white laundered suits".*

Sally Ennis

The Grand Canal also supplied an important raw material for industry - water - and the many laundries in the area reflected this. The White Heather Laundry was the largest one, having the contract to the Vice Regal Lodge in the Phoenix Park and a close second to this was the Maple laundry.

It is an interesting thought that the sheets from the Vice Regal Lodge once fluttered in the breeze on the banks of the Grand Canal at Dolphin's Barn. These laundries employed a large number of people and both had a contract with the Grand Canal Company for a regular supply of water. The White Heather Industrial Estate now replaces these once thriving industries.



White Heather Laundry Letterhead

The Grand Canal Company kept meticulous records of water sold and as late as 1948, the two laundries were paying over £60.00 per year for water, quoted at 3 old pence per 1,000 gallons which meant that they used 60,000 gallons of water per week. In these records, mention is also made that a Mr. James Doyle was paying 10 shillings per annum for permission to take water from the canal by bucket!



Laundry Vehicles with Maple Laundry in background

The chimneys of the laundries were familiar landmarks in the area, the White Heather being square, the Maple laundry having a circular and taller chimney.

The Mirror Laundry was in Cork Street, near the present Coombe Hospital and the XL Laundry at Rutland Avenue. The laundry vans were horsedrawn and were a feature of the Dublin Spring and Horse Show each year.

"There was a big Demense on the South Circular Road opposite our house with two old houses, dating back to the early 1800's - haunted of course!"

May Nolan

REHOBOTH

Rehoboth House and Morton Villa were two splendid old houses set in a Demense off the South Circular Road, in the area now occupied by Bailey Gibson Ltd., and nos. 330-338 South Circular Road. The name 'Rehoboth' dates from the late 1700's.

Rehoboth House was once the home of three generations of the Morton Family. There were no less than 24 children in the second generation of this family and tradition has it that their parents named this place 'Rehoboth' from Genesis XXVI 22 'Isaac called the name of it [the well] Rehoboth, that is Room, and he said "For now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land".

The Morton family also had lodgers staying in this house and at one time, John Stevenson, a musician who was the celebrated harmoniser of Moores Melodies and knighted for his services to music, stayed here. Later he married into the Morton family and subsequently his daughter married the 3rd Marquis of Headfort.

James Clarence Mangan in his autobiography describes Rehoboth House:-

"On the south side of the City of Dublin, about half way down an avenue which breaks the continuity of that part of the Circular Road, extending from Harold's Cross to Dolphin's Barn, stands a house, plain in appearance and without any peculiarity of external structure to attract the passenger's notice. Adjoining the house is a garden, with a turret lodge at the extreme end, which looks forth on the high road".

Mangan first came to know this house in 1831 when he became German tutor to Miss Catherine Hayes who lived there. She died in 1832, and it was about her that he wrote the poem "I saw her once, one little while, and then no more". (Yeats wrongly attributes the name and the place to Miss Stackpoole of Mount Pleasant Square.)

Rehoboth House was later a convent for nuns of the Carmelite Order who "have a school for the gratuitous instruction of about 180 poor female children and a select school for 12 young ladies" (1831). This convent moved to Tranquilla, Ranelagh in 1844.

In more recent times, the West Family, jewellers in Grafton Street, occupied one of these houses and three spinster sisters lived in the other.

The demense is remembered as a lovely place with six very large trees behind the high stone wall that stretched from the main gate to the corner of the present day Rehoboth Place. It was reputed to be haunted and indeed, children who played there recount seeing the ghost of a young woman walking up the path dressed in old fashioned clothes. Others tell the story of a woman crying outside the house and one neighbour remembers seeing a woman glide from the path, through a closed gate and walk up to the house.

It is said that the ghost was a young girl, who was turned out of her home by her father for eloping with a poor man of inferior social standing. This reputedly happened in the 1850's. The girl, it is said, was a sister of the three spinster ladies. It seems that their father was very strict because none of them married.

All evidence of the demense is gone since the 1940's and nos. 330-338 South Circular Road were built where the trees once stood, the lower part of the old wall forming the present garden walls for these houses.

LAW & ORDER

In the Hibernian Magazine of August 1776, there is a report of four prisoners who escaped from Kilmainham Gaol. This was the old Gaol, which was situated opposite the bottom of Brookfield Road in Old Kilmainham.

Three of the prisoners escaped, but the fourth, who was disguised in woman's clothing and "...had a pistol in his breast..." was recaptured. This man - John Allen - was under sentence of death for robbing a Mr. Perrin of his watch on the South Circular Road. After recapture, he was executed on 7th August 1776.

Another was to be whipped for house-breaking from the South Circular Road to Cork Bridge i.e. the bottom of Cork Street. These were everyday occurrences at this time.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1787.

Wilde, who was hanged yesterday at Kilmainham-common, pursuant to his sentence, for stopping and cutting Mr. Gunning, with intent to rob him; at the place of execution made ample confession of the many enormities he had committed; and declared, that if the blunderbuss had gone off, he certainly would have shot the persons he attacked. When cut down, a number of fellows laid hold of the body, and carried it without a coffin, or any other covering, along the Circular road, where they several times attempted to restore him to life, by rubbing his limbs, and trying every other method their sagacity could suggest.

Newspaper Article 1787

The new Gaol at Kilmainham was opened in 1796, and one of its first occupants was Leonard Hicks, the gaoler of St. Sepulchre's gaol in New Street, convicted for the extortion of fees from prisoners.

There were two Protestant reformatories in Dolphin's Barn, one at 3 Rehoboth Place for boys and the other at 103 Cork Street for girls.

Conditions in both of these were tough, as the Report for 1863 shows. All inmates were placed in the lowest of 5 classes on admission which had no privileges. If one was extremely good, it was possible to progress to the fourth class, after about 4 months. In this class there was "one hours unrestricted recreation daily" and each boy or girl was allowed to write and receive one letter per month. After another few months, it was possible to enter the third class, in which you could receive a visit from a friend every second month.

Second class allowed a portion of garden and a visit to Church at St. Michael's in Inchicore with the Superintendent or Matron. First class allowed a visit each month and permission to go for messages - accompanied of course.

If the marks for the previous three weeks were not lower than an average of "very good" each boy or girl was entitled to "half a pound of bacon, with some vegetables and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of bread for dinner on a Wednesday" Marks could be lost for bad behaviour, resulting in being put in a lower class. The method was described as being very successful.

The average number in the Boys Reformatory was 30 - 35 and on discharge, many of the boys were placed with relatives in England or America.

The girls in Cork Street "are employed in the ordinary work of thorough servants and at needlework. No servant is employed in the reformatory; and even the painting, glazing, papering of rooms and whitewashing are done by the girls and each takes her place for a month as cook and as parlour maid... about as vicious and depraved girls as were ever committed to a reformatory school have been received into that at Cork Street". Cork Street had an average of 15 girls.

Griffith on the South Circular Road, was originally the Richmond Bridewell, which in 1861 had a prison population of 266. "A great improvement has been effected by converting the capstan mill shed into a dining hall and day room" states the Report.

Many were compelled to undergo imprisonment from their inability to pay fines as a result of the lack of employment. It was recommended that "professed thieves and burglars brought up from their youth in vice and crime" should be transported.

THE POLICE OF OLD DUBLIN

The Police of Old Dublin were called the Watch or Watchmen as the native Irish were forbidden from residing inside the city walls. The most dreaded Irish were the Tribes of Wicklow and the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes in particular. It was as a result of an attack on the Archbishop's castle at Tallaght in 1331 that an act setting up the Watchmen was passed. In 1660 the Dublin Watch was established, they wore long great coats reaching to their toes and their only weapon was a long pole with a spear at one end and a crook at the other. An unarmed police force called the Dublin Police had been founded in 1786 to patrol certain areas of the city and county. The Parochial Watch came into being in 1808 and were armed with short swords and heavy pistols.

THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

The first D.M.P. recruits entered the Kevin Street Training Depot in July 1837 and patrolled the streets of Dublin from 5th January 1838 to 2nd April 1925. Kevin Street was also the location of the Dublin Mounted Police. The site of Kevin Street Barracks was the location of the Palace of the Archbishop of Dublin and was known as "St. Sepulchres". This was completed by Archbishop John Comyn in 1191 and was only vacated by the Archbishops in 1806.

Kevin Street was in the "A" Division or District of Dublin and as the D.M.P. area was confined in the city between the Royal and Grand Canals, the "A" District included Dolphin's Barn up to the bridge as it does to this day. The "A" District also had stations in Newmarket up to the late 1930's and at Kilmainham at the corner of South Circular Road and Emmet Road. Since 1929 the Garda Station is located at Kilmainham Lane.

The D.M.P. was an unarmed force except for the Political Section of its Detectives or Special Branch. The Garda Síochána (or Guardians of the Peace) are an unarmed force formed on 9th February 1922 and the D.M.P. amalgamated under the name of Garda Síochána on 3rd April 1925. In December 1922 the Garda Síochána took over the R.I.C. Depot, Phoenix Park as their training Depot and remained there to December 1963 when the Training Depot moved to Templemore, Co. Tipperary. The Phoenix Park

Depot became Garda Head Quarters. Before the Garda Depot moved from Phoenix Park in 1963 the Church of the Holy Family, Aughrim Street provided facilities for the recruits to hear Mass on Sundays. Many an adult and child gazed with pleasure and admiration at the long lines of recruits clad in their navy-blue uniforms as they marched along the North Circular Road, led by the Garda Band.

Beyond the Grand Canal, Dolphin's Barn was in the County of Dublin and therefore under the Royal Irish Constabulary. This body was founded in 1836 by Sir Robert Peel, hence the nicknames Bobbies and Peelers. They policed the entire country outside the city of Dublin between the Royal and Grand Canals. The R.I.C. became "Royal" from 1867 for putting down the Fenians. They were paramilitary and were armed with a light carbine or rifle.

The R.I.C. Barracks in Crumlin Village was in charge of the area beyond Dolphin's Barn bridge. This R.I.C. Barracks dated from 1837 and was originally a hunting lodge belonging to the Shaw family of Terenure and Bushy Park. It was renovated in 1843. This Barracks was bombed in 1921 and in 1922 was taken over by the Garda Síochána and remained in their hands up to 17th March 1965 when the Gardai moved to the present Garda Station on St. Agnes Road.

In 1944 the new Sundrive Road Garda Station opened and was called the "G" Division or District like Crumlin itself. Dolphin's Barn had the distinction of straddling both the city and county and likewise was policed by the D.M.P. and the R.I.C.

Michael Collins as Director of Intelligence infiltrated the G-Division with four double agents who were all outwardly working for Dublin Castle and the British Crown, and secretly working for Michael Collins and a free Ireland. Two of these agents lived in Dolphin's Barn and were Joseph Kavanagh, 64 Reuben Avenue and James McNamara, 57 Reuben Street. As a result of their work the British Administration at Dublin Castle was defeated and the Castle was handed over on 16th January 1922 by Lord Fitzalan to Michael Collins on behalf of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State. This must go down in history as one of the greatest victories by the Irish. Dublin Castle was handed over on 16th January 1922.

TRANSPORT

In the late 1800's, almost 100,000 people in Dublin were illiterate, so the tram companies used colours to identify routes. The route 19 bus is the successor to the tram which ran from Glasnevin to its terminus at Dolphin's Barn. This tram route was identifiable by a brown lozenge sign.

Trams moved slowly, about 5 miles per hour, so passengers could mount or dismount while they were moving. Conductors were advised to "keep a sharp look-out for passengers, and by signalling induce persons to travel by tram who would otherwise walk". The last tram on the number 19 route ran in 1939.



Dolphin's Barn - Glasnevin Tram

Transport through Dolphin's Barn is still very important to the area. Numerous buses pass through serving areas as far apart as Tallaght and Cabra.

The company founded in the 1890's by Matthew Patterson was a transport company which hired drays for the delivery of bricks for the Dolphin's Barn Brickworks and also had hackney cabs.

The Pattersons were relations of McNevins who had a public house in Dolphin's Barn. The stables once used by this company are still intact today at Cork Street.

The firm of W. & R. Richardson was located at Tara Street and Springfield, Herberton Lane (now Road). Springfield House itself was located near the present Keeper Road junction and a small lodge was situated at the main gate with stables and a forge nearby. The family were related to J.D. Richardson, the County Vet of Herberton House Rialto.

The company was founded in 1830 and in its heyday employed 70 men including carpenters, blacksmiths and harness makers, making them an important local employer.

Richardsons provided four wheeled horse drawn carts and two wheeled floats for hire. They contracted daily for Arthur Guinness and Son and at 9.15 a.m each day, the well-groomed horses with shining brasses hitched to four wheeled drays could be seen on their way to Guinness's at a smart trot. The same horses would return in the afternoon at a slow plodding pace, their day's work done.

Private carriages were also available from Richardson's. These were boarded on the side by a small platform mounted on a hinge, which the coachman would let down. The coachman wore livery - a tall hat, silver buttons and white gloves. At the side of the coach was a holder for a long lashed whip. There was great decorum and grace always observed by the coachman, especially at funerals.

W. & R. Richardson ceased trading in the early 1960's, no doubt due to increased use of motor vehicles. Somewhat appropriately, the former site of Richardson stables and forge is today occupied by Silverdale Coaches Ltd., and Telecom Eireann's vehicle maintenance section, thus continuing a great tradition of transport on this site dating back to the last century.

'BANG BANG'

Thomas 'Bang Bang' Dudley was one of Dublin's best known and most beloved characters. He was born in the Rotunda and during his lifetime resided in various parts of the city including Bridgefoot Street and Mill Lane, Dublin 8.

'Bang Bang' became an institution in Dublin in his own lifetime. He would carry a huge jail key, mockingly point it at strangers, press it into their backs and shout "bang, bang", at the same time.

Despite progressive eye disease, 'Bang Bang' maintained his daily beat in the city, frequently causing mayhem by jumping onto buses, especially the number 50 route through Dolphin's Barn. He would stay at the open rear entrance to the bus swinging around the upright bar and slapping his rear end as if he was on a horse. Drivers frequently stopped their buses to let him on between stops.

He told friends on his sick bed that his 'Bang Bang' characterisations imitated the many cowboy films he attended in his early years. 'Bang Bang' died at Clonturk House of the Adult Blind in Drumcondra in January 1981, aged seventy-five. May God be Good to Him.

"At the end of the Terrace stands a wooden palisade enclosing a patch of land, a tangle of trees, shrubs and weeds, with a tall granite high cross".

Description from 1890's

THE CROSS

The late 1800's were a time of some prosperity in the area. The following newspaper article appeared in 1868:

"A very fine stone cross has been erected in the garden opposite the little chapel situated at St. James' Terrace, Dolphin's Barn (the Chapel of Ease to the parish church of St. James'). The cross, which is a very fine specimen of the ancient Irish Cross, stands eleven feet high, including the pedestal or base, which is two feet, and has been purchased by the contributions of a few of the generous and pious parishioners of Dolphin's Barn at a cost of some forty pounds and upwards, and presented to the Rev. M. Walsh, their good Priest, in whose garden it has already been erected. The site which has been chosen for it is an admirable one."



Dolphin's Barn circa 1911

Rev. Walsh was the curate connected with Dolphin's Barn from 1861 to 1887 when he became Parish Priest in Saggart. The Cross site remained as a garden until 1960's, when it was handed over to Dublin Corporation by the Parish, who later changed the site to a carpark. The cross in Dolphin's Barn remained on site until 1991, when it was relocated to a more central position by Dublin Corporation during the conversion of the carpark to the little park it is today.

This park was officially opened by the Deputy Lord Mayor, Councillor Ben Briscoe, T.D., following an Ecumenical Service and Blessing, thus continuing the special link this site has with Christian worship. The restoration work was carried out by Dublin Corporation at the instigation of Dolphin's Barn Historical Society, who fittingly use the Cross as their logo.

