

PLACES TO VISIT

Ashtown Castle Visitor Centre

Located in the Phoenix Park, 5kms from the City Centre. The Tower House possibly dates from the 17th Century, and nearby is the visitor centre. There are exhibitions, a film show, and visitors can view a colourful and realistic historical interpretation of the past.

Visiting times:

Nov. - Mid March	9.30am - 4.30pm	Sat. - Sun.
Mid March - end of March	9.30am - 5.00pm	Daily
April - May	9.30am - 5.30pm	Daily
June - Sept	9.30am - 6.30pm	Daily
Oct - Nov	9.30am - 5.00pm	Daily

Last admission 45 minutes before closing.

19 C4



Ashtown Castle Visitor Centre

Castletown House

Located in Celbridge, Co. Kildare. Castletown House, designed by Italian architect Alessandro Galilei and Irish architect Sir Edward Lovett Pearce for the speaker of the Irish House of Commons, William Conolly.

Building commenced in 1722, and Castletown House was continuously used by the Conolly family until 1965 when the house and lands were sold.

Castletown House came into state ownership in 1979 under the management of the Office of Public Works.

Visiting times:

**DUE TO RESTORATION WORK
PLEASE PHONE 628 8252
FOR VISITING TIMES.**

30 D2



Bank of Ireland: (former Parliament House)

College Green.
Origins: Built between 1729 and 1739. Designed by Sir Edward Lovett Pearce (1699-1733) and enlarged by James Gandon and Robert Parke between 1785 and 1794. The Bank of Ireland took over this building in 1804. It had been the scene of many dramatic events in Irish politics up to the passing of the Act of Union in 1800.

Visiting times: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday
10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Thursday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

36 D2

Celbridge Abbey

Located 12 miles from Dublin, Celbridge Abbey was built by Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1697. The Abbey grounds contain many colourful attractions and are open to the public at the following times.

Visiting times:

Monday to Saturday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Sunday/Bank Holidays 12 noon - 6 p.m. 29 C4



Castletown House



Custom House

Custom House

Custom House Quay

Origins: Designed by James Gandon and built between 1781 and 1791.

The building was reduced to a shell when it was gutted by fire during the War of Independence. It was restored by the Office of Public Works after the Irish Free State was established. **36 E2**

The Casino, has been described as one of the finest 18th century classical buildings in Ireland. Access is by Guided Tour only.

Visiting times: June-Sept. 9:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. Daily
 Oct-May 10a.m. - 5 p.m. Daily
 Nov. 12noon - 4 p.m. Wed & Sun
 Feb.- April 12noon - 4 p.m. Wed & Sun
 Dec.-Jan. Closed **22 D3**

City Hall

Lord Edward Street.

Origins: Formerly the Royal Exchange, designed by Thomas Cooley (1740 - 1784) and completed between 1769 and 1779.

This is the headquarters of Dublin's municipal government. Archives dating back to the twelfth century are stored in the Muniment Room. It also houses the mace and sword of the city, along with 102 Royal Charters, including the original charter of 1171 by which Dublin was granted to the men of Bristol by Henry II **36 D2**

Dublinia - Christ Church, St. Michael's Hill, Dublin 8.

The realistic and novel exhibition that is Dublinia is situated in the old Synod Hall on St. Michael's Hill, alongside of Christ Church Cathedral, to which it is connected by an ornate pedestrian archway over St. Michael's Hill.

The exhibition heralds the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1170 through a broad spectrum of Dublin life to the closure of the Monasteries in 1540.

Visiting times: Summer: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. every day
 Winter: (Oct 1st - March 31st).
 Monday - Saturday 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.
 Sunday 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. **36 D3**



Casino Marino

Malahide Road.

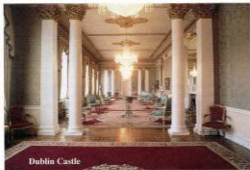
Located just 4kms from the city centre, off the Malahide Road, Dublin 3.

Dublin Castle

The main entrance is located at the junction of Cork Hill and Castle Street. Dating from the 13th Century, the site, once a Viking stronghold, has served as a military fortress, prison, courts of law, and the core of British Administration in Ireland until 1922. Dublin Castle is now used for State functions. Guided tours of State Apartments, Chapel Royal and Undercroft.



