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**The Culture of Architecture in Dublin
1940 – 1965:** *a study of architectural
discourse, key competitions and buildings
of health, home and worship*

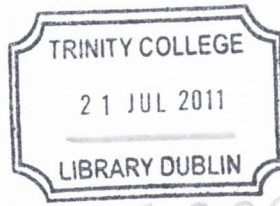
Volume II - Illustrations

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Figure 5.5 Irish Life headquarters, Abbey Street, Dublin, Andy Devane, c. 1980, **source:** RKD archives

**Frank Lloyd
Wright (America)**

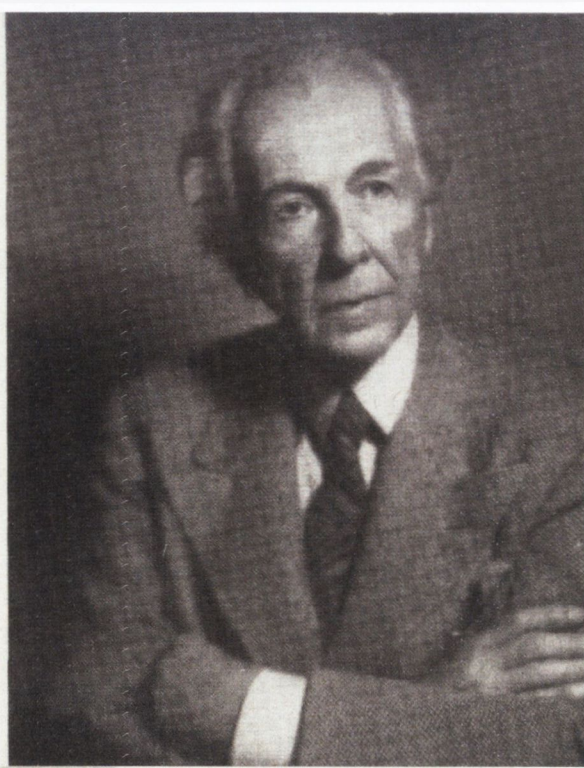


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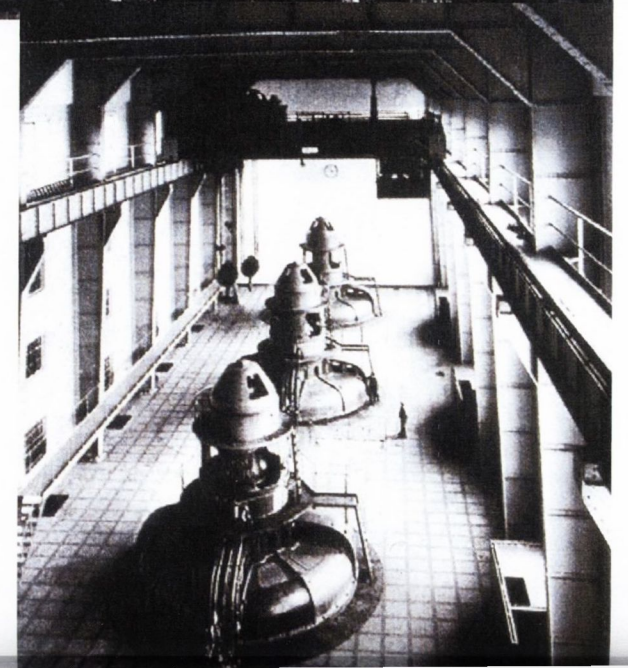
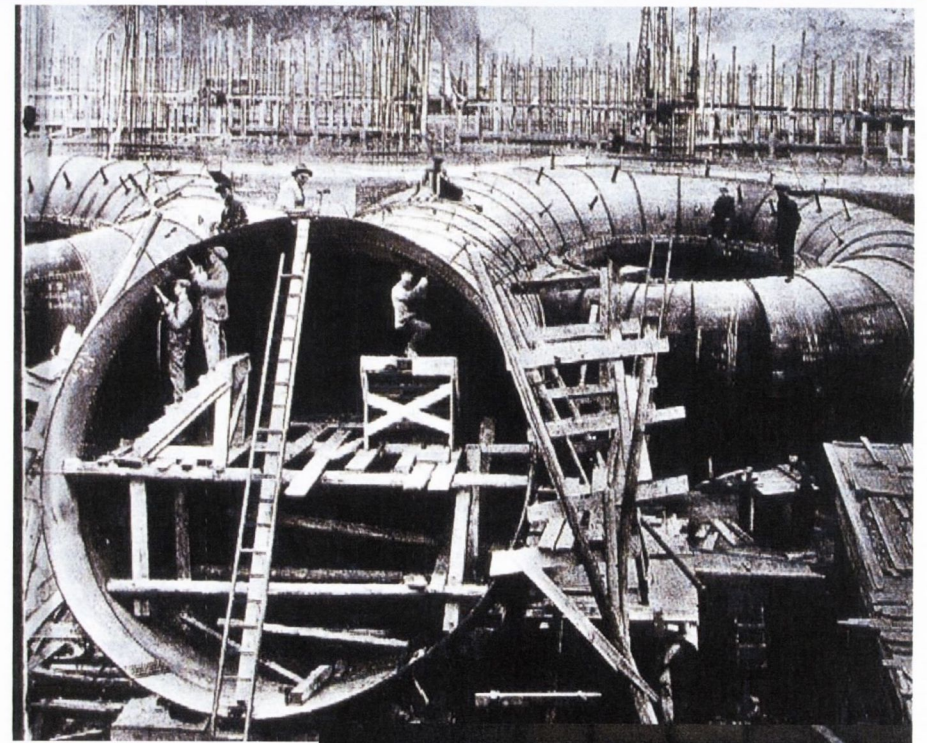


J. J. P. Oud Walter Gropius
(Holland) (Cambridge, U.S.A.)



Figure 1.2, photo-story of hydro-electric scheme, Ardnacrusha, River Shannon, 1925-29, Siemens: aerial view with river; mid-construction photograph; interior view of turbine hall

source: *Twentieth Century Architecture. Ireland, 1997*





Carrickmacross Alcohol Factory.

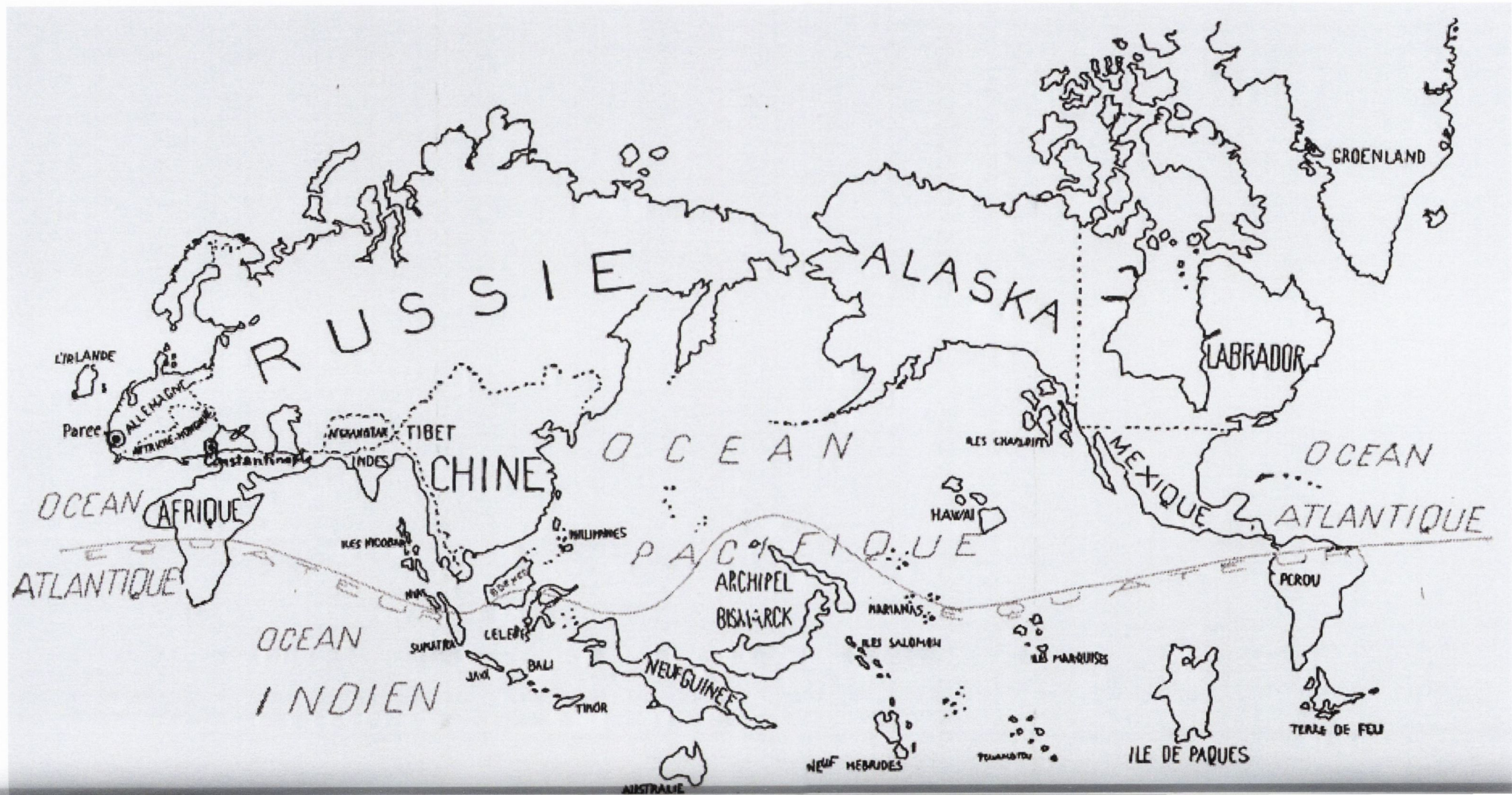
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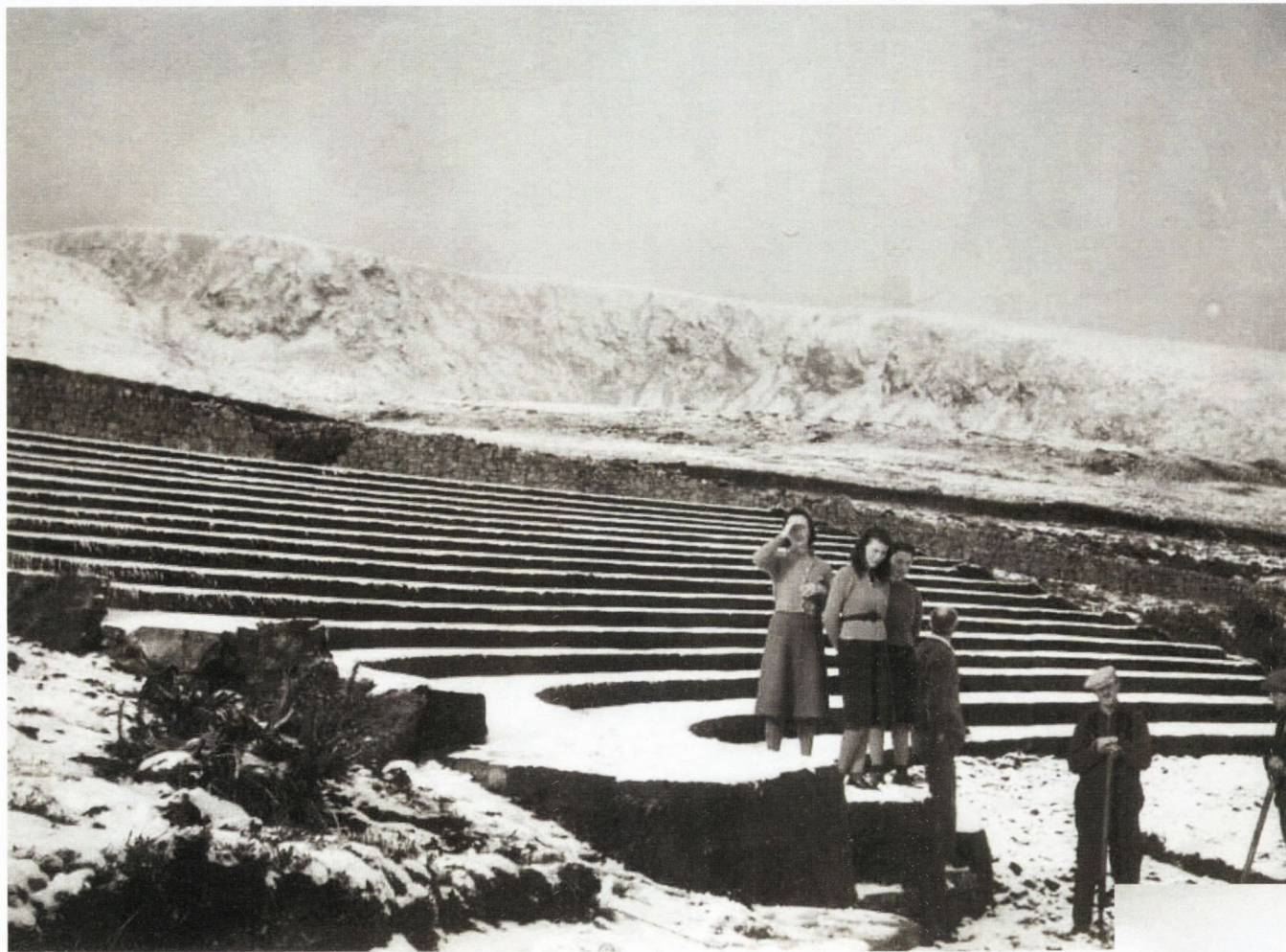
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Figure 1.3, industrial
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Carrickmacross, Co.
Monaghan,
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source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*,
September 1938

source: www.sfu.ca

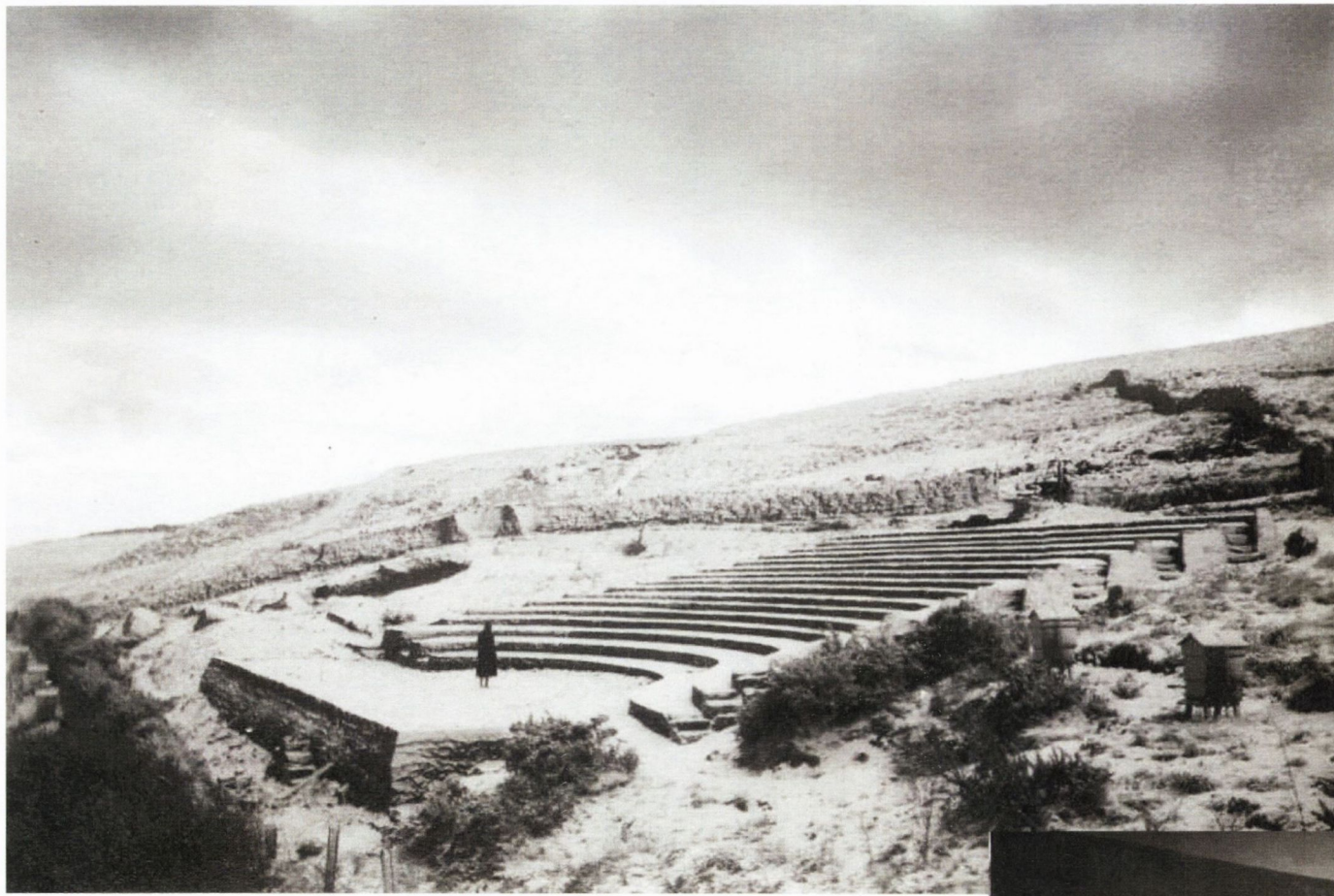




Figures 1.5 + 1.6,
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Island, Noel Moffett,
1940-41

source: Moffett's collection, made available to
author by Dr. Sean Rothery





Figures 1.7 + 1.8,
photographs of
amphitheatre, Achill
Island, Noel Moffett,
1940-41

source: Moffett's collection, made available to
author by Dr. Sean Rothery



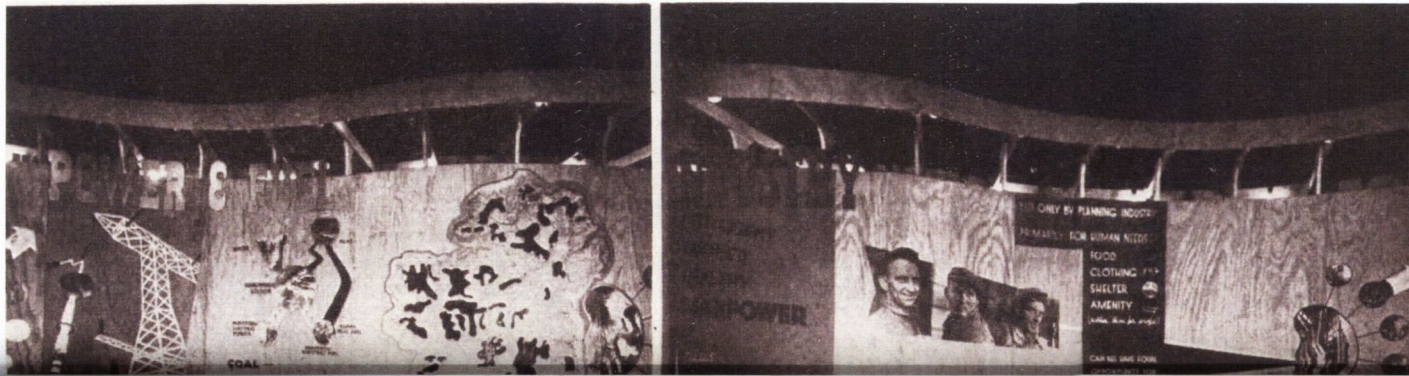
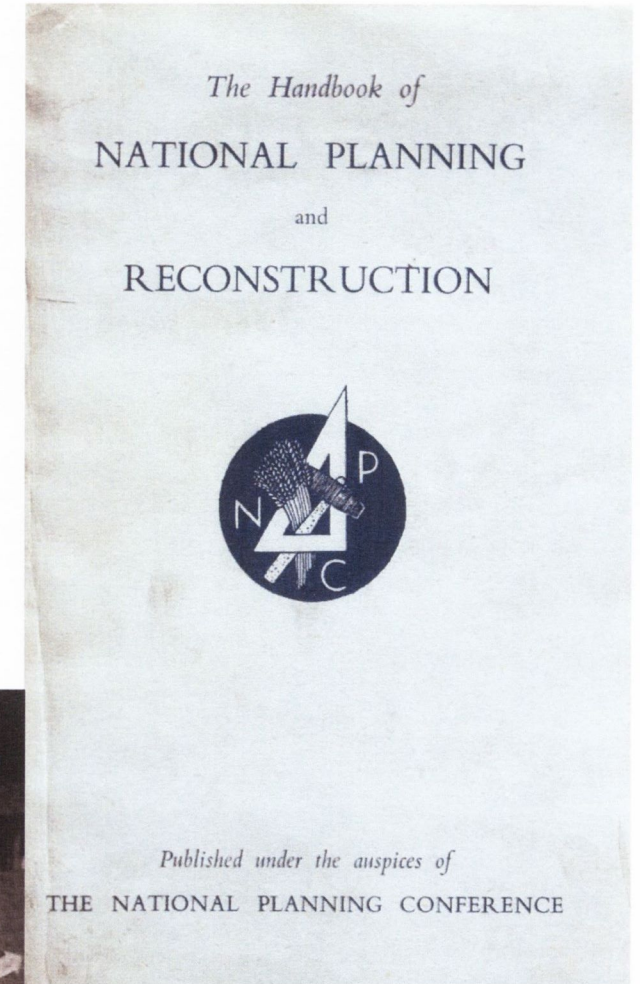
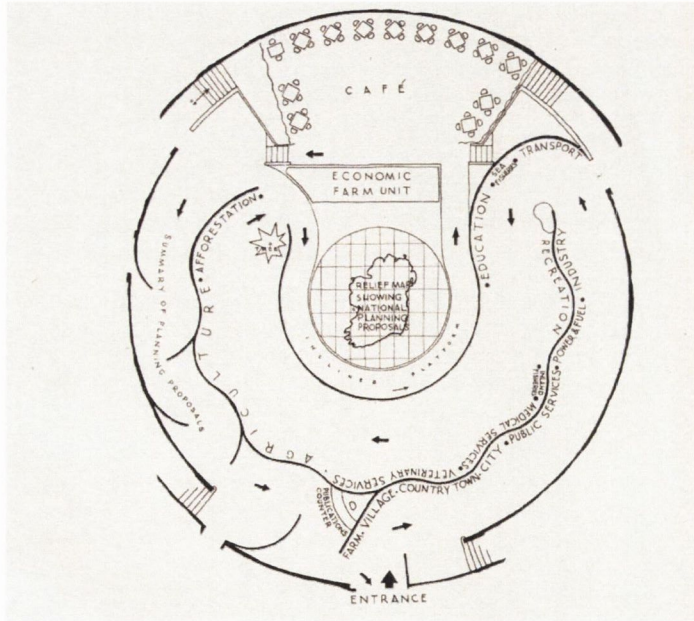
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upper left, 1.10, plan of interior of exhibition

source: *The Architects' Journal* 1943

lower left, 1.11, view of exhibition stands, source: Noel Moffett's photograph, supplied to author by Dr. Sean Rothery

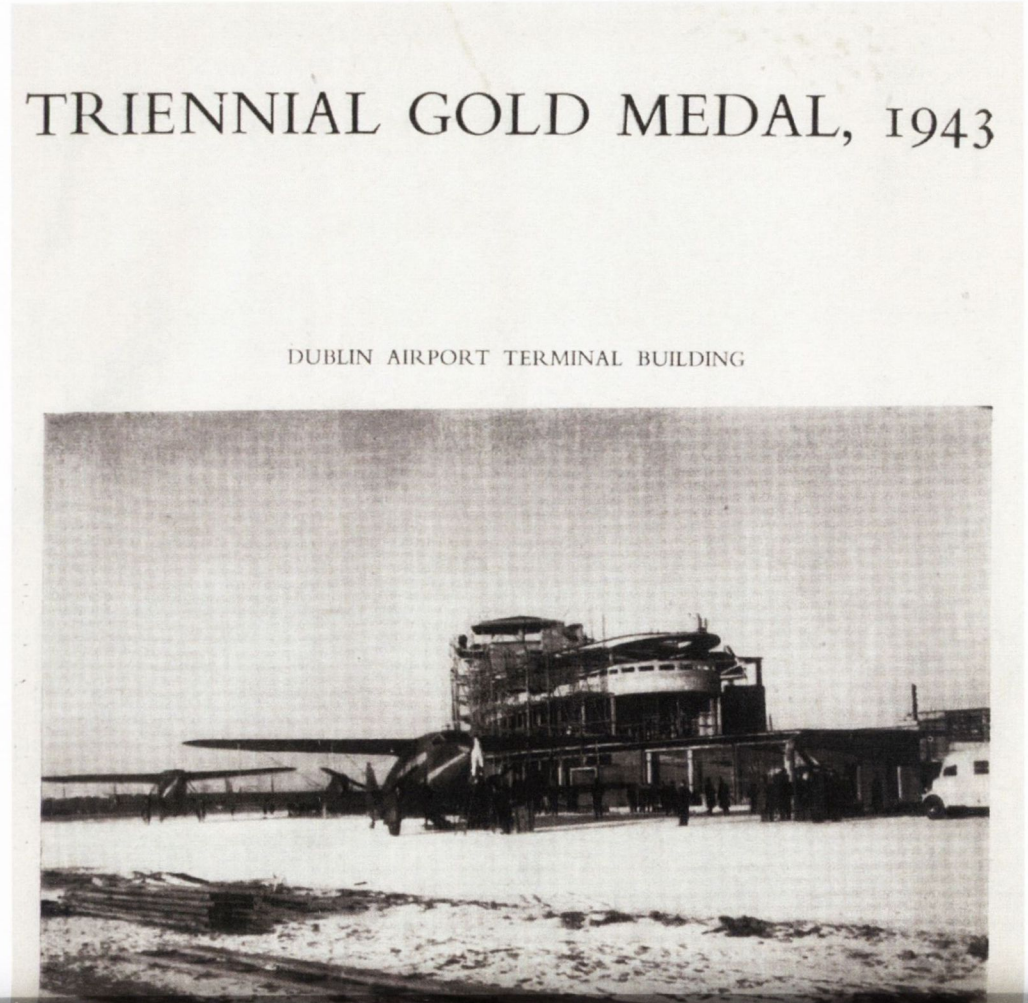


Figures 1.12 – 1.14, views of Dublin airport, terminal building, Collinstown, 1938-42, Desmond FitzGerald and team, OPW

as published in *RIAI Yearbook*, 1945



DUBLIN AIRPORT TERMINAL BUILDING

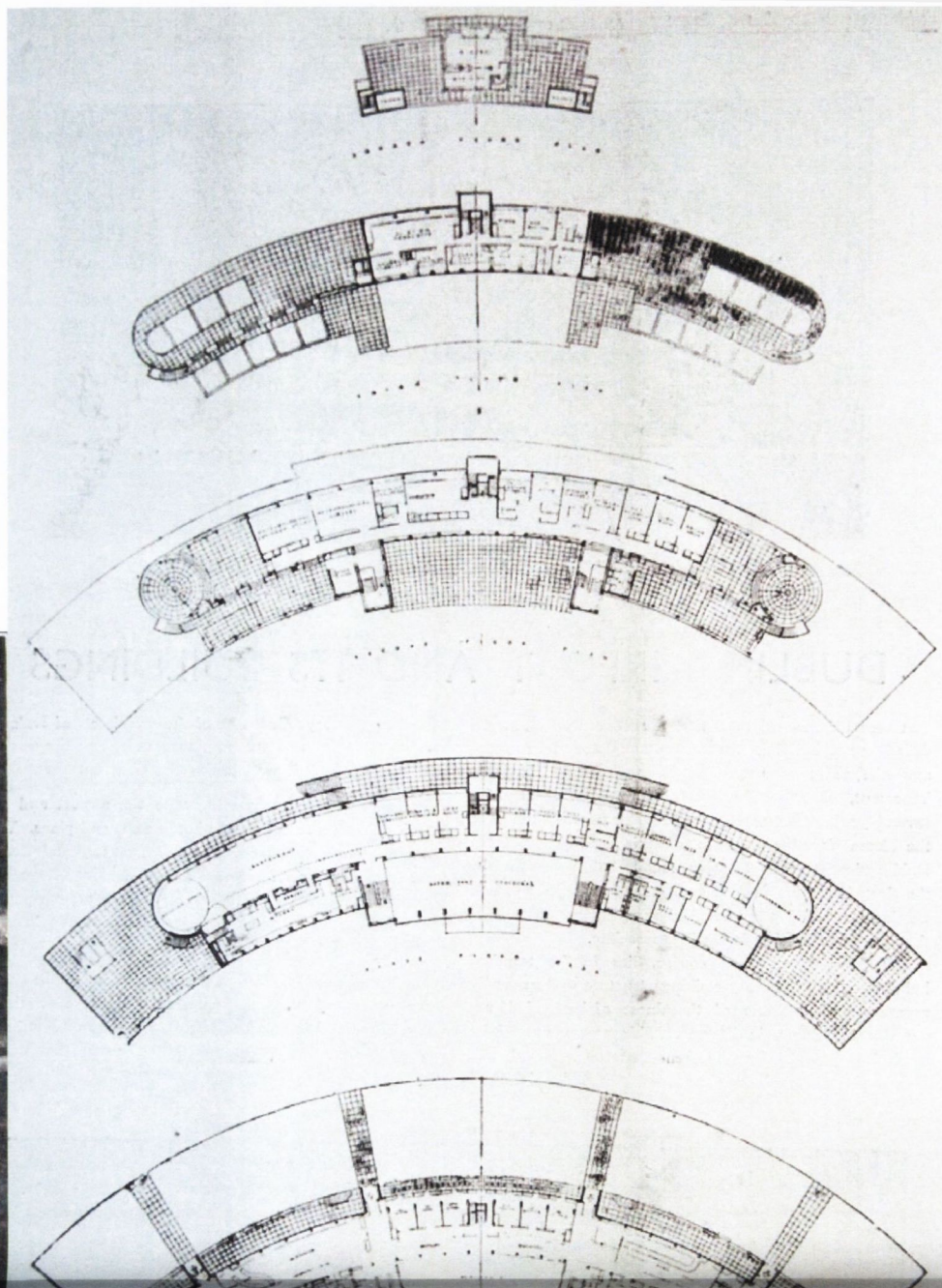
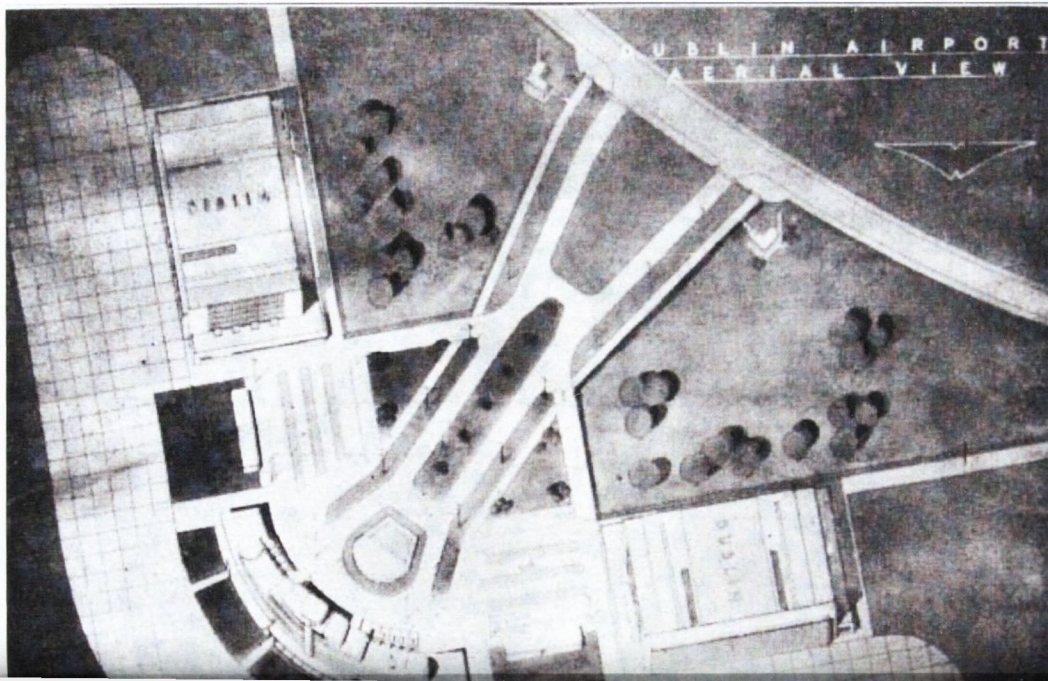


DUBLIN AIRPORT TERMINAL BUILDING

Figure 1.15, **left** original drawing, 1937, Dublin airport, terminal building, Collinstown, Desmond FitzGerald and team, OPW

Figure 1.16, **right** plans of five floors, Dublin airport, terminal building, Collinstown, 1938-42, Desmond FitzGerald and team, OPW

source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, July 1945 supplement



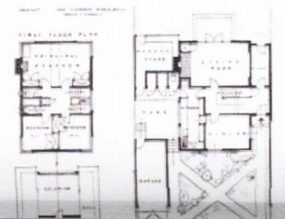
Figures 1.17 + 1.18, examples from "Ireland Issue", guest editor:
Noel Moffett, *Architectural Design* (July 1947)



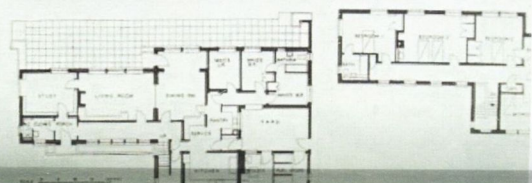
Above: Michael Scott's house at Sandycove Point, near Dun Laoghaire, south of Dublin, occupies a fine site overlooking the sea. It lies alongside two Martello Towers, which partly inspired the design of the house.

ARCHITECTS DESIGN FOR THEMSELVES

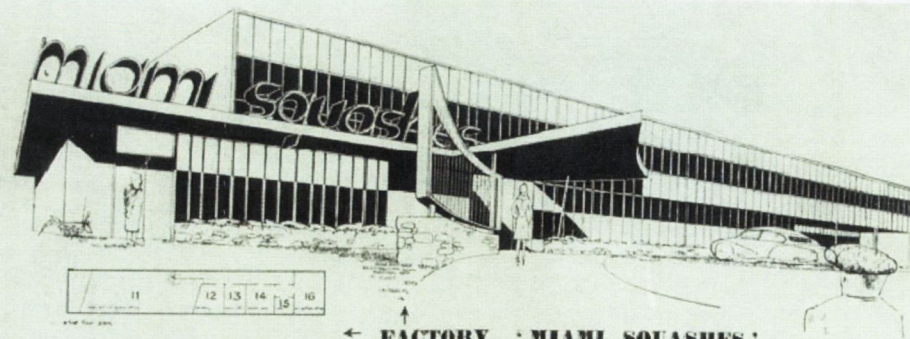
Below: House at Blackrock, Co. Dublin, built in 1939 by John O'Gorman (Buckley & O'Gorman). The corner windows at first floor level and the economic use of roof space are features of the design.



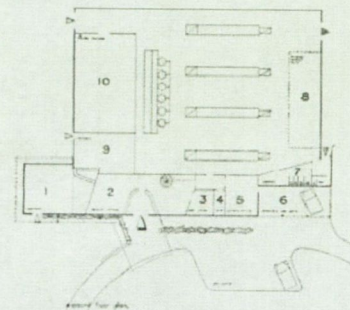
Below: Elevation and plan of James M. Brennan's house at Dun Laoghaire.



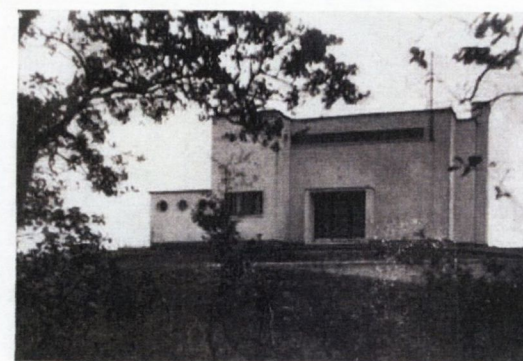
INDUSTRY



← FACTORY, 'MIAMI SQUASHES'
ARCHITECT: NOEL MOFFETT



KEY TO PLAN—1. Canteen, 2. General office, 3. Dem. office, 4. Lavs, 5. Private office, 6. Directors' car park, 7. Lavs, 8. Finished product store, 9. Kitchens, 10. Inside storage, 11. Upper part of general office, 12. Secretary, 13. Spare office, 14. Board room, 15. Lavs, 16. Office.



STAFF RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTS: BUCKLEY & O'GORMAN

Residence for excise officers at alcohol factory, Ballina.



BUS FACTORY

ARCHITECT: BRENDAN O'CONNOR

Sketch showing part of proposed new building.

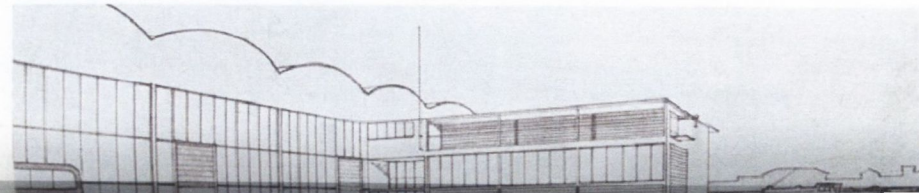


Figure 1.19, **left**, perspective drawing, Cathleen's Falls hydro-electric station, Lough Erne ESB development, Desmond FitzGerald, c.1949

source: Miriam Dunn sketch after Desmond FitzGerald sketch in *Architectural Design* (Ireland Issue, July 1947)

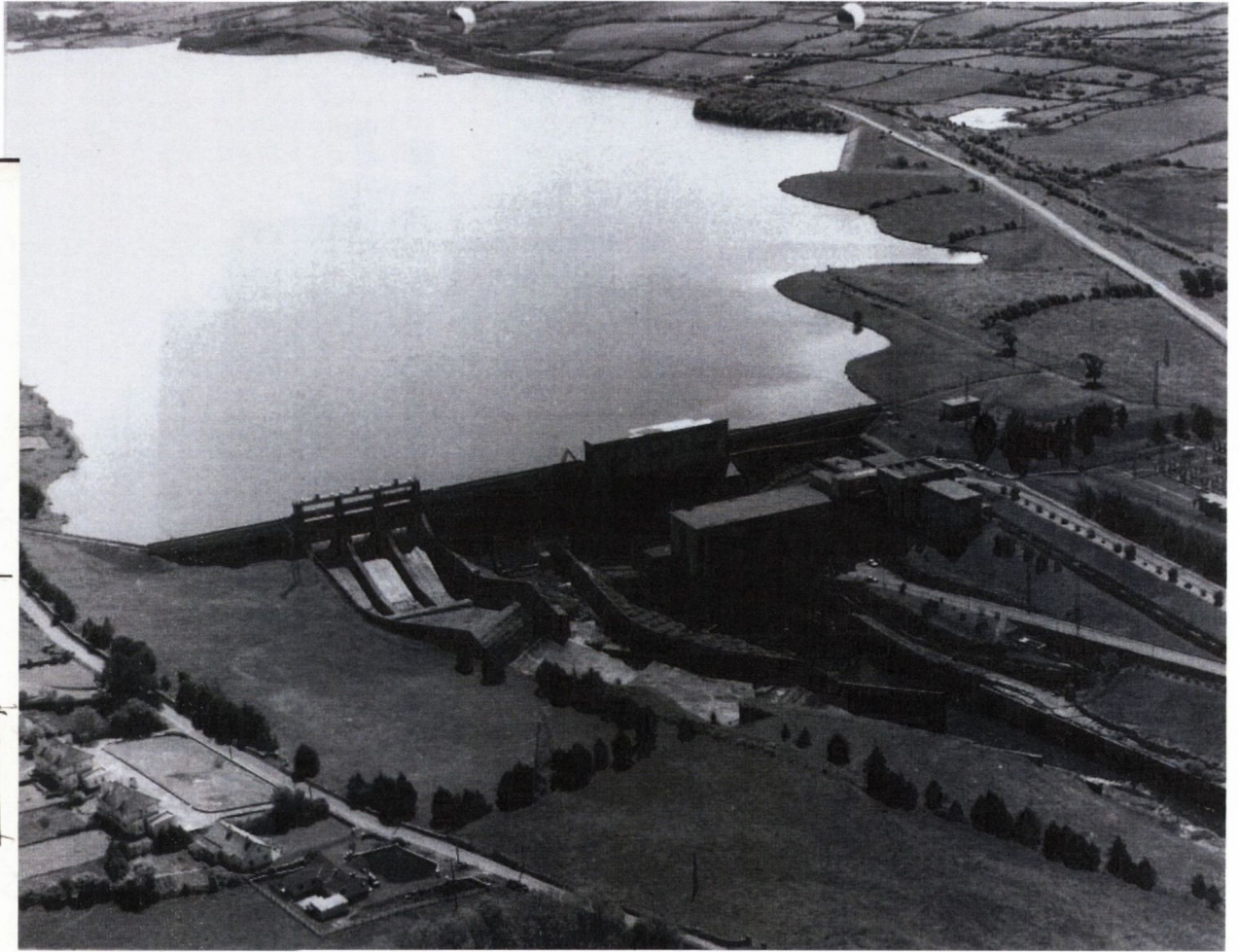
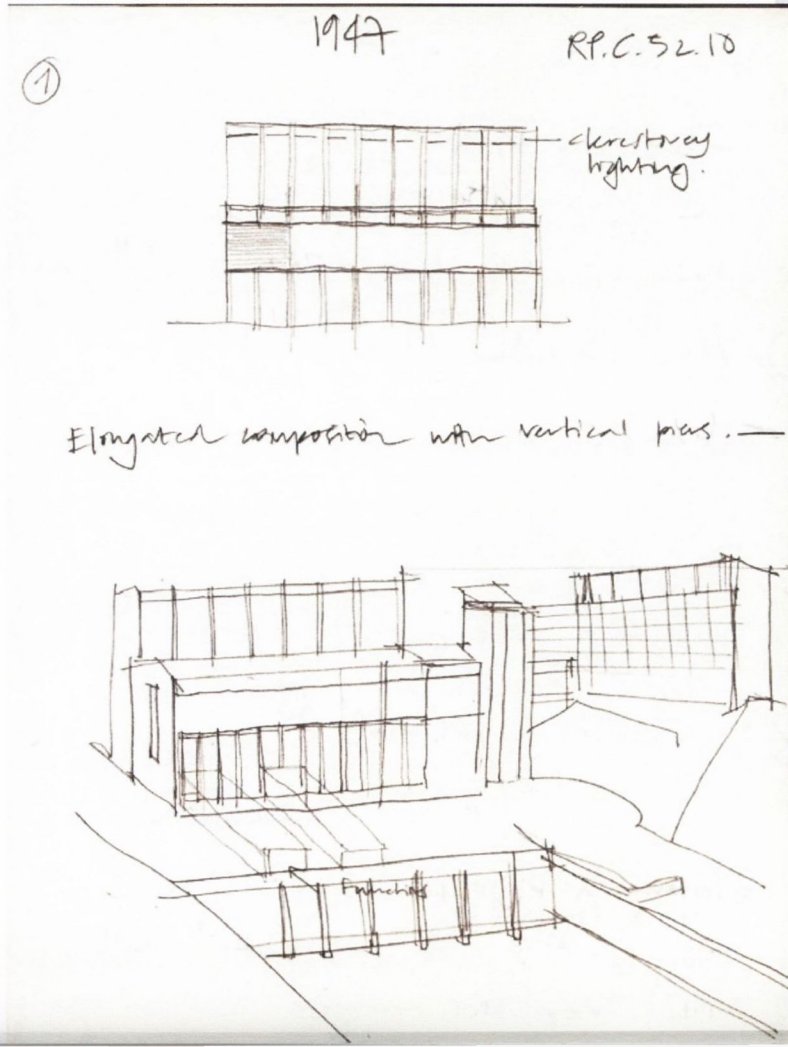


Figure 1.20, **above right** Aerial view of Ballyshannon, Lough Erne ESB hydroelectric station, Desmond FitzGerald

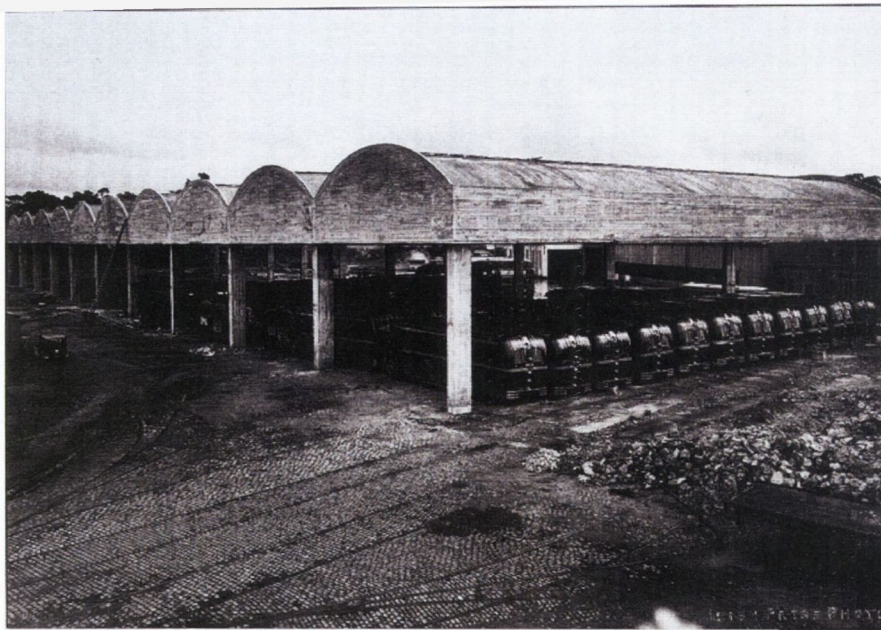
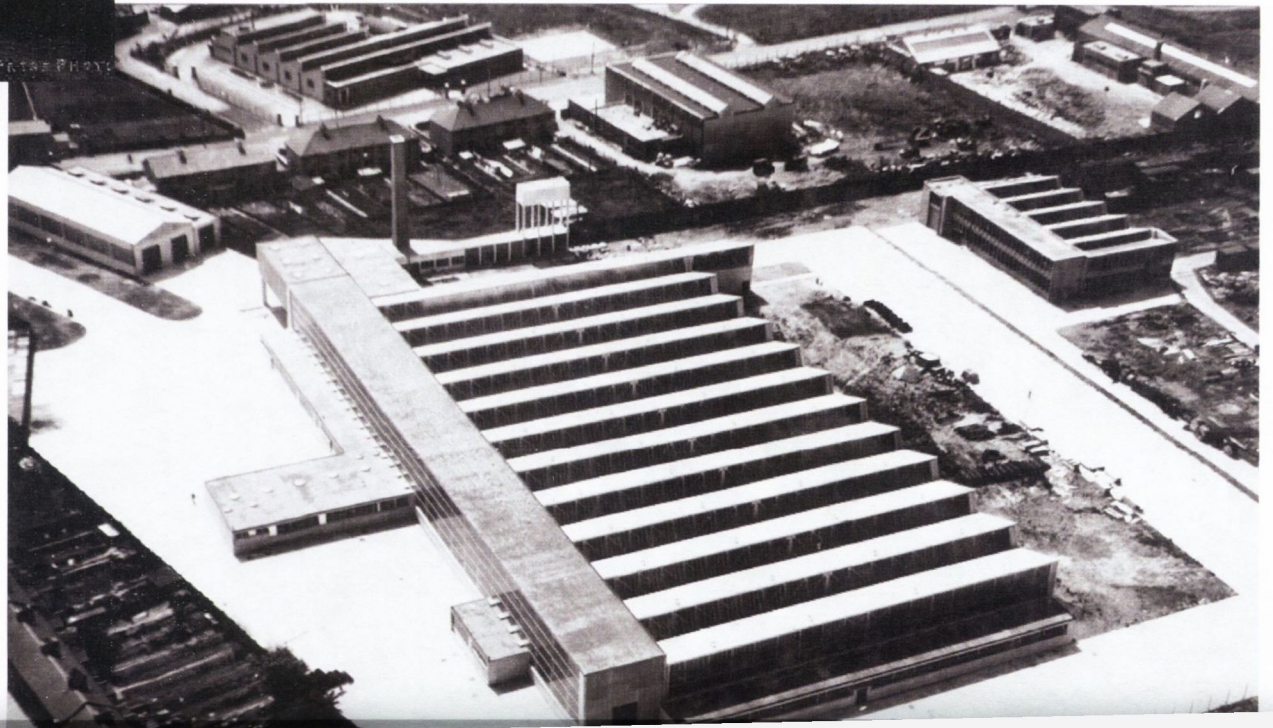


Figure 1.21, **left**, external view of Donnybrook bus garage, CIE,
Michael Scott architects, 1946-50
source: Gandon Editions

Figure 1.22, **right** aerial view of Chassis Factory, CIE, Michael
Scott architects, 1946-49

source: G + T Crampton Archive, courtesy Dr Ruth McManus/Prof Joe Brady



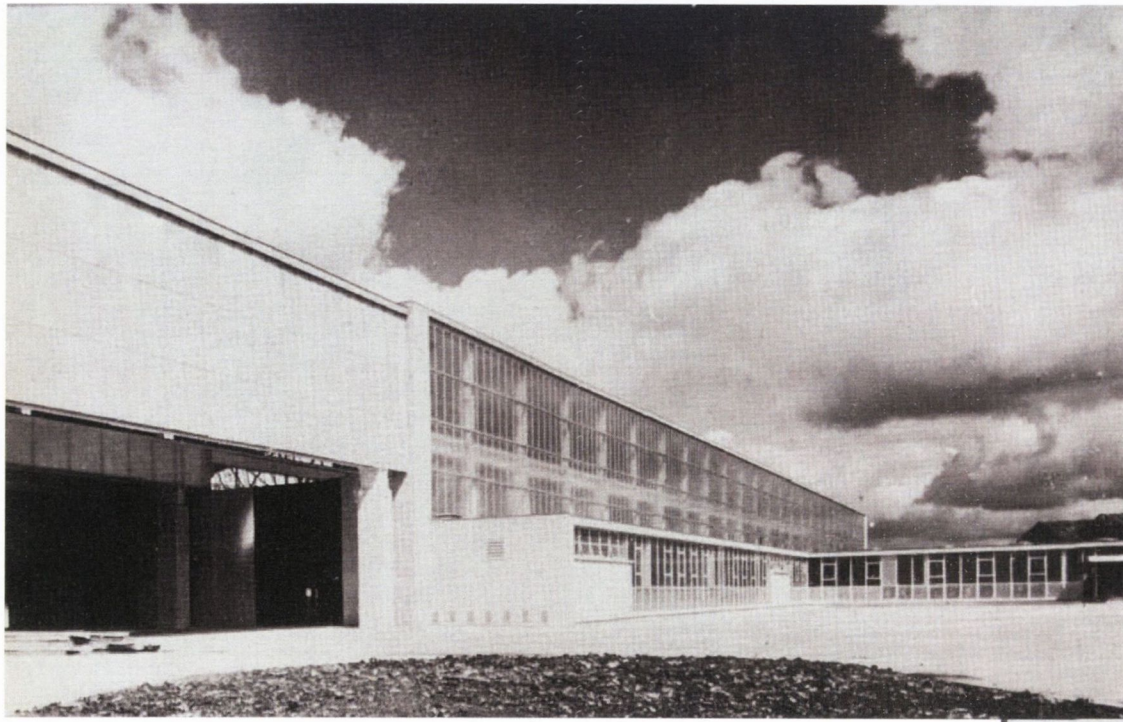


Figure 1.23, **above** external view, Chassis Factory, CIE,
Michael Scott architects, 1946-48

source: RIAI Yearbook, 1950-51

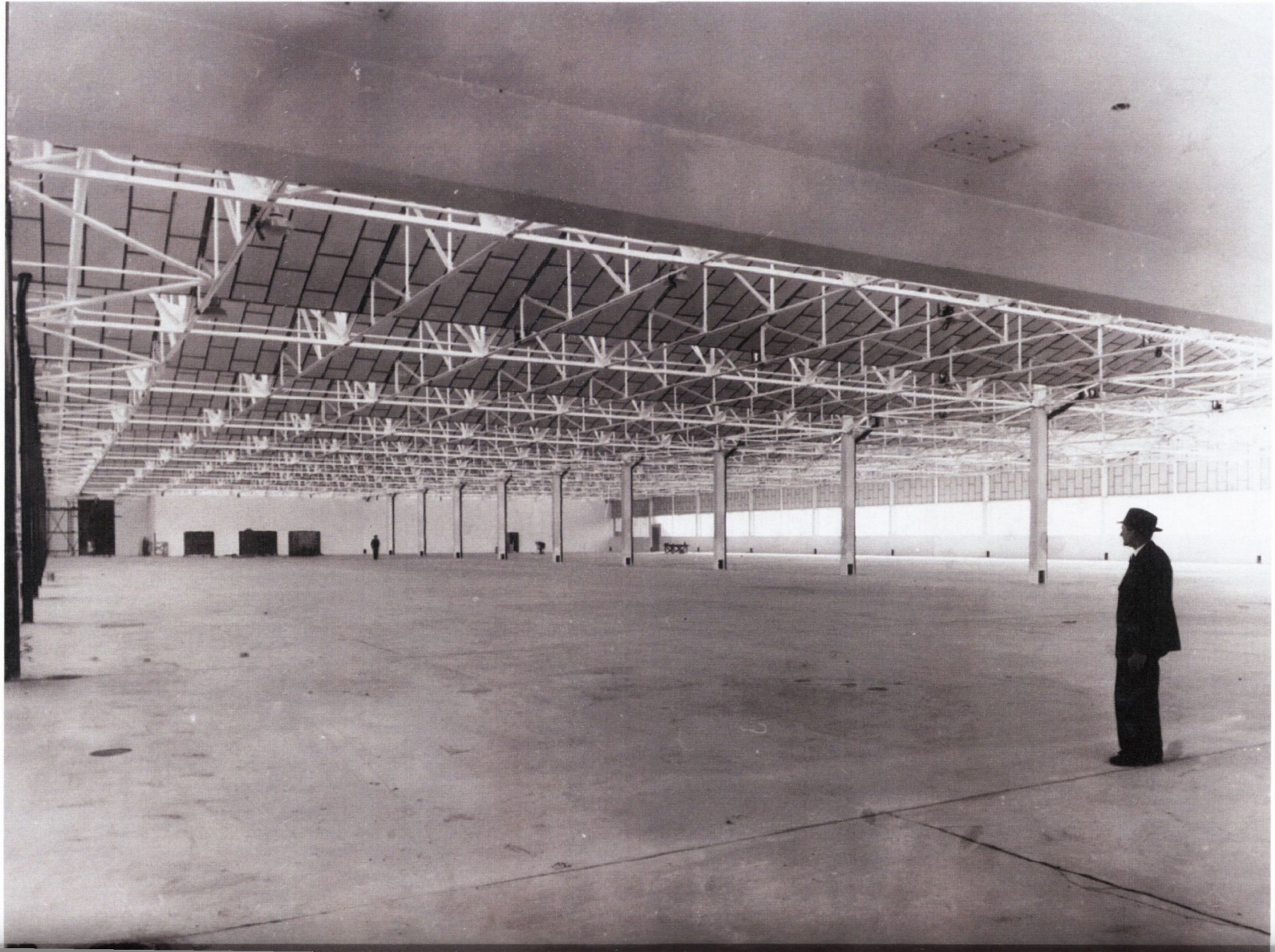
Figure 1.24, **right** interior view of Chassis Factory, CIE,
Michael Scott architects, 1946-48

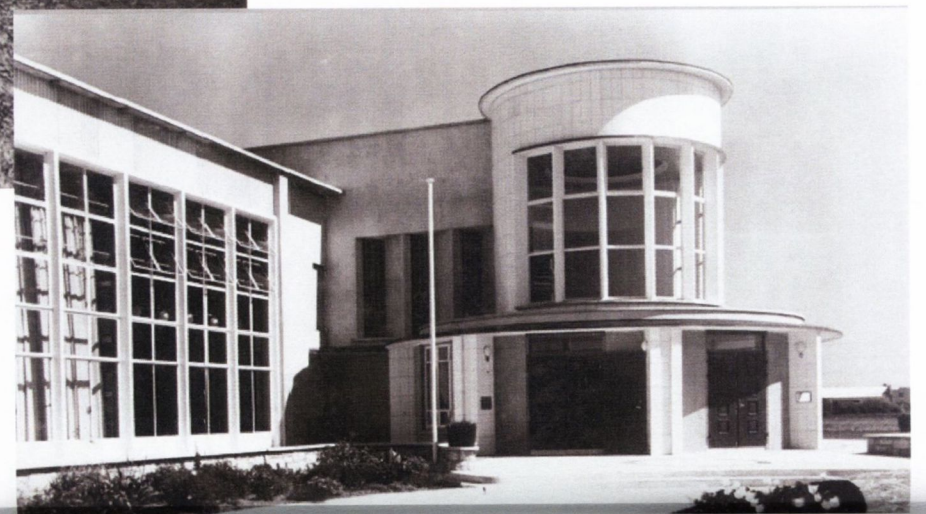
source: G + T Crampton Archive, courtesy Dr Ruth McManus/Prof Joe Brady



Figure 1.25, internal view of Chassis Factory, CIE, Michael Scott architects, 1946-49

source: G + T Crampton Archive, courtesy Dr Ruth McManus/Prof Joe Brady





Figures 1.26 and 1.27, external views (entrance tower), Aspro Factory, Inchicore, Alan Hope, 1946-49

Figures 1.28 and 1.29, internal views (administrative area – stairwell and upper management corridor), Aspro Factory, Inchicore, Alan Hope, 1946-49

source: G + T Crampton Archive, courtesy Dr Ruth McManus/Prof Joe Brady





Figure 1.30, **left** roof over factory construction view, Aspro Factory, Inchicore, Alan Hope, 1946-49

source: G + T Crampton Archive, courtesy Dr Ruth McManus/Prof Joe Brady

Figure 1.31, **right below**, view of workers in packing section of factory, Aspro Factory, Inchicore, Alan Hope, 1946 -49

source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, August 1949

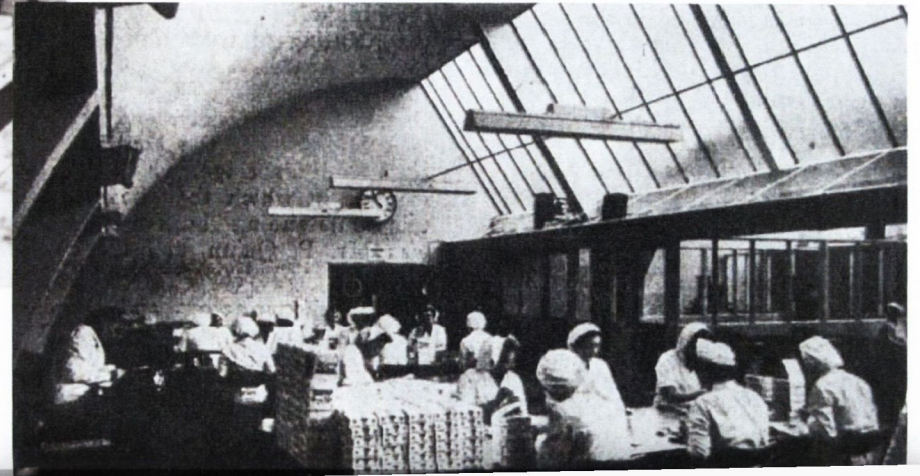
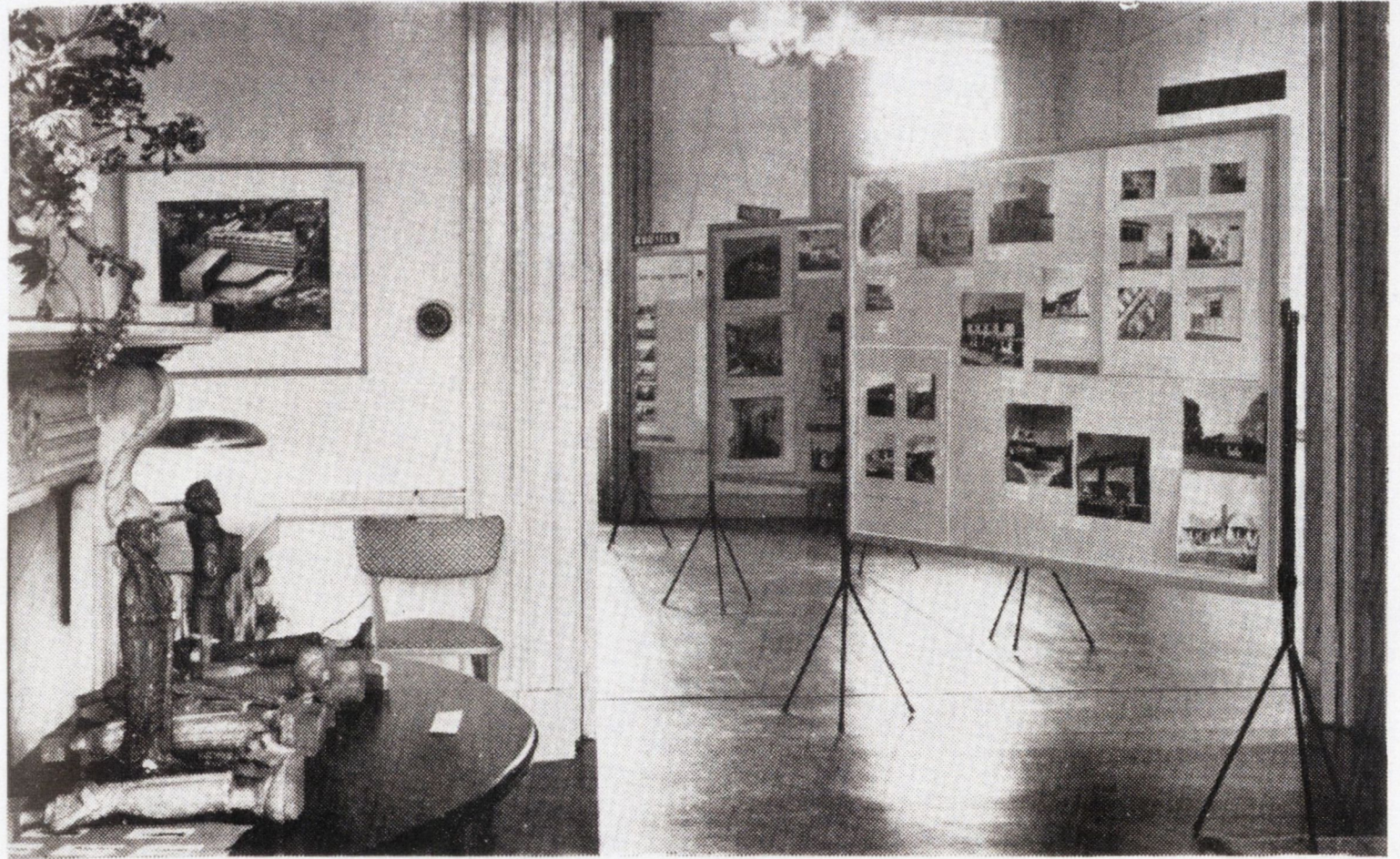


Figure 1.32, view of Better Buildings display,
Merrion Square, RIAI rooms, 1950

source: *RIAI Yearbook*, 1950-51



General view of the exhibition

Figures 1.33 + 1.34, College of Domestic Science, Ballsbridge, Desmond Martin, 1949 as shown in Better Buildings Exhibition

source: *RIAI Yearbook*, 1950-51

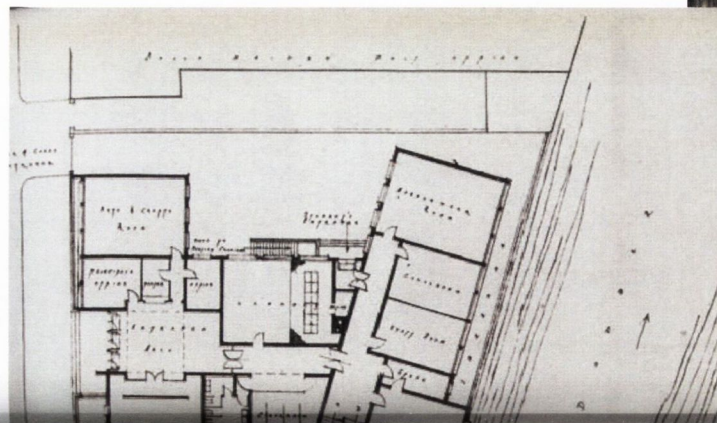
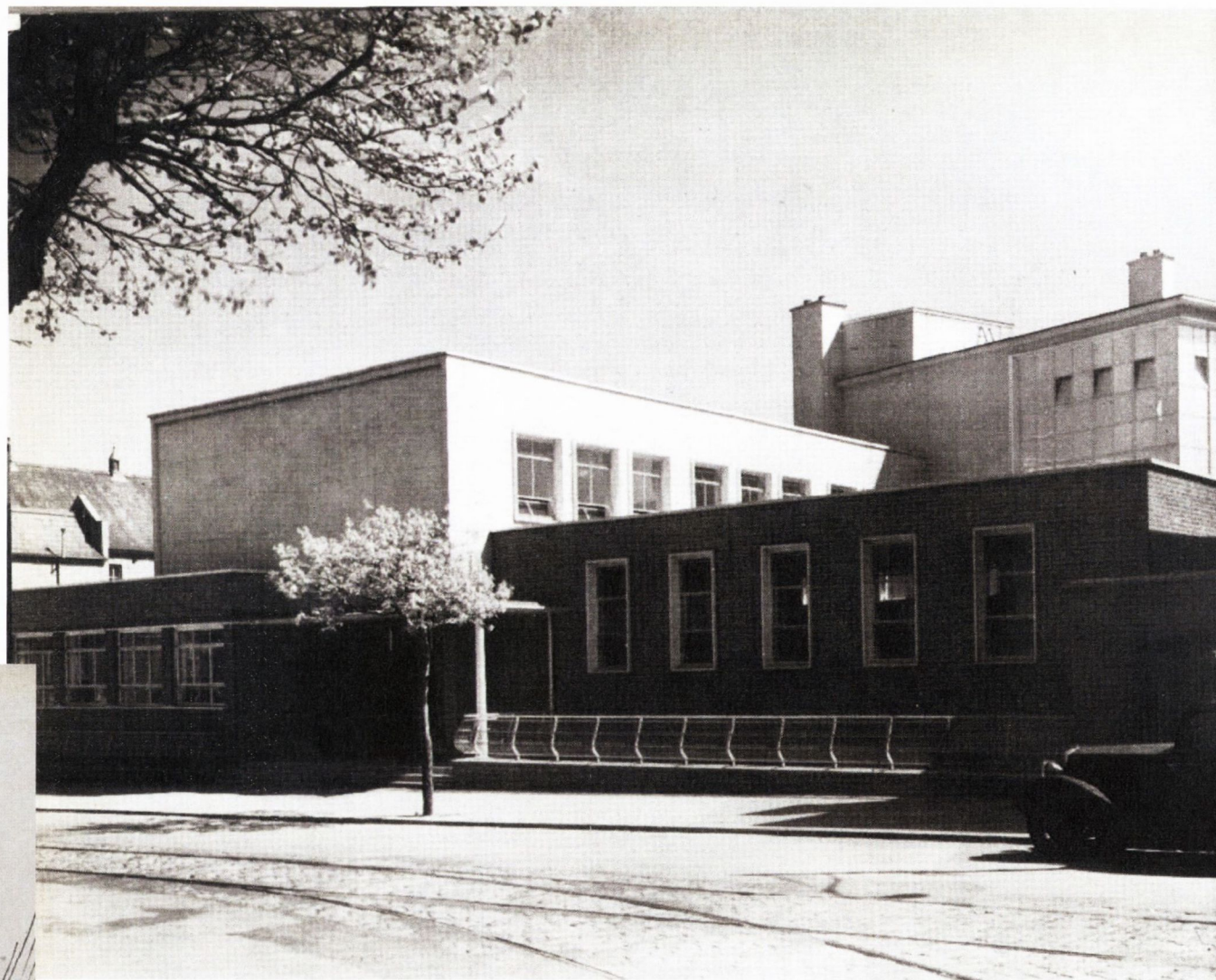


Figure 1.35, screens of photographs from Antwerp exhibition 1951, later brought into RIAI exhibition for An Tostal, 1953, known as Better Buildings exhibition and Focus exhibition :

left – post-1940 industrial buildings panel

right – “Renaissance” or C18th Irish buildings panel

source: photos of screens from *The Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1953)

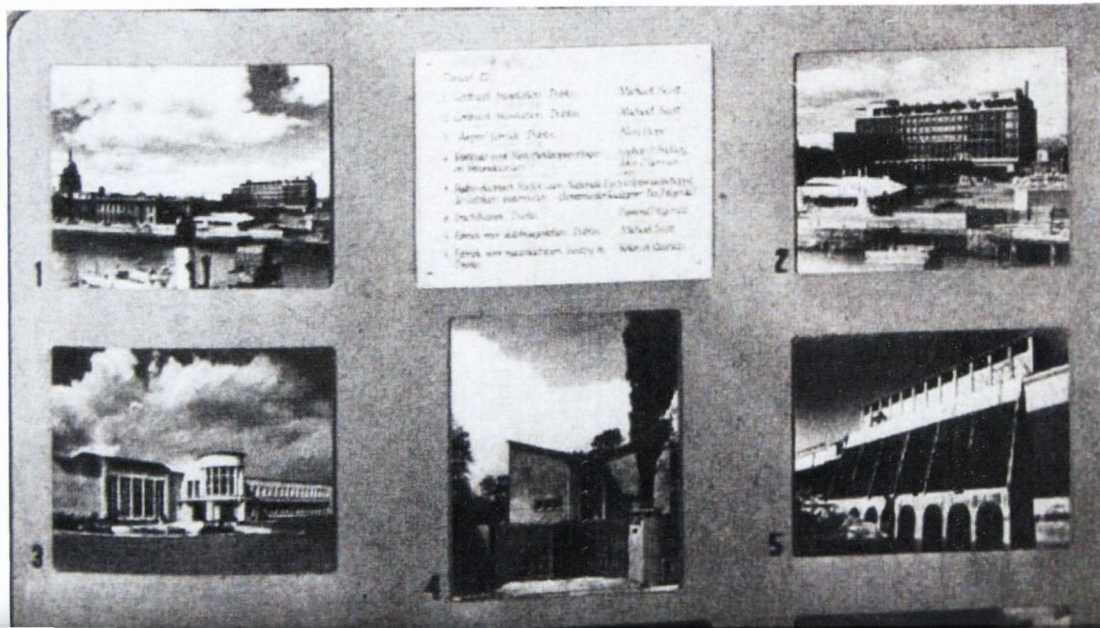
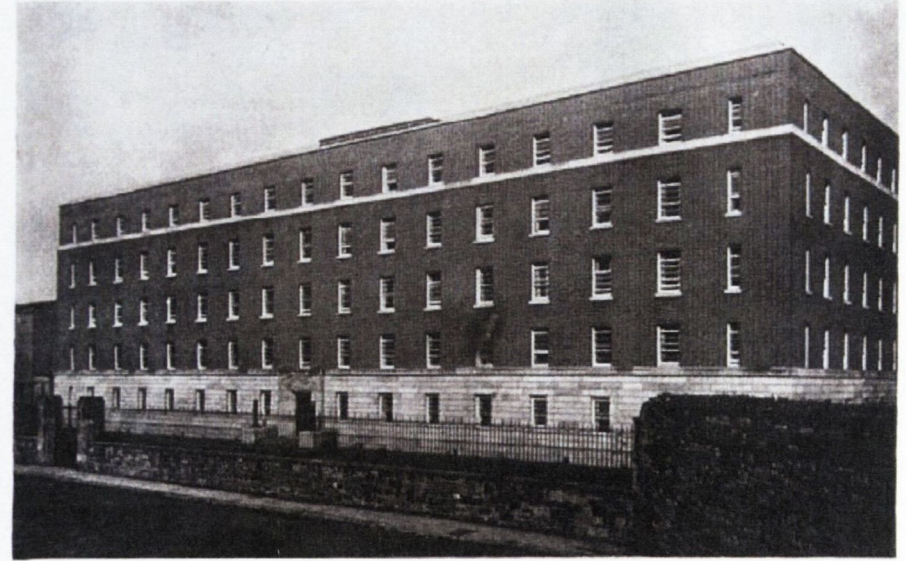


Figure 1.36, **left** Kiosk, Rathgar, Daithi Hanly 1947 as exhibited in Better Buildings and Focus exhibitions

source: *RIAI Yearbook*, 1951-52

Figure 1.37, **right** Vincent Kelly's practice as chosen in Alan Hope's review of contemporary Irish architecture, 1953

source "Architecture in Ireland: a Review of Some Current Examples" in *The Builder* (11th December 1953)



Nurses' home, Grangegorman Mental Hospital, Dublin.

NURSES' HOME, DUBLIN, and A BUS SHELTER, LUCAN

Architect : VINCENT KELLY, BArch, FRIAI, FRIBA

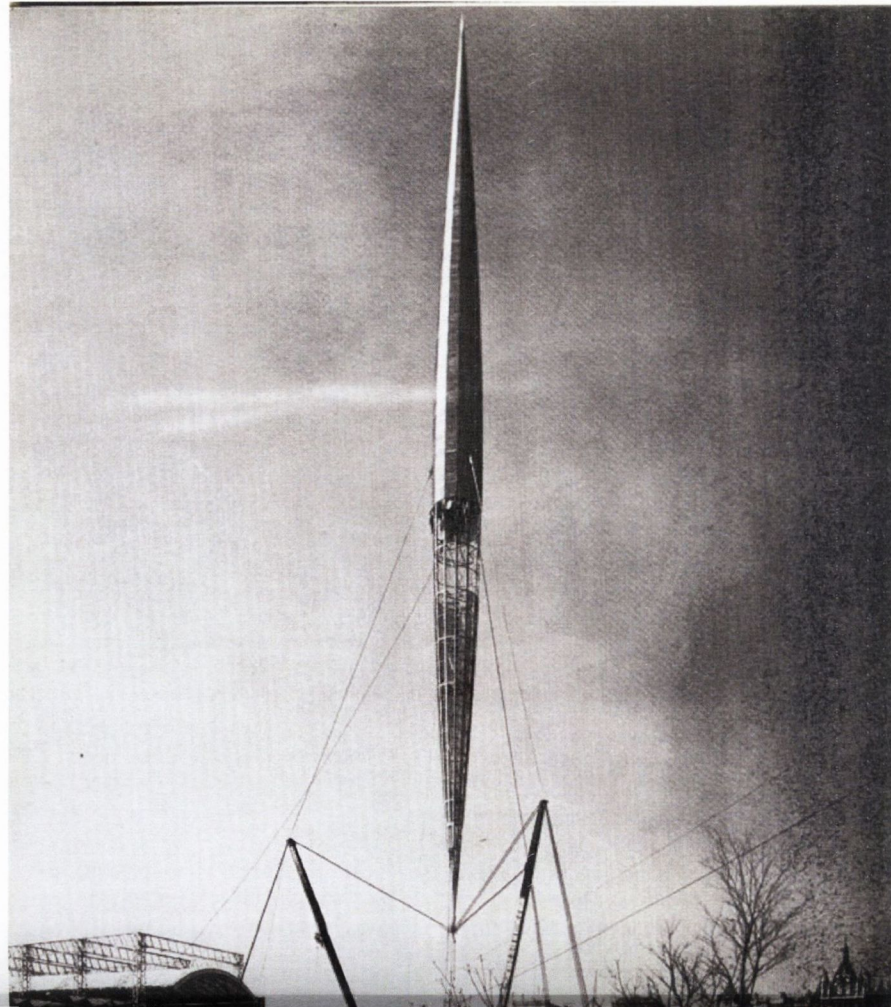
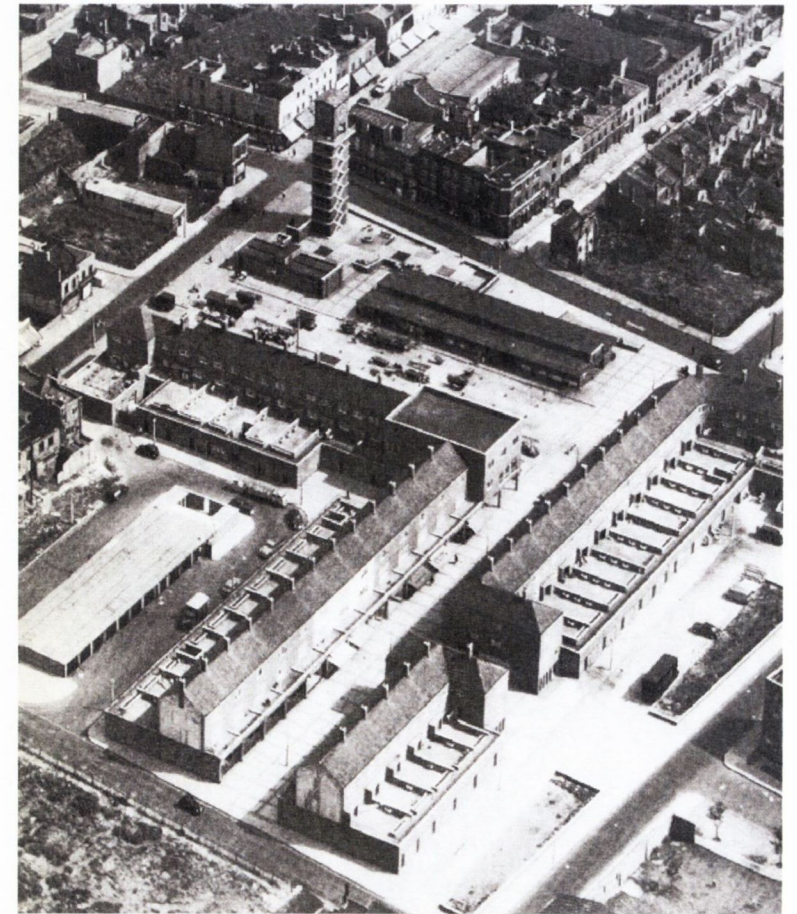
PUBLISHED here are views of the nurses' home signed by Mr. Vincent Kelly, BArch, FRIAI, FRIBA.
at the Grangegorman Mental Hospital, Dublin, The contractors for the latter scheme were Messrs.
and a bus shelter at Lucan, both of which were de- J. and D. McIlvenna of Dublin.



Figure 1.38, **left** Skylon monument, Powell and Moya (and Felix Samuely), South Bank, London, Festival of Britain, 1951

Figure 1.39, **right** views of Lansbury Estate, main street, Frederick Gibberd, East London, 1949 – 56

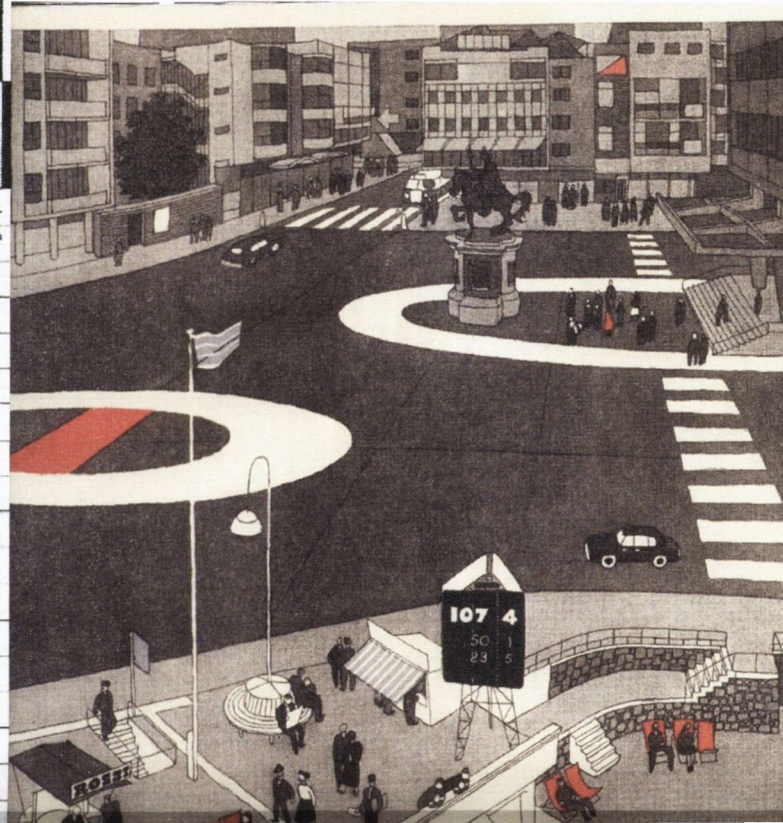
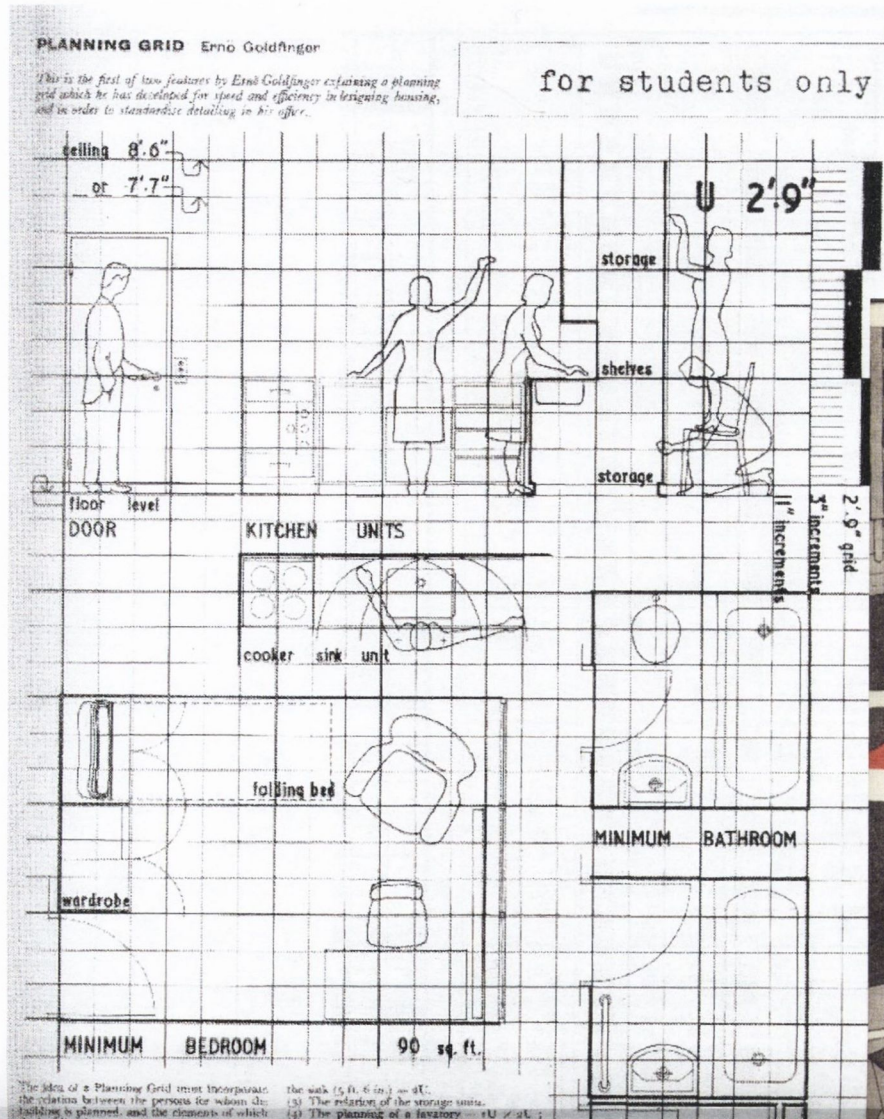
Source: Mary Banham and Bevis Hillier (eds.), *A Tonic to the Nation. The Festival of Britain 1951*, 1976



The Modular versus Townscape:

Figure 1.40, **left**, Planning Grid, Erno Goldfinger for *Architectural Design*, 1954

Figure 1.41, **right**, Townscape Case-study sheet, Gordon Cullen for *Architectural Review*, 1955



Far too often the full value of an open space is negated by some curious urge to compartmentize the activities of a town. This town square for Stevenage (see plan on p. 61) is arranged as a unit, necessary traffic circulation is organized with red and white paint, making the three-dimensional roundabouts of the Stevenage plan unnecessary. Pedestrian crossings protect the foot passengers. The sports ground is already intelligently sited. With the levels suggested here, passers-by, walking along the pavement, have the pleasant feeling that they are on the 'Front.' By using the roof of the cafe, this widened pavement can become a public centre where people can meet, take their time, and enjoy their town.

Key to sources of townscape detail shown in drawing

1 p. 22, no. 40. 2 standard continental 'No Entry' sign. 3 p. 38, no. 102. 4 p. 35, no. 92. 5 p. 43, no. 134.