*"The Cross at Dolphin's Barn is a lovely park today.
A fitting tribute to those who cared enough to put
it there".*

May Walsh

THOMAS CLARK LUBY

Kickham Road, O'Leary Road and Luby Road in the Bulfin Estate, Kilmainham commemorate an interesting occurrence at Dolphin's Barn in 1865 which was later reported in a newspaper article as follows:

"It was at Dolphin's Barn in September 1865 that Thomas Clarke Luby, one of the leading spirits of the Fenians, was arrested late at night by two detectives, who had been concealed for hours in a little shrubbery close by his house, waiting for him. It was on his arrest that the celebrated [Fenian] Commission, under the hand of Mr. Stephens as supreme chief of the revolutionary movement, appointing Messrs. Luby, O'Leary and Kickham a triumvirate or executive during his absence from Ireland, was seized. It was enclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed, 'Miss Fraser' and was found in Mr. Luby's desk."

Following his arrest, Luby was taken to Richmond Penitentiary, now Griffith College, and later sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. He served six years before his early release in 1871 which was as a result of agitation by the Amnesty Association.

Thomas Clark Luby's home was at 17 St. James's Terrace, Dolphin's Barn. The shrubbery which concealed the Detectives was most likely on the site of the present Dolphin's Barn Cross.

THE PRESENT CHURCH

Freeman's Journal 18th August 1890

"Yesterday, his Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin laid the first stone of the new Church which is to replace the old edifice which did duty so long at Dolphin's Barn. The weather was most unfavourable, but not withstanding there was a very large attendance, the space about the platform being thronged with the parishioners and their friends.

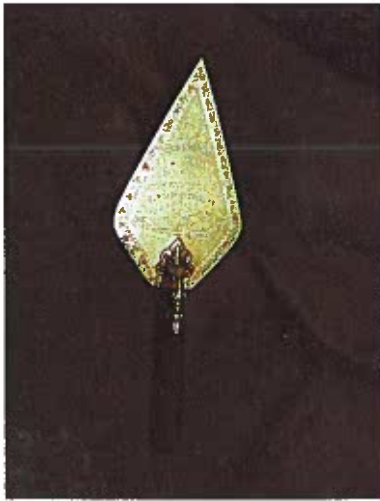
The ceremony was fixed to begin at three o'clock, and soon after that hour there was a downpour of rain which rendered it most unpleasant for those present.

On the Archbishop's arrival, a procession was formed, and his Grace, in cope and mitre, and bearing his crozier in his hand was conducted to where the stone had been prepared. The ceremony according to the rubrics was then proceeded with, the Archbishop making a circuit of the foundation, which he blessed.

The first stone was laid in the Roman method, being a departure from the way in which this ceremony has of recent years been carried out in Ireland. The system has been to make a cavity in the stone, in which is inserted a vessel containing the coins and journals of the day, and to place another stone on top of the one which is to enclose this interesting record.

In the present instance, a cavity was made in the upper stone, which was sealed up after the insertion of the vessel with a square block of marble, which in turn was covered by a circular piece of the same kind of stone, left into an orifice which had been chiselled out for it.

The stone was laid by his Grace with a very handsome silver trowel which was presented to him by Mr. Hague, the architect, on behalf of himself and the contractor. The trowel bore the following inscription:-



*Commemorative Trowel
1890 Church Foundation Ceremony*

"Presented to his Grace, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the new Church of Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's Barn, St. James's Parish, Dublin, August 17th, 1890. The Right Rev. Monsignor Kennedy, P.P. V.G.; William Hague, Architect; Wm. Connolly & Son, Builders."

The first stone having been well and truly laid, a meeting was held at which the Archbishop presided.

His Grace said "At the close of the religious ceremonies of the day, I wish to congratulate you, the priests and people of this parish on the good progress that has already been made with the great work you have taken in hand. You know that it will be a costly work, and I remember the great generosity with which many of you came forward to subscribe to it when we had a meeting eight or nine months ago. The work will cost four or five thousand pounds, for it has turned out to be somewhat more expensive than we estimated last November when we were commencing it. I have to congratulate your Parish Priest both on the generosity of the parishioners and their friends throughout the city." (cheers)

Monsignor Kennedy then said that since the last meeting had been held they had received a number of contributions from generous friends. His Grace the Archbishop had promised them £1,000 when they had succeeded in raising that amount, and now he was glad to say that they had done so. (cheers)

A collection was then made, and a very substantial sum was realised. Three cheers having been given for the Archbishop, the proceedings terminated.

The new church is of cruciform plan and a tower is planned, forming a porch and containing the gallery stairs. It is intended to carry this tower to a considerable height, with a belfry stage, terminating in a handsome and lofty tapering spire, with gilded vane and cross. Provision is made for the erection of galleries in the future should the accommodation not be sufficient for the congregation."

(Note: Although numerous enquiries were made, the exact location of the foundation stone of the Church of Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's Barn has not been established, it remains this building's special secret.)

On Sunday 1st October 1893, Rosary Sunday, Mass was celebrated in the old 1798 church, and in the afternoon the new church was dedicated and opened by Archbishop Walsh.

Both the old and new church buildings stood together for some years, with the new church directly behind the old one. The old one was situated on part of the site where the extension was added during the 1960's.

The bell has traditional Irish designs inscribed on the outside. When rung manually it was very powerful, and Laurence Byrne was reputed to have said - jokingly? - at the time, that when the bell was rung, it would be heard loud and clear in Glenmalure, in his home county of Wicklow! In later years, an automatic ringing system was installed and the bell tone has been reduced by more than 50%.

The high altar and bell were both gifts of Laurence Byrne of Glenmalure House, Rialto. It is interesting to note that the final cost of building was in excess of £9,000.



Monsignor Kennedy



Monsignor Kennedy's Chalice



'Ascension' stained glass window dedicated to Monsignor Kennedy

The main stained glass window, the 'Ascension Window' over the altar in the Church of Our Lady of Dolours is dedicated to Monsignor Edward Kennedy Parish Priest of St. James' Parish.

Monsignor Kennedy was of the famous Kennedy bakery family, and was ordained in 1837, and later became curate in Fairview and Clontarf. In 1857 he became Parish Priest in James' Street, where he finished furnishing the then 'new' church. On 28th January 1878, he became Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

During Monsignor Kennedy's lifetime many changes and developments took place in the general area. He saw the Christian Brothers School at Grand Canal Harbour open in 1869 and subsequently the Sisters of Charity, Basin Lane; the Girl's School at 26 Dolphin's Barn Street also opened during his time. This subsequently became the Parochial Hall.

On Rosary Sunday 1893, (the first Sunday in October), he participated in the opening of the new church at Dolphin's Barn. Cardinal McCabe appointed him Vicar General (V.G.) and Archbishop Walsh appointed him Domestic Prelate to His Holiness. In 1894, he was appointed Dean of the Chapter. Monsignor Kennedy was Parish priest in James' Street for 39 years. He died in 1895 aged 82 years after an accidental fall on his way to celebrate Mass.

After the death of Dean Kennedy, Canon Philip Carbery came to live in Dolphin's Barn and finished equipping the new church. The ceiling, the gallery, and the railings around the church grounds were provided at this time at a cost of £1,500.

On the death of Canon Carbery in 1902, the parishioners erected a fine set of marble altar rails to his memory. The rails served up to 1980, when the present Altar was made to face the congregation.

THE PARISH OF OUR LADY OF DOLOURS

In 1902, Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's Barn became a separate parish severing the long-standing link with the Parish of St. James'. Eight Parish Priests have faithfully served and in the intervening years put their particular 'mark' on the Church building and in the development of the local communities.

"...The 'Barn in 1919 had a village atmosphere, where everybody was known to each other, and where regenerated families only counted. 70 years ago, a black sheep was soon sorted out for isolation. But generally speaking they were a well-ordered community..."

Jack Ryan

Canon Cornelius Ryan served as Parish Priest from 1902 to 1925. Dolphin's Barn at this time was beginning to develop into a suburb of Dublin, with the development of the many houses in the area of Reuben Street, South Circular Road and parts of Rialto.

Over the canal bridge the aspect continued to be rural, with the next village being Crumlin, almost 2 miles away through fields and countryside.

In 1921 the Boy's National School in Rialto was opened, with Canon Ryan as Manager. Canon Ryan was one of three brothers who were priests. His brother Patrick was a curate in Berkeley Road, and his other brother Daniel was Parish Priest of Cullenswood and Milltown.

Canon Daniel Deasy served as Parish Priest from 1925 to 1939. Mother Raphael Deasy, his sister, was Mother-in-Charge of the Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham, headquarters of the Loreto Order in Ireland. Canon Deasy invited her to open a school in his Parish, and on 11th January 1930 the school at Carnan Cloc House on the Crumlin Road was opened.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul founded a Conference at Dolphin's Barn in 1927. A branch of the Catholic Young Men's Society was founded at 26 Dolphin's Barn Street, the old National School Premises, in 1934, the first president being John Murphy. The Society subsequently moved to 1 St. James' Terrace, and in 1950 moved to their own premises at 9 St. James' Terrace.

The Girls National School at Dolphin's Barn transferred to new larger premises adjoining Carnan Cloc House on the Crumlin Road in 1933.

Fr. Thomas Farrell, who founded the Catholic Scout Movement of Ireland, served as Parish Priest of Dolphin's Barn for just over a year, 1939 to 1940.

Father William Bourke was Parish Priest from 1941. It became obvious that the Parish of Dolphin's Barn was growing so fast, with the housing developments of Crumlin, Kimmage and Drimnagh, that Chapels-of-Ease would need to be built. Each of these in turn were later to become separate Parishes.

The rural scene beyond the Canal was undergoing a dramatic transformation at this time with vast housing schemes in the Crumlin, Drimnagh and Kimmage areas replacing farms and market gardens.

The foundation stone of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Mourne Road, was laid by Father William Bourke in January 1942, and may be seen in the main porchway of the Church building today. Mourne Road was constituted a separate parish in April 1943, and celebrated it's golden jubilee in 1993.

Canon George Turley, Parish Priest of Dolphin's Barn 1943 to 1960, is still fondly remembered by the older members of the local community.

Canon Turley saw the building in 1944 of a temporary church at Clogher Road in response to the needs of the new communities in the Lower Crumlin area. A new Parish was established in 1947, and called St. Bernadette's as Canon Turley had a great devotion to Lourdes. In 1957, the new church building was constructed at the corner of Clogher Road and Sundrive Road, the old temporary church is now used as a community and youth centre.

New accommodation development was taking place in response to the housing demands. The finishing touches were being put to the Crumlin/Drimnagh developments, and the extensive schemes of Dolphin House and Fatima Mansions were being constructed by Dublin Corporation, all of which brought great numbers of people to live in the area.

Mass attendance at Dolphin's Barn increased dramatically as a result of these developments and in order to avoid congestion, parishioners were requested to enter by the main church building and exit by the Sacristy door. It became necessary to build a third Chapel of Ease, which was dedicated to Our Lady of Fatima, at South Circular Road, Rialto, in February 1950.

Canon John Mulcahy was Parish Priest from 1960 until his death in 1976. He is buried near the main gate of Glasnevin Cemetery. During his period as Parish Priest, the population of Dolphin's Barn and the new areas around continued to spiral and it was felt necessary to extend the existing church building. This was so well done that one would find it hard to tell the new from the old.

However, it was still necessary to divide the parish again, and in 1968, Our Lady of Fatima became a separate parish. Further housing developments had continued during the 1950's at New Ireland Road and surrounding area. The new communities that developed created a young and vibrant parish with many community based activities and groups, most of which are still going strong today, 25 years after the parish was constituted.

Canon Mulcahy also saw the laying of the foundation stone of the New Coombe Lying-In Hospital at Dolphin's Barn Street on 14th May 1964, and the official opening took place on Saturday 15th July 1967. Canon Mulcahy was appointed to the Board of the Hospital.

Very Rev. John (Jack) Baker succeeded Canon Mulcahy on his death, and served as Parish Priest from 1976 and retired in 1988. It was during the 1970's, for the first time in the history of the parish, that the population numbers started to decline. This was as a direct result of the new developments in Tallaght and Clondalkin, to which many of the young families

in the area relocated. No housing developments of note took place during the time, as everything was shelved pending the building of the much delayed Cork Street relief route which would pass through Dolphin's Barn.

Father Baker then undertook to modernise the Church building by moving the Altar to face the congregation and the Church was carpeted for the first time. The celebration of the annual Novena of Grace and Tridium to Our Lady in December also commenced.

Father Jack Baker died in January 1993.

Reverend Bertie Moore succeeded Father Baker to the position of Parish Priest in 1988, and immediately instigated improvements to prepare for the celebration of the Church Centenary in 1993.

The beautiful stained glass windows were all re-leaded and storm glazed and dry and wet rot were treated in the bell-tower and roof.

Father Moore has been attributed with the phrase:

"... This centenary is more than a celebration of a building, it is a celebration of a community and a people, of which we are the 1993 link in the chain..."

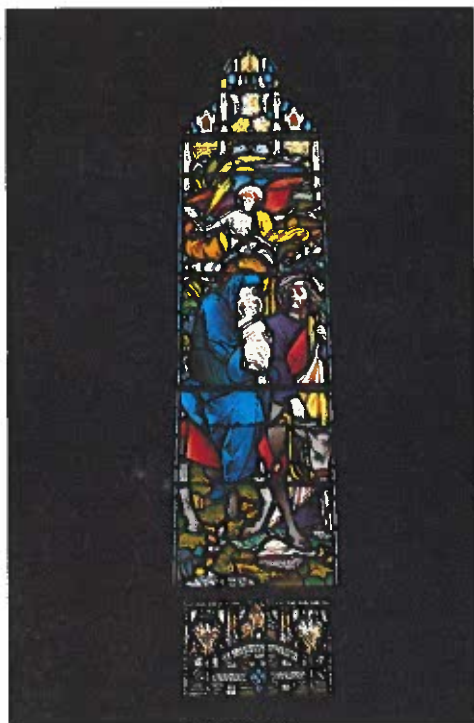
Who could argue with that.

"The Church of Our Lady of the Seven Dolours, Dolphin's Barn is privileged to have a most magnificent tableau in stained glass windows, the creation of Mayer and Co., Munich, Germany. Through this wonderful rainbow of colours the entire basis of the Catholic Faith is beautifully displayed and simply explained through symbols and images".

Fr. Peter Clancy

SEVEN DOLOURS OF OUR LADY

Six of the Seven Dolours (sorrows) of Our Lady, are commemorated in the nave of the church, the 'missing' Dolour, the fourth, - where the Son meets His afflicted Mother on the way to Calvary - is included in the Stations of the Cross.



'Flight into Egypt'

On the left side of the Church facing the altar, the first window displays the presentation of the infant Jesus to His heavenly Father in the Temple.

In the background is the seven branch candlestick representing the Old Testament. St. Joseph is shown by Our Lady's side, his head surrounded by a halo, and Our Lady herself is holding the candle of offering. Simeon, holding the Blessed Infant in his arms, is speaking to Our Lady, prophesying that '...Your Soul shall be pierced...' (St. Luke Chap.2 vs.5). Simeon's prophecy is the first Dolour.

The next window shows the Flight of the Holy Family into Egypt.

This took place through the desert, but what we have before us here is quite picturesque. The little donkey, that brought Our Lady into Bethlehem to have the Baby born, is now being used to bring them into safety. An angel of Peace with a halo of white, guards the road, and guides them on their way.

It is not really a desert scene, with lots of beautiful greenery, strands of palm, tufts of grass and a little stream representing the beginning of life.

The donkey has a red blanket or mat to keep the Infant warm on the journey, who is cradled in His Blessed Mother's arms. Our Blessed Lord has a white habit symbolising heavenly hope. St. Joseph, concerned and alert, leads the donkey with its precious load by its harness.

The third window depicts the time when Our Lady lost her twelve year old Son for three days.

This is a Temple scene, with a seven branch candlestick representing the Old Testament.

Our Lord sits on a high parapet, with four Doctors of the Law questioning Him, and looking up their Texts. A man sits on a chair lower down, a red fringe on his vestments, a sign of great authority, perhaps he is one of the Chief Priests. The Doctors of the Law are gesticulating to Our Blessed Lord, who has a text on his knee. He is dressed in a simple white vestment and a beautiful coronet around his head, with the rays of the Holy Spirit.

At the lower end of the window, St. Joseph and Our Blessed Lady, have just arrived. Our Lady is looking straight up at her Son, her eyes meeting His with a questioning look, trying to

understand the words He had said "...I must be about My Father's business...".

