



Museum

After prolonged efforts the inter-active map programme is now fully functional. Users of this intuitive feature can see how Malahide has expanded over the last 200 years and also learn about specific place of interest via 'hot spots' on each map. The 32" touchscreen is mounted low to facilitate use by children.

Viewing all the maps and their 'hot spots' can absorb one's attention for quite a while but it is also possible to dip in and out to suit your own interests.

There is also a 48" screen showing a series of four videos running on a loop. Each video lasts about four minutes and features a character that one might have met in Malahide in times past. They speak about themselves and about the life they experienced in Malahide. Three of the four actors are from Malahide. Thanks to NOHO the producers.

Unfortunately, the video sound is not as clear as we would like. Work is in hand to improve this and also the room lighting and other minor details.

This project, whilst taking an inordinate length of time to progress has been made possible by the generosity of members of the Society and of the public who so generously answered our call for funds.

We also are most grateful to the former Fingal Co. Co. Heritage Officer, Gerry Clabby, who, before he departed, ring fenced Council monies to fund the hardware and cabinet and to Council architect Brian O'Connor who drew the plans and engaged the contractors.

In this issue:

Most of the content comprises clippings of Malahide interest taken from 19th century editions of the Freeman's Journal and The Irish Times.

Speaker programme for the Winter 2019 and Spring 2020 seasons:

October: Finnuala May: The Casino, Malahide and Fry Model Railway

November: Ida Milne on The Flu Pandemic 1919 [to be confirmed]

December: The Malahide Boatyard [to be confirmed]

January; A. Herron on the Development of Ardgillan House

February: S. Boyne on Emmet Dalton 1916 and the Free State Army.

March: Garry Ahern: The Southern Cross Flight from Portmarnock, 1930 and its Global Circumnavigation.

April: R. Goodbody on The Creation of Howth Harbour .

May: Recent MHS photographic acquisitions.

All talks at 8pm on the second Wednesday of each month in the Presbyterian Church Hall.

Museum Maps and Vignettes



This touch screen illustrates the growth of Malahide through a series of seven maps dating from 1816 up to the present with notable features highlighted by text notes or selectable hotspots.

Each character speaks for around four minutes about their lives in Malahide



The wife of a Revenue Supervisor, 1738



A man connected with the oyster beds, 1837



A young man marvelling at the newly arrived railway and its likely effects on his village, 1844



A young Edwardian girl talking about her life and her village, 1914

Reclaiming Broadmeadows

In 1914 the Civics Institute of Ireland announced an international competition to develop a plan for meeting the housing needs of Dublin. An entry by an English architect from the University of Liverpool was selected. Eventually, in 1922 a book was published entitled 'Dublin of the Future, The New Town Plan, authored by Professor Abercrombie and colleagues Sydney Kelly and Arthur Kelly. The plan influenced the later development of Cabra, Crumlin and Marino. However, the suggested reclamation of the mud and sand flats around the Tolka estuary and Sandymount did not find favour with the authorities.

In the 1960s a large area, including what is now referred to as the former Irish Glass Bottle site, at the northern end of Sandymount Strand was reclaimed for industrial use.

In August 2019 David Browne, president of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, has returned to the subject suggesting that much needed homes for up to 150,000 people could be constructed on a reclaimed Sandymount Strand and would offer attractive waterside living close to the city in environmentally sustainable neighbourhoods.

All this brings to mind the great alarm caused in Malahide by the publication, in 1872, of a bill entitled "The Dublin Sewage and Land Reclamation Bill". This bill provided for the setting up a company with wide powers to enable it to build embankments across the mouths of the Baldoyle and Rogerstown estuaries and to close up the gap in the railway embankment across the Malahide estuary. A catchwater or drainage canal was proposed to run from Lissenhall along the Malahide side of the Broadmeadows and into the lower estuary between the viaduct and Malahide rail station. This would carry the waters of the Broadmeadows and Ward rivers to the sea and similar canals were proposed for Baldoyle and Rogerstown. But the really disturbing provisions in the bill proposed a 'conduit or line of pipes' running from a new main sewer in Clontarf to Yellow Walls on the Broadmeadows. This would allow sewage to be spread across the estuary, eventually raising the level of the surface and allowing reclamation of seven to eight hundred acres. Sewers from other areas were to connect to the other two estuaries.