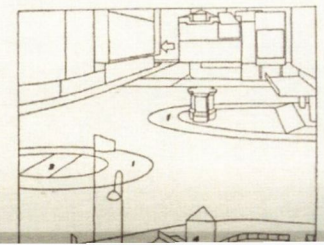


Figure 1.42, **left** House at Lissma, Ralph Erskine, Sweden, 1940s

Figure 1.43, **right** View of kitchen yard of house in the Nasby Palace Gardens, Sture Frolen, Sweden , 1940s

source: *Architectural Design*, 1948

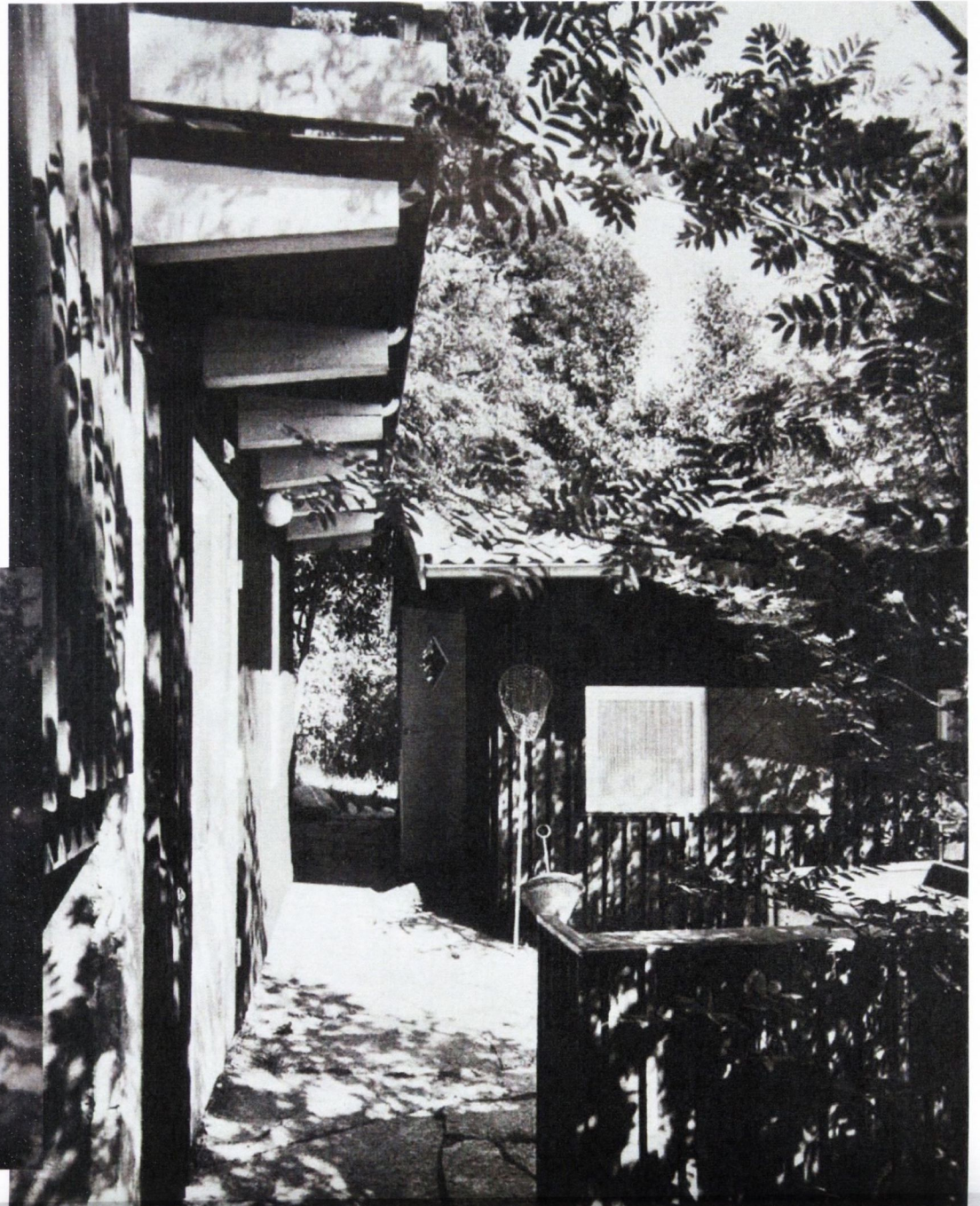
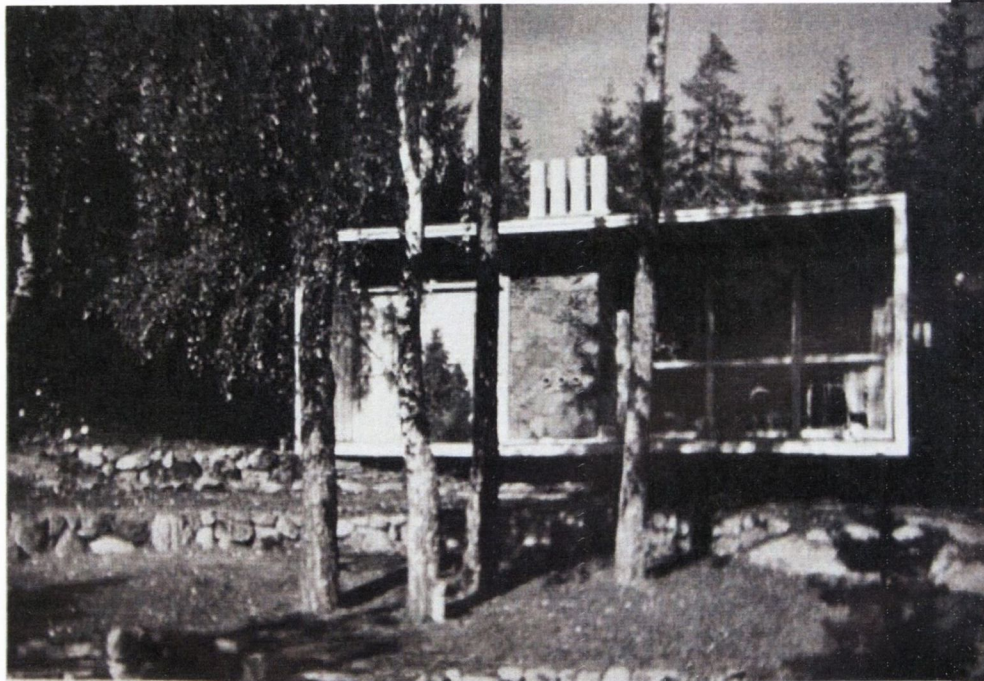
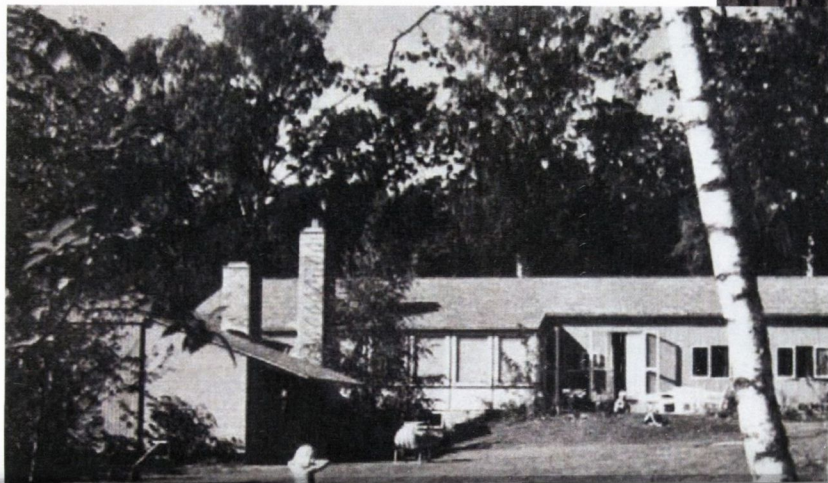
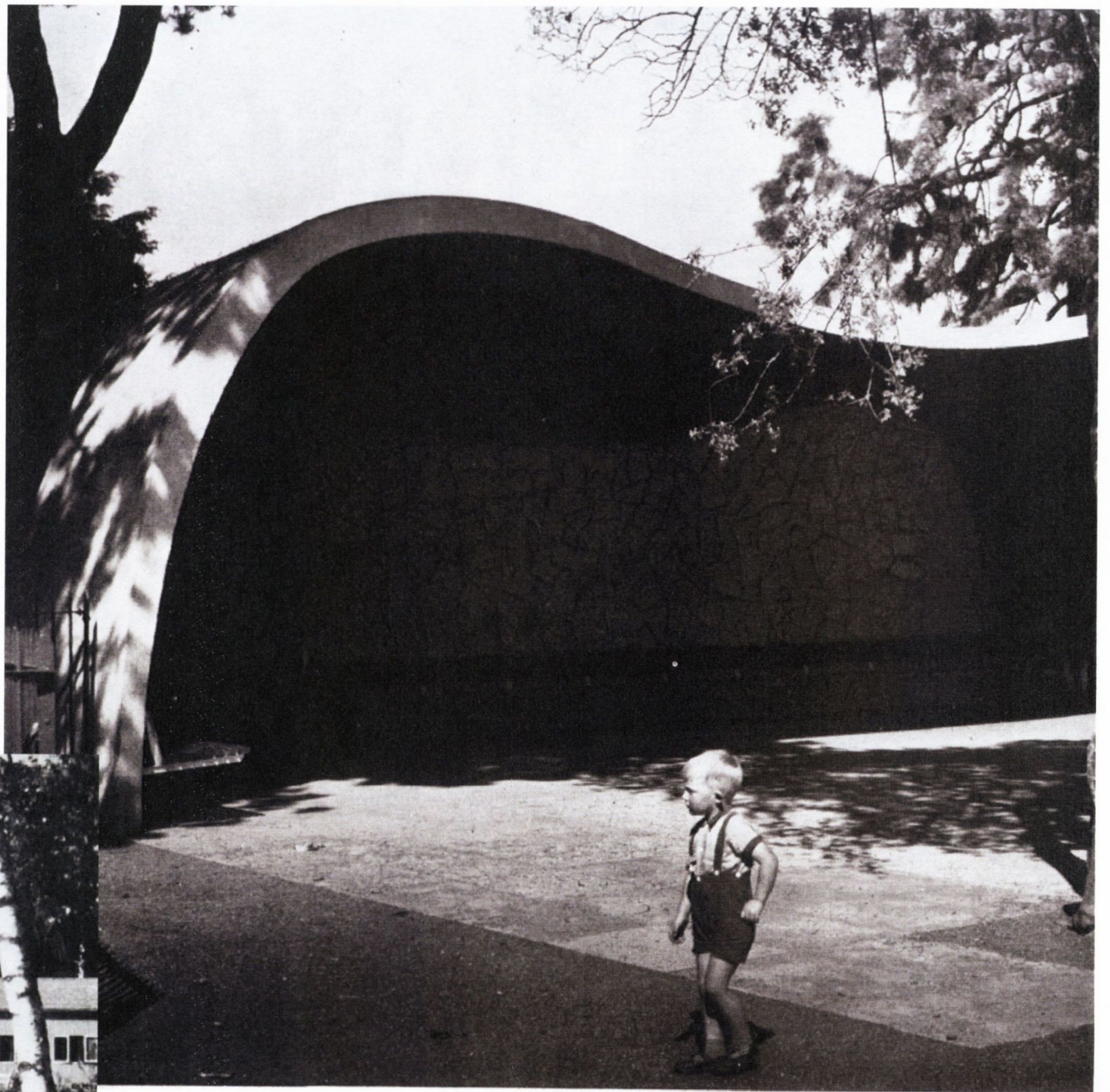


Figure 1.44, **right**, Shelter, People's
Park, Phoenix Park Dublin, Raymond
McGrath (OPW), c.1956
source: Architectural Survey, 1957

Inset, **left lower**, detail of figure 3.154,
House at Kevinge, Stockholm outskirts,
Sven Margelius





Left above, general view of office blocks from north-west, Store Street is to the right

Figures 1.45 and 1.46,
Aras Mhic Dhiarmiada,
Busáras, Dublin bus
station, 1944-53, Michael
Scott and Associates

right below general view
from south-east, Custom
House is to the right

source: *The Builder* (Alan Hope
article), December 1953

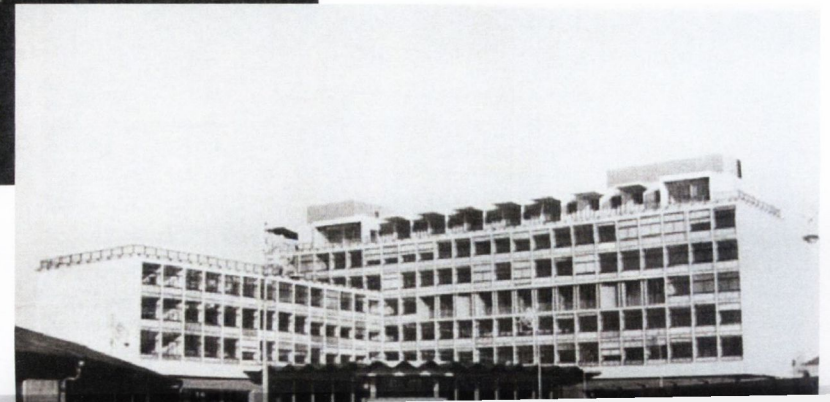


Figure 1.47, **right** photograph view of two-storey bus station with roof under construction, note reinforced concrete carcass of two office blocks, c. 1949

source: *The Architects' Journal*, April 1954

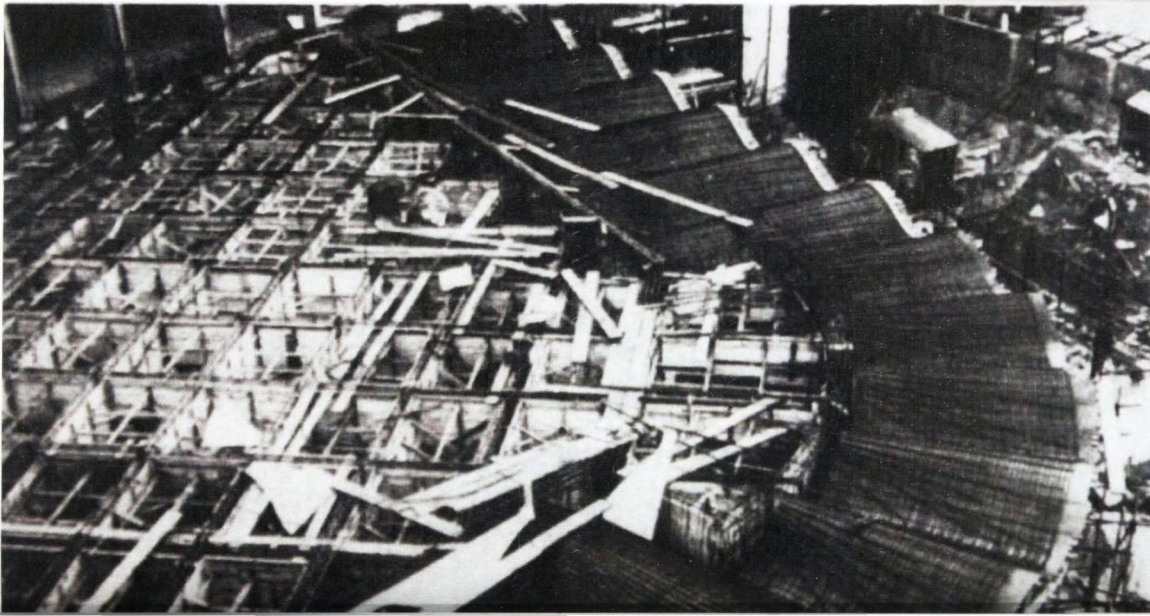
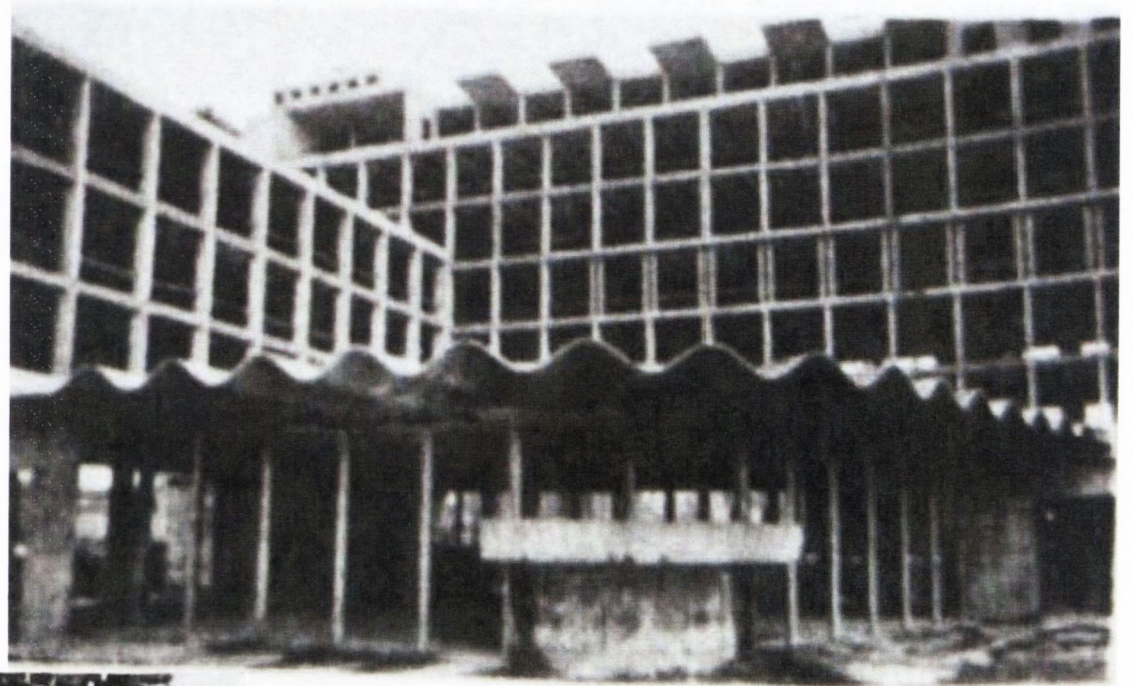
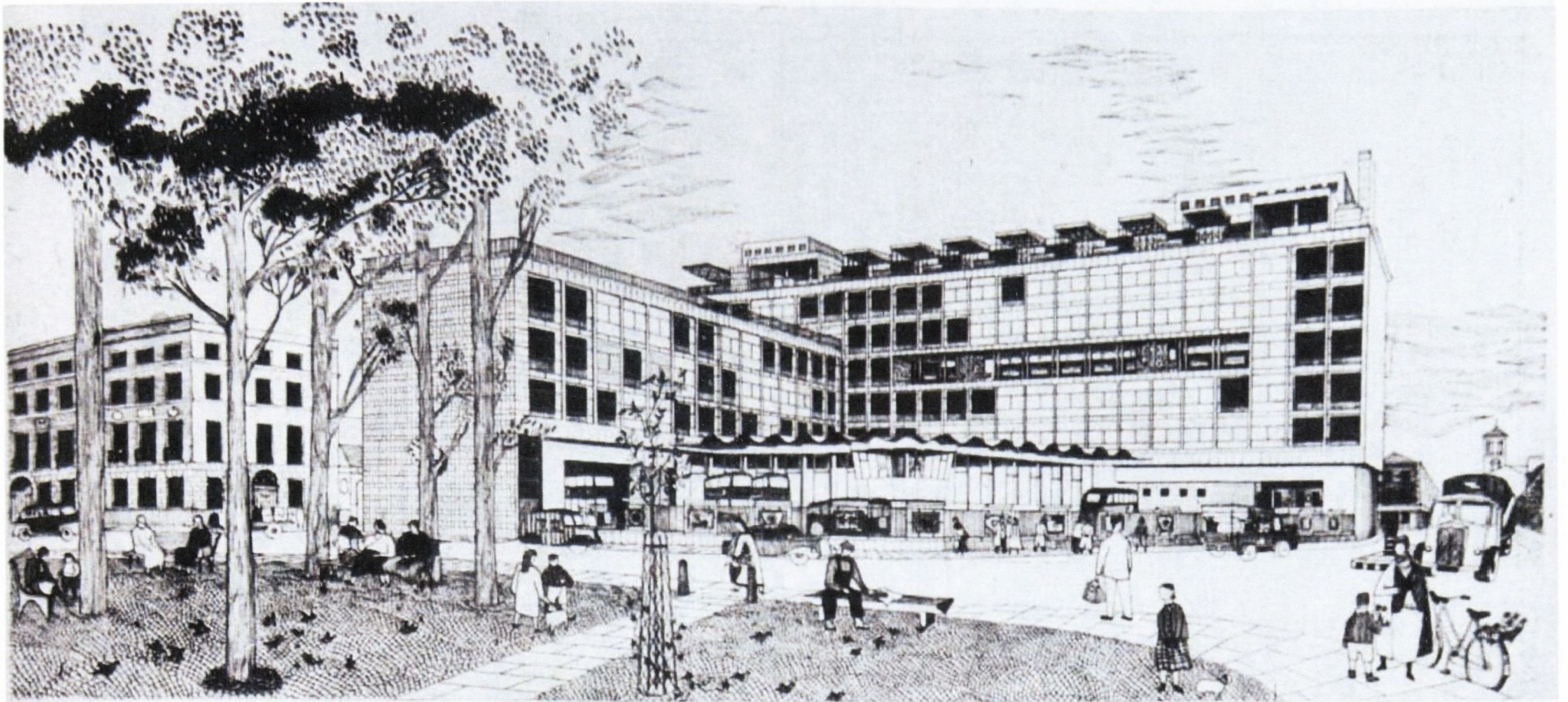


Figure 1.48, **left lower**, wavy concrete roof under construction

source: *The Architects' Journal*, April 1954

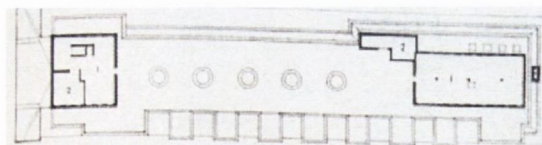
Figure 1.49, presentation drawing of Busáras, perspective view in Gordon Cullen idiom by Kevin Fox
source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, November 1953



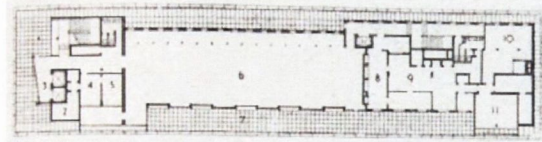
Architect's sketch of the Store Street building viewed from the south-east.

DUBLIN'S NEWEST BUILDING

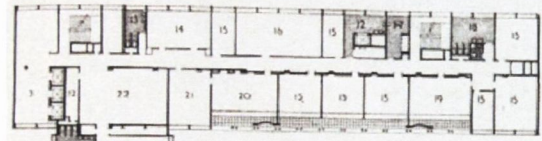
Figure 1.50, Plans of Busáras as published in *The Architects' Journal*, April 1954



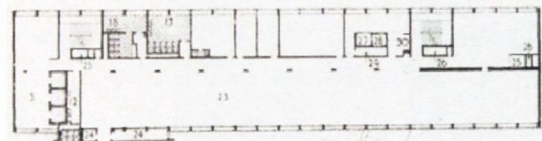
Penthouse plan



Sixth floor plan



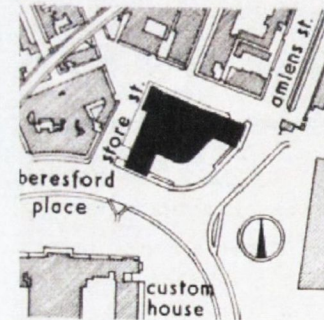
Third floor plan



First floor plan (Scale: 1/4" = 1' 0")
(The second, fourth and fifth floors contain similar office accommodation.)

Key

1. Air conditioning room.
2. Lift motor room.
3. Lift hall.
4. Matron's office.
5. Rest room.
6. Office staff restaurant.
7. Outdoor dining balcony.
8. Serrery.
9. Kitchen.
10. Printing room.
11. Kitchen staff dining room.
12. Cleaners' room.
13. Women's toilet.
14. Typing pool.
15. Private office.
16. Conference room.
17. Messengers.
18. Men's toilet.
19. Secretary to department.
20. Minister.
21. Secretary to minister.
22. Filing.
23. Offices.
24. Store.
25. Main air entrance duct.



Site plan

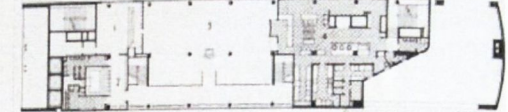
BUS TERMINUS

IN STORE STREET, DUBLIN

designed by MICHAEL SCOTT

KEY

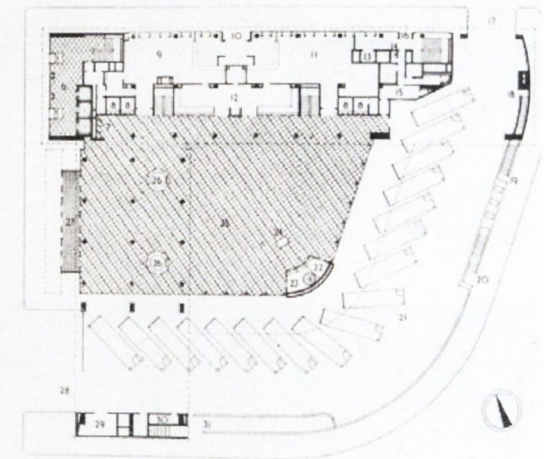
1. Liquor bar.
2. Snack bar.
3. Restaurant.
4. Kitchen.
5. Control room.



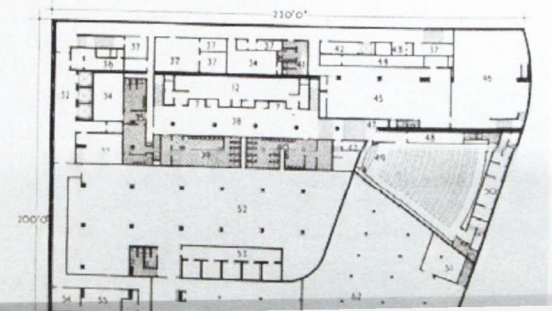
Mezzanine plan

KEY

6. Office entrance hall.
7. Public telephones.
8. Shop.
9. Goods inwards.
10. Goods entrance and exit.
11. Goods outwards.
12. Left luggage.
13. Goods lift.
14. Checker's office.
15. First aid station.
16. Service entrance.
17. Bus exit.
18. Entrance to boiler room.
19. Entrance to cinema projection room.
20. Cinema emergency exit.
21. Bus yard.
22. Ticket office.
23. Information bureau.
24. Timetable.
25. Concourse.
26. Kiosk.
27. Passenger entrance.
28. Bus entrance.
29. Transformer.
30. Busmen's toilet.
31. Ramp to cycle park.
32. Lift hall.
33. Maintenance workshop.
34. Rest room.
35. Male staff toilet.
36. Vacuum cleaning plant.
37. Stores.
38. Passenger public foyer.
39. Men's toilet.
40. Women's toilet.
41. Female staff toilet.
42. Machine room.
43. Book lifts.
44. Ducts.
45. Maintenance plant.
46. Boiler room.
47. Cashier.
48. Cinema manager's office.
49. News cinema.
50. Projection room.
51. Colorifiers.
52. Filing.
53. Strong rooms.
54. Engineer's room.
55. Snackroom.
56. Plant room.



Ground floor plan (Scale: 1/4" = 1' 0")



Figures 1.51, photo-story of interior of Busaras
source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, November 1953
and *The Architects' Journal*, April 1954

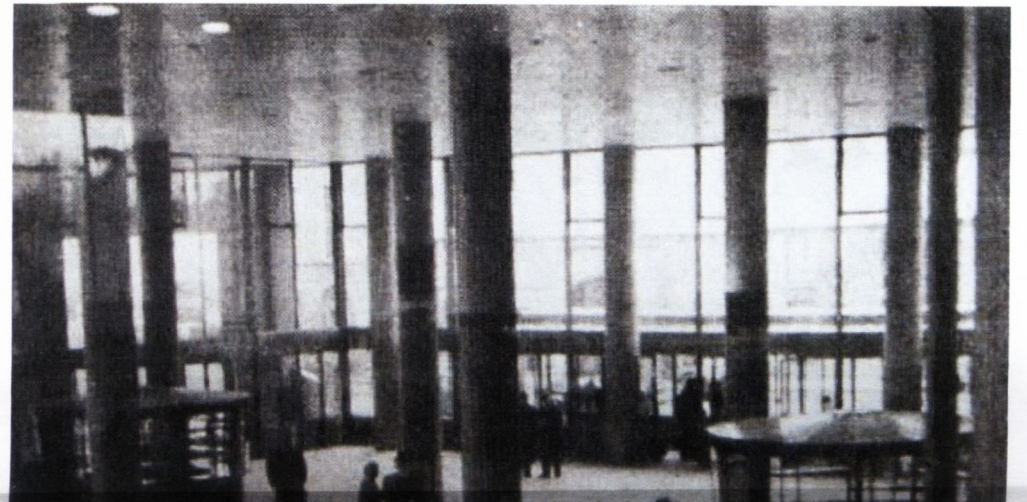
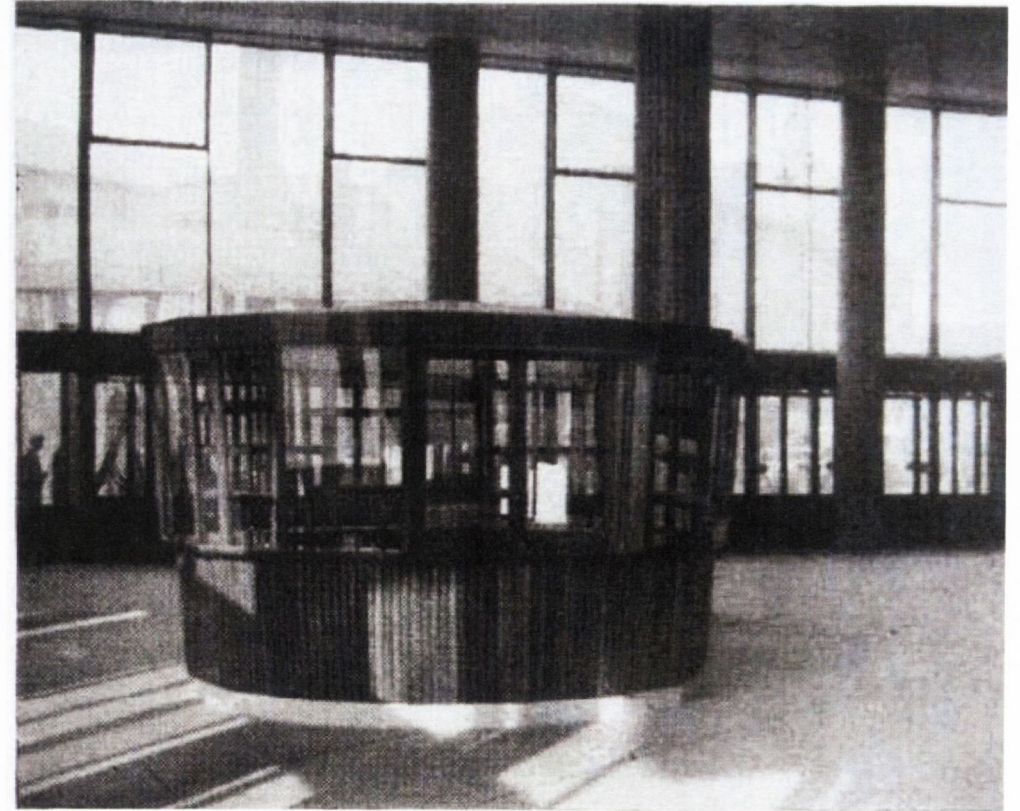


Figure 1.52, photo-story of rooftop and fourth floor views of
Busaras

source: *Irish Builder and Engineer*, November 1953
and *The Architects' Journal*, April 1954

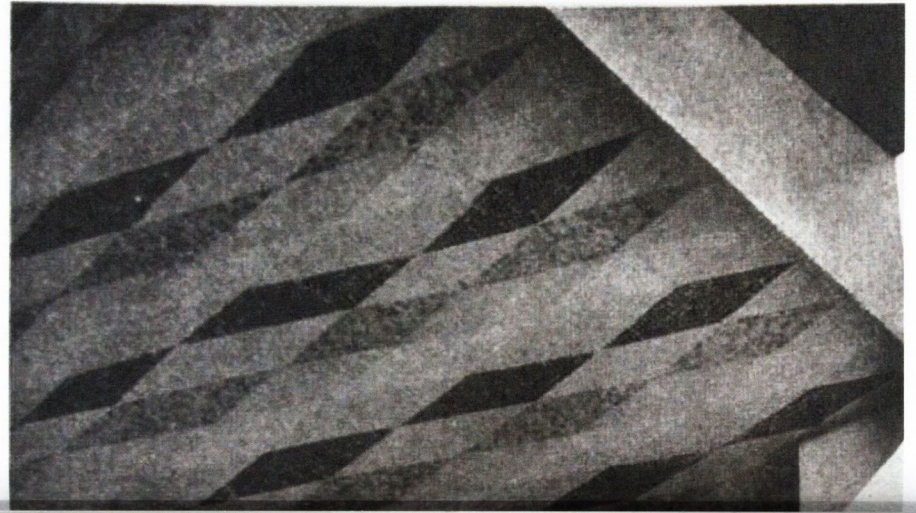
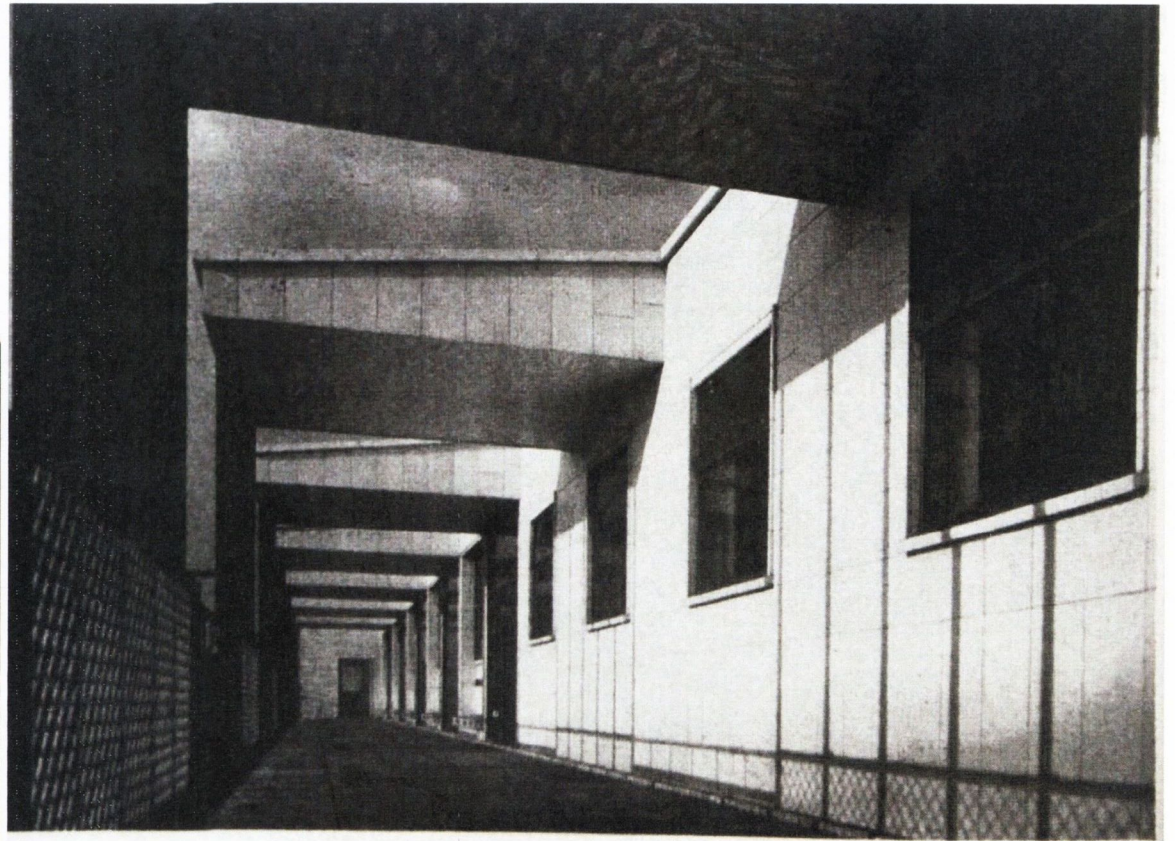


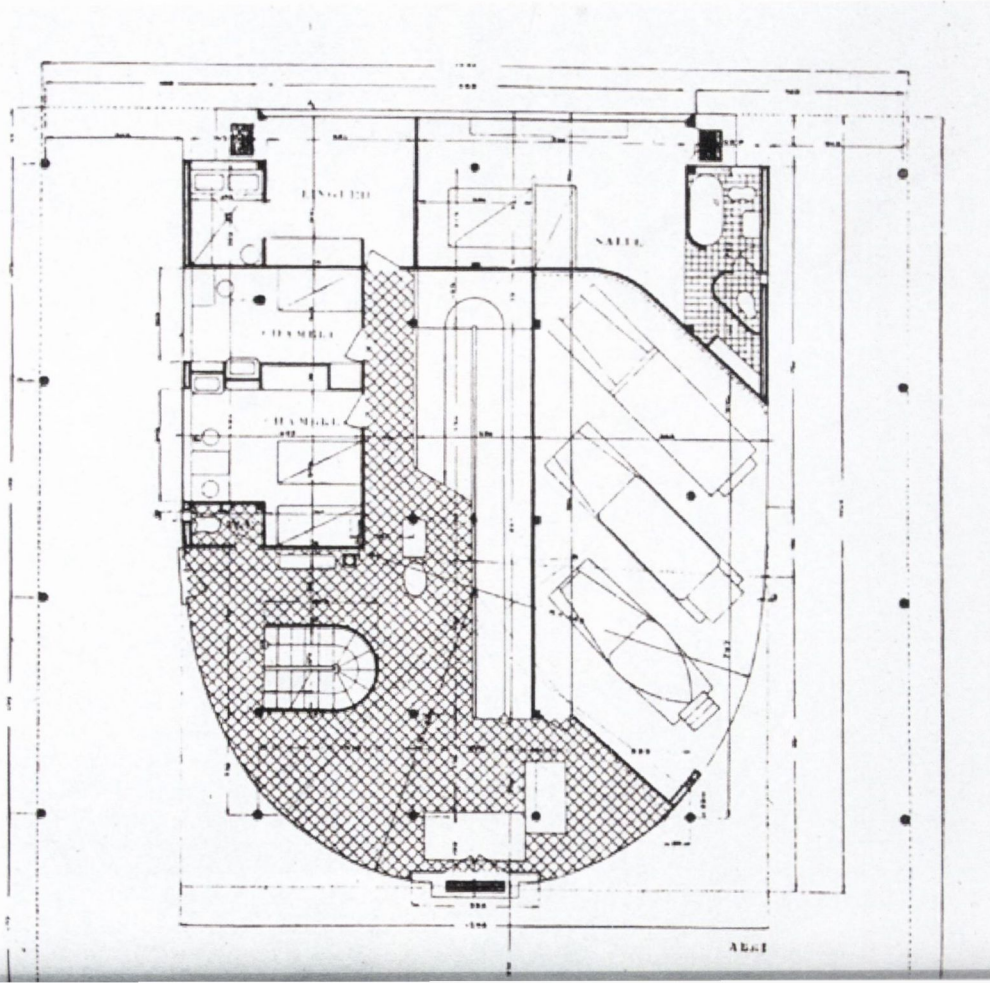
Figure 1.53, **left**, Pavillion Suisse, 1931, Paris, Le Corbusier, **source:** <http://humanendeavourphoto.wordpress.com/>

Figure 1.54, **right**, Cite de Refuge, Le Corbusier, 1929-33, **source:** Von Moos et al., *The Art of Architecture*, 2009



Figure 1.55, **left**, ground floor plan, Villa Savoye, Le Corbusier, Poissy, 1939-31, **source:** [http://hanser.ceat.okstate.edu/6083/Corbusier/Villa Savoye & Villa Besnus.htm](http://hanser.ceat.okstate.edu/6083/Corbusier/Villa_Savoye_%20Villa_Besnus.htm)

Figure 1.56, **right**, Tsentrosoyuz building, Moscow, 1930 – 36, Le Corbusier with Nicolai Kolli, **source:** www.galinsky.com/buildings/tsentrosoyuz/index.html



International icons in Ireland: Figure 1.57 **left**, LE CORBUSIER: on route to America as the President of the French Mission for Urbanism, Architecture and Cultural Relations, Le Corbusier reputedly passed by Shannon for half hour and said: "...je dois dire combine j'ai ete enchante de votre petit aeroport, modeste mais impeccable...J'ajoute encore que, ayant lu autrefois les aventures de "Koulouhan, fils de chien", qui appartient a votre legende heroique, je ne puis faire autrement que d'etre plein de sympathie pour tout ce pays-la. Je connaissais James Joyce d'ailleurs, dont j'admire l'Ulysse, mais je prefere Koulouhan..." **source:** *RIAI Yearbook*, 1946

Figure 1.58, **right**, BUCKMINSTER FULLER, with AAI president David Cronin on occasion of his lecture to AAI, Dublin, 1964, **source:** *Green Book*, 1964



Figures 1.59 + 160, photograph views of exterior of Bord Failte
Headquarters, Grand Canal at Baggot Street Bridge, Robin
Walker for Michael Scott and Partners, 1959-61

source: John Donat, 1964, courtesy Simon Walker



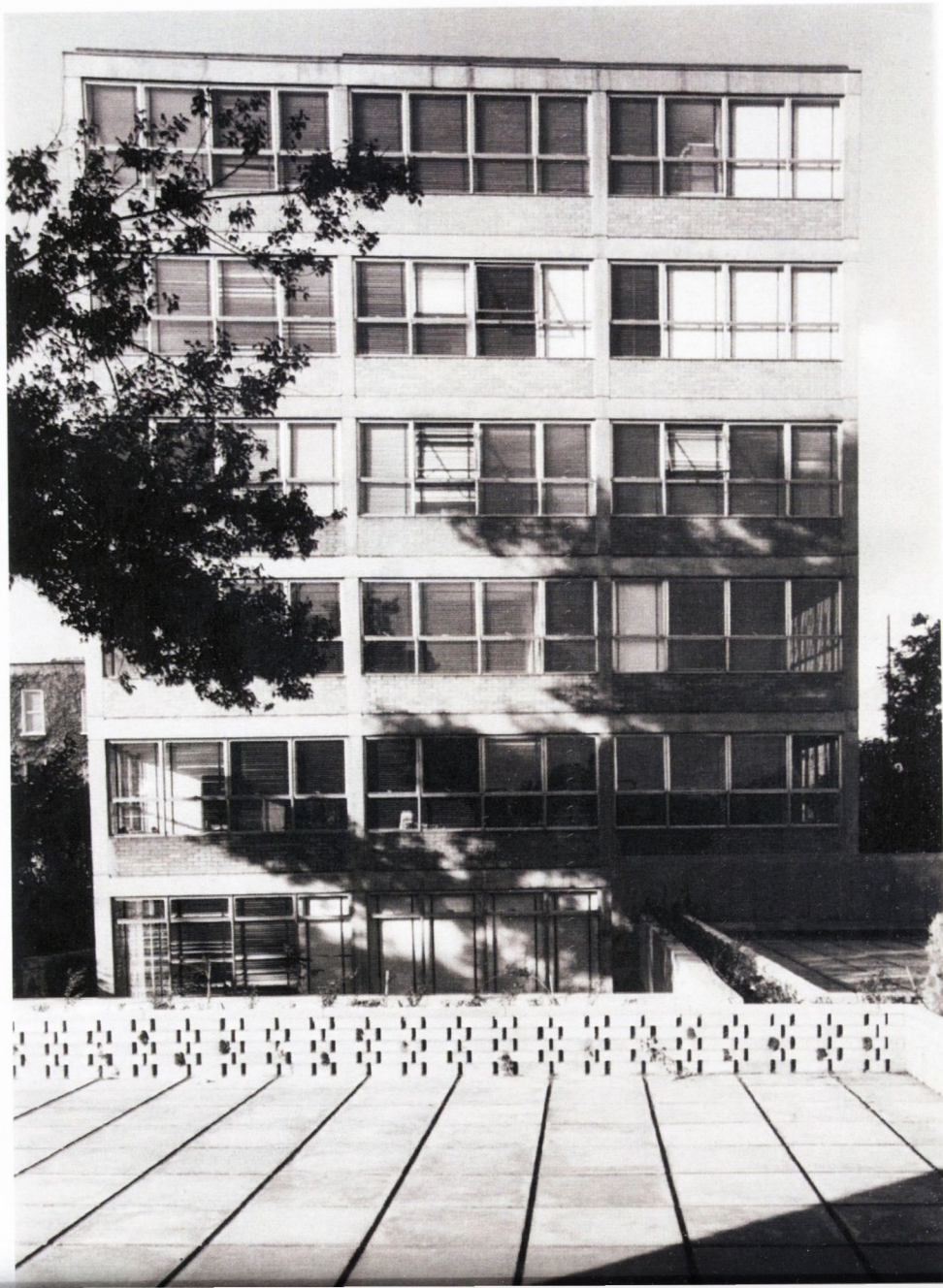


Figure 1.61, **left**, photographic view of rear of building with view of basement roof and courtyard

Figure 1.62, **below**, photographic view of courtyard and sunken garden behind building

source: John Donat, 1964, courtesy Simon Walker

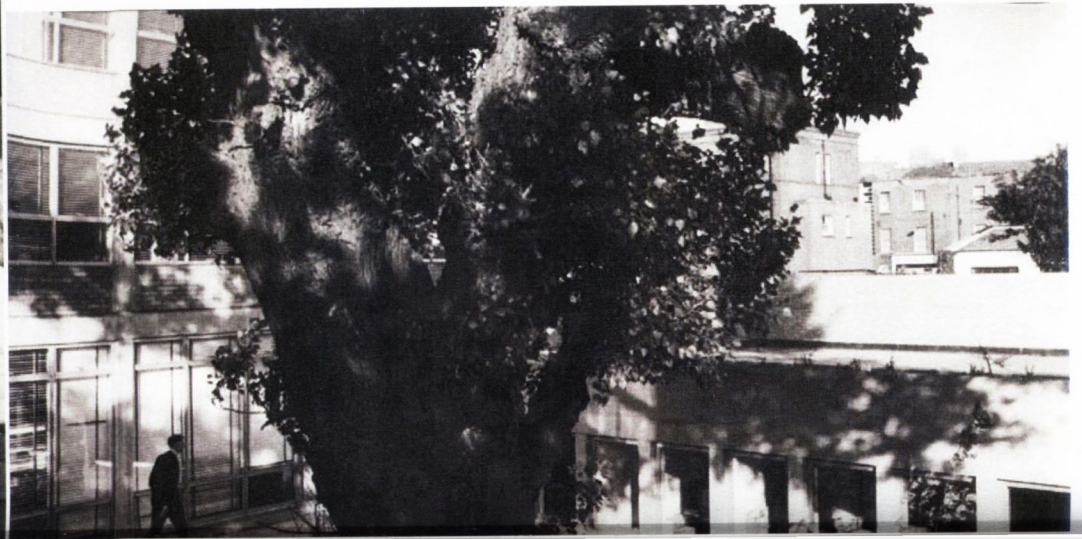


Figure 1.63, **right**, view of exterior of Bord Failte Headquarters, Grand Canal at Baggot Street Bridge, Robin Walker for Michael Scott and Partners, 1959-61, **source:** John Donat, 1964, courtesy Simon Walker

Figure 1.64, **left**, view of Carman Hall, IIT campus, Chicago, Mies van der Rohe, 1951-53, **source:** www.flickr.com



A GEORGIAN CONVERSION—OFFICES FOR O'KENNEDY-BRINDLEY LIMITED



BRENDAN O'CONNOR

Contractors and Suppliers include:
Irish Driver Harris
Trueman Limited
J. & C. McGloughlin Limited
Aberdare Electric Company Limited

Figure 1.65, “architectural” conversion of a Georgian house, as published in *Architectural Survey*, 1955 - pre-empting the Offices Premises Act, 1958



Figure 1.66, illustration of overly-wide streets in new suburban neighbourhoods (Finglas, North Dublin) in *Dublin. A City in Crisis*, RIAI, 1975



Figures 2.1 - 2.3, County Hospital, Nenagh, Tipperary, by Vincent Kelly, 1933

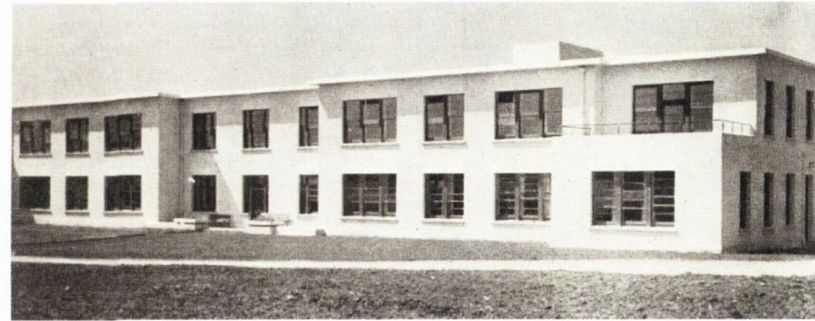
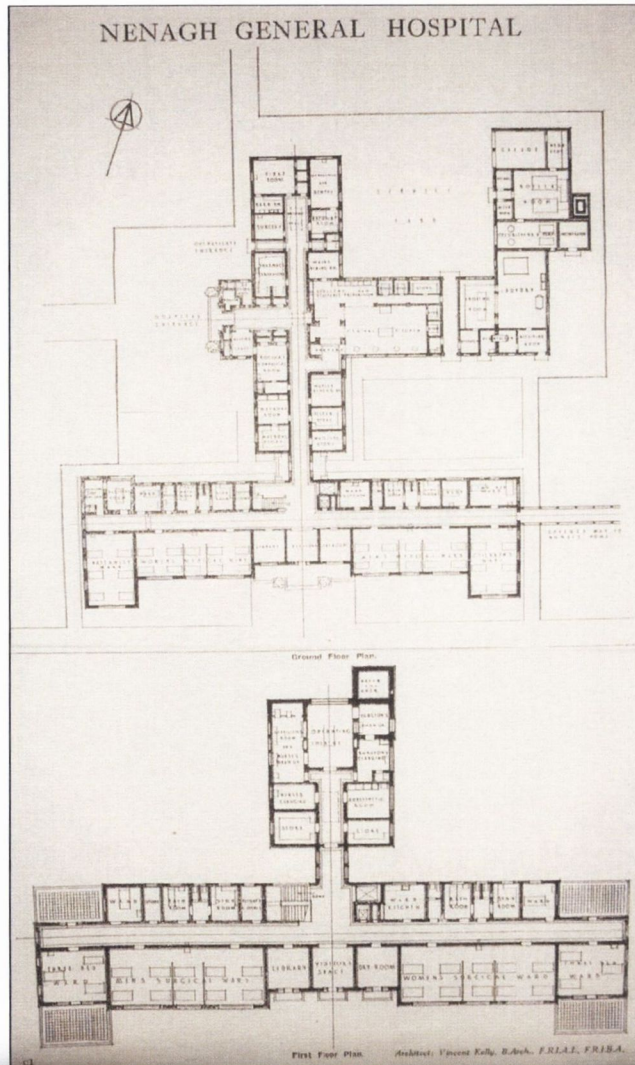


Figure 2.2, South elevation of ward block

Figure 2.3, Entrance



Figures 2.4 – 2.7, County Hospital, Cashel, Tipperary,
by Vincent Kelly, 1934-40

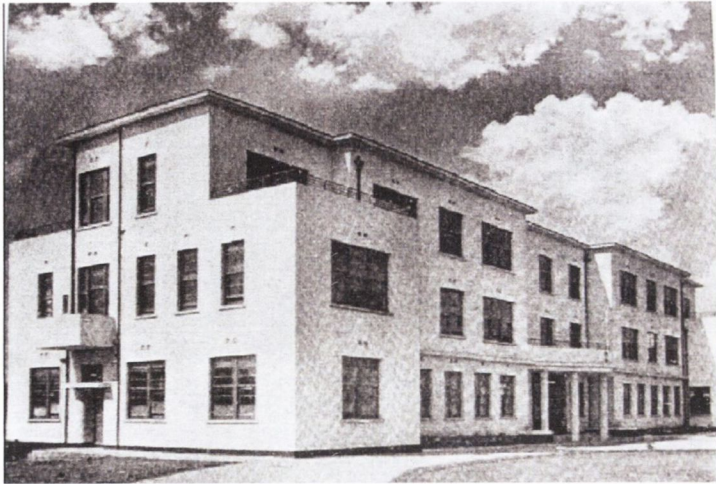


Figure 2.4, main south elevation, 1941

Figure 2.5, south elevation

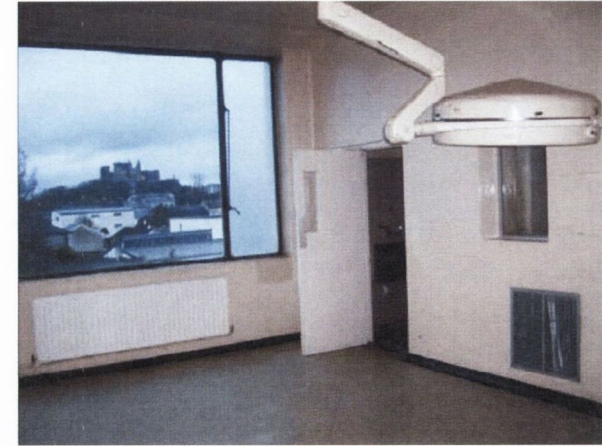
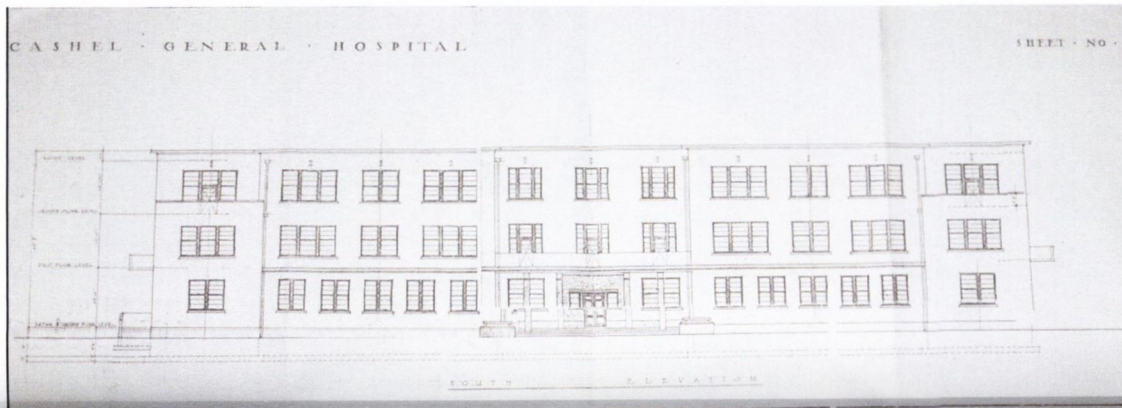


Figure 2.6, interior operating theatre

Figure 2.7, exterior stairwell glazing



Figure 2.8, County Hospital, Cashel, Tipperary, interior south-facing ward with semi-glazed partitioning enabling parallel-planning arrangement

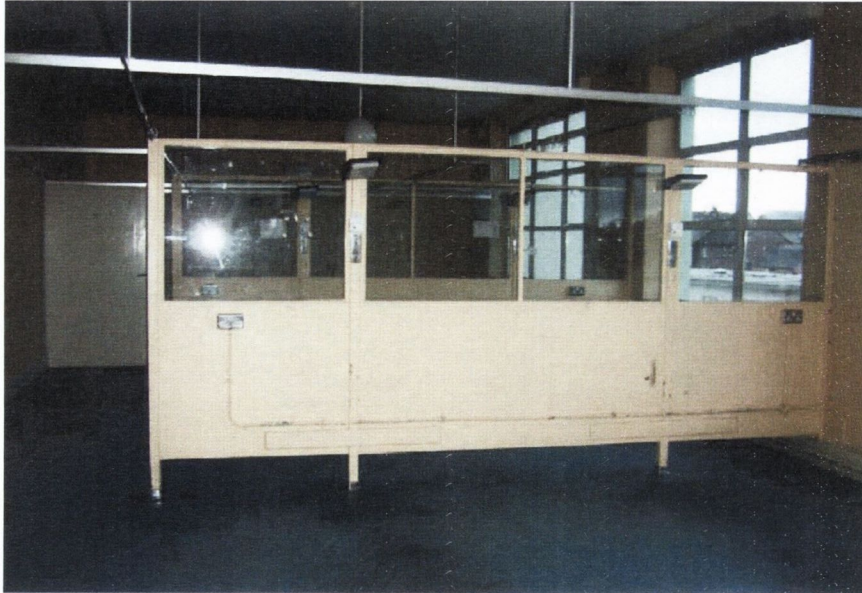


Figure 2.9, Children's Clinic, Basle (as illustrated by Kelly in "Tour of Continental Hospitals", *Irish Builder and Engineer*, (Vol. 76, 7th April, 1934))

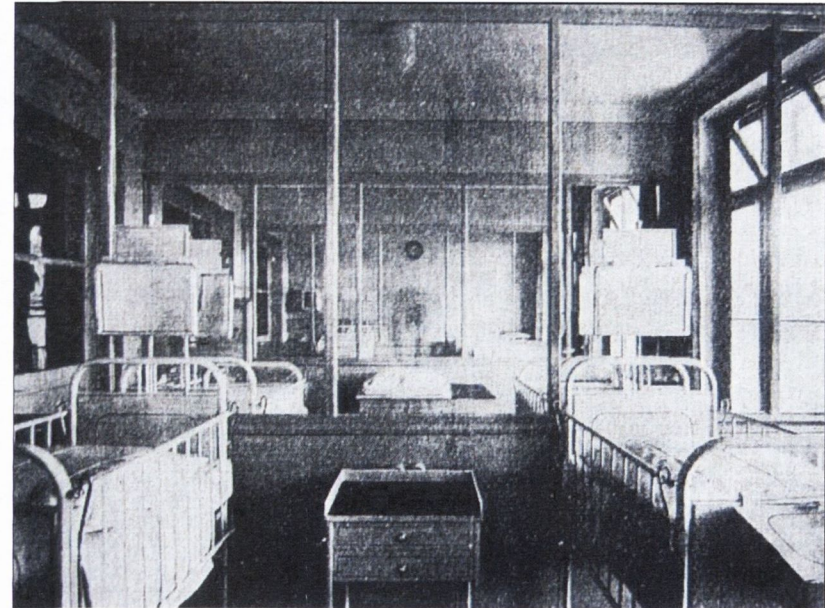


Figure 2.10, County Hospital, Cashel, Tipperary, interior ward kitchen, 2nd floor, tiled wall used for aseptic properties



Figure 2.11, St Antonius Hospital, Berlin, tiled surfaces of operating theatre (as illustrated by Kelly in "Tour of Continental Hospitals", *Irish Builder and Engineer*, (Vol. 76, 7th April, 1934)

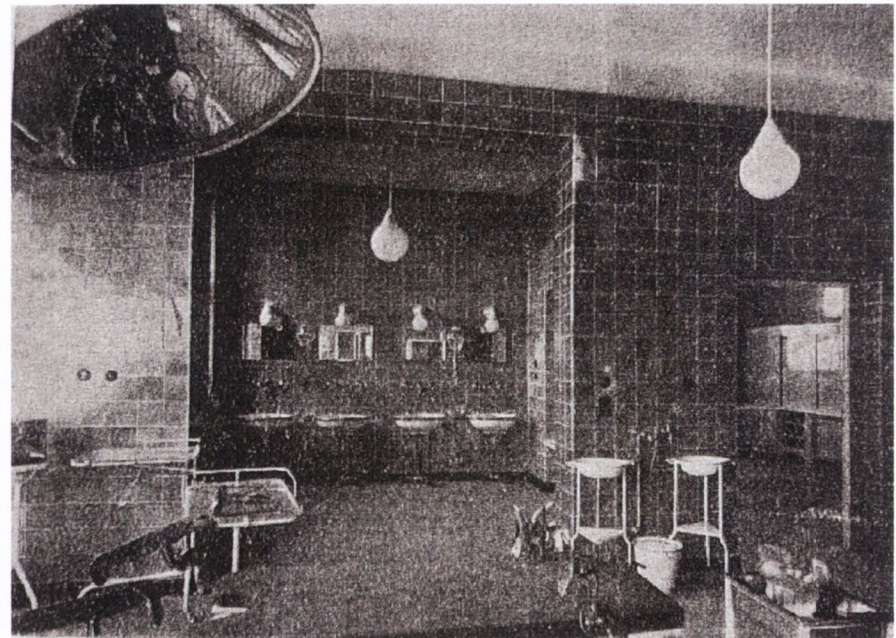


Figure 2.12, County Hospital,
Tullamore, Offaly, by Michael Scott and Norman
Good, 1934-42

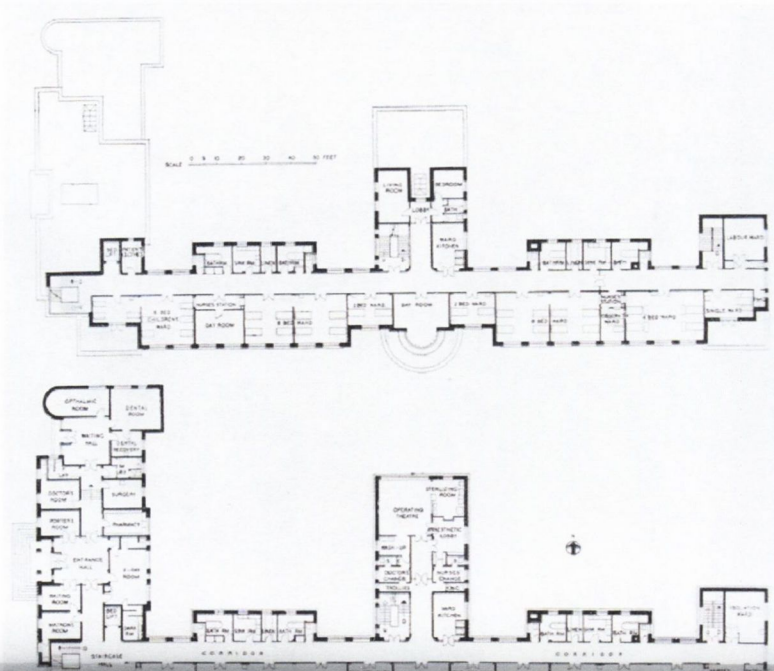
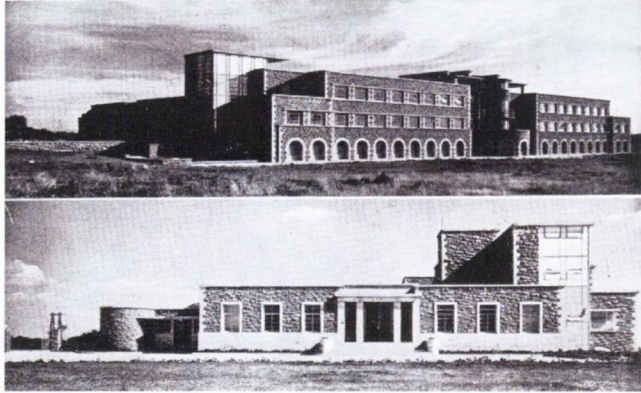


Figure 2.13, County Hospital, Kilkenny, by J V
Downes and Bernard Meehan, 1936 – 42,
photographs from *Architectural Design*, (Ireland
issue, July 1947)

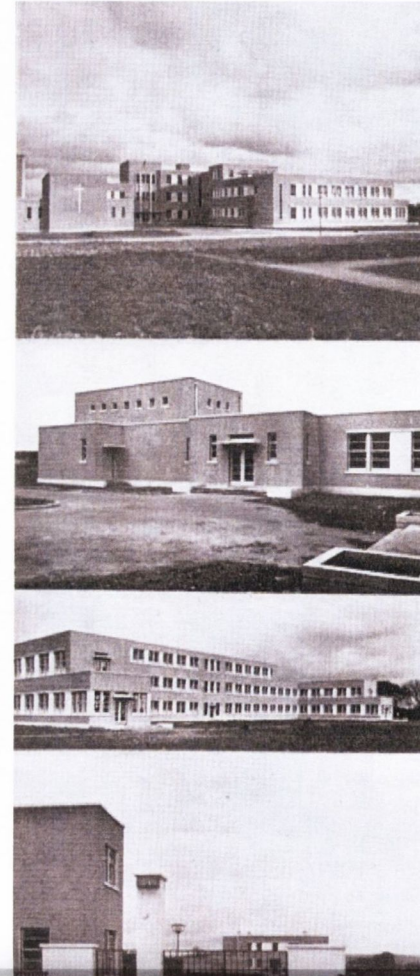


Figure 2.14, County Hospital, Portlaoise, Laois,
by Michael Scott and Norman Good, 1933 – 40,
west elevation

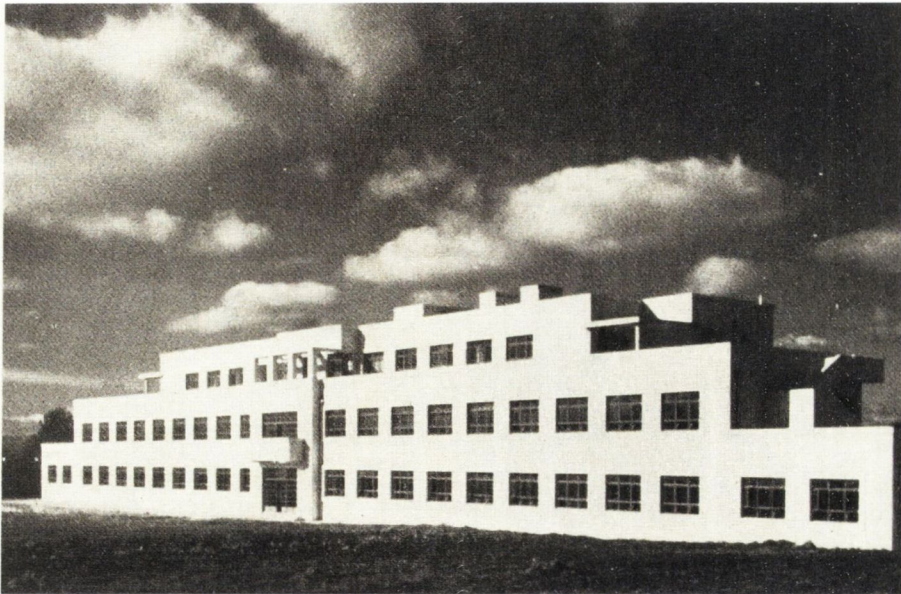


Figure 2.15, County Hospital, Roscommon,
by J.R. Boyd Barrett, 1933 – 39, 1946 -51

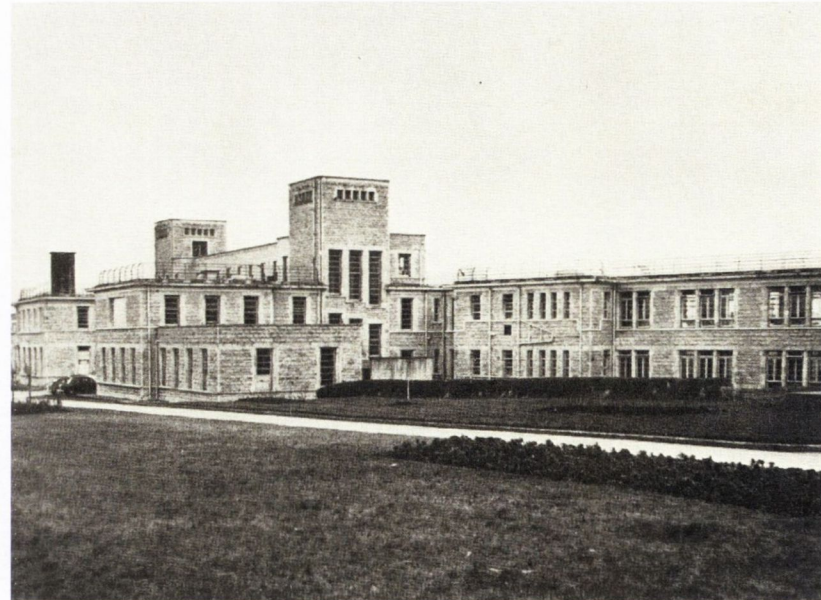




Figure 2.16, Sanatorium Purkersdorf,
Vienna, Austria by Josef Hoffmann, 1906



Figure 2.17, Town Hall, Hilversum, Holland, by
Willem Dudok, 1928 - 31

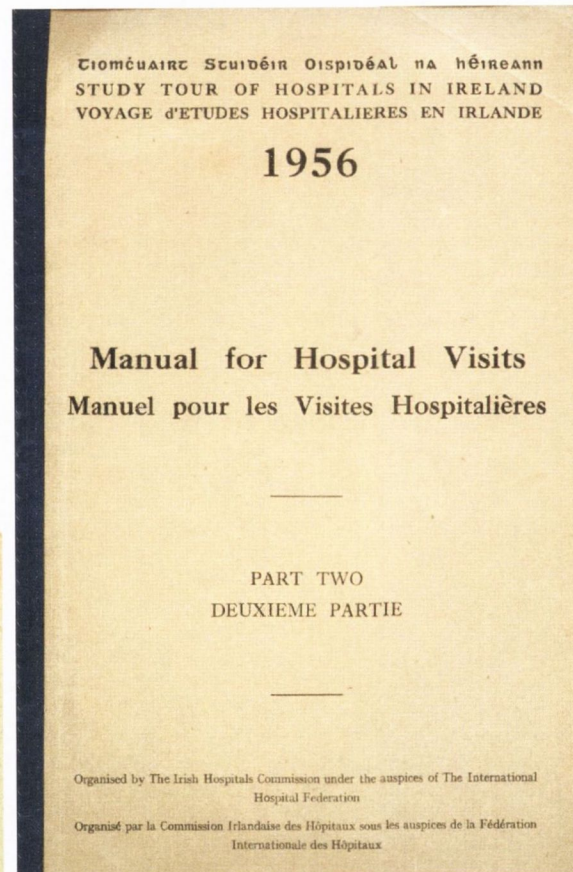
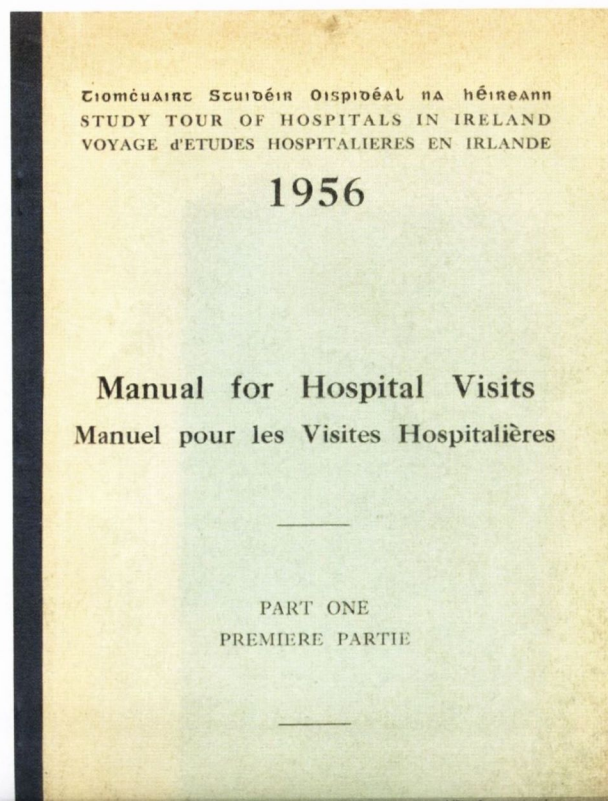


Figure 2.18, Covers and sample plan (County Hospital, Tullamore, Scott + Good, 1934 - 42) of *Manual for Hospital Visits*, part I and II, issued to delegates from the International Hospitals Federation's study tour to Ireland, 1956

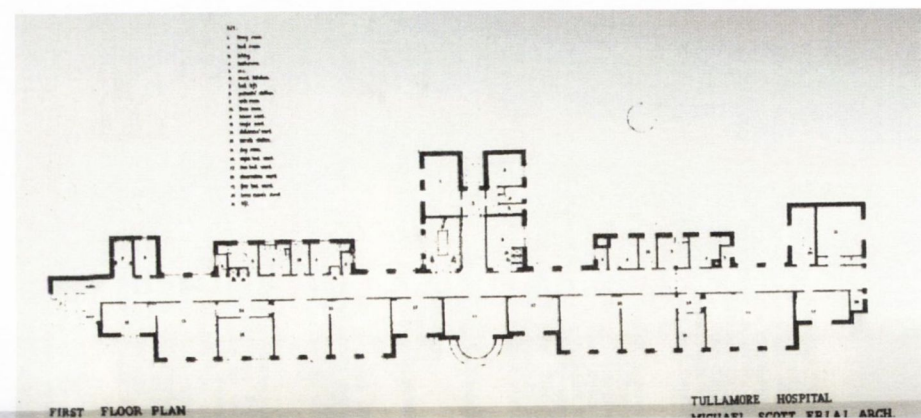
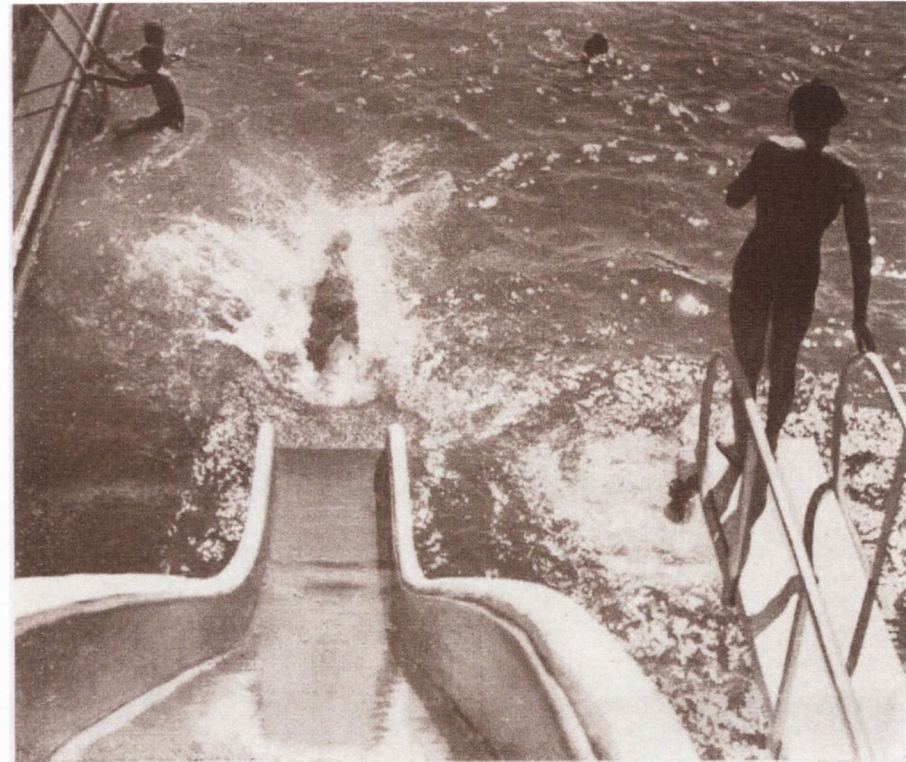


Figure 2.19, Photograph from top floor of Paimio's treatment unit, shot by T. P. Kennedy on study tour 1938, published in AAI, *When Ireland Builds Again*, 1945



Figure 2.20, Photograph of swimming pool in xxxx, shot by Gerald McNicholl on study tour 1936, published in *Green Book*, AAI annual, 1942-43



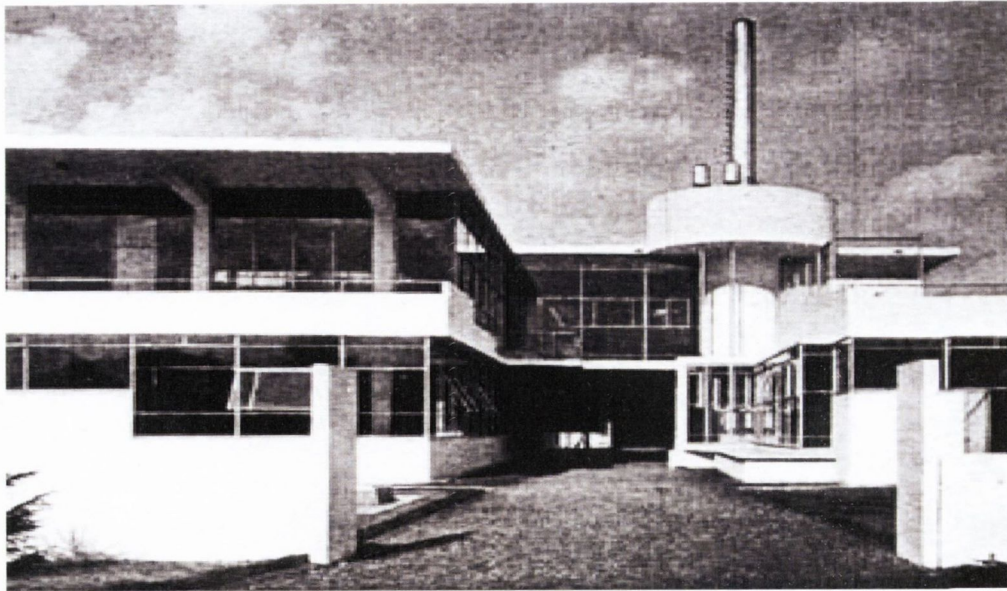


Figure 2.21, (left) Zonnestraal TB Sanatorium, Hilversum, Holland, by Jan Duiker and Bernard Bijvoet, 1928-31, www.docomomo-uk.co.uk



Figure 2.22, (right) Paimio TB Sanatorium, near Helsinki, Finland, by Alvar Aalto, 1929 – 33, www.mimoo.eu

Figure 2.23, Photographs of Zonnestraal Sanatorium (above) and Paimio Sanatorium (below) as published by NAPT, *Design for Sanatoria*, 1951



By kind permission of the Medical Director
SANATORIUM "ZONNESTRAAL" HILVERSUM, HOLLAND.



Figure 2.24, Photographs of operating theatres, Burgerspital Hospital, Switzerland (above) and Mearns Kirk Hospital, Scotland (below) as published by NAPT, *Design for Sanatoria*, 1951

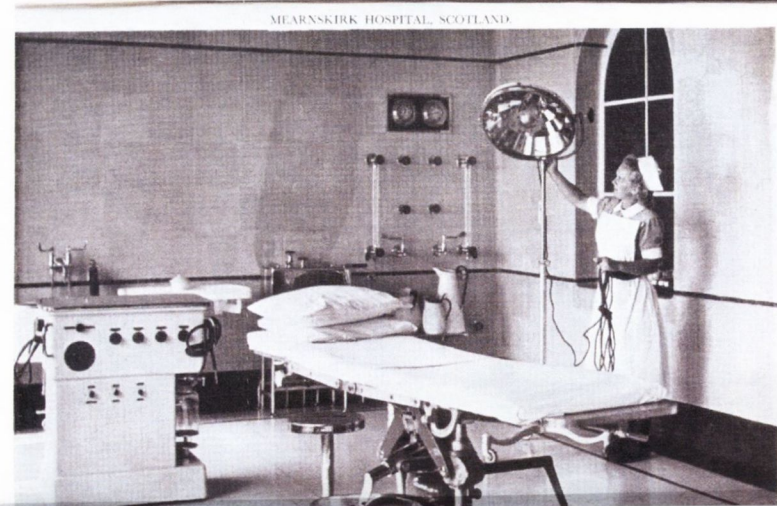
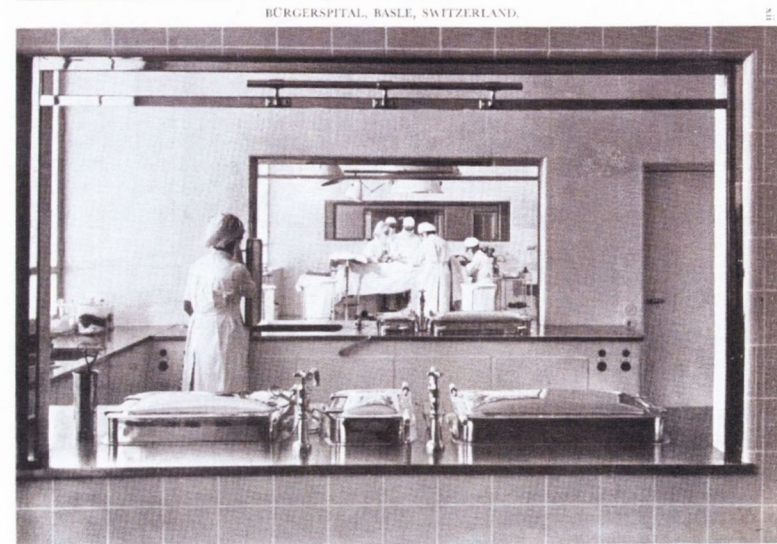
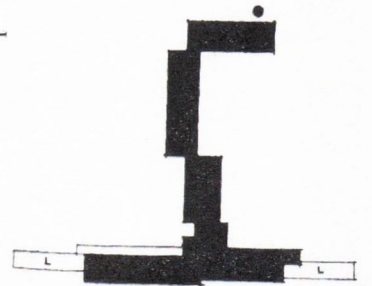
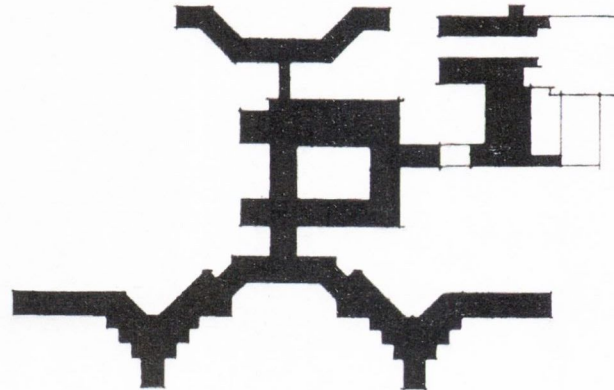


Figure 2.25, Sanatorium plans as published by NAPT, *Design for Sanatoria*, 1951

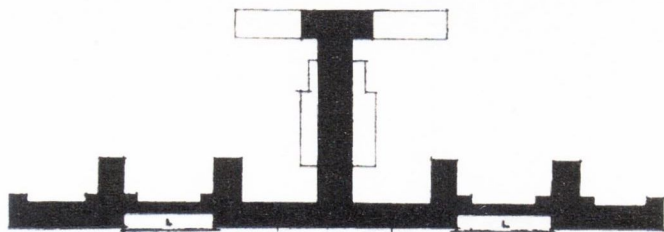
SANATORIUM BLOCK PLANS COMPARED.



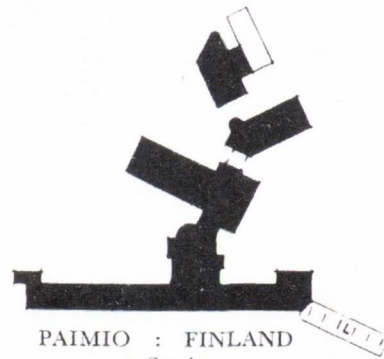
2 Stories 3 Stories
VORDINGBOK : DENMARK



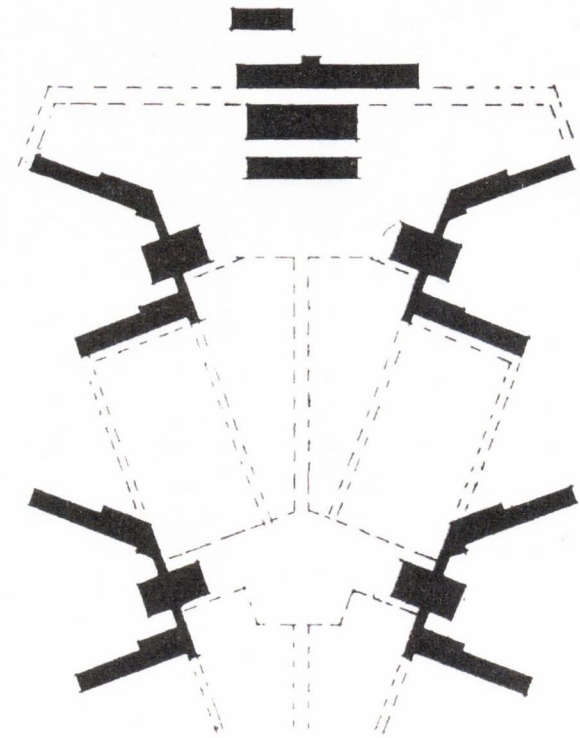
SULLY NR. CARDIFF
3 Stories



MASARYK : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
6 Stories



PAIMIO : FINLAND
7 Stories



ZONNESTRAAL : HOLLAND
2 Storied Pavilions

Figure 2.26, Advertisement of Ballyowen competition from (left) *San Francisco Architect and Engineer* and (right) *California Arts and Architecture*, January 1944

Announcement!

COMPETITION FOR SANATORIUM IN IRELAND

COMHAIRLE CATHRACH ATHA CLIATH, EIRE
DUBLIN CORPORATION, IRELAND

The Dublin Corporation invites competitive designs for a new tuberculosis sanatorium (to accommodate 320 patients) to be erected at Ballyowen, Lucan, County Dublin.

The competition is open to all qualified architects who are members of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the American Institute of Architects, Registered Architects in any of the above countries or who are members of a similar body or society elsewhere.

The assessors are Messrs.

Harry Allberry, A.R.I.B.A. (Chairman)
Vincent Kelly, B. Arch., President, R.I.A.I., F.R.I.B.A.

John Murray Easton, F.R.I.B.A.
Ralph Byrne, F.R.I.A.I.