The next window forms a beautiful picture, directly opposite the third Dolour Window, and shows the Crucifixion.. Our Blessed Lady stands at this moment of her greatest sorrow with St. John to the right. Jesus with the crown of thorns is hanging on the Cross. There is a blue background, and Mary Magdalan is kneeling at the foot of the Cross, in an abject position of sorrow. Her hair falls around the feet of Our Lord, and she is clinging to Him with love and with the forgiveness that had come from Him.



'St. Clare' Window

The next window shows Our Lord being taken down from the Cross, and placed in the arms of His afflicted Mother. We have St. John and Our Blessed Lady, one on each side, St. John is tending the grave for the body of Our Lord and the men are holding a dark cloak so that it slips down easily into the arms of Mary Magdalan.

Joseph of Arimathaea and Nicodemus, - have placed a step ladder against the transverse section of the Cross, to help in lowering the body of Our Lord.

This is a very solemn picture, each face has its own particular characteristic of sorrow and care for the wounded and dead body of Christ.

The last sorrow shows a dark cave in the background, the place where Our Lord's body has just been laid. Our Lady is being comforted by St. John, thus fulfilling the words that Jesus spoke from the Cross "...Son, behold thy Mother, Mother behold thy Son...".

The stained glass windows showing the sorrows of Our Lady in the nave of the Church imitate the tragedy and human suffering so many of us experience in our lifetimes. However, these windows alone would leave the story of Christian faith incomplete.

Out of tragedy, triumph came, and this is the message of hope Our Lord left with us. This message is excellently depicted in the transept areas of the Church of Our Lady of Dolours, by the prominent positioning of three larger windows depicting the Resurrection and Ascension of Our Lord and Descent of the Holy Spirit.

The three sectioned window to the right of the altar shows the Resurrection of Our Lord from the tomb in which he is depicted in majesty and triumph over sin and death.

Dominating the entire church, situated over the altar is another three sectioned window, showing the Ascension of Our Lord into Glory. This window is dedicated to Monsignor Dean Kennedy, the Parish Priest of St. James's when this church was built in the early 1890's.

The Descent of the Holy Spirit, implying that God is always with us, is displayed in the left transept, thus concluding the message of hope and showing the power of God.

There are also some smaller stained glass windows, St. Francis Xavier above the baptismal font, St. Clare in the Sanctuary and individual ones of Our Lord and Our Lady in the choir gallery. Each of these compliment the story of human suffering and tragedy of Our Lord's life on earth, which became one of triumph and hope for everyone of us, through his Resurrection and Ascension and also through the Descent of the Holy Spirit.

DARK YEARS AND LIGHT MUSIC

A Dolphin's Barn memory by Maire Lawlor

"Holy God We Praise Thy Name". This is my earliest conscious memory of Church Music. I cannot recall how young I was when I first heard it, but it has remained my first and favourite hymn. It says, for me, everything that is needed in a song of praise.

Never known to generations of Parishioners as anything else only "The Barn", it did not refer to the geographical location. No, that was Dolphin's Barn, Crumlin ("...There is no Barn in Crumlin, girls..." said Mother Francis!). "The Barn" meant the Church and the Church, for me meant music.

Creeping into the dim interior, well-splashed with Holy Water, if you went in the afternoon, or before Benediction, you could hear the organist practice. To people in the War years, music was an escape from the mundane, a chance to let the spirit soar, and gladden the heart. Just as today's people go to concerts and performances, the good people of Dolphin's Barn (and they were beautiful people) went in to say a prayer, and God in His turn gave them music.

Our local school was the Loreto College on the Crumlin Road. The good nuns gave us a sound education, and deep love and appreciation of singing. Each class had singing classes, and from the age of eight or nine, joining the choir to sing at children's processions, Communion Masses and festive occasions was a must. Miss Lynch, taught us tonic solfa, phrasing and diction. "Never break up a word girls, use your breath" We sang Gregorian chant and a whole range of Latin Masses, hymns and motets.

I remember some of the Priests around that time. There was Father O'Connor, beloved Father Meleady, and Father Turley, nodding approval at the singing. We could not wait to graduate to the adults choir, and my cousin Vera, ten years my senior was in the musical 'Desert Song' with the choir members.

Alas, by the time I was 15 we moved to a larger house, with a bathroom. My beloved little house in Rehoboth Avenue, and our dear neighbours were left

behind. They are still in my memory. I learned to play the piano taught by Peggy McAuliffe of Redfern Terrace (3/6 per hour!). Eventually we got a piano too.

Many, many years later I got to know a talented young musician and organist, Paul Collins. One day he asked me to deputise for him. The wheel had turned full circle. I was playing in "The Barn", and I don't mind telling you it brought a lump to my throat. It was "The Barn" that gave me my life-long love of Church music. Can you guess the very first hymn I played? You're right "Holy God We Praise Thy Name"!!

"In 1947 I came to live in Dolphin's Barn. At that time there was a community of lovely cottages on the bank of the canal opposite Dolphin Road. These were beautifully kept. Now and again there would be a wedding or party, and we enjoyed the music which floated across the water. From Dolphin's Barn Bridge up to Herberton Bridge, the area was laid out in vegetable plots"

Ellen Morrissey

A WINDOW ON THE PAST

The Dolphin House Corporation flats complex was built in the 1950's on what was once a mixture of plots and market gardens. The end near Dolphin's Barn, from the canal to the shops was an area known as 'The Hollow', which no longer exists. The boundary railing of Dolphin House and the 1986 road extension have now replaced what was once 54 houses, ranging from four storey to single storey cottages.

From Dolphin Road, looking towards Dolphin's Barn, the scene was picturesque and countrified. The chief mode of transport then would have been horse and cart and the low wall which ran from the 'Barn bridge to Dolphin's Barn was a great attraction in summertime for people to sit on. The area had a village atmosphere, where everybody was known to each other.

The first street was called St. Joseph's Terrace, and had a common tap to draw water. Towards Herberton Bridge were plots, all cultivated, and very pleasing to the eye from Dolphin Road. There were three archways, over one of which was inscribed 'Maurice Kavanagh, Blacksmith'. Maurice Kavanagh was one of Dolphin's Barn's blacksmiths and had his forge in the Hollow. Some of the local men helped him shoe the horses. Before World War 2, the shoeing of horses was widespread, and the blacksmiths worked in iron, not alone shoeing horses, but repairing farm machinery and gates etc. Kavanagh's forge later moved to Dolphin's Barn Street.

Another forge in Dolphin's Barn was run by Johnny Horace, and there was a third forge in Cork Street. In 'The Hollow' there was also Bolger's Shop, a grocery and greengrocery. The McGuinness family and Lambe family also

lived in the Hollow. O'Rourke's had a dairy and Doolin's were the coal vendors. Throughout 'The Hollow' there were many other well known families.

The 'Ninny Keegan' was of the Hollow, and he worked as a watchman in the Dolphin's Barn brickworks. He was known as 'the Blackman' and his mother was black skinned, and known rarely to leave the house. They lived at the Archway in the Hollow near Kavanagh's Forge.

Mary Browne, the dwarf also lived in 'The Hollow' as did Dr. Phelan, a popular figure in the area. He went for election at one time and all the locals came out to support him. Despite this, he did not succeed. He later lived in the big house at the corner of Dufferin Avenue. 'The Hollow' was finally demolished in the 1940's and the Dolphin House development was erected in its place. The Community of Dolphin House today live in and take the place of the 'The Hollow' community. The only thing that remained of this area in recent times was the old 'Hollow' wall, which was often walked by children heading to school.

However, as one neared the bridge, the drop to the canal side was very high and the aid of Mother's hand would be required. The old wall was finally demolished in 1986, when the road improvements in Dolphin's Barn were carried out, thus removing the last physical trace of 'The Hollow'. The Hollow is very much part of the memories of older residents and at one time a fruit and vegetable shop on the opposite side of the road at Dolphin's Barn facing this area had a most appropriate name - 'The Hollow'!



Old Font, 1798 Church.

RURAL INFLUENCES OF DOLPHIN'S BARN

Strange to relate, the residents of Dolphin's Barn spoke with a very pronounced 'drawling' accent.

For instance, vis:

Moleskins	pronounced	'Mowlskins'
Dolphin's Barn	pronounced	'The Baarn'
James, John etc.	pronounced	'Jemmy, Johnny etc.'
Widow Maloney	pronounced	'Widda Maloney'

THE 1920'S - A PARISHIONER REMEMBERS by Jack Ryan

An old tramp, nickname 'Alec the Scholar', operated in this area. He always carried a sack which contained various books on Religion, Science, Mathematics and Philosophy and also World History. As a young lad I saw him sitting on Crumlin Road, when it was a lonesome country road, in comparison to the ever increasing traffic of the 1990's... perusing his library contained in his sack. He wore a tall silk hat. In Laurence Byrnes Pub at Rialto Bridge, Alec and Larry would be locked in deep and very serious discussion on some subject. Laurence Byrne was College educated, but he never seemed to match the eloquence of the erudite Alec.

Three other tramps operated in the Crumlin Area.. Messrs Chatman and Devereux and Kit Watts. Poor Watts was an eccentric. They never offended or harmed any person. On the part of Chatman and Devereux there were minor deviations from the path of virtue i.e. pilfering ducks, cabbage plants, eggs etc. The ducks nearly always laid eggs on the banks of the Grand Canal. A neighbour from 'The Hollow' in Dolphin's Barn witnessed ducks being actually hooked with a fishing hook on which was impaled a crust of bread. Chatman and Devereux "dined" at Cullen's Lime Kiln at Sally's Bridge on the North Bank of the Canal below the old White Heather Laundry.

Goodbody's had a tobacco and cigarette factory in Donore Avenue where the White Swan Laundry was. "Goodbody's" was painted on the exterior walls in large letters on the South Circular Road. Their factory occupied a site once owned by Alderman Michael Flanagan. He was 'The Bird Flanagan's' father.

There was a lodge on this site, situated where Donore Church is now. The Walker family lived in this lodge - single storied - and they were Flanagan's Caretakers. Adjoining Flanagan's field was 'Days Field'. Mrs. Day, a diminutive lady, kept hunters. She lived in 'Brooklawn', a three storey house in its own grounds. There was a flight of steps leading to the front door facing South.

On a Saturday evening the hunts people would meet outside Woodbine Cottage (Dolphin's Barn) on the Grand Canal. The hunts people would come into and around the cottage for the usual canter and social chat preparatory to the hunt - fox or drag hunt. The hounds would be milling around the paddock; the men and ladies were very down to earth in more senses than one; nice friendly people. All the ladies rode side-saddle, very long serge skirts; riding boots; low crowned hard hats ...round type. The huntsmen wore scarlet coats and peaked velvet hunting caps, also riding breeches and fine knee length leather riding boots over jodhpurs. Their boots were made by Burgess' in James' Street, Dublin. They were famous for making those same boots and footwear in general, as was also Callaghan's of Dame Street.

Other characters from Dolphin's Barn were 'Oul Grannie Grey' who lived near the Back of the Pipes. She had ducks and geese. Bessie Gordon had a Hay Shop in Dolphin's Barn Street, this was called Sheridans. Pringles also had a shop at the Barn, they were coal merchants.

The Well on the Crumlin Road was near Mount Eagle House. It was very shallow, only containing about 6" of water. McKeons owned the field the well was sited in. It had an archway of corrugated iron over it as a roof, and there was no charge for the water. James McDonagh purified the well. Next door to McDonagh's lived Brennans. Mr. Brennan had a horse and car. He would leave the car outside at night, and as he had no side entrance, he would bring the horse through the house each evening.

Mrs. Downes, the midwife, lived next door to Brennan's. Her daughter later married Joe McGrath of Sweep Stakes fame. The Bugler Dunne lived next door to Mrs. Downes.

In Dolphin's Barn around 1922, the Clerk of the church was called 'Knock at the Window' because of the fact that he would knock at the windows of the houses in the mornings and wake everyone up. His real name was Johnnie Doyle. Johnnie had an arrangement with his father that, in his absence, the father would ring out the Angelus at the Church. Should his father not be around for any reason, the bell would be rung by Johnnie's brother. Johnnie had an Insurance Round or Book. One day, at Angelus time, Johnnie also was not there, so his father rang the bell at 6.00 p.m. The brother came along shortly afterwards, and not realising that his father had already done the deed, also rang out the bell at six. A few minutes later, Johnnie himself came along on the Tram from town, and not being wise to the fact that the Angelus bell had already been rung out, did the deed for the third time!!

Johnnie Murphy's house was where the Dolphin Filling Station is today. This cottage was called "Spencer Cottage" or Lodge. Johnnie Murphy was the lock-keeper and a gardener. The land all around this area was owned by the Grand Canal Company. Generally speaking all land 100 yards from the canal was owned in this way. The original Crumlin road was much lower than it is today, having being built up to cross the canal and reach The Hollow. Something similar happened at Harolds Cross where there was also a hollow.

TELEPHONES DOLPHIN'S BARN 1910

Baily Son & Gibson
Marquee Rope & Tent Manufacturers
Rehoboth Dolphin's Barn

No. 664a Charles Begg, Iveagh House.

No. 664 Gerald Begg, Fort Ostman.

PLANE CRASH

In 1929 there was a plane crash in the Dark Lane. At that time there were fields on both sides and the lane itself was winding and indeed very narrow. The plane somersaulted from one field to another, straddling the hedges on both sides of the lane before coming to Brennan's house. A county council man on a four wheeled refuse wagon coming from Rathmines to the newly opened refuse dump at Towerfield facing Perry's farmhouse, left his horse and wagon, and pulled the pilot from his rapidly burning aeroplane in the nick of time, saving the unconscious man. It was said his rescuer was a man named Ryan who worked in the then Rathmines Urban District Council.

THE LOCAL SCHOOLS

"I remember attending night dances in the Parochial Hall, which was once the Village School. This was a great source of entertainment".

Teresa Hughes

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL

The Rev. John Smyth of St. James's Parish purchased ground in Dolphin's Barn in 1855 "to found and establish thereon, a school or schools for the education of the poor children of the said parish of St. James".

The school was located at 26 Dolphin's Barn Street and succeeded the old school in Michael Wilde's Barn, which had relocated to the 1798 stone church building.

The school developed rapidly, and by 1900 was considered very overcrowded, with in excess of 200 pupils.

There were two teachers employed and in 1913 they were both sacked for incompetence after thirty years of service. To illustrate the teachers' incompetence, an arithmetical problem was posed for the pupils which involved merely the multiplication of 29×13 and the subtraction of the result from 500. Not a single pupil obtained the correct answer (123)!

The sacking of the teachers caused uproar and a petition was sent, signed by many prominent people in the area, together with the Lord Mayor, the City Coroner, City High Sheriff and some MPs, but all to no avail.

This school closed in 1933 with the pupils transferring to Loreto, Crumlin.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, BASIN LANE.

Basin Lane Convent was opened by the Irish Sisters of Charity in 1897. The schools, however, existed prior to this and the sisters plodded daily from their convent in Gardiner Street to teach here.

Dolphin's Barn has some connections with Basin Lane Convent and school. Esther Dowling of 25 St. James' Terrace, and Lily Gallagher of 338 South Circular Road, Dolphins' Barn, both taught there.

Sister M. Francesca of Basin Lane Convent was a sister to Thomas MacDonagh, the 1916 leader. Sister Francesca and another nun came to Dolphin's Barn Church every Sunday morning to teach children the Catechism in the choir gallery.

Muriel MacDonagh, widow of Thomas MacDonagh, was drowned in Skerries, in 1922. Her two orphaned children, Donagh (the future District Justice) and Barbara (who married Liam Redmond, the actor) were taken care of by Esther Dowling at 25 St. James' Terrace where they both spent their most formative years.

Eamonn MacThomas in his book "Gur Cake & Coal Blocks" states on page 39 under Pigtown and Basin Lane:

"I loved the convent school. Sister Monica remained my favourite and I was very fond of my two women teachers, Miss Gallagher and Miss Dowling. It was a great school for giving out presents and holy pictures. The back of the convent school faced the City Basin which, at that time, (1930's) was like a long swimming pool with its green coloured waters. During the month of May the school May processions were held on the pathways all around the Basin. It was beside the banks of the Basin that our First Holy Communion picture was taken. The morning of our First Communion in St. James' Church we were given a party by Sister Monica: sweet cakes, sugarsticks, peggy's leg and lemonade, and a framed holy picture to mark the occasion".