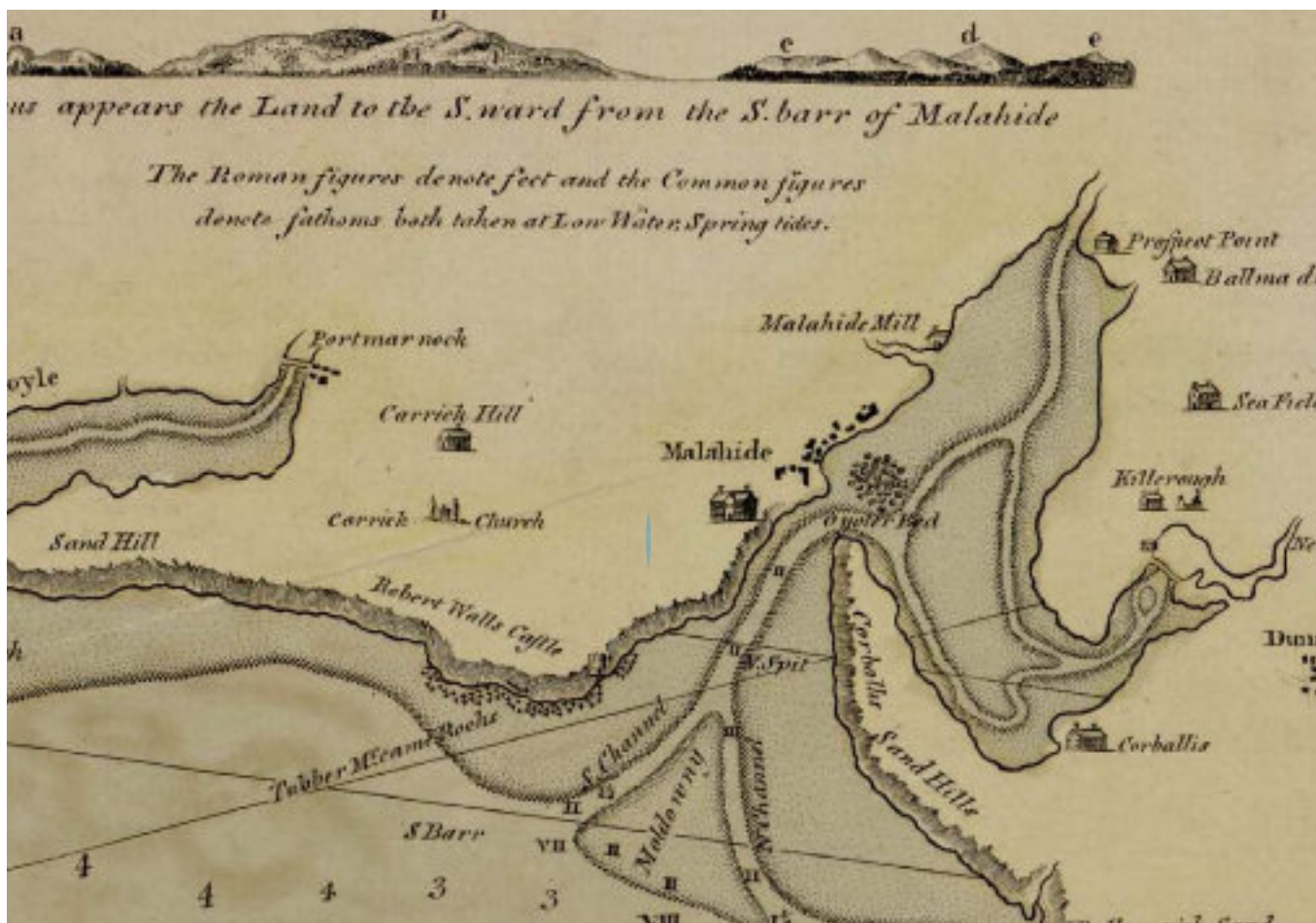
A meeting of 'proprietors, residents and landholders' was called for the Grand Hotel on the 11th December, 1872. Lord Talbot took the chair and John Jameson, Jr. was one of three appointed honorary secretaries.