St. Patrick's Hall



Dublin Castle



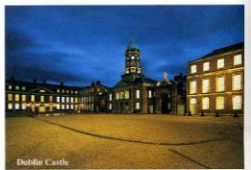
The Throne Room



Dublin Castle

Visiting times: Monday/Friday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
 Saturday/Sunday/
 Public Holidays 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

36 D3



Dublin Castle

Dunsink Observatory

Dunsink Lane, near Castleknock.

Origins: Founded in 1783, this is one of the world's oldest observatories. It formerly belonged to Trinity College but is now the centre of the school of Astronomical Physics of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies.

Visiting times: Open to the public on the first and third Saturday of each month from September to March, between 8 and 10 p.m. Admission free on written application to the secretary enclosing stamp-addressed envelope.

19 B2

General Post Office

O'Connell Street.

Origins: Designed by Francis Johnston and built between 1814 and 1818.

The GPO became the focal point of the 1916 Insurrection and the Proclamation of the Irish Republic took place there. Destroyed by fire, it was restored in 1929. In the public office is a noteworthy statue representing the Death of Cuchulainn, the work of Oliver Sheppard R.I.A.

36 D2

Kilmainham Jail

Inchicore Road, Dublin 8.

One of the largest decommissioned jails in Europe, it played its part in some of the most patriotic and tragic episodes, that light the path of Ireland's journey to modern nationhood, from the 1780's to 1924.

Featuring many exhibitions and a multi-lingual audio-visual show.

Access by guided tour only.

Visiting times: Oct - April Mon - Sat. 9.30 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sunday 10.00 a.m. - 6 p.m.

April - Sept Daily 9.30 a.m. - 6 p.m.

35 A3



Kilmainham Jail



General Post Office



Leinster House

Four Courts Inns Quay.

Origins: Designed by James Gandon and built between 1785 and 1802. This building, dominated by a great domed central mass, is one of Gandon's masterpieces. The Irish Law Courts and Law Library are housed here. Like the Custom House, Gandon's other great building, it was also destroyed by fire during the struggle for Irish independence. Although significantly altered, the building was completely restored by 1932.

36 D2



Four Courts

Leinster House

Kildare Street.

Origins: Designed by Richard Cassells, building commenced on this fine Georgian mansion in 1745. Originally the residence of the Duke of Leinster, the building became the property of the Royal Dublin Society in 1815. In 1922 it was purchased by the first Irish Free State Government to serve as a Parliament House. Presently it is the meeting place of the Dail (Chamber of Deputies) and Seanad (Senate).

36 E3

Waterways Visitor Centre

Grand Canal Quay, Dublin 2

Located at Grand Canal Docks, beside McMahon Bridge, Pearse Street.

The centre houses an exhibition outlining the history of Ireland's Inland Waterways and the activities and experiences currently available.

Featuring an audio-visual show and working models of various engineering features.

Visiting times: Oct. - May 12.30p.m. - 5.00p.m. Wed. - Sun.

June - Sept. 9.30 a.m. - 6.30 p.m. daily

Last admission 45 minutes before closing.

36 F3



Royal Hospital and Irish Museum of Modern Art

Royal Hospital and Irish Museum of Modern Art

Military Road, Kilmainham.

The most important 17th century building in Ireland has been restored. Guided tours available of the Master's Quarters, the Great Hall with the portrait collection, and the chapel which contains outstanding woodcarving by Tabary and a magnificent Baroque ceiling.

Visiting times: Tues – Sat 10 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Sun 12 noon – 5:30 p.m.

Closed Monday.

35 B3



Trinity College

Trinity College

Main entrance, College Green.

Origins: Trinity College is the sole college of the University of Dublin. Founded by Queen Elizabeth I in 1592, it is built on the site of the Augustinian priory of All Hallows which was founded by Dermot McMurrough. The oldest buildings now surviving are the Rubrics, a range of brick apartments dating from 1700. The Palladian facade was added in 1759. In the same year the Provost's house (facing the northern end of Grafton Street) was built. This is the only great Georgian house in Dublin still being used for its original purpose. Many world-famous men have attended this college over the centuries. See also 'Trinity College Library'.

36 E2



Mansion House

Dawson Street.

Origins: This Queen Anne house was built in 1705, the round room having been added in 1821 as the venue for a function to honour King George IV. Built in brick, the building underwent changes during the Victorian era.

Since 1715 the Mansion House has been the residence of Dublin's Lord Mayor. In 1919 the Declaration of Independence was adopted here and here also was signed the truce which ended Anglo-Irish hostilities in 1921.

