

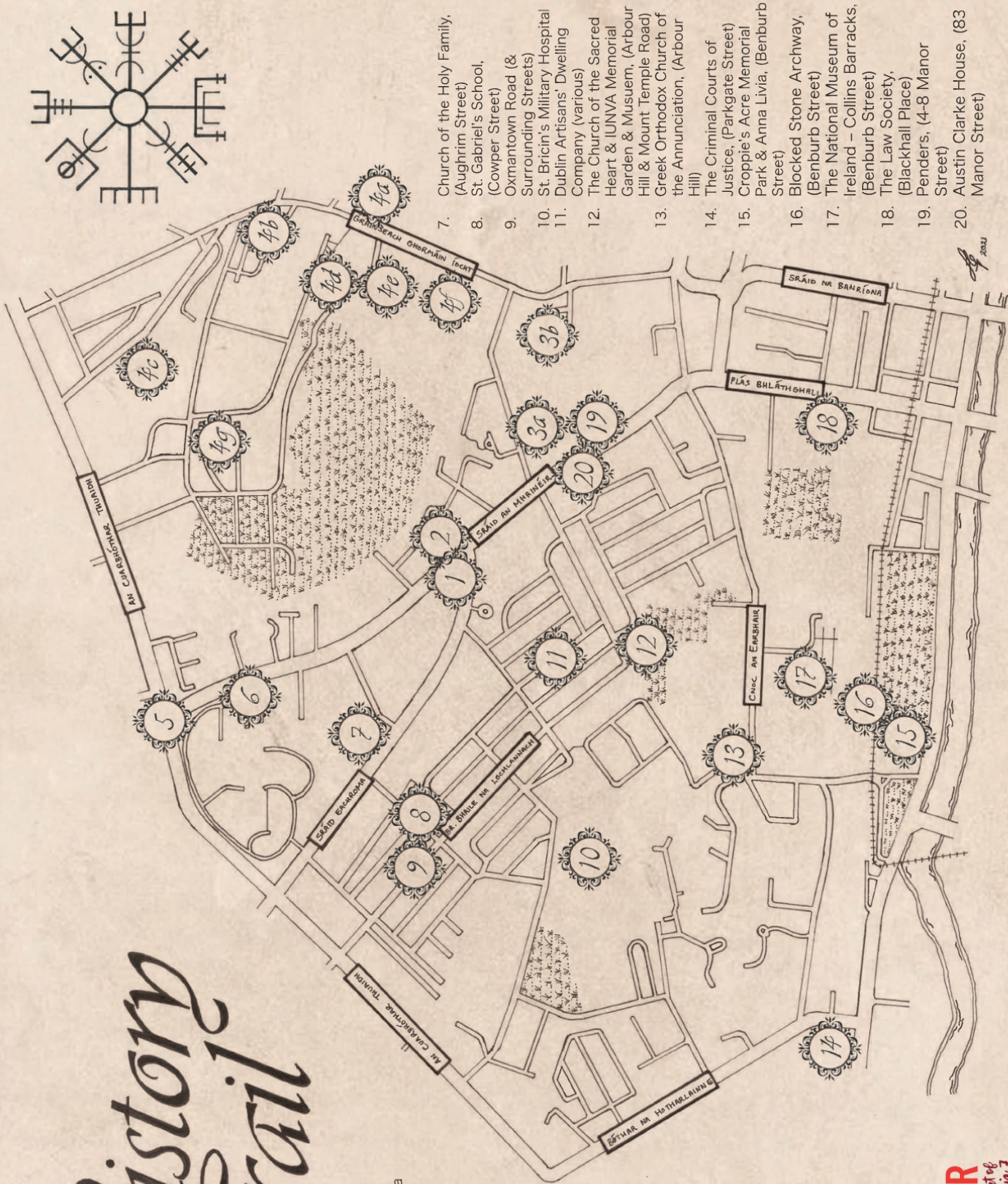
# History Trail

1. Stoneybatter Stone – Bóthar na gCloch, (Manor Street and Prussia Street junction)
2. Former Dublin Metropolitan Police Barracks, (42 Manor Street)
3. Stanhope Street Schools & Convent
  - a. Stanhope Street Primary & Secondary Schools (Manor Street & Kirwan Street)
  - b. Stanhope Street Convent (Stanhope Green)
4. Grangegorman
  - a. The Lower House & The Clock Tower
  - b. Orchard House & the Carriage Gate
5. Laundry
6. Rathdown House
7. St. Laurence's Church, Glassmanogue, & Bradogue Church of Ireland
8. North House
9. Cattle Market, (Drumalee, Hanlon's Corner)
10. Saor Ollscoil na hÉireann, (Prussia Street)