The noble Chairman then said that they knew that their old enemies, the Corporation of Dublin, were again in the field. In order to get rid of a certain inconvenience, the Corporation proposed to carry all the filth of Dublin under the noses of the people of the district, to destroy their harbours, kill their fish, and poison their neighbourhood. He felt confident that if they resisted this scheme manfully and with spirit, their opponents had no chance of success... Charles

Cobbe, of Newbridge House, proposed the first of eight motions culminating in a proposal for a fighting fund with Lord Talbot and John Jameson launching it with donations of £100 each and several other gentlemen subscribing £50 each – very large sums in those days.

Fortunately, for all of us the bill never made it into law.

Will Sandymount be so lucky?



An 18th century map showing several river channels meandering through mudflats in the Broadmeadows (in shaded area) before construction of the railway led to the maintenance of a constant body of water. The proposal was to infill or reclaim the upper estuary eventually creating up to 800 acres of arable fertile land.

In the Freeman's Journal in October 1827 William Smyth advertised assuring his customers "that as long as he continues proprietor, it shall be his constant endeavour to have them well supplied with the Purest and Best Oysters that are sold in the City.

The Malahide Beds, lying Ten Miles North of Dublin, are entirely beyond the reach of the Liffey water, which carries the nuisance of the City into the Channel, and have no connection whatever with any of the Oyster Beds near the City, which cannot possess the like advantage."

Nineteenth Century Paper cuttings

Round Room Incident involving Lord Talbot

The Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, in which the National Convention will be held today, has been the scene of some dramatic incidents in Irish political history. The very first inaugural banquet of a Lord Mayor held in that room led to the immediate dismissal from the Viceroyalty of a Lord Lieutenant. Shortly after the visit of George IV to this country, in 1831, the Lord Mayor's banquet was made the scene of a "Protestant Ascendancy" conflict, which is thus described by Lord Cloncurry, who was prominent figure in the drama:—"The Lord Mayor (Sir John Kingston James), happening to be a fellow director with me on the Board of the Grand Canal Company, I accepted an invitation to his inaugural dinner, notwithstanding the presence of several Roman Catholics, his invited guests, he felt himself constrained by corporate custom to give the toast of the 'Glorious, pious, and immortal memory', which was the signal for battle. On this occasion I turned down my glass and remained seated. My friend, Lord Talbot de Malahide, who sat near me, also turned down his glass. Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant, drank the toast, and was directly afterwards recalled and replaced by Lord Wellesley. The dismissal of the noble Earl was so sudden that he was unable to leave the country with the honours usually paid to a departing Lord Lieutenant. He retired from the Castle to Carton, the residence of the Duke of Leinster, where I met him, and some time afterwards departed the country privately. His lapse into the mire of party feeling was but an incident of position as a party Minister'.

Freeman's Journal, 18 October, 1902

NEW KNIGHTS

Unsolicited, and in the most complimentary manner, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Levee on Friday, conferred the honour of knighthood on Captain Burton M'Namara, a distinguished officer in the Royal Navy. His Excellency also conferred the honour of knighthood upon Captain Ross, R.N., commanding the Coast Guard at Malahide, with a view to mark the sense of his Excellency's approbation of his gallant conduct in going off in an open boat to save lives from a wreck* during the late gales. The Royal National Shipwreck Institution, and Royal Humane Society have voted him the honorary distinction of their gold and silver medallions, together with a medal to Mr. Jones, Chief Officer, and ten guineas to be distributed between the boat's crew engaged on the occasion.

*The brigantine *Gainsborough* was blown ashore in a gale near the Portmarnock Martello tower resulting in the loss of three lives. However, the master, two seamen and one boy were saved.

Freemans Journal Date: Feb 19, 1839

In December, 1858 Lord Talbot gave the parish priest, Fr. Kieran, £50 towards the completion of St.Sylvester's .Further evidence of the lord's generosity was manifest when the Freemans Journal 17 February 1866 carried the following piece:

Landlord liberality (From a correspondent)