Dr. A. J. Walsh, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., Resident Medical Superintendent, Crooksling Sanatorium, County Dublin.

The premiums are £500, £350, £250, £150.

Application for the conditions should be made to The City Manager and Town Clerk, Corporation of Dublin, Public Health Department, Municipal Buildings, Dublin, and should be received by him not later than the 13th March 1944.

A deposit of three pounds and three shillings made payable to the City Treasurer, Dublin, Ireland, should accompany the application.

Deposit will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design or on the return of the conditions.

P. J. HERNON,

City Manager and Town Clerk.

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P. J. HERNON,
City Manager and Town Clerk.

Site plan.

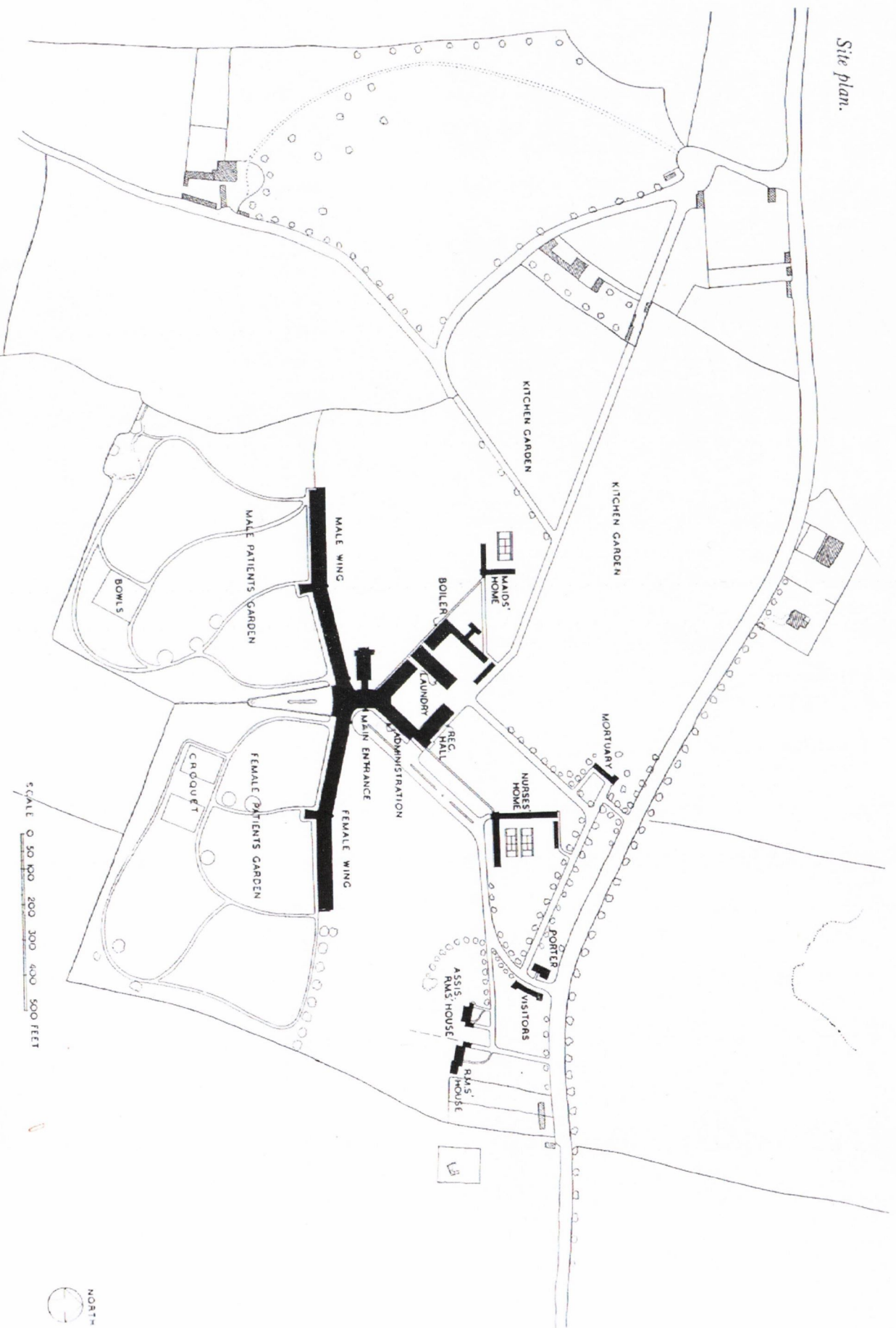


Figure 2.27, Ballyowen Sanatorium Competition, premiated design, Louis Peppard and Jack Managhan, site

Figure 2.28, Ballyowen Sanatorium Competition, premiated design, Louis Peppard and Jack Managhan, ground floor treatment block elevation and plans, 1944 – 45 (as published in *The Builder*, August 1945)

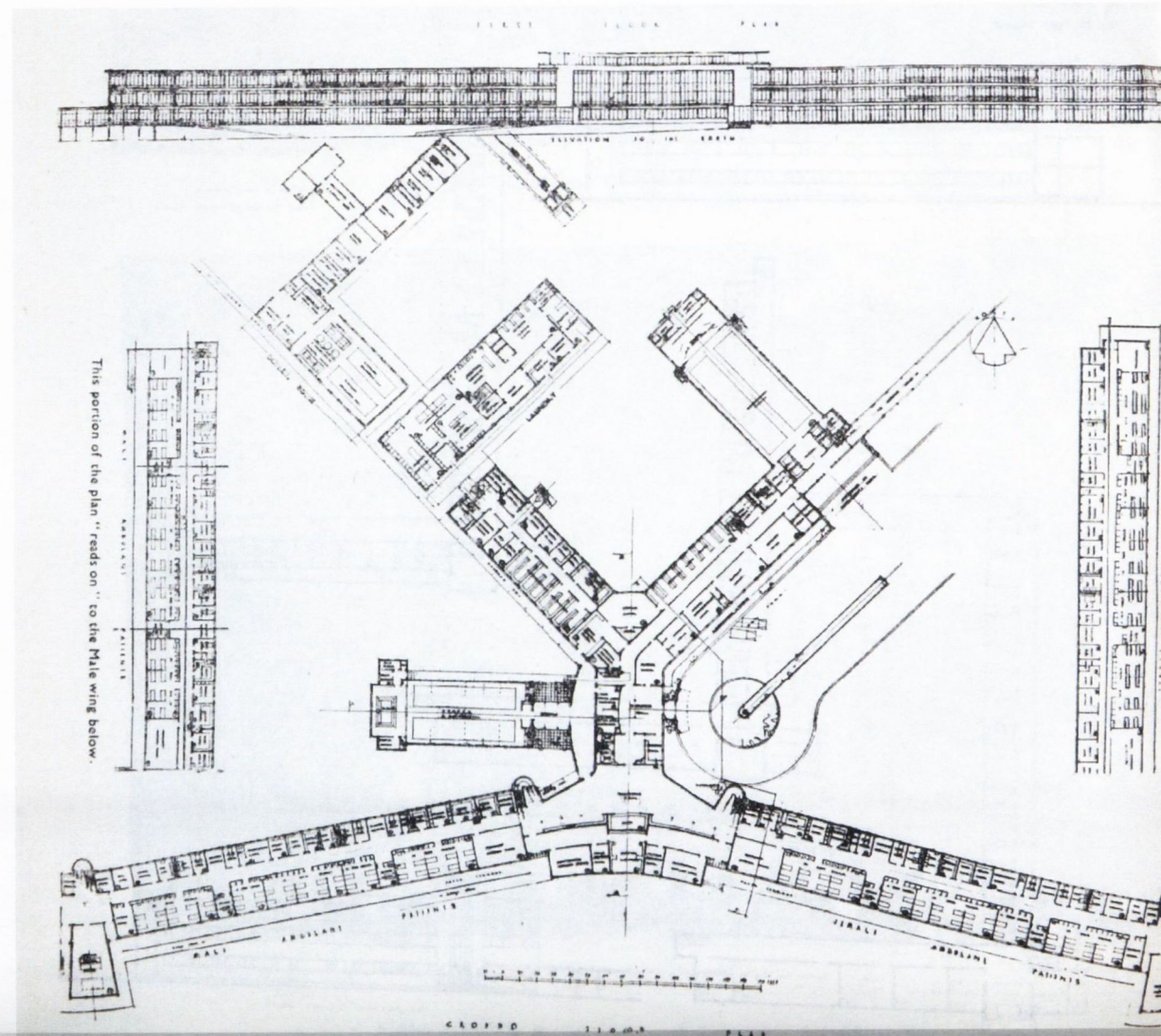


Figure 2.29, Ballyowen Sanatorium, premiated design, Louis Peppard and Jack Managhan, perspective sketch view, 1945 (as published in *Architectural Design*, (Ireland issue, July 1947)

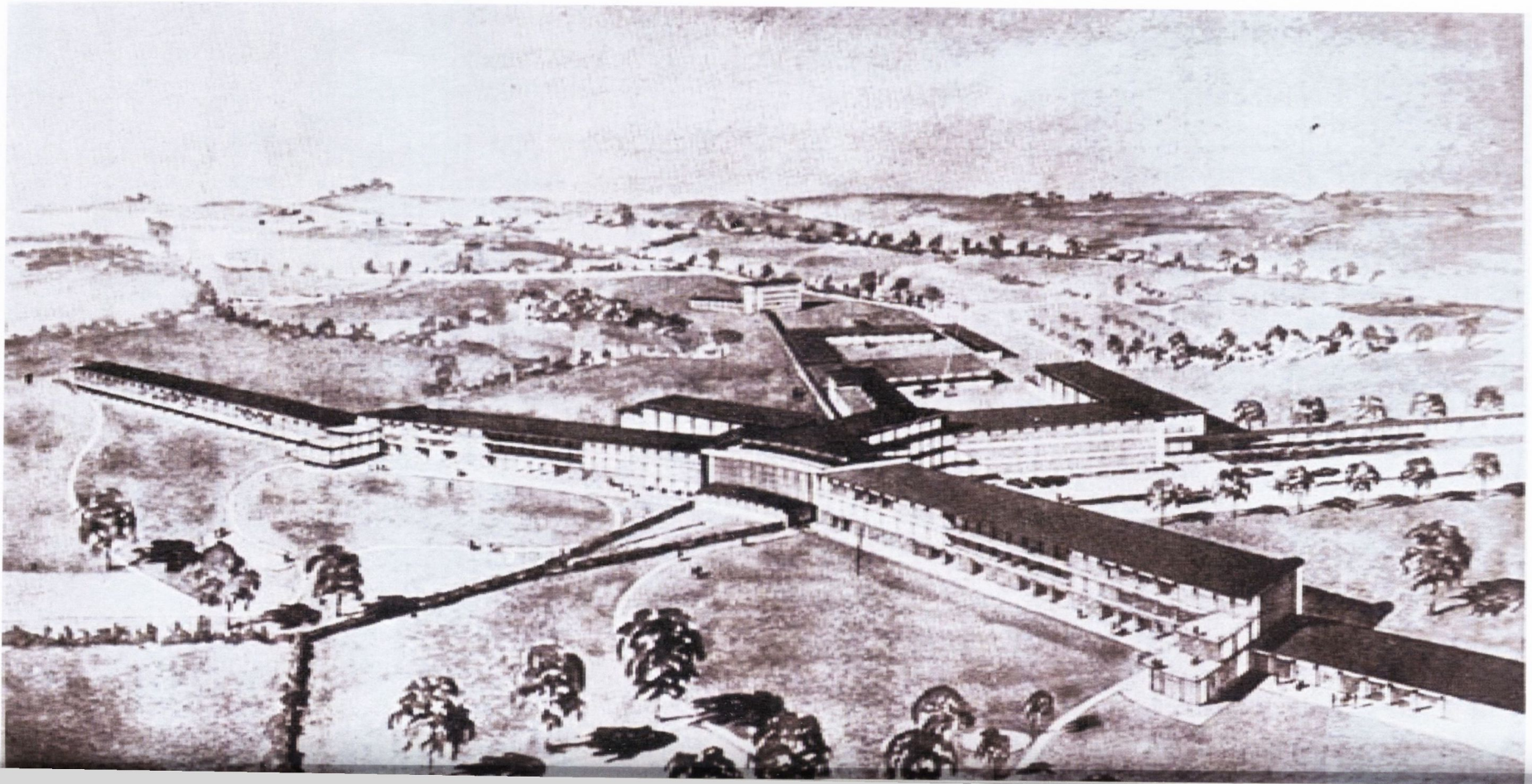


Figure 2.30, Sections and plans of *liege-halle*, veranda and balcony types, as published by NAPT, *Design for Sanatoria*, 1951

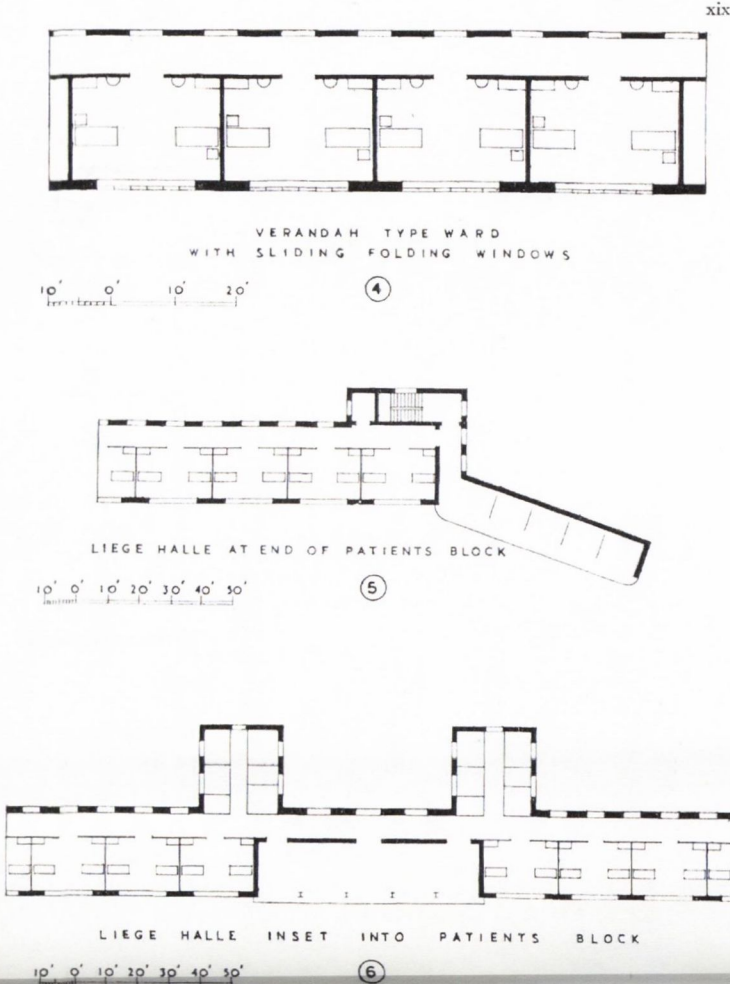
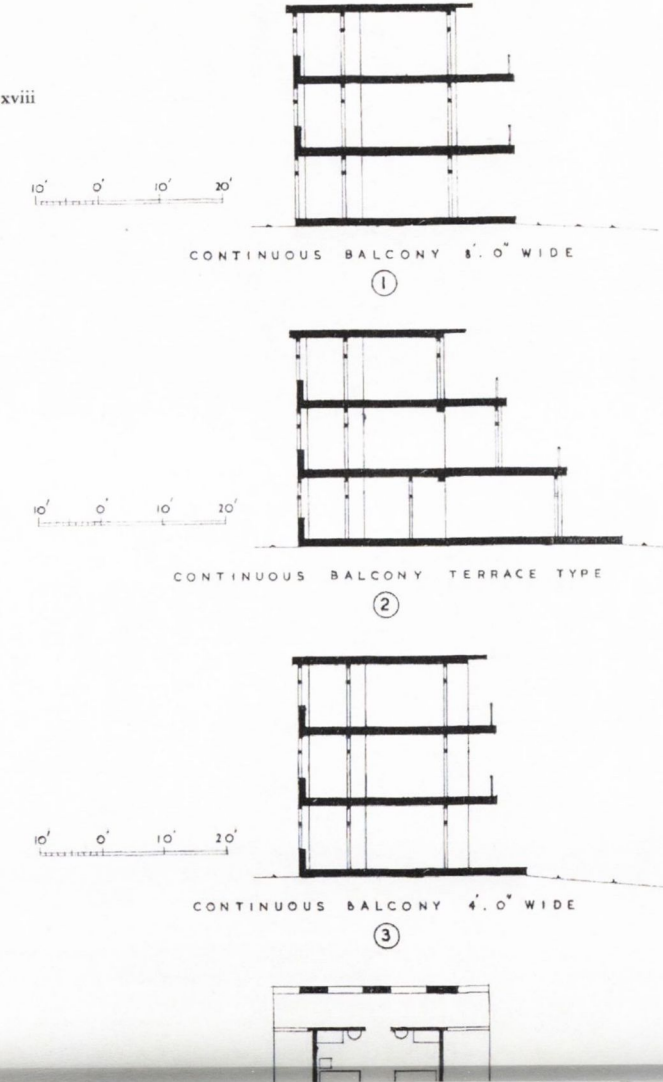


Figure 2.31, Peamount Sanatorium, 1912, later pavilions by Beckett and Harrington, 1932 -39, aerial view

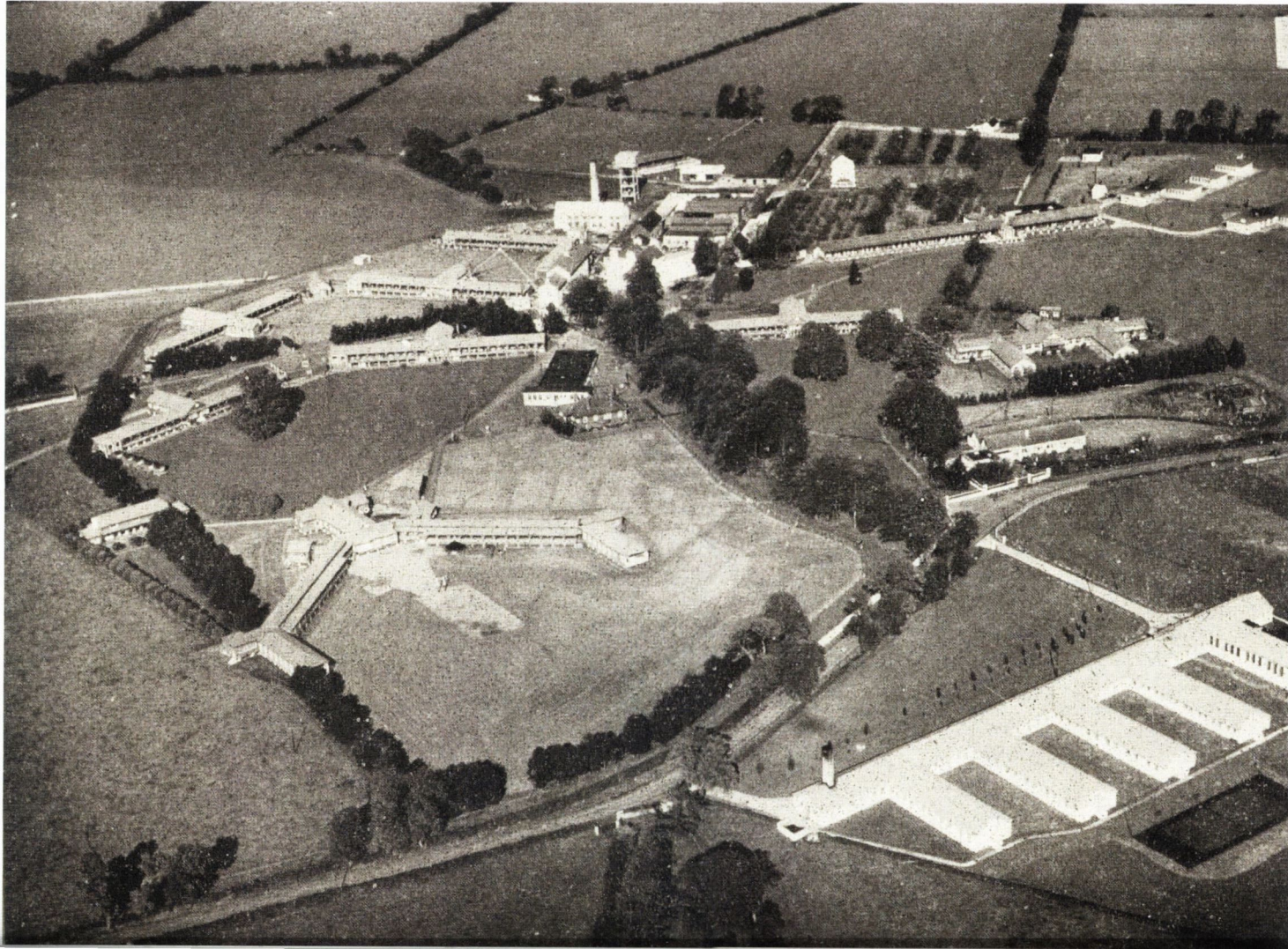


Figure 2.32 (below), Newcastle Sanatorium, Co Wicklow, Thomas Deane, 1893 – 1904 (first purpose-built TB sanatorium in Ireland)



Figure 2.33 (above), Rathdrum Sanatorium, Co Wicklow, R.M. Butler, 1932 - 35



Figures 2.34 – 2.37, Lisdarn TB Sanatorium, Co
Cavan, Donald Tyndall, 1941 - 44

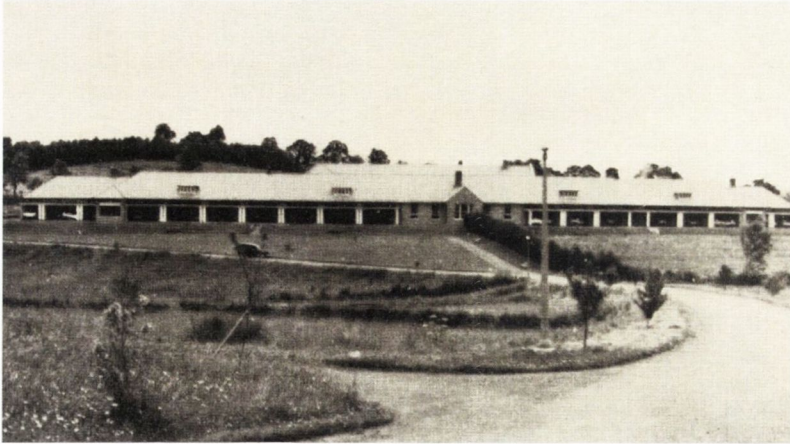


Figure 2.34 (above) + 2.35 (below),
veranda layout of splayed ward block

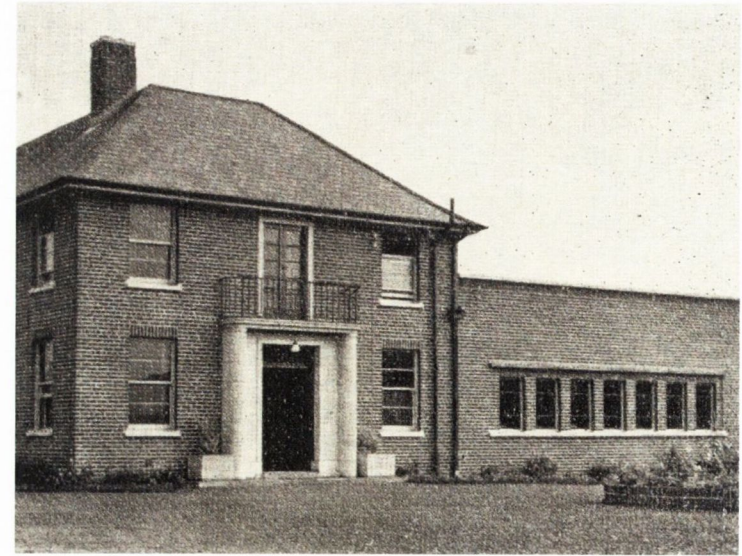
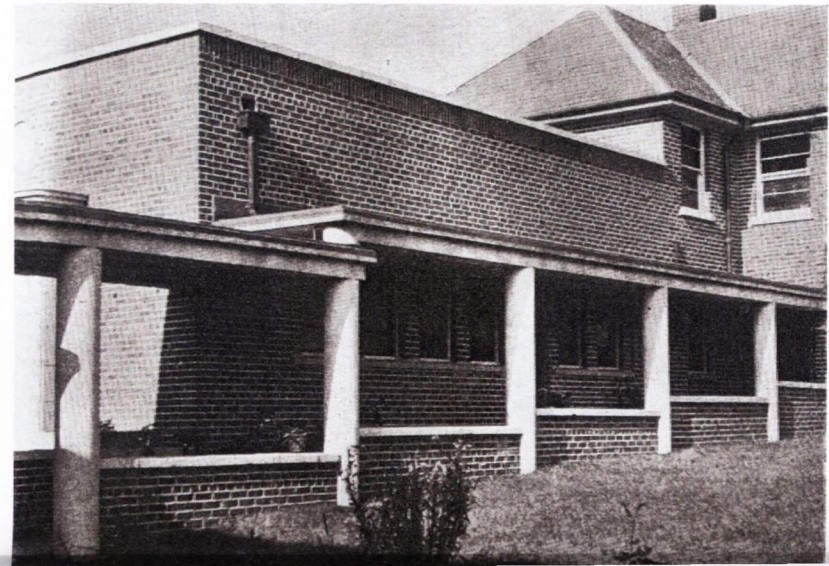


Figure 2.36 (above), administration block
+ 2.37 (below), junction of admin block and covered
walkway leading to veranda



Figures 2.38 – 2.41, Lisdarn TB Sanatorium,
Co Cavan, Donald Tyndall, 1941 - 44

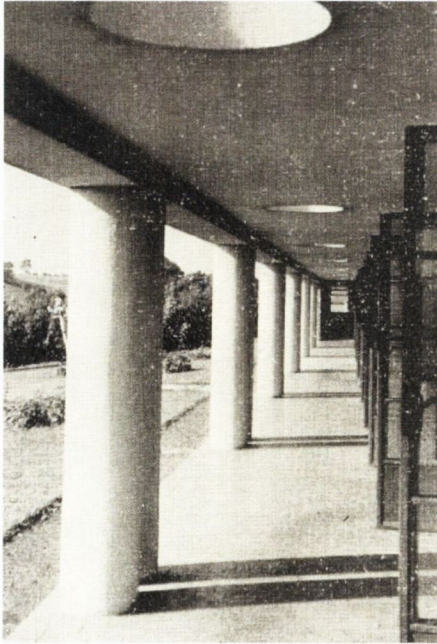


Figure 2.38, veranda

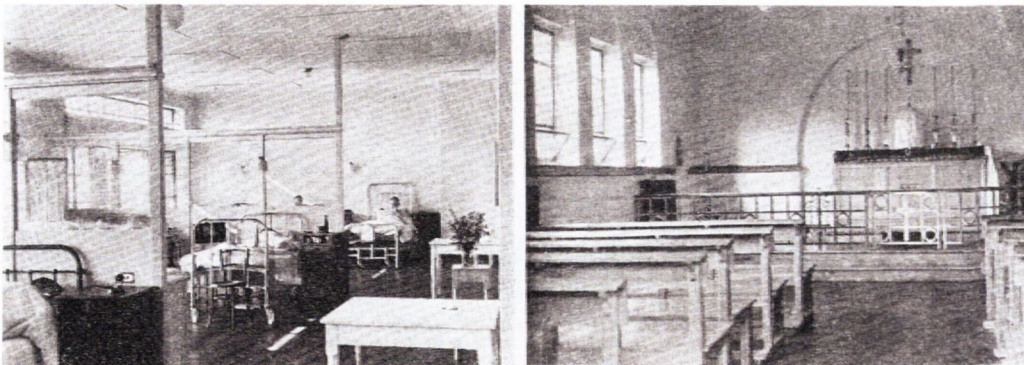


Figure 2.39, interior of ward + interior of chapel

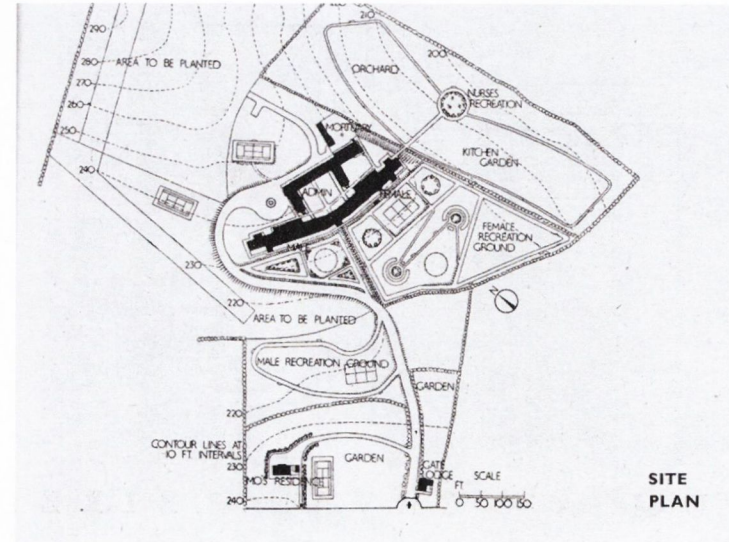
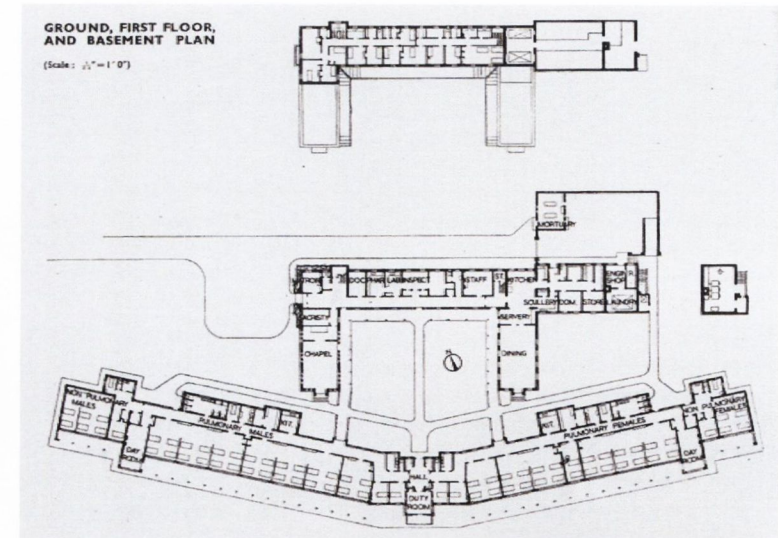


Figure 2.40
(above) site plan
and figure 2.41
(below) ground
+ first floor plans



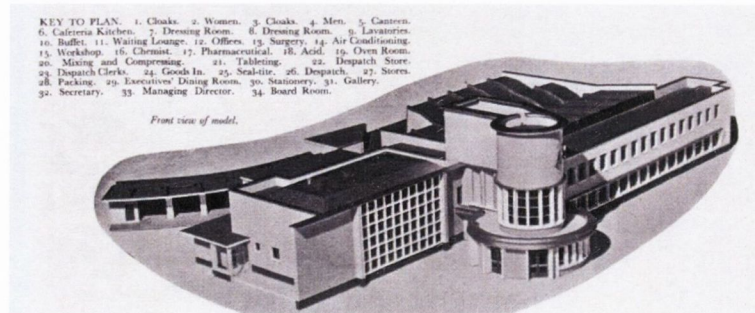


Figure 2.42 (above), Aspro Factory, Naas Road, Dublin, Alan Hope, 1947 – 49

(see chapter one figures for more detail)

Figure 2.43 (below), Dublin Airport, Collinstown, Desmond FitzGerald, 1937 - 40

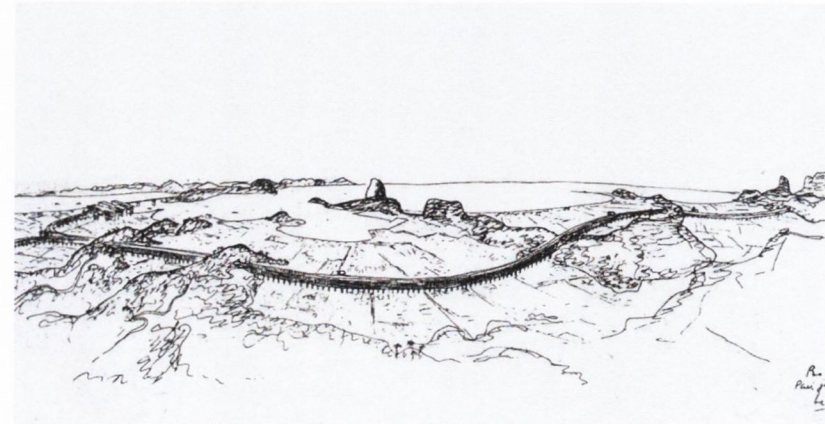
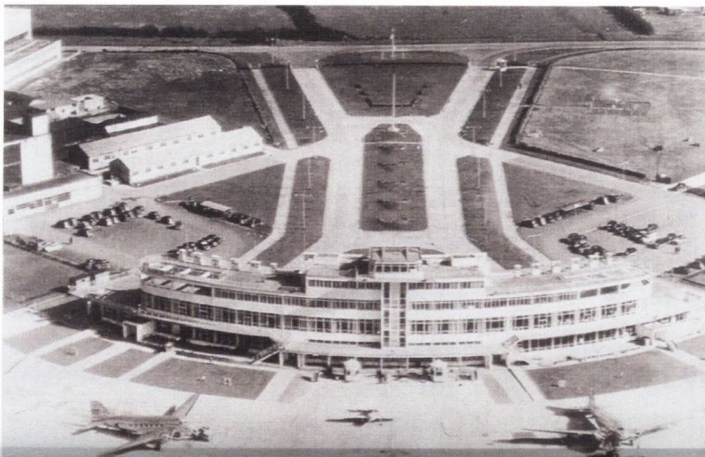


Figure 2.44 (above), plan for Rio de Janeiro, Le Corbusier, 1926-29

Figure 2.45 (below), plan for Algiers viaduct city, Le Corbusier, 1930

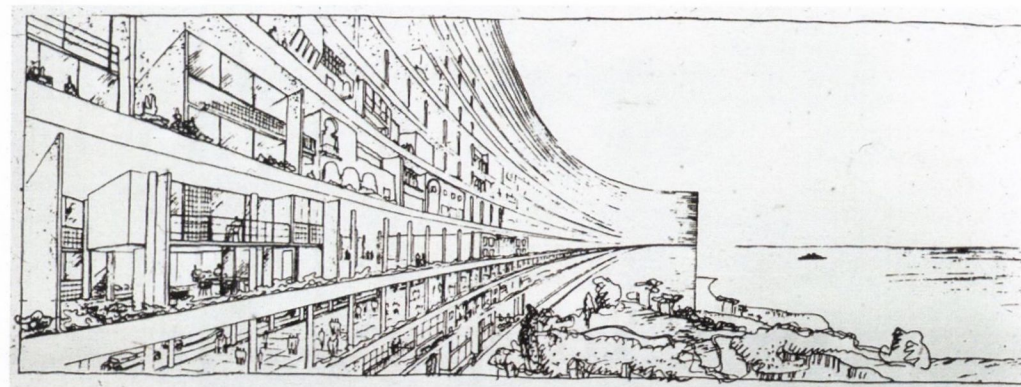


Figure 2.46, County Hospital, Cavan, Nicky Winters and Donald Tyndall, 1938 – 39, unexecuted project, bird's eye view

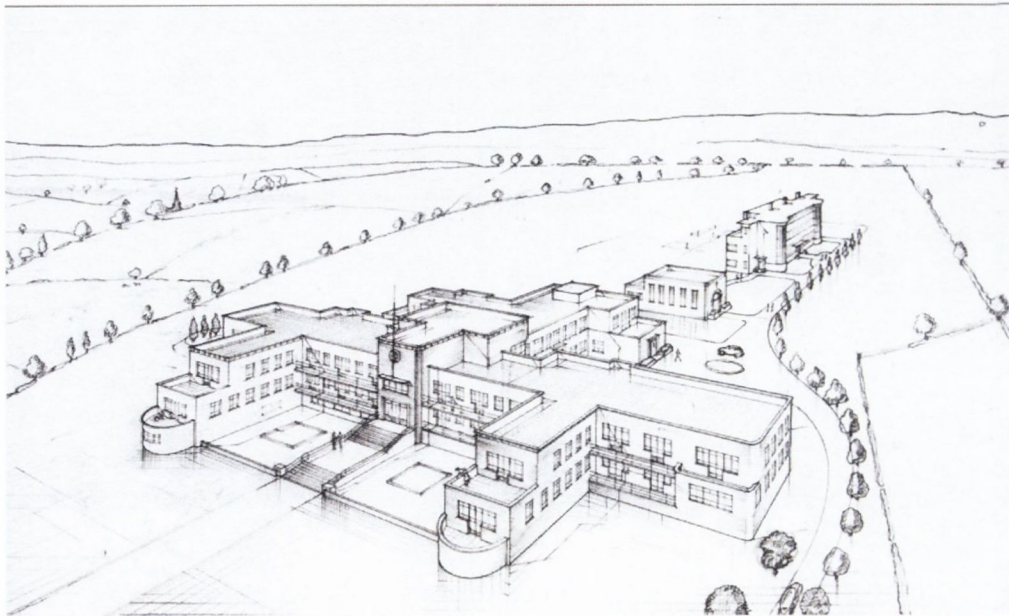


Figure 2.47, Geragh, Sandycove, Co Dublin, Michael Scott own house, 1938

Figure 2.48, De la Warr Pavilion, Bexhill, UK, Serge Chermayeff + Erik Meisel, 1935



Figure 2.49, Cover, *When Ireland Builds Again*,
Architectural Association of Ireland, 1945

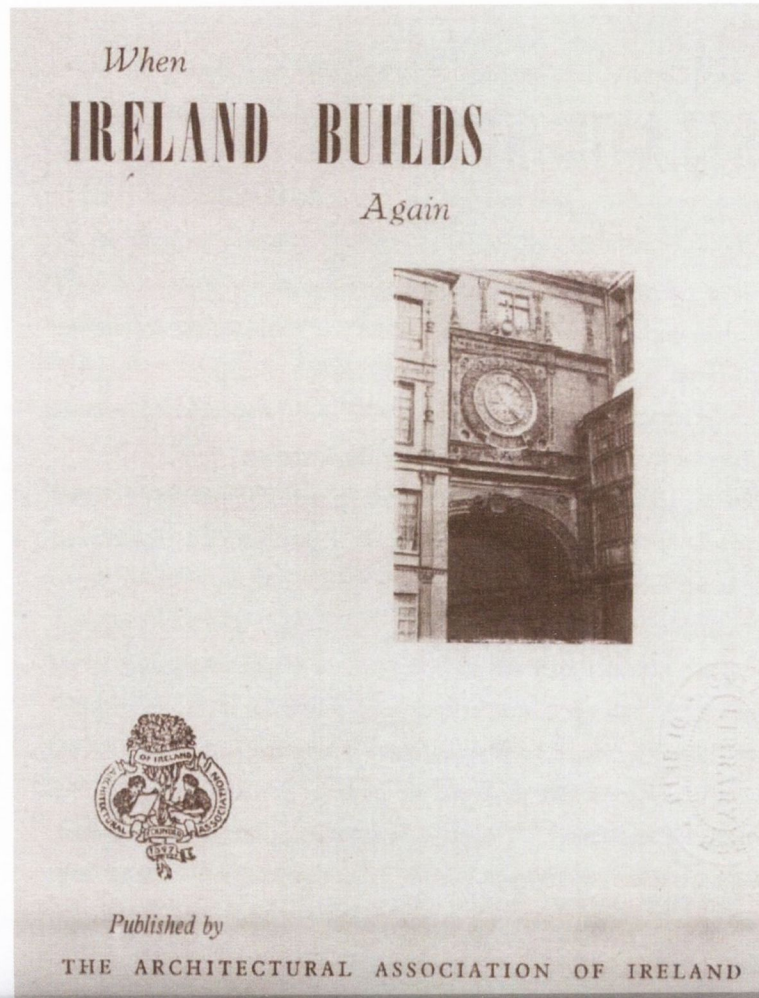
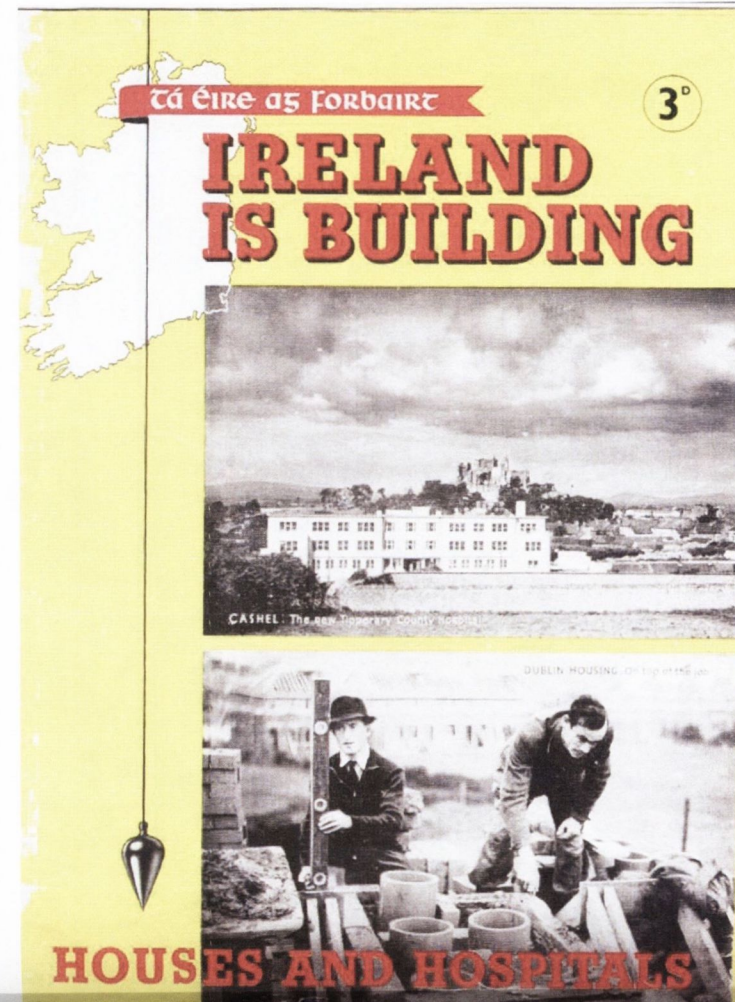


Figure 2.50, Cover, *Ireland is Building*,
Department of Local Government and Health,
1950



Figures 2.51 + 2.52, *Ireland is Building. Houses and Hospitals, 1950*, pages of hospital plans



Dr. Noel C. Browne, T.D., Minister for Health

(Photo: J. Murnighan)

The Seven-Year Programme for Hospitals

WITH the building of hospitals as with housing, progress slowed down and was arrested during the years of the Emergency.

When building could be resumed, the first need was to decide what were the most urgently needed works. A manageable programme of building has been put in hand, on which it is estimated that at least £20,000,000 will be spent within seven years. This is about half the grand total which the complete hospitalisation of the country will cost.

Already the work is being expedited with the utmost energy. In 1949, a sum of roughly £1,000,000 was spent on hospital construction. In the early months of 1950, expenditure will reach the rate of £2,500,000 per annum. Early in the year, the foundations will be laid, and the walls rising, of about one-third of the vast range of the programme, representing contracts to the value of about £6,500,000.

By the Spring of 1950, the following major projects will be in active construction:

Galway Regional General Hospital,
The Western Regional Sanatorium,
The Extension to Portlucula Hospital, Ballinasloe,
Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin,
Child Welfare Units at the Rotunda, National Maternity,
and Coombe Hospitals,
Nurses' Homes at St. Michael's, Dun Laoghaire and the Meath Hospital,
The New Dublin Fever Hospital,
Reconstruction and Extension of Baltinglass Hospital,
Ardkeen Sanatorium, Waterford,
New Hospital at Gurranebraher, Cork,
New Maternity Unit at City Home and Hospital, Cork,
Limerick Regional General Hospital, and
New Manorhamilton Hospital.

Although total employment on hospital building is less than on housing, it does offer for skilled workers the opportunity for the full range of craft employments in the very highest grade of work. When the building programme gets fully under way it is estimated that 1,700 extra skilled workers as compared with early 1949 will be needed on hospital work.

As already indicated, this short-term or seven-year hospital programme represents only something more than half of the work which needs to be done and the deferred works will be coming forward for execution when the short-term programme is nearing completion.

A further very large undertaking comparable with the short-term hospital programme is the renovation or replacement of the County Homes. These date from the Famine times and with few exceptions they fall very much below a reasonable standard of accommodation judged by present-day requirements. When the works needed at these Homes are added to the outstanding list of hospital works, it is clear that the extra workers immediately needed for hospitals will find continuous work for twenty years ahead.

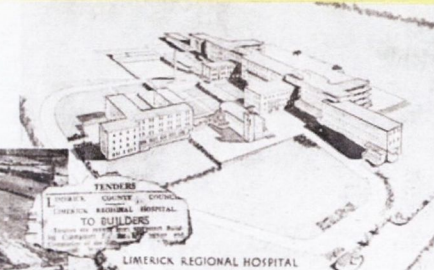
"... It is the aim of the Government to ensure that health services throughout the country will compare favourably with any in the world."

"My promise holds that we will have here in Ireland the finest hospitals in Europe at the end of six or seven years from now."

—Dr. Browne, speaking at
Cahel in October, 1949.

A PAGE OF PLANS

OVER a million pounds will be spent on the four schemes illustrated on this page by architects' drawings. Work will be in full blast in 1950, and will continue for several years.



LIMERICK REGIONAL HOSPITAL



LIMERICK REGIONAL HOSPITAL
Situated at Doorsadoyle, on the Limerick-Cork Road, to serve Limerick City and County, Co. Clare, North Kerry and Tipperary (N.R.). 278 beds.

[Plan: P. J. Sheahan, M.R.I.A., in consultation with Stanley Hall and Easton & Robertson, Consulting Architects. Site view: Irish Press.]

GURRANEBRAHER: NEW HOSPITAL
To serve Cork City and County. 150 beds.
[Plan: Dermot O'Dwyer, M.R.I.A., in association with James McMullen, B.E.]

CAMRICEVEN: NEW DISTRICT HOSPITAL
To serve South Kerry. 34 beds.
[Plan: D. A. Tyndall, M.R.I.A.]

MANORHAMILTON: NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL
To serve Co. Leitrim. 61 beds.
[Plan: C. McLynn, M.R.I.A., and E. O'Toole, M.R.I.A.]

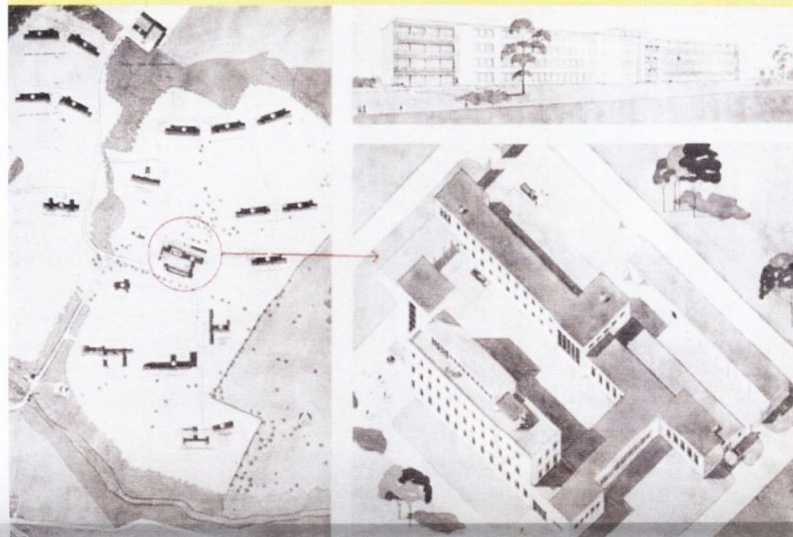
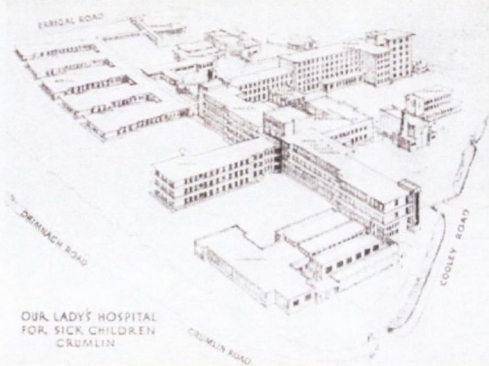
Figures 2.53 + 2.54, *Ireland is Building. Houses and Hospitals*, 1950, pages of hospital plans

New Dublin Hospitals to cost Millions

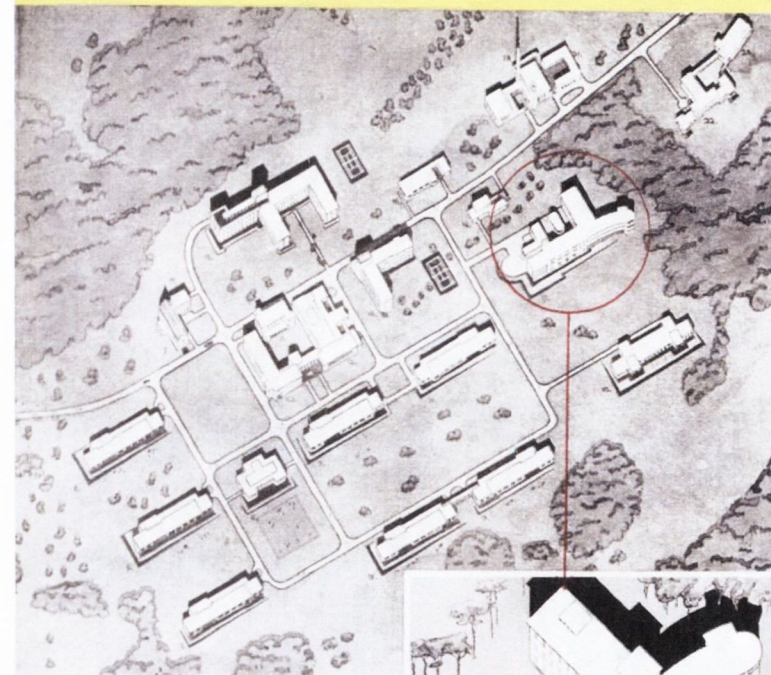
THE adjacent illustration (courtesy Messrs Robinson, Keefe, & Devane, Architects) shows the hospital for children about to be built under the direction of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. McQuaid. A grant of the total approved cost, which will be in the region of £800,000, will be made available by the Minister for Health from the Hospitals Trust Fund.

Below: Ground plan and enlargement of the Administrative and Kitchen Unit of the Dublin Regional Sanatorium and elevation of Hospital Treatment Unit (see previous page). Cost will be over £1,000,000.

N.B.—With these great works, the new St. Vincent's Hospital, the new St. Laurence's Hospital, the new Coombe Hospital, the new Dublin Fever Hospital, the new Children's Sanatorium at Ballyowen and the major reconstruction scheme at St. Kevin's Hospital, together will cost up to £7,000,000.



Sanatorium for Galway



SANATORIUM Régional de l'Arctique

The 18 units comprising the Western Regional Sanatorium are depicted here in the architect's drawing, with an enlargement of the hospital and treatment unit.

Architect: N. J. S. White, M.R.I.A., A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architectural Adviser to the Department of Health, who also is architect of the Dublin Regional Sanatorium—see next page.

There is work for you in Galway!

Figure 2.55, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, site plan

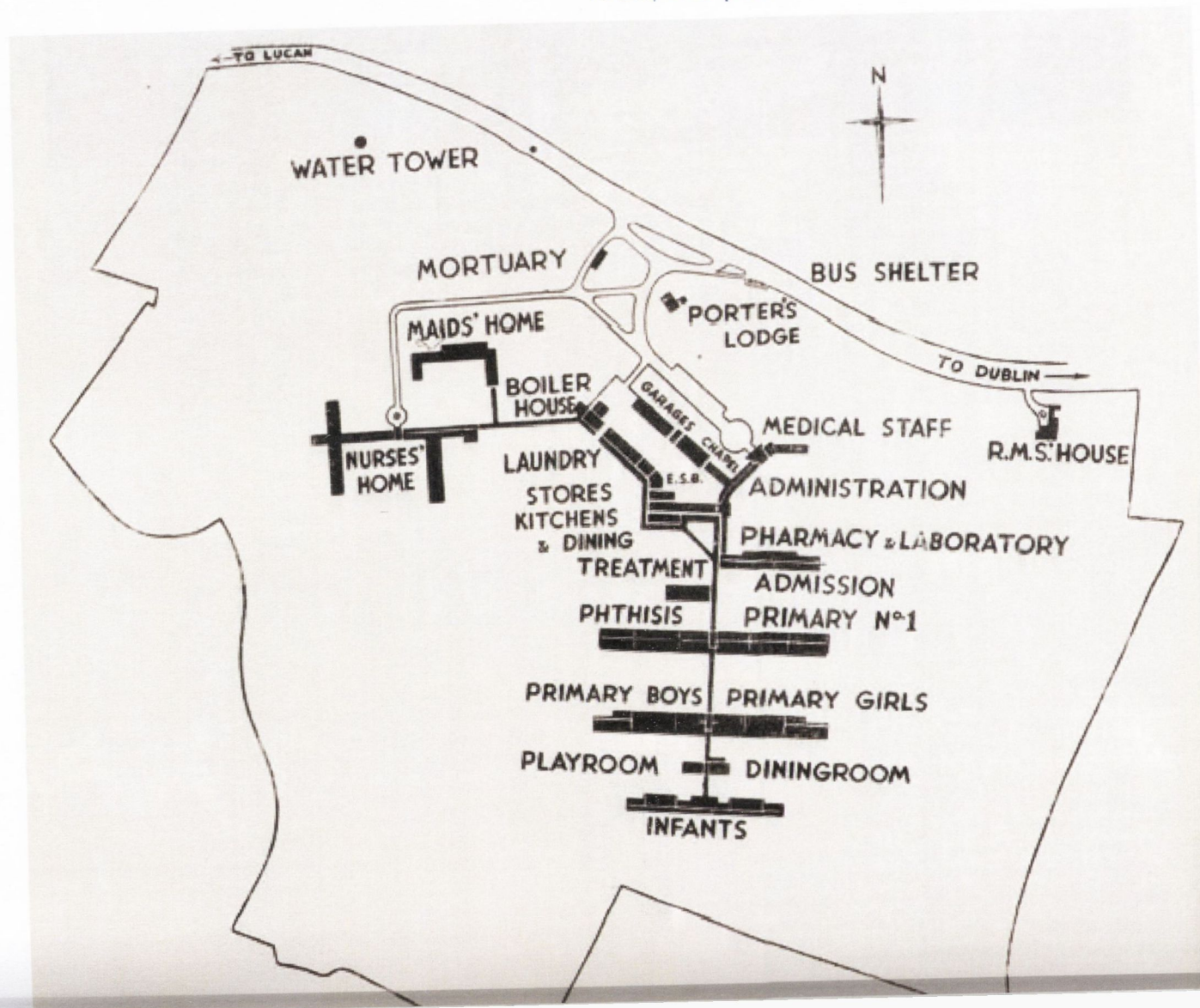


Figure 2.56, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, view of entrance and exterior of chapel (right)



Figure 2.57, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, view of veranda off ward blocks

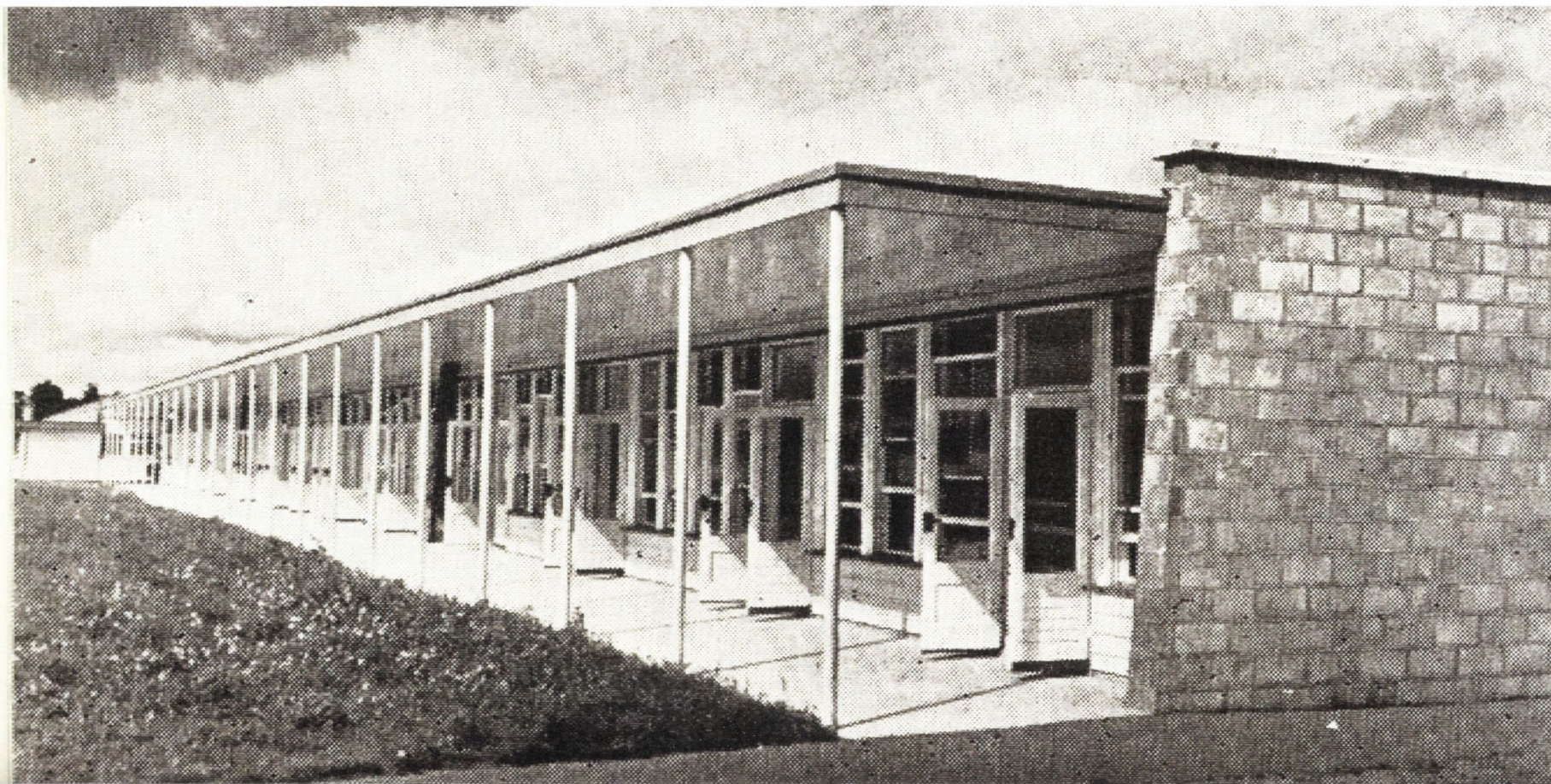


Figure 2.58 + 2.59, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952

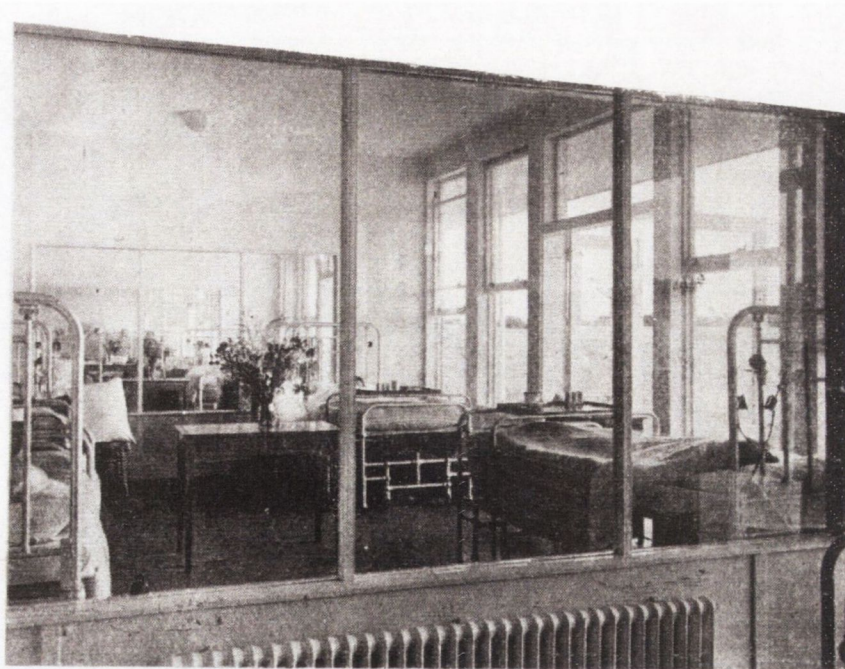


Figure 2.57, view from corridor through glazed wall to ward

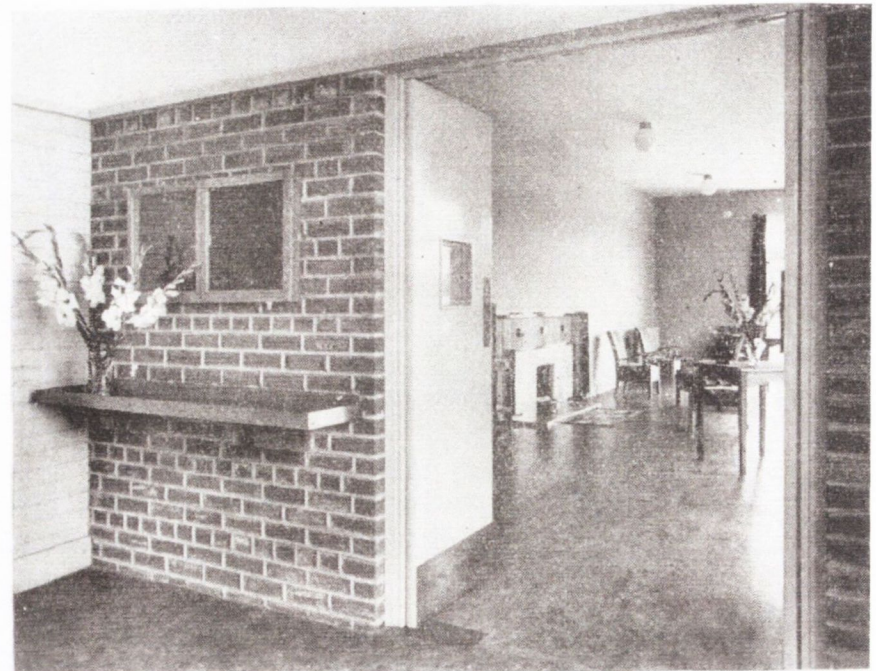


Figure 2.58, interior, maids' home

Figure 2.60, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, interior chapel

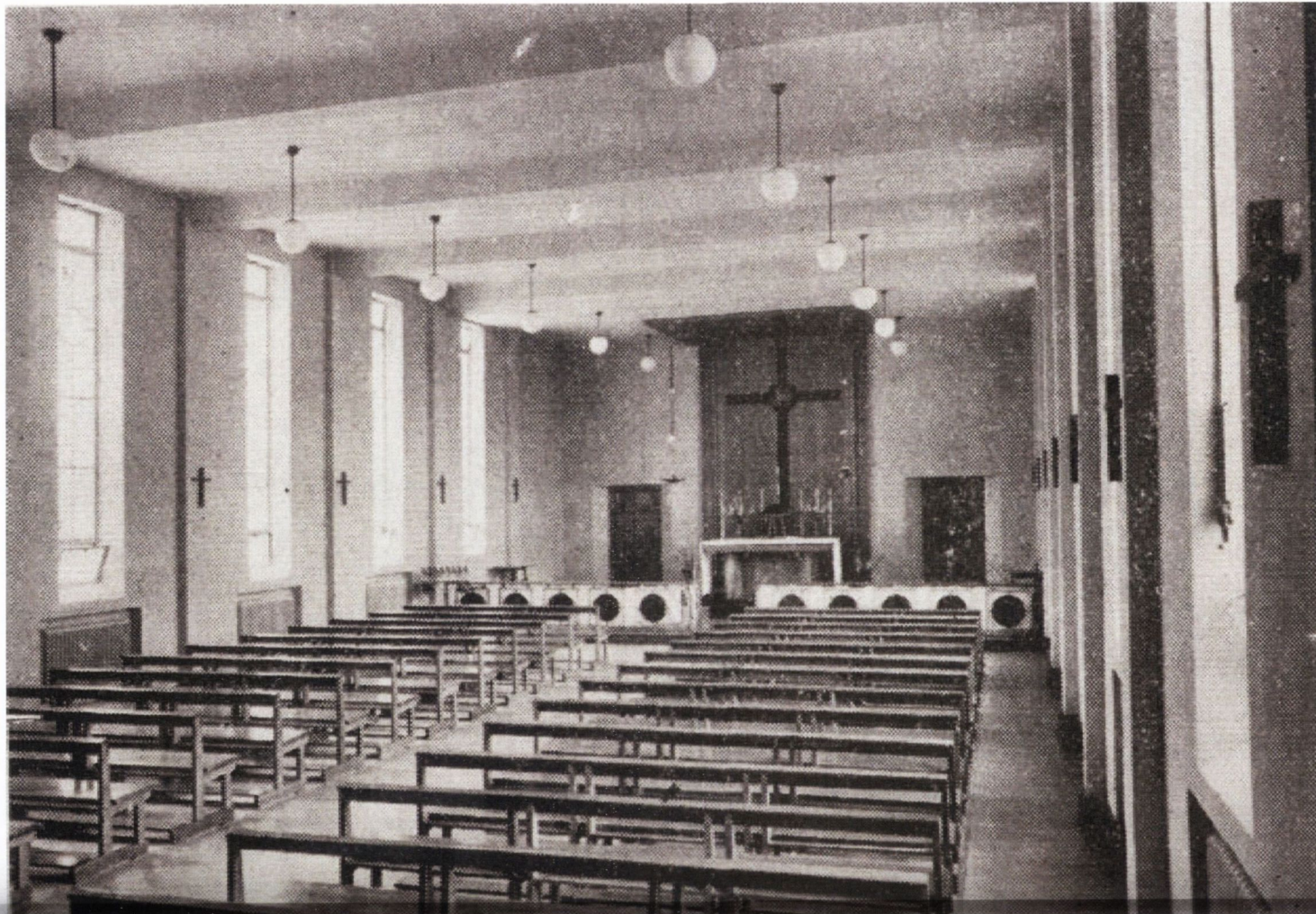
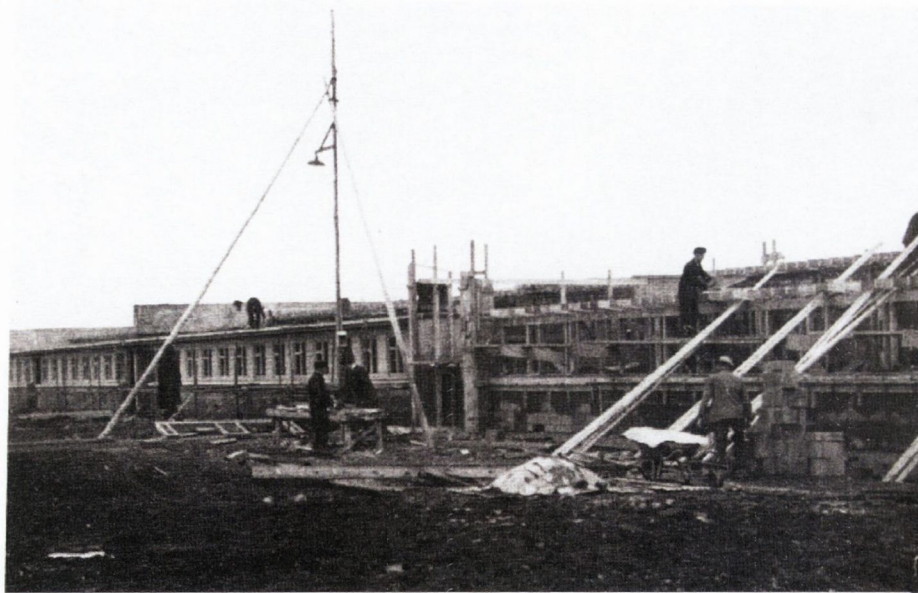


Figure 2.61 + 2.62, Ballyowen-as-built, Lucan, Co Dublin, Louis Peppard (w Jack Managhan) + Hugo Duffy, 1952, construction/site-works



Figures 2.63 – 2.65, County Clinics from *Oispideil na hEireann. Ireland's Hospitals, 1930 - 1955*

Figure 2.63 (upper right), County
Clinic, Tralee, Kerry

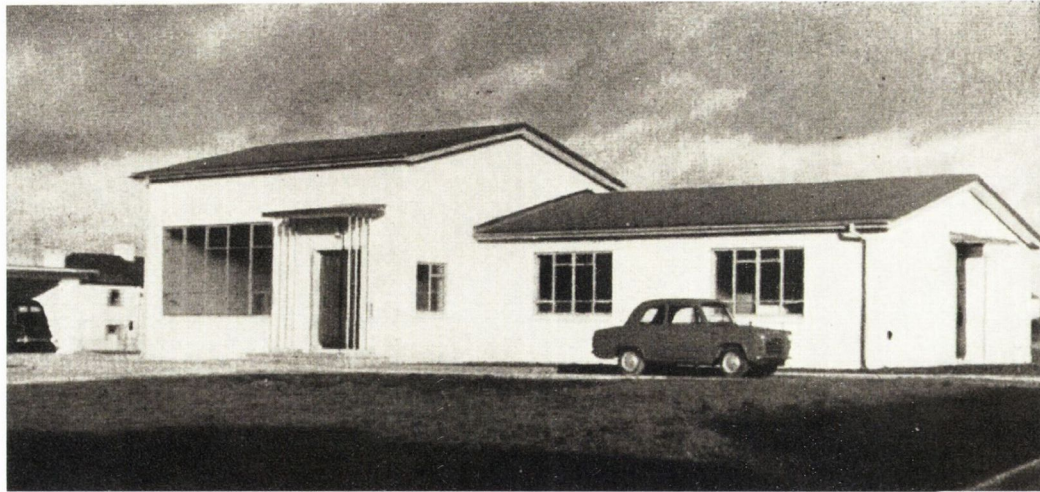
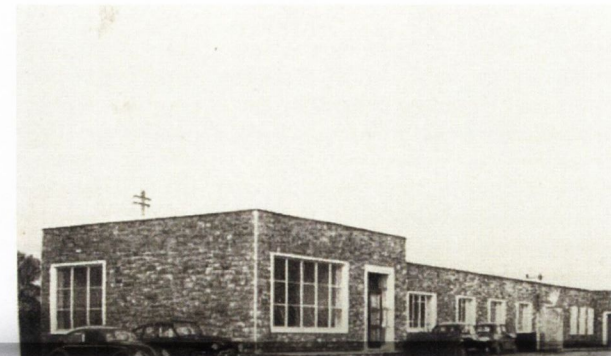


Figure 2.64 (above), County Clinic, Portlaoise, Laois



Figures 2.66 – 2.68, Selection of projects from *Oispideil na hEireann. Ireland's Hospitals, 1930 - 1955*



Health Centre, Crumlin, Dublin



Rotunda Hospital, Nurses' home, Dublin



St. Mary's Orthopaedic Hospital, Carrigrohane, Cork



Bertrane Mental Hospital, Co. Dublin

Figures 2.69 – 2. 71, Regional Sanatoria site layouts, 1949 - 1956

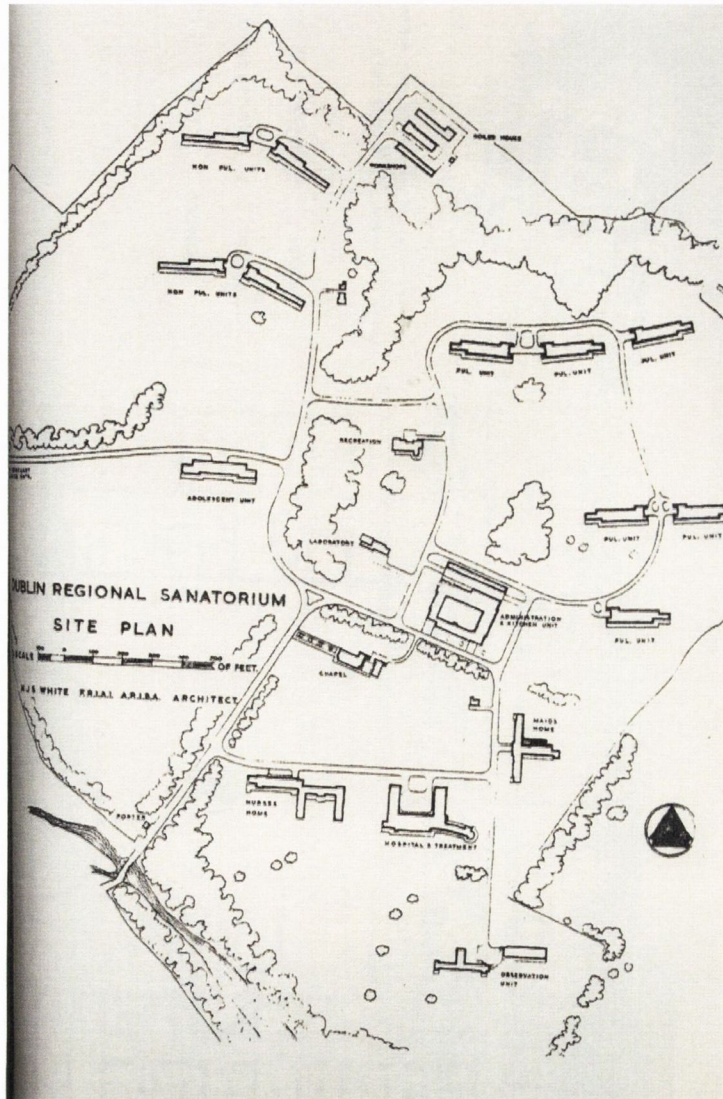


Figure 2.69 (above), James Connolly Regional Sanatorium, Abbotstown, Dublin, Norman White +

Figure 2.70 (right), Southern Regional Sanatorium, Sarsfieldcourt, Cork, Norman White + team, 1949 – 1954, site plan

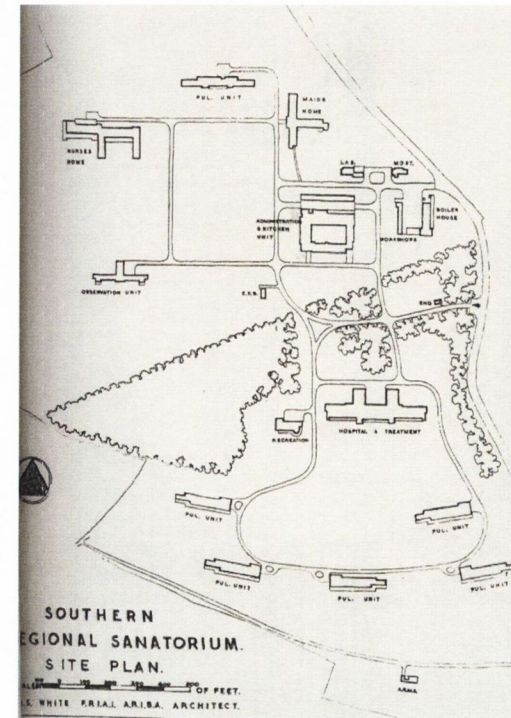


Figure 2.71 (below), Western Regional Sanatorium, Merlin Park, Galway, Norman White + team, 1949 – 1954, site plan

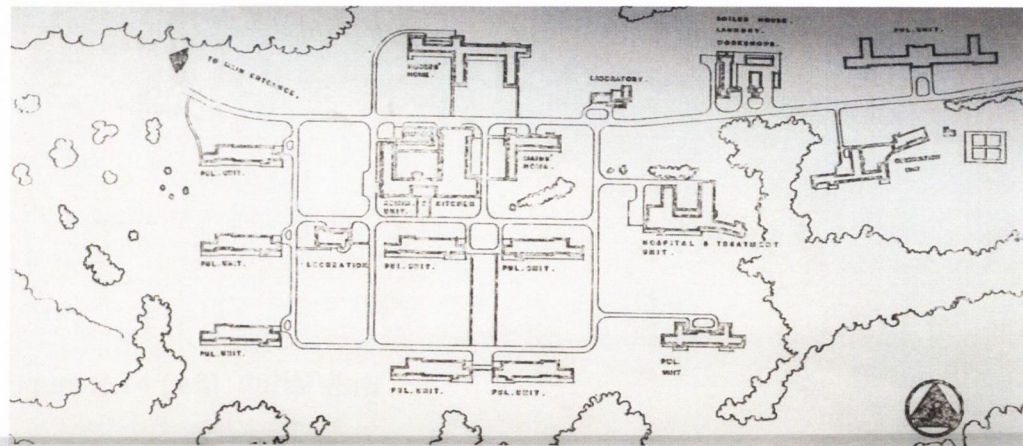


Figure 2.72 – 2.74, James Connolly Regional Sanatorium, Abbotstown, Dublin, Norman White + team, 1949 - 1956

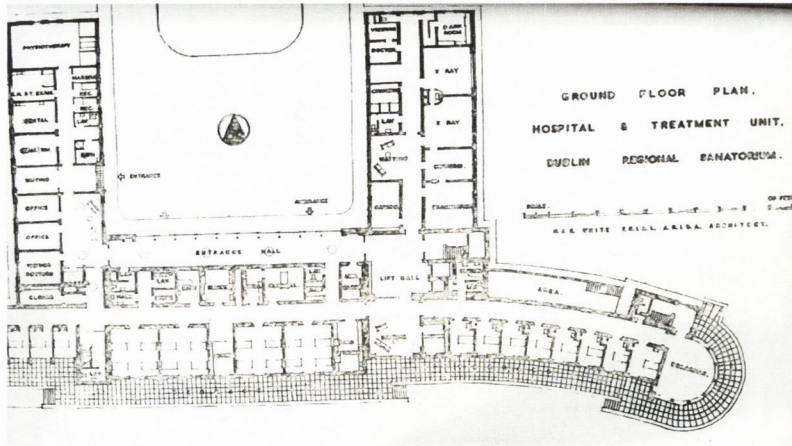


Figure 2.72 (above), ground floor plan of hospital and treatment unit

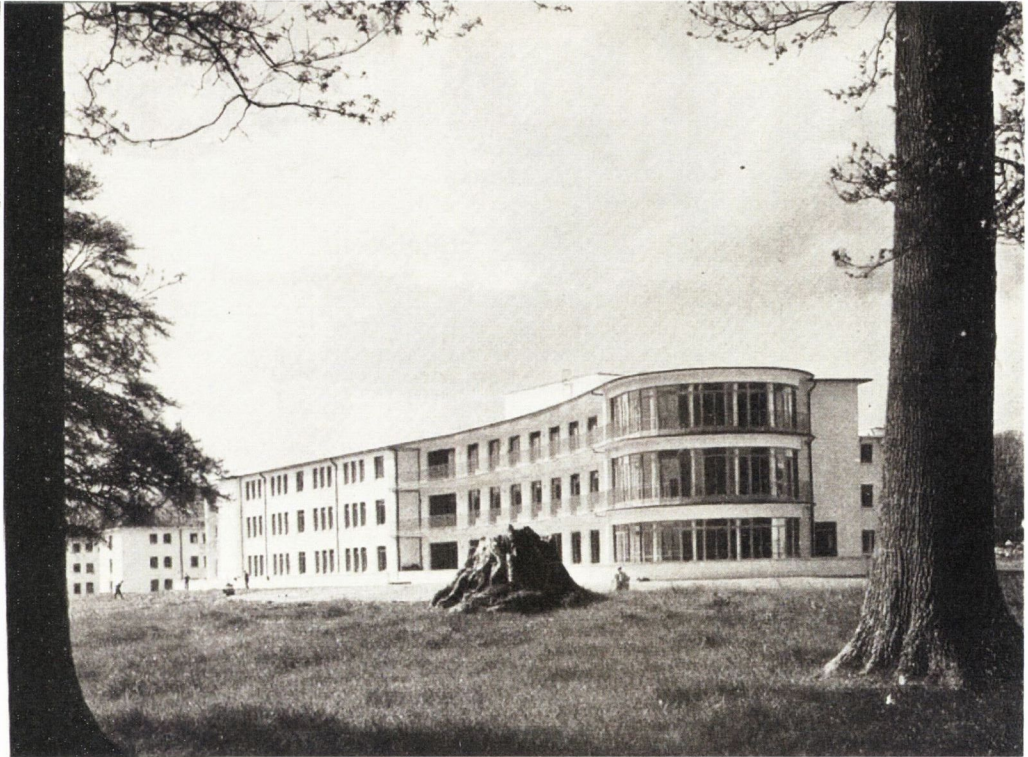


Figure 2.73 (above), hospital and treatment unit



Figure 2.74 (left), aerial view

Figures 2.75 – 2.78, James Connolly Regional Sanatorium, Abbotstown, Dublin, Norman White + team, 1949 - 1956

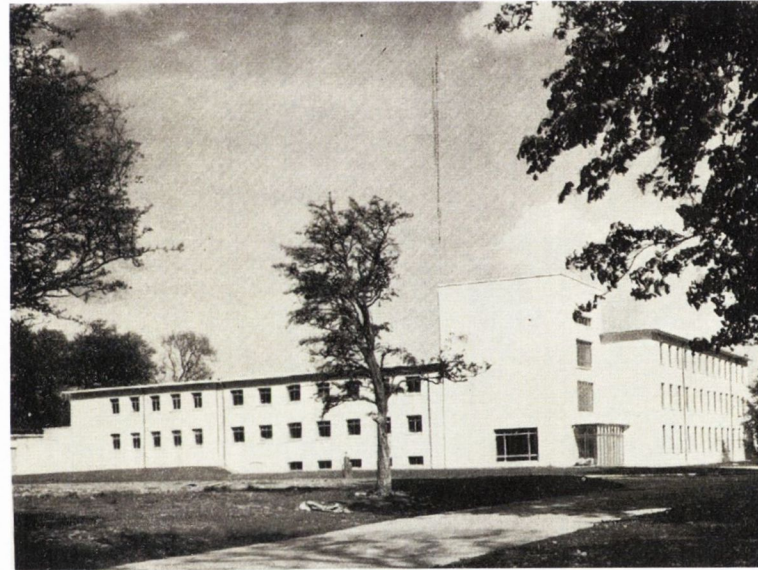
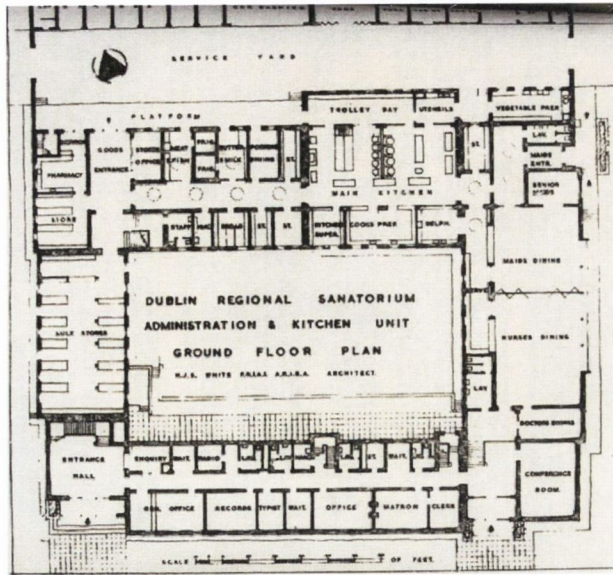


Figure 2.75 (far left) + 2.76 (left), ground-floor plan and view of administration and kitchen unit

Figure 2.77 (below), plan of 40-bed pulmonary ward unit

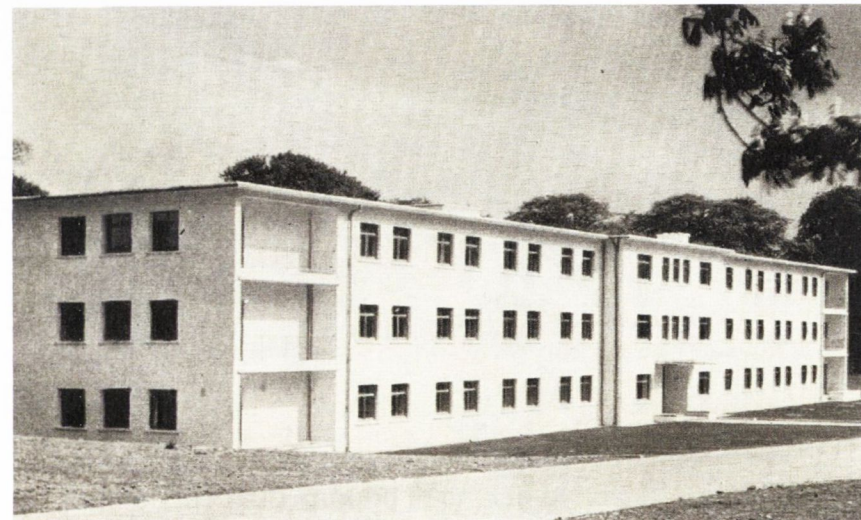
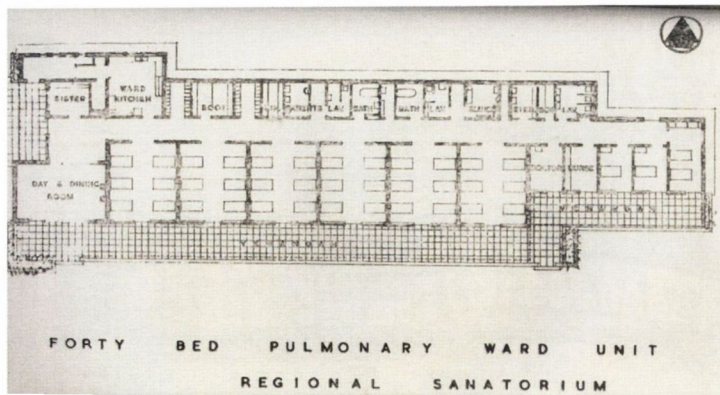