36 E3

SWORDS

Swords is located 12.9 kms north of Dublin City Centre and is situated on the Ward River. Accessible by way of the N1, Swords Town has many features such as St. Colmcille's Well, the Old Constabulary Barracks, St. Columba's Church, Belfry, and Round Tower, and Swords Castle.

Swords Castle

Built in 1183 as a summer palace for the first Norman Archbishop of Dublin, Swords Castle was designed both as a residence and as a place of defence. In 1324 Archbishop de Bicknor left Swords and the castle fell into disrepair. Despite many attempts at renovation over the centuries, it has remained so. Currently in the ownership of Fingal Council, who intend to refurbish the castle in the near future.

2 D2

MALAHIDE

Malahide is a lively, picturesque small town, nestling on the south shore of the Broadmeadow Estuary, in North County Dublin. Located 14.5 kms from Dublin City Centre, it is accessible by the N1, R106, R107 and by direct rail link.

Malahide has many places of note, such as St. Sylvesters Well, Hicks Tower, The Arches, Casino, Robswalls, the most noted of all being Malahide Castle.

Malahide Castle

Built by Sir Richard de Talbot about 1200 and developed over the centuries into the imposing architectural achievement that it is today. The castle houses part of the National Portrait Collection in the Great Hall.

The extensive grounds incorporate the 20 acre Talbot Botanic Garden, which is open to all 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

Visiting times: April-Sept. Monday - Friday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sunday 11.00 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Closed 12.45 - 2 p.m. daily.

Nov. - March Sat., Sun. and Bank holidays 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Also included is the Fry Model Railway Museum, which contains a unique collection of hand-made models showing the history of Irish railways from its inception to the modern day period.

3 A3



Malahide Castle

Howth Castle

The great English architect Sir Edwin Lutyens restyled this 14th century castle overlooking Dublin Bay. The grounds are also noted for its wild rhododendron gardens. The grounds are open daily from 8 a.m. to sunset.

25 C1

Howth Transport Museum

This Museum is located in the grounds of Howth Castle. It features lorries, trucks, fire engines and tractors. Also exhibited the restored Hill of Howth No.9 Tram. Open Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays: 2 - 6 p.m. Summer and 2 - 5 p.m. Winter.

25 C1

BRAY

This is one of Ireland's largest and oldest east coast seaside resorts, accommodating business, residential needs and tourist amenities, under the ever dominant Bray Head.



The Courthouse: located on Main Street between Quinsborough Road and Seapoint Road, this building was designed by William Murray, and built in 1841. It is now the location of Bray Heritage Museum, and Bray Tourist Office. Visitors 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. daily

57 C2

The Town Hall: located on Main Street at the junction of Killamey Road and Vevay Road is the jewel in Bray's architectural crown. Designed by Edward G. Dawber for architects Thomas Newenham Deane & Son, it was built in 1884 at the request of Lord and Lady Brabazon for the people of Bray. Currently the seat of Bray Urban District Council.

57 C2

Other notable features include Oldcourt Castle, The Promenade and on the eastern side of Bray Head, the Cliff Walk fringes along a 5km feast of cliff face and sea views into Greystones.

LEIXLIP

What was once the village of Leixlip is now Kildare's youngest and most populous town. Situated on the river Liffey and the river Rye, the Salmon Leap (from which Leixlip gets its name) is overlooked by the 12th century Leixlip Castle. The river Liffey joins the river Rye in the heart of the old village and a lake formed by a hydroelectric dam offers a great opportunity for the angler and water sport enthusiast. The internationally renowned Liffey Descent canoeing event takes place here in September every year.

CHURCHES AND CATHEDRALS

Christ Church Cathedral

Main entrance, Christchurch Place.

Origins: The original church was built about 1030 by Sigtrygg Silkenbeard, Norse King of Dublin. A new church was built in 1173 by Strongbow. The present structure dates mainly from the nineteenth century, although the wonderful medieval crypt still remains. Christ Church contains many interesting historical remains.

Visiting times:

10:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily

36 D3

St. Audoen's Church

High Street

Origins: St. Audoen's dates from medieval times and is the oldest of Dublin's parish churches. The tower houses Ireland's three most ancient bells, dating from 1423. There's a font in the nave dating from 1124. St. Audoen's Arch stands nearby. This is Dublin's only surviving city gate. Built in 1240 it originally led to a strand on the River Liffey.