16 - 18 JUNE 2023

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7. Church of the Holy Family, (Aughrim Street)
8. St. Gabriel's School, (Cowper Street)
9. Oxmantown Road (& Surrounding Streets)
10. St. Brigid's Military Hospital
11. Dublin Artisans' Dwelling Company (various)
12. The Church of the Sacred Heart & IUNVA Memorial Garden & Museum, (Arbour Hill & Mount Temple Road)
13. Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, (Arbour Hill)
14. The Criminal Courts of Justice, (Parkgate Street)
15. Croppie's Acre Memorial Park & Anna Livia, (Benburb Street)
16. Blocked Stone Archway, (Benburb Street)
17. The National Museum of Ireland – Collins Barracks, (Benburb Street)
18. The Law Society, (Blackhall Place)
19. Penders, (4-8 Manor Street)
20. Austin Clarke House, (83 Manor Street)



### 1. Stoneybatter Stone – Bóthar na gCloch, (Manor Street and Prussia Street junction)

Stoneybatter is the oldest urban village in Ireland - the Stoney Road, or Bóthar na gCloch, was the ancient road from Glendalough to Tara, seat of the High King of Ireland. The Stoneybatter Stone was a millennium project to mark the ancient route, spearheaded by two Stoneybatter residents Audrey Gray and Margaret Murphy, both recently deceased.

### 2. Former Dublin Metropolitan Police Barracks, (42 Manor St)

Built in the 1740s, the building served as a residence and a seminary before becoming a barracks for the Dublin Metropolitan Police in 1870. After independence, it became a Garda Station until it was closed in the 1940s. The lookout tower to the rear gives a bird's eye view over Stoneybatter down to the River Liffey. Recently refurbished by Dublin City Council for the community, it currently houses the Gateway project and Tiny Toes crèche.

### 3. Stanhope Street Schools & Convent

**a. Stanhope Street Primary & Secondary Schools (Manor Street & Kirwan Street)**  
Stanhope Street Primary School was opened by the Religious Sisters of Charity on 2nd October 1867. The original school building was demolished in 2010 and replaced by the present one which opened on 1st September 2014.

After independence in 1921, the Stanhope Street Girls Secondary School flourished and enrolments increased steadily. In the early 1930s, both Intermediate and Leaving Certificate classes began. In 1968, the school was integrated into the new state school system as St Joseph's Secondary. The present school building opened in 1977.

### **b. Stanhope Street Convent (Stanhope Green)**

The Sisters of Charity congregation was founded by Mary Aikenhead in 1815 to respond to the needs of the time, and Mary herself lived in the original convent on Stanhope Street from 1819 to 1826. Designed by G.C. Ashlin the convent was built in its present twelve-bay three-storey form in 1870. The building is a good example of the Gothic revival in architecture which was particularly prevalent in ecclesiastical buildings. St. Mary's Training Centre in Stanhope Street, run by the Sisters of Charity, was one of the Magdalen Laundries operated by the religious orders in the last century. The building was remodelled in 1990 and is now in use as sheltered housing for Focus Ireland.

### 4. Grangegorman

#### **a. The Lower House & The Clock Tower**

The Lower House is the oldest remaining building in Grangegorman and was part of the original Richmond Lunatic Asylum built between 1810 and 1815. The first public psychiatric facility in Ireland, only its southern range remains. Designed by Francis Johnson, who also designed the GPO, the Asylum grew both in size and number of patients, reaching a peak of 2,375 towards the end of the 19th century.

These numbers declined during the 20th century and the Asylum was renamed St. Brendan's Hospital in 1958. It continued to operate until 2013 when the last of its patients were transferred to the newly built Phoenix Care Centre on the North Circular Road.

The Clock Tower was built in 1816 as the Richmond General Penitentiary. It served a multitude of purposes throughout its lifetime - a prison, an isolation hospital for infectious diseases, and later it became part of the Asylum.

The four-sided clock on top of the building is the oldest flatbed mechanical clock in Ireland and Britain and it still chimes hourly to this day.

#### **b. Orchard House & the Carriage Gate**

Orchard House was built in 1894. It served as the mortuary for the Asylum.

The original carriage gates were restored and returned to Grangegorman during the redevelopment of the site.