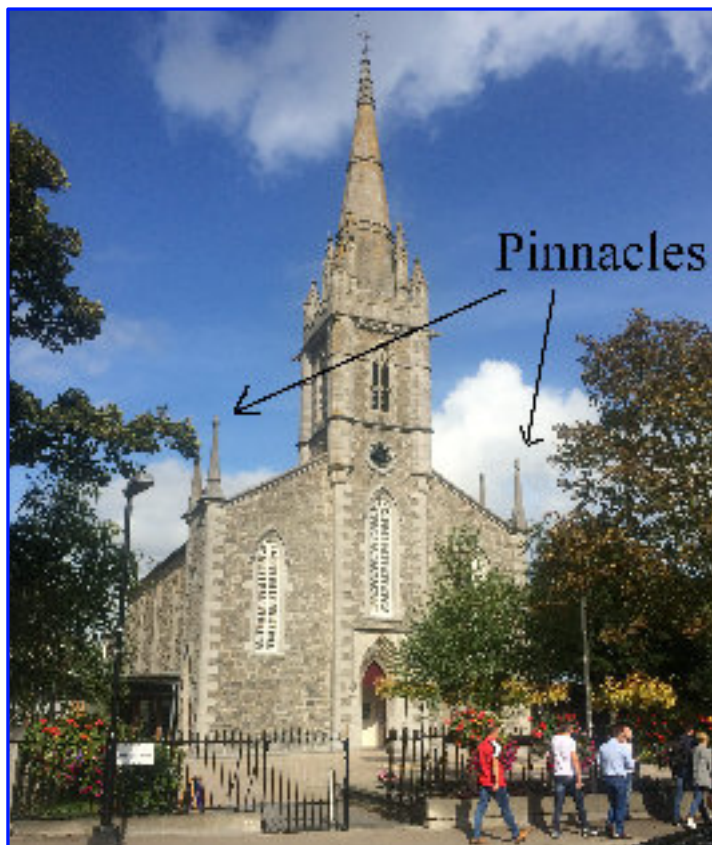
Lord Talbot of Malahide anxious for the comfort of his tenantry, and of the many visitors to Malahide during the summer and autumn months, learning that additional accommodation was required in the Catholic Church of Malahide, has lately presented to the Reverend Thomas Kieran, a valuable plot of ground in the rear of the church, and in the centre of Malahide, free, for the purpose of building a Chancel to be added to the church, and in the centre of Malahide, rent free for ever, for the purpose of building a chapel to be added to the church, which, while giving increased room, will greatly add, both exteriorly and interiorly, to the appearance of the church. For these objects Lord Talbot has given up a house. This benevolent act, worthy of imitation, is another of the many other similar acts of Lord Talbot's great kindness to the parish priest and the Catholic inhabitants of Malahide since his lordship's accession to the title and estates of Malahide, and for which they feel most grateful.

**From The Times of London,
Wed. 29 Dec., 1852.**

During the storm on the 27th two large pinnacles of the Catholic Church (a new edifice) were torn away and thrown to the ground. Almost every house in this comparatively sheltered village has suffered more or less from the hurricane. Windows were blown in and roofs and chimneys carried away in every direction. A large number of trees in Lord Talbot's demesne were down. There were no injuries.

Note:

In 1852 the newly built church did not have a spire - this was not added until 1901.



These two advertisements are reproduced more or less in the style as they appeared in The Irish Times in 1871 and 1872.

LADY'S MAID - a steady, respectable young Person, R.C., who understands dress and cloak making, millinery, hairdressing and plain work; also the hand and foot sewing machines; is accustomed to travel, and live abroad, and has lived with families of distinction; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress. Address Bridget A Petyt, Malahide Post Office near Dublin.

Cook (plain) - a sober young Woman is anxious to obtain a situation as above; she can be highly recommended by ladies she has lived with for many years; I has no objection to town or country. Please address I.A., Carrick hill, Malahide.

LATE REV. M. MURPHY C.C., MALAHIDE

The anniversary office for the repose of the soul of the above named deeply regretted young clergyman was held yesterday in the church of Saint Sylvester, Malahide. Very Rev Canon Keogh, P.P. Balbriggan, presided in the choir. Celebrant off the Solemn Mass, Rev. N. Murphy P P, Ballycallan, Ossory, brother of the deceased; deacon Rev. Professor Forrestal, St. Kieran's College Kilkenny; subdeacon Rev F. J. Byrne High Street, Dublin.

A beautiful Irish Cross has been erected over the Grave of the lamented young priest by the devoted people of Malahide and the neighbourhood. It was most tastefully decorated on the occasion of the anniversary office with the choicest flowers and exotics.