35 C3

St. Mary's Church

Mary Street.

Origins: Dating from 1627, this was the first Dublin church to be built with galleries. Theobald Wolfe Tone was baptised here in 1763 and Sean O'Casey the playwright in 1880. The Church is now a retail outlet.

36 D2

St. Michan's Church

Church Street

Origins: Founded by the Norse in 1096, the present building dates from 1685-6, having been much restored in 1828. The Church's Harris organ is said to have been used by Handel during his visit to Dublin. Dry magnesium limestone vaults beneath the church contain mummified corpses which may be seen by the public.

Visiting times: Church and Vaults:

April - Oct. Monday - Friday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Nov. - March Mon. - Friday 12.30 a.m. - 3.30 p.m.

Saturday 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Vaults closed on Sundays.

35 C2

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral

Marlboro Street.

Origins: Designed by John Sweetman and built between 1815 and 1825. Originally intended for O'Connell Street but erected on this less suitable site to satisfy Protestant opposition at the time. The interior reveals the inspiration of Chalgin's Church of St. Philippe de Roule, Paris. Some interesting monuments may be seen inside. The metropolitan church of the diocese, it is used for State functions. A Latin Mass is sung each Sunday at 11 a.m. by the Palestrina Choir of which the famous tenor John McCormack was once a member.

36 D2



St. Audoen's Church

St. Werburgh's Church

Werburgh Street, off Christchurch Place.

Origins: Erected in 1715 on the site of the medieval successor to pre-Norman St. Werburgh's. Destroyed by fire in 1754, the church was re-opened in 1759. A spire was added in 1768 but removed in the early nineteenth century by the fearful authorities of Dublin castle, which it overlooked. Until 1790 St. Werburgh's was the Chapel Royal. In the vaults beneath is buried Lord Edward Fitzgerald. His captor Town Major Sirr, is buried in the nearby churchyard. This fine Georgian building, now well restored, contains many interesting features including an attractive pulpit designed by Francis Johnston and carved by Richard Stewart, as well as a sixteenth-century Fitzgerald tomb located in the porch.

Visiting times: By appointment only. Tel. (01) 4783710
Monday to Friday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Entrance: North Door, 8 Castle Street. Main Sunday Service: 10:30 a.m.



St. Patrick's Cathedral

St. Patrick's Cathedral

Patrick Street.

Origins: St. Patrick's, Ireland's largest church, was built on the site of the pre-Norman parish church of St. Patrick. The church was rebuilt in 1191 by Archbishop Comyn. In 1213 it gained cathedral status, but later, in 1300 a papal decree gave Christ Church precedence. At the Reformation it became a parish church, but under the Catholic restoration of Philip and Mary it once again became a cathedral.

A university was established there in 1320 but was suppressed later by Henry VIII. The square tower dates from the fourteenth century. During the wars of the seventeenth century the Cromwellians used the ruinous cathedral as a stable for their horses. But the future saw a great improvement in the fabric of the building. A spire was added by the

architect John Semple in 1749 and a general restoration was undertaken between 1844 and 1869 being financed by Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness. Jonathan Swift was Dean of St. Patrick's from 1713 to 1745. His pulpit may still be seen and his tomb, with its famous epitaph is in the south aisle. Buried nearby is Esther (Stella) Johnson one of Swift's two great lovers.

Visiting times:

Monday - Friday 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
 Saturday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (4 p.m. Nov. - Mar.)
 Sunday
 Sept. - Mid June 10 - 11 a.m. and 12.45 - 3 p.m.
 Mid June - Aug. 9.30 - 11 a.m., 12.45 - 3 p.m. and 4.15 p.m. - 5 p.m.

LIBRARIES

Chester Beatty Library

20 Shrewsbury Road.

One of the world's most valuable private collections of oriental manuscripts and miniatures can be seen here. There are manuscripts of the New Testament, Manichean papyri and Eastern miniatures, as well as picture scrolls, albums and jades from the Far East.

Visiting times: Tuesday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturday 2 to 5 p.m.

Guided Tours Wed. and Sat. from 2.30 p.m.

Closed Mondays.

Admission free.

44 D1

Marsh's Library

St. Patrick's Close.

This is Ireland's oldest public library, founded in 1701 by Archbishop Narcissus Marsh. The collection consists mainly of theological, medical, ancient historical, Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, French and Latin literature. Still to be seen are the original carved bookcases and the cages into which readers were locked to prevent theft.