"When Loreto's House at Crumlin was first founded I remember this area as an almost rural area"

Sr. Evangaline

LORETO COLLEGE CRUMLIN

On a cold, rather bleak day in early January 1930, a small group of nuns pushed open the heavy iron gates leading into the avenue of Carnclough House on the Crumlin Road near Dolphin's Barn. As they trudged up the tree-lined avenue endowed more with the virtues of Faith and Hope than with worldly wealth, they were on their way to establish a new educational centre which was to become the pride of Dolphin's Barn.

When the Sisters entered the old house for the first time, their hearts must have sank as they contemplated the enormous task ahead. The place was in a shambles, with layers of dust and cobwebs everywhere. But worst of all, the cellars were infested with rats. To add to the problems, there was no electricity. The house had been purchased through a third party, and was originally the property of a family named Kelly, who were coal merchants in the city. When this family realised that a party of nuns were taking over the place, they were none too pleased. They promptly dismantled the generator, the sole supply of electricity to the house at the time and carted it away. For many nights, the nuns had to find their way around by candlelight. But what was perhaps even worse, they found themselves having to interview prospective pupils by the same poor light. But this little group of nuns, under the firm direction of Mother M. Pauline Dunne, set to work with courage and determination to get things organised on a proper footing.

When the Loreto Sisters moved into Carn Clogh House on the Crumlin Road in 1930, their comment was that the skyline was lit up at night by the fired kilns of the brickworks. Indeed, courage and determination were needed, for Mother Superior had the princely sum of £5.00 and a months salary for a Chaplain with which to begin her task. Even to have the chimneys swept was a problem, since it cost ten shillings, a lot of money in those days.

Nevertheless, the Secondary and Junior Schools were opened without delay. The first classes were held in the spacious parlours of the house. On 15th January fifteen pupils arrived for instruction. One of the very first pupils to arrive was little Ursula Healy, a delicate child who lived in Towerfield House next door to the Convent. She died a few years later at the age of 12, much to the grief of the nuns who had come to love her dearly.



Carnan Cloch House

In the 1930's, Dolphin's Barn was still practically in the country. Once one passed over the Canal Bridge, the city was left behind and green fields stretched away to left and right. There were only a few houses in the vicinity. Carnclough House itself was surrounded by fields. Beyond the gardens of the house lay the extensive dairy farm belonging to the Healy family. Their land stretched as far as Rutland Avenue. Along the south side lay the Dark Lane (now Sundrive Road) running eastward towards Mount Argus. To the south stretched an extent of open country as far as the eye could see. At the western end of the Dark Lane there was a large private residence

belonging to the Eastman family, the owners of a number of butcher shops in the city. Herberton Lane led to Rialto. Beyond Herberton Lane, an extensive area was occupied by the buildings and fields of the Dolphin's Barn Brick Company. At night, the eerie glow from the kilns would light up the sky for miles around. There were extensive market gardens in the area then, with sheep and cows grazing in the fields around.

Canon Deasy was the P.P. of Dolphin's Barn at this time. From the time he came to the 'Barn it was his earnest wish to give to his new parish the benefits of a proper educational establishment. Facilities for secondary education were non-existent for families around the 'Barn.

Canon Deasy was the brother of Mother General of the Loreto Institute in Rathfarnham. Mother Raphael Deasy was from Clonakilty and a very gifted person. She had attended Loreto Abbey Rathfarnham as a boarder. When she left school she entered the Loreto Order, and later became the fifth Mother General of the Order in Ireland. It was this happy co-incidence that brought the Loreto Sisters to Dolphin's Barn. Canon Deasy sought the help of his sister and between them they contrived to support the newly founded convent and schools in every possible way. Indeed, every encouragement was needed in those early days.

At the beginning the number of pupils was very slow in growing and after the first few months, it had only increased to 20. By June, just before the Summer recess, another five had arrived. To the local wags, the new venture was called "Deasy's Folly". But the nuns persisted in their "folly" and the wise-acres were eventually confounded.

Mother Raphael, undaunted by the slow progress and haunted by a vision of the future needs of the community, was soon looking around for the means to erect a grand new building which would serve the needs of a growing parish. Government grants were unheard of for such a project at the time, and money was hard to come by. However, the local bank came to the rescue and a long term loan was arranged. By September 1931, the spacious new building now fronting Sundrive Road was completed and ready for occupation. This was meant to serve the combined functions of a Secondary School, a private Junior School and a Commercial College. It would cater

both for boarders and day students. At its opening, it had four boarders and a number of day students. Some students from University College, together with a few teachers were boarders here also. By this time the combined junior and secondary school rolls listed 87 students.

Before the nuns came to Crumlin there was already a small National School for girls in the area. This was run by Miss Marian Connell and a small staff of teachers and catered for about 100 girls. In 1932 the nuns donated a site on the Crumlin Road for the a new National School. Canon Deasy obtained a grant from the Department of Education covering two-thirds of the cost. The building was started in 1932 and on August 23rd, 1933, Scoil Muire Ogh was blessed by Canon Deasy and the children and staff were transferred from Dolphin's Barn. The school was divided into junior and senior sections and Canon Deasy became Manager. Miss Connell remained Principal of the Junior Section, the nuns taking charge of the Senior Section. Shortly after the opening of the school Miss Connell left to become a nun in the Loreto in Rathfarnham. She was appointed Principal of the Primary School there until illness put an end to her active work. She was over 50 years of age when she entered the convent and she died in 1962 after nearly 30 years in religious life.

The number of pupils gradually increased and when Mother Pauline finished her term of office in January 1936, there were 7 boarders in the Commercial School and a total of 160 day students between the three schools. Sr. Frances Xavier Stapleton succeeded Mother Pauline as Superior of the School. Canon Deasy died in 1939.

When the Corporation began to build houses in the neighbourhood, the Loreto Primary School found itself overcrowded, and new school buildings were urgently required. In 1949, work began on the building of new premises on a site donated once again by the convent. This time it was the Convent itself which paid the local contribution for the building, the remainder being paid by a grant from the Department of Education. But misfortunes dogged the project from the very beginning. The contractors were most unsatisfactory and went bankrupt before the building was completed. The job had to be finished by direct labour and ended up costing much more than the original estimate. Scoil Muire Ogh II opened eventually in October 1961, but for a

half-day only as workmen were still in the school. Many children of eight and nine years now came to school for the first time, as there was no school in the area for them until then.

With the introduction of free secondary education in 1967, there was a great expansion of numbers in the secondary school. A number of pre-fabs had to be erected in the grounds to cope with this and in 1972 a new school block was opened by the then Minister of Education, Mr. Faulkner and blessed by Archbishop Ryan. The new school building consisted of Domestic Science Rooms, Geography Room, Language and Science Rooms and a Library. In 1981, the Commercial College had 80 students, its full quota. Thanks to the great work of Sr. M. Dymna Marks, who was its Principal for many years, it won a wide reputation, and students from the college found it easy to obtain first class secretarial posts in many English speaking countries. The Secondary School had 590 pupils in the same year, while the Junior School had 250 pupils.

Today, 63 years after its foundation, the Secondary School had 750 pupils. The commercial College has moved to 77 St. Stephen's Green which it shares with the pupils from North Great Georges Street and there is no longer any necessity for a private Junior School.

Loreto College, Crumlin Road, is now one of the biggest Loreto Houses in Ireland. Its positioning on the corner of Sundrive Road and Crumlin Road makes it an ideal location, and its pupils are drawn from many other parishes in Dublin City.

"When I was a pupil of Vincent Ahearne at Rialto Boys National School (1946/48), he had started to mellow, and I always considered his bark was worse than his bite."

Neil Harte

RIALTO BOYS NATIONAL SCHOOL

Rialto Boys National School was built on land secured from Alderman Michael Flanagan "a gentleman, who was known for his charitable donations, not merely in the district but throughout the whole country".

Canon Ryan, Parish Priest of Dolphin's Barn, who was also the first School Manager, received cash donations towards this project, notably from Mr. Laurence Byrne of Glenmalure House, Rialto, (£1,000) and from His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, (£500).

The school opened in 1921, and the first principal was Mr. William Doolan who lived at 49 Reuben Street at the time. Among its first pupils was Joseph Kavanagh of 35 Dolphin's Barn Street who later won a scholarship to Belvedere College and subsequently became a distinguished member of the Jesuit Order.

Father Kavanagh taught in Gonzaga College from 1949 to 1971 and was a curate in East Wall from 1971 to 1979, when he was transferred to St. Kevin's, Harrington Street. He was tragically killed in a motor cycle accident in the Glen of the Downs in 1982.

The next principal at Rialto was Vincent Ahearne, who was appointed in 1949. He was a native of Shillelagh Co. Wicklow, his father being a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary and his mother the district nurse. Ahearne, who won the King's Scholarship was considered a genius but eccentric.

Vincent Ahearne's sayings were very funny in class. He would frequently ask: "Is the 'mickey yahoo' gang in today?, if so, there is going to be skin and hair flying!" On other occasions he would take a plain pin from his lapel, hold

it up, and demand silence, so that it could be heard drop. Then he would enquire "Who heard that?" If anybody said "I did", he would smile, open his hand showing the pin still there.

To anyone who did badly at tests, on calling out the name he would say, "You know and I know, but we will not let anybody else know!" To those who did well, he gave money prizes out of his own pocket, £1.00 for first, 15/- for second and 10/- for third.

Martin Gleeson, who joined the staff in 1926 subsequently became Chief Executive Officer of the Dublin Vocational Education Committee at their office in Ballsbridge and gave his name to the Gleeson Hall in Kevin Street College of Technology.

Due to declining pupil numbers, Rialto Boys National School closed in 1989. The premises are now occupied by Rialto Community Centre.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS

Until 1922 the National Schools were non-denominational and state run. The teaching of Irish history fostered a colonial rather than a nationalist outlook.

The following quote from *The Soldier's Song: the Story of Peadar O' Cearnaigh* by Seamus de Burca, 1957, illustrate this point:

"At the age of seven Peadar Kearney was in the second standard in the Model School, School House Lane. The fact that his father paid a fee for him made him a slight step above buttermilk. The family then lived at 49 Dolphin's Barn Lane, (now Street)."

In Peadar's text book one of the poems was 'I am a happy little English Child', and the final page contained God Save Our Glorious Queen. John (Peadar's father) promptly tore the pages out of the book, and the school mistress as promptly slapped the "happy little English child". The next morning John accompanied his son to school and informed the teacher that it was he who had torn the contentious pages, leaving the startled lady in no doubt as to

his sentiments, but suspicious of his sanity." It should be stated that there were many patriotic teachers in National Schools who could impress their convictions on their classes.

The Christian Brothers Schools were Catholic and pupils attending them paid small fees, for the teachers' living, as a religious order, needed only maintenance.

Synge Street C.B.S. opened in 1864, Francis Street 1846, James Street 1869, Donore Avenue 1930 and Scoil Iosagain, Aughvannagh Road 1948.

ARDSCOIL EANNA

Crumlin Boys' Secondary School as it was called on Foundation Day, the feast of the Angels, 2nd October 1939.

The school was founded by James J. O'Byrne and his wife Essie because there was no secondary schools in the districts and they felt that no child from any area or income group should be deprived of a post primary education. The fee was £2.00 per year or free if parents were unable to pay.

Located originally at 38 and 40 St. Agnes Park it later moved to larger premises on Crumlin Road at its junction with Rafters Road. There were one hundred boys on the day of opening and many of the teachers of Patrick Pearse's Scoil Eanna joined the staff. Miss Margaret Pearse helped with the Religion classes and indeed gave valuable help in the form of providing furniture to the school.

The school nowadays, is called Ardscoil Eanna, under the patronage of Saint Enda, as was Pearse's school in Rathfarnham. It has grown, and from its early years was a co-educational school. The co-operation and good will which were received in the early days, from the local priests, brothers and nuns, helped with its development.

STOUT AND SPIRITS

GUINNESS BREWERY

Richard Guinness was a land steward to Dr. Price, Church of Ireland Archbishop of Cashel. Dr. Price died in 1752 and left Richard and his son Arthur £100.00 each in his will which they used to operate a brewery in Leixlip.

Arthur opened his own brewery at St. James's Gate in 1759, on a one acre site leased at £45.00 per annum for 9,000 years from Sir Mark Rainsford. The location of St. James's Gate was a very suitable location on account of the ample water supply from the City Watercourse.

However in 1775, Dublin Corporation decided that Guinnesses had no right to a water supply from one of the celebrated 'pipes' that ran through the brewery and a work gang - including a sheriff - was sent to cut off the supply. Arthur Guinness stood over the pipe with a pickaxe 'borrowed' from one of the workmen, and defied any of them to touch the water supply.



Connell's (now Lowe's Public House)

The dispute lasted for nine years ending in 1784 when Guinness was granted a lease of the Watercourse for 8,975 years, giving it the same expiry date as the brewery lease from Rainsford. Later the Grand Canal and the Pollardstown Fens in turn served the water needs of the brewery.

Up to the 1960's a position in Guinnesses was 'a job for life'. The employees then numbered approximately 1,800, today it is about half that, with proposals to reduce that number even further with the introduction of new technology. A large number of employees were coopers, who made the wooden Guinness barrells. In their heyday, they would have a quarter of a million barrells stacked in the cooperage yard at St. James's Gate. In the 1960's Guinness changed over to metal kegs.

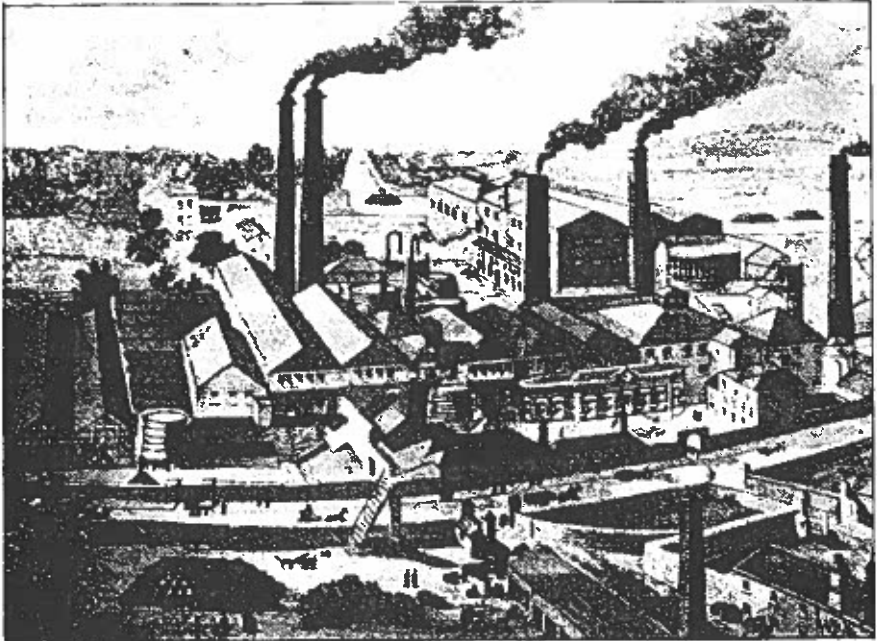
Guinness also had its own narrow gauge railway, including one broad gauge linking it with Kingsbridge (now Heuston) railway station. The streets around the brewery were of cobble stones with narrow gauge railway tracks. Nineteen engines were in use, most of which were built by William Spence, Cork Street.

Houses and accommodation were made available to some Guinness employees. Rialto Buildings (circa 1880) were constructed by Guinness with a bell installed at St. James's Walk, which was rung early in the morning to waken the employees. The houses at Iveagh Gardens and the nearby Iveagh Grounds on the Crumlin Road were also Guinness built.

MARROWBONE LANE DISTILLERY

An enormous water tank is located on the top of a large premises in Marrowbone Lane, which was erected by the Belfast firm of Combe Barbour in 1902. Later these were the premises of W.D. & H.O. Wills, (this name was painted on the tank in huge letters and can still be seen today).