Figure 2.78 (above), view of staff home

Figures 2.79 - 2.81 , Western Regional Sanatorium, Merlin Park, Galway, Norman White + team, 1946 – 54



Figure 2.79 (upper left), boiler house

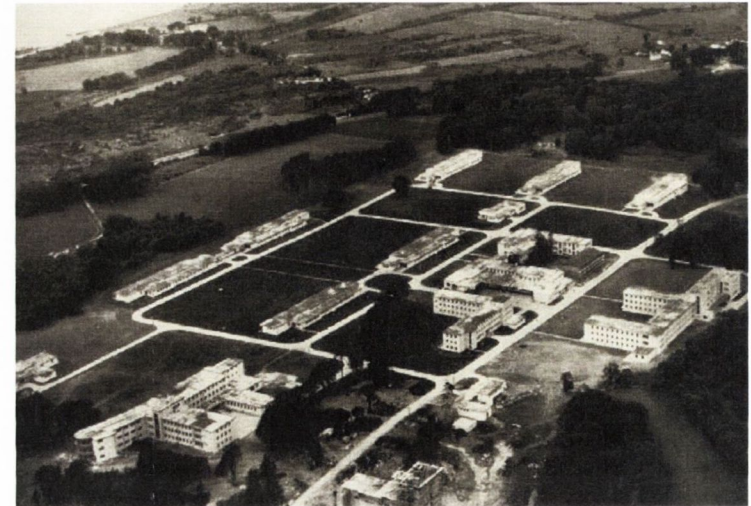


Figure 2.80 (above), aerial view

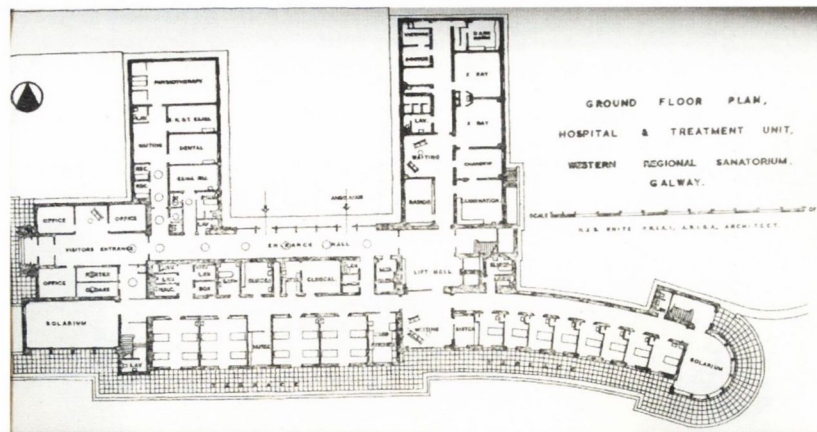


Figure 2.81 (left), ground floor plan of hospital treatment unit

Figures 2.82 – 2.84, Southern Regional Sanatorium, Sarsfieldcourt, Cork, Norman White, 1949- 55

Figure 2.82 (right),
administration unit

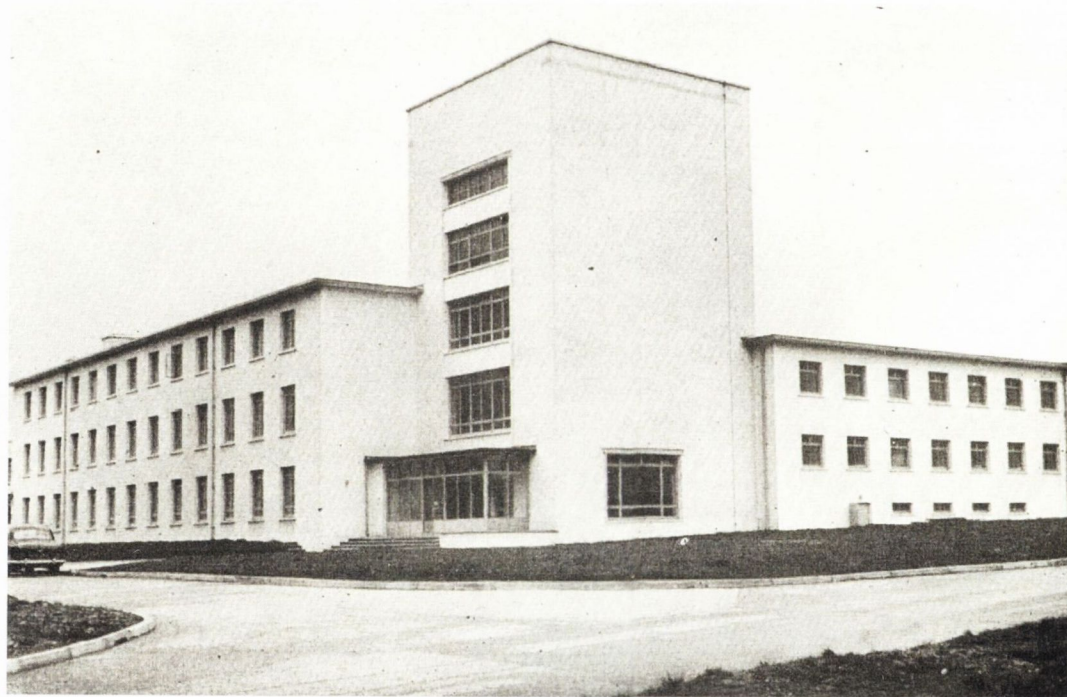


Figure 2.83 (below left),
hospital and treatment unit

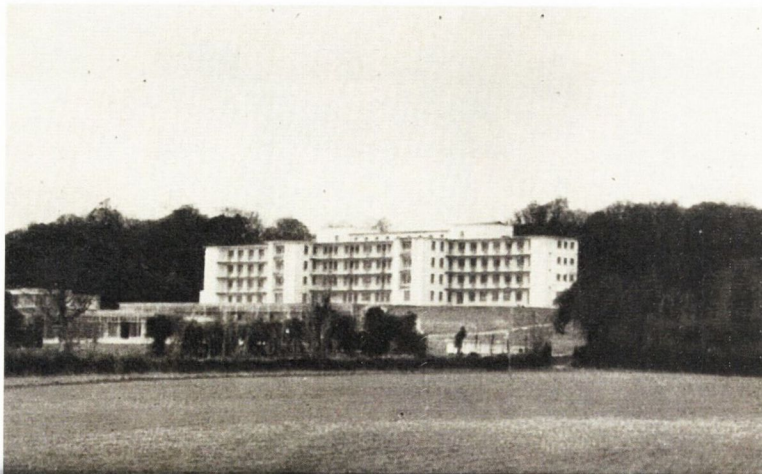
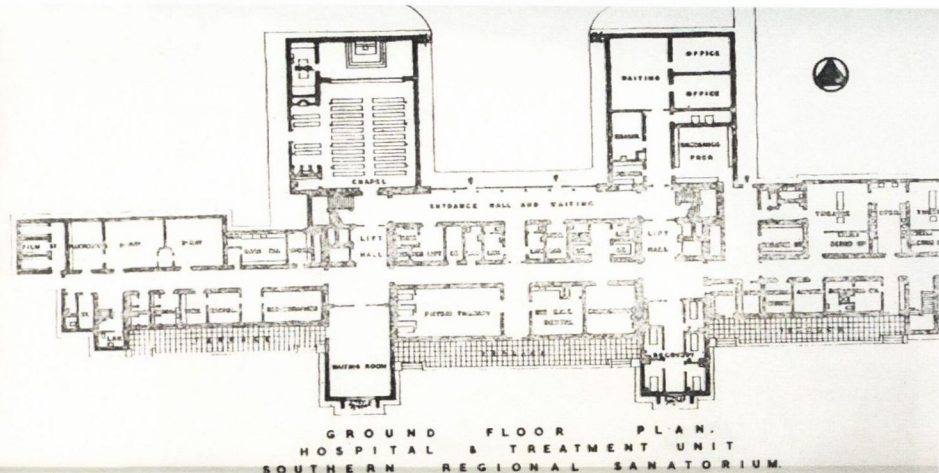
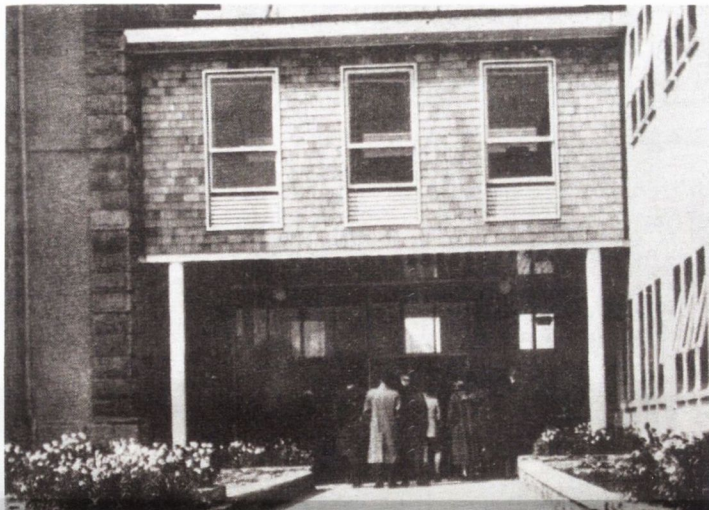
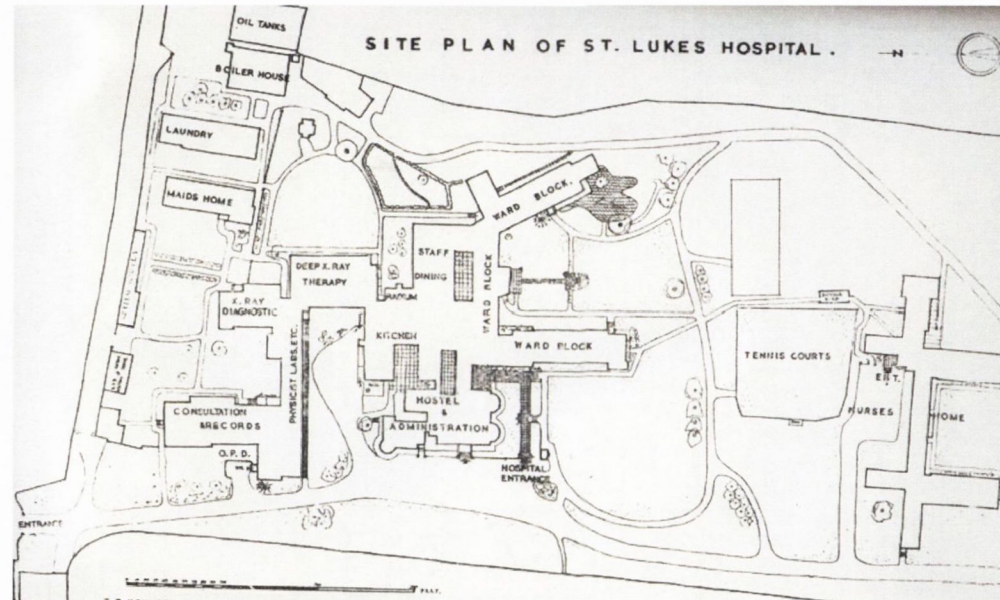


Figure 2.84 (below
right), ground floor
plan of hospital
and treatment unit



Figures 2.85 – 2.87, St Luke's Cancer Hospital, Oaklands, Rathgar, Dublin, T. P. Kennedy, 1951 – 1952, (clockwise) 2.85, site plan: 2.86, aerial view: 2.87, entrance



Figures 2.88 – 2.91, St Luke's Cancer Hospital, Oaklands, Rathgar, Dublin, T. P. Kennedy, 1951 – 1952

Figure 2.88 (below), ward block

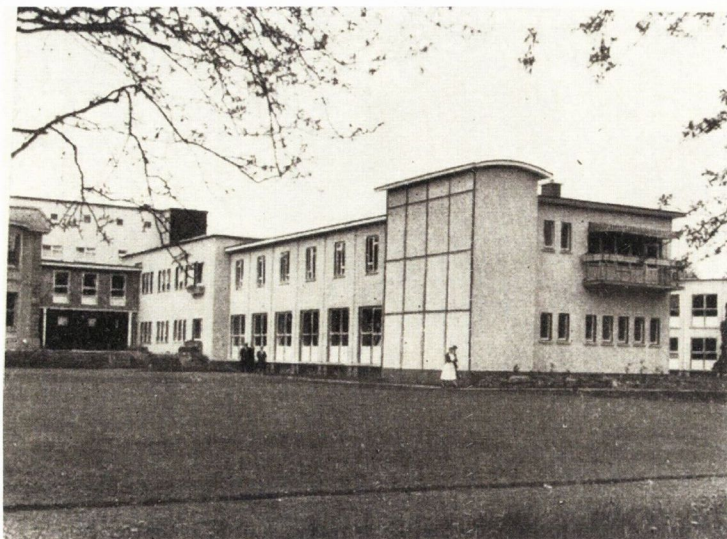


Figure 2.89 (below left), view of nurses' home

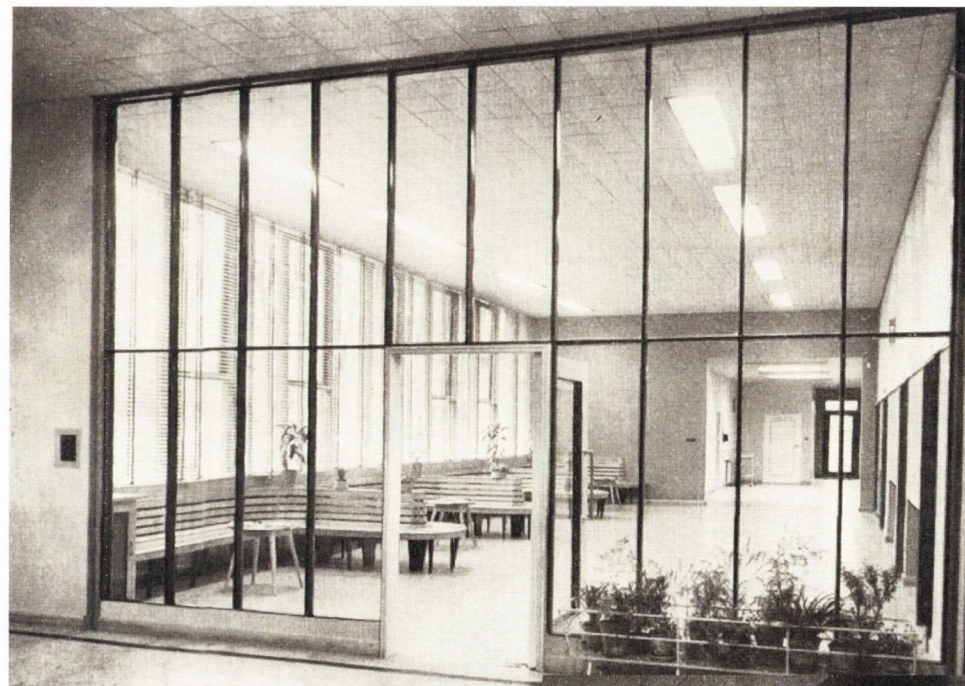
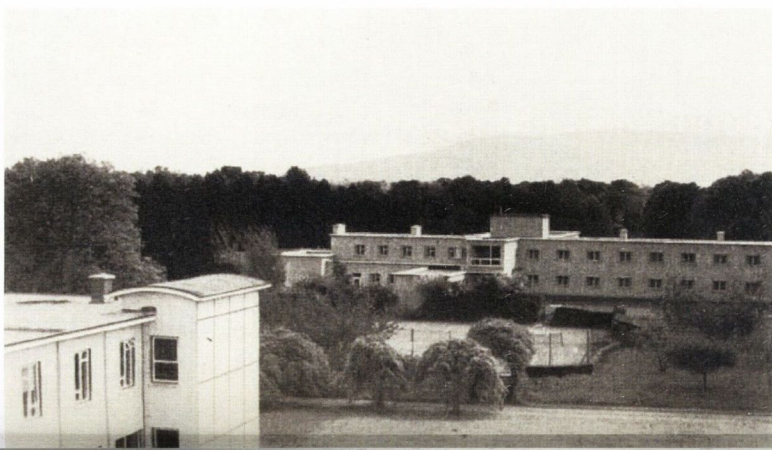
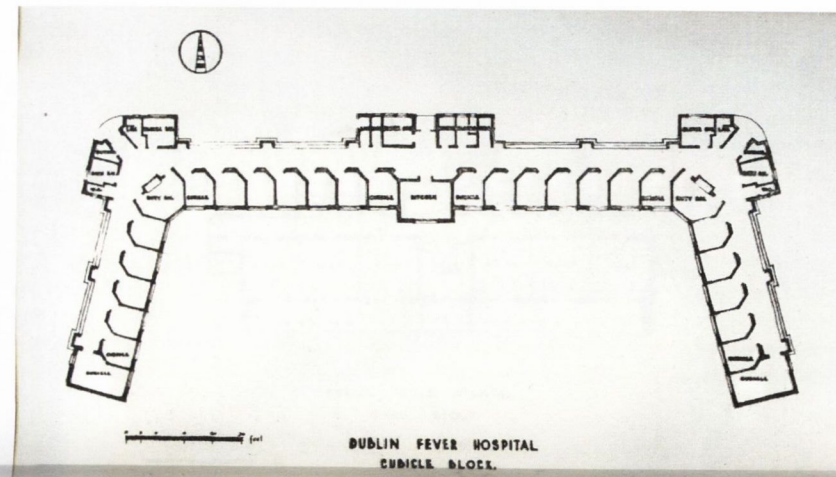
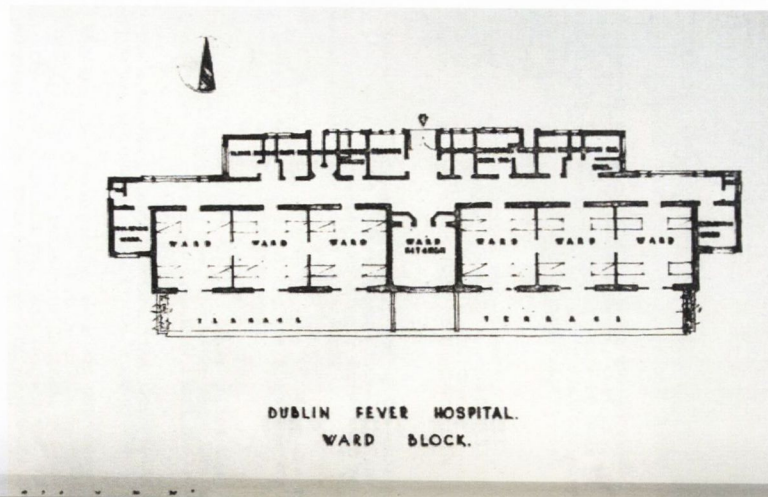
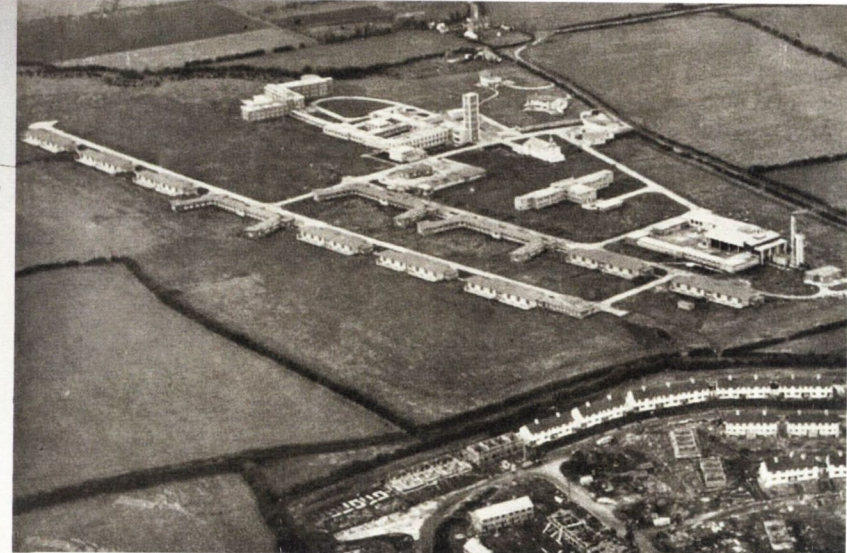
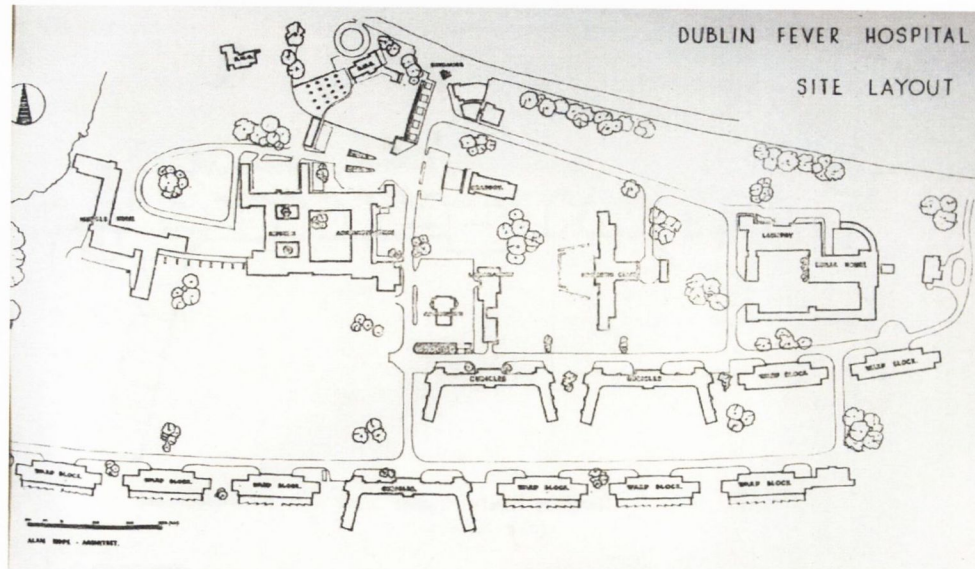


Figure 2.90 (upper right),
view into out-patients'
waiting room

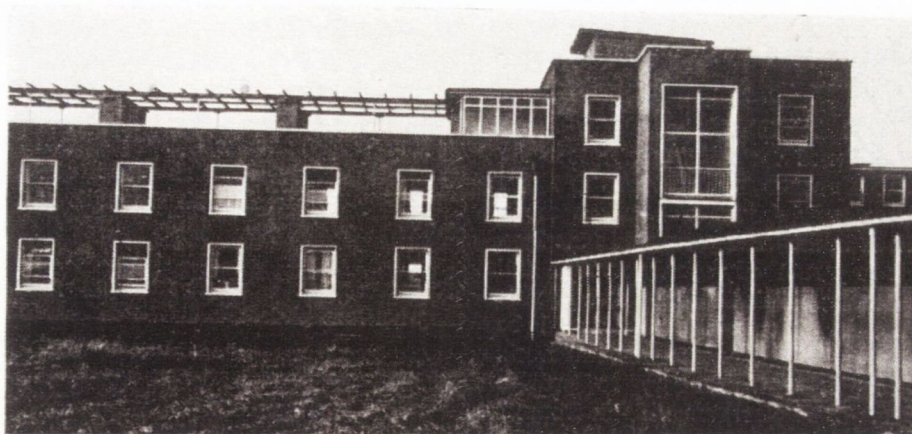
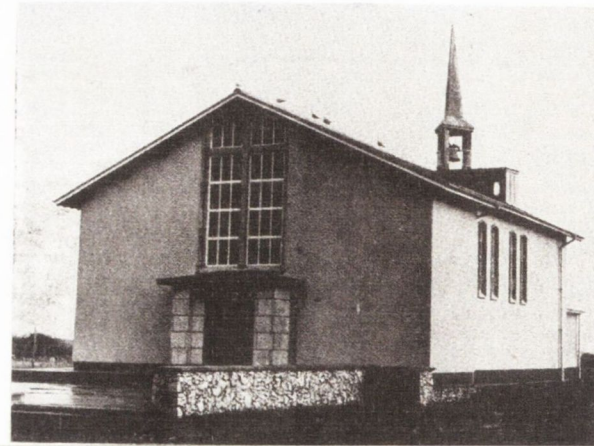
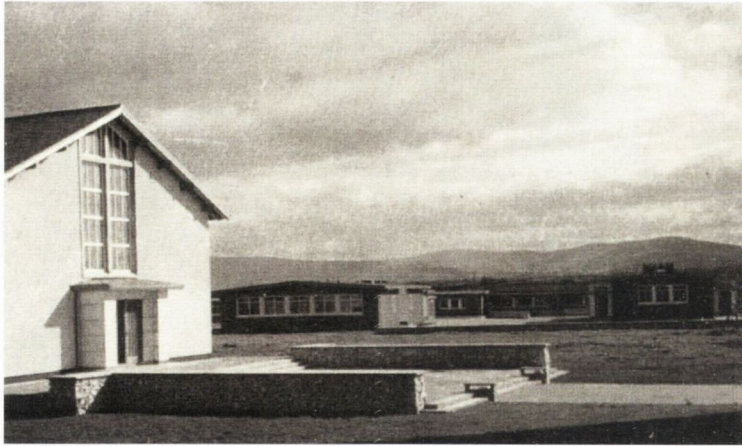


Figure 2.91 (lower right),
view of floating staircase,
main entrance hall

Figures 2.92 – 2.95 , Cherry Orchard Fever Hospital, Co Dublin, Alan Hope, 1940 – 1953,
(clockwise from left) site plan layout, aerial view, plans of ward and cubicle blocks



Figures 2.96 – 2.99 , Cherry Orchard Fever Hospital, Co Dublin, Alan Hope, 1940 – 1953,
(clockwise from left) views of chapel, ward blocks, administration block, street lamps and covered walkways



Figures 2.100 – 2.101 , Cherry Orchard Fever Hospital, Co Dublin, Alan Hope, 1940 – 1953,
views of water-tower as icon of the hospital

DUBLIN'S MILLION POUND FEVER HOSPITAL

DUBLIN'S new million-pound fever hospital at Cherry Orchard, Clondalkin, is now in use in place of Cork Street Hospital. The latter was founded in 1801 by a small group under the chairmanship of John David La Touche. Some years ago its services were supplemented by the Vergemount Fever Hospital in Clonsilla. The building of a large hospital to replace the old one at Cork Street was contemplated as far back as 1936, when Mr. Frederick Hicks, F.R.I.A.I., and Mr. Alan Hope, B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., were asked to submit plans. Mr. Hicks retired from practice a number of years ago and the scheme was carried through by Mr. Hope. Progress of the work was interrupted by the war, but in 1941-42 work was resumed when a certain amount of site development was carried out on the 65-acre site, which has lawns, fountains, ponds, tennis courts, etc.

A tall, red rectangular water tower rising from the administration block dominates the vast scheme. The water-storage tower has a capacity of 60,000 gallons and the administration block contains accommodation for the staff, lecture rooms, recreational rooms and kitchens. Around the central block are planned the eight ward blocks with 26 beds in each and the three isolation blocks with 28 beds in each. Special facilities include a most up-to-date laundry for patients and staff. Two turf-burning boilers serve the central heating system.

The hospital provides accommodation for 283 patients, 128 nurses, sisters and probationers, 64 maids, cooks and kitchen staff. There is a lecture room to seat 150 and a well-equipped laboratory. Special baths have been installed for underwater therapy. There is a special church which accommodates a congregation of one hundred.

Speaking at the opening of the hospital the Minister for Health, Dr. Ryan congratulated the Dublin Fever Hospital Board, and its chairman, Mr. Arthur Pearson, Mr. Ivan Webb and the building committee on the excellent job they had done.

"They have," he said, "produced a very fine, pleasant hospital. Hospital building is very expensive nowadays—this hospital has cost in the region of one million pounds, made available by way of grant from the Hospitals' Trust Fund—but I know that Mr. Webb and his committee have been at pains to secure the utmost economy consistent with securing all the necessary facilities for the treatment and comfort of the patients."

Architects, Consultants, Contractors

Architects: Alan Hope, B.Arch., F.R.I.A.I., and F. Hicks, F.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical Engineer: J. A. Kenny and Partners.

Structural Engineer: The late Mr. E. Murphy.

Quantity Surveyors: Morris and Kavanagh.

Main Contractors: Murphy Brothers (Dublin), Ltd.

Ready-mixed Concrete: Clondalkin Concrete, Ltd.

Rubberoid Roofing: Roofing Contractors.

Heating, Hot and Cold Water, Steam Condense Mains: Maguire and Gatchell, Ltd.

Food Converters: John Dooley.

X-Ray Equipment: Phillips.

Frydare Cold Rooms: O & H Jamison, Ltd.

Watermain, Pipes, Valves, Hydrants,

Surface Boxes, Cast Iron Tanks: Tonge & Taggart, Ltd.

Glass Enamel: Combinol.

Across Garage Door Fittings: G. E. Ryland.

Wall and Floor Tiling and Mosaics: Flynn Brothers, Ltd.

Copper Roofing and Plumbing: F.K.M., Ltd.

Extractors: Thomas Broadbent & Sons, Ltd.

Painting and Decorating: Spray Painters, Ltd.

Refrigerators: Kelvinator, Ltd.

Terrazzo: D. D. O'Brien & Co.

Erim Fire Extinguishers: Dublin Japan Works, Ltd.

Limestone: Maguire & Short.

Liquid Colours: Sealantone Products, Ltd.

Linooleum: Irish Flooring Co., Ltd.

Kitchen Equipment: Irish Industrial Supplies, Ltd.

Automatically Controlled Sterilizers: Arnold & Sons (Manufacturing), Ltd.

Electrical Work: P. Lynch.

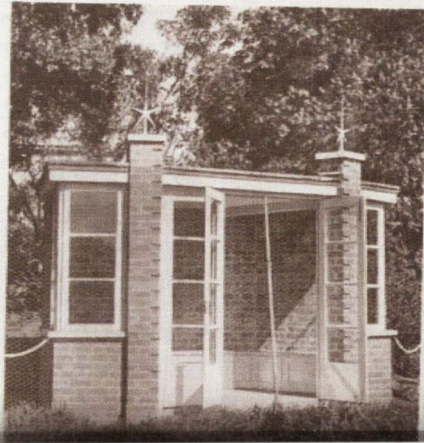
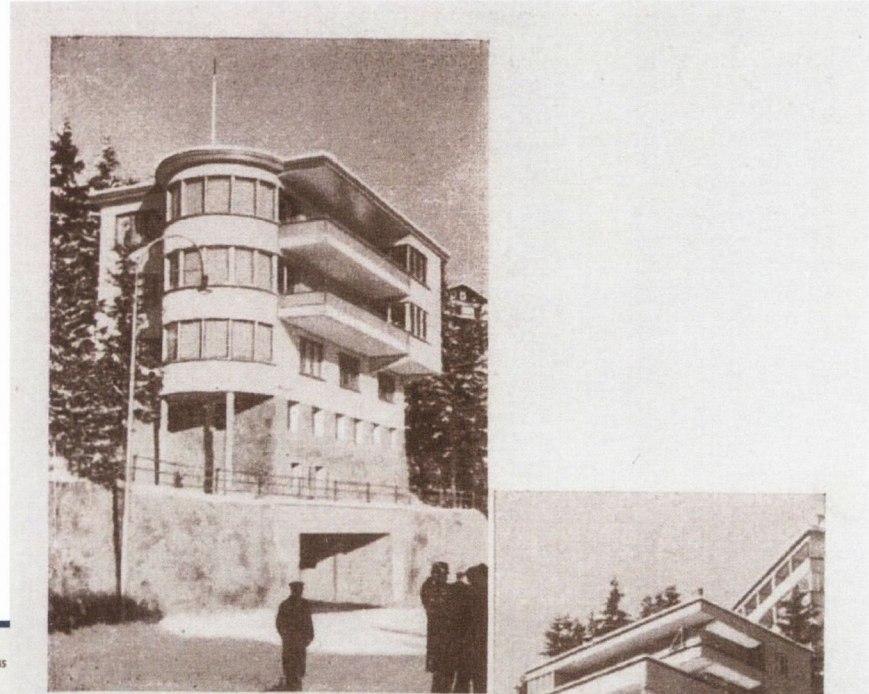
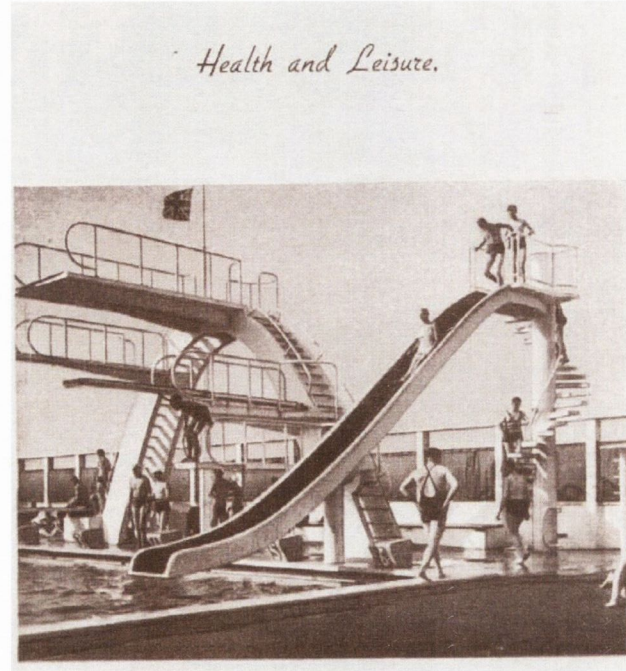


Dublin Fever Hospital, Clondalkin.

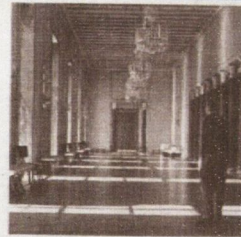
Architect, Alan Hope, B.Arch.,
A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., M.R.I.A.I.

Steel
WINDOWS
by
SMITH & PEARSON

Figures 2.102 – 2.104, Photographs from McNicholl and Kennedy's study tour 1936 as published in *When Ireland Builds Again*, AAI, 1945



even
the most
imposing...



...in Country
Recreation...



Figure 3.1, The Old and the New
from *Ireland is Building*, 1950



WORKERS BUILD HOUSES FOR WORKERS

THE TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR 110,000 HOUSES

"I am anxious, and I believe everybody associated with the work departmentally and through the local authority is anxious, that work should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. There are still very considerable difficulties. It has been recognised that the labour force available in the city and, indeed, through the country as a whole, is very limited and now an attenuated one. We have, however, doubled in the last twelve months the actual number of skilled and unskilled workers employed."

"There is plenty of room for additional workers, and may I avail of this opportunity to say, not alone to members of this House, but to the public abroad, and principally to the organised workers in the city and country, that we will welcome every possible addition that can be secured to the labour force in this country. We welcome them with the guarantee that for very many years to come their services will be fully utilised and a programme will be devised which will assure them of regular and continuous employment during that period."

—The late Mr. T. J. Murphy, Minister for Local Government, speaking in Dáil Éireann, 16th December, 1948.

It is estimated that 110,000 dwellings of all types are needed to provide for the proper housing of the present population of the Twenty-Six Counties. Of these, about 70,000 are dwellings which will be built by the local authorities and let to the workers at reasonable rents. The rest are buildings to be erected by private enterprise, usually with the assistance of a State grant.

"Never, I think, did the last words of any public man more fittingly express the dearest object of his life—work in the service of the people. I believe, he was saying, 'the first step is to remove a considerable section of the people from tenements and slums, and to give them an opportunity of bringing up their children.'"

He repeated the words "their children," and died."

—The Times, Mr. John A. Costello, moving in Dáil Éireann the words of sympathy on the death of the Minister.



Given favourable circumstances, it is hoped and expected that the goal of 110,000 dwellings will be reached within ten years. This means that there will be ample employment for all the skilled building workers who can be found, from now onwards.

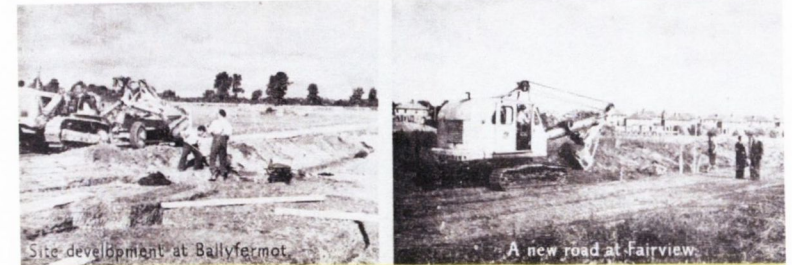
Let it be noted that no falling off need be feared, even when the total of 110,000 dwellings has been built. For replacement of old houses will be needed, while higher standards of life will call for extensive works of reconstruction everywhere, in order to better the entire built-up area of the country.

Furthermore, with the increase in houses and population, more churches, schools, factories, workshops and business premises will be required.

In a word, no end can be seen in one lifetime to the demands on the building trade, now that freedom has put the full development of the greater part of Ireland into our own hands.

12,000 HOUSES A YEAR

DURING the years of the World War, building was almost wholly suspended, and skilled workers were driven to emigrate for employment. In the year 1945, when the War ended, only 923 houses and flats were under construction, and less than 500 skilled workers were employed by local authorities.



DUBLIN: "Splendid Among Cities"



The photographs on these pages, all taken in recent weeks, illustrate the uprise of new suburbs around the Irish Capital.



★

The work in progress depicted at the left is at Sarsfield Road, Inchicore.



That at the right is at Captain's Lane, Crumlin; it is being carried out by direct labour.



Photo: Dunoon.

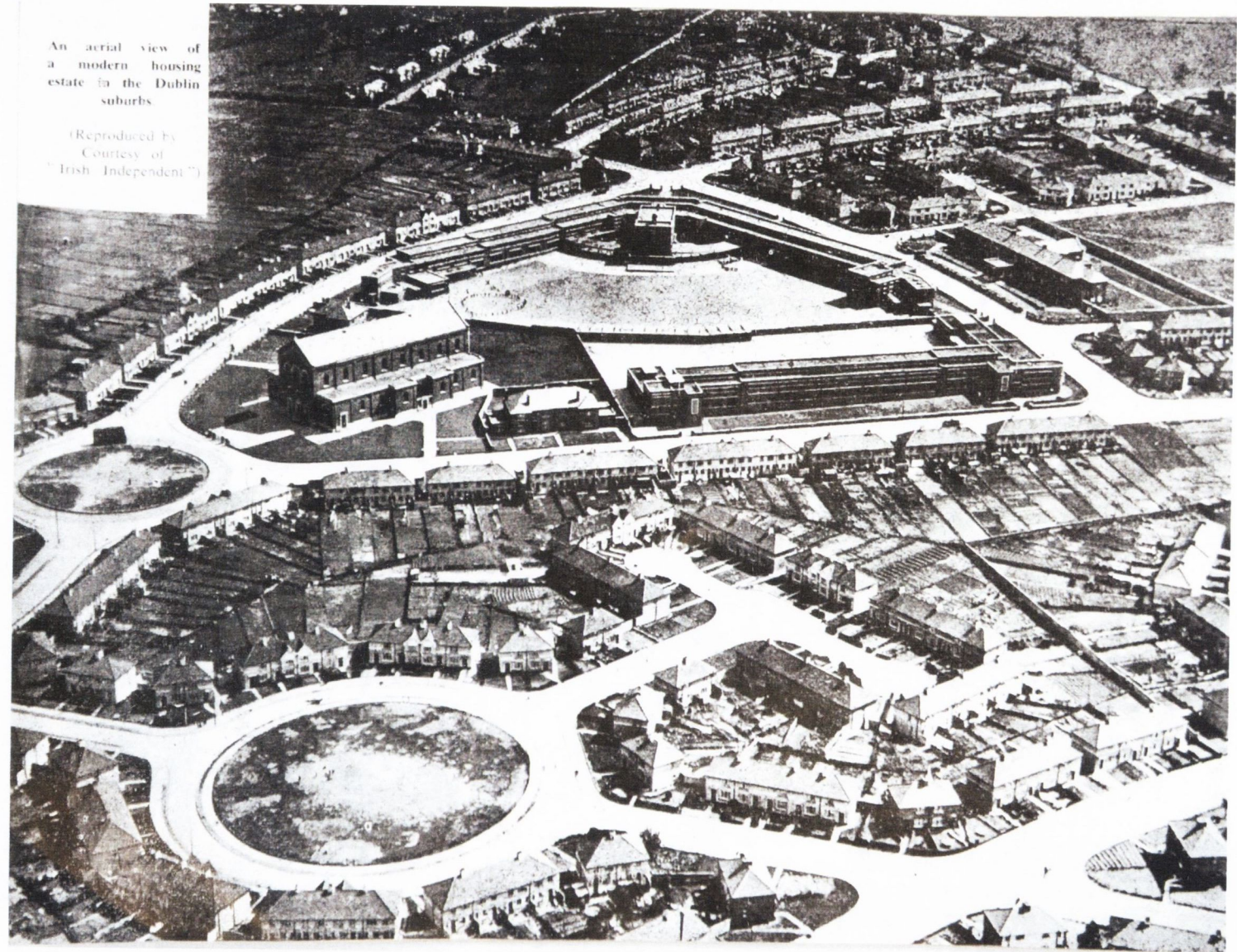
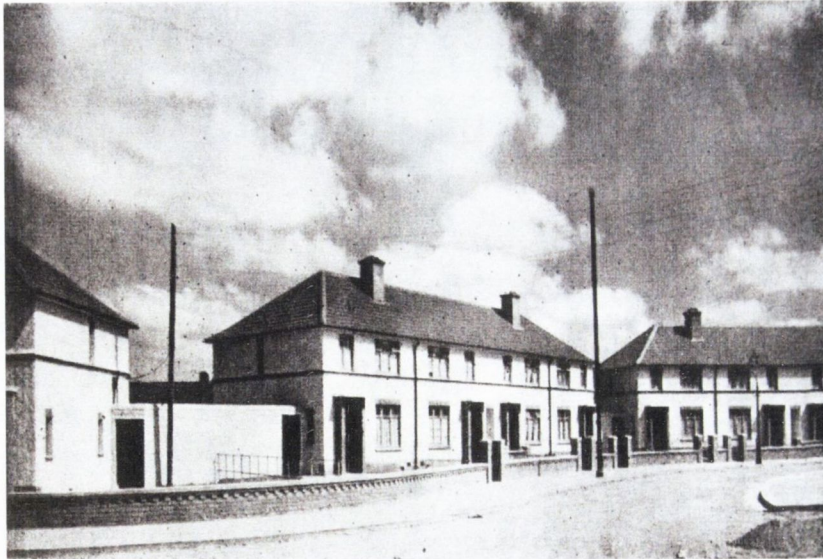


Figure 3.4, Drimnagh Housing Estate (Mourne Road), Aerial View, *Ireland Rebuilding*, 1955

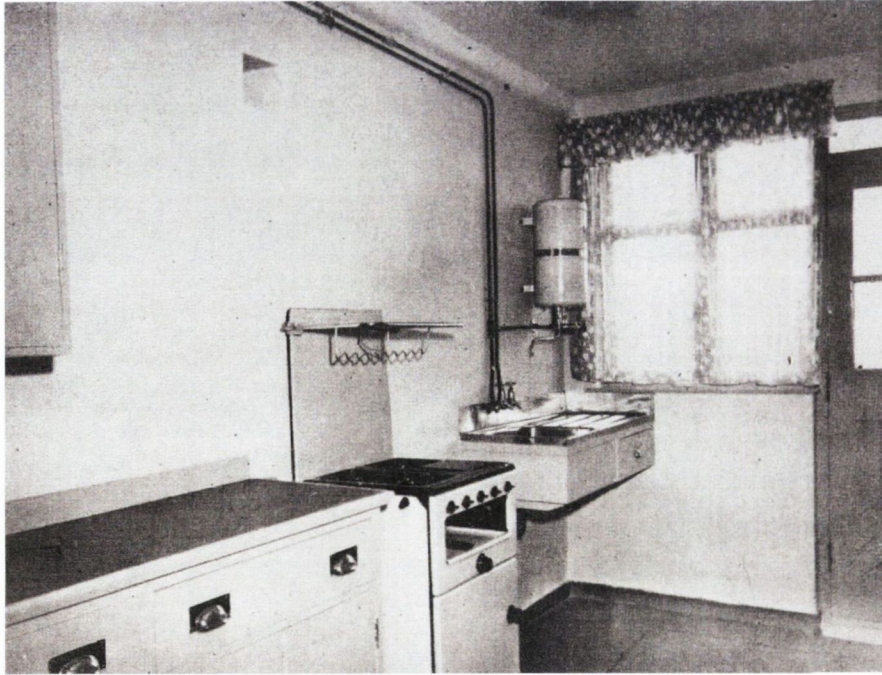


Thousands of the above type houses have been erected in the Dublin suburbs in recent years. They are made available to approved purchasers on low deposits—from £50 to £150—and the balance is payable over twenty-five to thirty-five years at from 28 - weekly to £2. Many are purchased before the foundations are laid.

Figures 3.5 + 3.6, New and mid-construction suburban housing estates

(Ireland Rebuilding, 1955)





"The modern Irish kitchen of to-day, made possible by Rural Electrification"

Figures 3.7 +3.8 Kitchen Interiors,
Ireland Rebuilding, 1955

"Keeping pace with the march of progress are banishing drudgery from the Irish kitchen"





Figure 3.9: Photo-story of Dublin Slums by architect Noel Moffett (late 1940s published in Patricia Hutchins, *Joyce's Dublin*, 1950)



Figure 3.10 + 3.11, Corporation PERIMETER housing blocks, street fronts, Herbert Simms:

3.10, **left** Townsend Street, Dublin, 1936 (*Ireland and the New Architecture*, 1991)

3.11, **left below and right**, Two views, Mary Aikenhead House, James' Street, 1940 (*Lord Mayor's Annual*, 1942 +1944)



AN EXAMPLE OF MODERN WORKING-CLASS FLATS IN DUBLIN



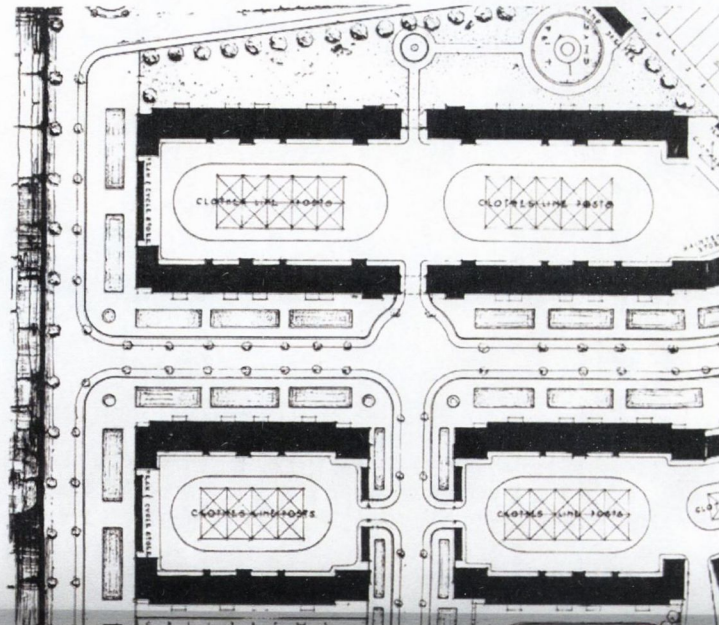
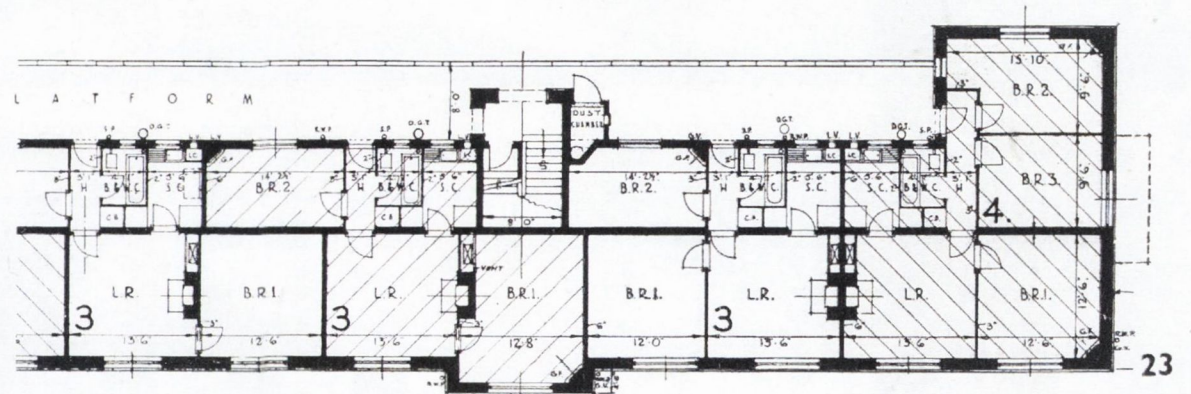
Figure 3.12 + 3.13, Corporation perimeter housing blocks, court yards, Herbert Simms:

3.12 **left above**, Court, Aldborough Mansions, Killarney Street, Dublin 1939 (*National Planning Conference*, 1944) and **left below**, Street entrance, Aldborough Mansions (*Lord Mayor's Annual*, 1942)

3.13 **below right**, Hanover Street, Dublin, 1935

(*Lord Mayor's Annual*, 1942)





Figures 3.14 + 3.15, Corporation perimeter housing blocks, Herbert Simms:
 3.14 **below left** Site plan, Marrowbone Lane, 1940
 3.15 **above right** first floor block plan, Marrowbone Lane, 1940

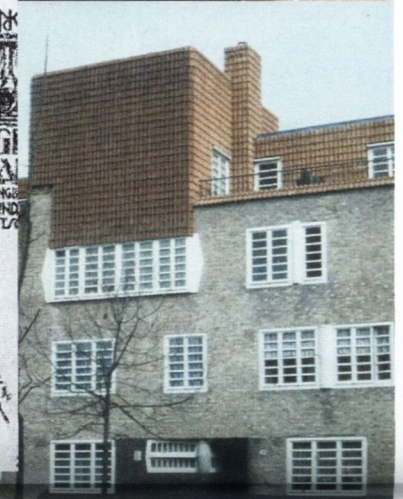
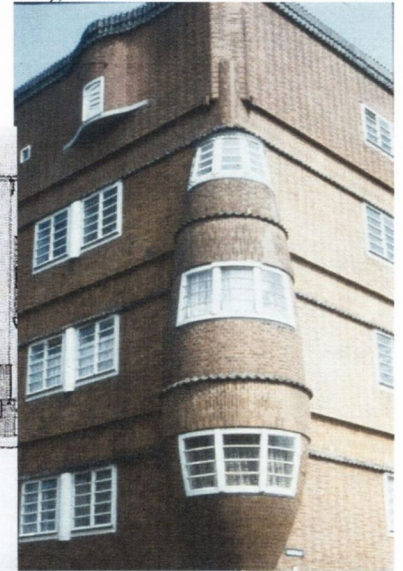
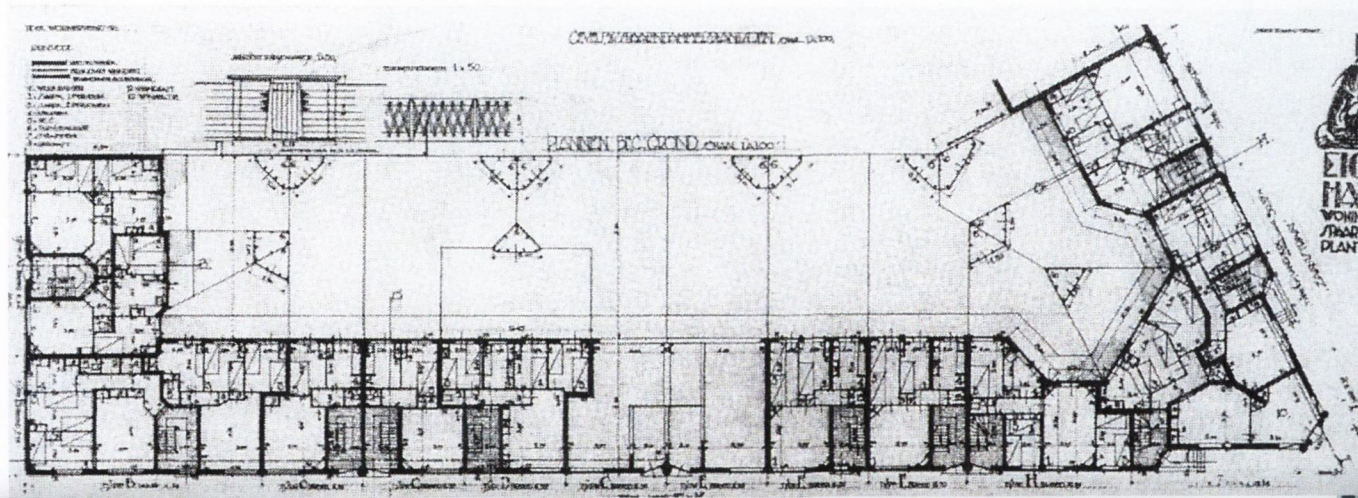
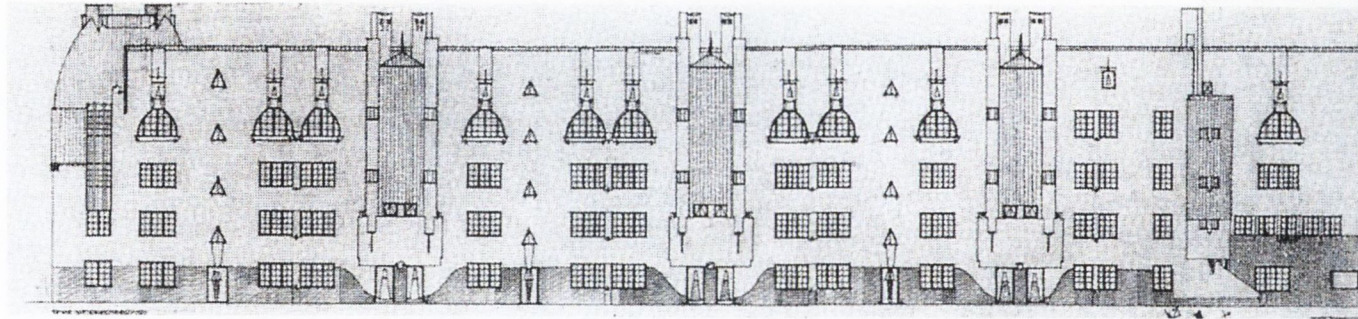
(*Architectural Design*, Ireland issue, 1947)

Figure 3.16 Corporation perimeter housing blocks, Herbert Simms: Marrowbone Lane, Dublin, 1940
(*Architectural Design*, Ireland issue, 1947)



Figures 3.17 – 3.19, Amsterdam School perimeter block housing, Eigen Haard Association at Spaardammer planstoen, 1917/1918:

3.17 **left** block plan, and front elevation (*Maristella Casciato, The Amsterdam School*);
3.18 + 3.19 **right**, details and entrance, street elevation



Figures 3.20 + 3.21, Two views of the 5-storey Lonsdale House, Woodberry Down Estate, Stoke Newington, by LCC Architects, 1940s
(*London Housing* – LCC, 1949)

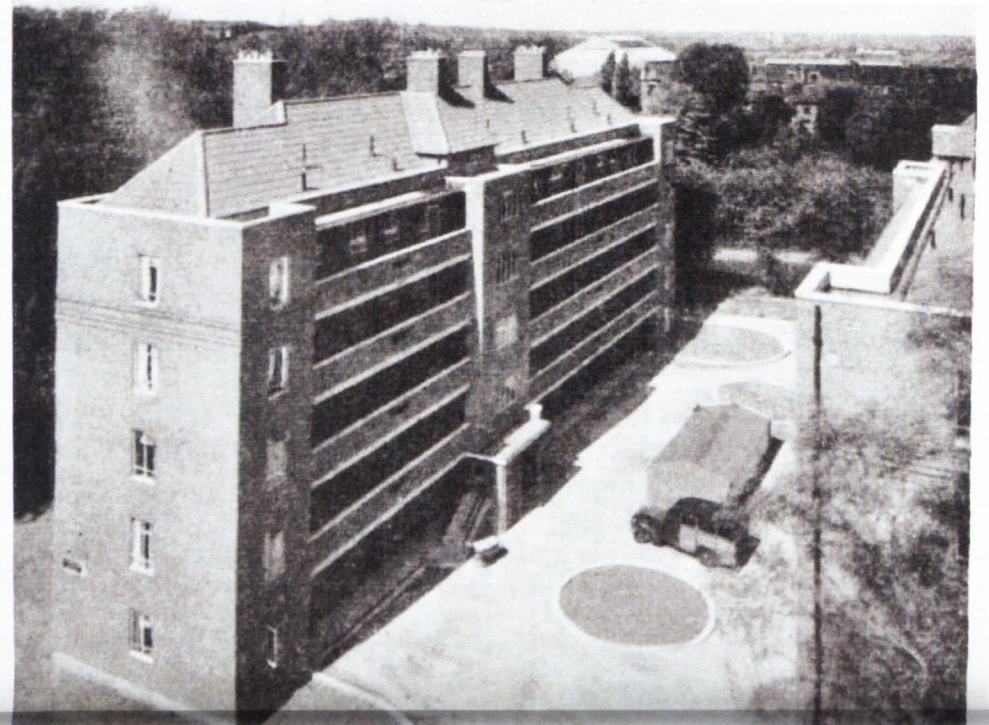




Figure 3.22: 8-storey blocks, Woodberry Down Estate, Stoke Newington, by LCC Architects, 1950-52

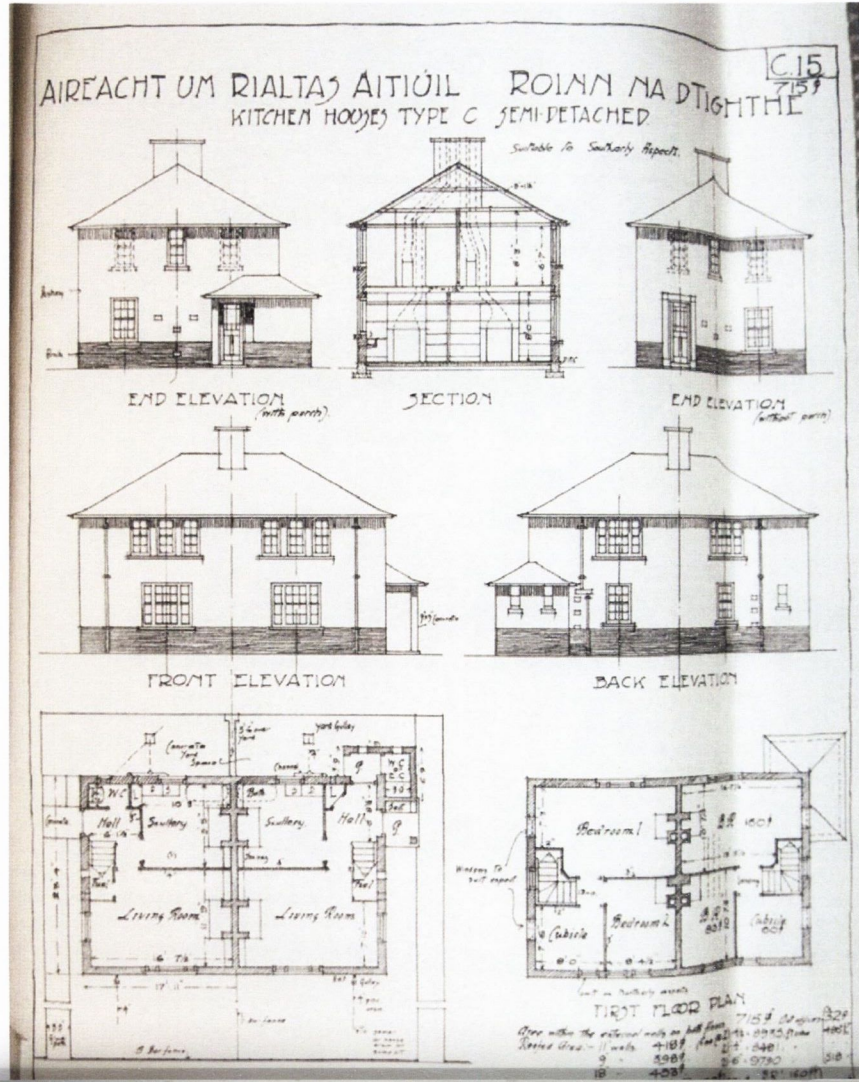
(English Heritage, *Suburbs of London*, 1997)



Figure 3.23 Deloraine House, Tanners Hill Estate, Deptford

(*London Housing* – LCC, 1949)

Figures 3.24 and 3.25, Comparative house designs from **left** Irish Housing Manual 1925 and **right** British model housing from *Housing Manual (on the design, construction and repair of dwellings*, p.19), 1925





Figures 3.26 and 3.27,
Comparative British and Irish
housing siting/layout, cul-de-sac:

3.26 **left** Cul-de-Sac at Becontree,
North London, 1926 (Photo: Ruth
McManus)

3.27 **below** Terenure Housing
Estate, South Dublin, 1938
(*Lord Mayor's Annual*. 1942)



Figure 3.28, Reconditioning Programme, Compulsory Purchase Order for York Street, 1946, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)

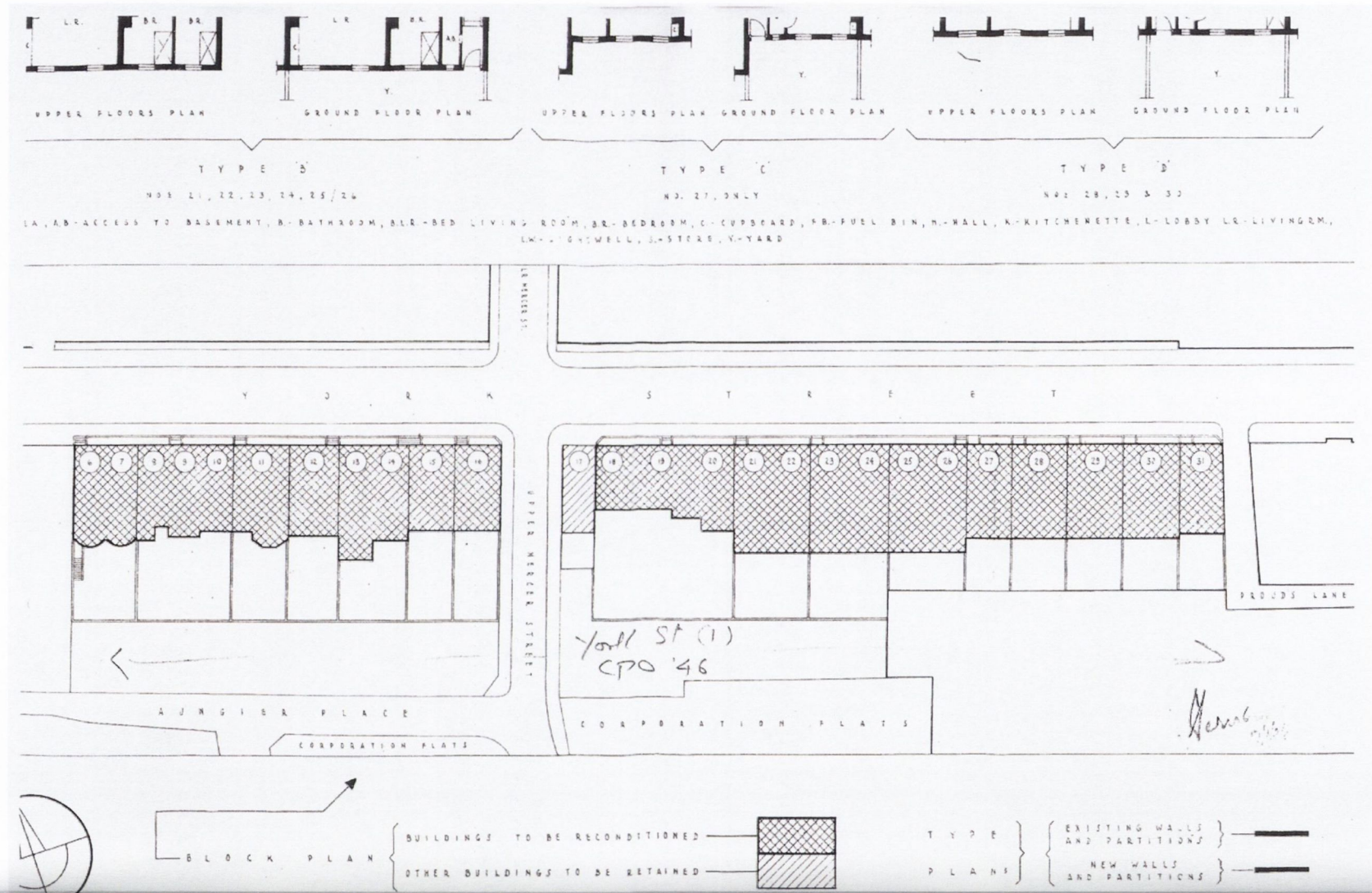


Figure 3.29 + 3.30, Reconditioning Programme, A.W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation, 1943 -, plans of before and after conversion programme: 3.29 **left** Four-flat house type
3.30 **right** Nine-flat house type (*The Architects' Journal*, 1946)

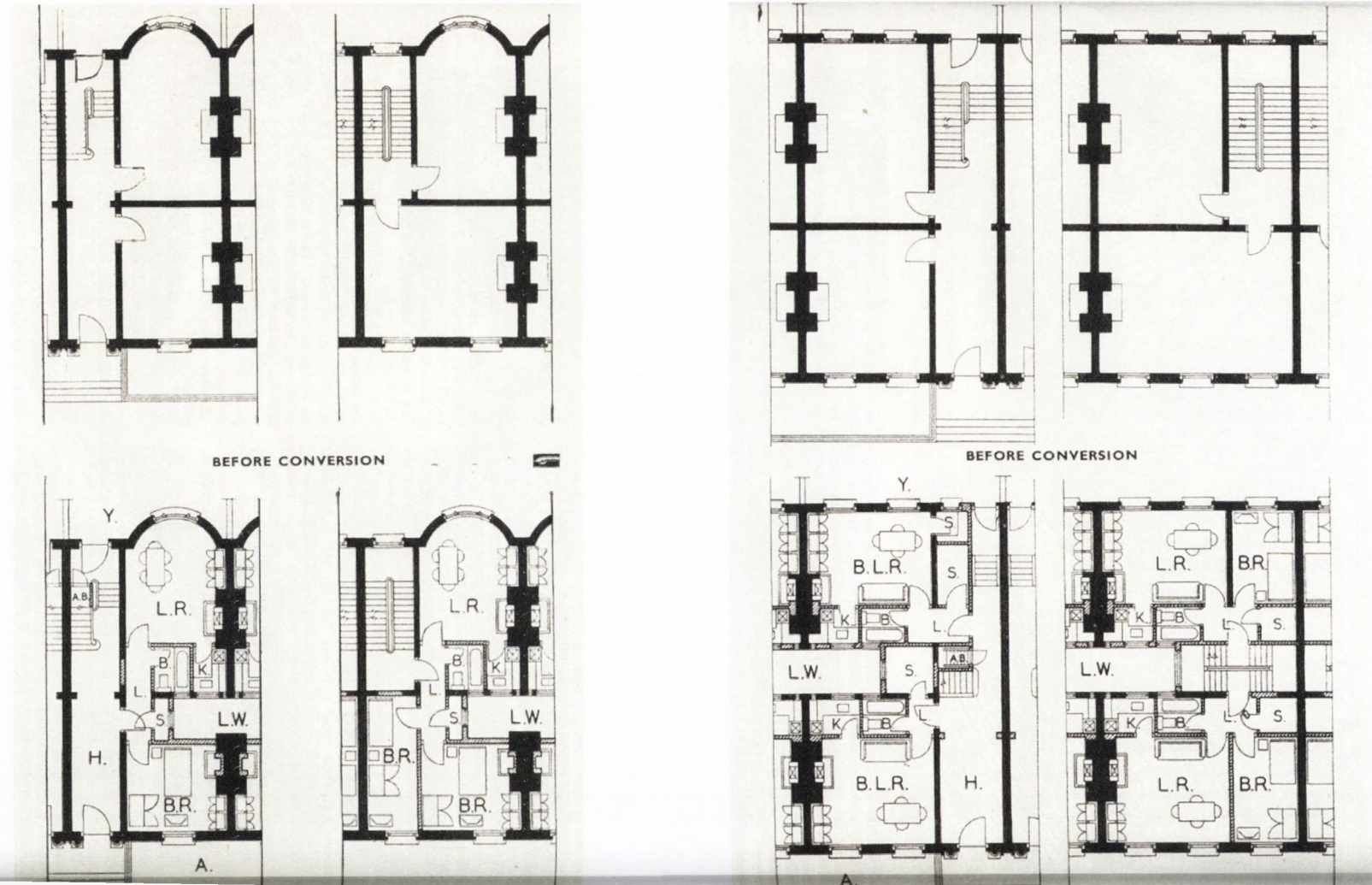


Figure 3.31, Reconditioning plans, York Street, 1946, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)

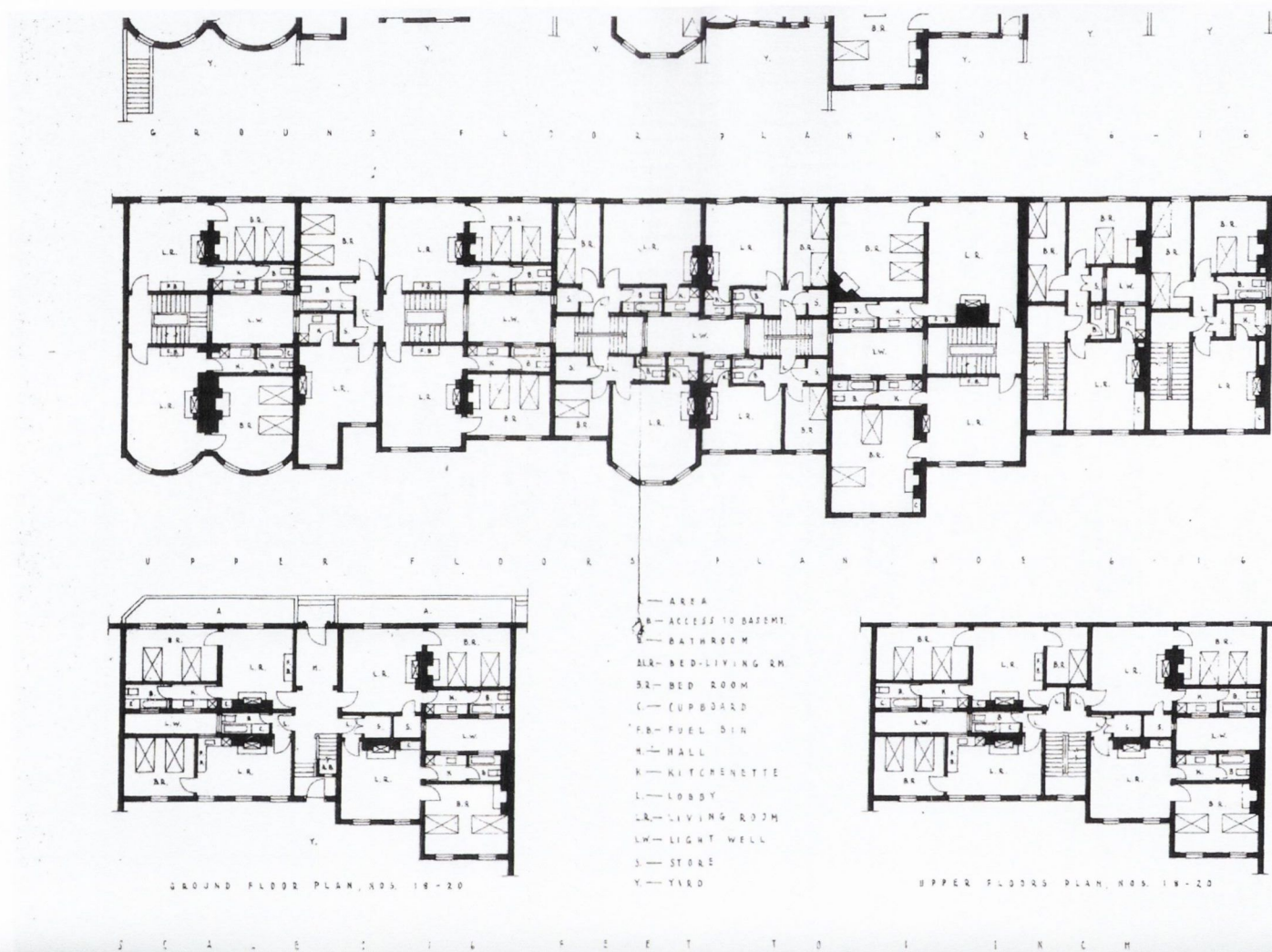


Figure 3.32, Reconditioning plans, York Street, 1946, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation (Dublin City Council Archives)

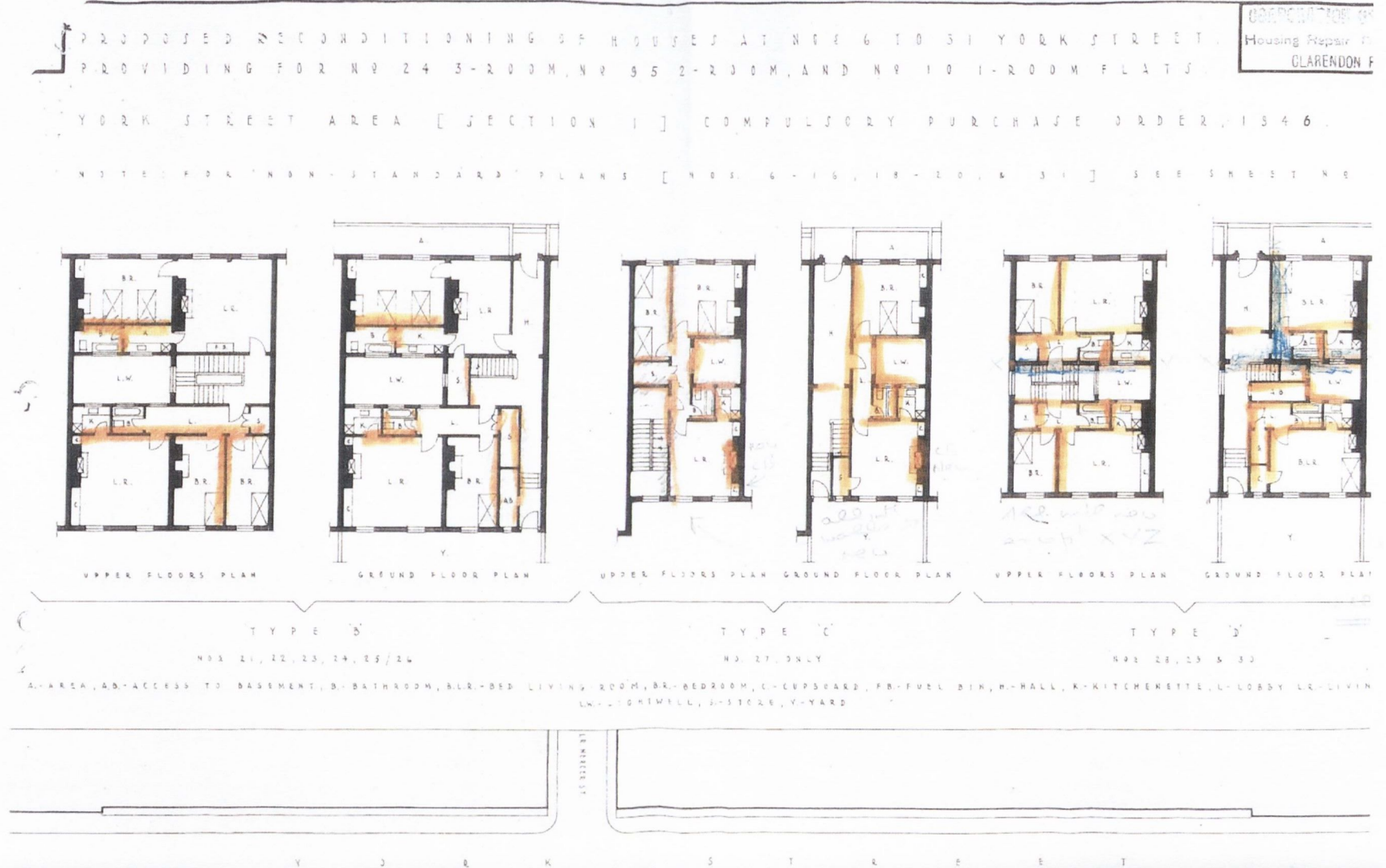
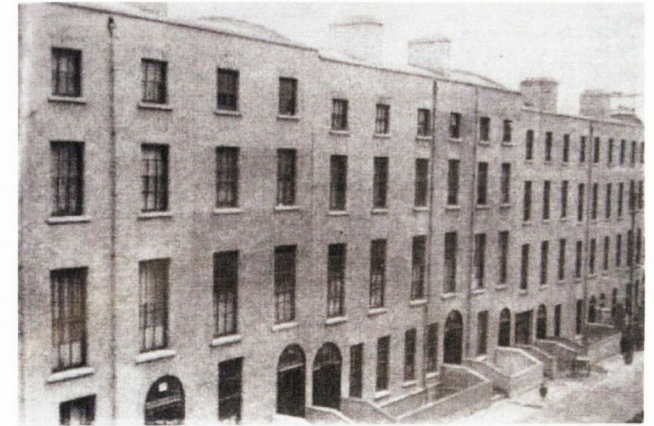


Figure 3.33 + 3.34, Reconditioning Programme, Dublin Corporation, A.W. Ternan, 1943 -, elevations:

3.33 **left** Sean McDermott Street

(*The Architects' Journal*, 1946)

3.34 **right** Gardiner Street, before and after (*The Lord Mayor's Annual*, 1944)



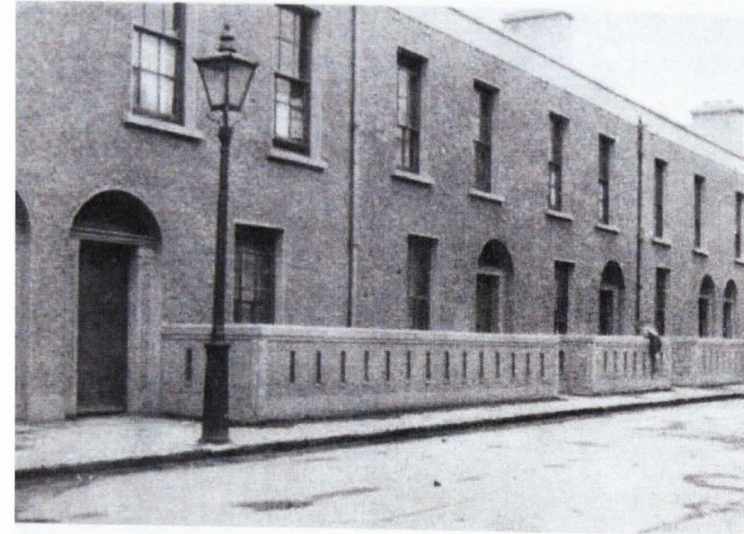
GARDINER STREET—FRONT ELEVATION AFTER RECONDITIONING.



FRONT ELEVATION, PRIOR TO RECONDITIONING, OF HOUSES IN GARDINER STREET

Figure 3.35, Reconditioning Programme,
Dublin Corporation, A.W. Ternan, 1943 -,
before and after elevations:
Gloucester Place, Dublin, before and after

(The Lord Mayor's Annual, 1944)



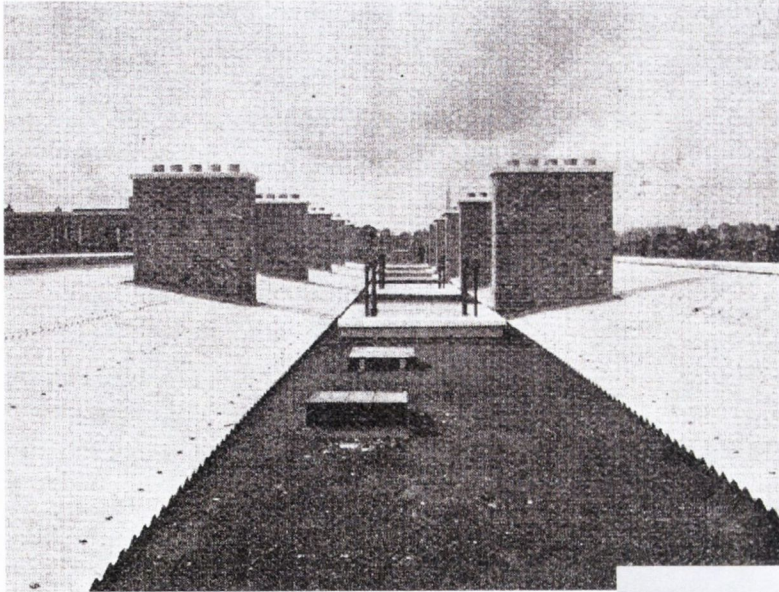
FRONT ELEVATION OF TWO-STOREY HOUSES IN GLOUCESTER
PLACE AS RECONDITIONED.



FRONT ELEVATION, PRIOR TO RECONDITIONING, OF TWO-STOREY
HOUSES IN GLOUCESTER PLACE.