From the Freeman's Journal, June 19 1883

There are just two burial markers in the grounds of St. Sylvester's. The second grave marker adjoining Fr. Murphy's is for a Fr. Cleary C.C. who died in 1890. As both died at a young age it is conjectured that they may have been posted to Malahide in the hope that the sea air would improve their health.



Fr. Murphy's grave marker adjacent to the side chapel at St. Sylvester's Church

The Coastguards at Robs Wall

Freemans Journal Date: Mar. 28, 1885

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

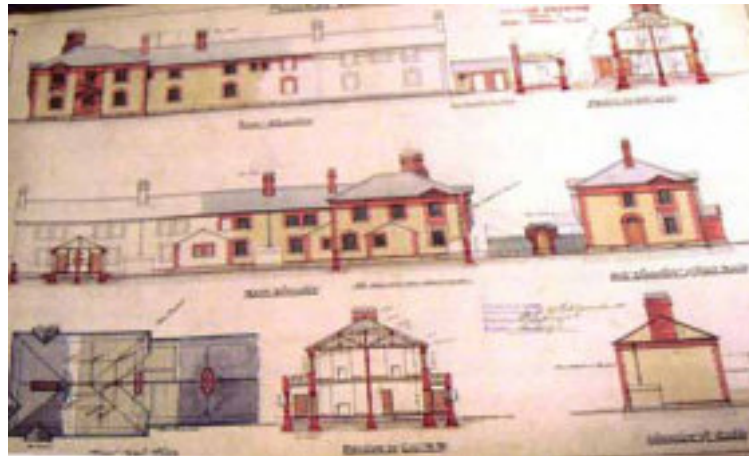
NOTICE TO BUILDERS

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will received up to 12 o'clock noon, on the final day of April, 1885, for Erecting and completing a Coastguard Station at Malahide, county Dublin.

The Plans and Specification can be seen at this office where printed forms for Tenders can be had. The Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W B Soady, Secretary

The Office of Public Works, Dublin, 1885



Architect's Drawings of the new Robswall Coastguard Station
(courtesy NAI:OPW 5HC/4/533)

The station was built on the right side of the road to Portmarnock just beyond High Rock. A few portions of low wall are all that remain today.

Perceived as an arm of the military the station was attacked and burned in May 1920.

Swords Petty Sessions

In the following reports from the *Freeman's Journal* the names of the brother and sister have been changed in case descendents are living locally.

Freeman's Journal 20 June 1904

PROSECUTED BY DUBUN COUNTY
COUNCIL
REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS AT SWORDS.

At Swords Petty Sessions on, Saturday before Mr. A. S. Deane (chairman), Mr. J. Pluttkett, D.L. ; Mr. C. Dillon, Mr. Donagh, Mr. Aungier, and Mr. Dodd, the County Council of Dublin, through their secretary, Mr. Blackburne, summoned Mr. John Fox and Miss Margaret Fox, Malahide for having on the 6th June, at Yellowwalls, "to the annoyance and interruption of persons passing along the public road, made use of violent gestures and conduct contrary to Section 6 (a) of the Dublin County Council Bye-Laws".

Mr. Russell (for Mr. W. J. Shannon, solicitor), appeared to prosecute for the County Council.

Mr. J. H. Callan (for Mr. Valentine Kilbride, solicitor), represented the defendants.

When the case was called,

Mr. Callan applied for a postponement in order to enable the defendants to take out a cross summons against Sergeant Kennedy.

Chairman- What is the necessity for an adjournment?

Mr. Callan—An adjournment can do no harm to the plaintiffs. We want a cross-summons against Sergeant Kennedy, who provoked the whole trouble.

Mr. Russell asked the magistrates to proceed with the case.

Mr. Callan—My clients have already applied for the cross-summons, but a magistrate refused it.

Chairman--We will hear the evidence.

Sergeant Kennedy, examined by Mr. Russell, deposed that the defendants frequented the neighbourhood of Mr. Preston's place at Millview, and annoyed Mr. Preston "by going up and down the road whistling —

Chairman—Why do they select Millview?

Sergeant—These people were evicted from the place.

In the course of further evidence, the sergeant said that he was talking on the road to Mr. Preston, and the defendants went on blowing their whistles for a quarter of an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Callan—They said nothing to me, and I said nothing to them. I did not ask them to move on, They were moving up and down themselves.

Mr. Callan—Did you do anything yourself that day.