On the other side of the road was the Marrowbone Lane Distillery. Established in 1752 by the famous Jameson family, this distillery covered 15 acres, its bonded warehouses were capable of storing 35,000 casks of Irish Whiskey. The distillery had 5 boilers, each with its own chimney which towered to almost 100 feet in height. 200 people were employed in the various sections of the distillery.



Marrowbone Lane Distillery

The illustration shows Marrowbone Lane distillery with the cooperage department in the foreground. In the distance can be seen the Grand Canal and harbours and on the left is Walworth House.

"When Woodbine Cottage was raided, the British soldiers entered the house in full war kit with bayonets fixed. One of them had a wooden mallet and was sounding the walls for hiding places. Otherwise they did no damage".

Jack Ryan

TROUBLED TIMES

During the time of the 'Troubles', many British raids took place in the Dolphin's Barn area. On one occasion, British soldiers burst in the door of a cottage which was situated on the canal bank between Dolphin's Barn Bridge and Herberton Bridge. This cottage was called, Woodbine Cottage, and occupied by the Ryan family.

The soldiers stated that they were acting on information received that there were rebels in Ryan's cottage. This was untrue. The son of the house was in France fighting the Germans at the time.

The soldiers evacuated the majority of the occupants, but in the evacuation two members of the family, a daughter and grandson were overlooked.

The mother of the young boy soon realised that two of the family were missing, and returned to the cottage. At Herberton bridge, she was stopped by a British Officer who advised that he had orders to blow it up due to the fact that it had been held by Rebels. The woman replied that this was strange as her own husband was fighting in France. The Officer said that the family must have had a bad neighbour and reprieved the cottage to allow the woman enter.

When she came through the halldoor, she found her sister on the floor of the parlour, praying, and in tears. She had had a narrow escape from death - a bullet passing through her hair just missing her skull and embedding itself in the parlour door.

Later that day a man was shot outside the cottage. The Rebels were firing across at the British soldiers and the man was the victim of a stray bullet.

The soldiers took a large wooden gate from the cottage fence and used it as an improvised stretcher, placing the man upon it. His little daughter ran after the soldiers crying.

On another occasion, two children were killed in the Dolphin's Barn vicinity. One was the six year old son of the White family who lived at Haroldville Terrace, South Circular Road near Haroldville Avenue.

British troops had come from the Kilmainham direction, and stopped outside Haroldville Terrace, where they received cups of tea from residents. Sniping started and in the crossfire that followed, the young boy was killed.

In November 1920, Thomas Doyle, an engineer in the City Woollen Mills, Cork Street was killed during a raid by Crown Forces on his father's house at 3 Dolphin's Barn.

It was reported: "In addition to the Doyle family, there resided in the house a Mr. T. Byrne, who is married to one of the Doyles. They [the Crown Forces] asked for Mr. Doyle and Mr. Byrne gave his own name.

Her brother, Miss Doyle said, was washing himself at the tap in the yard, after his tea, when he met his tragic end. When they had gone, she found her brother dead in the yard".

A newspaper of July 1922 carried the following article:

"City Girl Killed - Tragic Result of Firing in the Streets

A young girl named Margaret King aged 17 years of 1 Rehoboth Terrace, [now South Circular Road, Dolphin's Barn] was admitted to the Meath Hospital on Thursday night about 9.30 o'clock suffering from a gunshot wound in the breast from which she died shortly afterwards.

It appears that about 9.15 p.m two touring cars owned by the National Army proceeding towards the city were fired at from behind a hoarding near Rialto Bridge.

The cars proceeded as far as Dolphin's Barn Church, where, it is stated, they were fired on from, it is alleged, the roofs of houses in the vicinity.

The deceased was passing along with her sister when she was shot in the chest, the bullet making an exit in the back. She was immediately taken to hospital in a motor.

It is stated a number of persons received slight wounds during the firing. National troops made a search of the district later, but it is understood no arrests were made.

The inhabitants of the district were terror-stricken during the firing, and it is stated there were many escapes from serious injury".

A LOCAL MEMORY by Jack Ryan

British Soldiers on foot patrol with rifles at the ready would walk on either side of Cork Street daily, coming up from town towards Dolphin's Barn. In lower Cork Street at this time (1922) there was a small tobacconist shop called Nolans, in which the Republicans would meet for conference. Poor Jim Nolan was very lame, a cripple. The British would raid the shop often and Jim Nolan would be helped into the very large open army lorry with a rifle butt.

At night, a large searchlight mounted on the front of an army lorry would light up the whole street focusing on halldoor numbers. Families would get out of bed to lie on the floor to avoid stray bullets. One did not dare show any light in the rooms, if perchance, there was any light, a British Officer would bark "...put out that bloody light...".

In 1922 the Free State held the 'Barn Bridge with sandbags at both parapets. One of Richardson's two wheeled floats was commandeered, and drawn side-on across the bridge. The soldiers sharpened their bayonets, jabbing them into the sandbags, whilst looking for Republican snipers. Some of the Free State Soldiers were worse than the previous Black and Tans to their



Royal Bank of Ireland

fellow countrymen who had been the comrades in arms on other occasions.

The old Royal Bank of Ireland building at Dolphin's Barn was similarly occupied by the Free State Soldiers, and also sandbagged. A four wheeled horse drawn coal lorry was stopped, and the driver ordered to hand over his intended coal delivery. For doing this he was rewarded by being given a bottle of Guinness by one of the soldiers. The bags of coal were then carried into the bank for barricades. The coal lorry driver drove off with his empty lorry as 'happy as Larry' with his bottle of Guinness.

LIAM MELLOWS

Liam Mellows was born at Harsthead military barracks, Ashton-under-Lyne in May 1892, where his father, a soldier in the British Army, was stationed. His mother, Sarah Jordan, the youngest of eighteen children, was a native of Monalug, Co. Wexford.

When the family returned to Dublin, they initially lived on McCaffrey's Estate, Mount Brown, Kilmainham and in 1909 purchased a newly built house at 21 Mountshannon Road, which they named 'Monalug' after Sarah's homeplace.

Although his mother was an Irish Nationalist, Mellows' father had British allegiance and as it was his wish that his son become a soldier he enrolled him in the Portobello Garrison School. Later Liam refused to make the British Army his career opting instead to join the Fianna. He founded the Dolphin's Barn Sluagh of this organisation and while in charge, acted as a drill instructor and made his name as an organiser. He was succeeded to this position by Lieutenant Alfie White.

By 1914 Mellows' relationship with his father had become very strained and his mother concealed his presence in the house, setting meals for him late at night.

Mellows took the Anti-Treaty or Republican side in 1922 and was arrested when the Four Courts was taken by the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State. When he was lodged in Mountjoy Jail, he issued 'Notes from Mountjoy' and with Rory O'Connor, Dick Barrett and Joe McKelvey was executed on 8th December 1922 in reprisal for the assassination of Sean Hales TD the day before.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION

The area which today forms the huge St. James Hospital complex has witnessed many great events and personalities of Irish history. Brian Boru's warriors rested here on the way to Clontarf in 1014, and Cromwell camped his troops in the area before setting out to sack and butcher Drogheda and the rest of Ireland in 1649. Indeed one of Cromwell's commanders named Orkney received a parcel of 75 acres in the James Street vicinity.

Over the years the Earls of Meath and Limerick, Sir Mark Rainsford are all listed as landowners. In 1704, the foundation stone of the Workhouse, The South Dublin Union, was laid by Mary, Duchess of Ormond on an 18 acre site purchased by the City Fathers from the Earl of Limerick.

The Workhouse was built as accommodation for Dublin's paupers, but only able bodied men and women who could work were admitted. The accommodation was very basic, with no beds and very little clothing was provided.

Around this time a Foundling Hospital was opened in the Union. This was an effort to prevent the death and murder of unwanted children. In 1730 a 'turning wheel' was built at James's Street gate, in which unwanted infants were placed and taken into the Union grounds by turning the handle. The Foundling Hospital was finally closed in 1875 following a public outcry at the large number of children who died there.

The charity hearse for pauper funerals was housed in the Union and among the people it carried to their final resting place was the heroic Ann Devlin.

As housekeeper to Robert Emmet, Ann Devlin endured much torture during a three year spell in Kilmainham Jail as an outcome of the 1803 Rising. Whilst imprisoned an offer of £500.00 was made to her if she would become an informer, an offer she treated with contempt. She was released at the age of 25 years but it was noted that she had aged considerably.

Ann Devlin died on 18th September 1851 aged 70 years, at which time she was living at Little Elbow Lane, Pimlico, off the Coombe in complete obscurity and poverty. Years later a proper grave and headstone were arranged for her in Glasnevin Cemetery.

The South Dublin Union was renamed St. Kevin's Hospital during this century, and it specialised in the care of elderly patients. With many advances in medicine and care, this became a general hospital for the City of Dublin and renamed St. James. Today, St. James has been almost completely rebuilt and renovated and is one of the largest medical institutions in the country.

EAMONN CEANNT (1881-1916)

Eamonn Ceannt, lived at 2 Dolphin Terrace (now 283, South Circular Road. He was a keen gardener and an Uilleann Pipes player of some repute, on one occasion playing for Pope Pius X.

Of the seven men who signed the 1916 Proclamation, he was one of the less well-known, yet he was a member of the Military Council, to whom the planning of the rising had been entrusted. Indeed the confidence shown in him was a measure of his character. His home at 2 Dolphin Terrace had been the meeting place of the Military Council, the door frame of which still bears bayonet marks, the legacy of a British raid on one occasion.

As Commandant of the 4th Battalion at South Dublin Union (now St. James' Hospital), Ceannt saw some of the bitterest fighting of Easter Week, and showed himself as a man of iron resolution, more naturally a physical force man than any of the other leaders. He was executed for his part in the Rising on 8th May 1916 at Kilmainham.

Eamonn Ceannt's memory is honoured by, for example, Sundrive Park which officially is "The Eamonn Ceannt Park", Ceannt Fort at St. James' Walk and the Eamonn Ceannt Pipe Band.

1916 OCCUPATION

The fully equipped Fourth Battalion, Dublin Brigade, mobilised at Emerald Square, Dolphin's Barn, at 11.00 a.m Easter Monday, 24th April 1916. At about 11.30 a.m, Commandant Ceannt with a dozen cyclists who were followed by thirty men on foot, proceeded by the Back-of-the-Pipes, along the Canal bank to Rialto bridge, where they entered the South Dublin Union by a small door at the corner of Brookfield Road, took possession of the keys and cut the telephone wires much to the astonishment of the officials, who first regarded them as engaged in weekend manoeuvres.

Once inside, the bulk of the men were sent from the sheds at the back of the Union towards the gate at James's Street, about half a mile away and the Commandant, having given the necessary instructions entrusted nine men under a volunteer officer with the defence of the Rialto gate. He then followed the main body. Some fighting took place, in the course of which a nurse named Keogh was killed.

The battalion had a roll of about 1,000 men but fewer than 50 fought within the South Dublin Union. A second group proceeded by Grand Canal harbour and entered the Union by the front entrance, James' Street. The remaining parties proceeded respectively to Jameson's distillery Marrowbone Lane to Watkin's brewery Ardee Street and Roe's malt house at Cromwell's Quarters, Mount Brown to take up sniping positions. The South Dublin Union was occupied for one week. The Rebels surrendered on Sunday night 30th April, 1916.

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE (1880-1965)

William T. Cosgrave was born at 174 James' Street opposite the main gate into the South Dublin Union and fought there in 1916. He married Louise Flanagan, daughter of Alderman Michael Flanagan of Portmahon House, which was opposite the entrance to the South Dublin Union. He became first President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State 1922-32. He is buried in Goldenbridge Cemetery.

"Joe McGrath of Irish Sweepstake fame lived in Millmount Cottages. These were single storied. For domestic water supply, the cottages were served by an old type fountain. Sometimes there would be a number of people waiting to fill their buckets."

Jack Ryan

JOE MCGRATH (1887-1966)

Joe McGrath was born at Cow Parlour near South Brown Street in 1887, and educated until the age of fourteen at the Christian Brothers' School, James Street. When he left school, McGrath worked in various jobs, and eventually held a position with accountants Craig Gardiner.

He was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, (I.R.B.) and was involved in the fighting in Marrowbone Lane during the 1916 Rising. In the 1918 general election, he was elected Sinn Fein member for St. James' Division and remained in politics until October 1924 when he resigned his Dail seat.

Joe McGrath was married in Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's Barn, on 20th February 1919, to Aileen Downes, daughter of the local midwife, Nurse Jane Downes and her husband James of 7 Canal View, Crumlin Road. The Marriage Register at Our Lady of Dolours contains the following entry for 20th February 1919:

Bride: Aileen Downes, 7 Canal View, Dolphin's Barn
Parents: James Downes and Jane (nee Mayne),
Bridesmaid: Eva Doherty, 4 St. James Terrace.
Groom: Joseph Laurence McGrath, 13 Rutledge Tce, S.C.R.
Parents: George McGrath and Bridget (nee Boulger)
Bestman: Frank Gaskin, 55 Reuben Avenue.
Priest: Father W. Horan

(In 1916 Thomas Gaskin of 55 Reuben Avenue and John Doherty of 4 St. James's Terrace were both internees at Frongoch).

"When the bomb dropped at Donore Terrace, there were people trapped at ground floor level. Gradually with the combined efforts of the A.R.P., fire brigade and ambulance men, all were eventually brought to safety."

Jim Cullitin

A DOLPHIN'S BARN MEMORY

In the late 1940's, a woman on a bicycle delivering milk, selling it straight from the can was a common sight on the South Circular Road Rialto. Up the late 1850's, the South Circular Road mainly consisted of detached houses with plenty of market gardens and orchards. As the crops in these gardens were always vulnerable to marauders who worked by night especially in the Dolphin's Barn area, Kilmainham, Harold's Cross and Crumlin. As a result of this, the discharge of firearms were quite common during the night as a deterrent.

THE BOMBING AT SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD

On the night of Friday, 3rd January 1941, the residents of the South Circular Road area were blown out of bed by a deafening explosion nearby. A German bomb had been dropped and the point of impact appeared to be in front of numbers 91 and 93 Donore Terrace (today 169-171 South Circular Road), although it later transpired that the bomb landed on the banks of the Grand Canal nearby. These two houses had been partially demolished with people trapped under the rubble.

Rescuers found two elderly people unconscious in bed and wardrobe doors were used as stretchers to bring the injured couple to safety. Many of the rescuers received treatment for injuries and cuts to hands, arms etc. A.R.P. wardens helped residents of houses within a radius of over 300 yards which had suffered considerable damage.



Bomb Damage, S.C.R.

As a measure of the severity of the explosion, the metal girders in Scriven's factory nearby were buckled like a concertina.

It took quite a number of months before all the damaged houses were repaired. The two most severely damaged houses nos. 169 and 171 South Circular Road are particularly noticeable, as they were reconstructed without the bay windows which are a feature of all adjoining houses in the terrace.



Bomb Damage, S.C.R.

"I was born and raised in Thornvilla which was one of a group of cottages near the present fire brigade station at Dolphin's Barn. My ancestral family, the Kenny's lived here for 103 years".

Brendan Duke

FUN AND GAMES

There were many football and athletic clubs in this area, and one of the more famous teams was "Dolphin's Barn". Patrick Rogers a member of the team represented Dublin and his brother Jim was a Tailteann boxing champion.

James Begley of Rutland Avenue excelled in a rather unusual competition - he was the 'long kick' Champion of Ireland, and was noted for competing in his bare feet.

Yet another famous sportman was Bob Fulham. During one match he was injured and transferred to the Meath Hospital but was back before the end of the match to score a penalty.

Healy's land at Towerfield, just off the Crumlin Road below the present Loreto College was quite extensive. The area formed a natural amphitheatre or arena and many famous events took place here. Dancing, Aeriochts or fairs, cock or dog fighting were often held here, and whippet racing similar to greyhound racing was also run on these grounds.

Donore Harriers Athletic Club was founded in Donore Avenue, moving in 1902 to club rooms in Dolphin's Barn donated by Dr. Keyes. Donore Harriers is the second oldest Athletic club in the country, preceded only by Clonliffe Harriers.

The Waterhouse trophy, the oldest athletic trophy in Ireland. It was donated by the Waterhouse family of Dolphin's Barn and is presented annually to the winner of the 10 mile handicap race run on St. Stephen's Day in the Phoenix Park.