Visiting Hours: Weekdays 10 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. – 2 to 5 p.m.

Saturday 10:30 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Closed Tuesdays and bank holidays.

36 D3

National Library

Kildare Street.

Founded in 1877, the National Library is the largest public library in Ireland. Over 500,000 books as well as maps, prints and manuscripts are housed there. Its huge newspaper collection provides a rich source of historical reference. An extensive collection of historical and literary manuscripts relating to Ireland and microfilms of documents from overseas libraries and archives are available for reference. The public service counter is manned by helpful officials.

Visiting hours: Mon. 10 a.m. – 9 p.m.

Tues/Wed 2 p.m. – 9 p.m.

Thu/Fri 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Sat 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

36 E3



Trinity College Library

Trinity College Library

Main entrance to college from College Green.

Dating from the late sixteenth century, Trinity College Library is Ireland's oldest library. It contains over 1,000,000 volumes and Ireland's most extensive collection of manuscripts and early printed books. Its greatest treasure is the Book of Kells (probably eighth century). This is considered to be the most beautiful illuminated manuscript in existence today. Manuscripts in the library include State letters of Queen Elizabeth I, diaries of Wolfe Tone and manuscripts of the Irish dramatist, John Millington Synge.

The library is housed in two buildings – the Old Library (completed in 1732) and the New Library (1967). Trinity College Library has the right to a copy of any book printed in Ireland or Britain.

Visiting hours: Monday to Saturday 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Sunday October–May 12noon to 4.30 p.m.

Sunday June–September 9:30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

36 E2



National Library

Royal Irish Academy Library

19 Dawson Street.

A very extensive collection of ancient Irish manuscripts can be seen in this library. These include the 'Book of the Dun Cow', the 'Book of Ballymote', the 'Speckled Book' and the 'Stowe Missal'. Also to be seen is the Cathach or Battle Book, believed to be the actual copy of the Psalms made in the sixth century by St. Colmcille. An autograph copy of the Annals of the Four Masters made in Donegal between 1632 and 1636 is also there.

Visiting hours: Monday to Friday 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Closed bank holidays and during the last

three weeks of August.

Admission free.

36 E3

Dublin City Libraries

There are twenty-eight public libraries maintained by the Corporation of Dublin.

The administrative headquarters for the Dublin Public Libraries is at Pearse Street. It houses special reference collections, including the Gilbert Library of manuscripts and books relating to Dublin. And there are extensive collections of books on Ireland. A collection of W. B. Yeats material contains a full edition of *Mosada*.

Other Dublin Libraries

Other libraries of note are the King's Inn Library, Henrietta Street; University College Library, Belfield; the Worth Library, Steeven's Hospital; the Franciscan Library, Franciscan House of Studies, Killybeg; the Central Catholic Library at 74 Merrion Square; the Royal Dublin Society's Library at Ballsbridge and the library in the Ilac Centre, Henry Street.

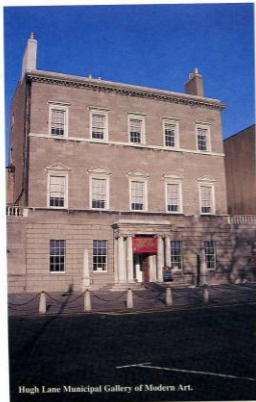
ART GALLERIES

Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

Charlemont House, Parnell Square.

This building, dating from 1762, was formerly the residence of Lord Charlemont. The collection was originally housed in Harcourt Street, the present gallery dating from 1908. It was Sir Hugh Lane who contributed the nucleus of this collection of pictures. Lane was drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915. Before his death he left his continental collection to the National Gallery in London but had stipulated in his will that they should return to Dublin. Unfortunately an unwitnessed codicil of his will caused complications and his intentions were declared invalid.

After many years it was agreed in 1959 to divide the pictures between Dublin and London in two groups. The two groups are exchanged every five years. This gallery has an interesting collection of works by nineteenth and twentieth-century artists.



Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

Visiting times: Tuesday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Thursday open until 8 p.m. (summer only)
Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Closed Monday. Admission free.

National Gallery

Merrion Lawn, Merrion Square West.

The gallery was officially opened in 1864. It then consisted of only 100 pictures donated by William Dargan and George Mulvany. Dargan was a railway entrepreneur who died in 1867. His statue may be seen on the lawn outside the gallery.