Figure 3. 36, Aerial photograph, York Street Reconditioned Terrace (lower right of photograph, note asbestos roofs and light-wells), 2002
(Dublin City Council Archive)





Figures 3.37 + 3.38, roofs of reconditioned houses (note corrugated asbestos sheets), A.W Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.37 **left** Sean McDermott Street, 1946 (*The Architects' Journal*, 1946)

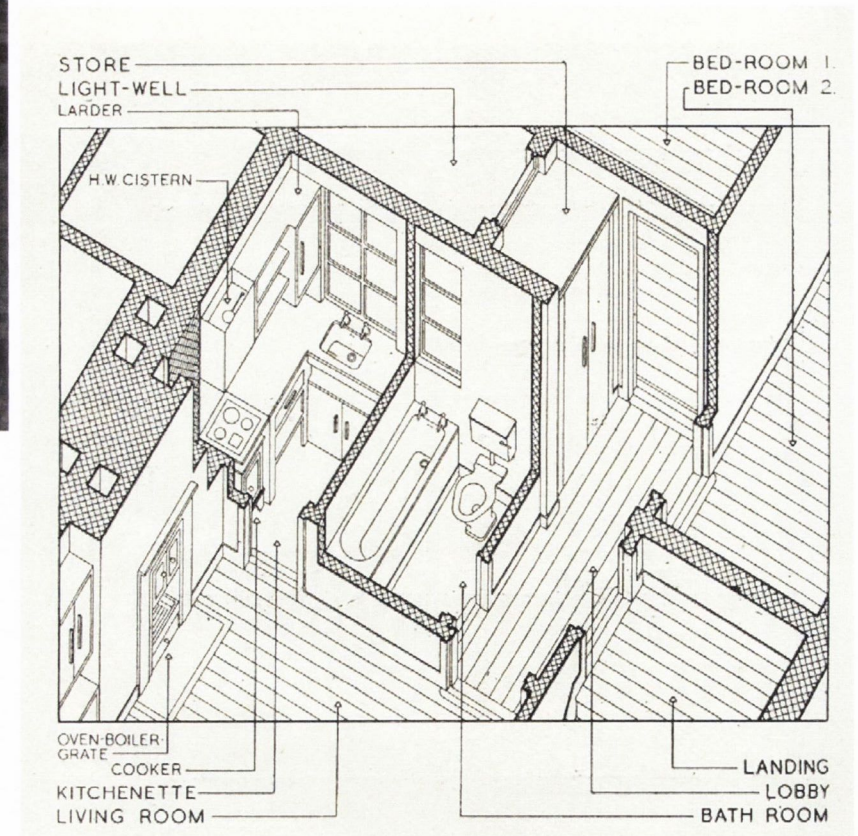
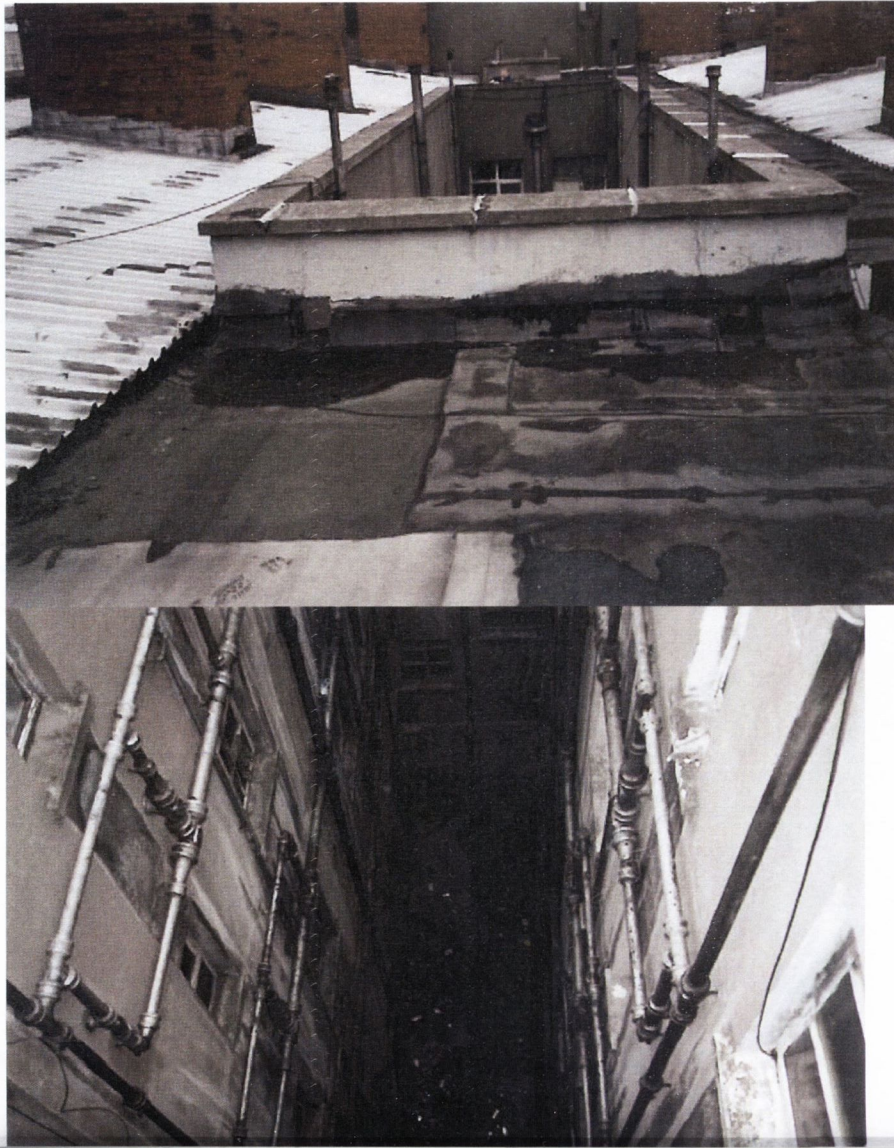
3.38 **right** York Street, 2002 (Dublin City Council Archive)

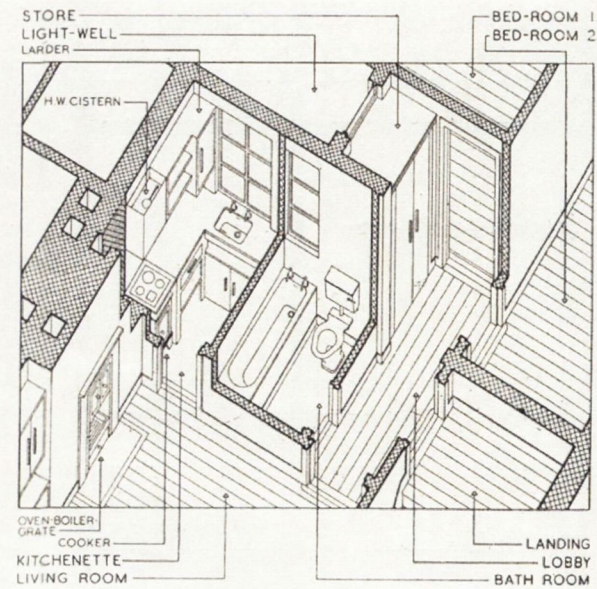
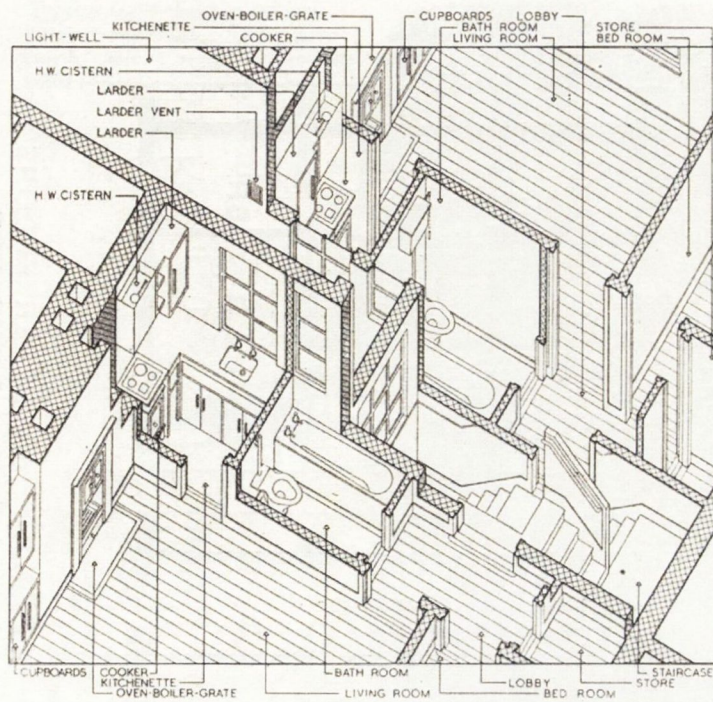


Figures 3. 39 + 3.40, Light-wells, Reconditioning Programme, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.39 **left** View of and down light-well, York Street, 2002 (Dublin City Council Archive)

3.40 **right** Axonometric including light-well (*The Architects' Journal*, 1946)





Left, axonometric showing the standard fittings and arrangement in the nine flat houses. Above, the same in the four-flat houses.

Figures 3.41 + 3.42, Interior views, Reconditioning Programme, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.41 **above** axonometrics describing internal layouts

3.42 **right** photograph of fitted kitchen

(The Architects' Journal, 1946)

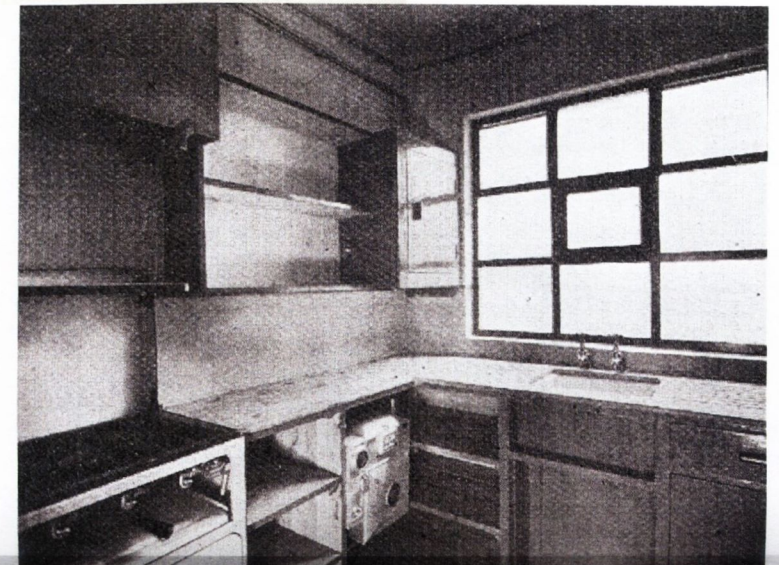
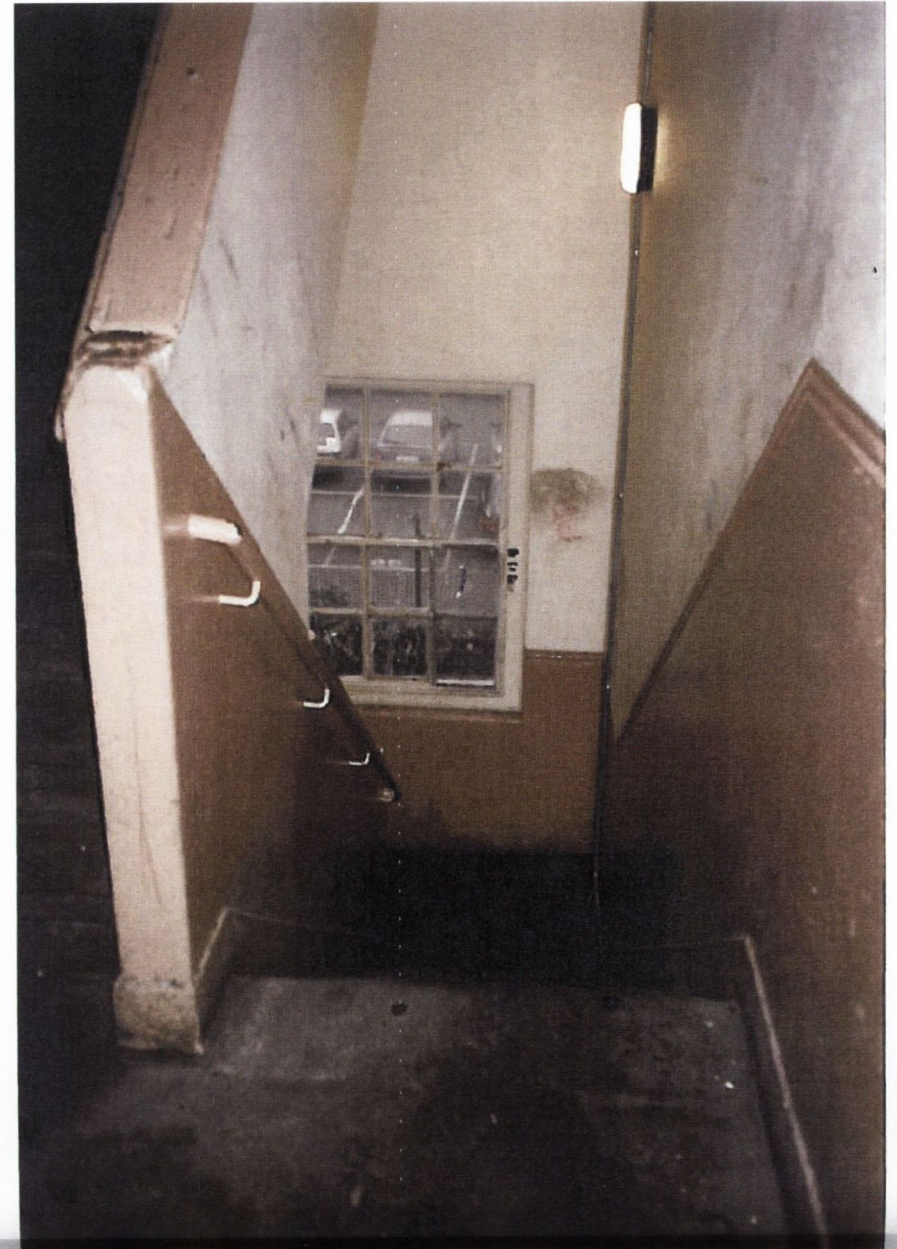


Figure 3.43 **right** View (2002) of concrete stairwell inserted as part of reconditioning programme

Figure 3.44 **below** View (2002) of brick “refurbishment” as part of reconditioning programme

York Street, Dublin, A. W. Ternan, Dublin Corporation
(Dublin City Council Archives)





RERE
ELEVATION OF
FOUR-STOREY
HOUSES IN
GARDINER
STREET PRIOR
TO RECON-
DITIONING.

Figures 3.45 + 3.46, Yards and back-
lands, reconditioning programme, A.W.
Ternan, Dublin Corporation

3.45 **left** Gardiner Street, before and
after, 1943 (*The Lord Mayor's Annual*,
1944)

3.46 **right** View from roof down to yard,
2002, York Street (Dublin City Council
Archives)

RERE
ELEVATION,
AFTER RECON-
DITIONING, OF
FOUR-STOREY
HOUSES IN
GARDINER
STREET.



Figure 3.47 Site plan (note landscaping, public park and yards), Sean McDermott Street upper, 1946 (*The Architects' Journal*, 1946)

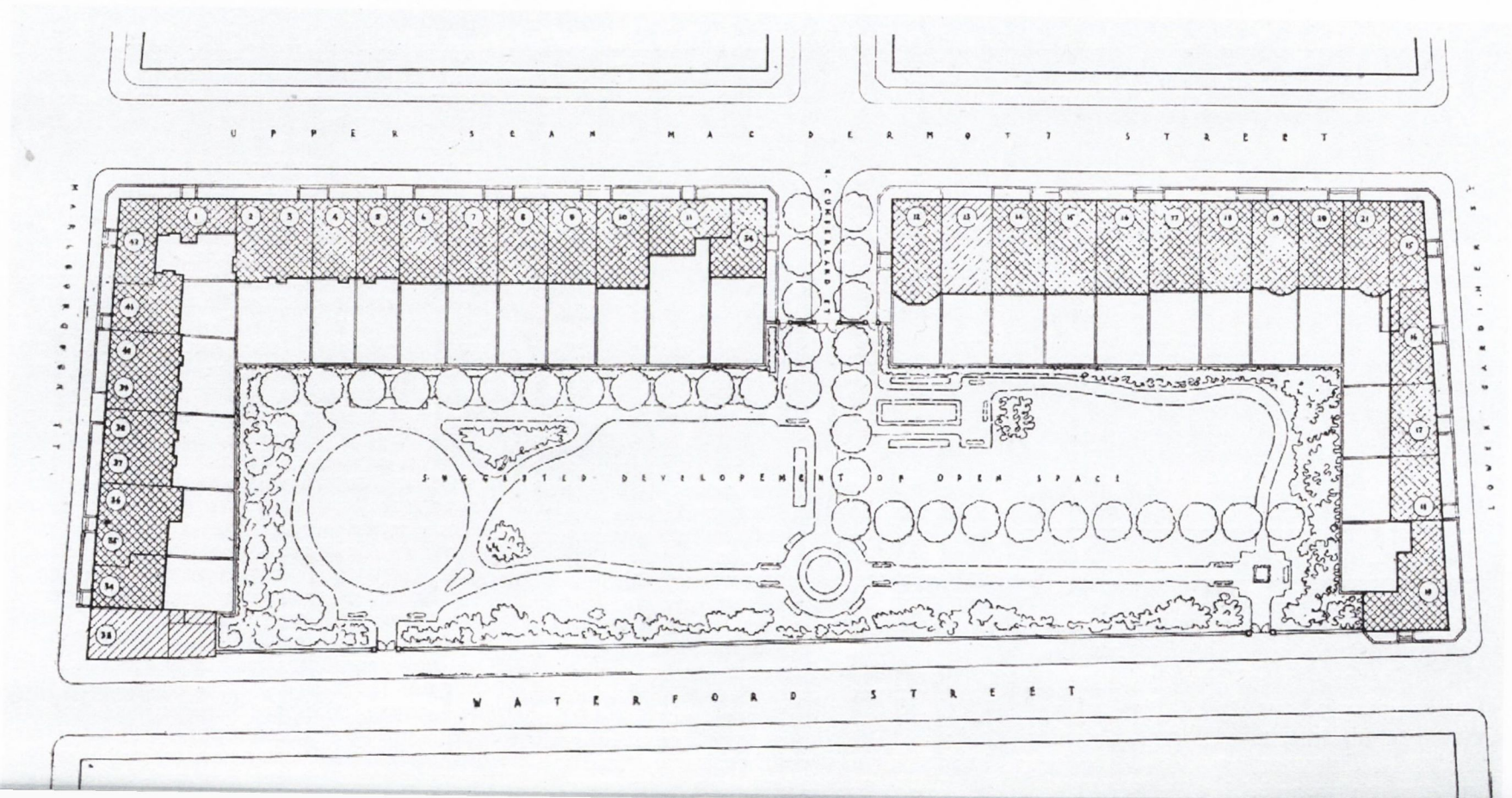


Figure 3.48, laying the
foundations of flat
scheme at Cook Street,
Dublin, 1940

(The Lord Mayor's Annual, 1944)

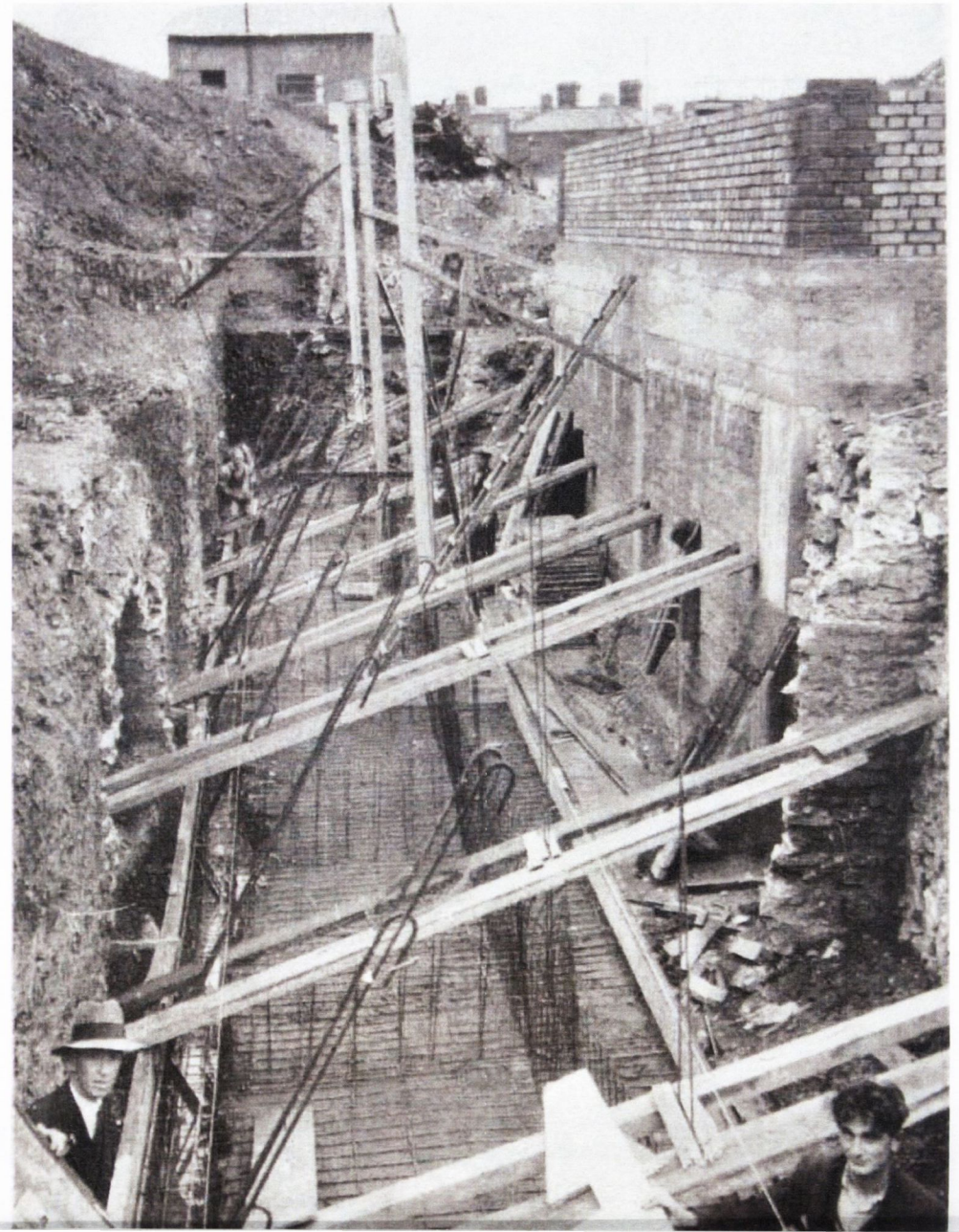


Figure 3.49, Aerial View of River Liffey, proposed development along quays and new RC Cathedral on Ormonde Quay, Abercrombie/Robertson/Kelly, *Sketch Development Plan*, 1941

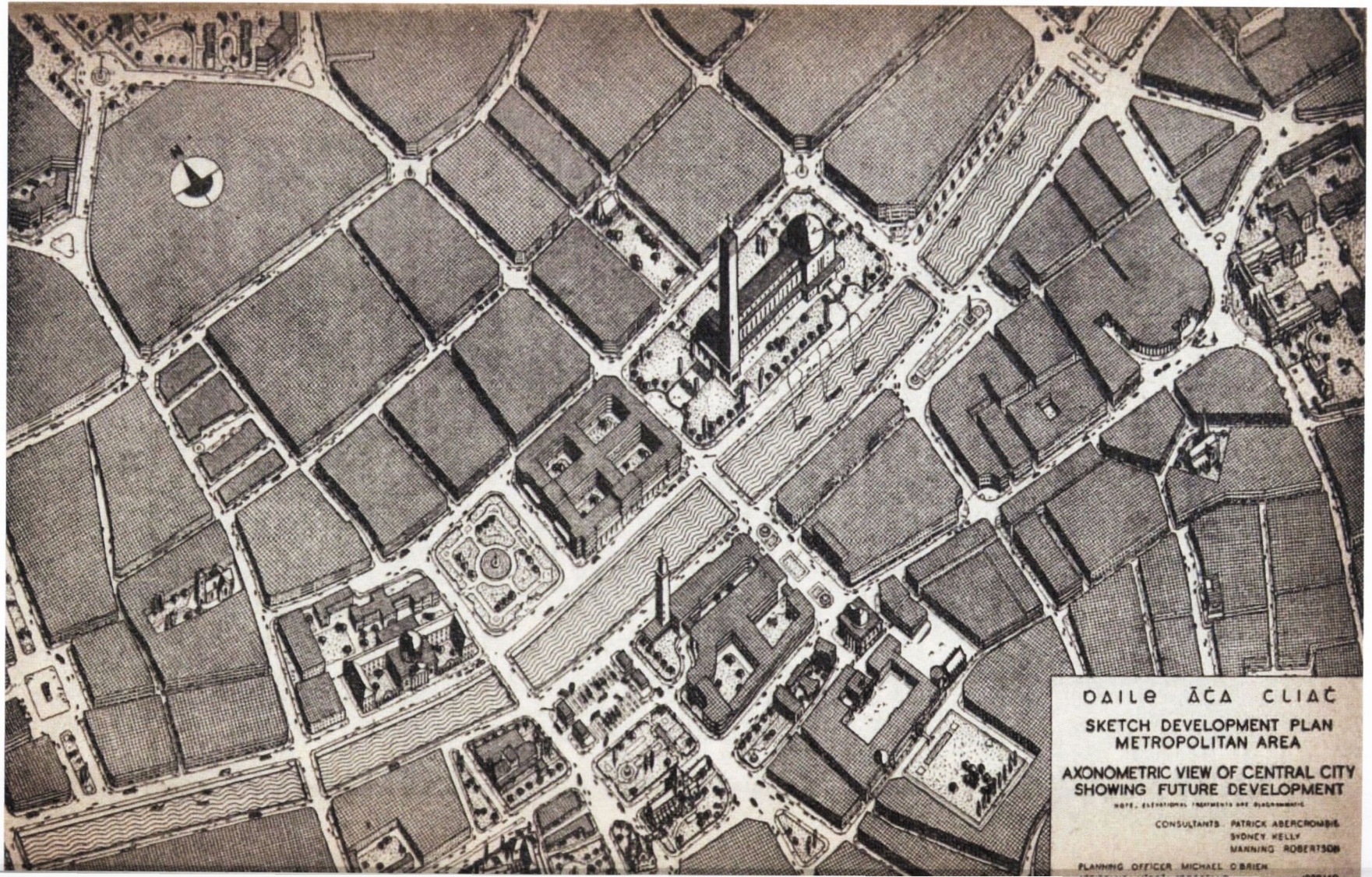


Figure 3.50, Satellite Towns and Green Belt Diagram, Abercrombie/Robertson/Kelly, *Sketch Development Plan*, 1941

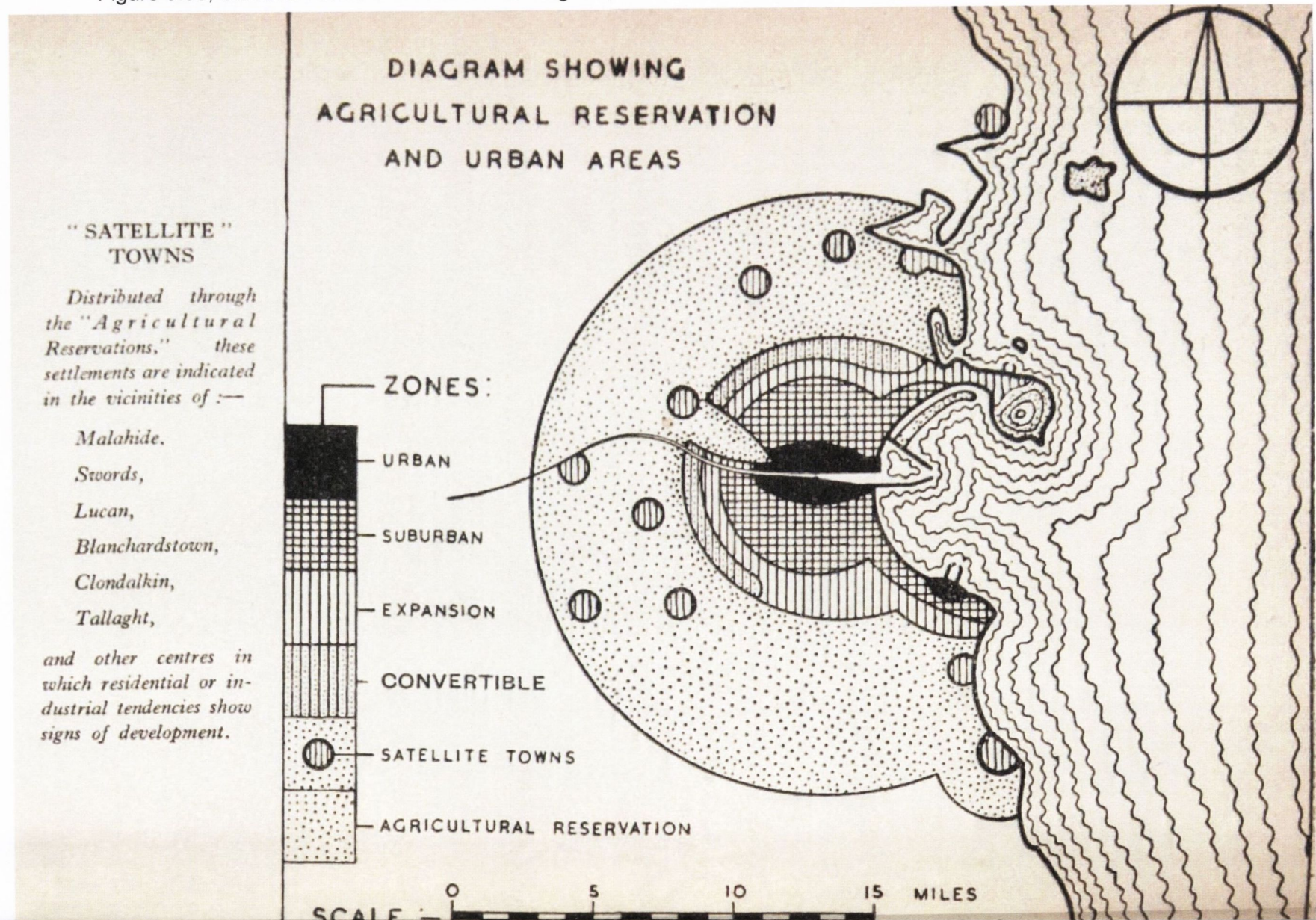
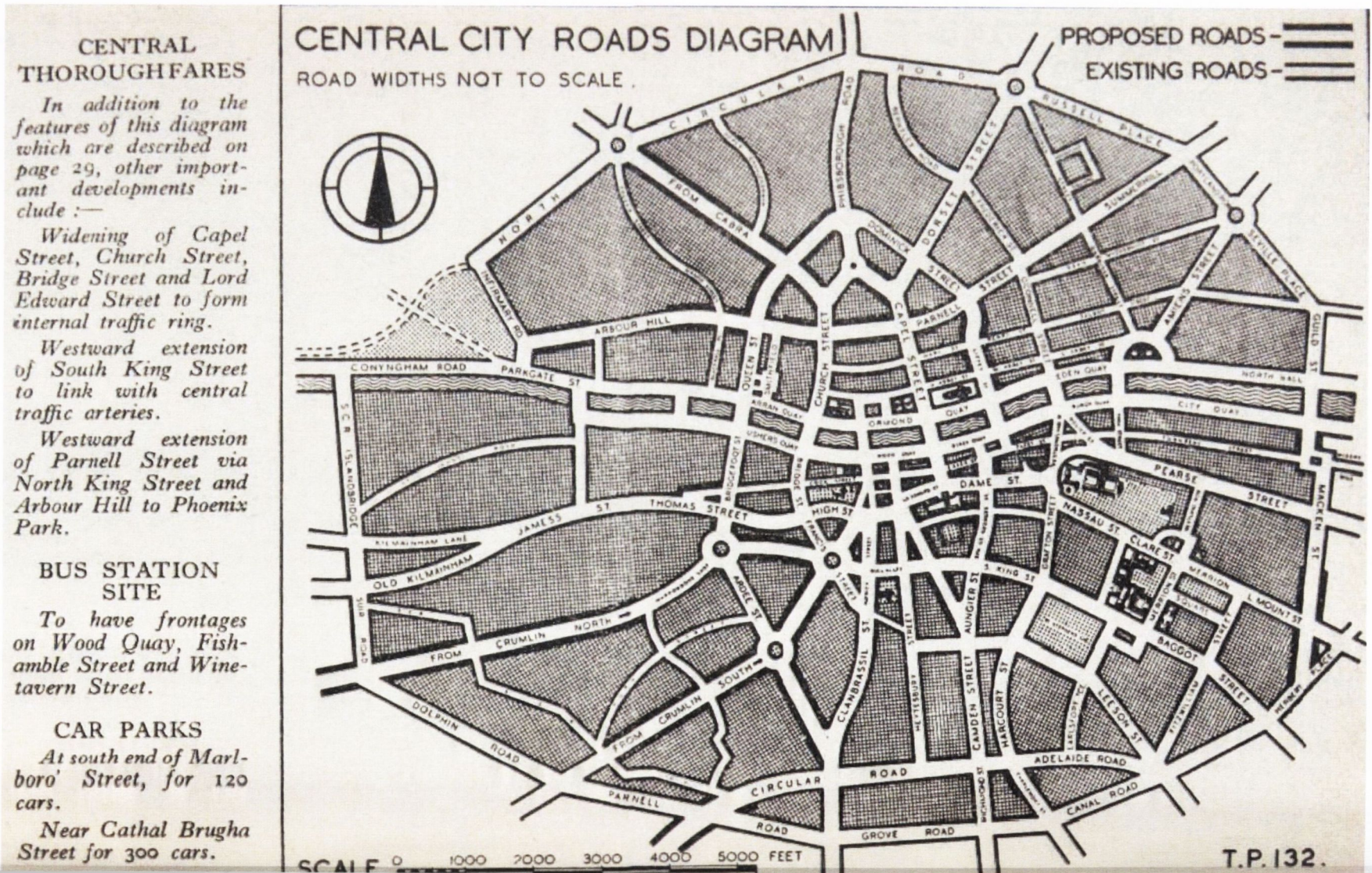
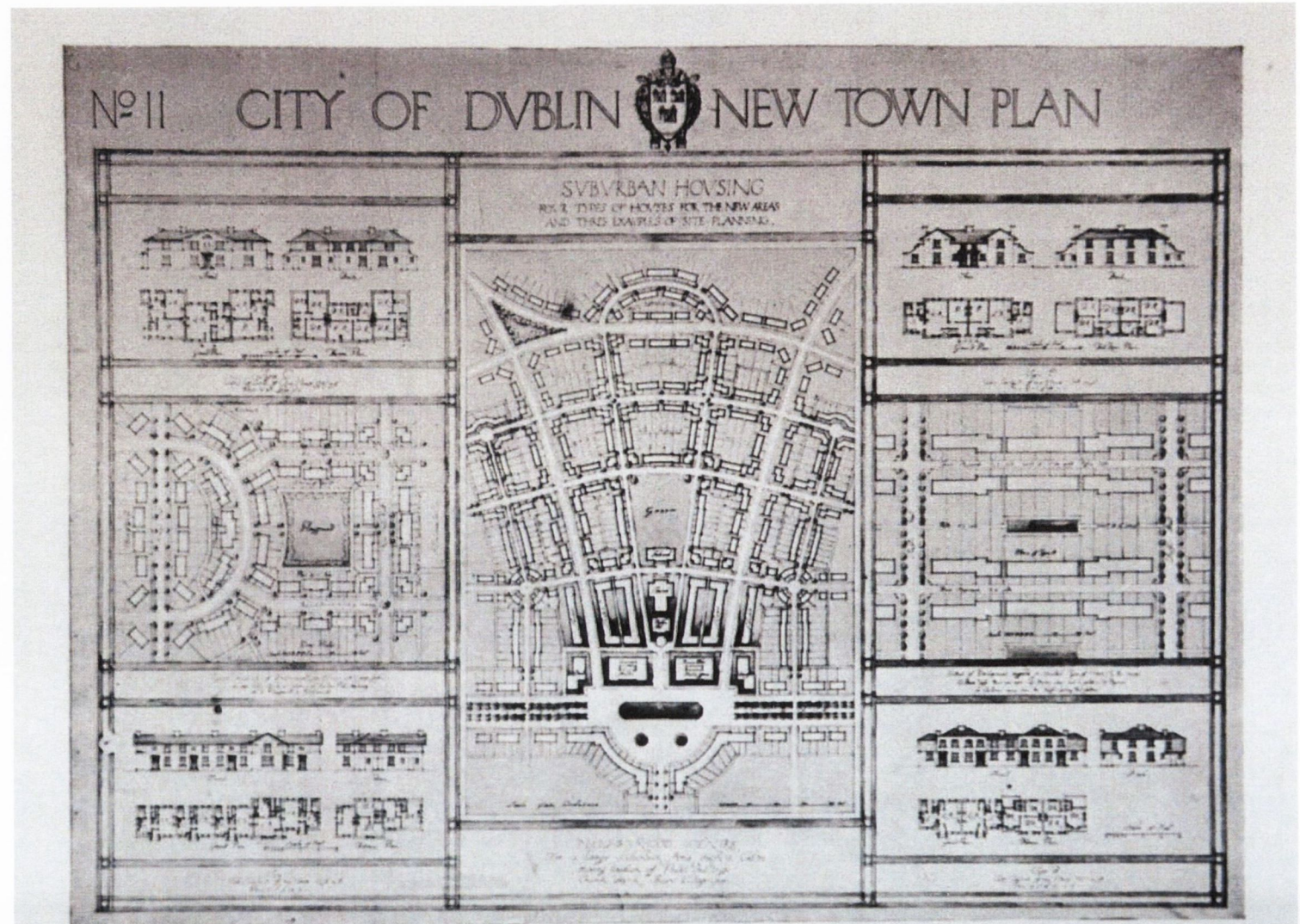


Figure 3.51, Central City Roads Diagram, Abercrombie/Robertson/Kelly, *Sketch Development Plan*, 1941



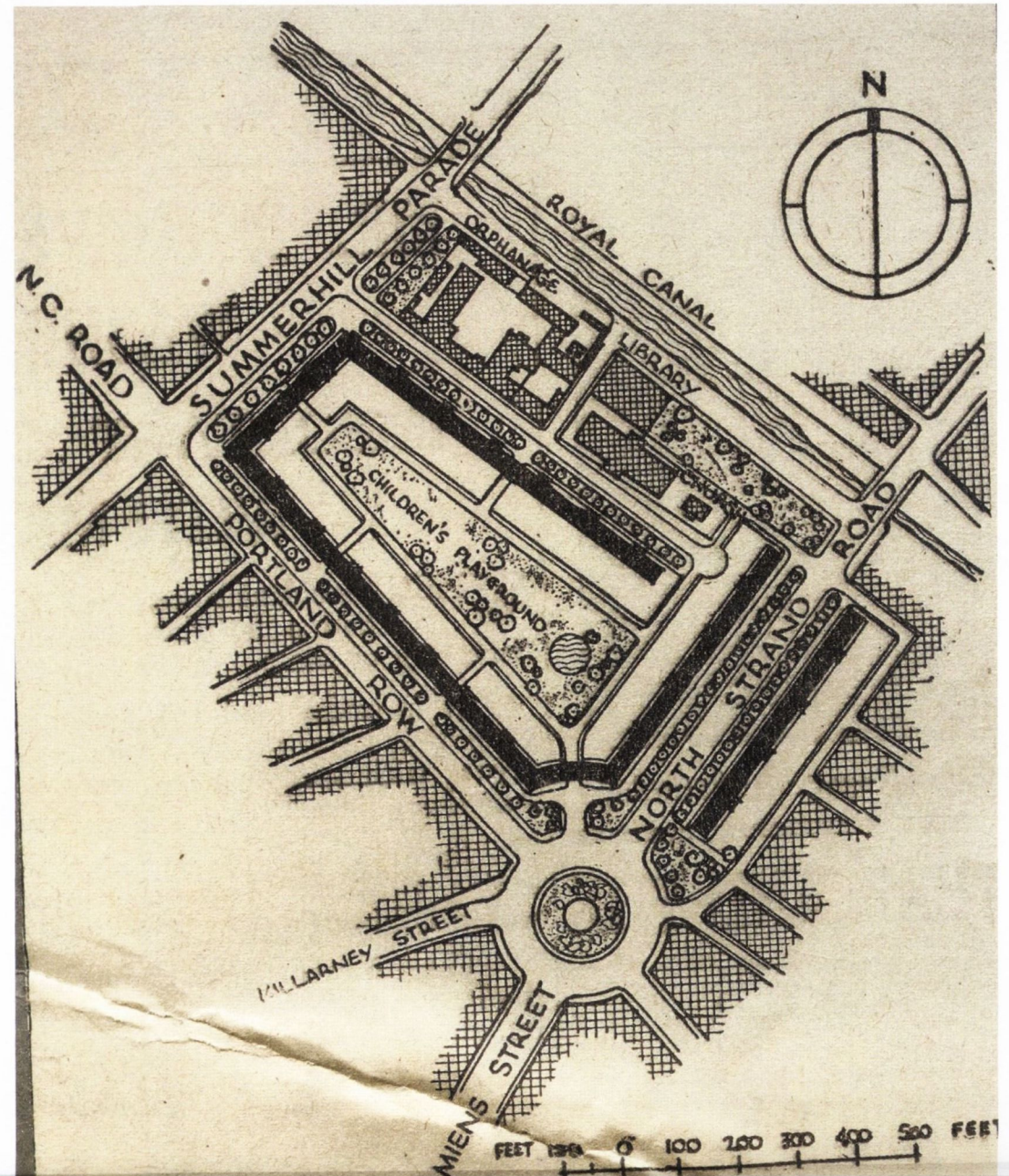
3.52, Plan for Cabra, Abercrombie et al., *Future of Dublin* 1922,

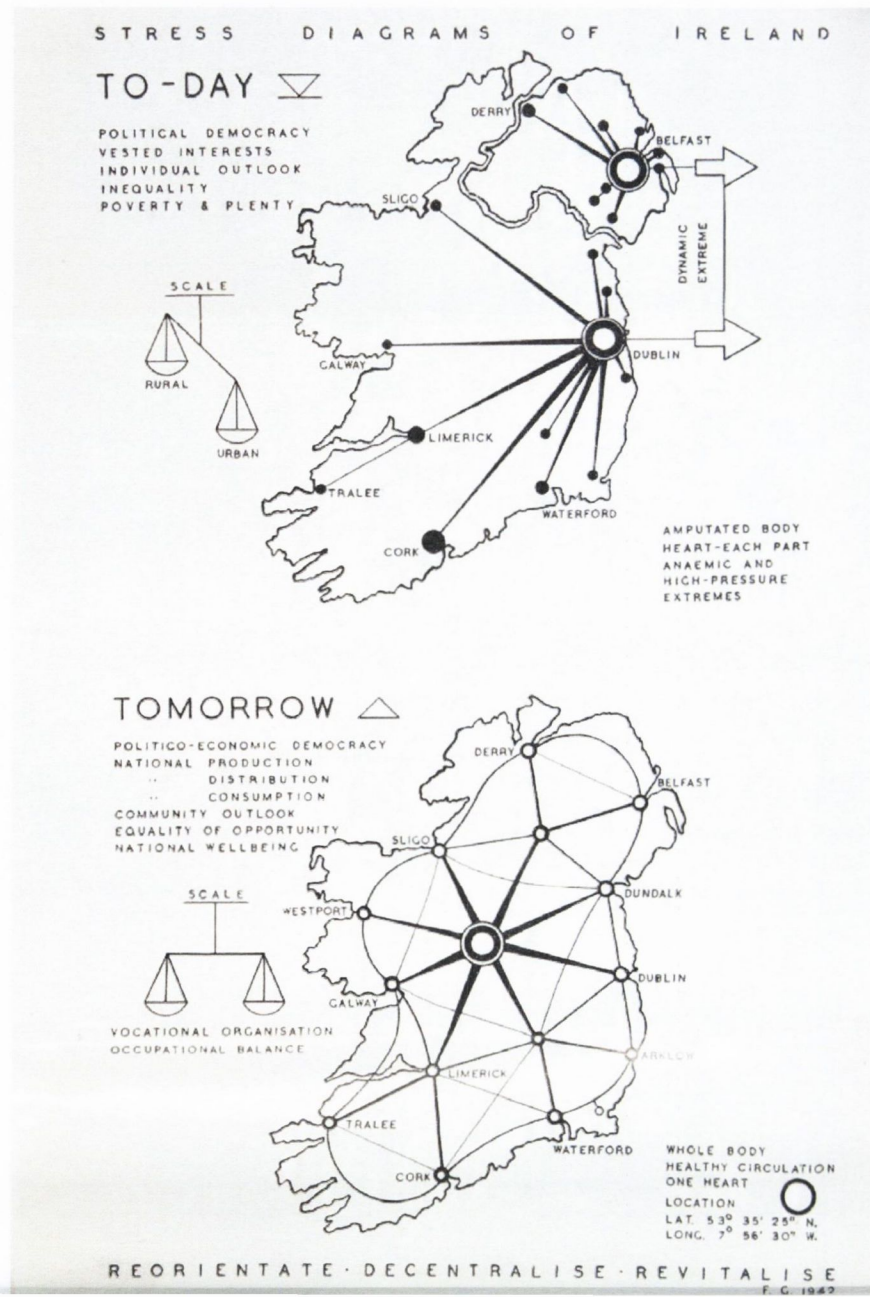


Suggested Development of an area off Cabra Avenue as example of Suburban Housing; with types of houses.

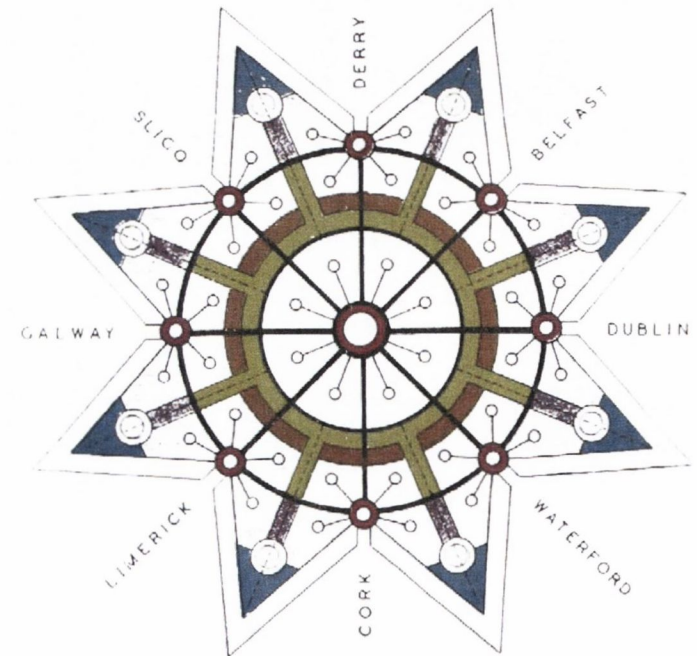
Figure 3.53, sketch for
redevelopment of North strand,
following 1941 bombings

as published in *Irish Times* 1941





Figures 3.54, Frank Gibney, "Framework for a National Plan", 1943



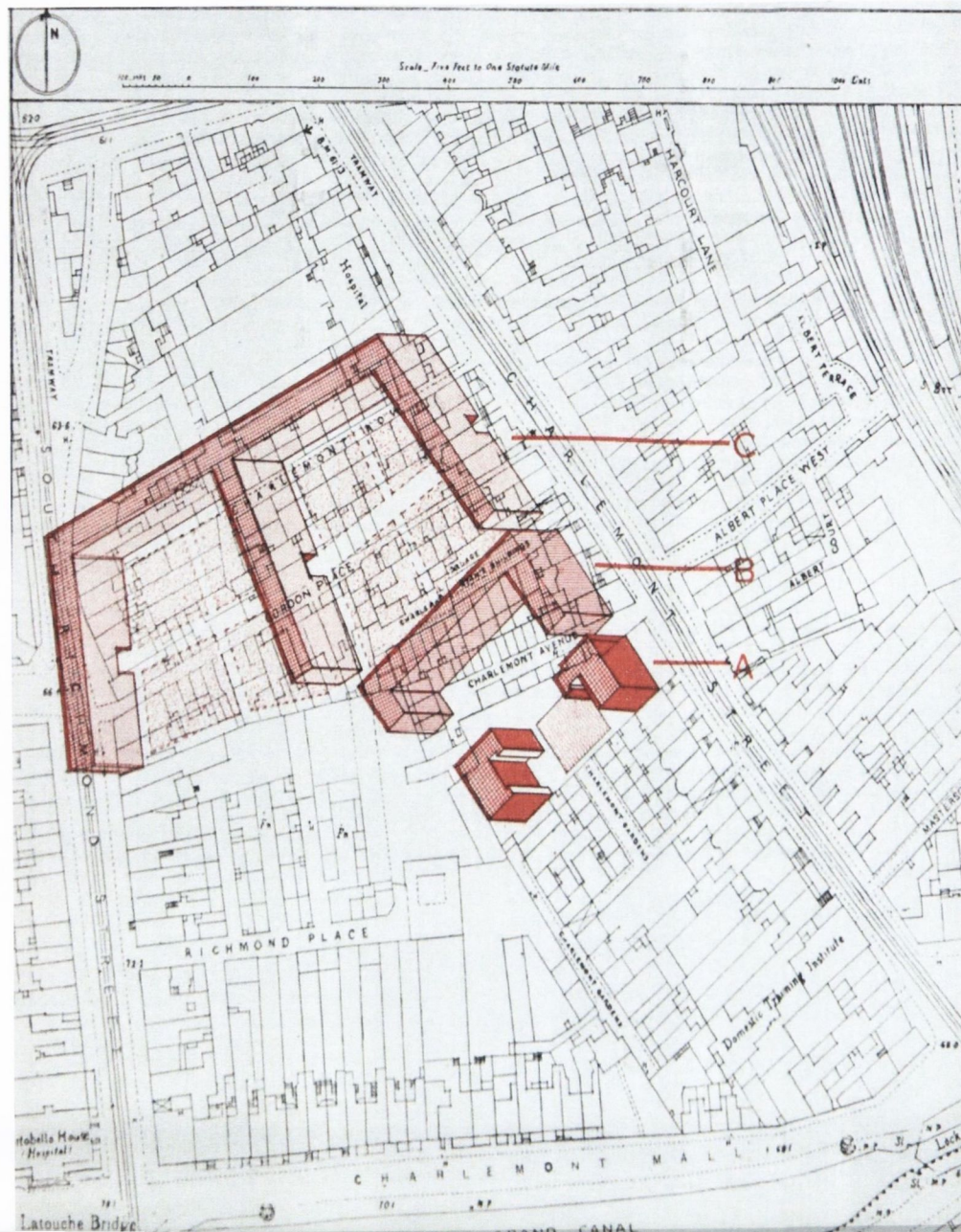


Figure 3.55, Site plan of original scheme for Charlemont Public Utility Society, 1933 – 41, Michael Scott, Dublin (*Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1941)

A = St Ultan's two blocks (as built)

B= French-Mullen House as originally designed (range to the street only completed)

C = 8-storey blocks from Charlemont to Richmond Street

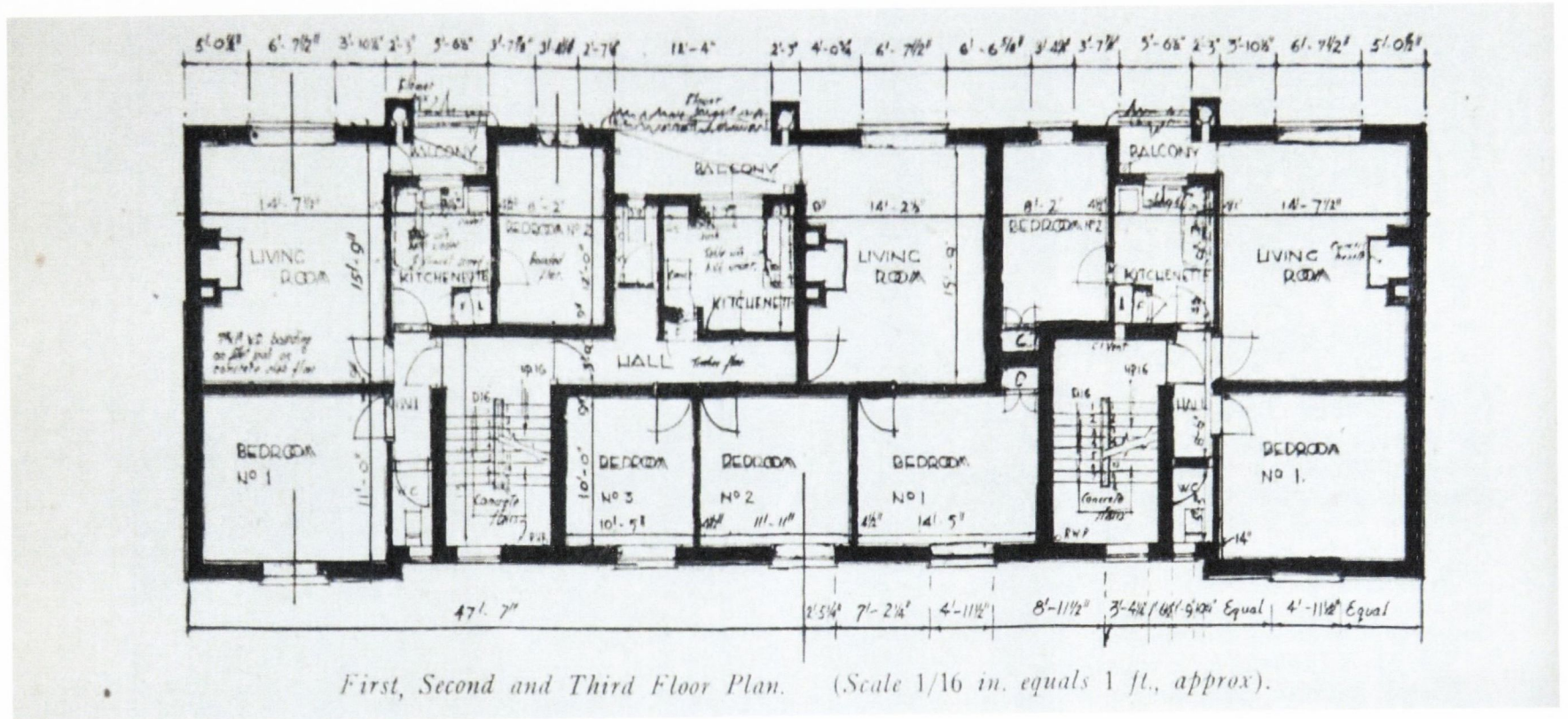
Figures 3.56+ 3.57, French-Mullen House, 1941, Michael Scott, Dublin:

3.56 **left** Original street or front entrance elevation (note the cladding of pre-cast vibrated concrete tiles in brick-red colour)

3.57 **right** Rear elevation (*Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1941)



Figure 3.58, French-Mullen House, first – third floor plan, 1941 (*Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1941)



Figures 3.59 – 3.61, French-Mullen House, 2007, Michael Scott, Dublin:

3.59 **upper left** street elevation, painted

3.60 **below left** rear elevation

3.61 **right** entrance detail, canopy and steel pilotis

(photos: author's own with Paul Arnold)



Figures 3.62 – 3.64, international sources for tile-cladding:

3.62 **left** house by Max Taut, *Weissenhofseidlung*, Stuttgart, 1927
(*Hammerbacher*)

3.63 **right upper** Highpoint One flat complex, Berthold Lubetkin/
Tecton, London, 1933-35

3.64 **right lower** Highpoint Two flat complex, Berthold Lubetkin/
Tecton, London, 1938-38 (*Allan*)

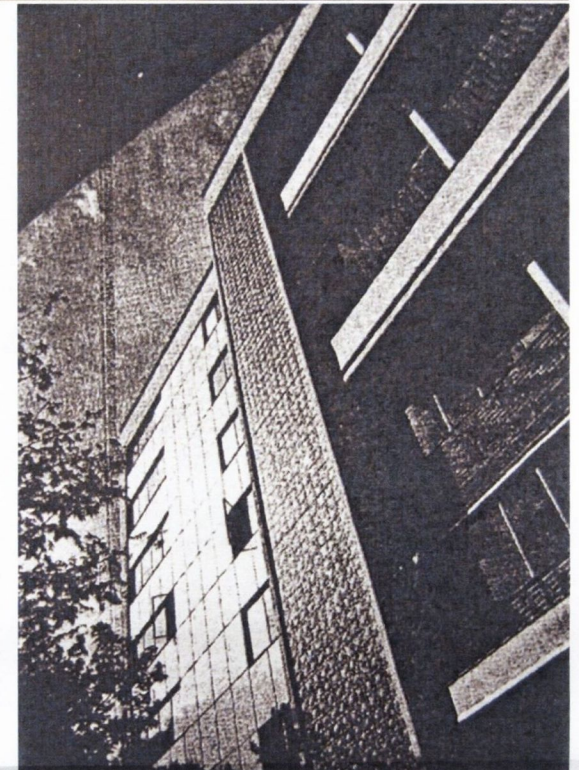
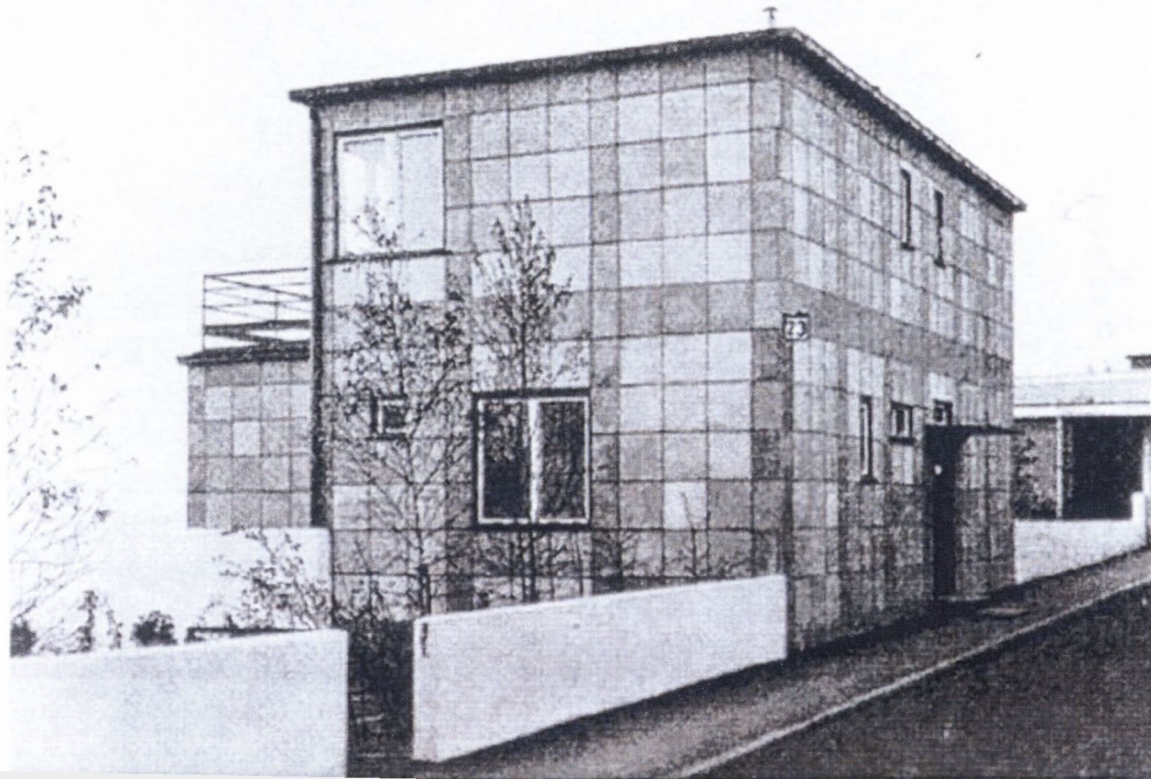
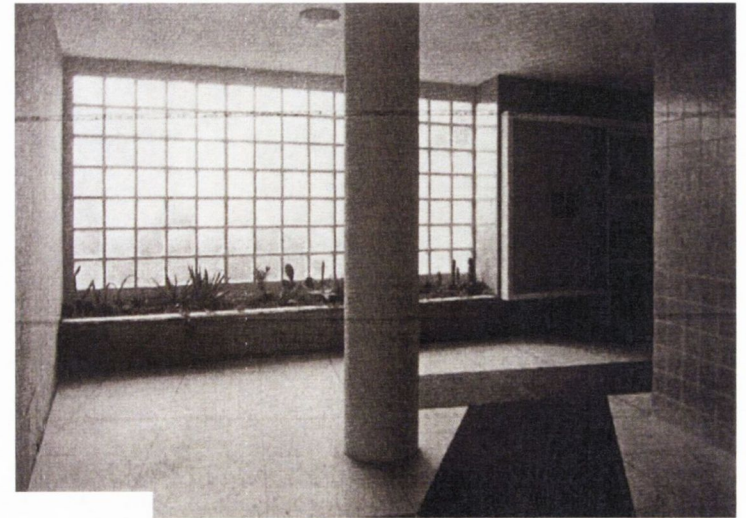
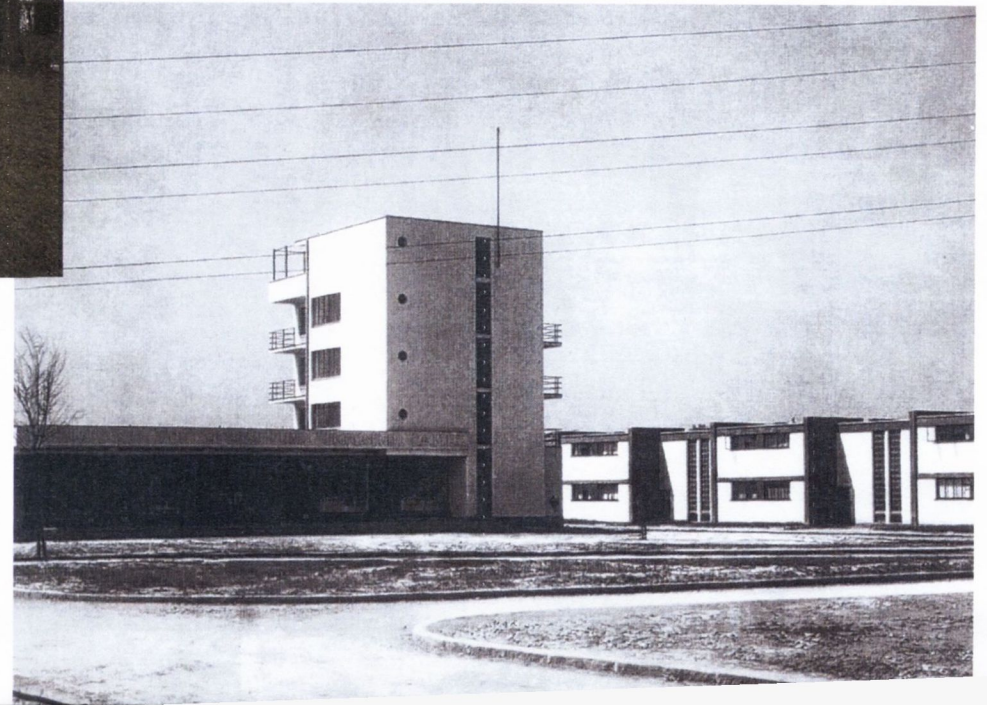


Figure 3.65 + 3.66, 1920s German Workers' Housing schemes:

left 3.65 *Weissenhofsiedlung*, slab block of flats at site's apex, 1927, Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe (*flickr*)

right 3.66 Housing, Torten Estate near Dessau, 1926-28, Walter Gropius (*Taschen book*)



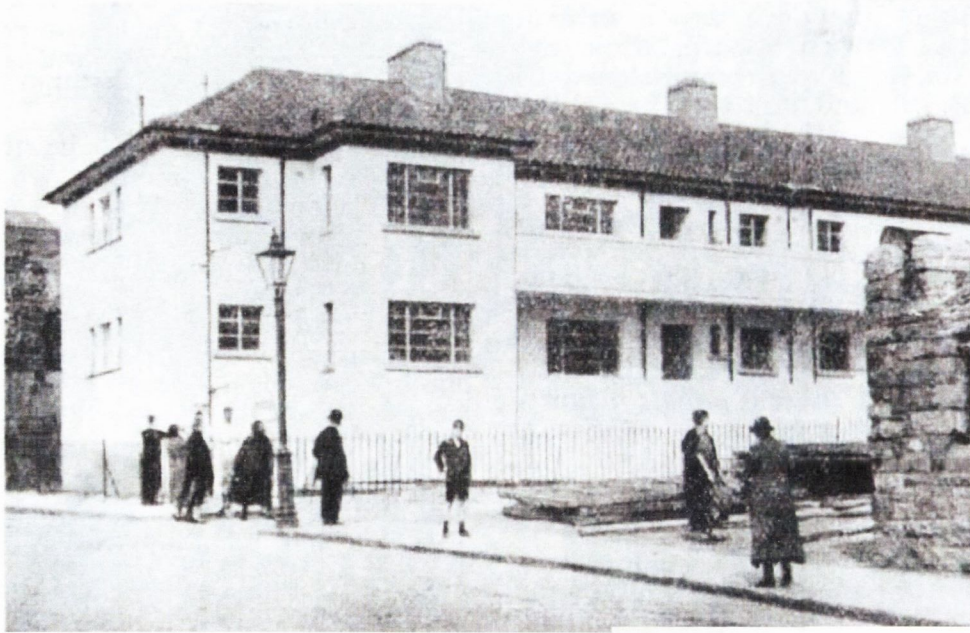


Figure 3.67 + 3.68, Holy Child Housing Scheme, Temple Lane, Vincent Kelly, 1937

(Irish Builder and Engineer, 1937)

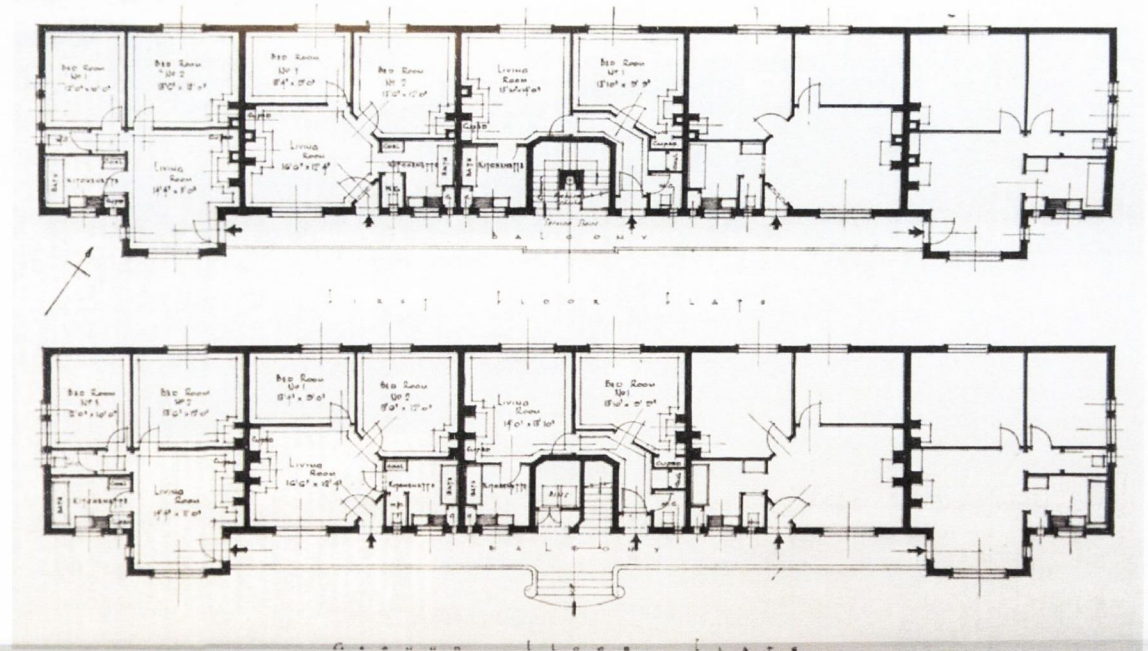
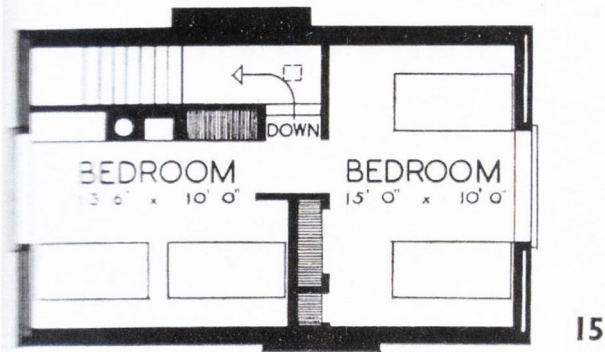
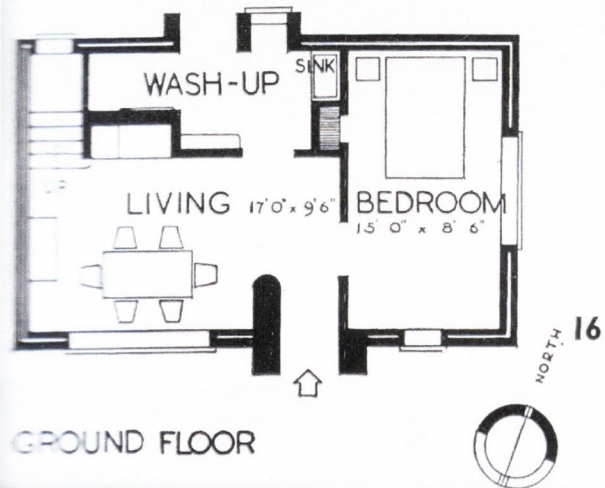


Figure 3.69 + 3.70, First prize winner, Patrick Sheahan, Ideal Rural Cottage Competition, Irish Countrywomen's Association, 1944 ("Rural housing in Eire", *Architectural Design*, 1946)



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

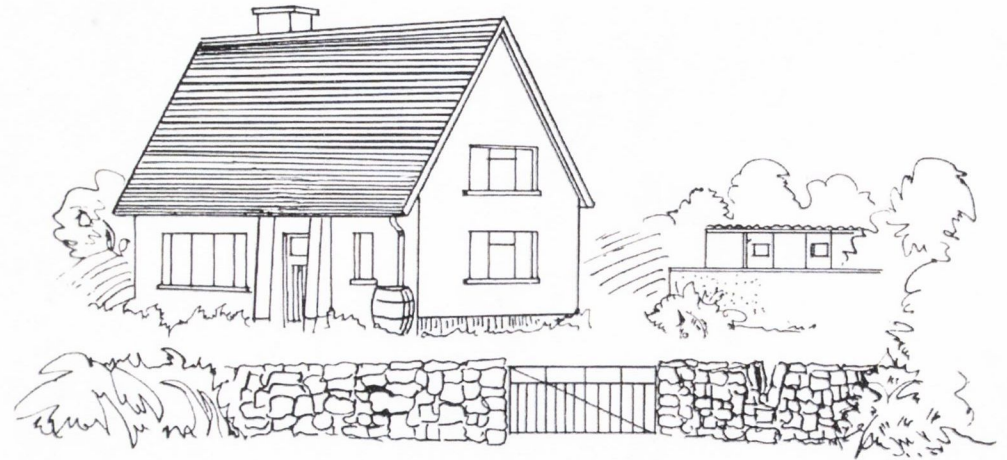
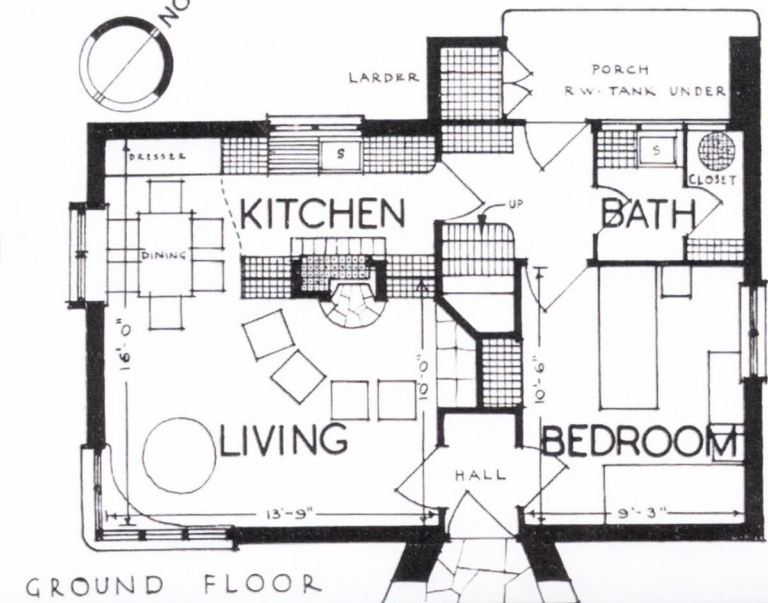
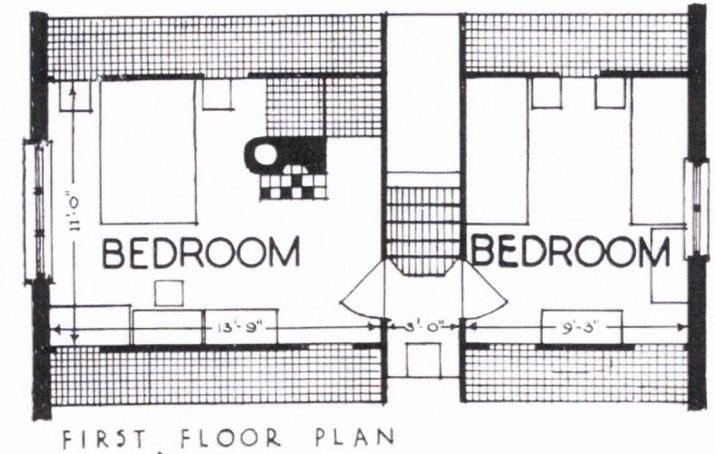
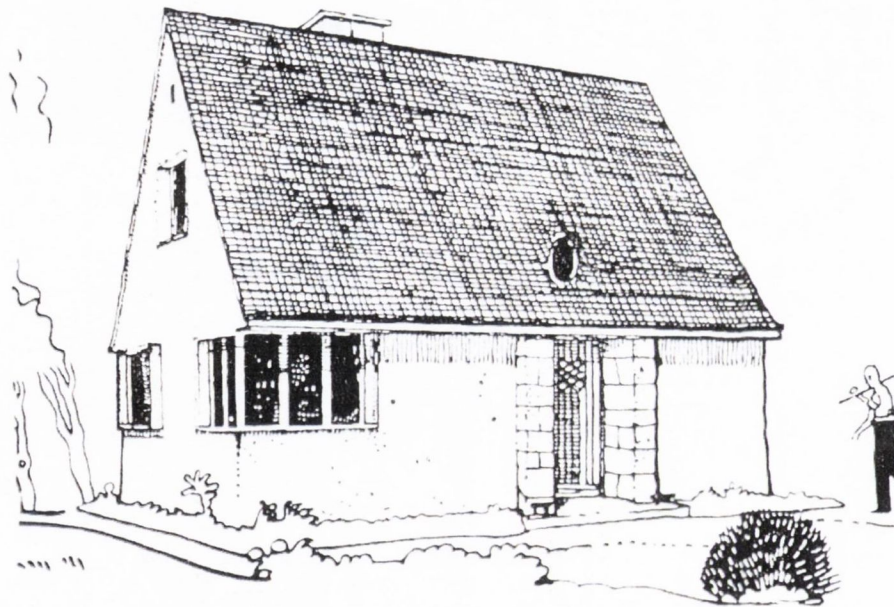


Figure 3.71 + 3.72, Second prize winner, Eoghan Buckley, Ideal Rural Cottage Competition, Irish Countrywomen's Association, 1944
 ("Rural housing in Eire", *Architectural Design*, 1946)



Figures 3.73 **left**, variety in the housing on Marino Estate, 1923-27, Frederick Hicks and Horace O'Rourke

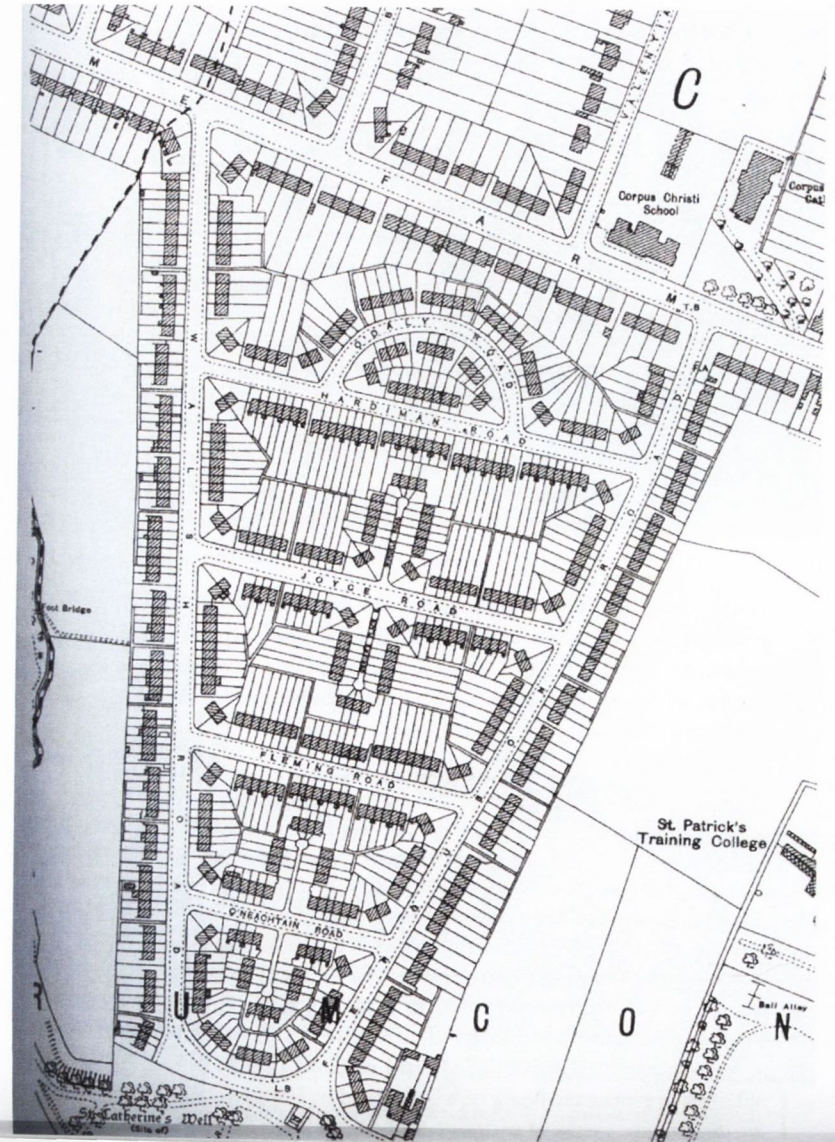
(photos: Ruth McManus own collection)



Figure 3.74 **right**, postcard view of Ferguson Road, housing on Drumcondra Estate, 1925-27, Horace O'Rourke (possibly Herbert Simms involved)



Figures 3.75 **left** Marino Scheme from 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan
 Figure 3.76 **right** Drumcondra Scheme from 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan



Figures 3.77 **left** Crumlin Scheme, 1936 from 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 plan
 Figure 3.78 **right** Crumlin Scheme, 1943 from 1943 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 plan



Figure 3.79, Crumlin Scheme, google map, 2009 (note road layout and especially Celtic cross formation at Clonmacnoise Road)

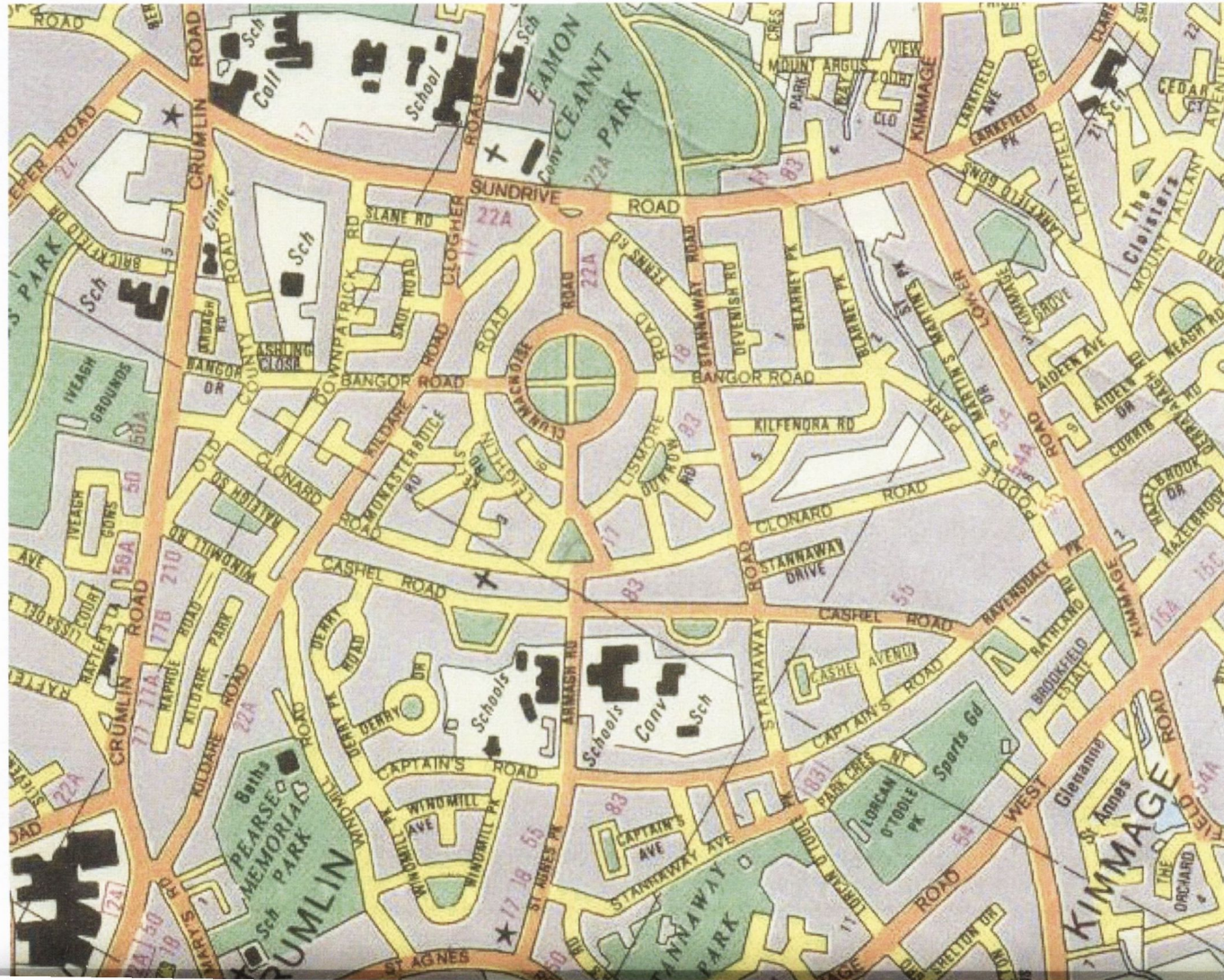
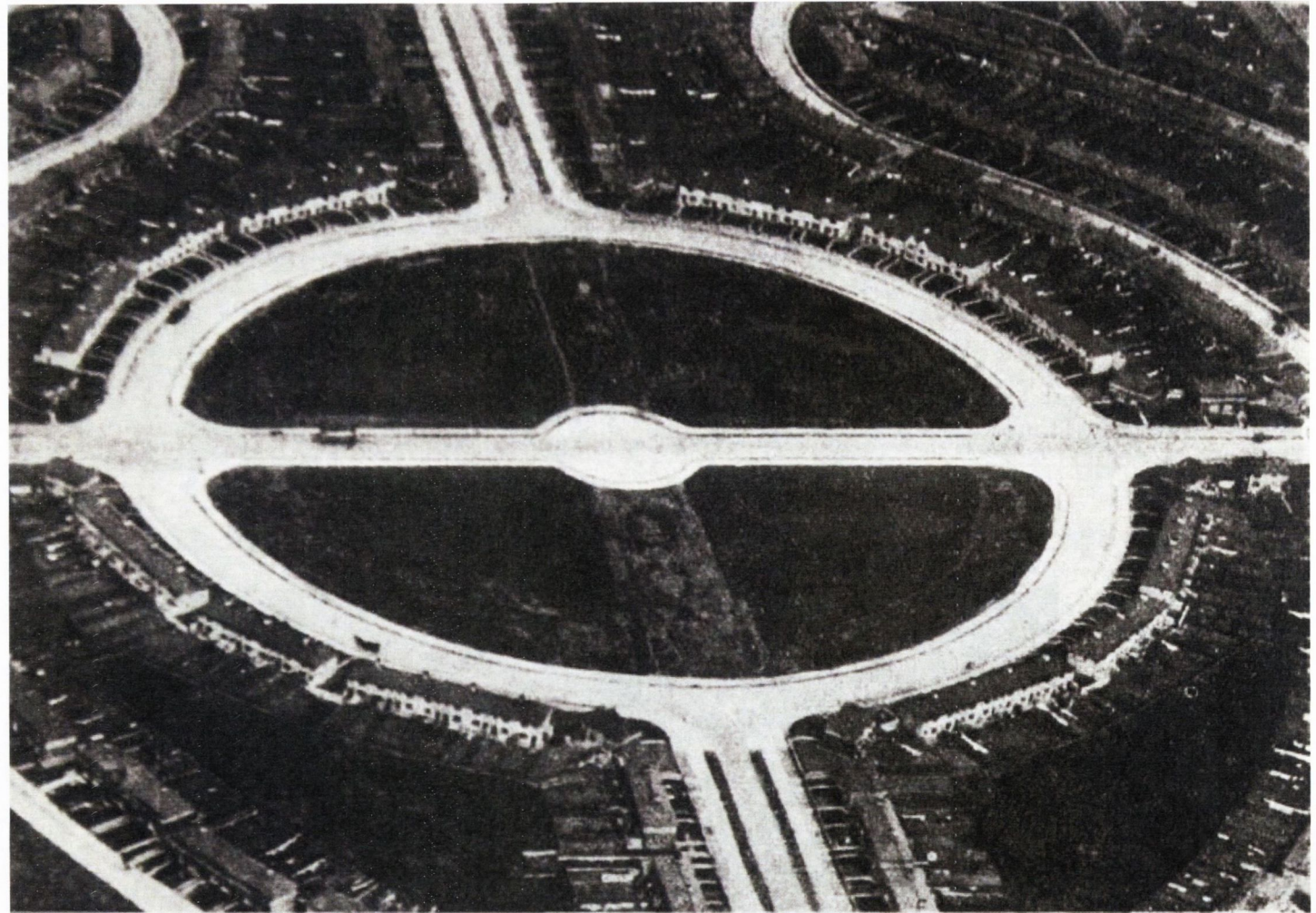


Figure 3.80 Crumlin layout, aerial view, 1939 (note the Celtic cross formation)
(*Dublin by Day or by Night* – Tourist annual brochure, late 1930s – 1940s, Early Printed Books, TCD)



*Not just a model at a Planning Exhibition, but an aerial view of one of our
best housing schemes at Crumlin. Other such perfectly planned housing schemes*

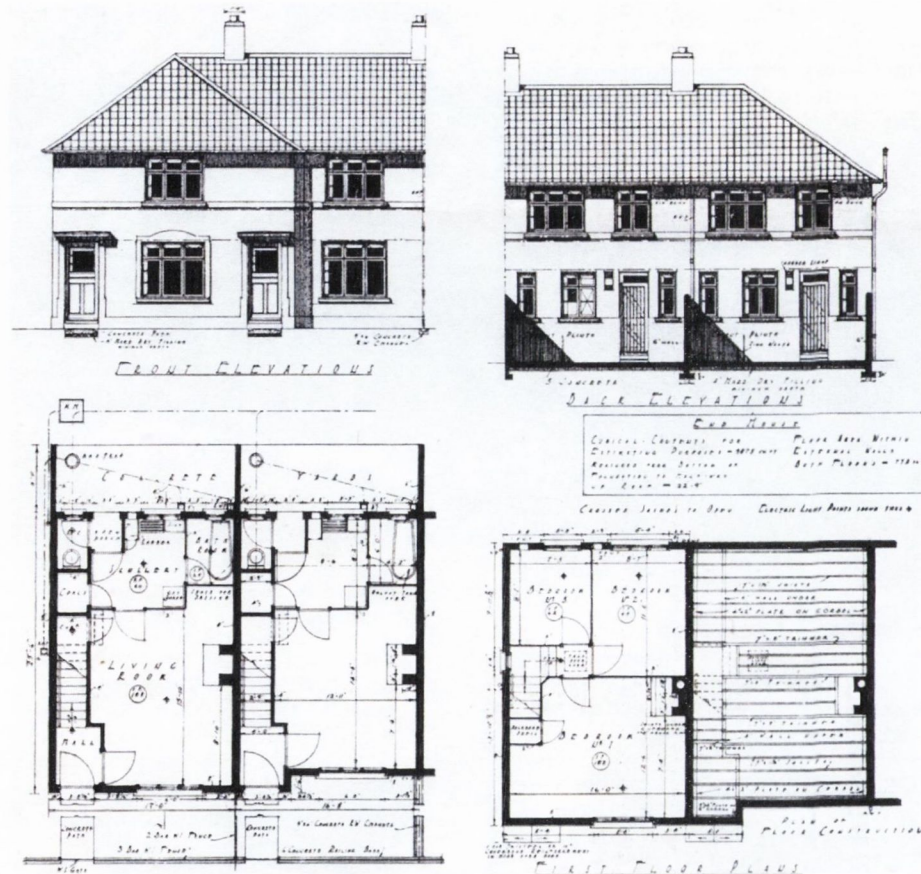


Figure 3.81, Plans and Elevation, end of terrace, house type 14A, Crumlin Housing Estate, Dublin Corporation, 1936 (Ireland Issue, *Architectural Design*, 1947)

Figure 3.82, View of six-house terrace, house type 14A, Crumlin Housing Estate, Dublin Corporation, 1940s (Ireland Issue, *Architectural Design*, 1947)



Figures 3.83-3.85, Crumlin Estate: Typically uniform house elevations with varying materials for stringcourse, brick facade etc.