Witness—I did not.

Did you kick any stones at them? I did not.

Did you put out your tongue? I did not

Did you put out your tongue at them on any occasion? I won't answer that. I'll confine myself to the 8th.

Mr. Callan repeated the question, and insisted on having an answer.

C hairman – What has that got to do with this charge?

Mr. Callan said he wanted to show how the sergeant provoked these people.

Further cross examined, the Sergeant admitted that the whole charge against the defendants was that they used whistles to the public annoyance. They did not say anything to Mr. Preston or anyone else, and they made use of no threats.

Chairman—Why do these people conduct themselves in this manner?

Mr. Callan—They have living beside this place, from which they were evicted. Last year, an Act was passed for the settlement of the Land Question, and these poor people are waiting to have an arrangement made for their reinstatement. Whenever they go out on the road the Sergeant follows them all around the place.

Chairman (to the Sergeant)—Did you give these people any caution?

Sergeant Kennedy—They were cautioned over and over again.

Chairman - Did you caution them that day?

Sergeant—I had cautioned them previously.

Chairman- You were standing there for a quarter of an hour listening to them, and you did not think it worth your while to caution them?

Sergeant—It would be useless

Mr. Callan—What I complain of is that this thing is aggravated by the

conduct of the Sergeant, and by this man Preston when he meets these people on the road.

Francis Preston, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was now occupier of the evicted farm. The defendants on the date in question whistled and jeered and danced at him. They blew the whistle in his face, and the noise could be heard a mile away. They made his life so uncomfortable that he could hardly believe he was a British subject.

The Chairman—I think the case is sufficiently proved.

Mr. Callan claimed the right to put some questions to the last witness.

Preston, in the course of his cross-examination, admitted that the defendants did not attempt to do anything to him. He would not trust them, after night. He did not go down to the road deliberately to meet them.

Mr, Callan—Did you carry a gun when you went down.

Witness—I have a gun.

Did you fire shots near these people? I did not see them when I fired the shots. I fired at crows.

The Chairman – It is clearly proved that these people caused annoyance.

The Bench fined each of the defendants £1 and costs, or in default of payment ordered them to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

The by-law under which the prosecution was brought is as : —"No person shall, to the annoyance or interruption of any person passing along or being in any street or public place, make use of any violent, abusive, profane, indecent, or obscene language, gesture or conduct, or commit, solicit, incite, or provoke any person to commit any act of indecency, or sing, recite, or read aloud any profane or obscene song or ballad, or book."

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Freeman's Journal, 5th December 1904

A few days ago, Fox, an evicted tenant on the Malahide Estate, was the victim of a serious assault. He was so seriously injured that he had been confined to his house ever since, unable to move for himself. The appearance he presented after reaching home was pitiful to the last degree. He bore evidence of having been savagely ill treated. The extraordinary part of the occurrence is that the police have taken no action in the matter. They appear to think, judging from their supineness in the case, that an evicted tenant is not worth troubling about. A more shocking example of official neglect, it would be impossible to conceive than the masterly inactivity of the police in this sad case.

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THREATENING A POLICEMAN

MALAHIDE EVICTED TENANTS

EXTRAORDINARY R.I.C. EVIDENCE

SENT TO JAIL FOR TWO MONTHS

On Saturday at Swords Petty Sessions, Miss Margaret Fox and Mr. John Fox, evicted tenants on the estate of Lord Talbot de Malahide, were charged with making use of abusive and threatening language towards Constable Robert Kells, R.I.C, The summons against Miss Fox recited:- " You on the public street at Malahide, on the 17th day of January, 1905, did unlawfully make use of abusive and threatening language towards Constable Robert Kells while in the execution of his duty, whereby he has just cause to fear that you will do him corporal hurt or procure others to do so." The charge against Mr. Fox was framed in the same terms, They were asked to show cause why they should not be bound in securities to keep the peace, The magistrates who adjudicated were:- Colonel Forster, Messrs Michael Dodd, C.H. Dillon, and Michael M'Donagh. Mr. Dillon is the agent of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

District-Inspector Stuart, R.I.C., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. R. G. Hunt, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hunt asked that the case should be allowed to stand until the next Court day. The summons was served on the 25th instant, and his clients had been unable to get the necessary witnesses. From the instructions he had received he thought they had a very good defence to this application, He only got instructions between 5 and 6 o'clock the previous evening. The complaint was made on the 17th of January, and the summons was not served until the 25th of January.