There are now over 2000 pictures in the gallery, representing all the European schools. Donors of pictures include Lady Milltown, Sir Hugh Lane, Edward Martyn, the Friends of the National Collection and Sir Alfred Chester Beatty. Famous works by Poussin, Goya and Gainsborough, may be seen. Irish artists are well represented, in a comprehensive collection which includes works by Ashford, Barry Barrett, John Butler Yeats, Hone, Osborne, Lavery and Orpen. Part of the National Portrait Gallery provides an interesting survey of personalities spanning 300 years. This is housed under the same roof.



Visiting times: Monday to Saturday: 10 a.m. – 5:15 p.m.
Sunday: 2 – 5 p.m.
Thursday open till 8:15 p.m.
Restaurant open during gallery hours.

Art Reference Library open Monday to Friday: 10 a.m. – 5:15 p.m.
Free public lectures Sundays: 3 p.m. winter only and Tuesdays 10:30 a.m. Conducted tours of gallery on Sundays at: 2:30 p.m. 3 p.m. 3:30 p.m. and 4 p.m. Admission free.

36 E

Royal Hospital and Irish Museum of Modern Art

Military Road, Kilmalsham.

The Irish Museum of Modern Art was established in 1991 and exhibits Irish and International Art of the 20th century

Visiting times: Tues – Sat 10 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Sun – 12 noon – 5:30 p.m.
Closed Monday.

MUSEUMS

National Museum

Kildare Street/Merriion Street.

The contents of this museum comes under three headings – Irish Antiquities, Art and Industrial and Natural History. The Irish antiquities division holds one of Europe's most impressive collections of antiquities. Items displayed cover every age from the Stone Age to medieval times. Gold lunulae, torques and fibulae from the Bronze Age are of particular interest, as well as famous items like the Tara Brooch, the Cross of Cong and the Ardagh Chalice from the early Christian period.

The main entrance is from Kildare Street but part of the natural history division is approached from Merriion Street.

Visiting times: Tuesday to Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday 2 to 5 p.m.
Closed Monday.

36 E3

Dublin Civic Museum

South William Street.

Occupying the former City Assembly House, this museum was opened in 1953. It contains a permanent collection of exhibits of antiquarian and historical interest, pertaining to Dublin city. Newspapers and cuttings, as well as maps, prints, and various unique items provide a vivid record of Dublin's past.

Visiting times: Tuesday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Closed Monday
Admission free.

36 D3

**The Writer's Museum**

18/19 Parnell Square North.

Opened in 1991 in two restored Georgian houses. It features a display of paintings, photographs, manuscripts and other memorabilia relating to Irish writers such as Shaw, Yeats, Beckett, Wilde, O'Casey, Joyce, Behan and Swift. Opening hours:

June/July/August Monday to Friday 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

The rest of the year Monday to Saturday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Sundays and Bank Holidays 2 p.m. - 6 p.m.

36 D1

Genealogical Office and Heraldic Museum

2 Kildare St. Dublin 2.

Visit the oldest office of state in Ireland - founded 1552. See the unique Heraldic Museum with its colourful display of coats of arms, banners and facelity.

Avail of the Consultancy Service on ancestry tracing designed to enable you to undertake on your own the task of uncovering your Irish roots.

Hours of opening: 10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

36 E3

**National Print Museum**

Garrison Chapel, Beggars Bush, Dublin 4.

This Museum houses a unique collection of implements, artefacts and machines from all sectors of the printing industry in Ireland. Many of them are still in full working order.

Visiting times: May - Sept.
Mon. - Fri. 10.00 - 12.30 a.m. and 2.30 - 5 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays 2.30 - 5 p.m.
Last Tour 4.30 p.m.

36 F3

National Wax Museum

Granby Row.

On display are life-size figures of prominent Irish historical, political, theatrical, literary and sporting personalities. Taped narrations on each scene, guide one along. The Chamber of Honors is a must for all the family.

Visiting times: Monday - Saturday 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Sunday 1 p.m. - 6 p.m.

36 D1

DUBLIN'S PARKS AND GARDENS

Garden of Remembrance

Parnell Square East Dublin 1.

The Garden of Remembrance was designed by Dáithí Hanly and is dedicated to the memory of those who died in the cause of Irish freedom. The central theme is peaceful remembrance and reflection, and the sculpture by Oisín Kelly, "Children of Lir" reflects this. The garden is open daily during daylight hours.