(Photos: author's own)



Typical terraces, Crumlin:

left 3.86 Cashel Road

right 3.87 Kells Road

(Photos: author's own)



Crumlin views from the 1940s: **left 3.88**, Slievenamon Road, 1948
right 3.89, 301 Mourne Road, 1948
(Life Archive)



Crumlin views from the 1940s: Figure **3.90** Slievenamon Road , 1948
(Life Archive)



Figures 3.91 -3.94: Different corners types , Crumlin – paired unit and splayed three-house unit (photos: author's own)





Figures **3.95 + 3.96**: Crumlin, Gates, gateposts and detail of walls

(photos: author's own)



Figures **3.97 + 3.98**: Interior views, typical (Type 14A) Crumlin house – left = view of hallway and stairs, note joinery; right = view of main bedroom, first floor, note fireplace

(photos: author's own)



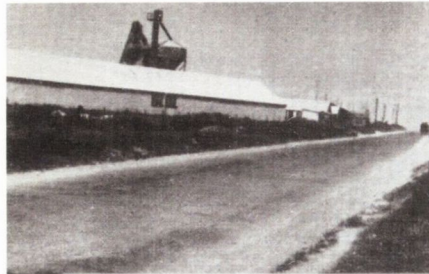


Figure **3.99 + 3.100**, Dolphin Terrace, Crumlin: mid-war terrace

(Photos: author's own)



Figure 3.101, Dermot O'Toole, "Runway to Pillar" photo essay, *RIAI Yearbook*, 1949



1.



2.

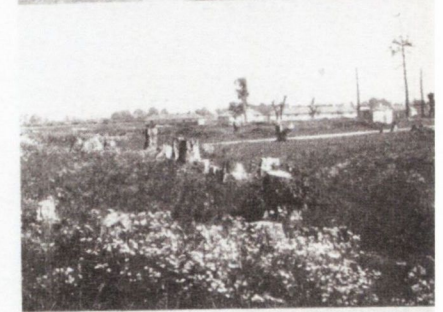


3.

1. Corrugated asbestos buildings on airport grounds : ugliness unashamed.
2. Bungalow by Buckley & O'Gorman : pleasantly rural.
3. Santry village : domination of rural domestic scale by excessive road-width.



4.



5.



6.

4. Entrance to suburban zone : soil pipes, clothes-lines and concrete walls. Fortunately some screening space available.
5. Woodland mutilated for allotments and housing. Other countries have a different approach.
6. Speaks loudly for itself.

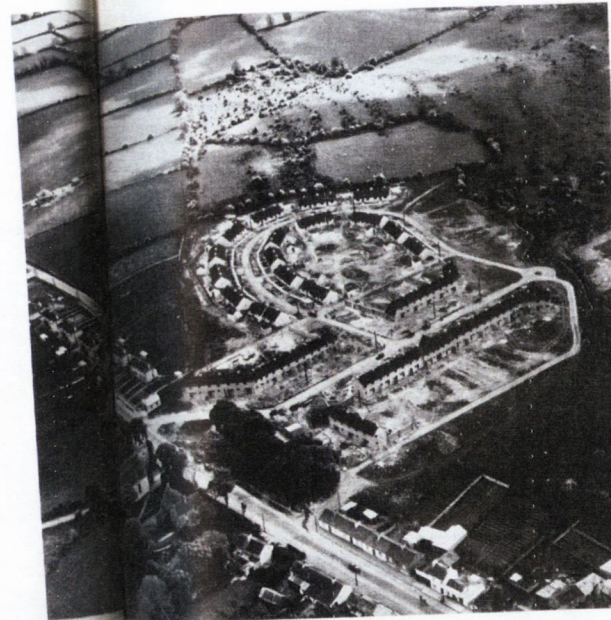
Figure 3.102, Bord na Mona Housing, Frank Gibney as presented in inaugural issue of *Architectural Survey*, 1953

DWELLINGS

FIVE VILLAGES, BORD NA MONA



BLACKWOOD, CO. KILDARE



FRANK GIBNEY

Contractors

Lanesboro' : P. J. McLoughlin and Company
 Mountdillon : Gallagher Furlong and Roarty
 Timahoe (Coill Dubh) : McInerney and Sons
 Bracknagh : Michael Kelly and Sons
 Derraghan : Michael Kelly and Sons

LANESBOROUGH, CO. LONGFORD

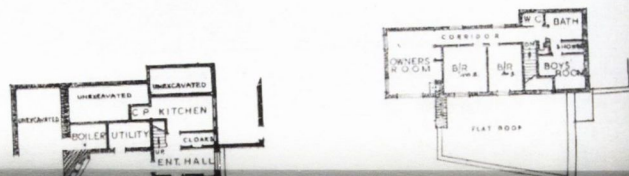
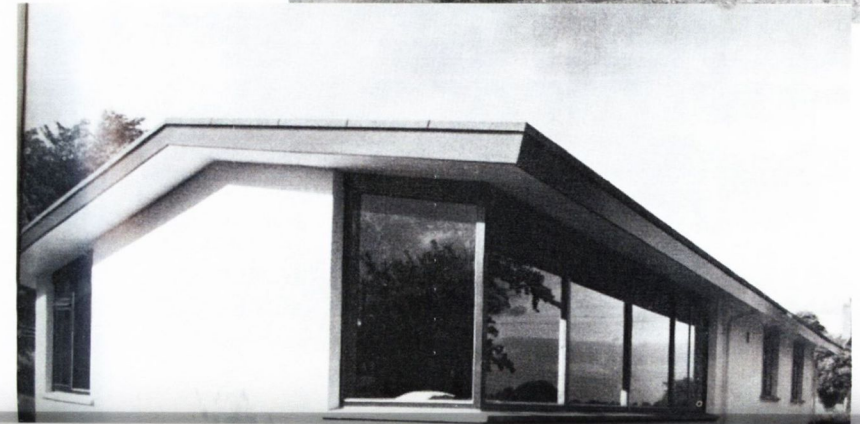
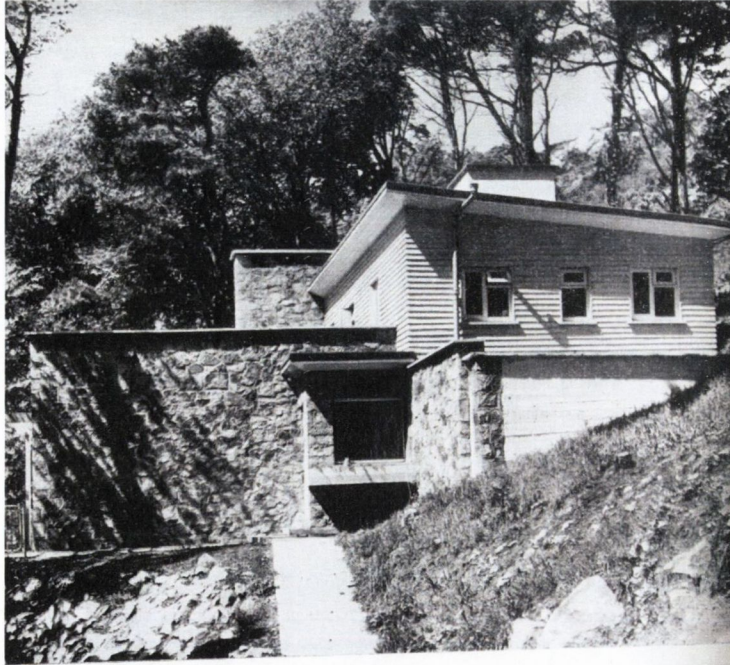
BRACKNAGH, CO. OFFALY



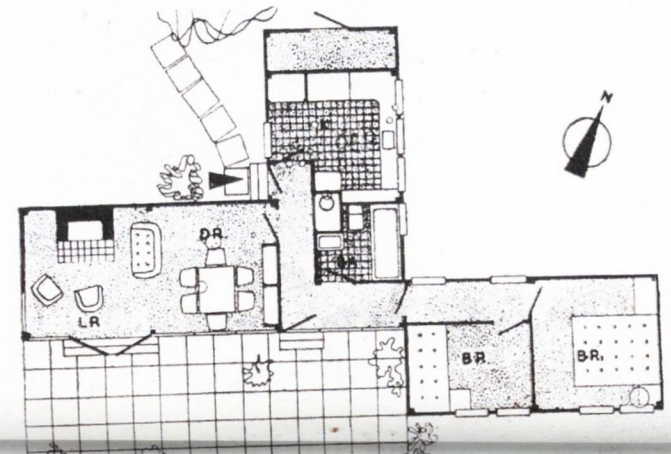
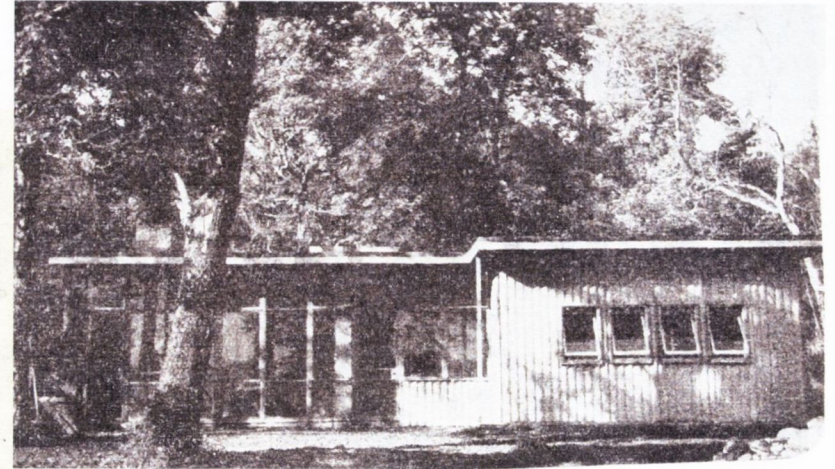
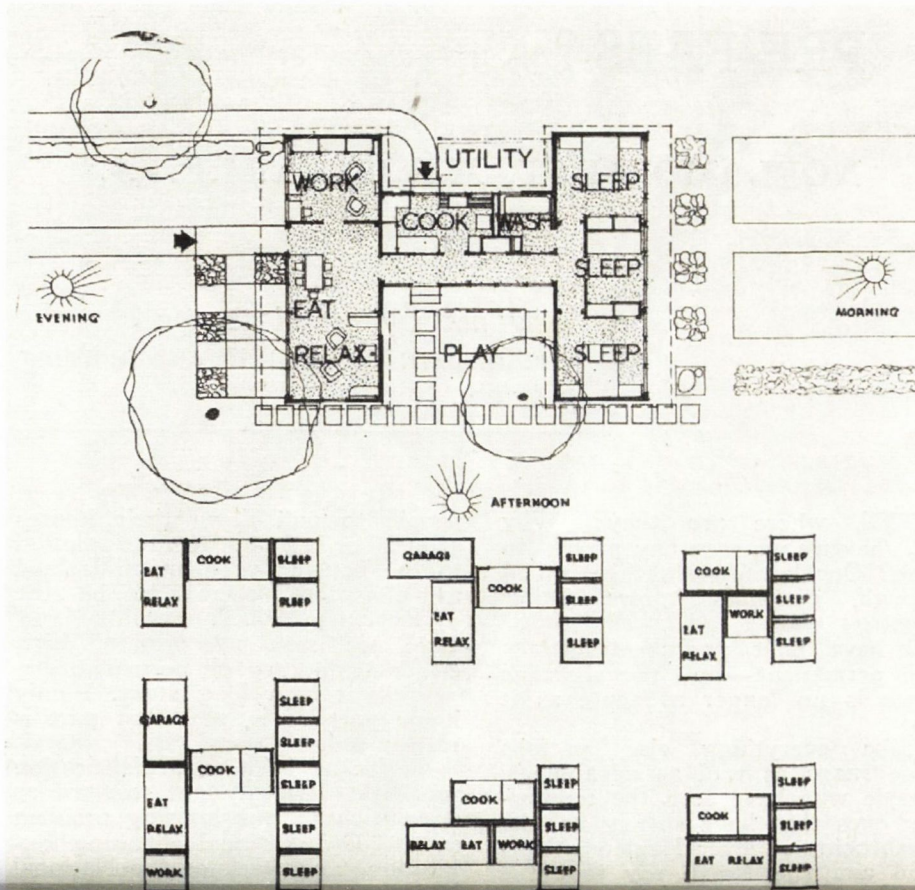
DERRAGHAN, CO. LONGFORD

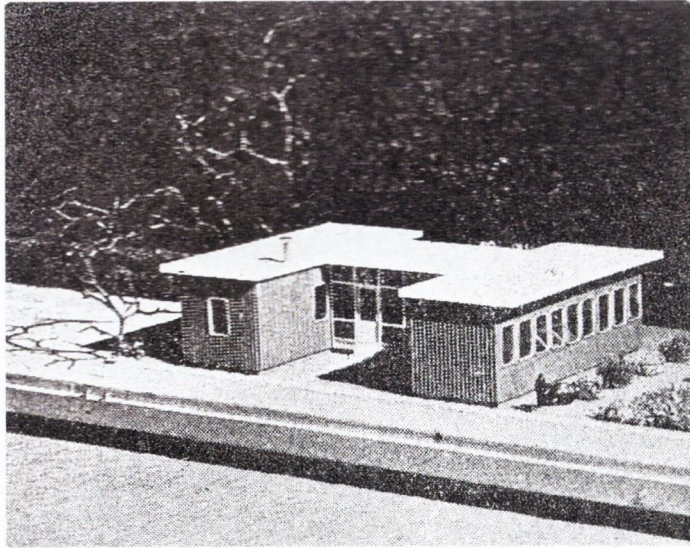


Sample of one-off houses published in *Architectural Survey*, 1950s:
left, 3.103, house in Killiney by W. O'Dwyer (1953)
upper right, 3.104, house in Killiney by Jack O'Hare (1953)
lower right, 3.105, house in Tallaght by Robinson Keefe Devane (1959)



Moffett and prefabrication: **left, 3.106** plans for ever-adaptive prefabricated modules, Moffett, 1946
upper right, 3.107 view of Greacen House, West Cork, Moffett, 1948 (*Architects' Journal* . 1949)
lower right, 3.108, plan of Greacen House





Moffett and prefabrication, Figures 3.109 – 3.112:
left 3.109 + 3.110, Hegarty house, 1949, Moffett (location unknown)
right, 3.111 + 3.112, Weekend house, 1949, Moffett (location unknown) (*Architects' Journal*, 1949)

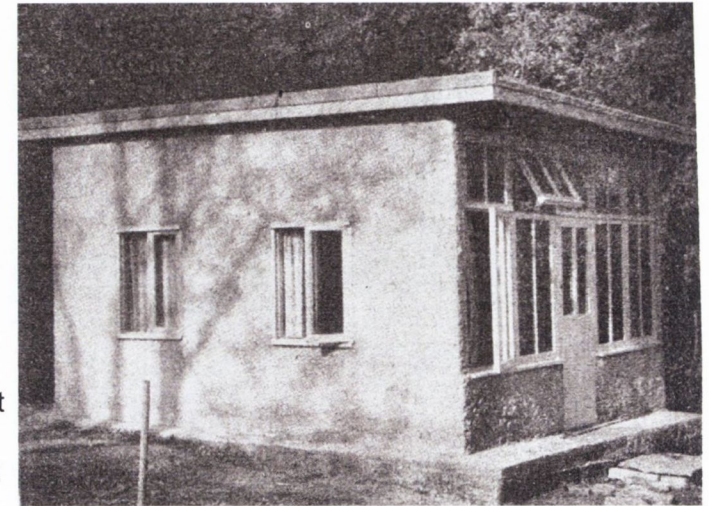
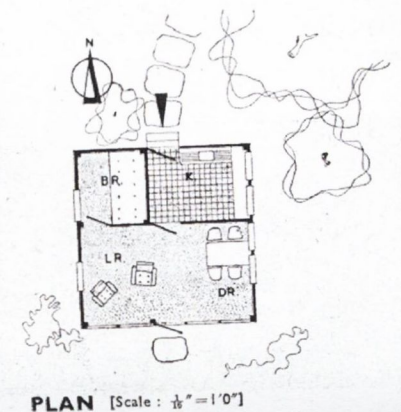
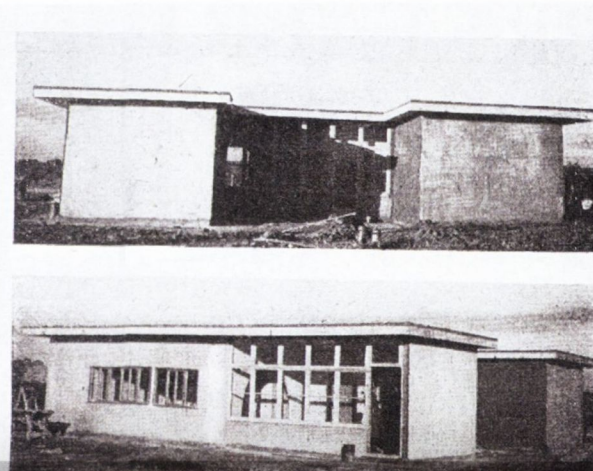
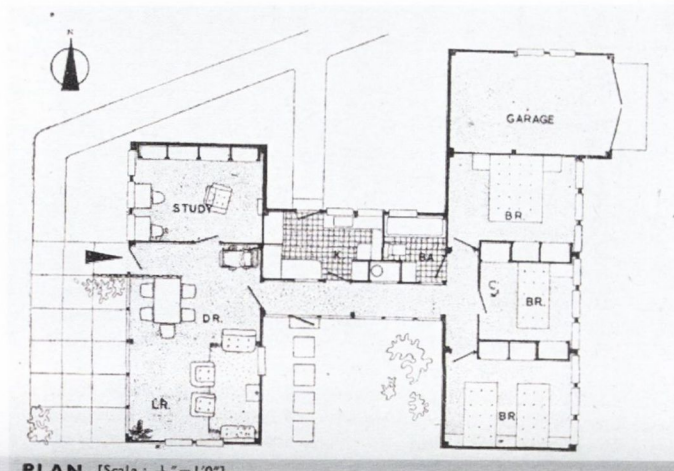


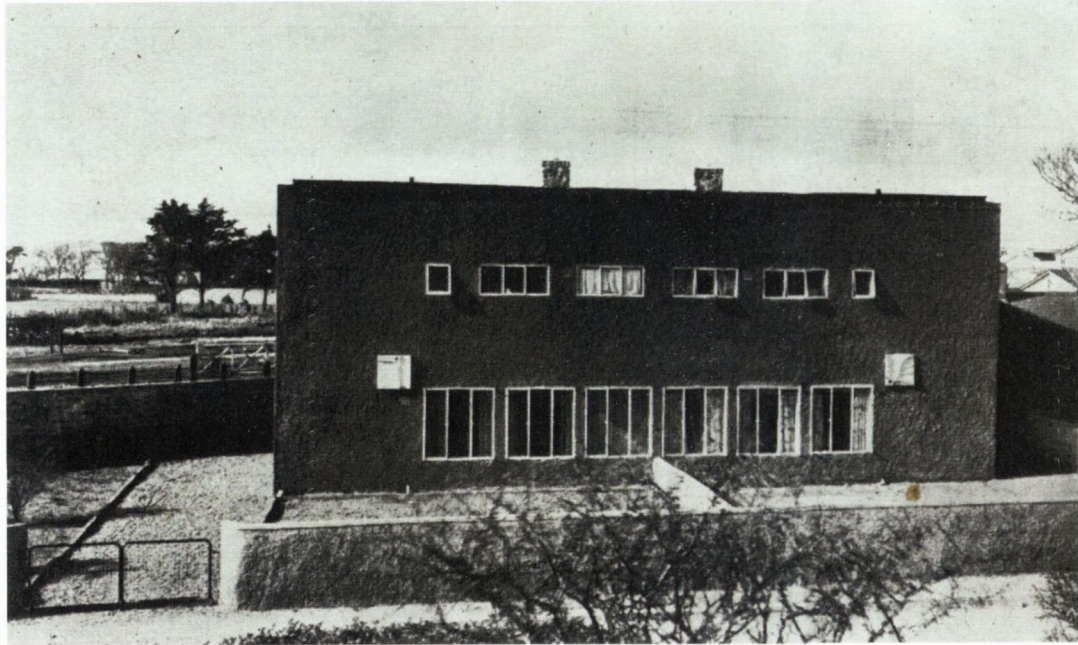
Figure 3.111 upper right

Figure 3.112 lower right

Figure 3.110 below

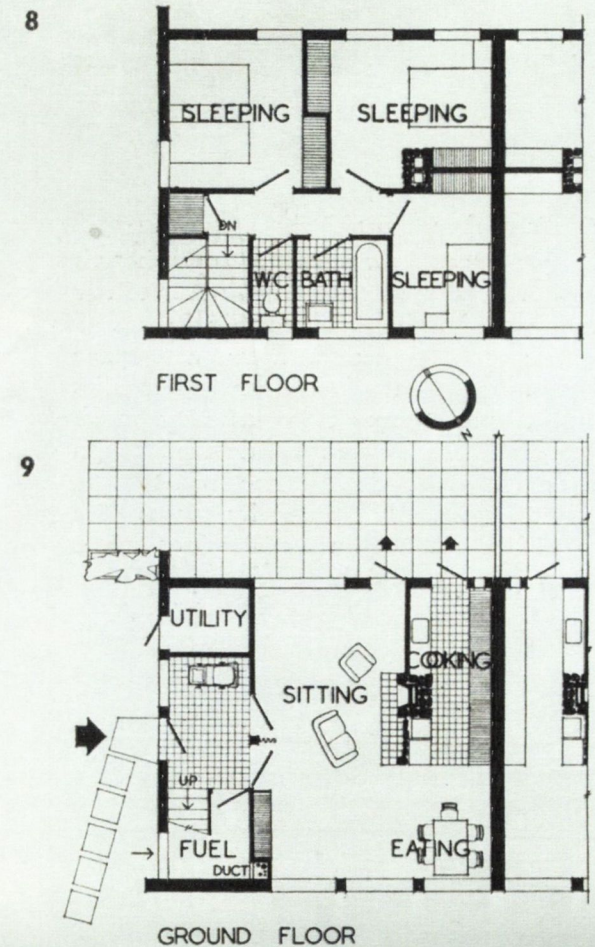


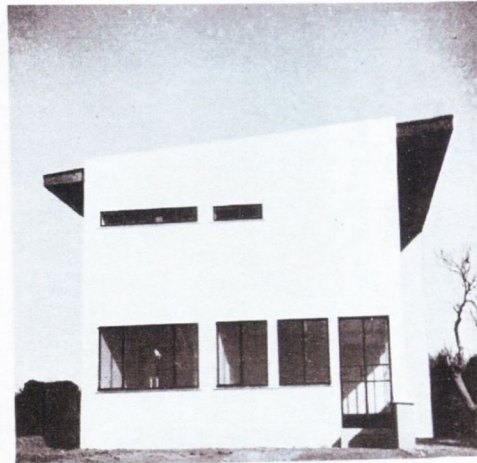
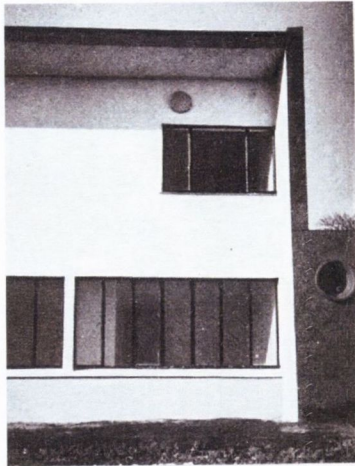
PLAN [Scale : $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'0''$]



Moffett's housing, Figures 3.113 + 3.114,
semi-detached pair of houses, Sutton, North
Dublin, 1946-47 (Ireland Issue, *Architectural Design*,
1947)

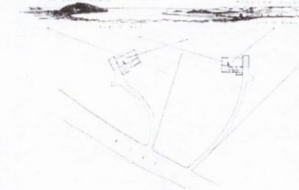
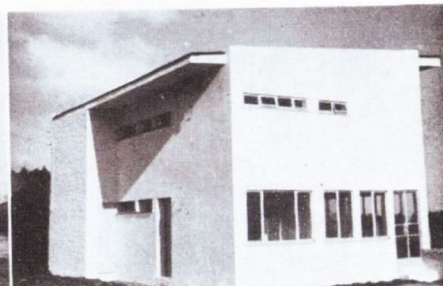
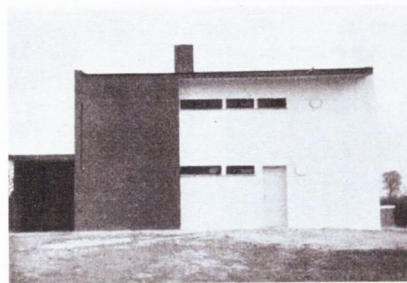
extant but interiors changed, 2010



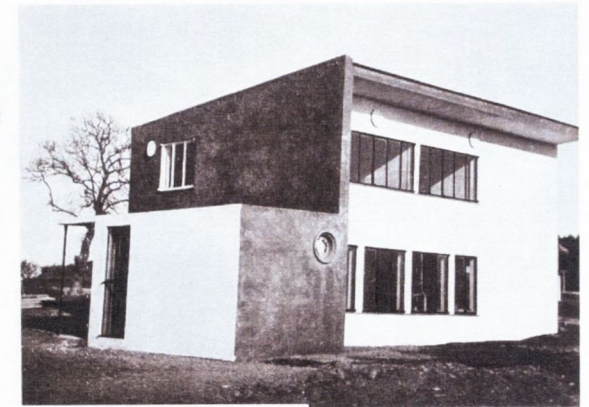


Moffett's housing, Figures 3.115 – 3.118, East and West Houses, Portmarnock, North Dublin, 1949-50
(source: *Architectural Design* (September 1950))

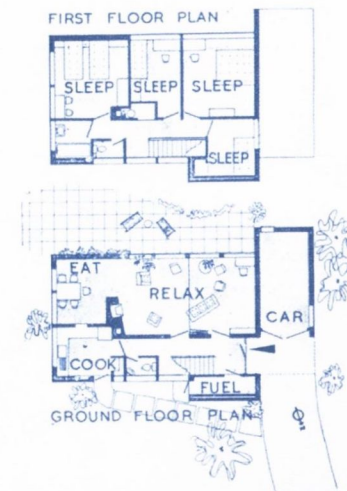
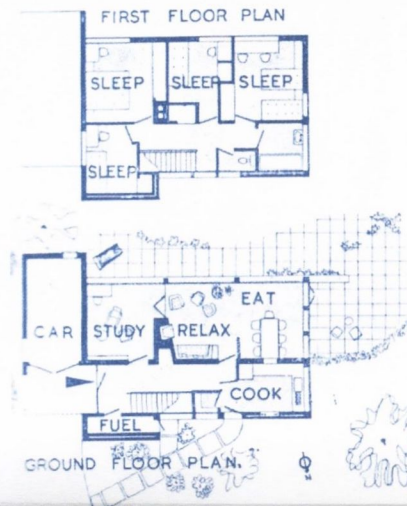
Left, 3.115+ 3.116, East House, plan and views
Right, 3.117 + 3.118, West House, plan and views



The houses are sited in relation to one another, to the sun, and to the magnificent views of Dublin bay.



West House

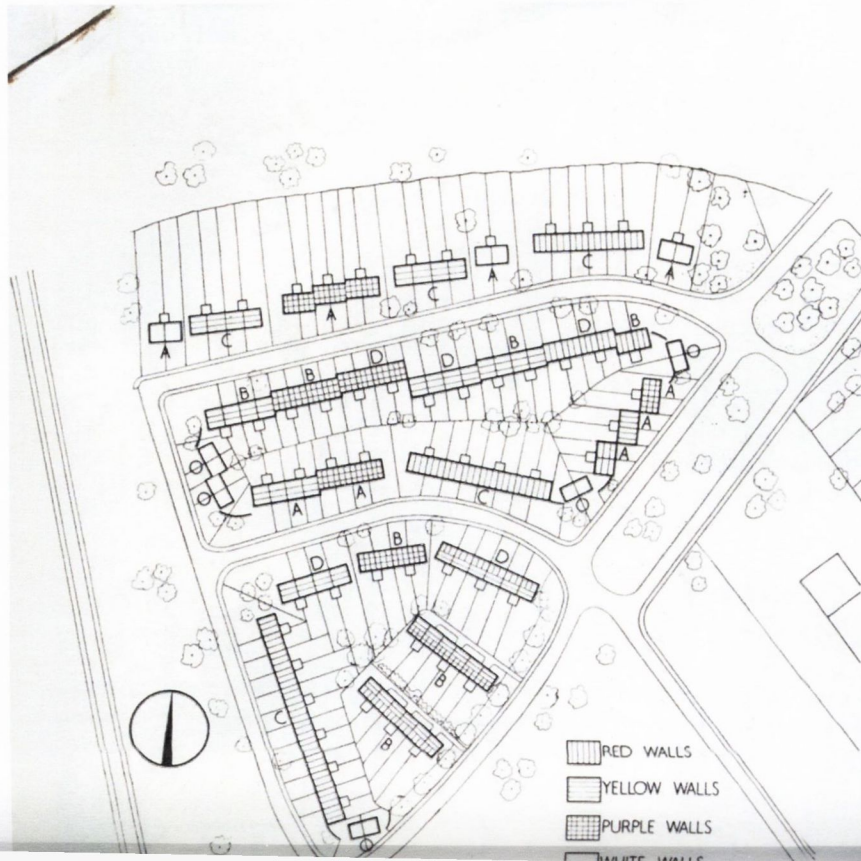


Extant but major changes, 2010

Moffett's housing, Figures **3.119 – 3.121**, public housing estate, Dundalk, Co. Louth, 1949-51 (*Architectural Design*, 1952)

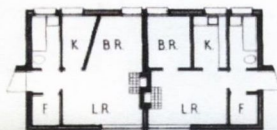
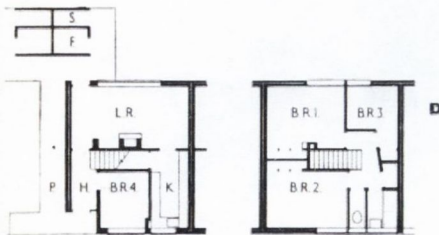
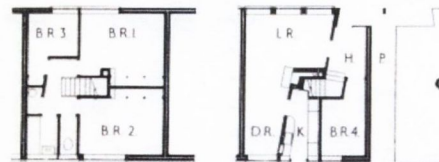
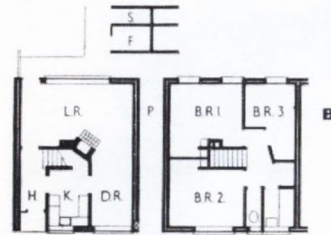
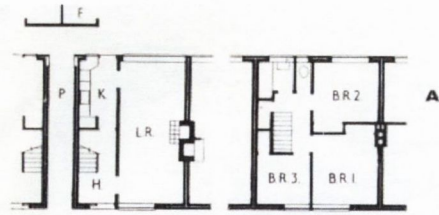
extant 2010, now Pearse Park

3.117, site plan, note colour scheme



Moffett's housing, Figures 3.122 – 3.124
public housing estate, Dundalk, Co. Louth,
1949-51
(*Architectural Design*, 1952)

extant 2010, now Pearse Park



Scale: 24 ft. = 1 in.

Above: four types of flat
Left: old people's flat:
typical entrance, shown
house. Below: a pair
houses.

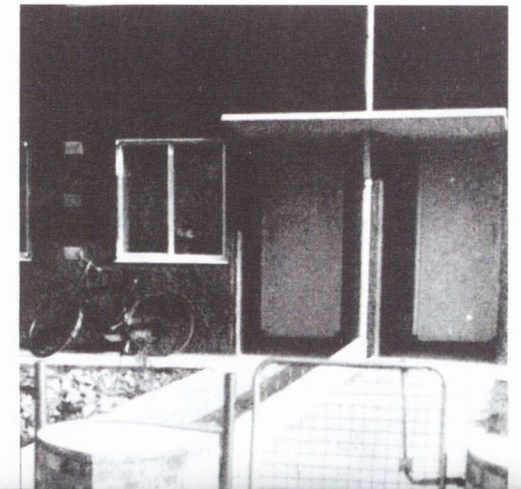


Pairs of A-type houses.

Left 3.122, different floor plans in scheme

Right 3.123 upper, view of pairs of Type A houses

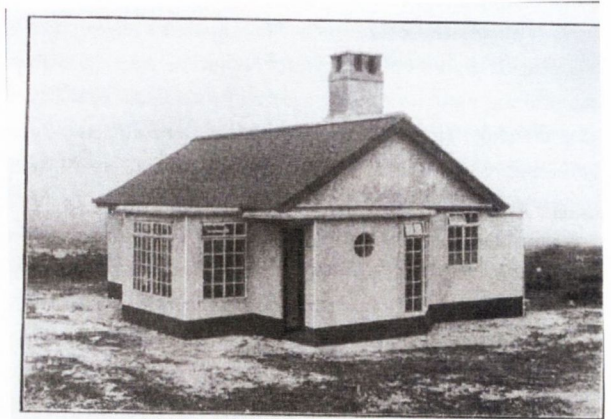
Right 3.124 lower, detail of entry and gates



NOFRANGO CONCRETE SYSTEM by Major J. H. De Warenne Waller

Left figure 3.125, Loretto Terrace, Rialto, Dublin 8, Major Waller, 1928 (constructed with nofrango system, note the flat roofs, extant 2010)
(photo: from Jeremy Williams, *Irish Arts Review*)

Right figure 3.126, Nofrango advertisement, 1937 (*Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1937)



AN "ALL NOFRANGO" BUNGALOW NEAR DUBLIN

NOFRANGO

AN IRISH INVENTION WHICH SAVES
30% IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The Strength and Waterproof Nature of
NOFRANGO HAS BEEN PROVED

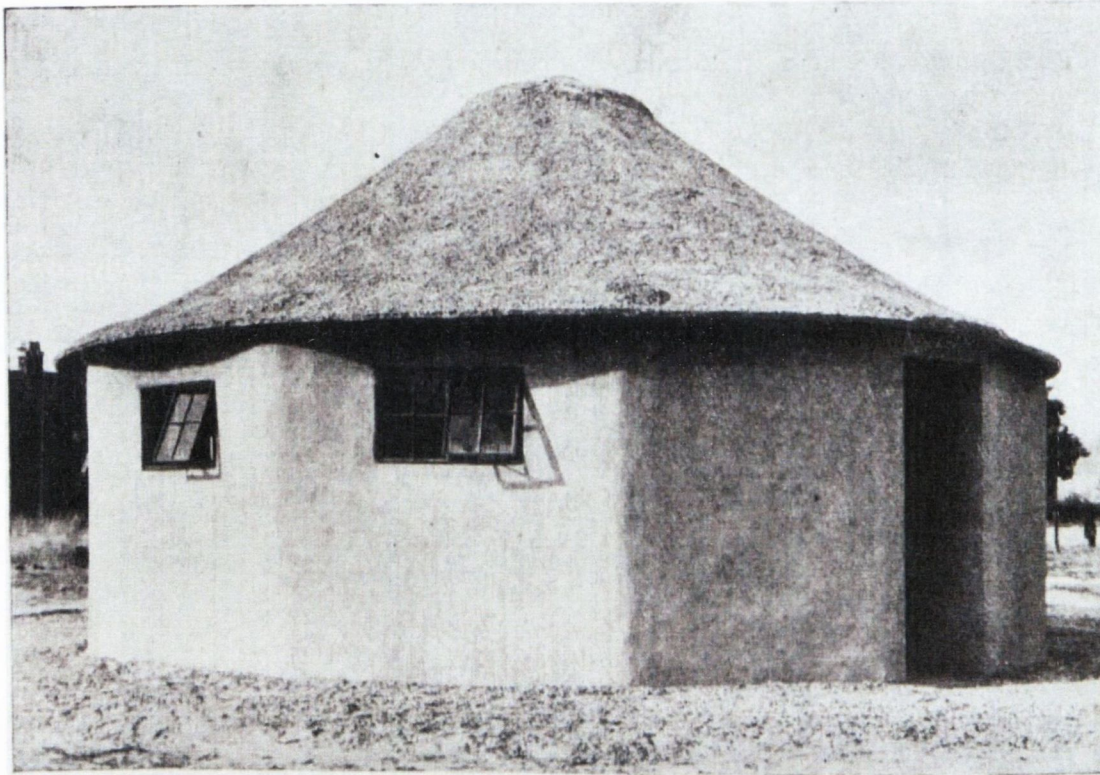
NOFRANGO IS ALSO EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
Paths, Silos, Signposts, Cylinders, Bridge Piers, Stairs
Lining for Lift Shafts, Water Tanks, Bathing Pools, &c.

PROFESSOR STEPHEN M. DIXON, M.A., M.Sc., B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E., of Imperial
College of Science and Technology, City and Guilds (Engineering) College,
London, states as follows:—

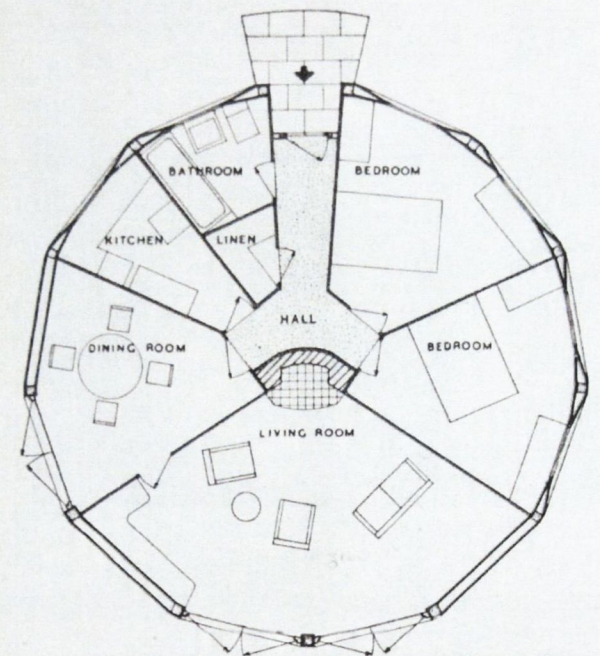
"There is ample ground for having very great confidence in the enduring
nature of the material. . . The hollow wall will be equally efficient
in making a cool house in hot climates as a warm one in winter."

Architects and Engineers are invited to communicate with

NOFRANGO LIMITED

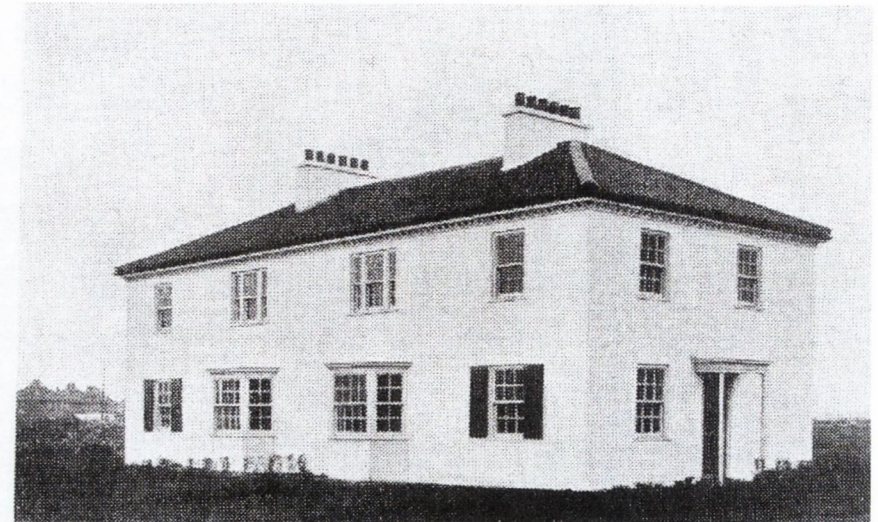
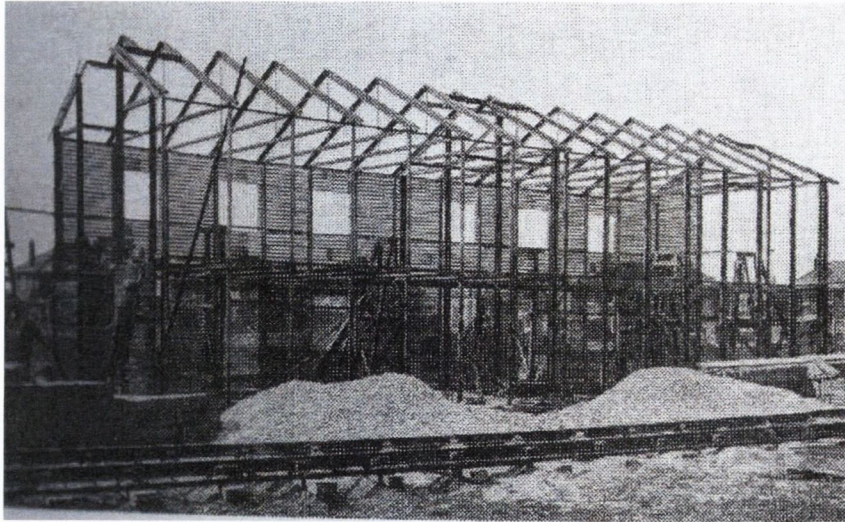


Figures 3.127 + 3.128,
NOFRANGO concrete
House, Major Waller, 1920s
– 1941 (*Irish Builder and
Engineer*, 1941)



Internal lay-out when used as dwelling
Scale 1 inch = 10 feet

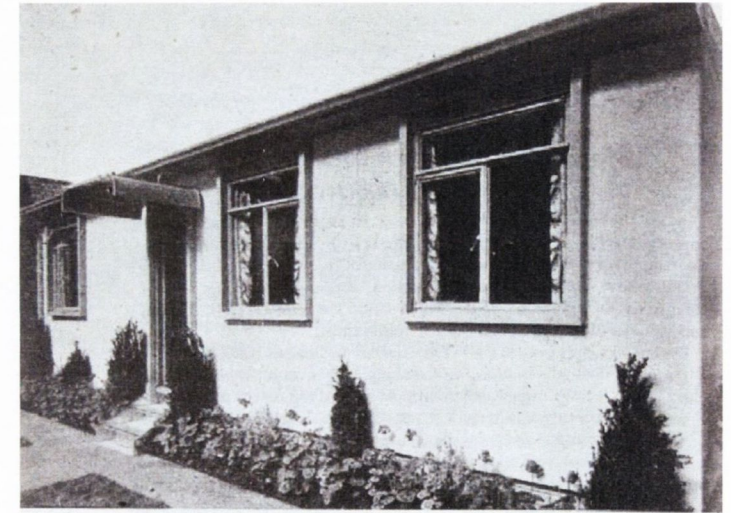
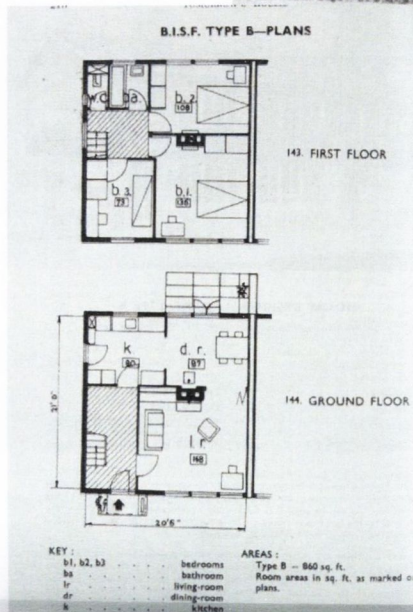
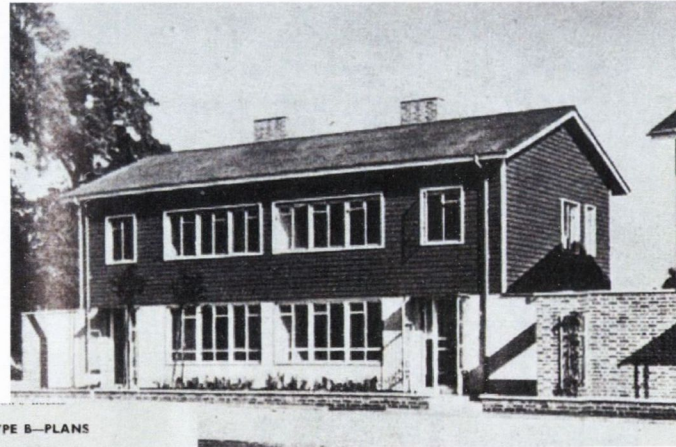
Figure 3.129, Dorlonco house type, c. 1920
(source: Alan Powers, *Britain* (Reaktion series on modern architecture))



Figures 3.130 – 3.132: prefabricated houses, UK, post-war as published in *Tomorrow's Houses*, 1945/46

left 3.130 + 3.131, BISF, type B, view of elevation and plans

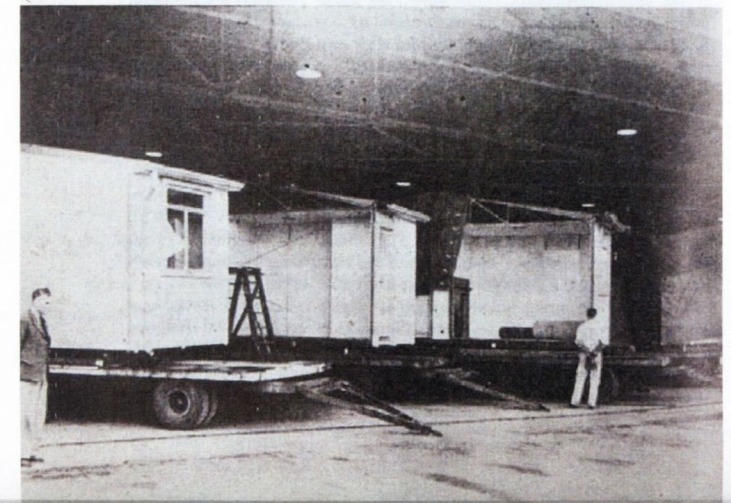
right, 3.132, AIROH house, view as constructed and in transport



133. Front elevation.

THE A.I.R.O.H. HOUSE.

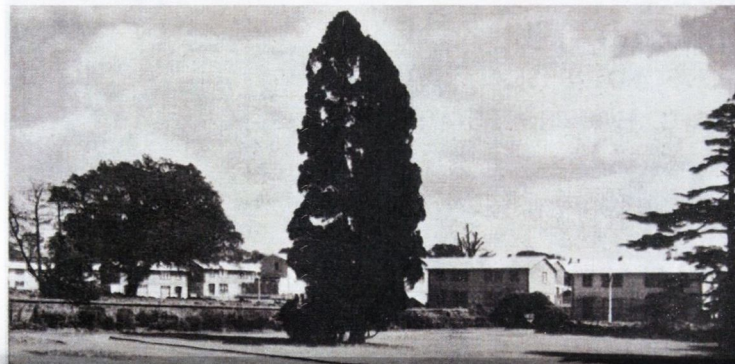
134. House units loaded on trailers ready for delivery to site.



Examples of LCC's adoption of prefabricated house types in new post-war housing estates, late 1940s: (photos taken from London County Council, *London Housing. A Comprehensive Survey* by "Building" of the Post-War Work of London County Council)

Left Figures 3.133 + 3.134, BISF houses in Headstone Lane Estate, London

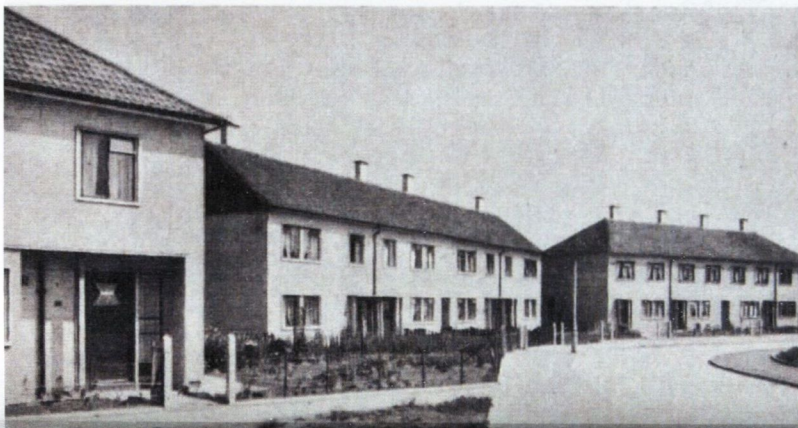
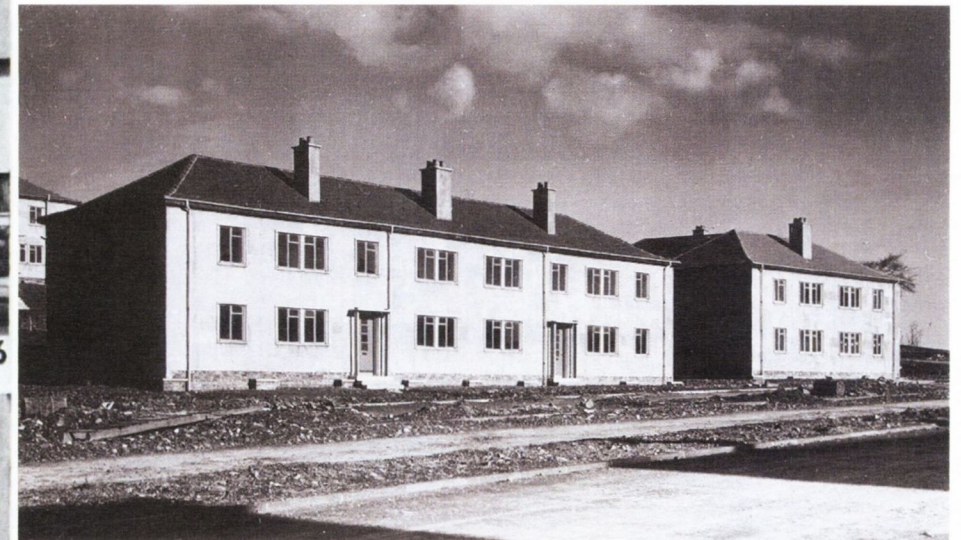
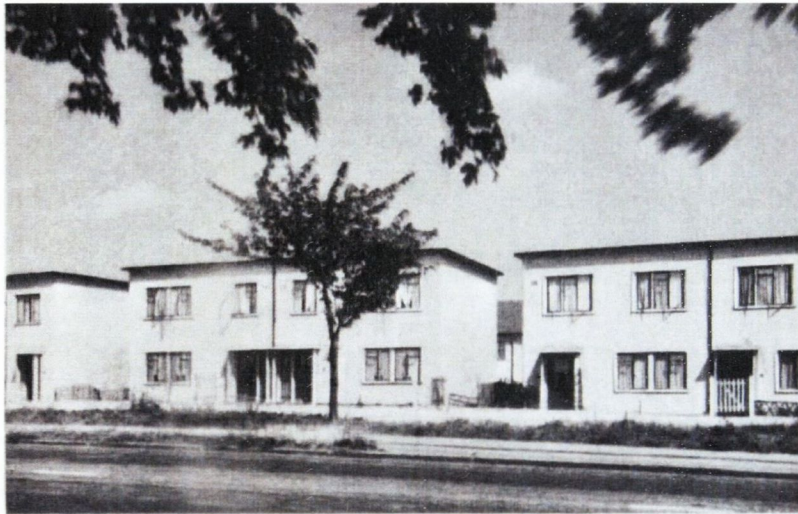
Right Figures 3.135 + 3.136, Hill steel houses (upper = Headstone Lane Estate; lower = brick-clad at Chingford Estate) in London

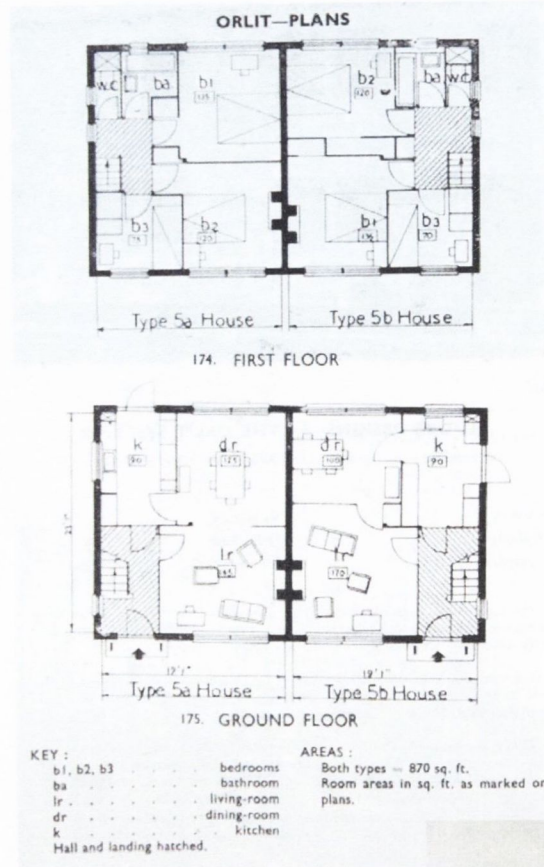


ORLIT prefabricated system – reinforced concrete frame: English and Scottish versions:

Left figure 3.137, English: flat and pitched roof ORLIT house from Chingford Estate, London (photos from London County Council, *London Housing. A Comprehensive Survey by "Building" of the Post-War Work of London County Council*)

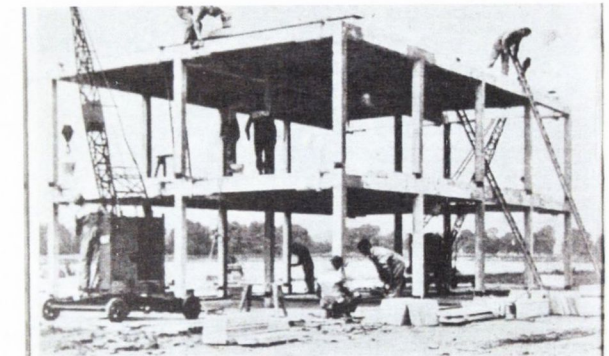
Right figure 3.138, Scottish: terrace taken from Balornock Estate, Glasgow, 1949 (photo from Glasgow City Archives, Department of Architectural and Civic Design)





Figures 3.139 – 3.141: the ORLIT prefabricated house, UK, post-war as published in *Tomorrow's Houses*, 1945/46

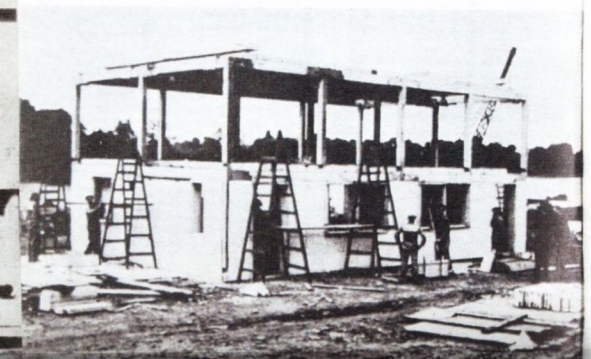
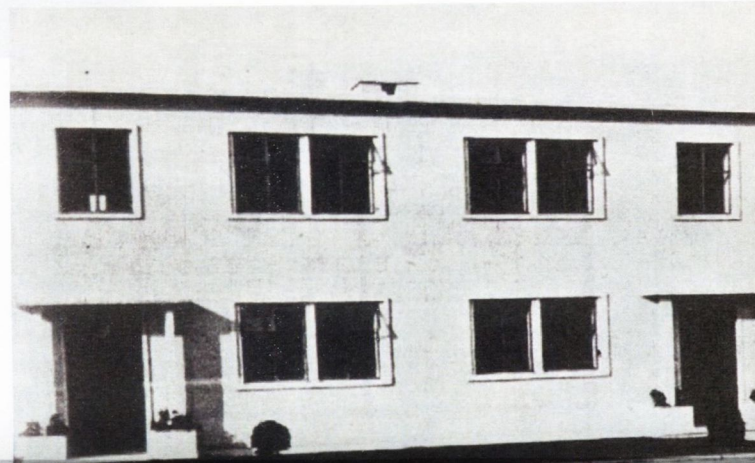
left , 3.139 plans
middle, 3.140 entrance elevation
right, 3.141 the house being constructed



177. The frame and floors complete.
Note the mobile cranes.

ORLIT—PROGRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

178. Walls erected up to first floor level.



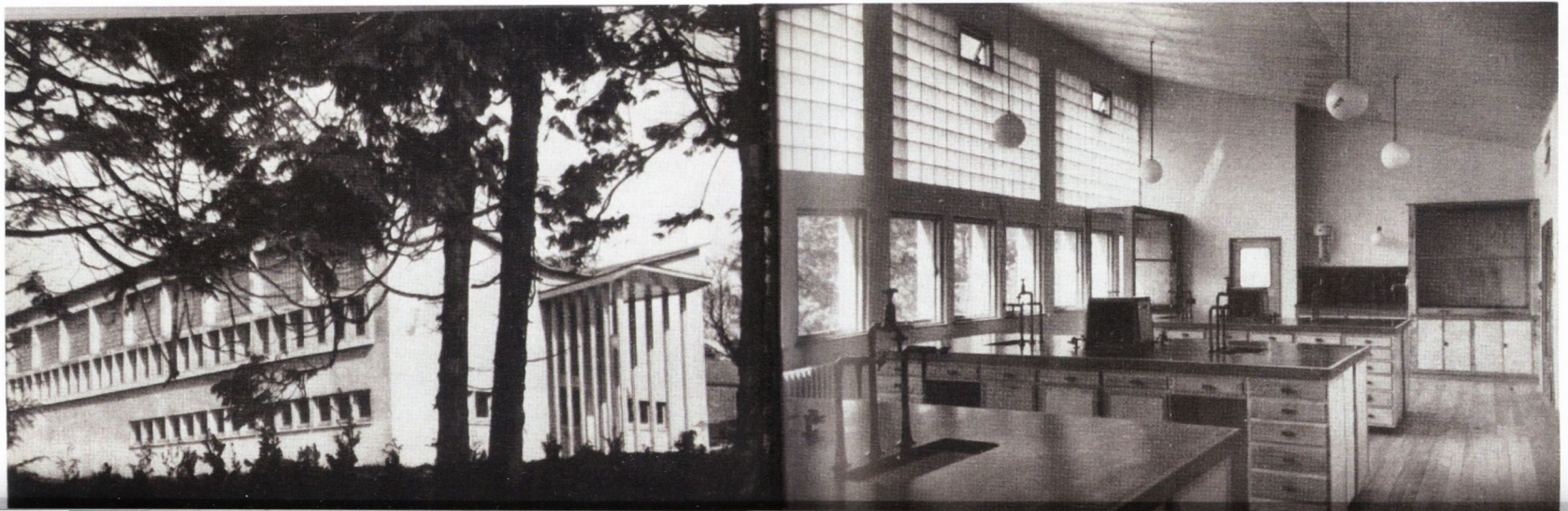
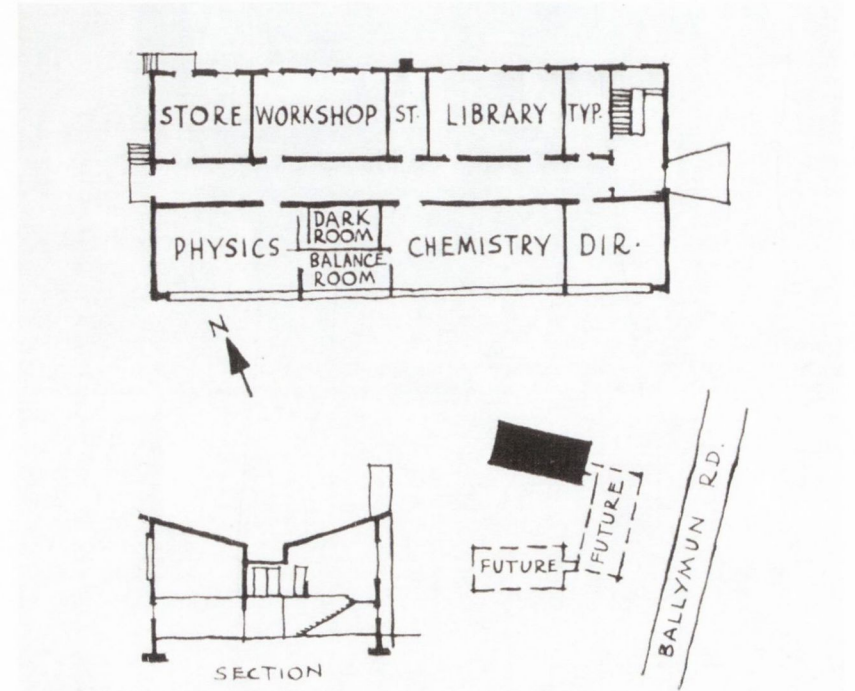
Figures **3.142 – 3.145**: the ORLIT prefabricated house at Crumlin, Captain's Avenue extension, 1948-1950, extant 2010
(photos: author's own)



Institute of Industrial Research and Standards
(Glasnevin, North Dublin) 1946-47, Buckley and
O'Gorman:

below, 3.146, photograph of entrance and interior
laboratory
upper right, 3.147 plan and section

(source: RIAI Yearbook, 1950-51)



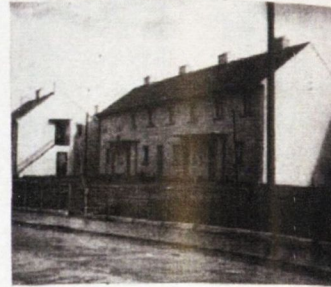
CLONDALKIN CONCRETE LTD.



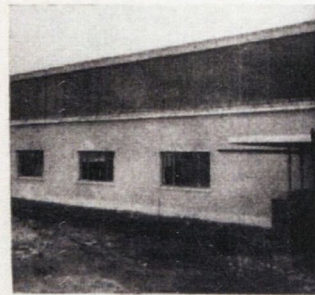
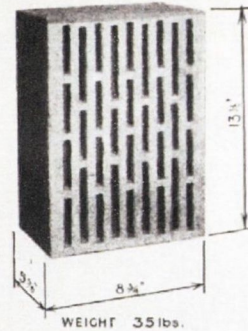
*Dublin Corporation Houses,
Ballyfermot.*

"HOLCO"

Multi Cavity Blocks
have been used with
Great Success in a
Variety of Buildings.



*Houses for Dun Laoghaire
Corporation.*



Factory at Chapelizod.

"HOLCO" Blocks are
the blocks for . . .
speed,
convenience
and
economy
and for really well
insulated buildings



*Cahir Housing Scheme—
Tipperary (S.R.) County Council.*

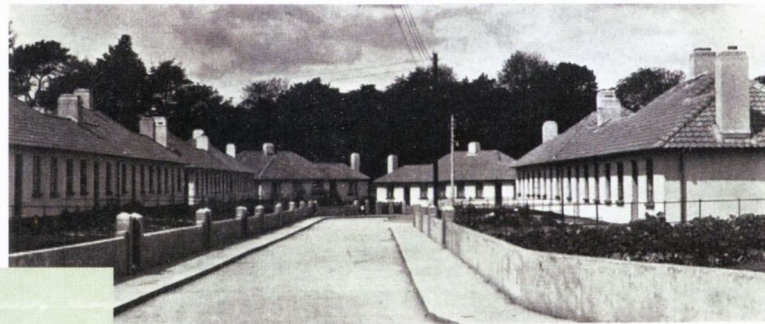
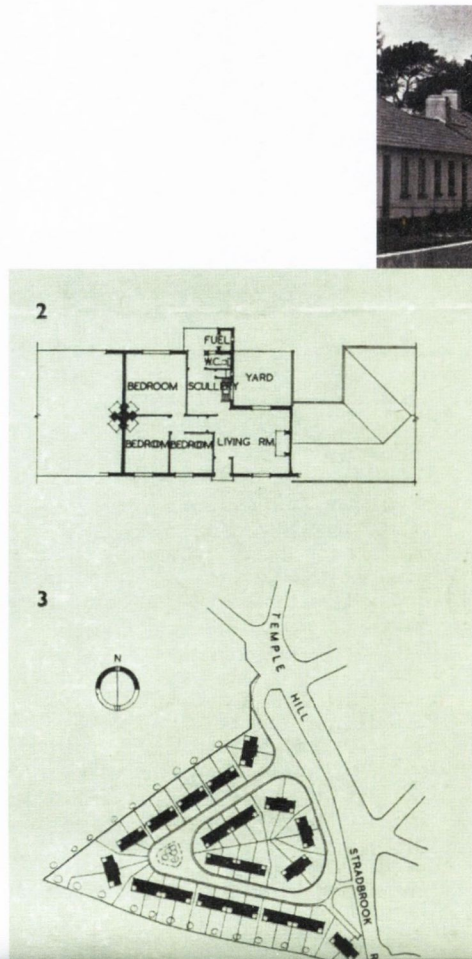
Figure 3.148, Advertisement for
Clondalkin Concrete

Irish Architect and Contractor (1953)

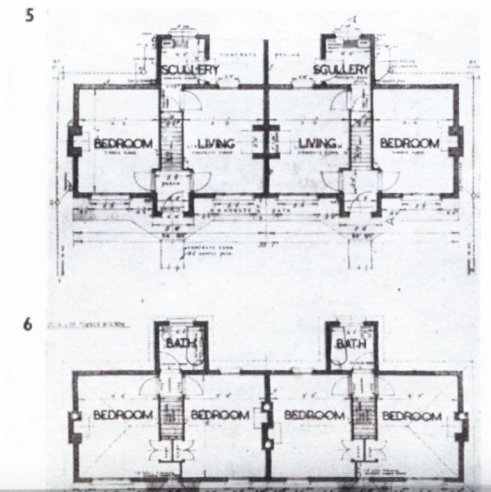
“Low –cost Urban Housing”, *Architectural Design, Ireland issue*, 1947:

left, Figure 3.149, photographic view and plan, site map of labourers’ cottage estate, Manning Robertson, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, 1941

right, Figure 3.150, photographic view and plans of labourers’ cottage, Frank Russell, Dublin County Council, Ballinteer, 1939-40



4, 5 and 6. Dublin County Council standard labourers' cottages. Semi-detached. Built in 1939-40. Cost £370 each. Architect: Frank P. Russell.

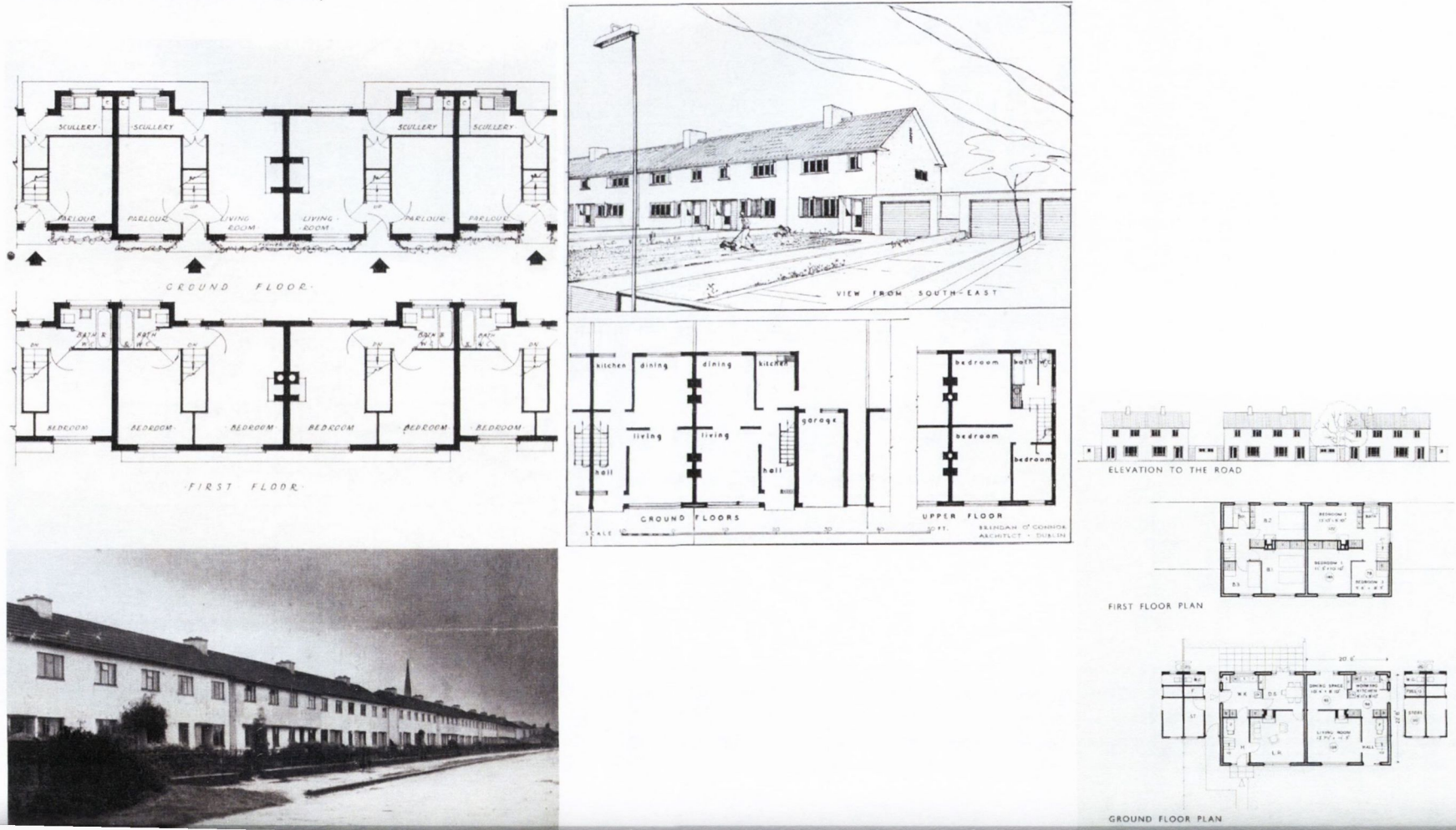


"Low -cost Urban Housing", *Architectural Design, Ireland issue*, 1947:

left, figure 3.151, County Council housing scheme (plans and photographic view), Banagher, Co. Offaly, Michael Scott, 1946

middle, figure 3.152, private housing scheme (plans and perspective view), suburban Dublin, Brendan O'Connor, c.1947

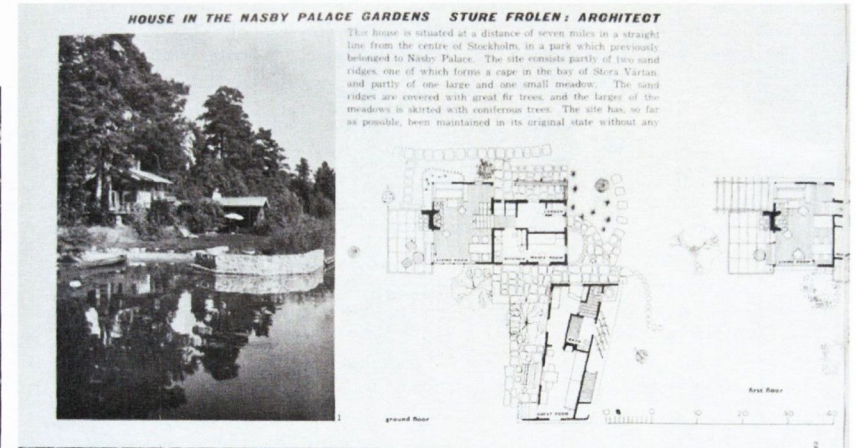
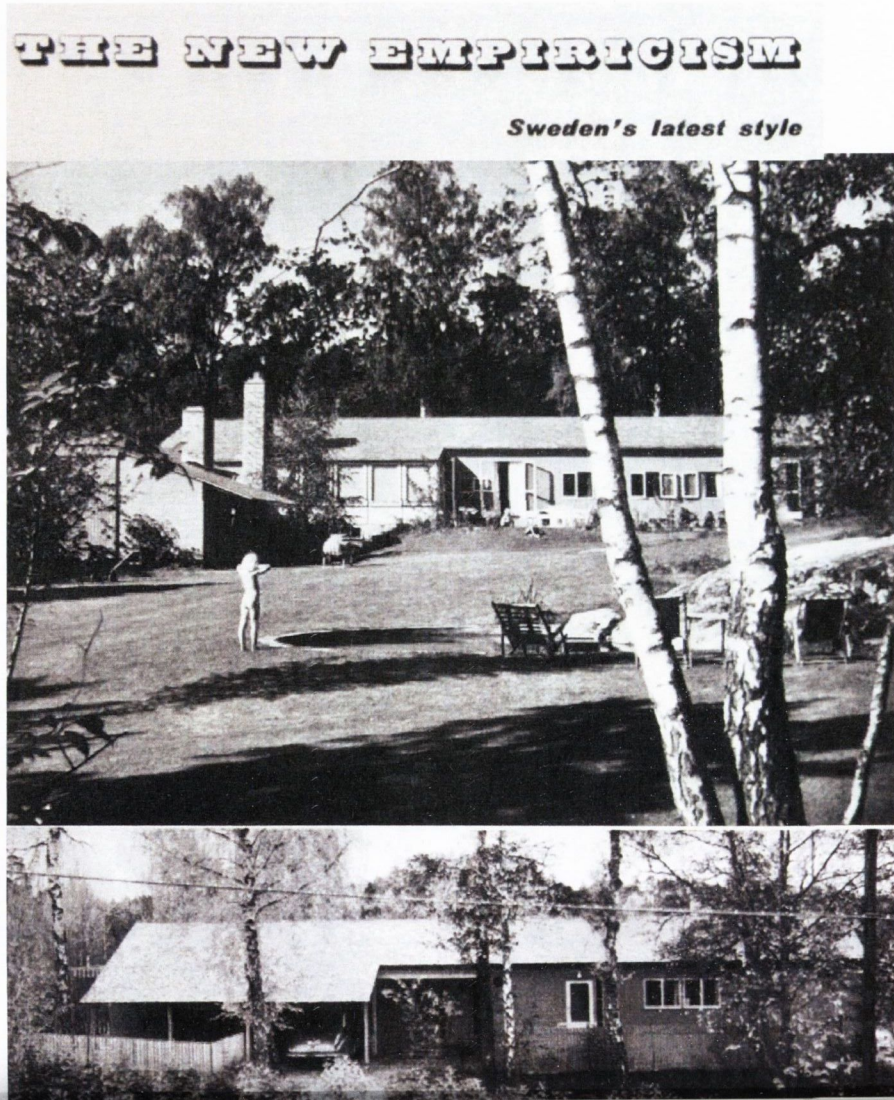
lower right, figure 3.153, plans from British Ministry of Health, *Housing Manual*, 1944-48 (note O'Connor's use of this plan for an urban semi-detached house)



“New Empiricism” housing from Sweden in *Architectural Review*, 1948:

Left, 3.154 + 3.155, House at Kevinge, Stockholm outskirts, Sven Margelius (prefabricated)

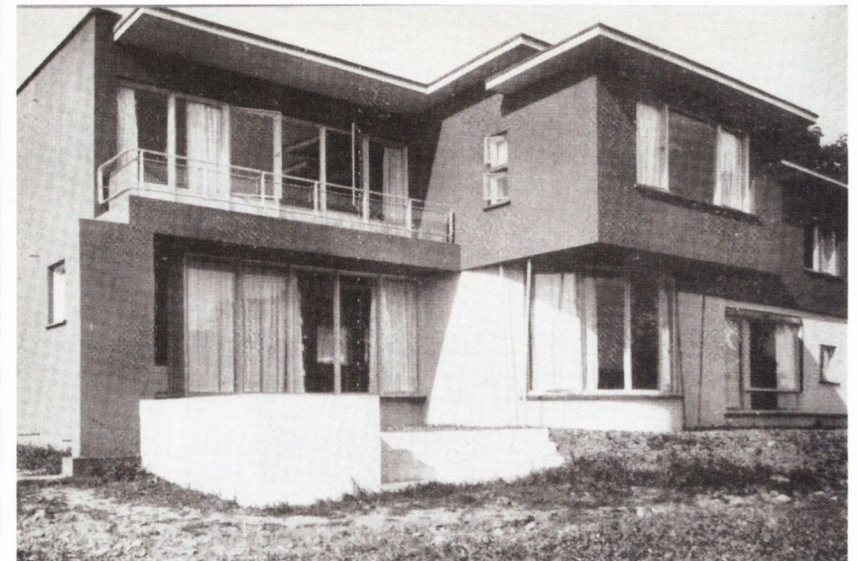
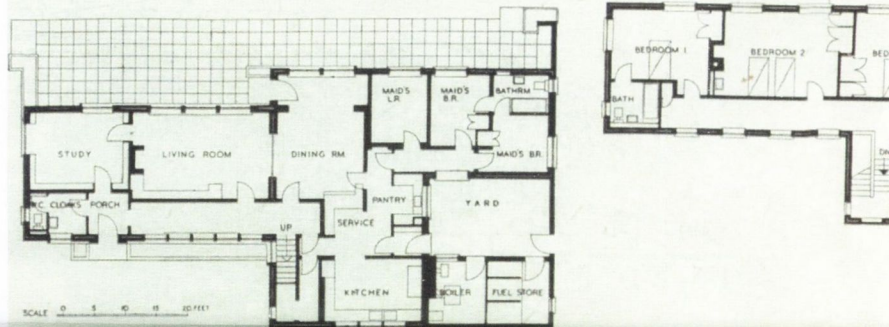
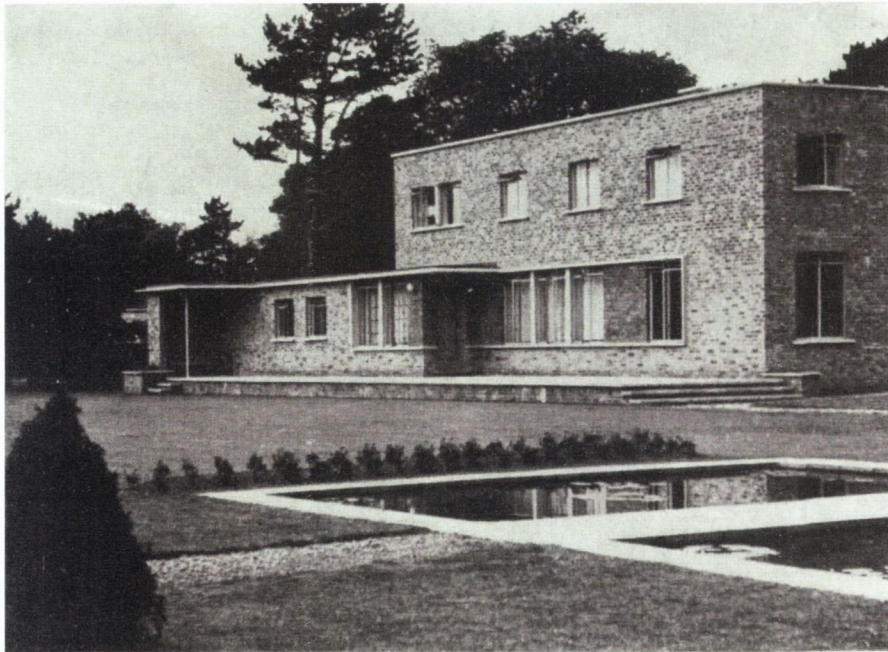
Right, 3.156, House in Nasby Palace Gardens, Stockholm, Sture Frolen (note pitched roofs, horizontality (low-rise), modernism grounded in local context of nature)



Examples of one-off houses exhibited in Antwerp/Better Buildings exhibition, 1951-1953:

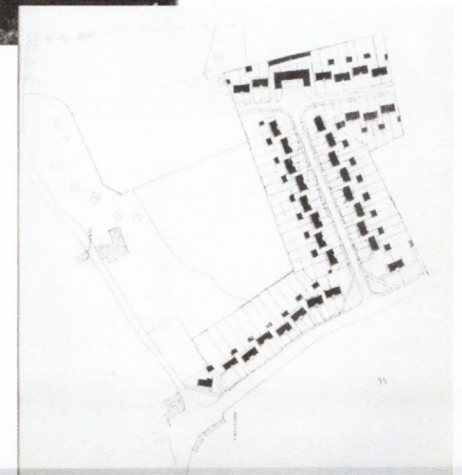
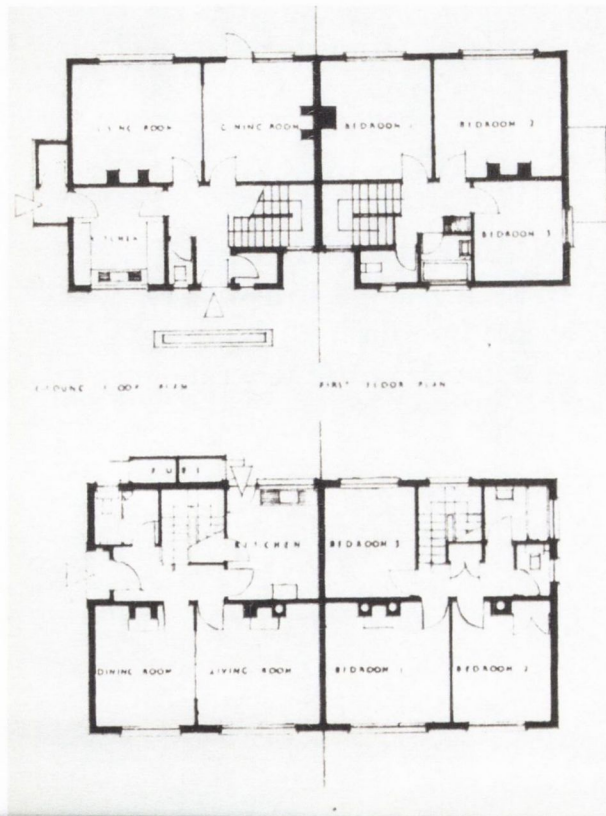
left, Figure 3.157, Architect's own house, J.V. Downes, Foxrock, Co. Dublin, 1940 (demolished 1980s) (photo: Ireland issue, *Architectural Design*, 1947)

right, Figure 3.158, House in Carrickmines, Co. Dublin, Brendan O'Connor, 1949 (photo: *RIAI Yearbook*, 1949)



Examples of housing schemes exhibited in Antwerp/Better Buildings exhibition, 1951-1953:

Farmhill private housing estate, Goatstown, Co. Dublin, Niall Montgomery, 1948 - **Figures 3.159-3.161**, plans of houses, photographic view of front elevation, site plan of estate
(images from *RIAI Yearbook*, 1950)



Examples of housing schemes exhibited in Antwerp/Better Buildings exhibition, 1951-1953:

Sallynoggin public housing scheme, Daithi Hanly and Luan Cuffe, Dun Laoghaire County Council, 1948-51

left, figure 3.162, photographic view of estate (from *RIAI Yearbook*, 1951)

upper right, figure 3.163

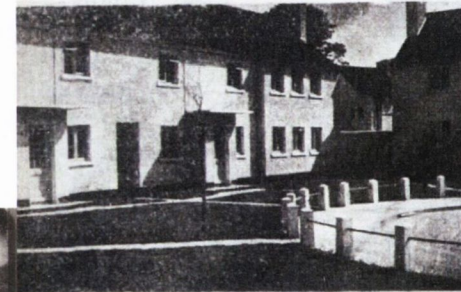
lower right, figure 3.164 taken from *Irish Builder and Engineer*, November 1949



Photo by Cinó Teo

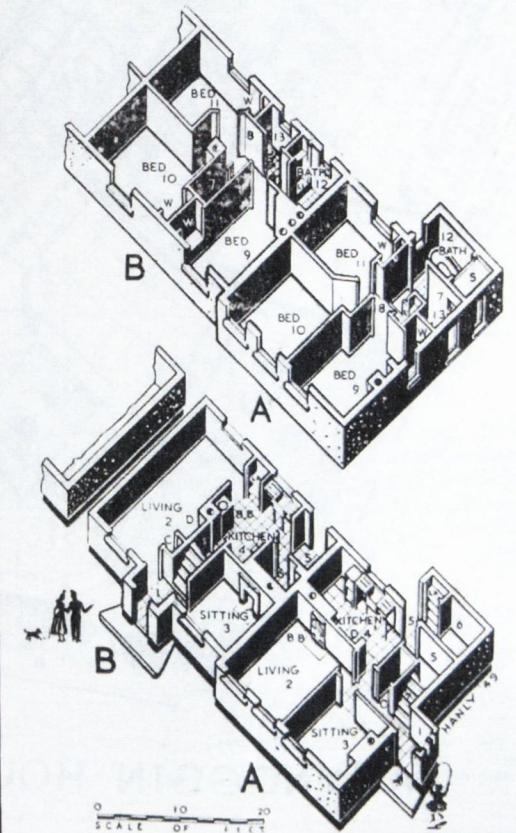
HOUSING AT SALLYNOGGIN, DUN LAOGHAIRE 1949

David P. Hanly



Corner of a cul-de-sac, showing lawn and path between houses.