District-Inspector Stuart - If Mr. Hunt can show any good grounds why he asks for this adjournment, of course I won't press for it to be gone on with.



Swords Courthouse

Mr. Hunt said he had already stated the grounds of his application.

Col. Forster—Are there any witnesses you want to call ?

Mr. Hunt—My client instructs me that he has witnesses.

Constable Sweeney was called to prove service of the summons. He served this on the defendants in Malahide about five o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst.

Mr. Fox—It was thrown on the street; it was not served on us at all.

Constable Sweeney—When I offered them the summonses in the house they threw them in the street. I have a witness to prove that they threw them out into the street. (To Mr. Fox)—Your sister threw it out in the street.

Mr Hunt- Was it only on the sister you served the summons ?

Constable Sweeney—The two were in the hall.

Col. Forster—I think they have a bad case for adjournment. Here is a positive statement that they threw the summonses out on the street.

Constable Kells—There were no persons on the road at all, except another constable.

Mr. M'Donagh—You state that there was no person in hearing of you ?

Constable Kells—There was no person that could hear us whatsoever, only the two of them on the road.

Col. Forster said the Bench were unanimously of opinion that they should go on with the case; they saw no solid grounds for adjournment.

District-Inspector Stuart said the defendant had been in that court before. They had some alleged grievance, and they thought they had the privilege, owing to this alleged grievance, to abuse persons on the public road. They had done that on a former occasion, and their worships had bound them to keep the peace . The Bench dealt very leniently with them at that time, as they gave a promise that they would conduct themselves in future. He was sorry that they were not doing so, because civilians in the place had been very badly abused since. As the civilians did not prosecute, the police did not take the case up. Now they had turned their hands to the police.

Constable Kells deposed that on the 17th inst. about 2.30 p.m., he was proceeding on patrol duty, and John and Margaret Fox came up the street and met him opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel at Malahide. They came a few yards before him, and turned round and asked him where was he going, and Margaret Fox said—"You scoundrel, you robber, you murderer; I will have you hanged." He gave them no provocation whatsoever. Then John Fox said—"Leave him alone; they will soon all have to leave, and have to do scavenger work."

Mr. M'Donagh—That is better than no employment at all.

Constable Kells—That is all that he said at that time. That is all I have against Margaret Fox. I walked on at a leisurely pace, they keeping in front of me. When I arrived on the public road, at Lamanca, John Fox put his finger to his nose—I was walking behind him at the time—he turned half round and put his finger to his nose towards me.

Col. Forster—He was looking towards you at the time? Yes, your worship, and blew his nose in a contemptuous manner towards me (laughter). Further on the road towards Auburn, he stooped down, turned up the tail of his coat, and began to slap himself. Then the two of them took out whistles and began to blow them—the usual game up there. I left them then. I returned towards Yellow Walls.

Mr. M'Donagh—Did he address you at all?

He was growling at me several times. I could not say what his words were.

Col. Forster—You say the gestures were evidently intended for you? They were, it is quite evident; there was no other person on the road; it is not the first time he did it, either.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hunt—Where were you proceeding on patrol? I am not supposed to tell you where. I am not going to tell you the exact place.

Mr. Hunt—Answer me, and don't be insolent.

Col. Forster—It is not necessary to say where he was going on patrol to. The question is where he was.

Mr. Hunt (to witness)—Were you not following them all over the place? I was not.

Did you not follow Miss Fox into a shop at Malahide? No, never.

You have never followed them about the streets at all? No, never.

Do you know of any other constables having done so? No.

How far is Auburn? Three-quarters of a mile.

That is an extraordinary distance to keep dodging behind people? I was not dodging all the time.

It was not your duty to follow them about like that? I didn't follow them about.

Did Mr. Fox call you by your name? Does he not know who you are? He does. He calls me Kells from Hell (laughter).

Have you not been provoking him into all this? Certainly not.

Mr. M'Donagh - Did you even make him an answer? No, not one answer. I didn't open my lips at all.

Mr. Hunt—Did you ever meet Mr. Fox on the road with a gun? I never had a

gun— I never fired a shot out of a gun since I came to Malahide

Mr. Fox—He snapped the nipple close up by us along the road.