36 D1

St. Anne's Park and Gardens

Mount Prospect Avenue, Clontarf.

In a pleasant setting adjacent to Dollymount Strand, the rose gardens in this park cover over three acres alone. The Park and Gardens are open all year round. Admission free. Entrance Howth Road/All Saints Road.

23 A3

Marlay Park

Rathfarnham.

This is the largest park on the south side of the Dublin. It covers three hundred acres in a highly picturesque setting at the foot of the Dublin mountains which is the starting point of the 'Wicklow Way' long distance signposted walk. A craft centre, including workshops, is situated within the area of the park.

51 A2

Merrion Square Park

Merrion Square.

Formerly only for the use of the residents of Merrion Square, this public park is surrounded on all sides by some of Dublin's finest Georgian architecture.

36 E3



National Botanic Gardens

National Botanic Gardens

Botanic Road, Glasnevin.

Covering 19.5 hectares, these beautiful gardens contain a huge assortment of trees, plants and shrubs. Rare blooms and palms are housed in the huge Victorian conservatories. These gardens were founded in 1795 when the estate, on which the gardens now stand, was purchased from the Ticknell family by the Royal Dublin Society.

Visiting times: Weekdays: 9 a.m. – 6 p.m. in summer.

10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. in winter.

Sundays: 11 a.m. – 6 p.m. in summer.

11 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. in winter.

Greenhouses not open before 2 p.m. on Sundays.

Admission free.

21 A3

Herbert Park

Ballsbridge.

A charming mature park, well laid out with interesting trees, shrubs and flower beds. An attractive feature is the large pond on the eastern side of the park.

36 F4



St. Enda's Park

St. Enda's Park

Grange Road, Rathfarnham.

One of Dublin's most attractive suburban public parks. The park occupies the grounds of St. Enda's, the former school where the patriot Padraic Pearse once taught. The well-restored estate house has been opened as a museum to Pearse's memory.

Visiting hours:

Nov. - Jan.: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Feb. - March - April 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

May - Aug. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Sept. - Oct. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

50 F1

St. Stephen's Green

Covering twenty-two acres at the top of Grafton Street, St. Stephen's Green is right in the heart of the city. The varied landscaping of this delightful park includes trees, flower beds, a waterfall and an artificial lake. Several notable monuments and sculptures may also be seen.

Visiting Times: During daylight hours. Monday to Saturday and from 10 a.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

36 D3

Irish National War Memorial Park.

Islandbridge.

Designed by the English architect Sir Edward Lutyens, these gardens are dedicated to the memory of 49,400 Irish soldiers who died in the First World War. The Gardens are open every day all year round during daylight hours.

35 A2



National War Memorial Gardens

Phoenix Park

North-western edge of city.

Acknowledged as one of the largest enclosed urban parks in the world, it covers 1,760 acres, with a circumference of seven miles.

Close to the main entrance at Parkgate Street are the People's Gardens and the Zoological Gardens (see separate entry). Within the park are the residence of the President of Ireland (Aras an Uachtaráin), the American Ambassador's residence and the Ordnance Survey Office.

In the south-western part of the park is 'The Fifteen Acres', an area of playing fields actually covering two hundred acres. In eighteenth-century Dublin this was used as a duelling ground. During the visit of Pope John Paul II in 1979 it was the site of an outdoor Mass.

Visiting times: Phoenix Park is open to the public at all times but the People's Gardens have their own opening times. These are Monday to Saturday 10.30 a.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. Closing times range between 4 p.m. in December and January and 9.30 p.m. in June and July. Parkgate entrance.

35 B2

Zoological Gardens

Phoenix Park

In these outstanding attractive gardens may be seen a large collection of wild animals and birds from all over the world. Spacious houses and outdoor enclosures add to the total effect. Lion breeding has a long and distinguished history at Dublin Zoo. Two natural lakes house pelicans, flamingoes, ducks and geese.

Visiting hours: Weekdays 9.30 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Sundays 10.30 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Gardens close at sunset in winter.

35 A1

Other public parks

Most notable are Corkagh Demesne in Clondalkin, Palmerston Park Dúnry, Bushy Park, Terenure, Mountjoy Square Park, Griffen Valley Park in Lucan and Ward River Valley Park, Swords.



Furry Glen, Phoenix Park



Phoenix Monument, Phoenix Park