KEY TO PLAN			
Ground Floor		House	
		A	B
1.	Entrance hall		
2.	Living room	125 s. ft.	160 s. ft.
3.	Sitting room	85 s. ft.	76 s. ft.
4.	Kitchen	90 s. ft.	72 s. ft.
5.	Back porch		
6.	Fuel store		
7.	Stair-well		
L.A.	Larder		
B.B.	Back-to-back grate		
C.	Coat cupboard		
D.	Dresser		
S.	Store under stair		
Upper Floor		House	
		A	B
7.	Stair-well		
8.	Landing		
9.	Bedroom 1	119 s. ft.	108 s. ft.
10.	" 2	117 s. ft.	120 s. ft.
11.	" 3	81 s. ft.	77 s. ft.
12.	Bathroom	32 s. ft.	36 s. ft.
13.	W.C.	15 s. ft.	15 s. ft.
L.L.	Linen press		
W.	Built-in wardrobe		
S.	Storage cupboard		
Total area		845 s. ft.	833 s. ft.



End house (A) and inner house (B), showing differing plans, positions of entrances and path.

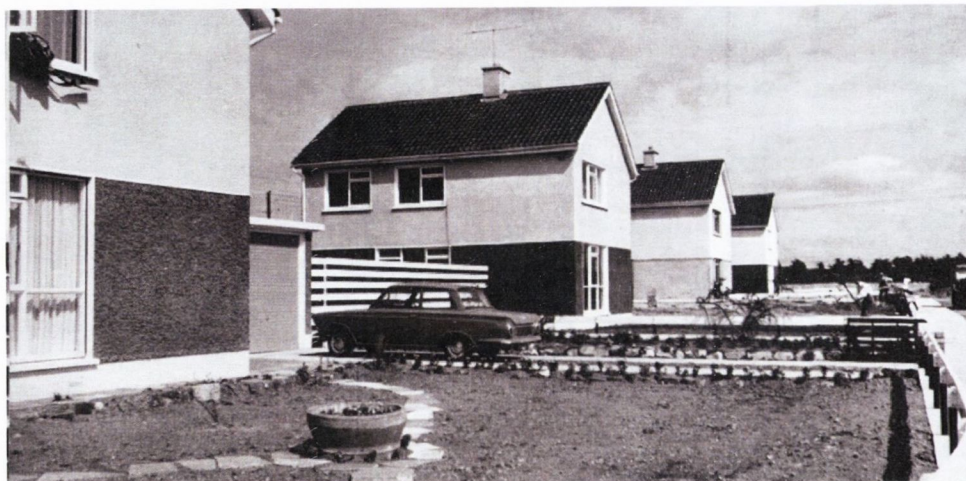
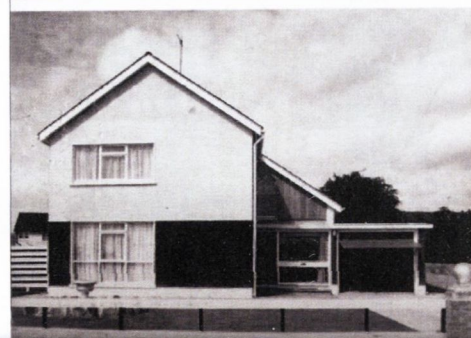


Figure 3.165, examples of houses and housing schemes as published in *Architectural Survey*, 1965



Houses:
1) Above and left:
HOUSING SCHEME, ENNIS ROAD,
LIMERICK.



2) Above, opposite:
HOUSE AT CLONDALKIN.
—EAMONN MURPHY

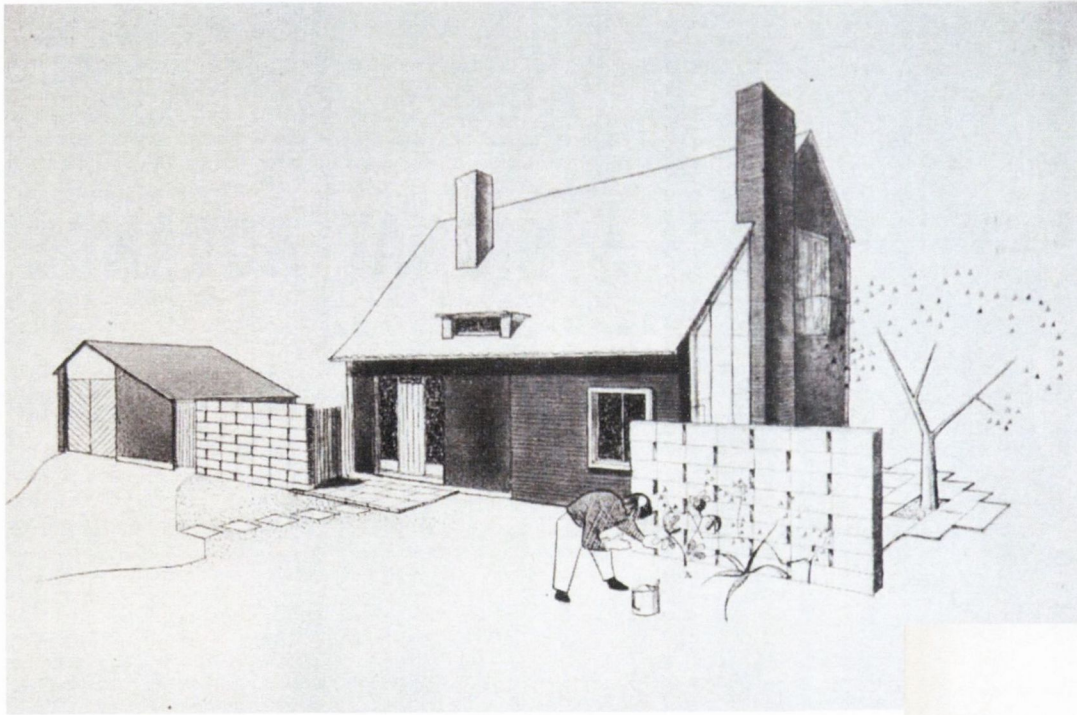
3) Below, opposite:
HOUSE AT BALTIMORE,
CO. CORK —O'FLYNN & GREEN

IDEAL HOMES

Left, **Figure 3.166**, The Ideal Homes exhibition, Olympia, London: 1955, view of "Ideal Homes Village"
Right, **Figure 3.167**, The Ideal Homes exhibition, Olympia, London: 1957, view of "Ideal Homes Village"

(photos from Deborah Ryan, *Ideal Home through Twentieth Century*)



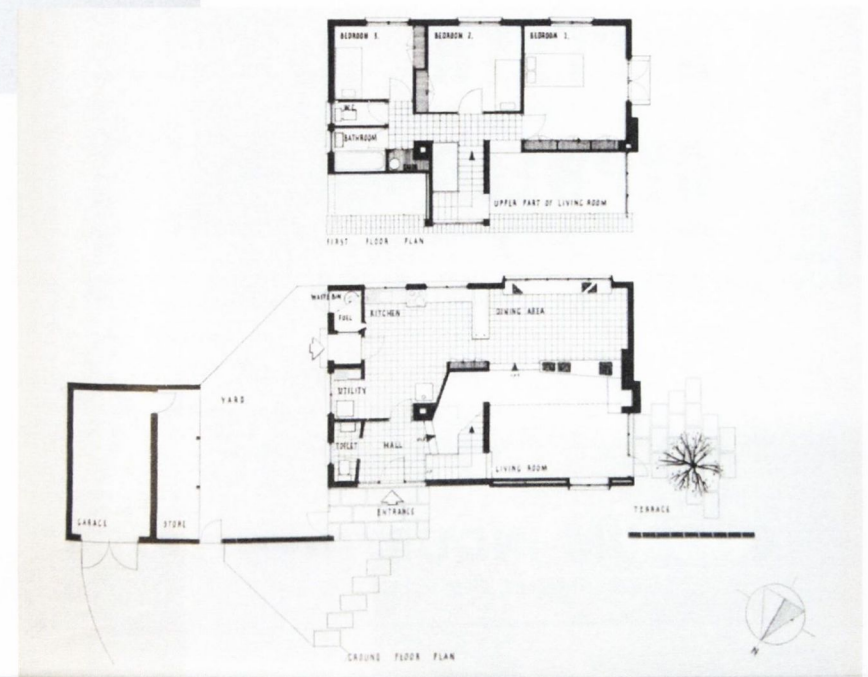


Ideal Home Competition, Dublin, 1953: first prize winner
– Fred Rogerson

above, figure 3.168, perspective of exterior of house

right, figure 3.169, ground floor and first floor plans

(images from *The Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1953)



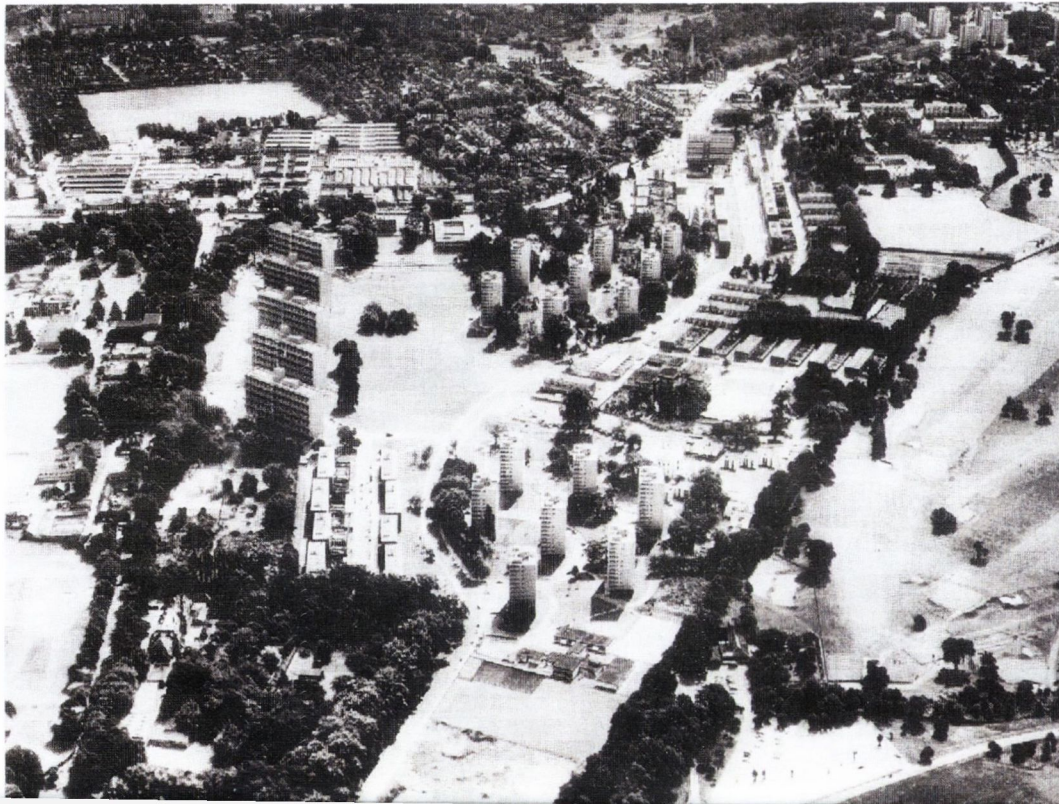
UK collective-housing block exemplars: point towers and slab blocks:

left, figure 3.170, aerial view of Aton Estate, Roehampton, LCC, 1952-60, see point towers and slab blocks set into woodland

right, upper, figure 3.171, Alton West, Alton Estate, Roehampton, LCC, 1954-58, see pure imitation of *Unite d'Habitation*, Marseilles

right, lower, figure 3.172, Oatlands Court, Ackroydon Estate, Wimbledon

(photos from English Heritage, *London Suburbs*)



Key British influences on Dublin flat blocks: streets in the sky (gallery access) and maisonnettes

left upper, figure 3.173, view of “streets in the air” deck system, Parkhill flats, Sheffield, Ivor Smith/Jack Lynn, 1958-61

left lower, figure 3.174, view of Golden Lane Estate, Central London, deck access blocks, Chamberlain/Powell/Bon, c.1952

right, figure 3.175, section of 6-storey maisonette block, Chamberlain/Powell/Bon, published in *Architectural Review* 1957



Photos taken from
www.artandarchitecture.org.uk

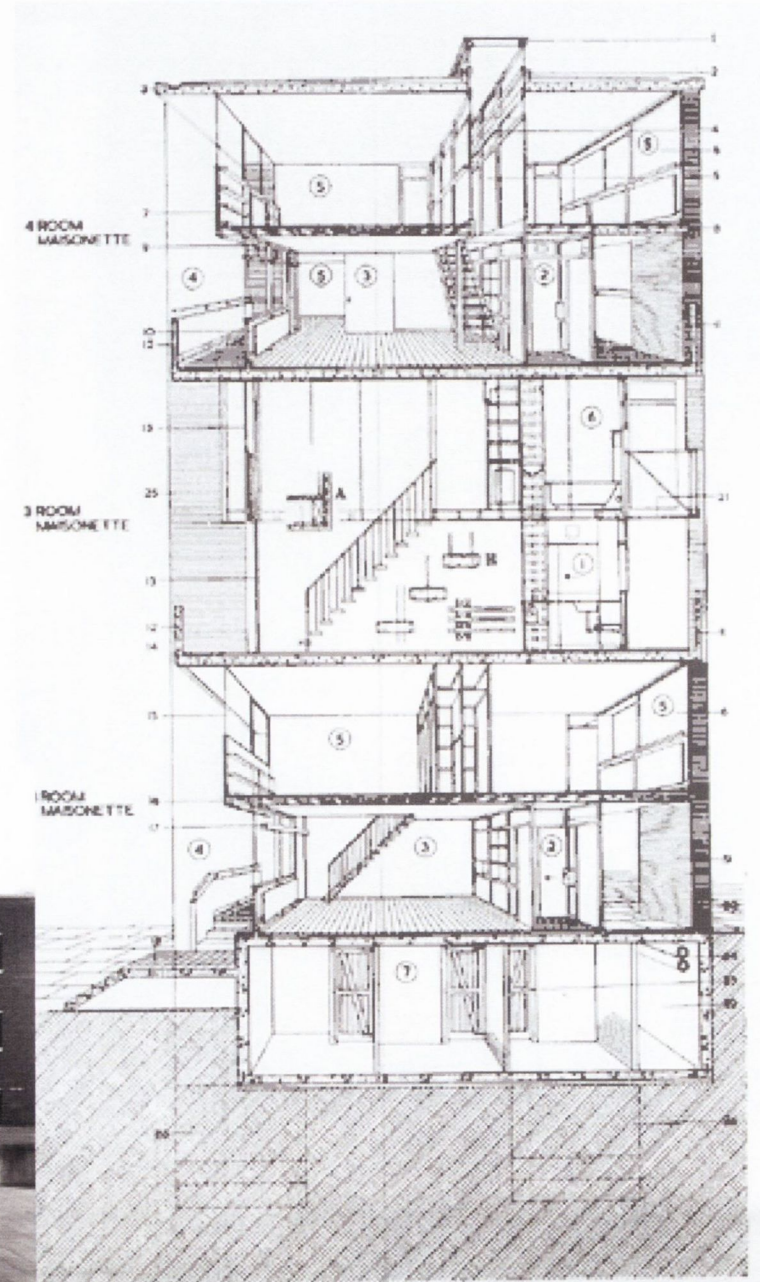


Figure 3.176, Group photograph of delegates at CIAM 6, Bridgewater, England, 1947. Noel Moffett is on 2nd row from the top, 5th from the left.

(photo from *The Architects' Journal*, 1947)

Group photograph taken during the visit of CIAM to the Bristol Aeroplane Company's factory producing aluminium housing.



TOP-ROW 1. (Left to right).

1. Milton (England).
2. Browne (England).
3. Rogers (Italy).
4. Cedercrutz (Finland).
5. Grannasztoi (Hungary).
6. Hruska (Czechoslovakia).
7. Neumann (Czechoslovakia).
8. Marshall (England).
9. Kadleigh (England).
10. van Bodegraven (Holland).
11. Entwistle (England).
12. Richards (England).
13. Elte (Holland).

14. Samuel (England).
15. Roth (Switzerland).
16. Emery (Algeria).
17. Bijhouwer (Holland).
18. de Vries (Holland).
19. van den Broek.
20. Kloos (Holland).
21. Kleykamp (Holland).
22. Michel (Belgium).

ROW 2.

23. Cadbury-Brown (England).
24. Shepherd (England).
25. De Syllas (England).

26. Cox (England).
27. Moffett (Ireland).
28. Batista (Cuba).
29. Arroyo (Cuba).
30. Fuchs (Czechoslovakia).
31. Honnegger (Switzerland).
32. Fischer (Hungary).
33. Steiger (Switzerland).
34. Mrs. Stam Beese (Holland).
35. Katona (England).
36. Pritchard (England).
37. Bakema (Holland).
38. Hogan (England).
39. Singer (Czechoslovakia).

ROW 3.

40. Papadaki (U.S.A.).
41. Morton Shand (England).
42. Rosenberg (England).
43. Martin (England).
44. Goldfinger (England).
45. Jensen (England).
46. Ling (England).
47. Ferrari Hardoy (Argentina).
48. Mrs. Wiener (U.S.A.).
49. Wiener (U.S.A.).
50. Maxwell Fry (England).
51. Wells Coates (England).

ROW 4. (Front row).

52. Townsend (England).
53. Krejcar (Czechoslovakia).
54. Oberlander (Canada).
55. Schütte (Austria).
56. Merkelbach (Holland).
57. Le Corbusier (France).
58. Vivanco (Argentina).
59. Sadie Speight (England).
60. Susan Cox (England).
61. Mahnai (Hungary).
62. Mrs. Mahnai (Hungary).
63. Barbara Randell (England).

64. Monica Pidgeon (England).
65. Sert (U.S.A.).
66. Giedion (Switzerland).
67. Jane Drew (England).
68. van Eesteren (Holland).
69. M. de Silva (India).
70. Gropius (U.S.A.).
71. Mrs. Fischer (Hungary).
72. Blanche Lemco (Canada).
73. Kalivoda (Czechoslovakia).
74. Mrs. Sert (U.S.A.).
75. Mrs. Schütte (Austria).
76. van Tijen (Holland).

Figure 3.177, Simms' slab block in Array lay-out, Fatima Mansions, Rialto, Dublin Corporation, 1947- 1950
(photos from *Crampton Archive*)



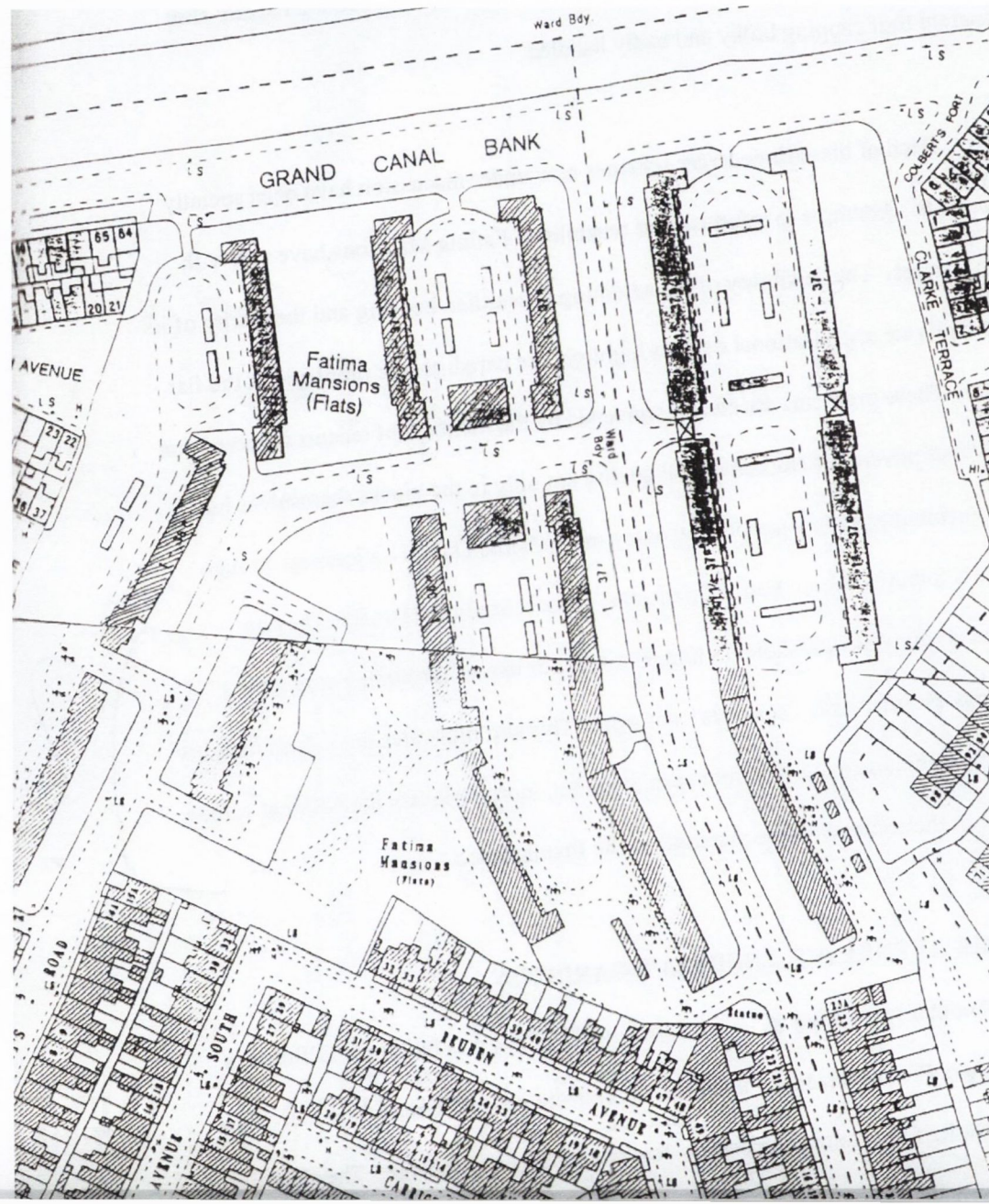


Figure 3.178, Fatima Mansions, Rialto, Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1947- 1950 , Site plan

Figure 3.179, Newfoundland Street (Sheriff Street), Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1942- 1952 , Site plan

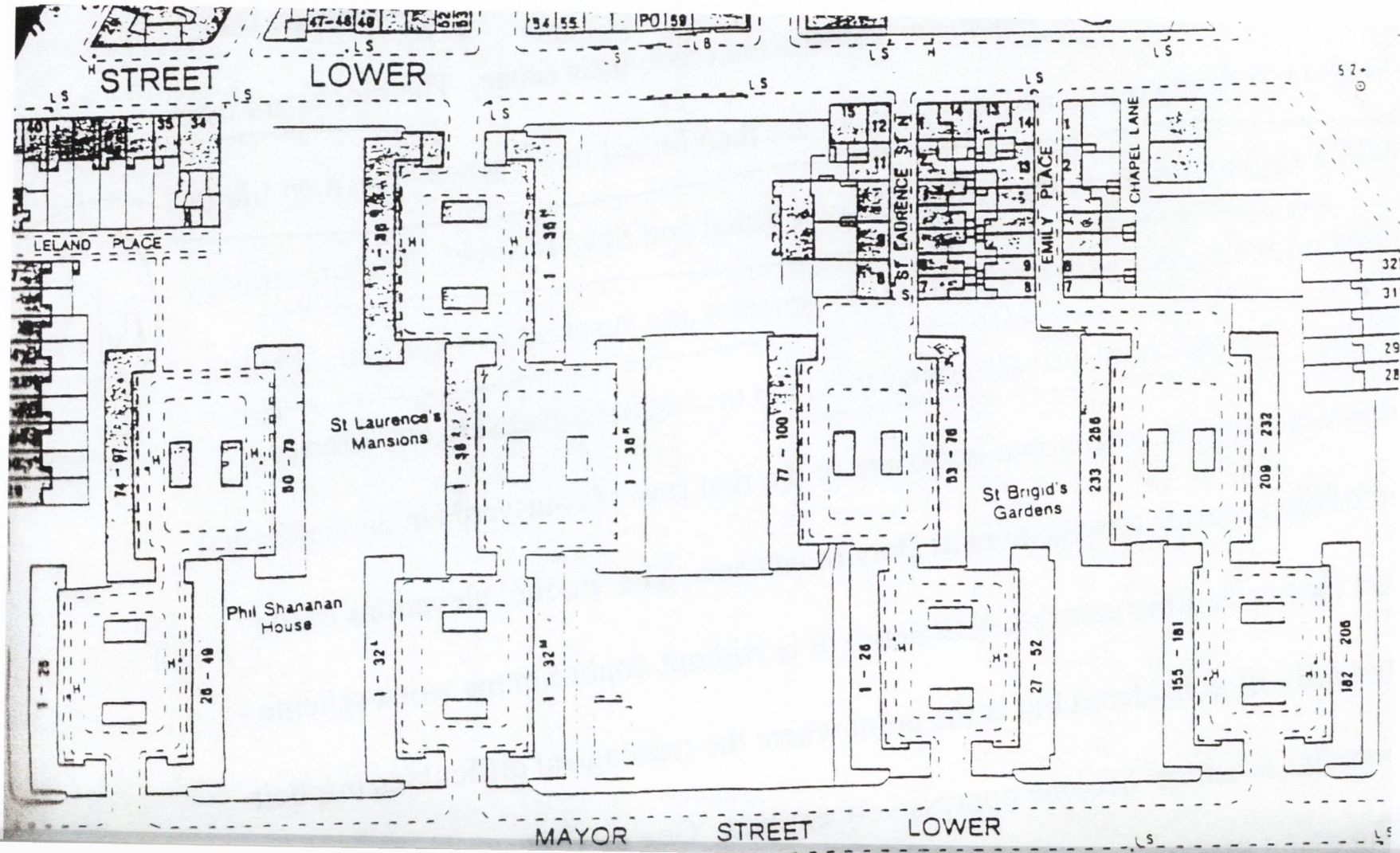
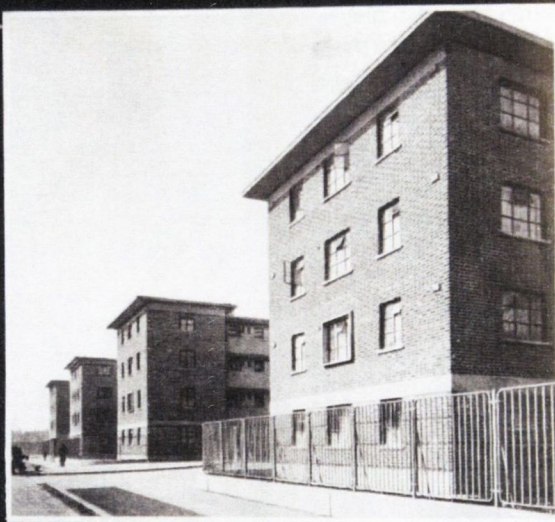


Figure 3.180 + 3.181, Donore Avenue, Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1942- 1952, site plan (**right, 3.181**) and Advertisement in *The Irish Builder* 1953 (**left, 3.180**)



Donore Avenue Flats, Dublin

City Architects Department
Dublin Corporation

STEEL WINDOWS

Gates and Railings
by
SMITH & PEARSON
Ltd.

NEWCOMEN WORKS, DUBLIN

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK • STEEL WINDOWS • WROUGHT IRON GATES

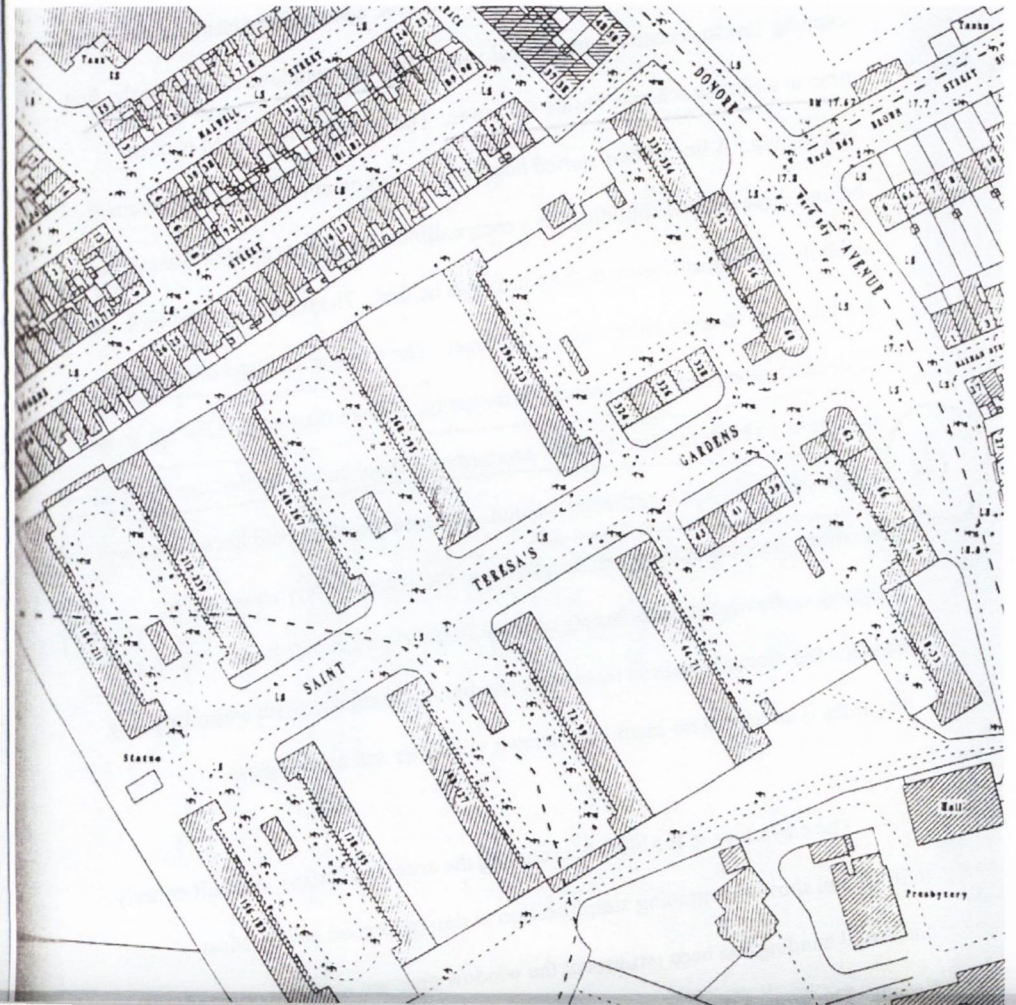
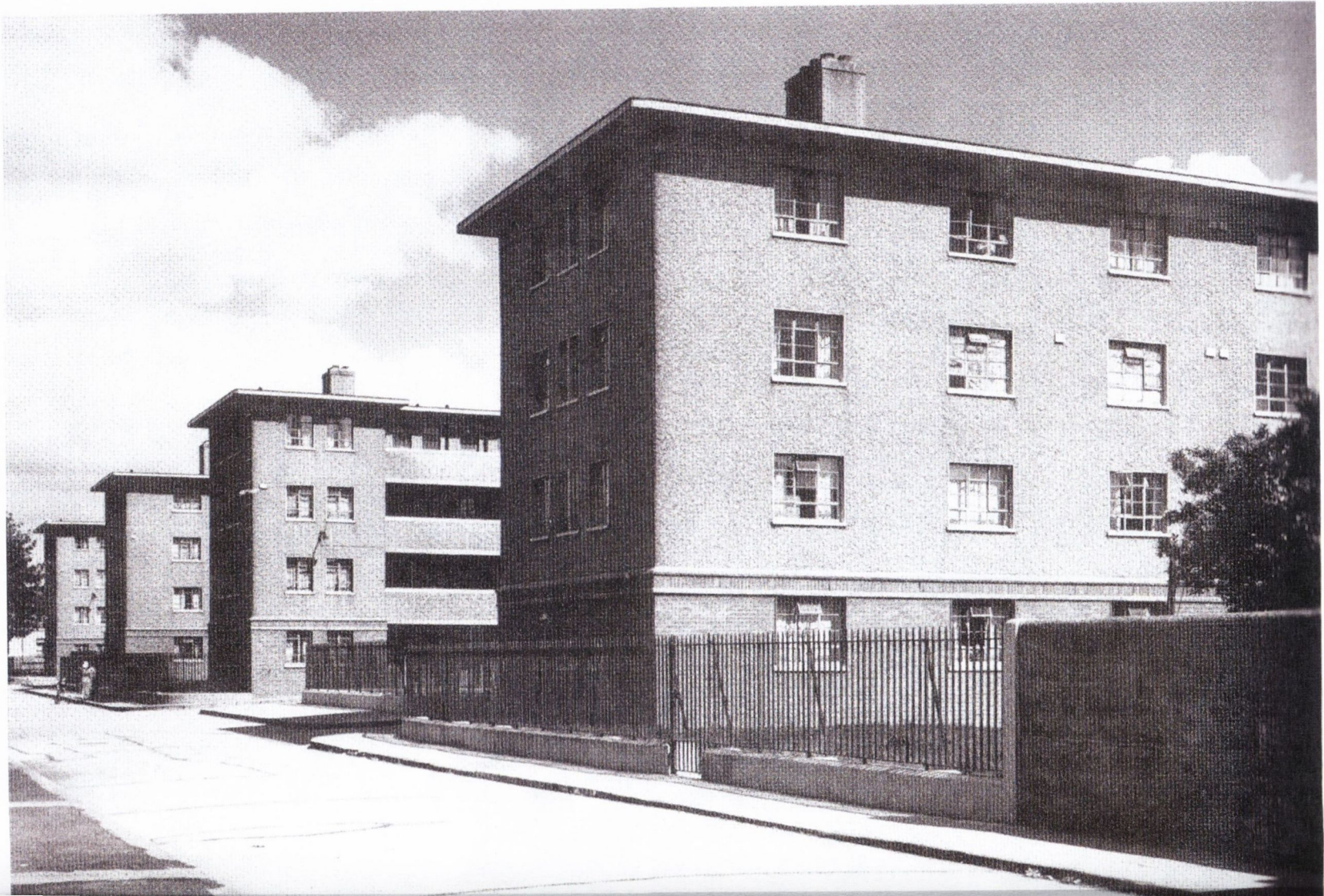


Figure 3.182, Four-block extension to Ringsend/Irishtown scheme, note the *zeilenbau* or array lay-out, Herbert Simms, Dublin Corporation, 1950
(photo from *Crampton Archive*)



Figures 3.183 + 3.184, Transition between Simms' slab blocks with deck-access and Hanly's butterfly roof blocks: James Larkin House, North Strand, Dublin Corporation, Charlie McNamara, 1951-54

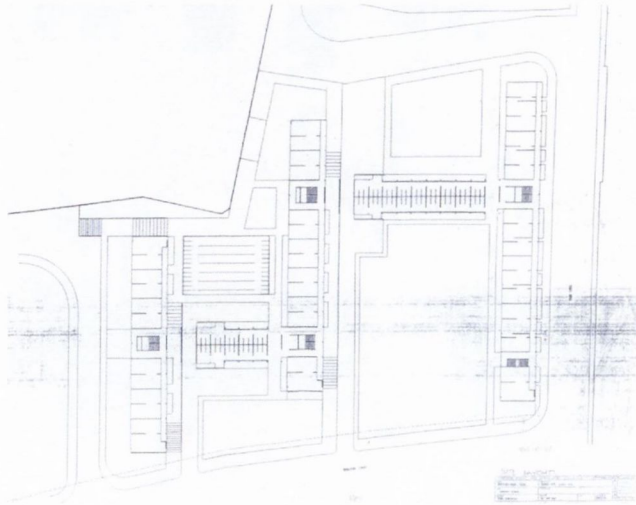
(photos: author's own)



Figure 3.185, Transition between Simms' slab blocks with deck-access and Hanly's butterfly roof blocks: Leo FitzGerald House, Hogan Place, Dublin Corporation, Charlie McNamara, 1957

(Photo from Crampton Archive)



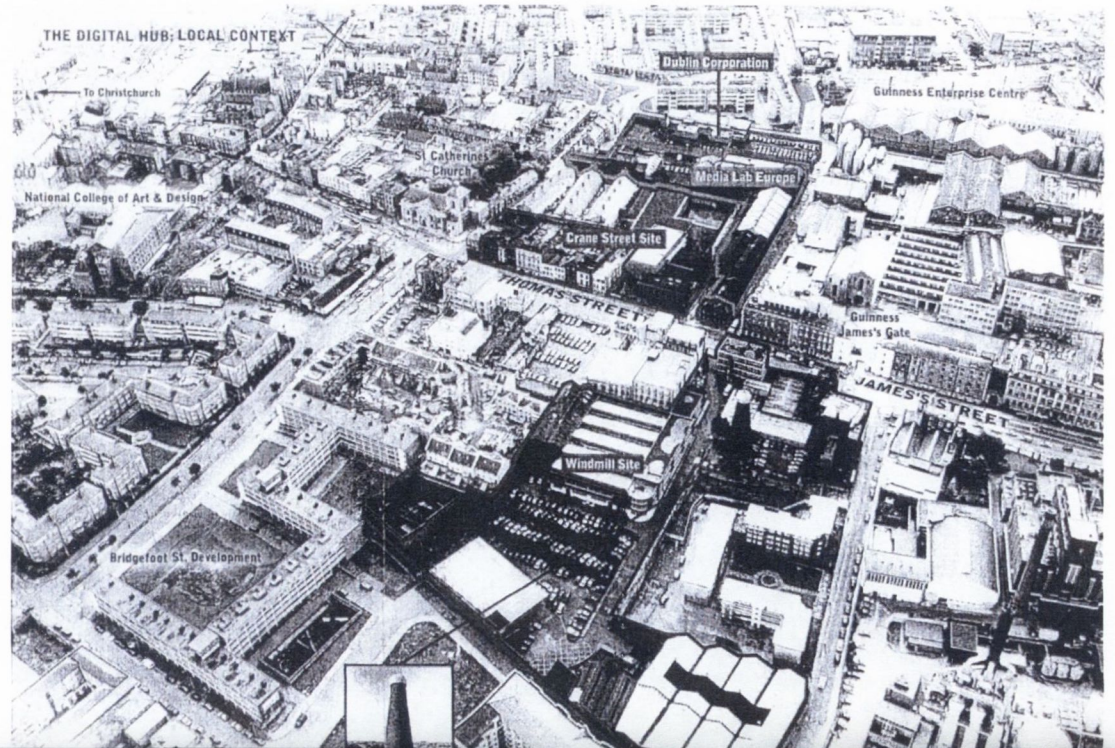


Left, Figure 3.186, Original drawing/site plan for Bridgefoot Street scheme, Dublin 8, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-58 (Robin Walker)

(Image source, City Architects, Dublin City Council)

Right, Figure 3.187, Aerial view of site with Bridgefoot Street scheme, in lower left side of image, Michael Scott Architects, 1958-64

(Image source, City Architects, Dublin City Council)



Figures 3.188-3.190, Photographs of Bridgefoot Street scheme upon completion, Dublin 8, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-64

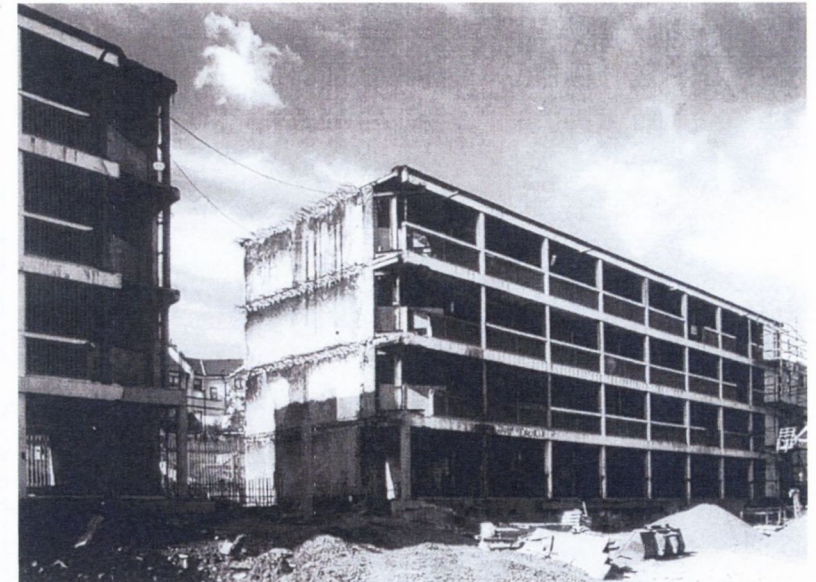
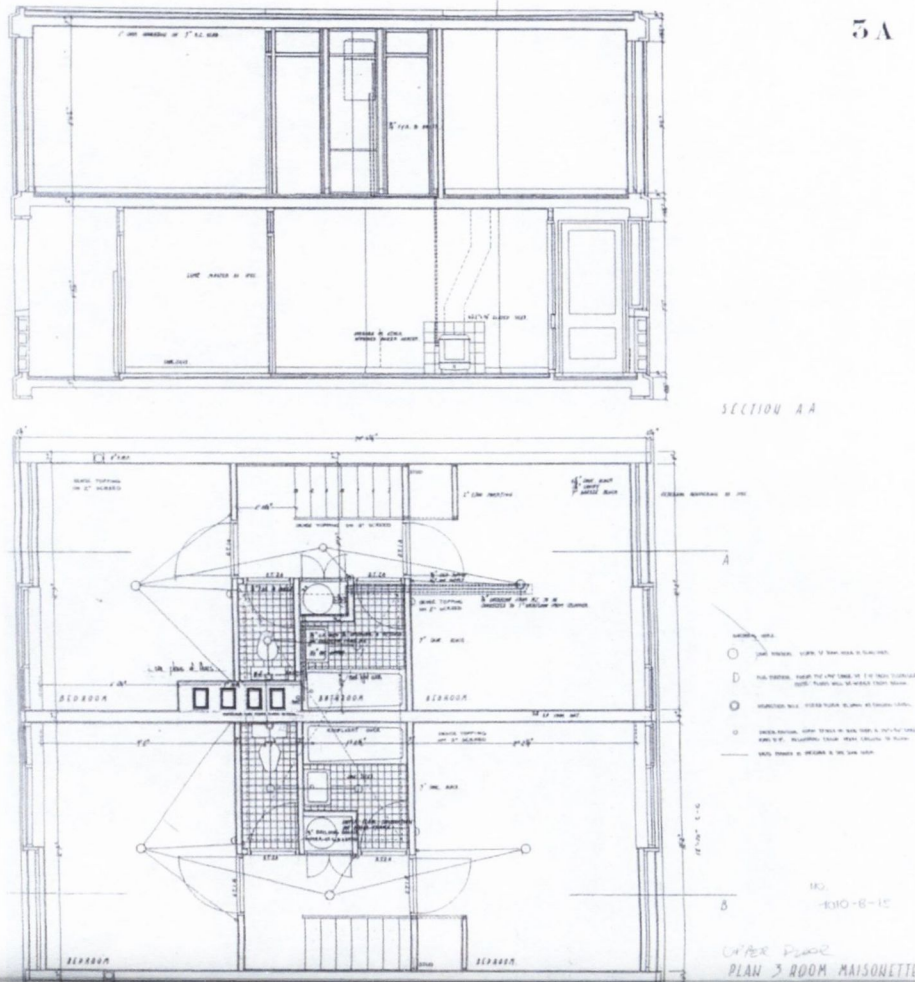
(from *Architectural Survey*, 1965)

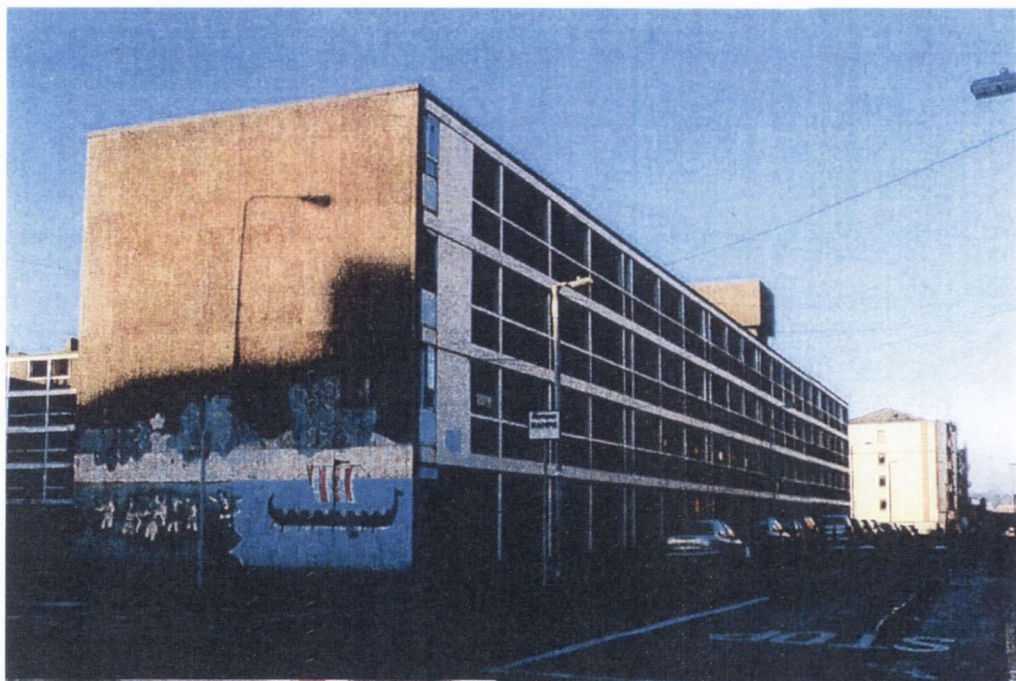


Bridgefoot Street scheme, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-64, demolished 2004:

Left, figure 3.191, Original plan (above) and section (below) of two-storey maisonette unit

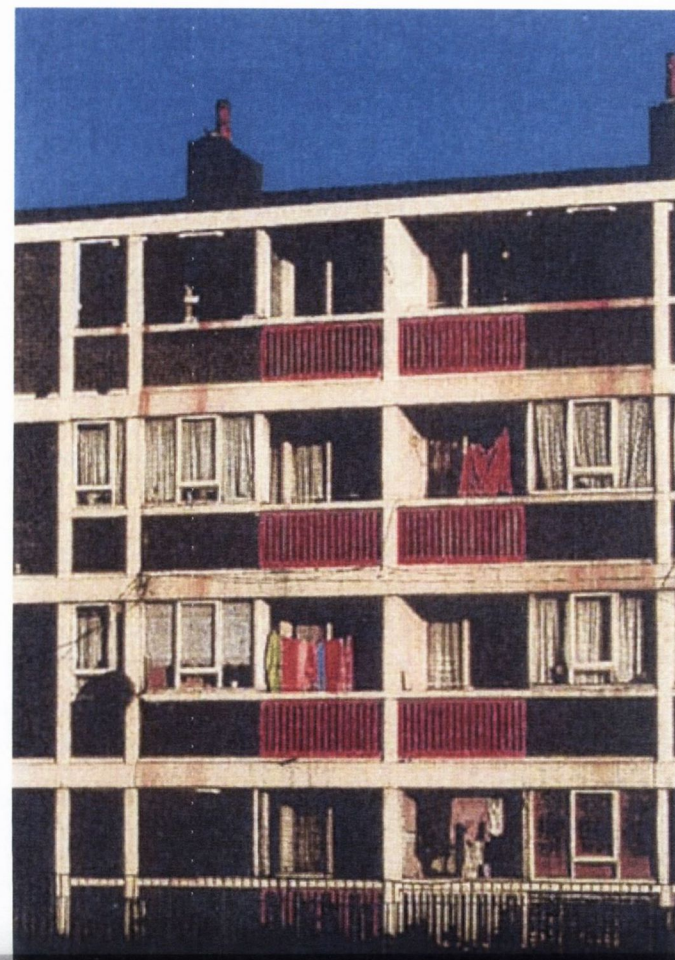
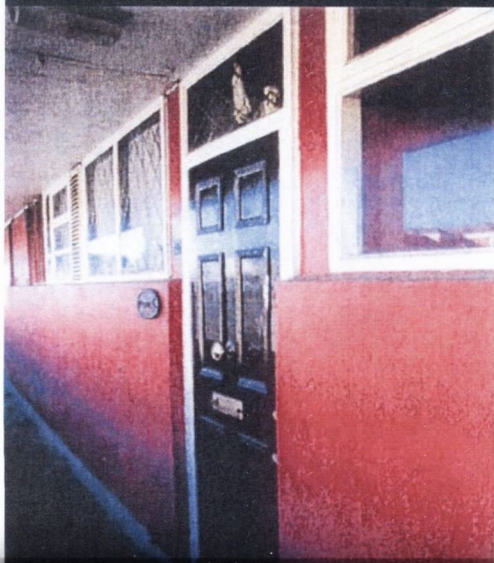
Right, figure 3.192, Demolition photograph, 2004, note the cross-wall construction method





Figures 3.192 - 3.195, Photographs of Bridgefoot Street scheme before demolition c.2003, Dublin 8, Michael Scott Architects, 1957-64

(from City Architects, Dublin City Council)

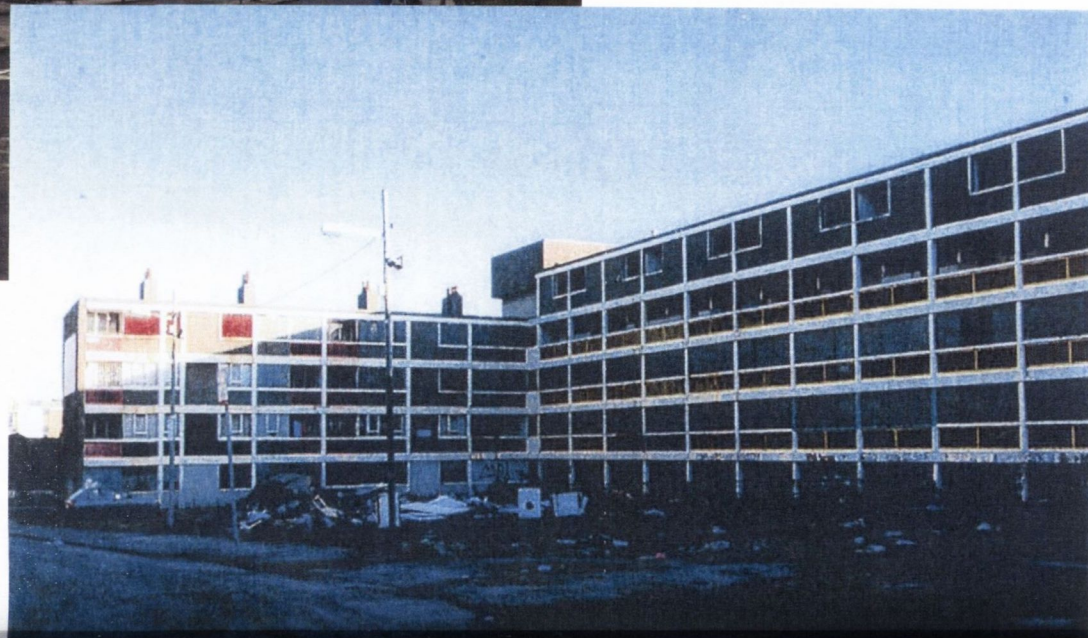




Bridgefoot Street scheme before demolition, c.2003:

left, figure 3.196 relationship to the widened street

right, below, figure 3.197 open spaces (wastelands) around blocks



Examples of Dublin Corporation's maisonette (butterfly-roof) housing blocks, 1959 – 74;
two of the earliest schemes :

left, below, 3.198, Kevin Street/Bishop Street scheme, Daithi Hanly, 1957-66 (note mosaic detail, butterfly roof)

right, 3.199, Gardiner Street scheme, Daithi Hanly, 1960 (note gable-end over burnt brick)



Examples of Dublin Corporation's maisonette (butterfly-roof) housing blocks, 1959 – 74:

Figure 3.200, Rathmines Avenue, Gardiner Street and Beech Hill schemes as published in *Architectural Survey*, 1963

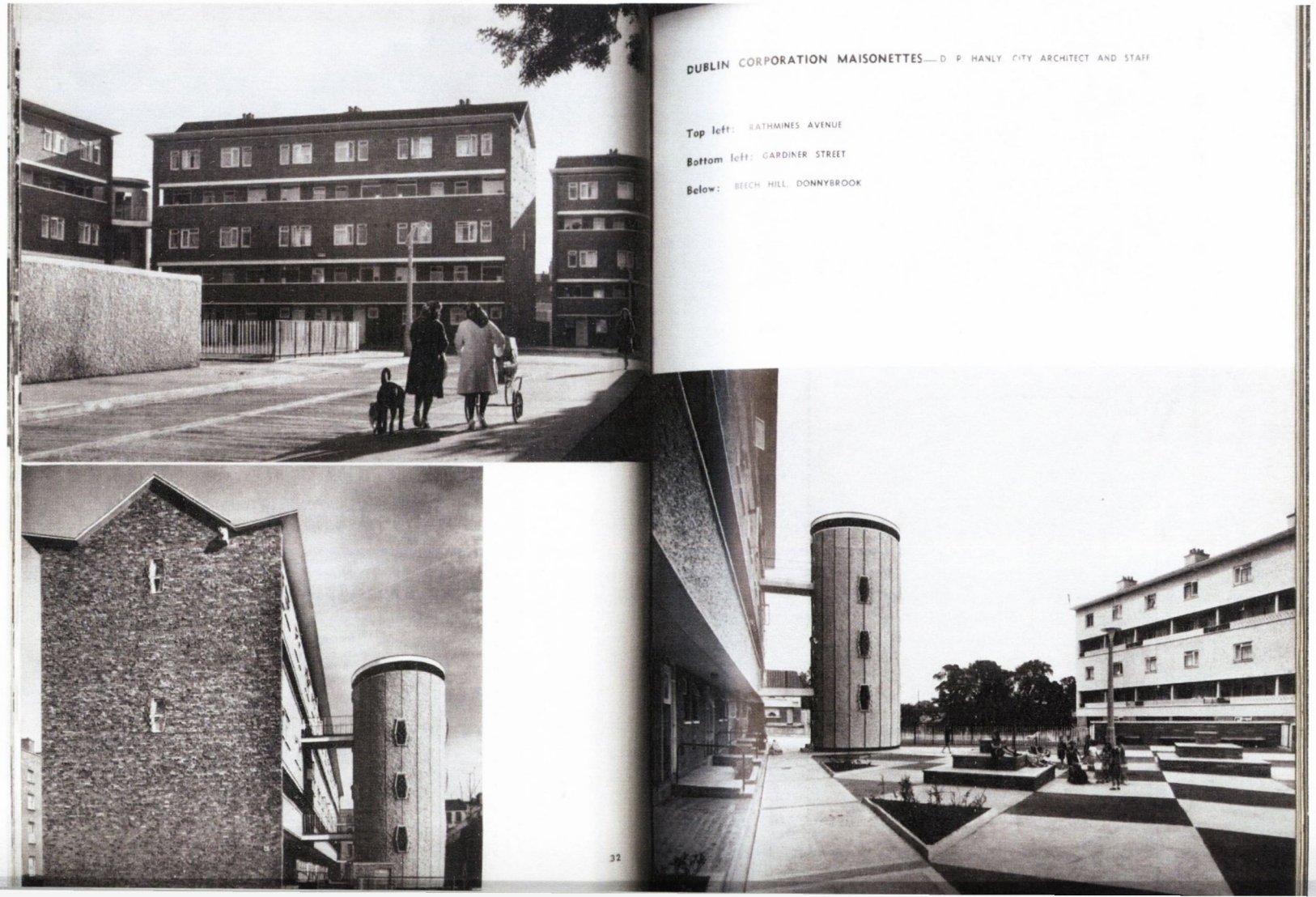
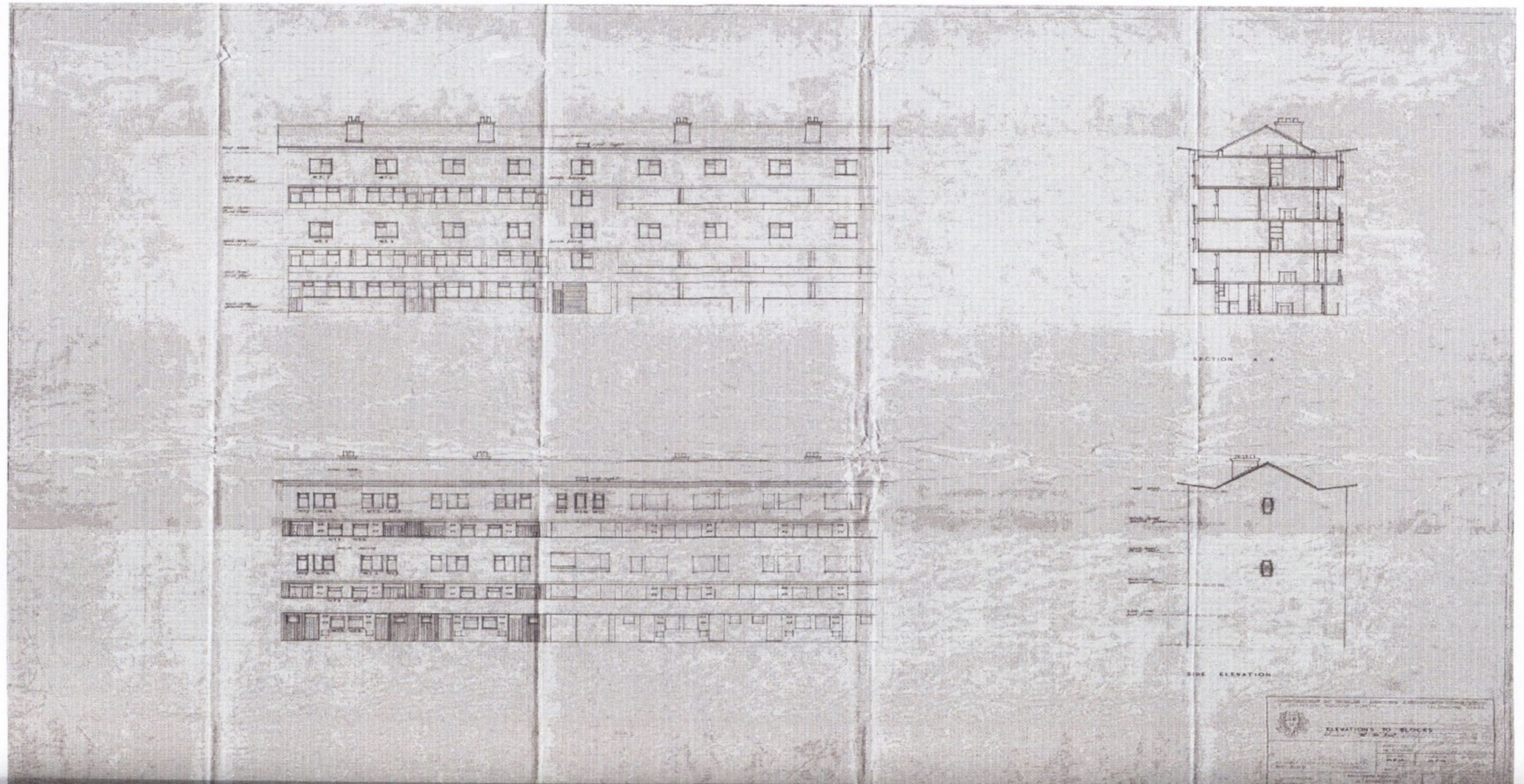
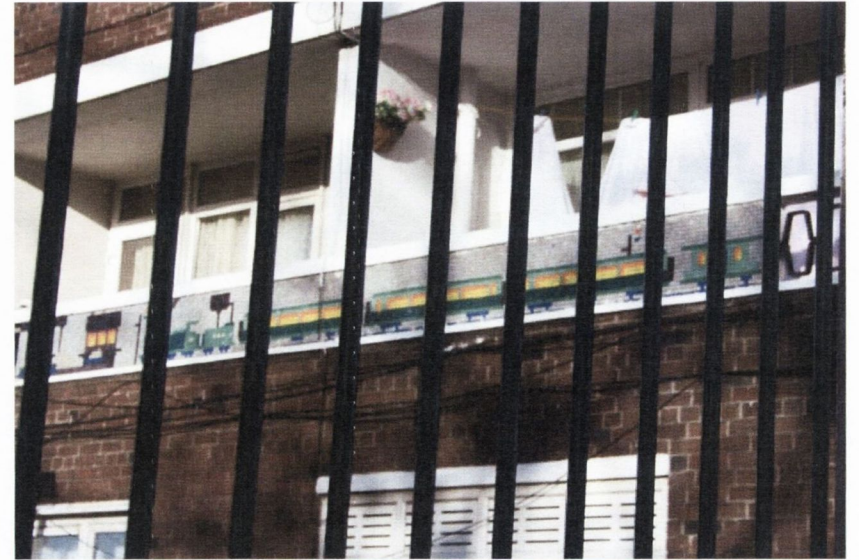


Figure 3.201, elevations of generic five storey flat block , c.1960, **source:** Dublin City Council archives, courtesy of Susan Roundtree



Figures 3.202-3.204, details of Charleville
Mall scheme, Dublin Corporation (Daithi
Hanly), c. 1965, source: author's photographs

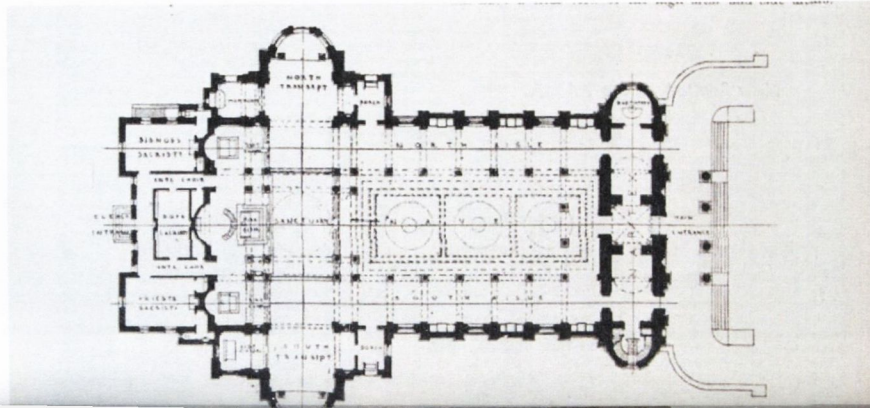
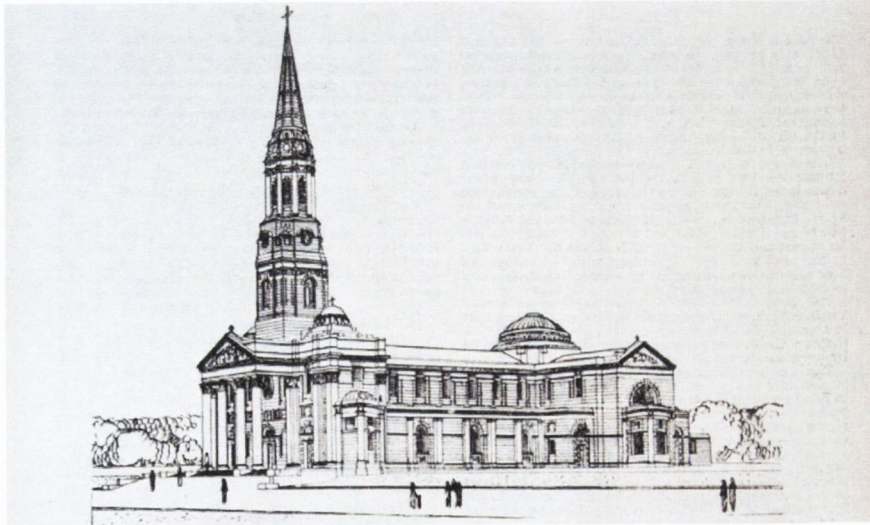


Figures 3.205 + 3.206, external view
photographs of Mespil Road apartments,
1950s, Irish Estates Ltd., source: author's photographs



Left, Figure 4.1, drawings of Kilmore Cathedral, Cavan, W. H. Byrne (Ralph Byrne), 1939-47, **source:** *Irish Builder and Engineer*, November 1938

right, Figure 4.2, View of Church and schools of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Ashlin and Coleman, 1942, Mourne Road, Drimnagh, **source:** *Irish Building* (September/October, 1998)



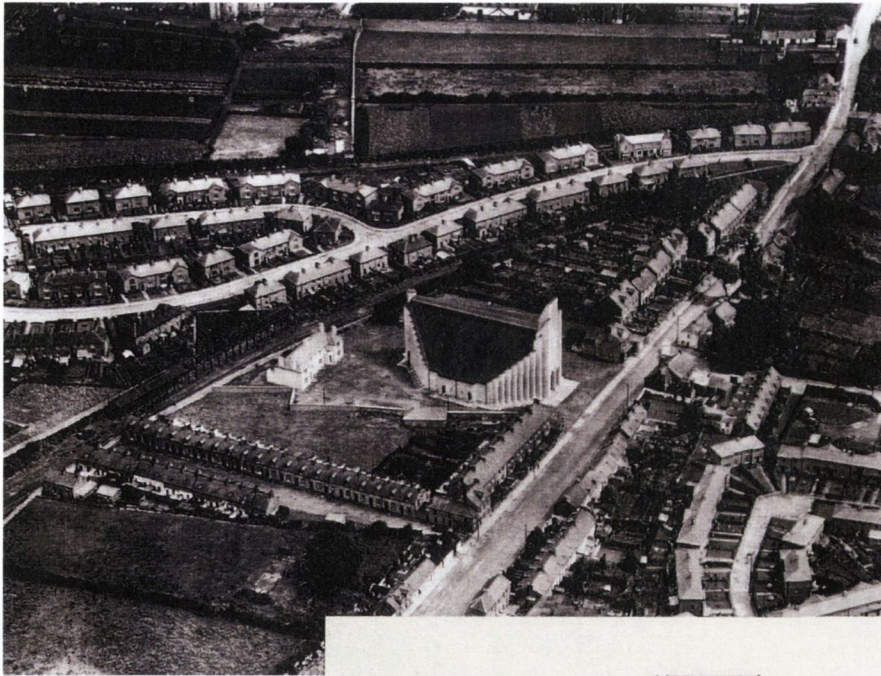
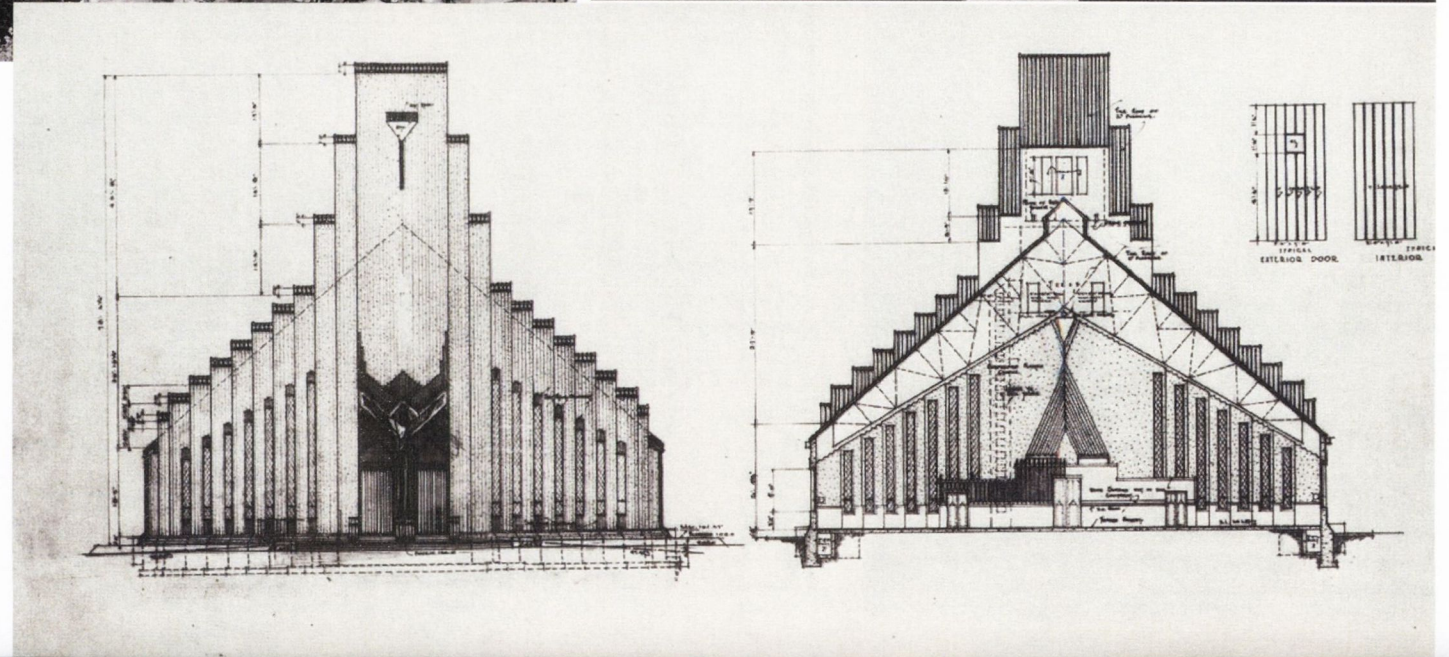
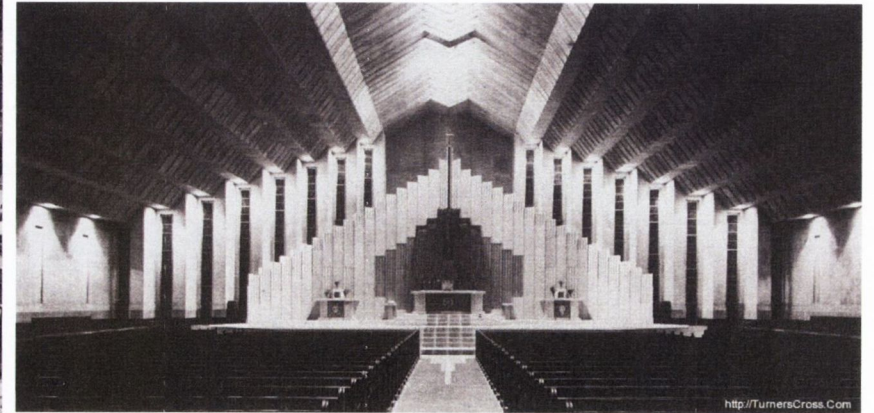
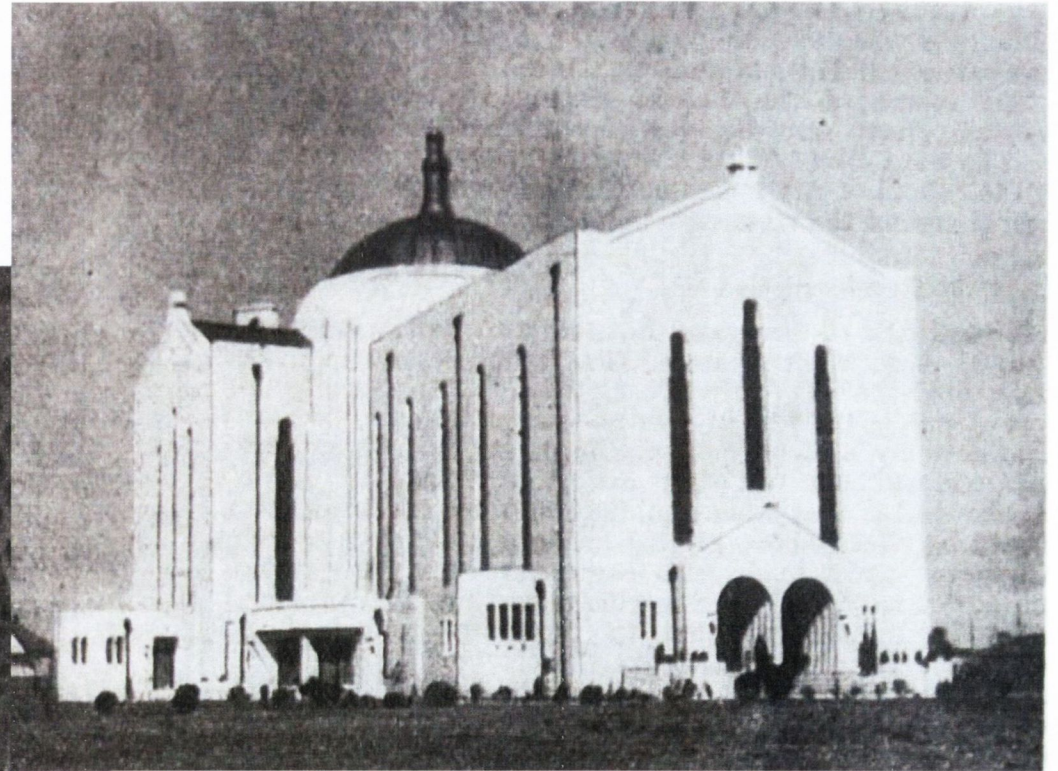


Figure 4.3 – 4.5, photographs (aerial view and interior view) and section/elevation of Christ the King, Turner's Cross, Co. Cork, Barry Byrne, 1927-31, **source:** <http://www.turnerscross.com/church/history.php>

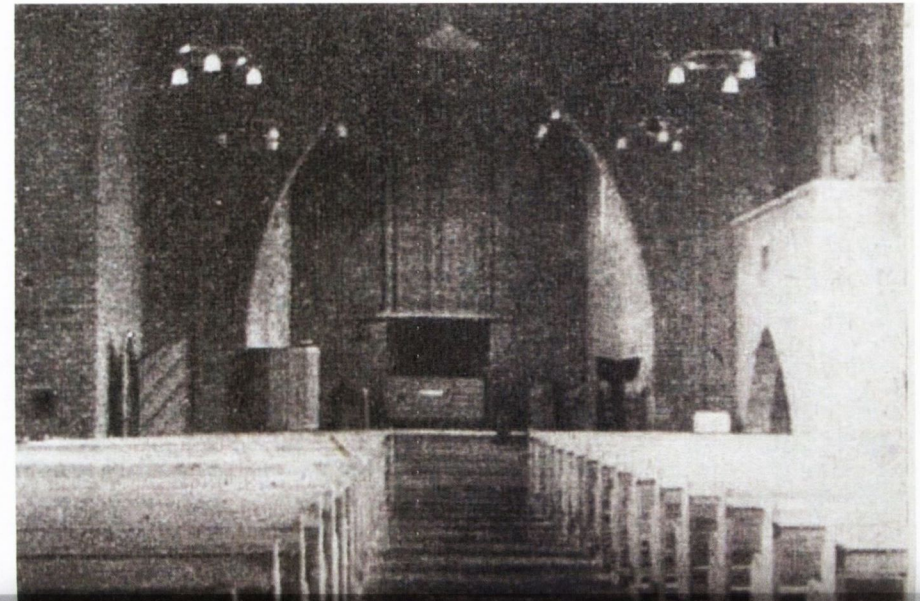
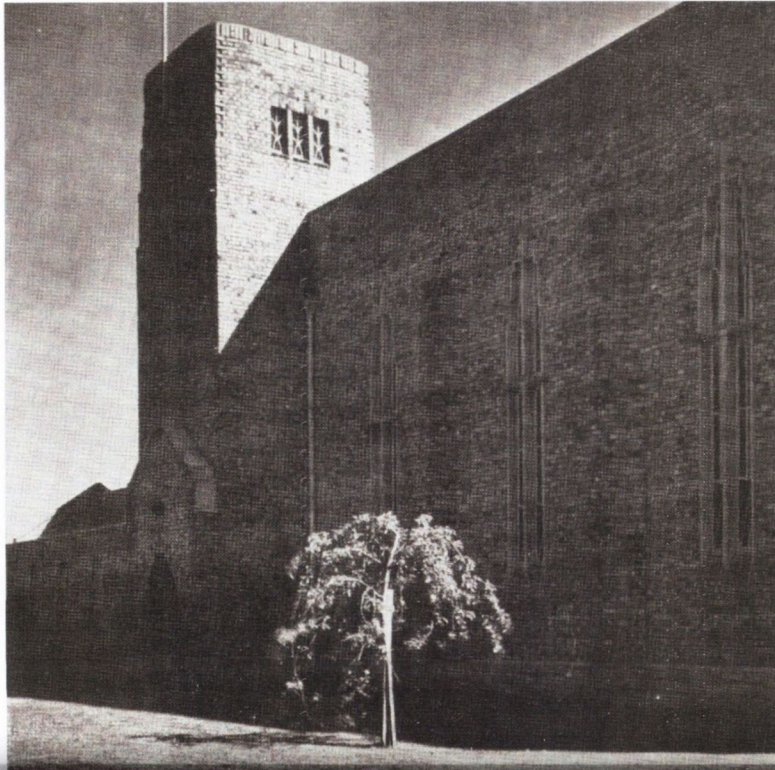
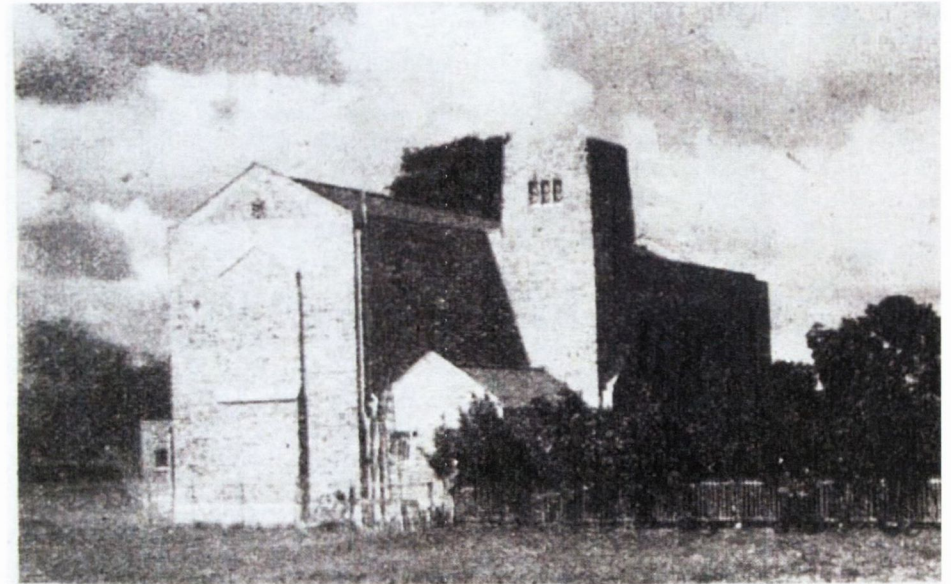


Figures 4.6 + 4.7, photographs (external west front and interior view towards chancel) Corpus Christi, Robinson Keefe, 1938-41, **source:** *Irish Builder and Engineer*, July 1941

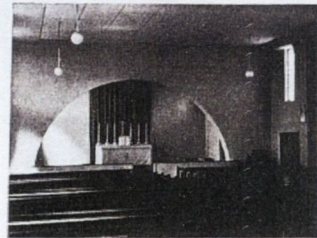


Right, Figures 4.8 – 4.9, photographs (external east end and internal nave) of St Mary's Church, Church of Ireland, Crumlin, McDonnell and Dixon, 1941, **source:** *Irish Builder and Engineer*, 1942

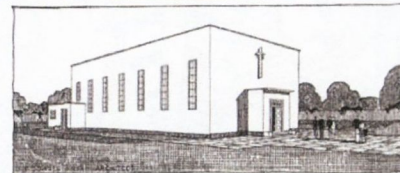
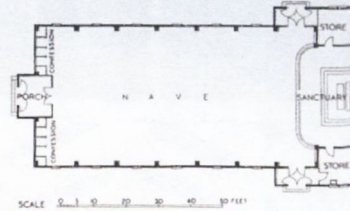
Left, Figure 4.10, photograph, external view north west of nave, **source:** Better Buildings exhibition, *RIAI Yearbook*, 1950



Figures 4.11 + 4.12, views of Moffett's choice of 1940s religious buildings as published in *Architectural Design* ("Ireland Issue", July 1947)



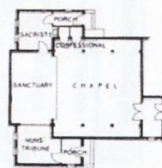
LADY OF LOURDES CHAPEL
AT DROGHEDA
ARCHITECT: J. V. DOWNES



KILKENNY HOSPITAL CHAPEL
ARCHITECTS: J. V. DOWNES AND F. B. MEEHAN

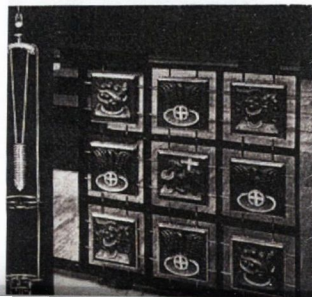
The chapel forms the terminal feature to the north wall flanking the main entrance to Kilkenny Hospital (see page 203). Considerable attention was paid by the architects to the smallest details, such as altar, lamps, candlesticks, draperies, etc., all of which they designed themselves.

Plan

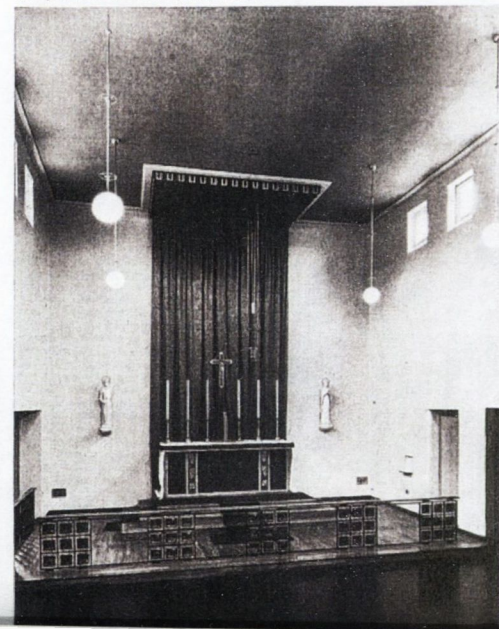


SCALE 0 10 20 30 40 FEET

Below, left: sanctuary lamp in chapel. Right: altar rail detail.



View of the altar and altar rail (detail, see left).

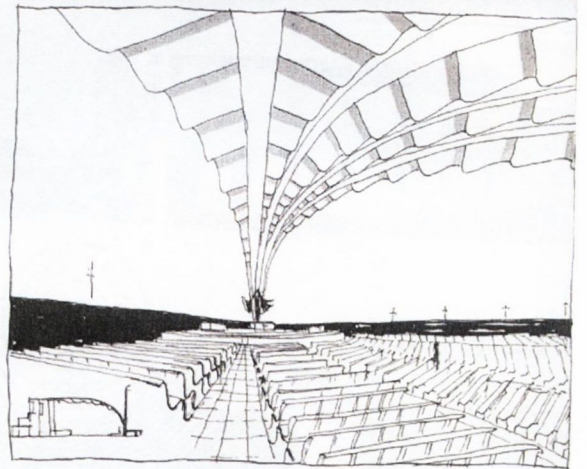
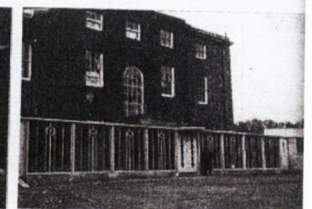
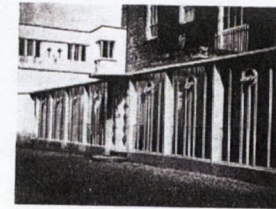


NEW CLOISTERS

AT THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY ROSARY, KERDIFFSTOWN, CO. KILDARE

ARCHITECT: BRENDAN O'CONNOR

These glass and concrete cloisters, completed during the war, were an addition to an existing Georgian building, and link two flanking concrete buildings, as can be seen in the illustrations along the top of the page. Below (top): interior view of the cloisters. Below (centre and bottom): two door details.

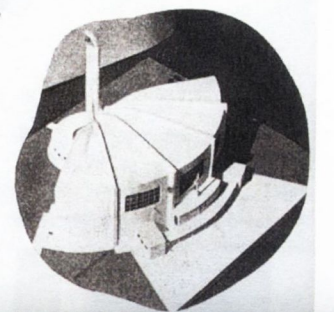


Sketch plan and section showing the four main beams and their treatment with plaster scrolls.