Mr. Hunt (to Constable Kells)—Was it a rifle you had on this occasion ? Never outside the barracks and outside my lodgings while I lived there.

Never went down on the slob lands? I have no gun except the one I am served out with. I never fired a shot out of a gun since I came to Malahide.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Hunt said he was instructed that his clients had been followed about by the police time after time, and had been provoked into this. The evidence of the constable showed that he was following them about on this particular occasion, and then he objected if they turned round and said a few words to him. He (Mr. Hunt) did not know whether they had done so or not. There was no evidence to show that the constable was afraid of this poor old man and woman, past the prime of life, doing him bodily hurt.

Colonel Forster said it was impossible for them to put entirely out of their minds the previous history of the persons charged, the fact that they had given great deal of trouble, had to be bound over to keep the peace, and in default of it had been committed to prison. They had no doubt whatever that the constable's statement was correct. They certainly considered that this case ought to be dealt with as a serious scandal and they thought they would be neglecting their duty if they didn't bind them over in substantial bail to keep the peace.

Constable Kells produced a record of the previous convictions, taken he said, out of the fines book .

Mr. Hunt objected. The originals should be produced.

Colonel Forster read the document handed him by Constable Kells, and said he merely did so to show those who had no previous acquaintance with the matter that they were justified in taking a serious view of the matter irrespective of the case itself. They directed each of the defendants to enter into bail, themselves in £10, and two sureties of £5 each, or in default to be imprisoned —Miss Fox in Mount joy, and Mr, Fox in Kilmainham—for two months each.

The defendants refused to enter into recognisances.

Mr. Fox said they would not enter into recognisances for a charge of which they were not guilty.

Miss Fox —There has been false swearing against us. There is not a word of truth in it. Miss Fox added that on a previous occasion a policeman gave a few shillings to two men to swear falsely against them.

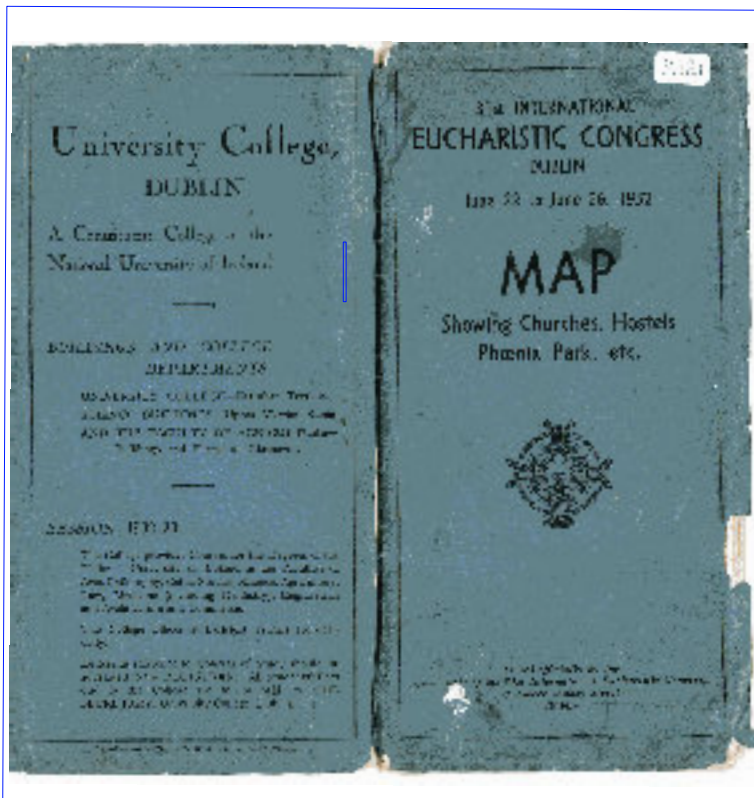
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Recent Museum Donations

We recently received several gifts of old large maps.

One AO size map shows all the Irish railways in 1901 when there was a very extensive network of main and branch lines.

The other donation is of a map specially published for the 1932 Eucharistic Congress. This A1 size document has a map of Dublin on one side showing locations of accommodation, routes etc. On the reverse is a large scale map of the Phoenix Park and in particular the layout of the Congress site. Both sides of the document carry advertisements around the margins one of which is reproduced below.



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