#### **c. Laundry**

The Laundry Building was also built in 1894 in an attempt to improve the hygiene of the Asylum after a typhoid outbreak. It was refurbished and incorporated into the HSE's new Primary Care Centre which opened in 2018.

#### **d. Rathdown House**

Rathdown House was built in 1866 to serve as the female wards for the Richmond Asylum.

#### **e. St. Laurence's Church, Glassmanogue, & Bradogue**

These three buildings were built in 1854 as ancillary buildings to the Richmond Asylum.

St. Laurence's served as the Asylum's Catholic Church, while Glassmanogue and Bradogue were infirmaries.

#### **f. Church of Ireland Chapel**

The Church of Ireland Chapel was built in 1860, just south of its Catholic counterpart - St. Laurence's Church. As of yet, it has not been refurbished but TU Dublin has plans to restore the building in the future.

### **g. North House**

The North House was built in 1854 as the male wards for the Richmond Asylum.

### 5. Cattle Market, (Drumalee, Hanlon's Corner)

As the primary livestock marketplace in the country, Stoneybatter earned the nickname "Cowntown". The Cattle Market around the Prussia Street area was officially opened in 1863 and became the major point of sale for cattle being driven from Meath and down the North Circular Road to Dublin Port. The market was the final sales point for close to 90 per cent of livestock exported to England and the continent each year. During the early years of the 20th century this market was one of the busiest in Europe with nearly three-quarters of a million animals being sold there annually. The Cattle Market closed in the 1970s and the Drumalee Estate was built there in the 1980s.

### 6. Saor Ollscoil na hÉireann, (Prussia Street)

The building was formerly the City Arms Hotel which was frequented by James Joyce when he lived in Phibsborough. It is referenced several times in Ulysses as Leopold and Molly Bloom lived in Room 9 while Bloom worked in the nearby Cattle Market. It is now home to Saor Ollscoil na hÉireann (Free University of Ireland) which was established in 1986 by a small group of educationalists with the creative vision of a life-long learning process. Saor Ollscoil provides third level education for mature students in the areas of humanities and the social sciences.

### 7. Church of the Holy Family, (Aughrim Street)

Built in 1876, the Church of the Holy Family is the Parish Church of the President of Ireland and the Garda Síochána. It is of significant architectural interest with original stained-glass windows by Harry Clarke Studios and Hubert McGoldrick.

### 8. St. Gabriel's School, (Cowper Street)

St. Gabriel's school has been at the heart of Stoneybatter since 1895. In 1894 the local priest, Father Burke, bought the site from the Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company where he built separate Boys' and Girls' schools at a cost of £8,000. Designed by Walter Glynn Doolin, the schools were opened in 1895 and were later amalgamated into a single school in 1996. The original building is of architectural interest with red brick and terracotta ornament.

### 9. Oxmantown Road (& Surrounding Streets)

The Vikings or Ostmen (men from the East) settled in Oxmantown (a derivative of Ostmen) after the Battle of Clontarf. Many of the street and place names mark our link with our Viking Heritage - Harold, Ivar, Niall, Malachi, Olaf, Ostman, Sigurd, and Sitric to name but a few.

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### 10. St. Bricin's Military Hospital

Opened as the George V Hospital in 1913, St Bricin's was designed by the Royal Engineers of the British Army, replacing an older military hospital on the site. It formed part of a large British military garrison and remains connected by a tunnel to the former Collins Barracks via Arbour Hill prison (built to hold military offenders). The hospital was transferred to the authorities of the new Irish Free State in 1922 and renamed after St Bricin of Tomregan for his skill as a surgeon in 7th century Ireland. St Bricin's is one amongst a cluster of associated hospital buildings, including a former chapel (built c.1930) to the west, a former tuberculosis hospital to the south (dated 1944), and a former nurses' residence (built c.1950). The interior of the hospital has been used in many motion pictures including *My Left Foot*, due to its early 20th century institutional appearance.

### 11. Dublin Artisans' Dwelling Company (various)

Many of the homes in Stoneybatter were built by the Dublin Artisans' Dwelling Company (DADC) in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Established in 1876 by a group of investors that included Edward Cecil Guinness, the DADC was a semi-philanthropic private enterprise intended to provide quality housing for the city's working classes. Hence, they were mostly occupied by skilled labourers with more secure employment. Stretching from Arbour Hill up to the North Circular Road, one of the signature features of DADC housing was the boot scrapers, many of which remain on the exterior walls.