'Dolphins' was the local GAA club, their great rivals were Crumlin Independents. One match between these sides in the Loving Cup Competition ended in a draw with the replay at Parnell Road. This match ended in a riot and was refixed for Windy Arbour but neither team turned up to finish the competition.

Dolphin United Soccer team produced many great players, among them Ned Hudson who later played in the English First Division for Chelsea. Other footballers of note were the Blakelys, Kinnears and Swifts.

JOSEPH J. LEDWIDGE

Joseph J. Ledwidge lived at 14 St. James' Terrace, in the late 1800's. He was an outstanding sportsman and was twice honoured by the I.F.A., playing against Scotland and Wales in 1906. He gained numerous other distinctions in soccer activities and also played cricket and gaelic sports. He won two All-Ireland medals with Dublin in 1898 and 1899.

THE CINEMAS

"A place which holds many memories for me is the Rialto Cinema, where I visited on almost a weekly basis to see the new releases".

Brid Connolly

The Rialto Cinema (1936-1970) was officially opened at 7.30 p.m on 5th November 1936 by Lord Mayor Alfie Byrne. The Rialto seated 1600 and was very plush and during the 1950's and 60's frequently had queues outside it especially on Sunday afternoons. The last performance took place on 28th August 1970. It is now Windsor Motors.

<p>SAVOY 2 o'c., 4.15, 6.35, 8.54</p> <p>MARGARET LOCKWOOD PATRICIA ROG DENNIS PRICE BASIL SYDNEY, DERMOT WALSH</p> <p><i>Jassy</i> in Technicolor</p> <p>Extra: This Modern Age, 13: WILL BRITAIN GO HUNGRY?</p> <p>TONIGHT—Personal Appearance of Britain's No. 1 Star MARGARET LOCKWOOD</p> <p>Film—Your Entertainment—are now taxed to a record high level. Why? Ask your T.D.</p>	<p>CORINTHIAN 2.30, 4.39, 6.18, 8.37.</p> <p>TO-DAY — FAY WRAY KING KONG AND FULL PROGRAMME SUNDAY, 3.30 and 8 p.m. Round-Up of Danger and Song! ROY ROGERS, GABBY HAYES</p> <p>HOME IN OKLAHOMA EXTRA — ADELE MARA "WEB OF DANGER" "WORLD'S FOOD PROBLEM"</p> <p>THEATRE DE LUXE 1.15, 4.34, 8.51</p> <p>OCTOBER MAN EXTRA — "ULSTER STORY" — Sunday, 3.30 and 8 p.m. — Alan Mowbray, Kay Aldridge "PHANTOM OF 42ND ST." Also — Hugh Beaumont "BLONDE FOR A DAY"</p>	<p>SANDFORD DOROTHY McGUIRE—GUY MADISON "TILL THE END OF TIME" (6.10—8.30) Sunday: THE STARS LOOK DOWN</p> <p>BOHEMIAN GREGORY PECK—JANE WYMAN THE YEARLING The Picture of the Year SUNDAY:— CZARINA AND DOCTOR'S WARNING</p> <p>3 o'c. — RIALTO — 10.40 FRIDAY, SATURDAY Judy Garland, Van Hedra, Kathryn Grayson TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY — (Technicolour) Showing at 8.0, 5.45, 8.32</p> <p>LEINSTER Roy Rogers & Dale Gribble in 7.10—"RAINBOW OVER TEXAS."—R.D.S. Also Alan Lane in 6.5—"NIGHT TRAIN TO MEMPHIS."—S.15 Film—Your Entertainment—are now taxed to a record high level. Why? Ask your T.D.</p>
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Newspaper Cinema Advertisements 1948

The Leinster Cinema (1936-1970's) was officially opened on 3rd November 1936 by the Lord Mayor Alfie Byrne and while smaller and less plush than the Rialto nevertheless had its own appeal. One of its attractions for younger people, during the four penny rush on Saturday afternoons coming up to 3 o'clock, was the performance of the usher, who would keep shouting order while at the same time swinging a belt for effect. This was entertaining in itself. The Leinster closed as a cinema in the late 1970's. It is now the Dublin Ice Skating Rink.

"I saw the new Coombe Hospital being built. I knew the people who lived on this site before. Mr. Joyce had a dairy farm and orchard, there too the Mirror laundry and Millmount Cottages - 'The Happy Valley'"

Sally Ennis

THE COOMBE HOSPITAL

Dolphin's Barn is proud to have "the Coombe Lying-In Hospital" within the Parish. The new Coombe Hospital opened in 1967 and due to its presence 13% of all babies born in Ireland each year are now born in Dolphin's Barn Parish.



The Coombe Hospital

The Coombe has a long and very interesting history. The inscription on the plaque marking the site of the "Old Coombe" relates the following story:-

"Towards the end of the year 1825, two women, whilst making a vain attempt to reach the Rotunda Hospital, perished, together with their new born babies in the snow.

When it became known, a number of well disposed persons founded the Coombe Lying-In Hospital in the year 1826 for the relief of poor lying-in women. Heading the charitable committee was a Mrs. Margaret Boyle of Upper Baggot Street, Dublin".

Margaret Boyle numbered among her friends many titled and wealthy people not only in Ireland but in England also. They all became her willing helpers, none more so than the members of the Guinness family, and the association of the Guinness family with the Coombe Hospital continues to the present day.

While originally intended to cater for the local area, the Coombe very quickly opened its doors to mothers from outside 'The Pale'. Together with delivering babies from every county in Ireland, mothers have elected on many occasions to come to the Coombe from such far away places as Canada, U.S.A., Australia, Saudi Arabia, as well as from all the countries of Europe.

Over the past 167 years, more than one million babies have been delivered here. In fact the millionth birth took place in the Coombe in October 1992. The Hospital conducts outlying clinics in Tallaght and Clondalkin and also in Trim, Co. Meath. In tandem with routine maternity and gynaecological clinics the hospital also specialises in menopause, colposcopy, adolescence, urodynamics and miscarriage clinics.

Since its foundation the Hospital has always been to the forefront in teaching. Medical students and student midwives from all five continents have availed of the high standard of training for which the Coombe is renowned. It is affiliated with the three Dublin Medical Schools: Trinity, U.C.D. and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and members of its medical staff hold professorial appointments in each of these colleges. Doctors and midwives who have trained here have gone all over the world and made a significant contribution to the health services in many developing countries over the past century.

The Coombe Hospital was 'itself born' in 1825 because of voluntary efforts of Margaret Boyle and her friends. That same spirit of voluntary service is still active today. On May 5th 1993 the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Alderman Gay and Norma Mitchell, of Dublin officially opened the brand new Delivery Suite at the Coombe - the first of its kind in Ireland - not a single penny of taxpayers money has gone into it. The entire cost - amounting to £600,000 - is being raised by the fundraising efforts of an organisation called "Friends of the Coombe", an organisation which welcomes the help of everybody who has interest in the Coombe.

All that remains of the 'Old Coombe' is the Portico which formed the entrance until 1967 when the hospital moved to its new location in Dolphin's Barn. It has been retained and restored by Dublin Corporation as a memorial to the many hundreds of mothers who gave birth to future citizens of Ireland in the

Coombe Lying-In Hospital, and also to the generosity of the staff and friends of the hospital. The Lord Mayor of the day, Alderman Fergus O'Brien, officially opened the housing scheme and the memorial on November 20th 1980.

A MEMORY BY SALLY ENNIS

"The new Coombe Hospital is partly built on land formerly owned by a family called Day. They were 'horsey' people and had a riding school with fences and jumps. One of the family, called Pearl Day married into another 'horsey' family called Harvey. I remember Pearl Day riding her horse down Donore Avenue, Dolphin's Barn, Cork Street and the South Circular Road. Later on, the Corporation bought over the remainder of the land and built blocks of flats called St. Teresa's Gardens. So, in a very short time, a huge riding school became the new Coombe Hospital, and St. Theresa's Gardens."

ENVOI

It is perhaps, appropriate, as we approach the end of the history of Dolphin's Barn, to reflect on the many changes over the years. Some of these have been progressive, others more like setbacks, but all have made up the framework of this full and varied history.

The story of Dolphin's Barn began with the Slighe Dala, the ancient bothar from the Medieval City of Dublin, and the area of Dolphin's Barn has developed through the centuries from a small hamlet on the outskirts of a Medieval City to an inner-city suburb.

It is, therefore true to say that the current proposals for the development of Cork Street / Dolphin's Barn Street brings things full circle - from a cow path to a motorway!

Many of the factories which once dotted the Cork Street area are gone, and the decline of the weaving industry, the market gardens, dairies, brickworks and tanneries have all caused continuous change and movement of people. The horse drawn carts, travelling to and from Guinness Brewery are a thing of the past, as are the canal barges. Part of the canal has been filled in, and the Guinness narrow gauge railway, once part of everyday life, is also gone.

The Quakers, the Methodists, the Jewish Community, Presbyterians and Church of Ireland communities have declined in recent times, but each have left their legacy, whether it be in street or place names, cemeteries or buildings, some of which today, are used for a variety of different purposes. The Islamic Community have been established on the South Circular Road, and the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Dolours has seen many changes in its one hundred years, not least of which the division of the parish and the establishment of 'daughter' parishes on three different occasions.

Dolphin's Barn has one of the richest histories of the inner city of Dublin, and that history has been made and continues to be made by its people, and the community they create today or indeed, have created in the past.

'Dolphin Barners' have, throughout time played their part in the development, - not just of their area and city, but also of the country, and many have made their name on a worldwide scale.

The people living and working in Dolphin's Barn today are only a link in the chain of history which is endless. All we can say is:

*"Do not worry about the future,
The present is all thou hast,
The future will soon be present,
And the present will soon be past."*

Dolphin's Barn still has its authors, its actors and artists, and will no doubt produce future heros as it did in the past. Today, there are many small specialists industries, and it is to be hoped that the area of Dolphin's Barn and its thousands of good, honest, hardworking and above all, decent people will benefit from future developments.

A sympathetic attitude to the construction of the new Cork Street relief route will help in this way, as a new infrastructure will then be in place, and perhaps tax and other incentives will follow, thus giving the area the chance it deserves.

It is true to say that we owe a new beginning and a hope-filled future, not just to the Communities of residents and businesses in Dolphin's Barn today, but more so, to the memory of the millions born, who have lived, worked, been educated and played - "...By the Sign of the Dolphin..." in this place called

"Dolphin's Barn"

APPENDIX I - STREET / PLACE NAMES

ARDEE STREET (1792): Formerly "Crooked-staff". From Sir Edward Brabazon, Knight, created Baron Ardee 1616. His son, Sir William, was created Earl of Meath 1627. On the dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, King Henry VIII bestowed on his under-treasurer, William Brabazon, the Abbey of St. Thomas Court and the land of Donore.

ASHBROOK TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

AUGHVANNAGH ROAD: From valley and place of same name in Co. Wicklow.

'BACK OF THE PIPES': One of the more unusual names of the area and one of the ancient rights of way. The Back of the Pipes was a laneway linking Dolphin's Barn with James's Walk, along the back of the houses at Reuben Street (now partially blocked). This lane followed the route of the old City Watercourse.

BASIN STREET (1728): From 'The Basin' or 'The Bason'. A reservoir sited here supplied much of Dublin City with drinking water before the construction of the canal.

BASIN LANE (1756): See Basin Street.

BELTON TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

BLACKPITTS (1728): There are two theories as to the name (a) from the mass graves of the medieval black plague and (b) from the dark stained vats the tanners used when curing hides. Most of the houses in this area form part of the Hammond Estate (see Emerald Square).

BOARDMAN'S LANE (c.1690): Mr. Robert Boardman is recorded as having land in this area 1696.

BREFFNI TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

BRICKFIELD DRIVE: The houses in this Drive were built on lands of the Dolphin's Barn Brickworks. The distinctive yellow clay for the making of the bricks was previously obtained in this area.

BRICKFIELD LANE (1756): A laneway between the Donnelly Centre Premises. So called because clay for brick making was obtained here.

BROOKFIELD ROAD: Formerly The Common Lane, but more usually 'Watery Lane' a name still used by many residents. From a tributary of the River Camac. This was part of the ancient route from Kilmainham. Dermot MacMurrrough and Strongbow passed this way in September 1170 on their way to take Dublin City.

BROOKLYN TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

BULFIN ROAD (1920's): From Mr. William Bulfin, Author of 'Rambles in Erin'.

CANAL BANK GRAND: Now called St. James' Walk. Site of Walworth House (see appendix 'Houses').

CANAL VIEW TERRACE: Now demolished. Originally a group of houses near the present roundabout in front of the Fire Brigade Station. The famous 'Bugler Dunne' lived here.

CAMAC PLACE: From Camac (Dolphin's Barn) Bridge. A group of houses near Dolphin's Barn Bridge now demolished but mentioned on many old maps of the area. Camac Place is now occupied by Dolphin's Barn Fire Brigade Station.

CAMAC COTTAGES: See 'The Hollow'.

CAMERON STREET (1890): From Sir Charles Cameron (1830-1921) City Analyst who promoted the importance of hygiene among the poor of Dublin. In 1909 the property in this area along with Cameron Square, Eugene, Fingal and Maxwell Streets is listed as being that of Mr. Edward Culverwell of Howth.

CAMERON SQUARE (1890): See Cameron Street.

CARNOT TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

CARRICK TERRACE (1903): See Reuben Street.

CEANNT FORT: Mount Brown. Called after Eamonn Ceannt, one of the leaders in the 1916 Rising.

CHALGROVE TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

CHAMBER STREET (1728): From the Chambre family of Stormanstown, Ardee, Co. Louth. The Brabazons inter-married with this family in the 1680's.

CHATSWORTH PLACE: See Circular Road South.

CHURCH AVENUE: A small galvanised iron church 'The Tin Church' stood at the end of this Avenue 1903/67. A Church of ease to St. James's Church of Ireland at James's Street.

CIRCULAR ROAD SOUTH (1773): Originally consisted of detached houses and market gardens with the Toll House situated at the corner of Dolphin's Barn Street and South Circular, Rialto.

In the Act for the construction of the S.C.R. dated 1763, the route by Dolphin's Barn is described as "...passing through Roper's Rest and Rehobor (Rehoboth) Lane..."

The groups of houses which form this road today were built by a variety of builders at different stages with individual names for each section or terrace of houses.

From Leonard's Corner to Dolphin's Barn & Rialto (south or canal side) they are as follows:

ELDON TERRACE (1846): Nos. 1-9, now 119-127 S.C.R. Built by Alderman J.O. Bonsall, named for John Scott, 2nd Earl of Eldon and Lord Chancellor of England (1751-1838).

DONORE TERRACE (1881): Nos. 85-119, now 167-195 S.C.R. From the Liberty of Donore. The Terrace opposite also has the same name.

PARNELL TERRACE (1844): Nos. 121-141 now 209-221 S.C.R. From Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland 1787, Great Grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell. Parnell Bridge (Sally's) is also called after him.

SYDENHAM TERRACE: Nos. 143-151 now 225-233 S.C.R. From William Sydenham, (1615-1661), a Cromwellian Soldier.

ST. ANNE'S VILLA/TERRACE: Nos. 1-8 now 2410262 S.C.R. From the Earl of Eglinton (1812-61) Lord Lieutenant in Ireland 1852/53 and 1858/59.

EGLINTON TERRACE: Nos. 1-8 now 241-285 S.C.R. From the Earl of Eglinton (1812-61) Lord Lieutenant in Ireland 1952/53 and 1858/59.

DOLPHIN TERRACE: Nos. 1-8 now 271-285 S.C.R. Unlike the majority of houses on the South Circular Road, which numbered the houses from Leonard's Corner to Dolphin's Barn, this terrace was originally numbered 1-8 from Dolphin's Barn towards Dolphin Avenue. Included in this is DOLPHIN VILLA (see also appendix 4 Houses).

REHOBOTH TERRACE: Nos. 1 307-309 S.C.R. See Rehoboth. It was at 307 Rehoboth Terrace that James Joyce's Ulysses character, Leopold Bloom meets Molly the daughter of Major Tweedy for the first time. She was, of course, the future Molly Bloom.