### 12. The Church of the Sacred Heart & IUNVA Memorial Garden & Museum, (Arbour Hill & Mount Temple Road)

The church was built in 1848 initially as the British Garrison Church. Following the 1916 Rising, the executed leaders were buried in the graveyard. In 1923 the state took ownership of the site. The 1916 burial plot was marked out, the Proclamation of the Irish Republic carved into the boundary wall and the world-renowned Harry Clarke Studios were commissioned to create stained glass windows in the church to commemorate the executed leaders.

The HQ of the Irish United Nations Veterans Association (IUNVA) is located on Mount Temple Road. The UN Memorial Garden was officially opened in November 1998. The Remembrance Wall is dedicated to the Irish citizens who died in service of the United Nations with their names inscribed on the Memorial. The IUNVA Museum, housed in the former Garrison Infants' School, holds a unique collection of memorabilia from Irish soldiers who served on UN missions abroad.

### 13. Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, (Arbour Hill)

Built in 1890 as the Victoria Kindergarten National School, it retained its purpose as a national school following independence in 1922. In 1945 it was taken over by the Arbour Hill and Avona Amateur Boxing and Physical Culture Club. The club later moved further down Arbour Hill and the building was adapted as a sewing factory in the 1950s and continued this use until it was consecrated as a Greek Orthodox Church in 1994.

### 14. The Criminal Courts of Justice, (Parkgate Street)

Built at a cost of €140m in 2010, the complex is the largest courts project in Ireland since 1796 when the Four Courts were completed. The award-winning construction is 11 storeys high and provides 23,000 square metres of space with 450 rooms and 22 courts. The iconic building was designed by Dublin architects Henry J Lyons following an international competition. It has been dubbed 'The Pantheon' because its great hall is four times the size of the Four Courts' central Round Hall.

### 15. Croppie's Acre Memorial Park & Anna Livia, (Benburb Street)

Commemorating the 1798 Rebellion, the park serves as a memorial to Wolfe Tone's revolutionary followers. Executed in the nearby Barracks, their remains are said to be buried in the acre, although the claim is sometimes disputed.

The name 'Croppies' stems from the 18th century slang for convicts whose hair was cut short to avoid the spread of lice and render them easily identifiable should they escape. It is also possible the name emerged from a hairstyle popular with French revolutionaries of the day.

Now situated in the smaller park west of Croppies Acre, Eamonn O'Doherty's *Anna Livia* sculpture, commissioned by Michael Smurfit in 1988, was originally located on O'Connell Street. The piece was removed from O'Connell Street in 2001 and, after a decade in storage, was transported via the Liffey to the Croppies Acre Memorial Park in 2011.

### 16. Blocked Stone Archway, (Benburb Street)

Located to the west of Museum Luas Stop, the blocked stone archway is likely the sole surviving entrance to the earlier, smaller Royal Barracks, constructed between 1704 and 1710.

### 17. The National Museum of Ireland – Collins Barracks, (Benburb Street)

Prior to becoming a museum, the Barracks was an army base for some 200 years. It is believed to be the longest-serving military base in the world. Built in the early 18th century using Dublin and Wicklow stone, the Royal Barracks was designed to house 1,500 men. However, by the mid-century the number of soldiers billeted here had grown dramatically, and the building was consequently extended into its present form.

After the establishment of the Irish Free State and following the Civil War, the site was renamed to Collins Barracks in commemoration of Michael Collins.

### 18. The Law Society, (Blackhall Place)

Built in 1773 as the Blue Coat School (Kings Hospital). The school moved to Palmerstown in 1971 when The Law Society acquired the building.

### 19. Penders, (4-8 Manor Street)

Newlyweds Richard and Mary Pender moved into 4-5 Manor Street in 1920 and from that time, they and their descendants have continued living and working on Manor Street. Since the foundation of the state, three generations of Penders served as the premier tailor to the army until recently when Richard's grandson Dick retired from the family tailoring business. Richard's daughter Agnes married Thomas Grant and moved the drapery and school uniform business into the larger premises at 7-8 Manor Street – now Grants Uniforms with Agnes' grandson Jim, and his wife Karen, at the helm. Today, Mary Pender's Manor Health occupies the store first opened by her grandparents Richard and Mary.

### 20. Austin Clarke House, (83 Manor Street)

Poet Austin Clarke was born on Manor Street. Today his birthplace is home to the luthier Jim Beatley, who produces cellos and violins in his workshop there.

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Commissions accepted