SYDNEY TERRACE: Nos. 1-5 now 311-319 S.C.R. In 1910 the land in this area was owned by Ms. Styles. The name comes from Sydney, Australia from where a Miss E.M. Gibson returned to Ireland and built the five houses, which were first occupied in 1912. Ms. Gibson herself lived in No. 1 (now 319) from 1912 to 1939.

No. 4 Sydney Terrace was the home of Thomas P. and William Roche, both of whom were interned at Frongoch in 1916. This house is now 313 S.C.R. and was the residence of Charles and Annie Murphy (nee Funge). Their son Urban, who was born here in 1919, later became Bishop Urban Murphy, C.P. Bishop of Garborone in the Republic of Botswana. In his formative years he attended the Christian Brothers School in Syngé Street, entering the Passionist Congregation in 1938 following which he was ordained on 26th may 1945. In 1959 saw his appointment as Prefect Apostolic of Bechuanaland, which became Botswana in 1966. At Mount Argus Dublin on 14th Sept. 1966 Urban Murphy was ordained Bishop. He died in Botswana on 27th February 1981.

ST. COLEMAN'S TERRACE: Nos. 59-69, now 367-377 S.C.R.

GLENAIR: (See appendix 4 'Houses').

BELTON TERRACE (1889): Nos. 91-105, now 389-399 S.C.R.
From Belton House which formerly stood near this site.

ELM TERRACE: Nos. 21-25, now 401-405 S.C.R. From a large house called Elm Villa which formerly stood at St. James' Walk. The lands attached to this house stretched to the present S.C.R.

CLAYTON COTTAGE: No. 101, now 407-409 S.C.R. This cottage gives its name to the adjacent terrace.

CLAYTON TERRACE: Nos. 125-129, now 421-425 S.C.R.
(See also Clayton Cottage).

From Leonard's Corner to Dolphin's Barn and Rialto (north or city side):

ASHBROOK TERRACE (1846): Nos. 2-20 now 118-146 S.C.R.

RAYMOND TERRACE (1879): Nos. 22-34 now 148-160 S.C.R.

ST. THOMAS'S TERRACE (1879): Nos. 36-48 now 162-174 S.C.R.

GREENVILLE PLACE (1833): Nos. 50-58 now 176-184 S.C.R.
(See also Greenville Avenue).

CHATSWORTH PLACE: Nos. 60-84 now 188-208 S.C.R.

DONORE TERRACE: Nos. 85-118 now 216-244 S.C.R. (See Donore Terrace above).

ST. CATHERINE'S TERRACE: Nos. 120-150 now 248-274 S.C.R. (See St. Catherine's Avenue).

SALEM TERRACE (1845): Nos. 1-6 now 290-300 S.C.R. From the place Salem (Biblical) where Melchizedek was King, perhaps Jerusalem.

CHALGROVE TERRACE (1863): Nos. 1-6 now 304-312 S.C.R.

BREFFNI TERRACE & HOUSE (1890): Nos. 1-6 now 344-354 S.C.R. From Breffney (Breifne) Cavan and West Leitrim.

ST. JOHN'S TERRACE: Nos. 1-12 now 356-378 S.C.R. This terrace was originally numbered from Dolphin's Barn to Leonard's Corner (see also Dolphin Terrace).

DOLPHIN HOUSE: The three shops adjacent to St. John's Terrace were called by this name in some street directories.

Intersection Dolphin's Barn:

ST. MARGARET'S TERRACE: Nos. 18-28, now S.C.R. From the Saint's name. (Also St. Margaret's Terrace, Cork Street).

HAROLDVILLE TERRACE: Nos. 42-58 now 442-458 S.C.R. (See also Haroldville Avenue).

ST. ANDREW'S VILLAS: Nos. 60-64 now 460-466 S.C.R. From St. Andrew's House, which formerly stood on this site. Name is also given to St. Andrew's, formerly Dolphin's Barn Methodist Church.

GLENMALURE VILLAS: Nos. 80-82 now 472-474 S.C.R. (See also Appendix 4 'Houses' Glenmalure House).

CARNOT TERRACE: Nos. 86-96 now 480-490 S.C.R.

ST. MARY'S VILLAS: Nos. 98-104 now 492-498 S.C.R.

SOUTHVIEW TERRACE: Nos. 120-146 now 492-498 S.C.R.

CLARENCE MANGAN ROAD (1922): From James Clarence Mangan (1803-49) Poet.

CLARKE'S TERRACE: From Thomas J. Clarke (1858-1916), Leader in the 1916 Rising.

CLAYTON TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

CLOGHER ROAD (1944): Once in the Parish of Dolphin's Barn. Dublin Corporation named these roads after various dioceses in Ireland, i.e. Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kilfenora, Monasterboice etc.

COLBERT'S FORT: From Con Colbert (1888-1916) - 1916 Rising. he fought at the Marrowbone Lane Distillery.

COOMBE THE (1454): A valley. Part of the Slighe Dala, once of the most ancient routes in Ireland.

CORK STREET (1728): From the Boyle Family, Earls of Cork. Part of the Slighe Dala.

Cork Street, like the South Circular Road is made up of groups of houses built at different times, each of which have individual names. It also has a considerable number of cul-de-sacs branching from it, a direct result of private developments of houses constructed in the back gardens of former larger residents.

With the exception of Marrowbone Lane, all the roads or lanes on the North West side of Cork Street are very short. This is due to the adjacent Old City Boundary, which ran along the rear of Cork Street.

Some of the terraces of note are as follows:

HUXLEY CRESCENT: A distinctive crescent of houses fronting onto Cork Street built in 1927 by Members of the Unitarian Church on St. Stephen's Green.

IVY TERRACE: A small terrace of houses approached through a doorway from Cork Street.

MAGUIRE'S COURT: Now demolished. Formerly at 114 Cork Street.

MARIAN VILLAS: From a reference to Our Lady. This group of houses face the wall of the old Quaker burial ground.

PYRO TERRACE: 'Pyro' means 'fire'. A small terrace of houses approached through a doorway from Cork Street.

A very old pear tree is in the front garden of one of these 'hidden' houses. The old City boundary runs behind these houses.

RALEIGH PLACE: A Terrace of houses, now occupied by the New Coombe Hospital. Adjacent to this was the Mirror Laundry, and twelve other properties.

ROBINSON'S COURT: A group of houses off Cork Street, now demolished.

SPENCE TERRACE: A terrace of houses fronting onto Cork Street. These were built on part of the grounds of William Spence's ironworks. The cast iron nameplate was most likely produced by this firm.

VAUXHALL AVENUE: A laneway with access for pedestrians only leading to Maryland off Cork Street, adjacent to Huxley Crescent. Formerly Vauxhall Cottages, today there are no houses at this address.

COW PARLOUR (1756): Near South Brown Street. Is a corruption of the French 'Coupeur d'Ourlet', which means hem-cutter.

CROMWELL'S QUARTERS: Formerly 'Murdering Lane'. From Oliver Cromwell who stationed his troops here before his campaign. See also Murdering Lane.

CRUMLIN: In Irish 'Croimghlinn', The Curved or Crooked Glen. The glen from which the village and district of Crumlin takes its name is the Lansdown Valley through which the River Camac flows.

CRUMLIN ROAD: A number of individually named terraces make up the section of the Crumlin Road from the Canal bridge to Sundrive Road junction. Starting at the Fire Brigade Station they are as follows:

RUTLAND AVENUE FLATS: Dublin Corporation constructed. See also Rutland Avenue.

SEAGULL HOUSE: Dublin Corporation constructed and part of Rutland Avenue Flats. Corporation policy at the time of construction, calling property after wildlife (e.g. Swans Nest Court).

JOANNA VILLA: 43/47 Crumlin Road.

SPRINGWELL HOUSE: 59/63 Crumlin Road. A purified well stood in the gardens of these houses earlier this century, now covered over.

PARKVIEW HOUSE: Before houses on opposite side of road were constructed, this house had a fine view of the Phoenix Park.

WELLINGTON VIEW: Before houses on opposite side of road were constructed this house had a clear view of the Wellington Monument in the Phoenix Park.

LIONMOUNT HOUSE: The most distinctive gateway on this part of the Crumlin Road, with two lions 'guarding' the entrance. Possibly from Newcastle 'Lyons' (phonetical). The ancient burial mound of the Ui Donnchada Sept who had their castle at Newcastle was near this area (q.v.).

CARN CLOC: Also called 'Carnaclough'. From the ancient 'Carnan Cloch' (see also Dolphin's Barn). This house is now part of Loreto Crumlin Schools complex. (See also Appendix 4 'Houses').

From Sundrive Road/Herberton Road junction to Dolphin's Barn Bridge:

LONGFORD TERRACE: Nos. 44/90 Crumlin Road.

CUT THROAT LANE: This laneway ran from James' Street (opposite Cromwell's Quarters) to Grand Canal Main Line. The old city boundary ran alongside. This lane is absorbed into the grounds of St. James's Hospital.

DARLEY'S TERRACE: Built by James Darley, a property owner in the area.

DOLPHIN AVENUE: An Avenue of houses built 1886.

DOLPHIN HOUSE (1950's): Built by Dublin Corporation partly on the site occupied by the famous Dolphin's Barn Hollow and also on market gardening land the property of many people, including Alderman Michael Flanagan of Portmahon House. (See Appendix 4 'houses').

DOLPHIN MARKET: A group of shops in Dolphin's Barn Street, now partly demolished.

DOLPHIN ROAD: Formerly 'The Nettle Banks'. This road overlooks the Grand Canal from Dolphin's Barn Bridge to Suir Bridge.

DOLPHIN'S BARN (1936): From the Anglicization of the medieval name 'Dolfynes Berne'. The more ancient and Gaelic name for this district is 'Carnan Cloc' which means 'The Heap or Pile of Stones'. This refers to the burial mound of the Ui Dunchada Sept. A Knight of Kilmainham, David Dolfyn is listed as having lands in this area, as is a house known 'By the Sign of the Dolphin'.

DOLPHIN BARN: This is the name of a house at Monks Eleigh near Sudbury, Suffolk, England. The occupiers were Ettie-Gwendoline and Joan Phyllis French, two of the daughters of (William) Percy French (1854-1920). Ettie French died 1993, aged 98. An explanation for the name is the fact that the family crest of the French family shows a dolphin embowered proper.

DOLPHIN'S BARN STREET (1756): Formerly Lane and part of the ancient Slighe Dara. See also Cork Street. In the early 1700's an attempt was made to rename this lane 'Percy Street' by Alderman Percy. The name occurs in a number of old deeds.

DOLPHIN TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

DONORE AVENUE: Donore (Dun Uabhair) The Fort of Pride. The lands of Donore and Meadows 'with the Mill' were granted to the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr (Thomas Becket) in free alms for the benefit of the souls of the parents of King Henry II - 1177. Donore Castle was located beside a branch of the River Poddle on the site of the present day White Swan Industrial Estate.

The earlier name for the Earl of Meath's Liberty was the Liberty of Thomas Court and Donore. Thomas Court commemorates the powerful St. Thomas Abbey (1177-1539) called after St. Thomas Becket, the Martyred Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prior of 1900, Donore Avenue is listed as 'Love Lane West' in street directories. See Love Lane.

DONORE TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

DRIMNAGH: In Irish 'Droimeanach', 'the Place of the Sandy Ridges'. From 1500 BC there was a large tumulus (about twenty four yards across and ten feet high) which was a prominent landmark and excavated in 1938. Artifacts from this tumulus may be seen in the National Museum. Destroyed by gravel quarrying. The roads in this area are called after mountains and hills in Ireland. (e.g. Keeper, Mourne, Gallymore etc.).

DUFFERIN AVENUE: From Lady Dufferin 1807/67, Poet and Novelist. See also Fairbrother's Fields.

EGLINTON TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

ELDON TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

ELM TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

EMERALD SQUARE: An estate of houses built by Mr. Arthur Hammond, builder and contractor of Sheephouse, Drogheda. His will, dated 1891 included amongst others, property at 1-41 Emerald Square & Terrace, Dolphin's Barn Lane and Hammond Street, Blackpitts.

EMERALD TERRACE: See Emerald Square.

EUGENE STREET (1890): See Cameron Street

FAIRBROTHER'S FIELDS: From the Fairbrother family who had lands and mills in this area. The lands were built upon by Dublin Corporation with majority of the houses completed by 1922. Most of the roads in this area contain the names of Irish writers and poets. (e.g. Clarence Mangan).

FATIMA MANSIONS (1950): Called after Our Lady of Fatima.

FINGAL STREET (1890): See Cameron Street.

GLENEALY ROAD: From place of the same name in Co. Wicklow.

GLENMALURE VILLAS: See Circular Road South.

GREENVILLE AVENUE (1871): Known as "Roper's Rest" from 1672. Sir Thomas Roper, created Viscount Baltinglass 1627, died here in 1638. Greenville was an older name for this district with Greenville Hall (formerly House) adjacent to the old Jewish Synagogue. In 1911, Mr. J. Bonford of the Royal Irish Fusiliers is registered as living in Greenville House. The Presbyterian Church on the South Circular Road (now the Dublin Mosque) was also called Greenville.

GREENVILLE PLACE: See Circular Road South.

HAMMOND STREET: From builder Mr. Arthur Hammond. See Emerald Square.

HAROLDVILLE AVENUE (1903): Built by W.G. Bailey at the turn of the century. See also Reuben Street.

HAROLDVILLE TERRACE: See Circular Road South & Reuben Street.

HERBERTON ROAD: From Herberton House (See Appendix 4 'Houses'). Originates from the Bridge of the Grand Canal properly called 'Harberton' from Viscount Harberton, Director of the Grand Canal Company.

HERBERTON DRIVE: See Herberton Road.

HERBERTON PARK: See Herberton Road.

HOLLOW THE (1790's): The famous Dolphin's Barn Hollow was once a group of fine residences, built to compliment the then 'new' canal. Over the years, and similar to Cork Street, new smaller houses were built in the back gardens of these residences, forming a group of cul-de-sacs which backed on to market garden plots.

The Hollow was eventually demolished in the 1940's. In the 1950's the Dolphin House complex was built to replace it. The roads which made up 'The Hollow' are as follows:

(From Dolphin's Barn towards Canal Bridge)

ST. JAMES' AVENUE: From the Parish of St. James.

NEILL'S COTTAGES: From the name of the owner.

CAMAC COTTAGES: From the Camac Bridge.

ST. JOSEPH'S TERRACE: From the Saint's name.

HUXLEY CRESCENT (1927): See Cork Street.

IVY TERRACE: See Cork Street.

JOANNA VILLA: See Crumlin Road.

KEEPER ROAD: From Keeper Mountains, Co. Tipperary. See also Drimnagh.

KILMAINHAM: From St. Maignenn's Church (Cill Maignenn). St. maignenn founded a Monastery here in the 7th century. Its Commons extended to Dolphin's Barn.

KIMMAGE: In Irish, 'Camuisce', 'Winding Water'. A reference to the River Poddle. Kimmage Castle fell to Cromwell's Soldiers in 1649.

LIBERTY BASIN: A small basin, used as a supplementary reservoir for Dublin City. It was located at the corner of Fobes Lane and Pim Street.

LONGFORD TERRACE: See Crumlin Road.

LOVE LANE (WEST): A name given to Donore Avenue on older maps of the area. Mr. John Hodsmen, firework manufacturer, pyrotechnist and aeronaut is listed as living here at the turn of the century.

LULLYMORE TERRACE: Built by Mr. Joseph Murphy of Lullymore, Co. Kildare. The land for the road was the property of William and Marianne Huband, who had connections with the Grand Canal Company. Huband Harbour at Dolphin's Barn and Huband Bridge at Mount Street are of the same connection.

MABBOT STREET: A street sign in Haroldville Avenue. Obviously a re-used nameplate. The present Talbot Street, Dublin 1 was the original Mabbot Street. This sign was revealed during recent sandblasting of brickwork. (See also Haroldville Avenue).

MAGUIRES COURT: See Cork Street.

MARIAN VILLAS: See Cork Street.

MARROWBONE LANE (1743): Is a corruption of the French 'Maire le Bon'.
(Reference to Our Lady).

MARYLAND: An estate of houses constructed circa 1930. All roads in this area are reference to Our Lady. e.g. Ave Maria, Loreto, Lourdes, Morning Star, Our Lady, Rosary etc.

MAXWELL STREET: See Cameron Street.

MOURNE ROAD: From the Mountains of Mourne. See Drimnagh.

MURDERING LANE: Now Cromwell's Quarters, Kilmainham. This was part of the old City Boundary with references in the Riding of the Franchises. See also Cromwell's Quarters.

NEILL'S COTTAGES: See 'The Hollow'.

NEW IRELAND ROAD: Part of the 'New Ireland' estate.

NEWMARKET (1728): Originally built as a market place for the weaving trade (Raw wool was bouth and sold here). Gradually it became a general market for country produce for the City of Dublin.

O'CURRY ROAD (1922): From Eugene O'Curry (1796-1862) Scholar and Author of 'Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History' (1861) and 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish' 3 volumes (1873). See also Fairbrother's Fields.

O'DONOVAN ROAD (1922): From John O'Donovan (1809-1861) Topographer and Celtic Scholar, born Attateemore, Co. Kilkenny. Author of the 'Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters' 7 volumes. See also Fairbrother's Fields.

O'DONOVAN LANE (1922): Locally called 'Duckers Lane', a reference to mitching schoolboys (not) attending St. Kevin's School! See O'Donovan Road.

ORMOND STREET (1756): From James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant 1660-69 & 1677-86. He was responsible for passing an Act in 1662 'to encourage strangers to settle in Ireland'. Prior to 1662 he spent ten years in France.

OSCAR SQUARE (1922): From Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) Playwright and Poet. See also Fairbrother's Fields.

PARNELL ROAD: From Sir John Parnell (See also Parnell Terrace).

PARNELL TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

PERCY TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

PETRIE ROAD (1922): From George Petrie 1790-1866, renowned Antiquarian, Artist, Musician and Scholar. Born in Dublin.

POOLE'S TERRACE: Mr. Jacob Poole is mentioned as having land here in 1696.

PORTMAHON DRIVE (1930's): From Portmahon House (See Appendix 4 'Houses').

PRIESTFIELD (1720): Refers to a small field formerly between Priestfield Cottages and Dolphin Avenue. This is one of the older roads in the area and was a continuation of Rehoboth Lane before the South Circular Road and Grand Canal were constructed. It stretched approximately halfway up the present Aughavanannagh Road.

PYRO VILLAS: See Cork Street.

RALEIGH PLACE: See Cork Street.

RATHDRUM ROAD: From place of the same name in Co. Wicklow.

RAYMOND STREET: Dates from 1879.

RAYMOND TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

REDFERN TERRACE: See Rehoboth.

REHOBOTH (1798): From 'Rehoboth' in Genesis XXVI 22 "For now the Lord has made room for us and we shall be fruitful in the land". This area is occasionally called 'Redfern'.

REHOBOTH PLACE (1821): See Rehoboth.

REHOBOTH TERRACE: See Circular Road South & also Rehoboth.

REILLY'S AVENUE (1800's): Mr. James Reilly, a tanner, is mentioned as having land here. He is credited with the construction of these houses.

REILLY'S COTTAGES: See Reilly's Avenue.

REUBEN STREET (1903): From Reuben (Biblical), one of the Sons of Jacobs, brother of Joseph of the multicoloured coat. These 57 houses, together with those at Reuben Avenue, Carrick Terrace, Haroldville Avenue and Terrace were constructed by William George Bailey who lived at 8 Haroldville Terrace. His friend and relative, Adam Henry Gibson lived at 6 Brooklyn Terrace.

W.G. Baily and A.H. Gibson are described as "Rope and Twine Manufacturers" in Thom's Street Directories. They also had a marquee and tent factory at Rehoboth and later became involved in the packaging industry.

Some of the houses at Reuben Street have gardens which are adjacent to 'the Back of the Pipes', the site of the old City Watercourse.

REUBEN AVENUE (1903): See Reuben Street.

RIALTO: Now the name of the district, Rialto Lodge, Terrace and Rialto House were marked on 1864 ordnance survey map. The name is presumed to come from the first bridge on the Grand Canal Main Line, properly called Harcourt Bridge, but locally called Rialto Bridge, due to the similarity of the original structure with that of the Ponti de Rialto in Venice.

ROBINSON'S COURT: See Cork Street.

RUTLAND AVENUE: Formerly "The Ramparts" referring to the ramparts of earth built to form the banks of the Watercourse which flowed in an open channel. From Charles Manners, (1754/87) 4th Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant 1784/87 who had mills here. The present houses were built in 1940.

RUTLAND AVENUE FLATS: See Crumlin Road.

RUTLEDGE TERRACE: From Andrew and Robert Rutledge, builders of Francis Street and Golden Lane. They built this terrace of fine houses between 1898 and 1910.

SALEM TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

SPENCE TERRACE: See Cork Street.

SOUTHFIELD: Off South Circular Road. Constructed 1990 as an 'infill' development which required the partial demolition of no. 302 S.C.R. resulting in this house having the smallest frontage on the S.C.R. This estate is accessed through a large electronic gate.

SOUTHVIEW TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

ST. ALBAN'S ROAD: Dates from 1879.

ST. ANDREW'S VILLAS: See Circular Road South

ST. ANNE'S ROAD: From the Saint's name.

ST. ANNE'S VILLAS: See Circular Road South.

ST. ANTHONY'S ROAD: From Saint Anthony, feast day 17th January.

ST. CATHERINE'S AVENUE: From St. Catherine's Church of Ireland Church and School, now St. Victors.

ST. COLEMAN'S TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

ST. JAMES'S AVENUE: See The Hollow.

ST. JAMES'S TERRACE: From the Parish of St. James. One of the oldest roads in this area. In earlier times The Watercourse flowed down the centre in an open chanel. The Terrace was shortened with the construction of the Grand Canal in 1790's.

ST. JOHN'S TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

ST. JOSEPH'S TERRACE: See The Hollow.

ST. MARGARET'S TERRACE: See Circular Road South & Cork Street.

ST. MARY'S VILLAS: See Circular Road South.

ST. THOMAS'S TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

SUNDRIVE ROAD (1935): Formerly "Dark Lane" (1820) and "Hangman's Lane" (1756). Tom Galvin the Hangman in Kilmainham had his residence here.

SUSAN TERRACE: From the builder's wives' name.

SYDENHAM TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

SYDNEY TERRACE: See Circular Road South.

TENTERFIELDS: This was the area where cloth was dried. In 1815 the Stove Tenter House, Cork Street was built by Thomas Pleasants to dry cloth indoors.

UPPERCROSS ROAD (1950): From the Barony of Uppercross which extended beyond Tallaght and in which Dolphin's Barn stands. In St. John's graveyard Clondalkin there are two historic crosses from which this barony takes its name.

VAUXHALL AVENUE: See Cork Street.

WEAVER SQUARE (1756): Formerly 'Cloth Square', refers to the extensive weaving industry and trade in this area.

APPENDIX 2 - MILLS

BLANCHARDSTOWN MILLS: From the 1920's to 1960's, this quaint shop was situated at 28 Dolphin's Barn Street. In it were different bins containing grain of every description.

GREENMOUNT AND BOYNE LINEN COMPANY, THE: This business which operated until the 1960's was located in Greenmount Lane. The cottages in this lane were occupied by mill workers, some of whom from 8.00 a.m to 5.00 p.m in 120 degrees heat.

HARCOURT MILLS: Located at the first lock at Suir Bridge.

HAROLDS CROSS FLOUR MILL: This was located on Mount Argus Road. Later it became the Harold's Cross Laundry and later still Harkness Electrical Company.

LARKFILED FLOUR MILLS: Situated behind Sundrive Shopping Centre, occupied by Francis Tuite and later Count Noble Plunkett, father of Joseph Mary Plunkett (1916). This company employed Michael Collins in 1915 and used for training the Irish Volunteers in 1916.

LORDER PARK FLOUR MILLS: Near Mount Argus. In 1870's were the property of Capt. Harvey. Cottages for the mill workers which were demolished in the 1990's were located on Mount Argus Road.

MOUNTSHANNON MILLS: Located opposite Goldenbridge Cemetery.

RUTLAND FLOUR MILLS: Located on the Sundrive Road side of Rutland Avenue.

RUTLAND MILLS: Located in Rutland Avenue were the Irish Transport Club (formerly Jacobs) is today. From 1850 - 1885 occupied by Clibborn & Shaw, the Shaw being George Carr, father to Bernard Shaw. In the 1860's the young Bernard played at the Mill pond. Later this was owned by Mrs. Bond and run as a flour mills. Three tanneries are also listed for Rutland Avenue, all owned by Miss Julian A. Sharmon and leased to Charles Tench of Camac House, Laurence Byrne of Glenmalure House and Delia Jones.

APPENDIX 3 - STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN OUR LADY OF DOLOURS DOLPHIN'S BARN

DONORS OR DEDICATIONS

1. **THE PROPHECY OF SIMEON**
Lord Have Mercy on the Souls of Francis, Mary, Elaine & James M.G.
2. **THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT**
Pray for the Souls of Charles, Owen & Grace McCann.
3. **THE LOSING OF JESUS IN THE TEMPLE**
Pray for the Souls of Francis, Margaret McCann & Rosemary Fit.
4. **OUR LADY MEETS HER SON CARRYING HIS CROSS**
Possibly never installed or subsequently broken.
5. **THE CRUCIFIXION**
Pray for John & Margaret Ramsey
6. **OUR BLESSED LORD IS TAKEN DOWN FROM THE CROSS**
Pray for the Soul of Michael Cleary who died 1901
7. **THE DEPOSITION OF THE BODY OF CHRIST IN THE TOMB**
Orate Pro Donatore or Pray for the Donor

The completes the Seven Dolours.

THE RESURRECTION WINDOW

Consists of three divided windows donated by Laurence Byrne, Glenmalure House, Rialto.

THE ASCENSION WINDOW

Consists of three divided windows and is dedicated to Rev. Monsignor Edward Kennedy, V.G., P.P., Parish of St. James'. Died December 1895 R.I.P.

Other Windows

ST. CLARE

Donated by Byrnes of Glenmalure House and dedicated to Elizabeth Claire Byrne.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Presented by Charles Byrne of Glenmalure House in 1897.

THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Consists of three divided windows. Pray for the deceased relatives of William Coleman erected 1898.

Finally there are two windows on the Gallery.

THE SACRED HEART WINDOW

OUR LADY WINDOW

APPENDIX 4 - HOUSES

'FANTASTIC HOUSE' (1713): In 1813 The Dublin Penny Journal carried an article on ancient houses in Dublin, in which an illustration was given of a house in Marrowbone Lane. This house was built in 1713 and contained the initials of the husband and wife in the gable. Houses of this period it states "are at once recognised by their fantastic gabled termination and their horizontal division of stories, and though their style, which is of Dutch origin, is not remarkable for good taste, it is at least more picturesque than the square and unadorned box shaped houses of a later time" - obviously a reference to the Georgian houses and squares we hold in such high regard today.

BAGGOT HOUSE: Formerly situated on the site of Our Lady of Fatima Church, South Circular Road, Rialto. (now demolished).

BELTON HOUSE: Now 387 South Circular Road. This house gives its name to a nearby terrace of houses on the South Circular Road.

CAMAC HOUSE: (now demolished). A three storied Georgian building situated where the present library and fire-brigade station are today. Takes its name from Camac Bridge at Dolphin's Barn.

CARNCLOUGH HOUSE: This fine period house stands in the grounds of Loreto College and takes its name from the adjacent Carnan.

DOLPHIN VILLA: Now 287 South Circular Road. Residence of Parish Priests of Dolphin's Barn from 1902. Originally the main entrance to this house was at upper storey level accessed by a flight of steps. A new porch at ground level was erected when these steps were removed, and the unusual balcony was put in place. The entrance is now at ground level.

FORT OSTMAN: Old Country Road. Occupied by the Begge Family.

GILBRALTAR HOUSE: In 1910, Mrs. Conway is registered as the occupier. This is now part of the Securicor complex near Herberton bridge.

GLENAIR: Now 383 South Circular Road, and formerly Bessborough House. Possibly the oldest house on the South Circular Road. It was occupied by the O'Hare family for many years. The O'Hares' were relations of the Byrne family of Glenmalure House. See Glenmalure House.

GLENMALURE HOUSE: Now Rialto House at 536-538 South Circular Road, Rialto. Once the home and grocer/publican business of Laurence (Larry) Byrne. He was quite a local character, and made considerable donations towards the construction and furnishing of the Church of Our Lady of Dolours, Dolphin's barn.

His son, Charles took over the business upon his death. The land attached to Glenmalure House stretched to the Grand Canal Main Line, hence the nearby roads and terraces are called Glenmalure. Upon Charles Byrne's death in 1957, these lands passed to the O'Hares of Glenair. See Glenair.

GROVEFIELD HOUSE: Old Country Road / Crumlin Road. (Now demolished). Peter Cassidy, Manager of the Dolphin's Barn Brickworks leved here circa 1937.

HERBERTON HOUSE: (Demolished 1937). At Herberton Park Rialto. Formerly 'St. Helena's', renamed 'Herberton' from the nearby Grand Canal bridge, this house was the residence of J.D. Richardson, Veterinary Inspector to Dublin County Council (circa 1910). Herberton Park, Drive and Road all take their names from this house.

MOUNT ARGUS: Formerly a large house in spacious grounds, now the Church and property of the Passionist Fathers. There was once a route through the fields of Towerfield House to Mount Argus before the construction of Clogher Road.

MOUNT JEROME: Formerly a spacious house in its own grounds, a neighbour to Mount Argus. Now a graveyard.

PORTMAHON: Formerly Compton Lodge. 'Port' - a bank or landing-place, 'Mahon' the surname, therefore 'Portmahon' means the bank or landing place of Mahon. The original halldoor and front gateway for this house faced the Grand Canal Main Line. Today, the door is reversed to face Portmahon Drive at New Ireland Road. Alderman Michael Flanagan, farmer and market gardener, father of 'The Bird', 'The Pope' and Louise Flanagan lived here. Louise Flanagan later married William T. Cosgrave, and was mother of Liam Cosgrave T.D. and Taoiseach.

SPENCER COTTAGE/LODGE: (Now demolished). Situated where the present Dolphin's Barn Filling Station is today. This was a very 'quaint two story cottage' occupied in 1910 by William Woods, and later the home of Johnnie Murphy. A small orchard adjoined this cottage.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE: Herberton Road. (Now demolished). The former residence of W.R. Richardsons, carriers. Their stables were located on the site now occupied by Silverdale Coaches and Telecom Eireann Transport Maintenance Section. The nearby terrace of houses is called 'Springfield'.

TOWERFIELD HOUSE: (Now demolished). Once occupied by Mr. Healy's Dairy Farm. These lands formed the "Fair Place of Assembly" from ancient times. Scoil Mhuire Og II ("the Little School"), the junior section of the Loreto Schools now occupy this site. The school was erected during the 1940's.

WALWORTH HOUSE: Now demolished. Formerly situated on St. James's Walk - which then had the name Canal Bank Grand - on a site adjacent to the present day Dolphin's Barn Telephone Exchange. This house had associations with the Jameson family of whiskey fame, who also had an interest in the distillery at Marrowbone Lane. This house was built at an angle, facing towards Dolphin's Barn village. A small mews shop was at the rear of this house, called Walworth Stores - locally 'Woolworths' - which did a fine business with children attending the nearby Basin Lane Schools.

WOODBINE COTTAGE: Was located at Dolphin Road. Occupied by the Ryan family (market gardeners) for many years and the scene of a raid by the British Army during 'The Troubles'.

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"BY THE SIGN OF THE DOLPHIN" is the story of the inner city district of Dublin known as Dolphin's Barn.

The ancient Slighe Dala, Carnan Cloch, the Watercourse, the Grand Canal, the brickworks, laundries and other ancillary industries, were all part of the growth of this area and these, together with a variety of characters are featured in this book.

Personal stories recounted by members of the Dolphin's Barn Historical Society of times gone by have also been included, which will stir memories for anyone who had associations with this area in the past. Those living and working here today should also gain an insight into the full and varied history of this area of Dublin known as Dolphin's Barn.