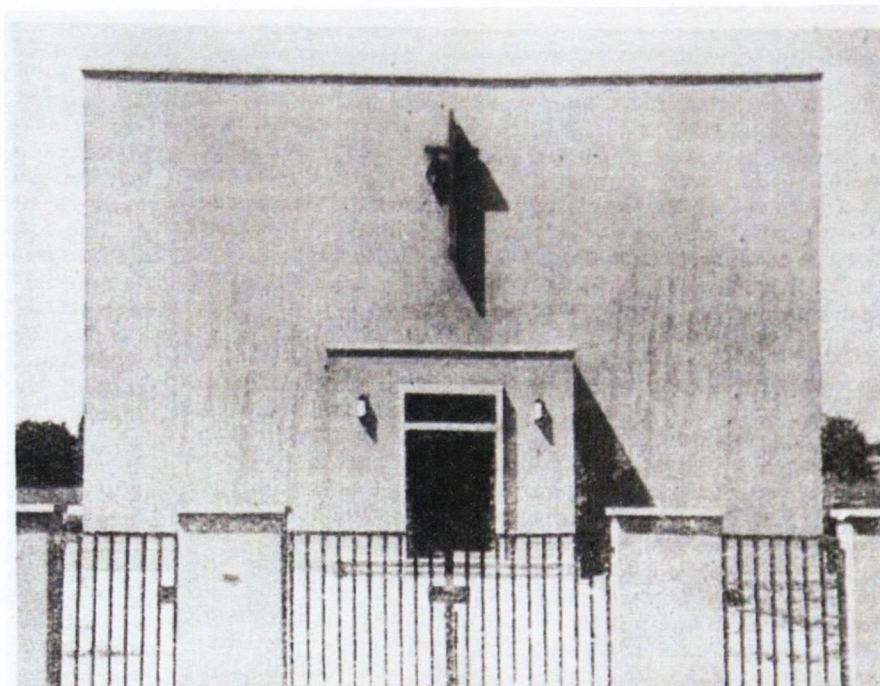
CHURCH EXPERIMENT

BY J. M. BRENNAN

The essential element in this plan for a reinforced concrete church is an unobstructed view of the altar from all angles combined with good acoustics—there is an angle of 120 degrees between the flank walls. The curve of the back wall has been broken up by staggering the wall bays between the pier supports, and the roof and beams over the altars are curved downwards. The roof of concrete slabs is supported on cross beams, resting on external flank walls and four main beams. These latter (as shown in the sketch above) rise tree-like from immediately behind the high altar. Natural light is introduced from behind the congregation only, which increases the focus on the central point already stressed by the convergence of the main beams. Artificial lighting comes from under the cross beams of the roof, hidden by the plaster scrolls which surround these beams. This design



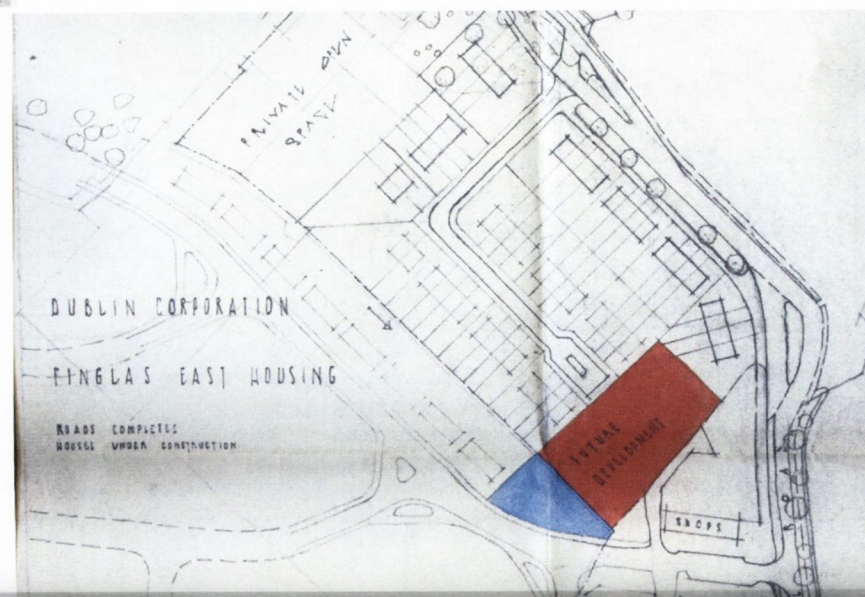
View of the model showing the church tower—a concrete structure with a curved, tree-like form.



Left, Figure 4.13, photographs of Our Lady of Lourdes Chapel, Drogheda, J. V. Downes, 1939, **source:** *Irish Builder and Engineer*, August 1941



right below, Figure 4.14, Site drawing of church in Finglas East, Dublin Corporation, 1953, **source:** DDA, McQuaid Correspondence 1949 – 1971, Killiney collection 6 (uncatalogued letters to McQuaid's house in Killiney, South Co. Dublin)



Figures 4.17 + 4.18, map drawings of Raheny/Coolock/Artane parish area by Fr. William Fitzpatrick (PP, Raheny) in 1953, **source:** DDA, McQuaid Correspondence 1949 – 1971, Killiney collection 6 (uncatalogued letters to McQuaid's house in Killiney, South Co. Dublin)

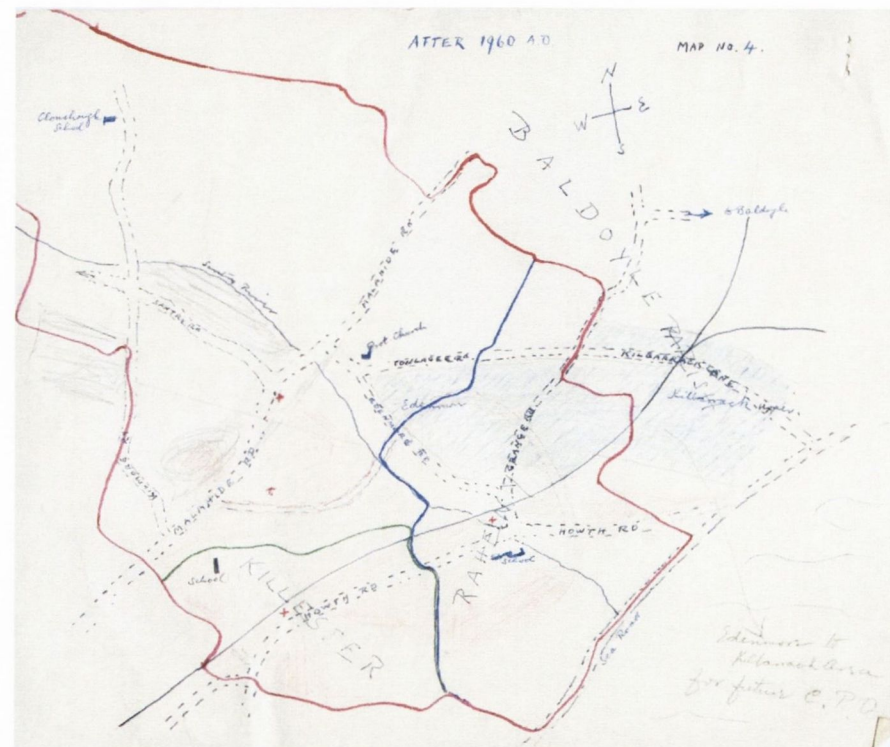
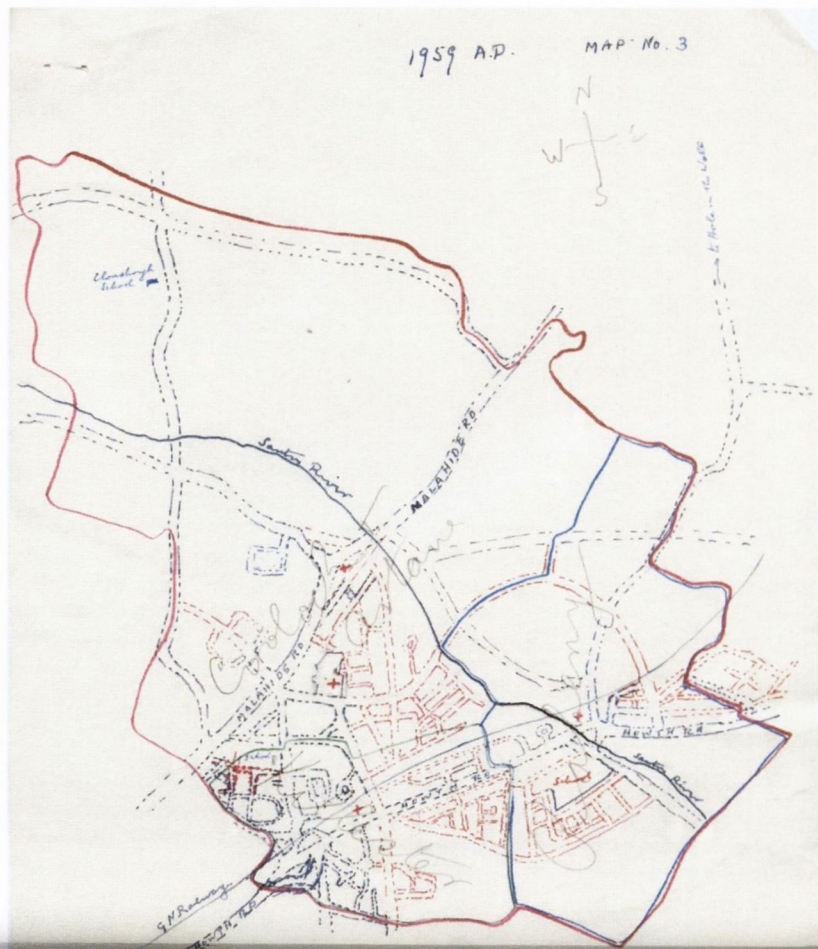


Figure 4.19, photo-story of exterior of Our Lady Queen of Peace, Merrion Road, Dublin, Simon Leonard, 1953, **source:** author's own photographs

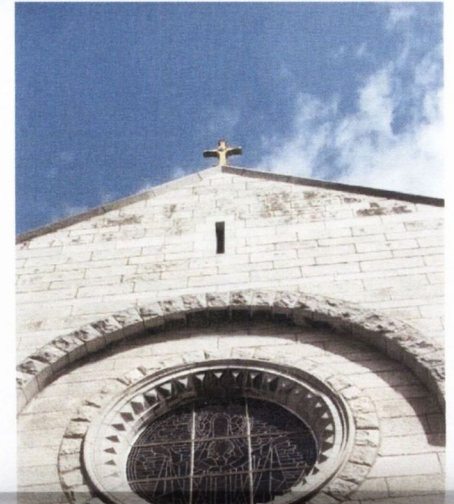
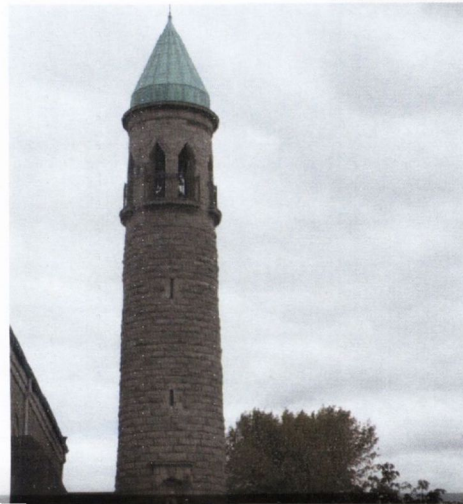


Figure 4.20, photo-story of interior of Our Lady Queen of Peace, Merrion Road, Dublin, Simon Leonard, 1953, **source:** author's own photographs

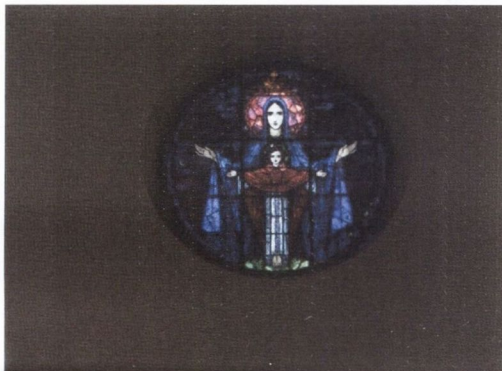
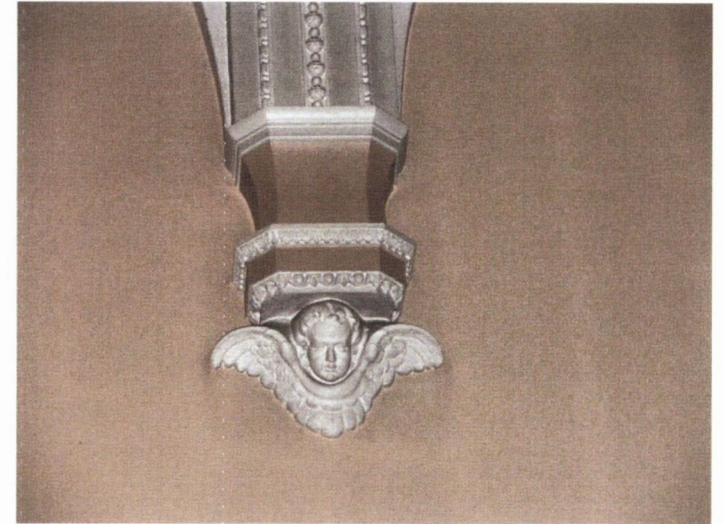
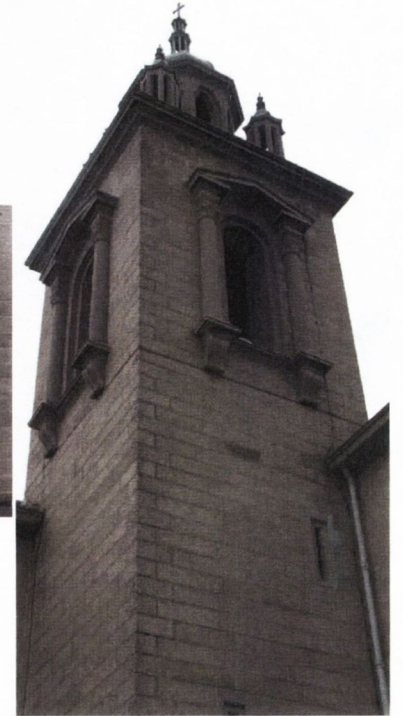
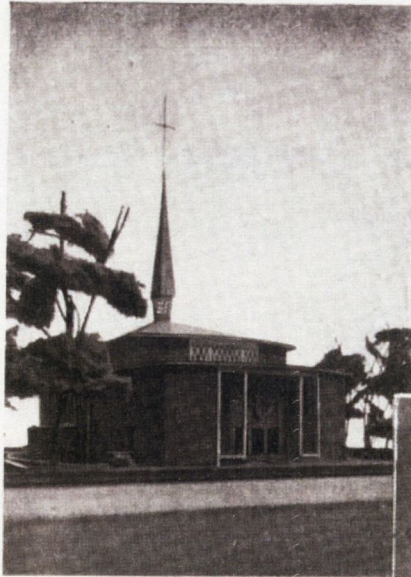




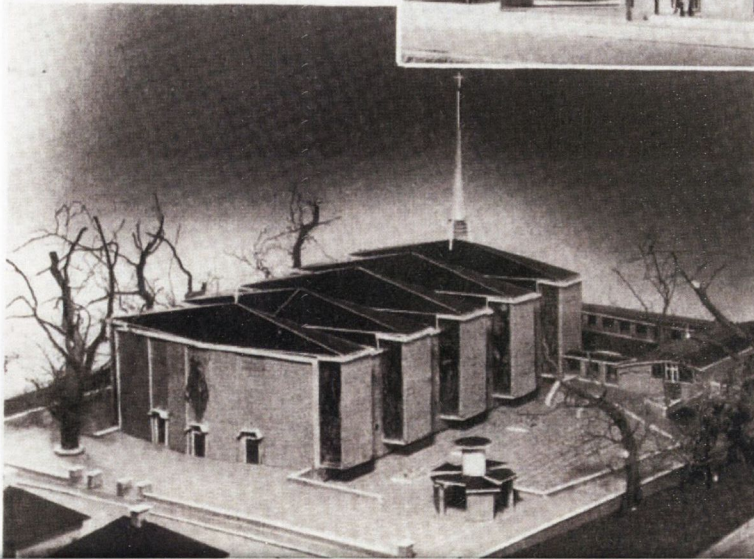
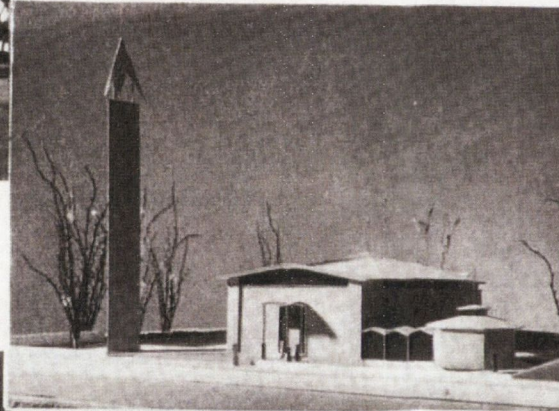
Figure 4.21, photo-story of Church of St. Theresa's, Mount Merrion Dublin, John J. Robinson (Robinson Keefe), 1953, **source:** author's own photographs





Left: First Prize:
THOMAS J. RYAN

Right: Second Prize:
FRANCIS J. BARRY



Left: Third Prize:
FRED ROGERSON

Figure 4.22, Announcement of Clonskeagh church competition results, 1954, **source:** *Green Book 1955*

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN MARY OF THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL

CLONSKEAGH, DUBLIN

A Competition for the design of this Church, to seat 1,700 people, was held in 1954, by the Very Rev. Timothy B. Condon, P.P., with Messrs. G. McNicholl, Niall Montgomery and F. Gibney, as Assessors assisted by Very Rev. W. J. Fitzpatrick, M.A., D.D., P.P., and 102 designs were submitted by competitors.

The Assessors awarded the First Prize to Mr. T. J. Ryan, Second Prize to Mr. F. Barry, third Prize to Mr. F. Rogerson, fourth Prize to Messrs. O'Brien, Morris and McCullough and commended the designs submitted by Robinson Keefe & Devane, H. Banahan, Hooper & Mayne, S. Rothery and Peppard & Duffy.

Although the Promoter appointed an Architect who had not received a prize or been commended by the Assessors, it is considered that the Competition has been successful in advancing a general understanding of the problems of Sacred Architecture.

Figure 4.23, model of Jones + Kelly design for Clonskeagh church competition, 1954, **source:** *Irish Builder and Engineer*, October 1954

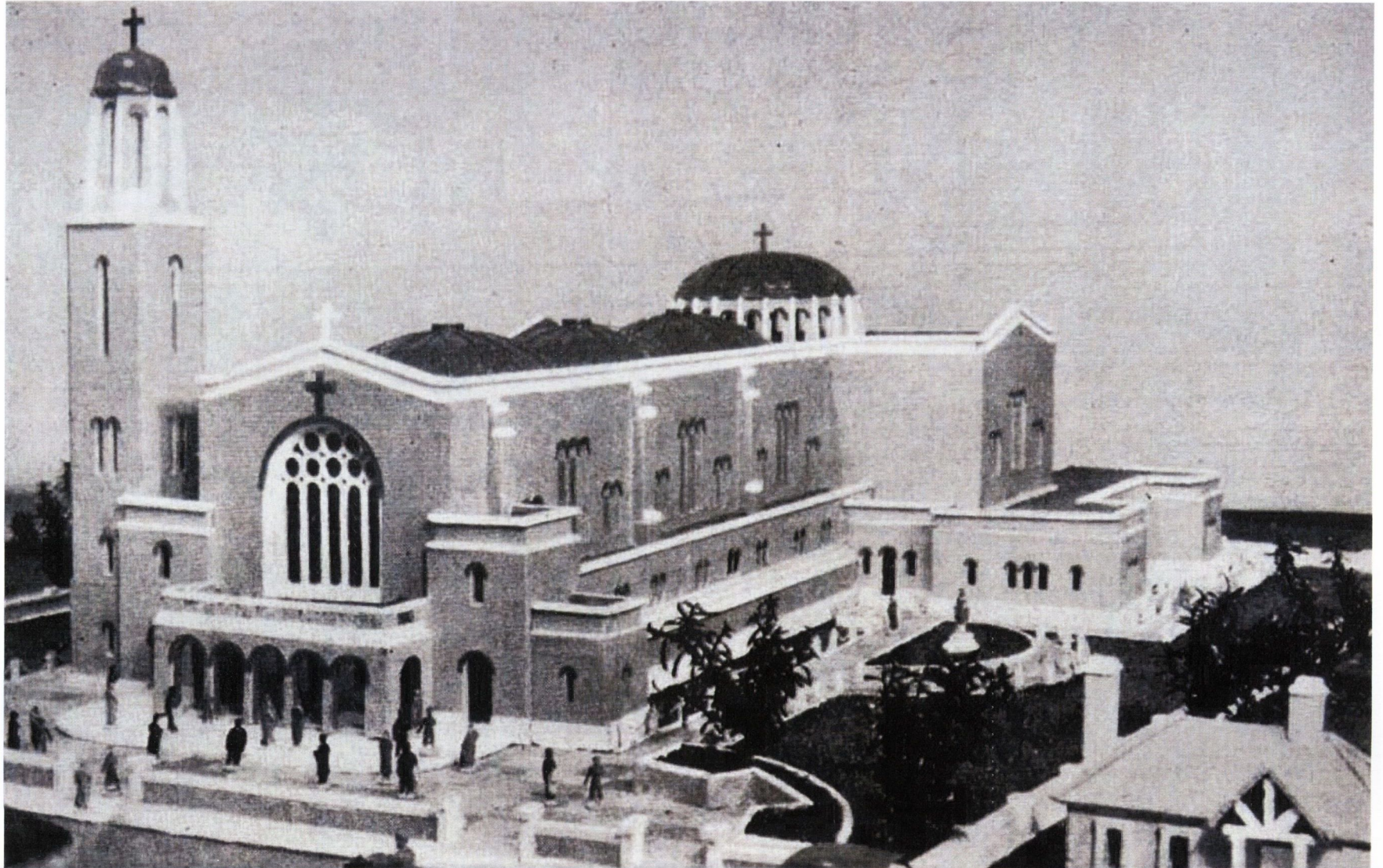


Figure 4.24, photo-story of Clonskeagh church (New Church of the Immaculate Virgin Mary of the Miraculous Meda)l , Dublin 14, Jones + Kelly, 1954, **source:** author's own photographs



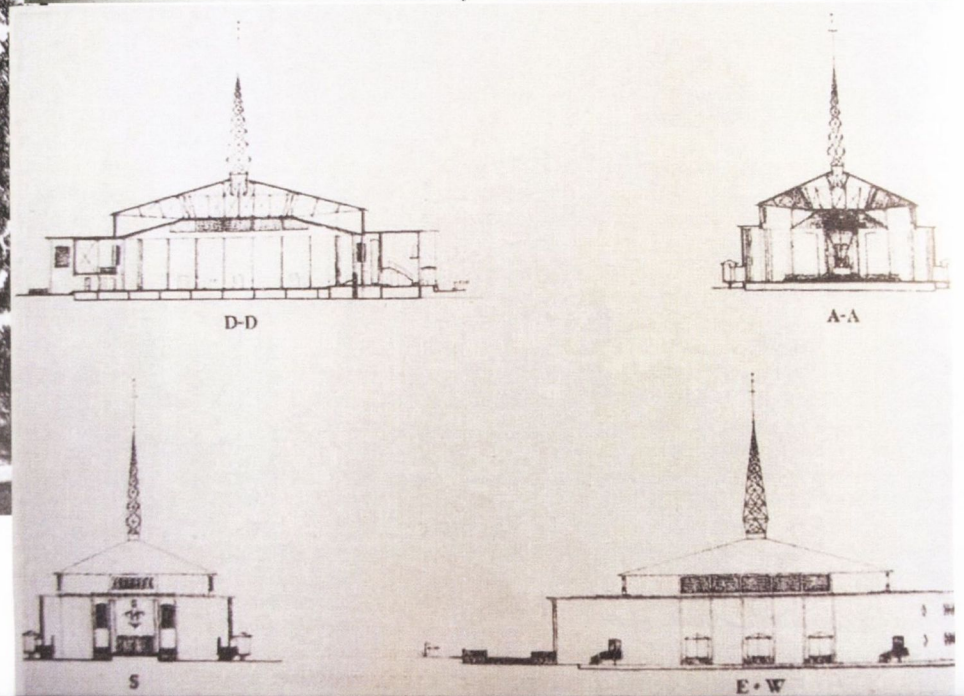
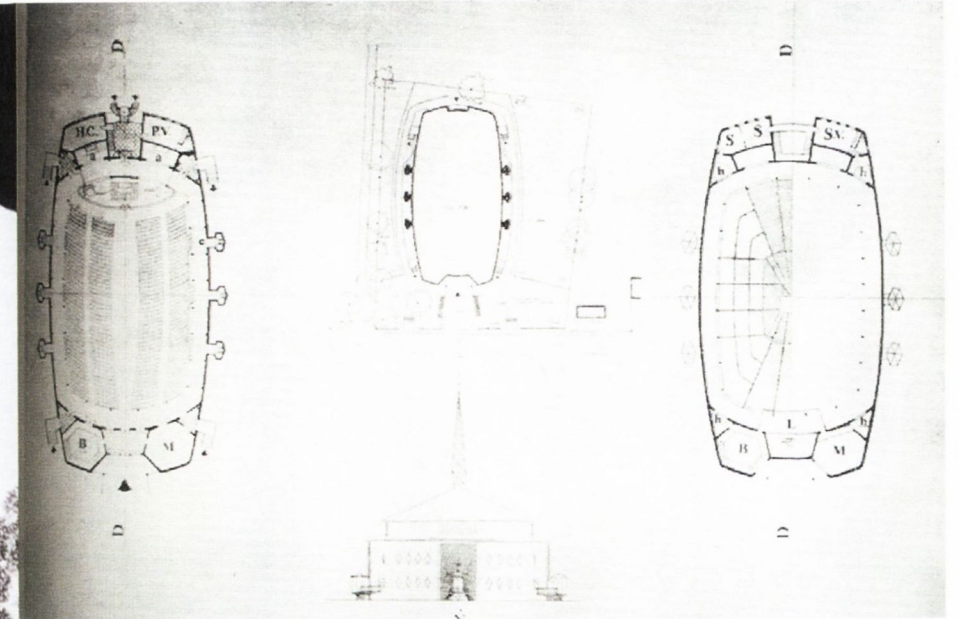
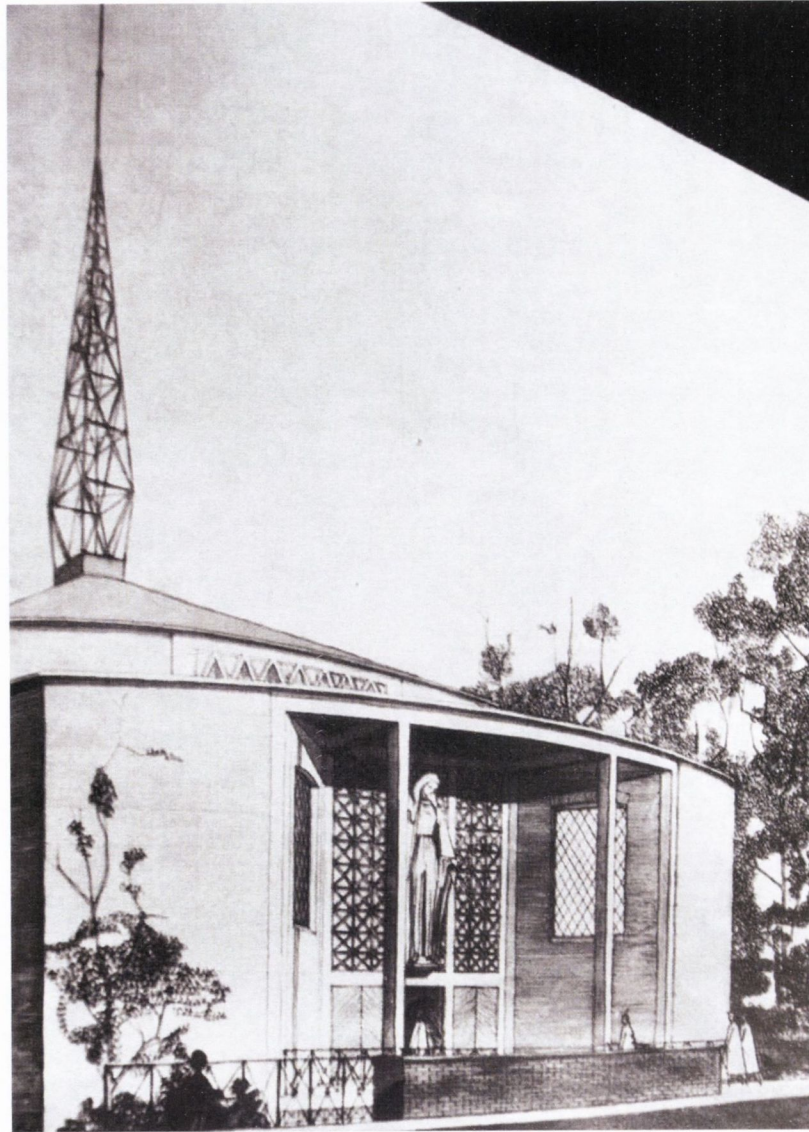


Figure 4.25, Clonskeagh church competition result, first premiated design, perspective view of west front and plans, elevations and sections, Thomas J. Ryan (OPW), **source:** *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954

Figure 4.26, Clonskeagh church competition result, second premiated design, west front elevation and plan, Francis Barry, **source:** *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954

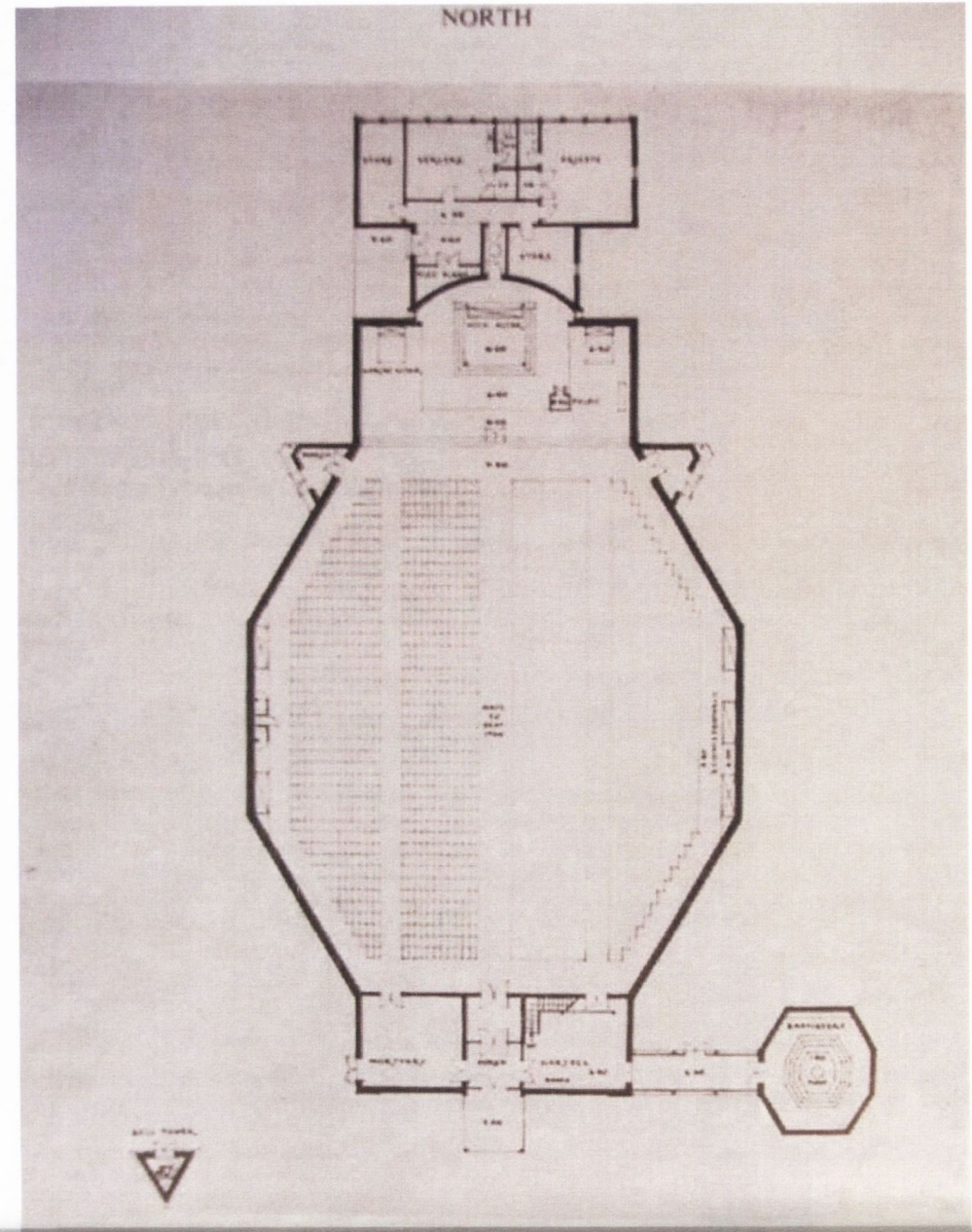
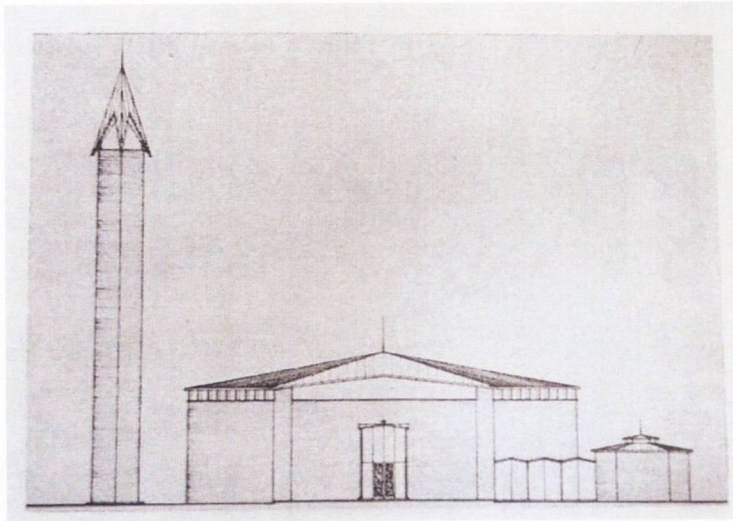
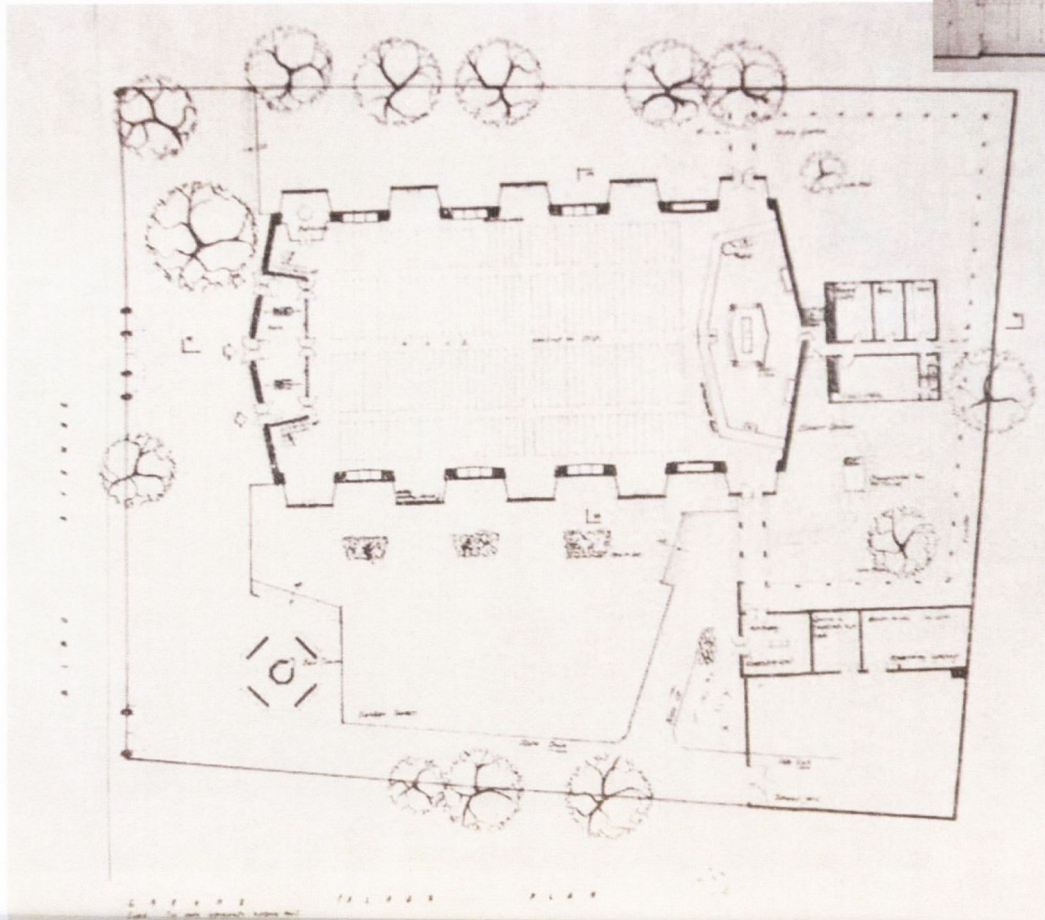
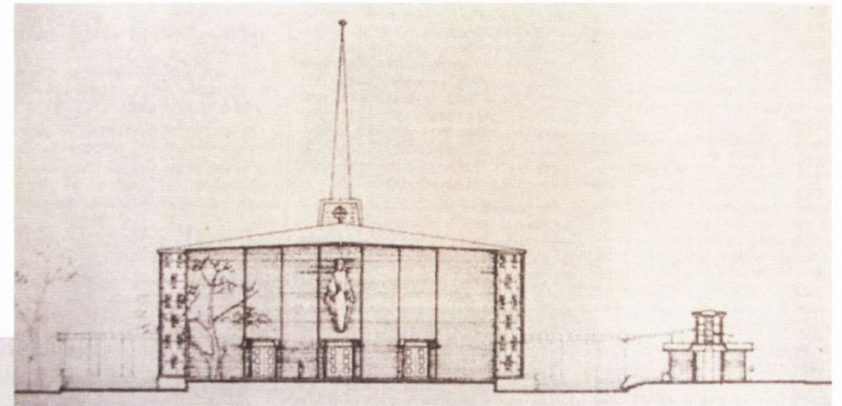


Figure 4.27, Clonskeagh church competition result, third premiated design, west front elevation and plan, Fred Rogerson, **source:** *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954



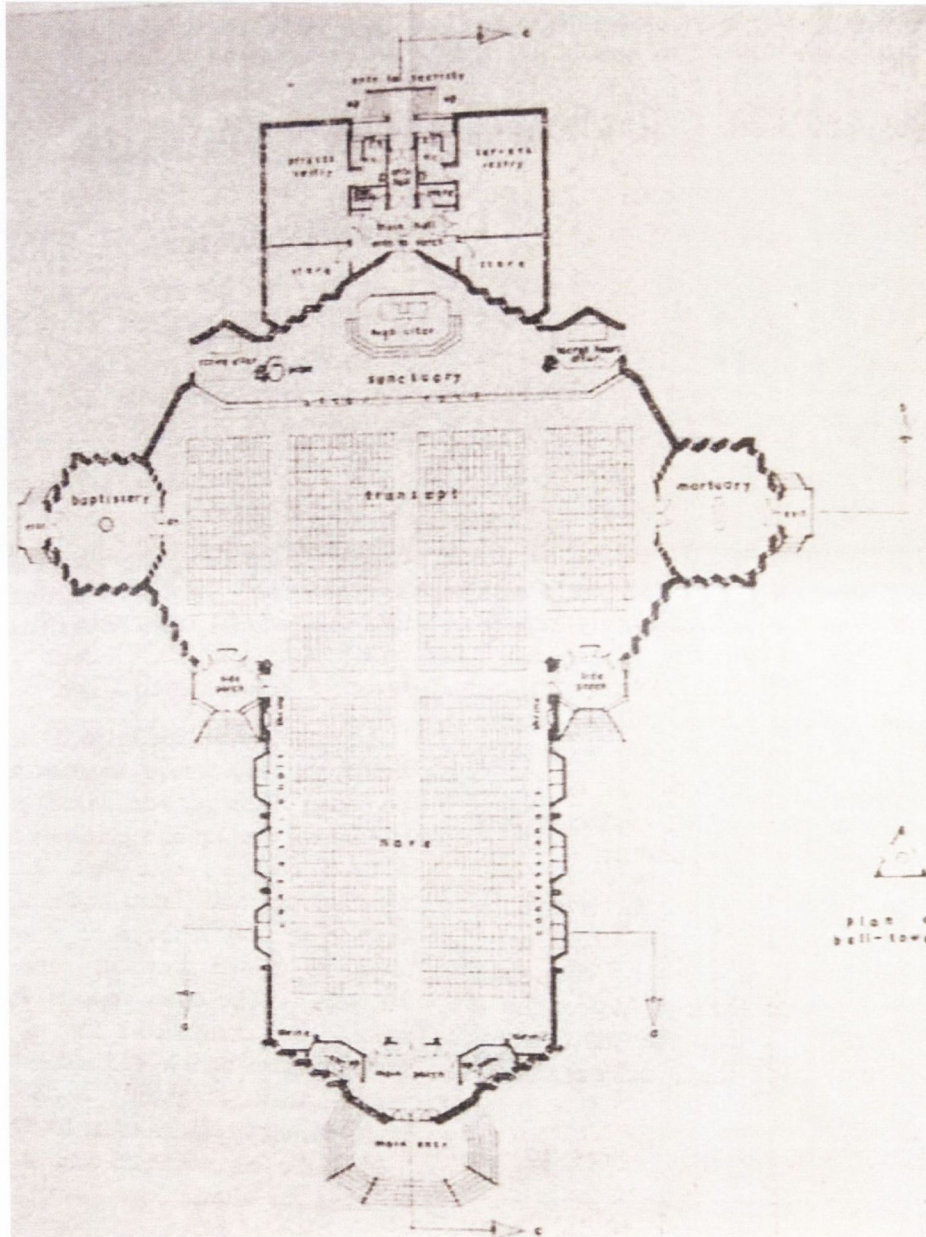
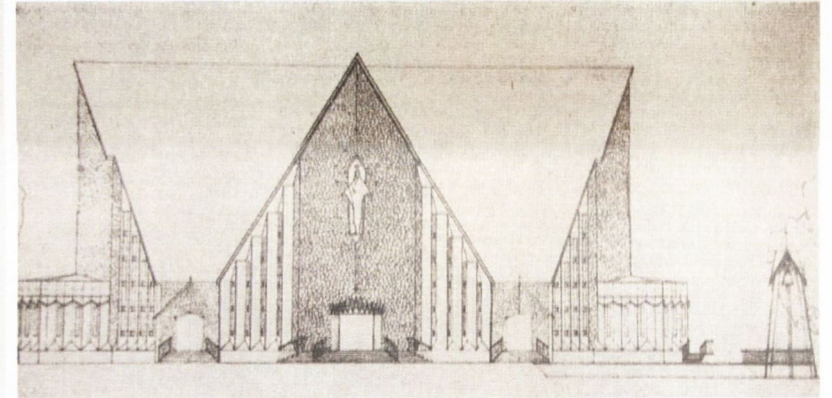


Figure 4.28, Clonskeagh church competition result, fourth premiated design, west front elevation and plan, O'Brien, Morris and McCullough, **source:** *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954



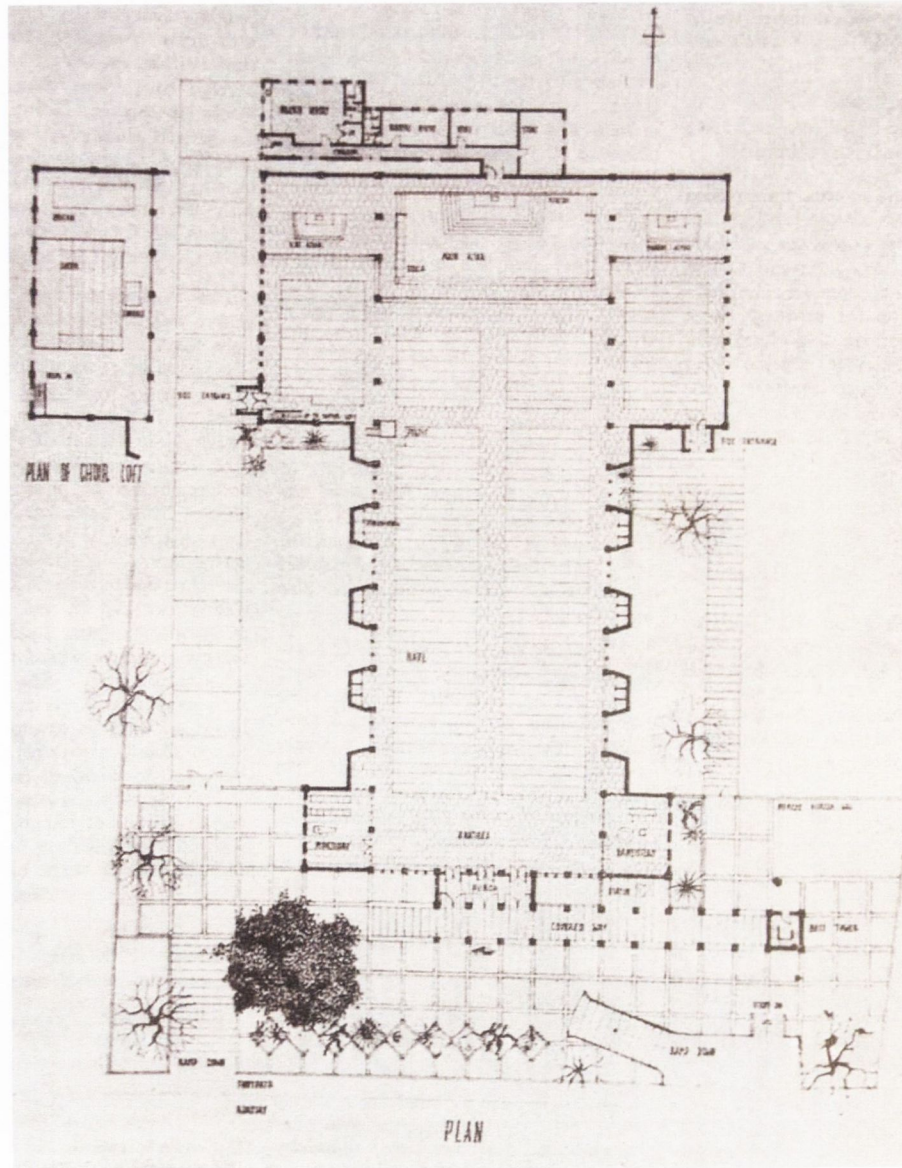
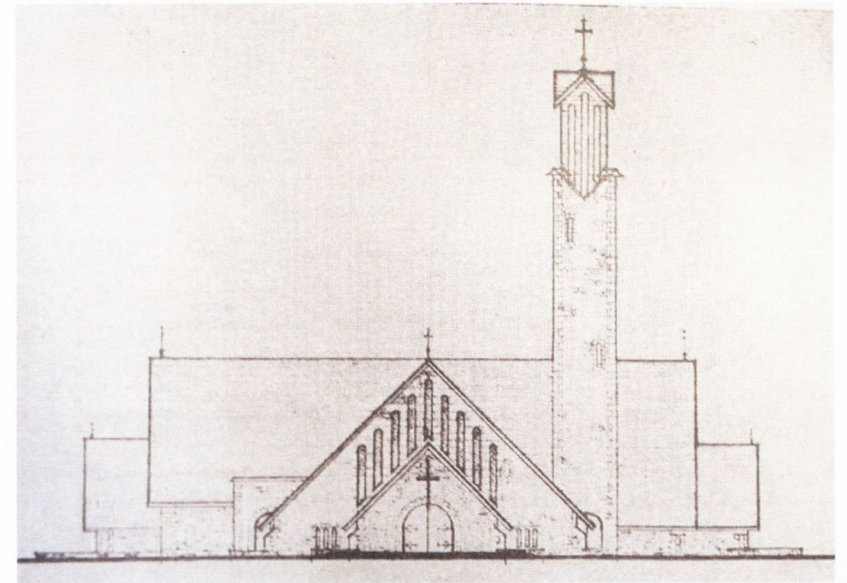
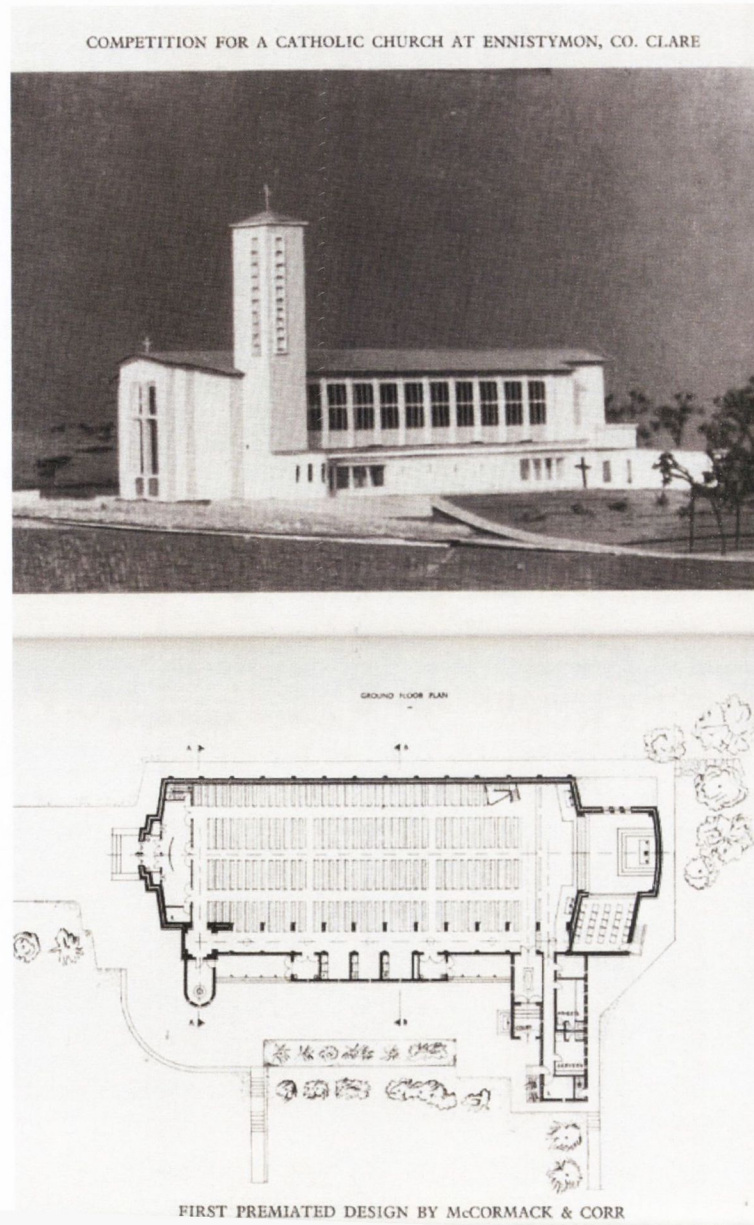


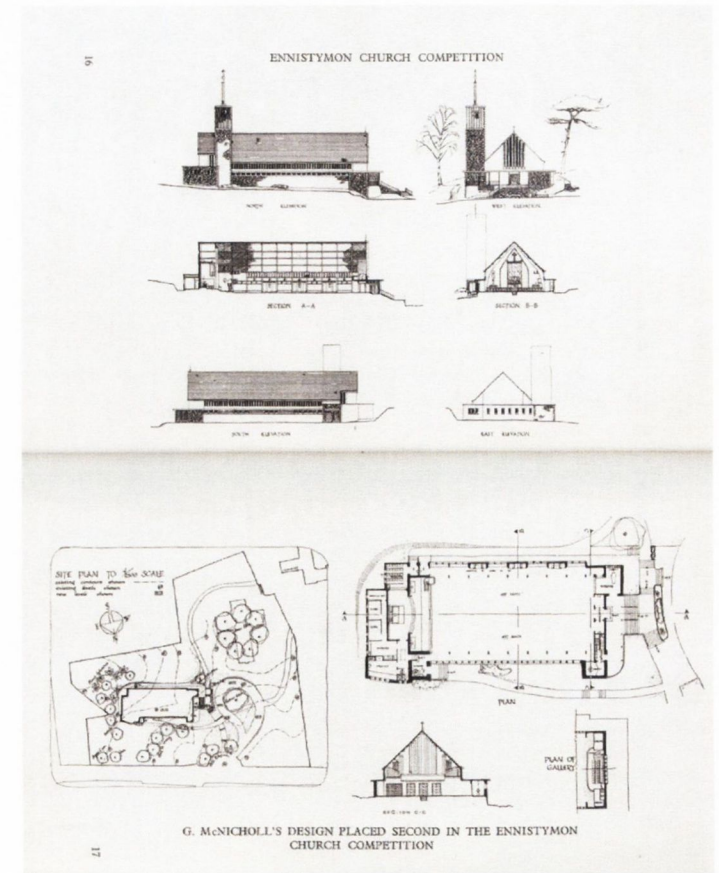
Figure 4.30, Clonskeagh church competition result, commended design, west front elevation and plan, Peppard and Duffy, **source:** *Irish Architect and Contractor*, September 1954





Left, Figure 4.31, Ennistymon Church competition (1948) as published, winning design, Corr and McCormick, **source:** *RIAI Yearbook*, 1948

right below, Figure 4.32, Ennistymon Church competition (1948) as published, second premiated design, Gerald McNicholl, **source:** *RIAI Yearbook*, 1948



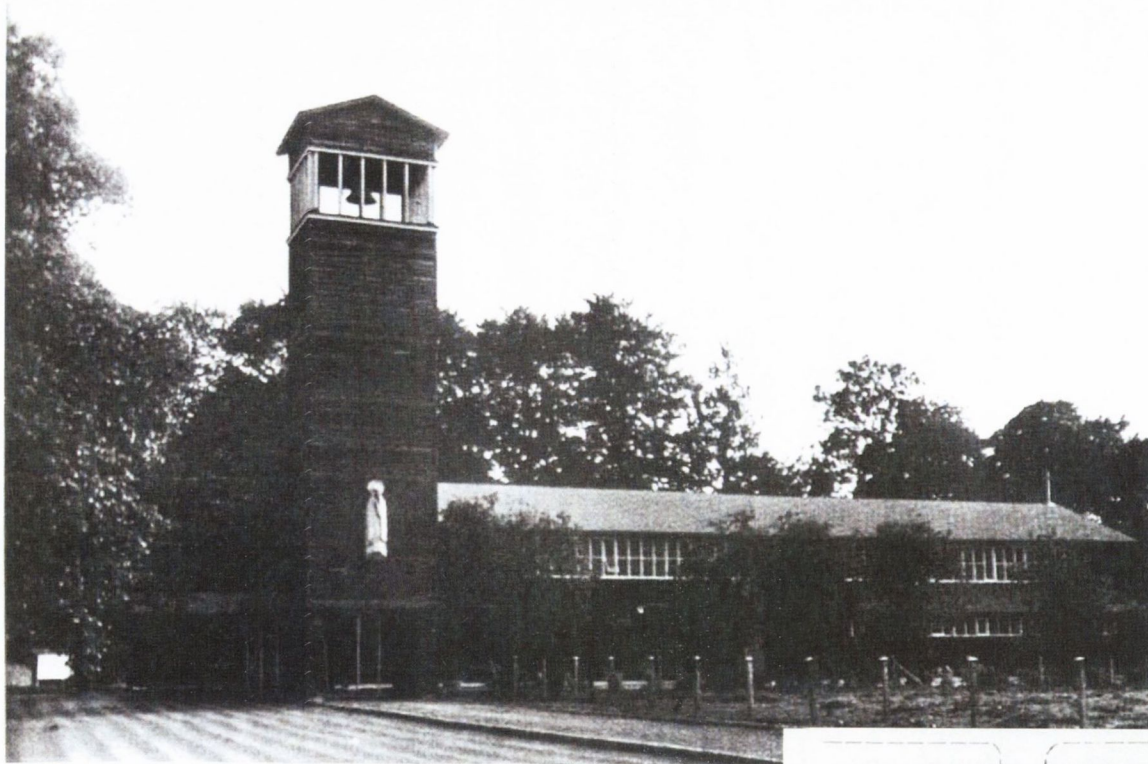


Figure 4.33,
 photograph of
 entrance and tower,
 below = plan, Our
 Lady of the Rosary,
 Ennis Road, Limerick,
 Corr and McCormick,
 1951, **source:** *The
 Builder*, December
 1953

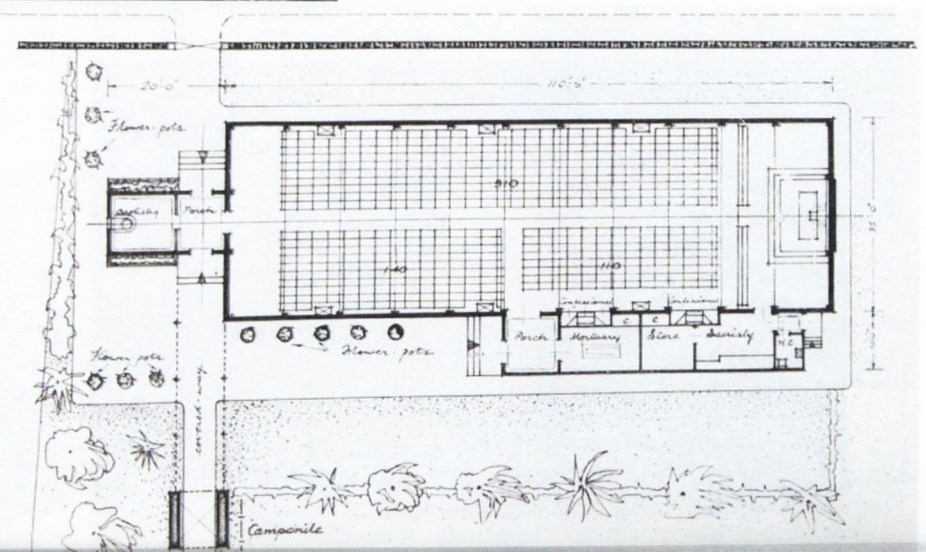


Figure 4.34, photo-story of Our Lady of the Assumption Church, Ballyfermot, Dublin, J J Robinson (RKD), 1953, **source:** author's own photographs

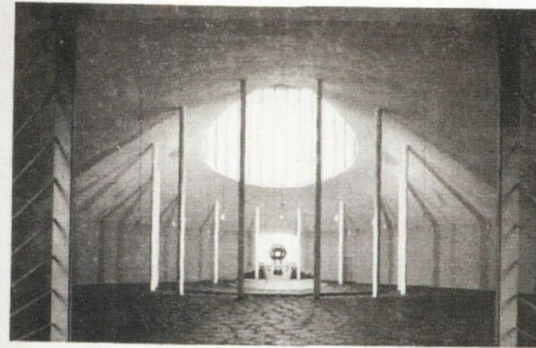


Ecclesiastical Architecture in Germany

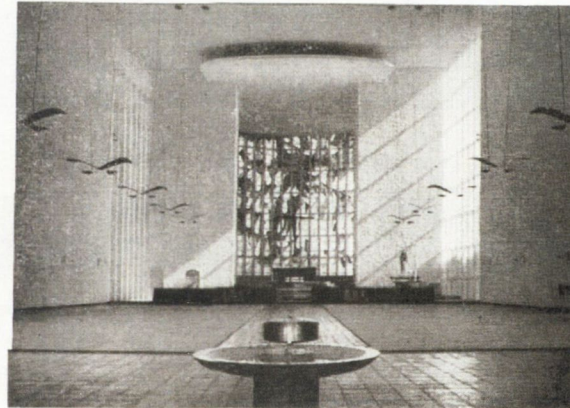
A few of the
modern churches
described by
Hermann Mackler
in his lecture to the A.A.I.



Church of St. Albert, Saarbrücken. (Architect: Gottfr. Bohm).



Interior of St. Albert's Church, Elliptical Plan.



Interior of St. Kilian's Church, Schweinfurt-am-Main. (Architect: Bischöfliches Bauamt)

Figure 4.35, Photographs/slides
of recent German churches,
lecture by Dr Herman Mackler,
AAI, April 1954, reprinted in *Irish
Builder and Engineer*, September
1954

Figure 4.36, Photographs of exhibition of sacred art in France, *Eglises de France Reconstituées*, Maynooth, June 1957, from *RIAI Yearbook*, 1958

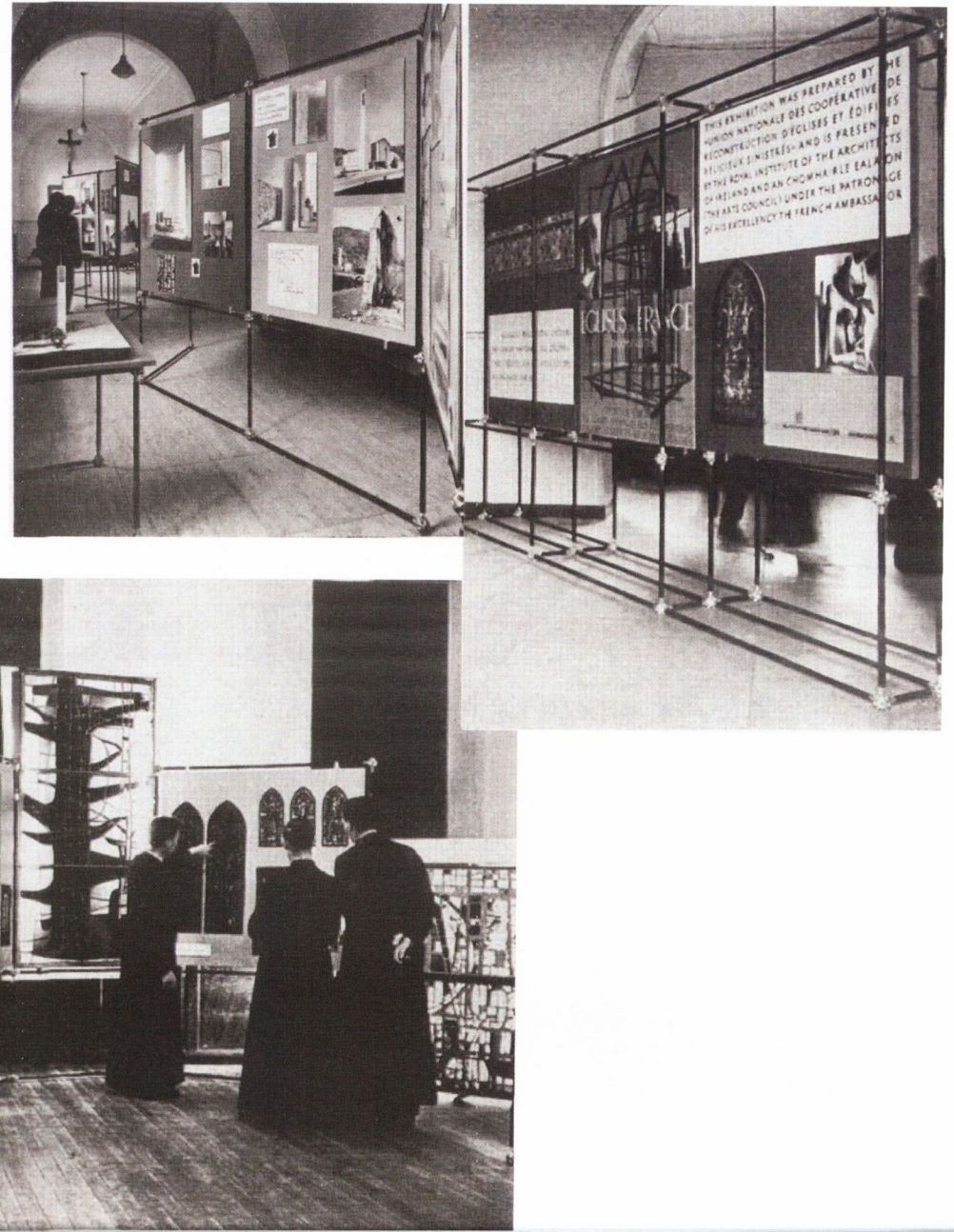


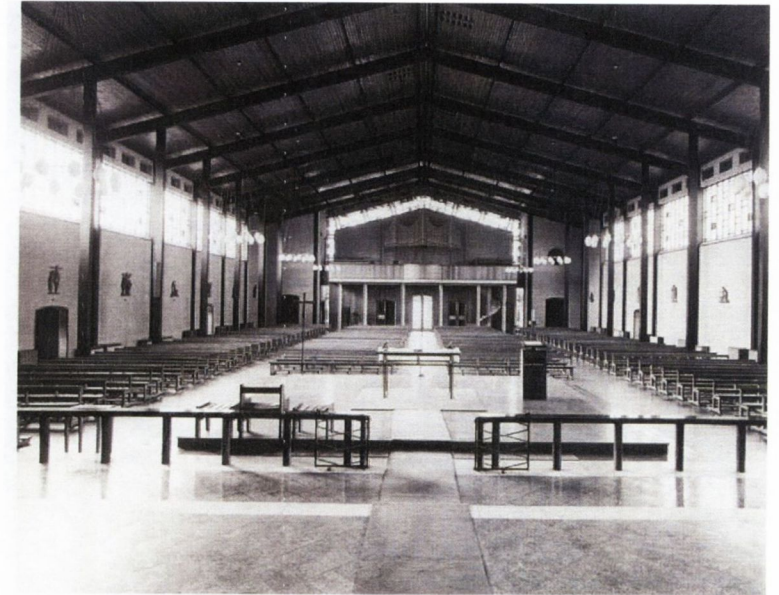
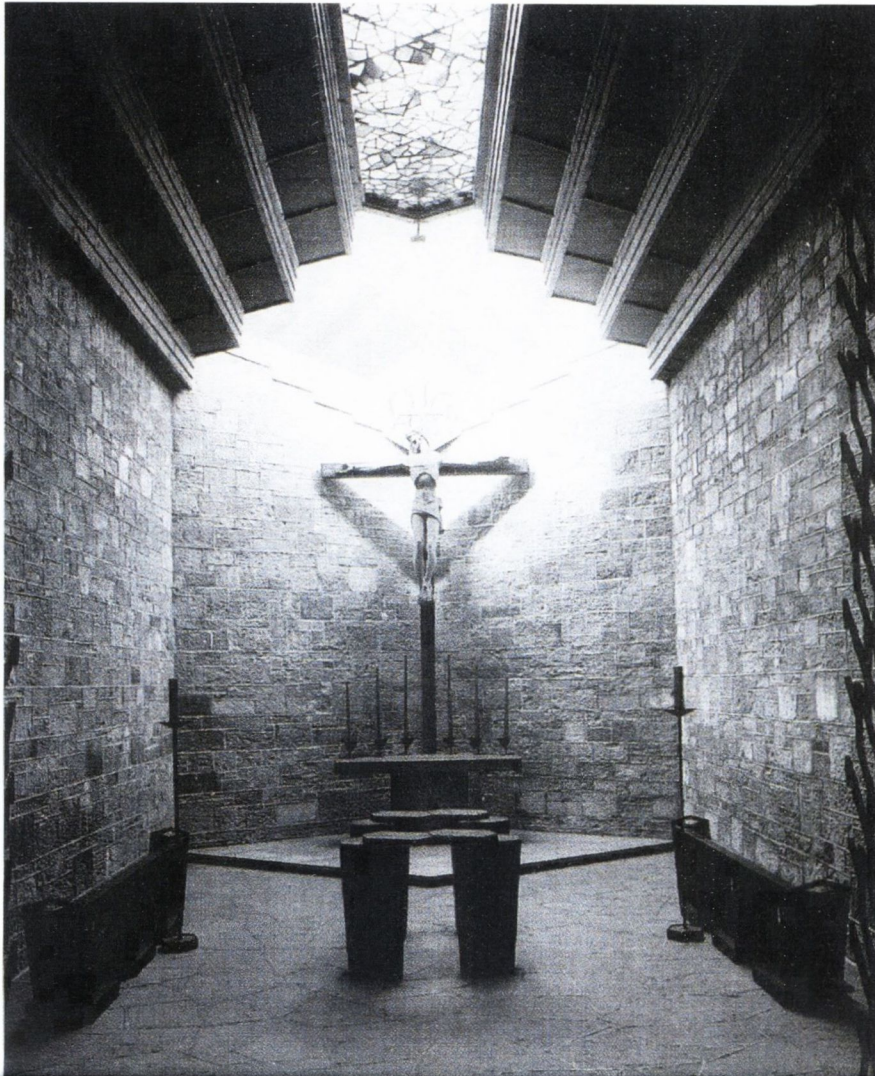


Figure 4.37, west front and interior, Church of Saint Saviour, Carr Chapel, Illinois Institute of Technology Campus, Chicago, Mies Van Der Rohe, 1952, source: www.flickr.com



Left Figure 4.38, photograph of interior, altar, Naas Mortuary Chapel, Kildare, Andy Devane (RKD), 1955

right Figure 4.39, photographs of west front exterior and view of nave interior, Curragh Camp Church, Kildare, OPW Architects (Gerald McNicholl and Tommy Ryan), 1955, **source:** Hurley, *Irish Architecture in the Era of Vatican II* (2001)



Left Figure 4.40, Killyon Church, Westmeath, James Fehily, 1956, source: *Architects' Journal*, October 1957

right, Figure 4.41, Rosguill Church, Donegal, Brendan O'Connor, 1954, source: Hurley, *Architecture in the Era of Vatican II* (2001)

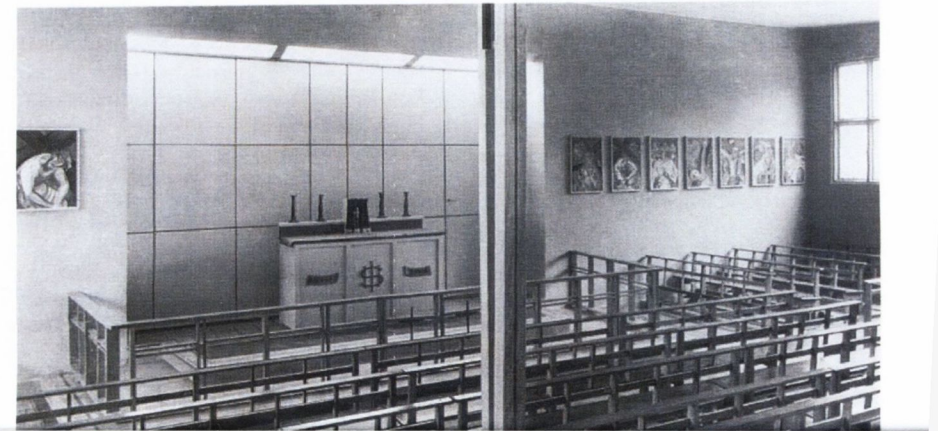
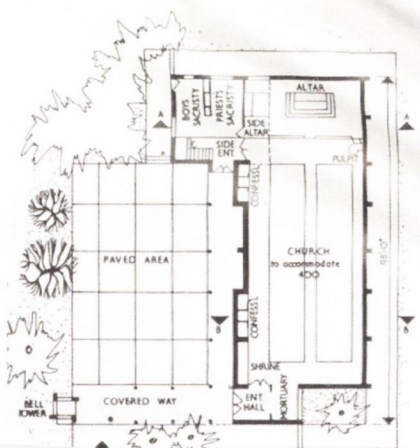
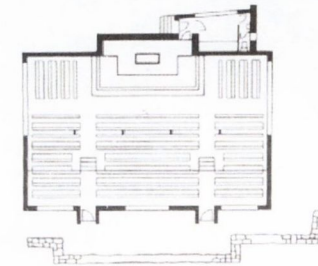
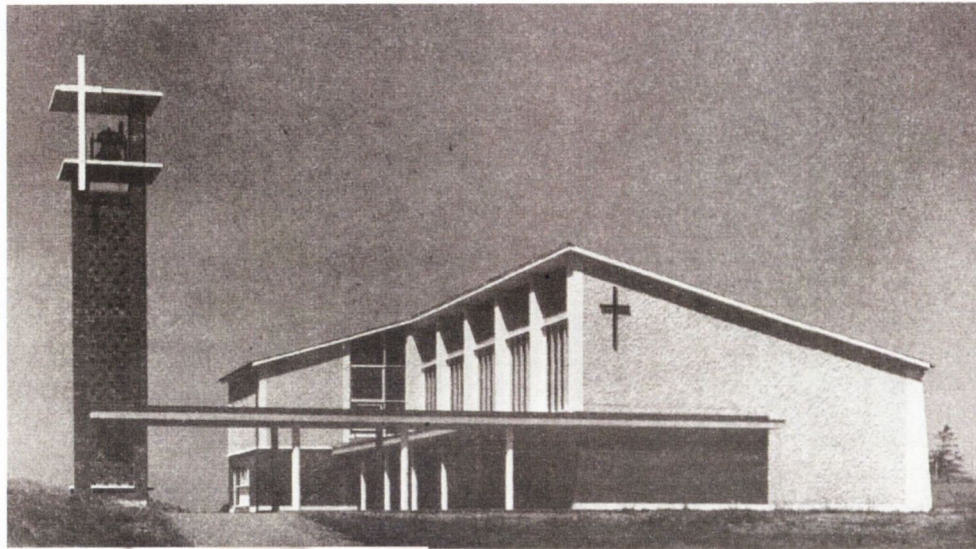


Figure 4.42 exterior view of Our Lady Mother of Divine Grace, Raheny, Dublin, c.1962, Peppard and Duffy, source: "Architectural Tour of Our New Church" in Raheny parish publication, c.1963

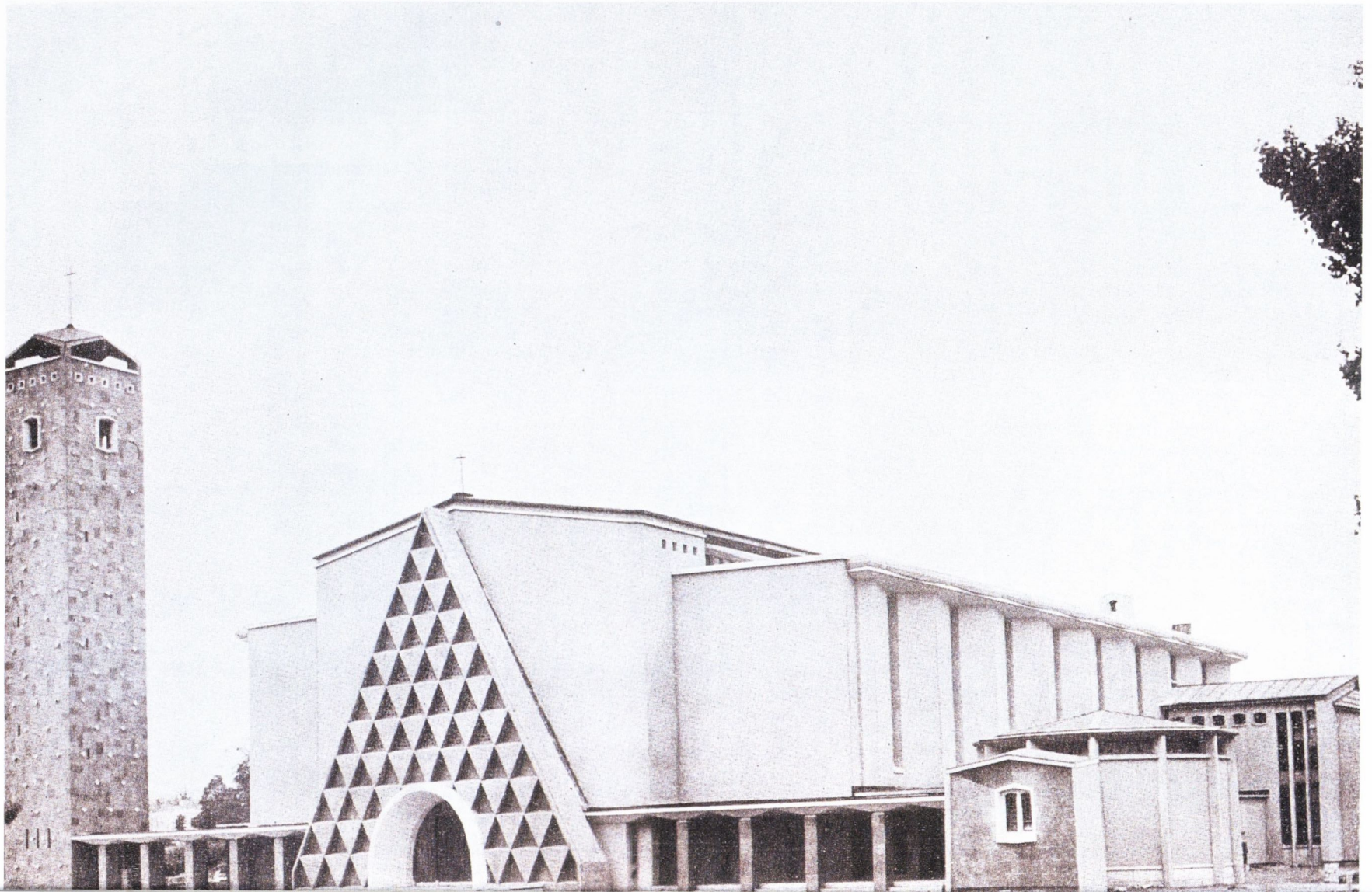
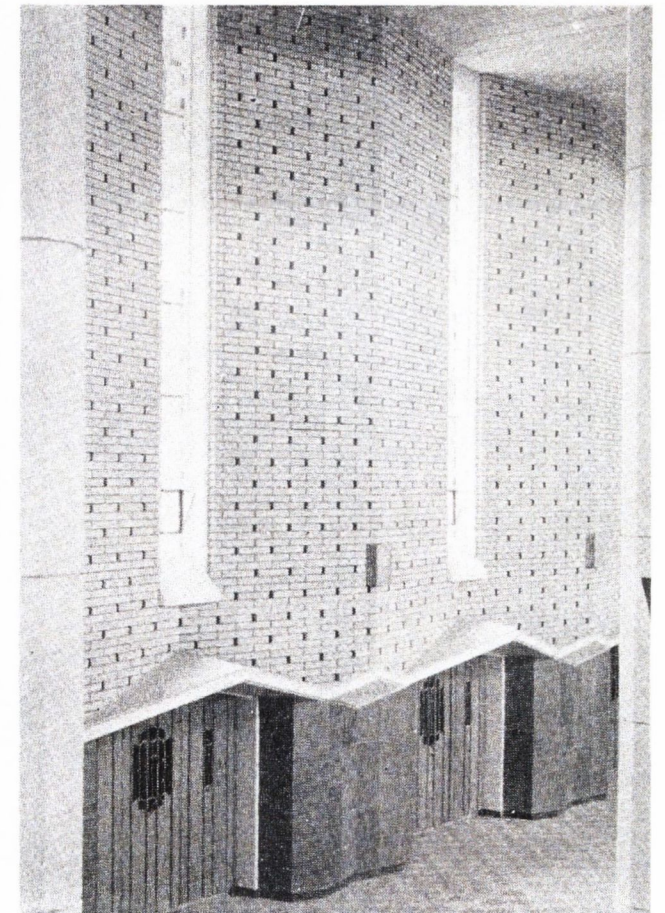
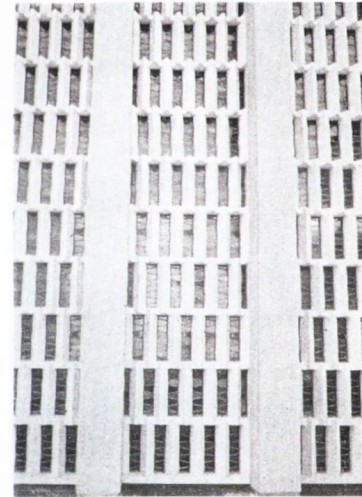
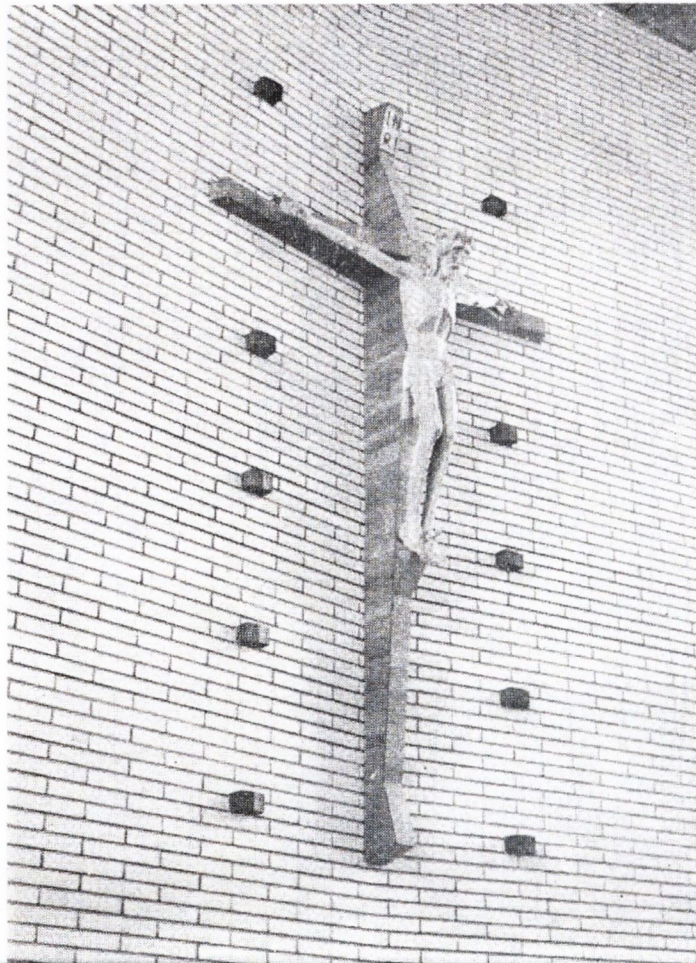


Figure 4.43, photo-story of interior of Our Lady Mother of Divine Grace, Raheny, Dublin, c.1962, Peppard and Duffy,
source: "Architectural Tour of Our New Church" in Raheny parish publication, c.1963



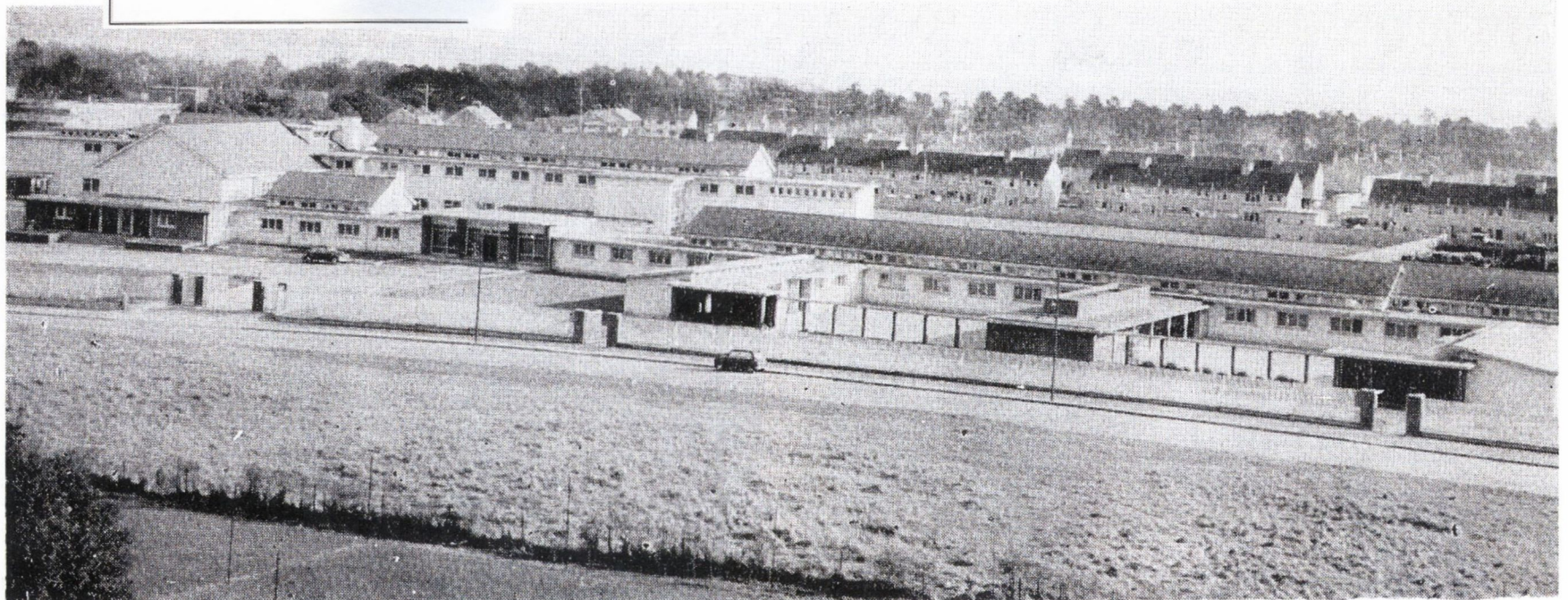
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Figure 4.44, view of Raheny schools – the 1950s Dublin suburban *gesamtkunstwerk*
source: “Architectural Tour of Our New Church” in Raheny parish publication



the Church, the Assembly Hall, the Girls' School and the Infants' School

Figure 4. 45, exterior and interior photographs, Our Lady Queen of Heaven Airport Church, Dublin, Andy Devane (RKD), 1964, **source:** RKD archive

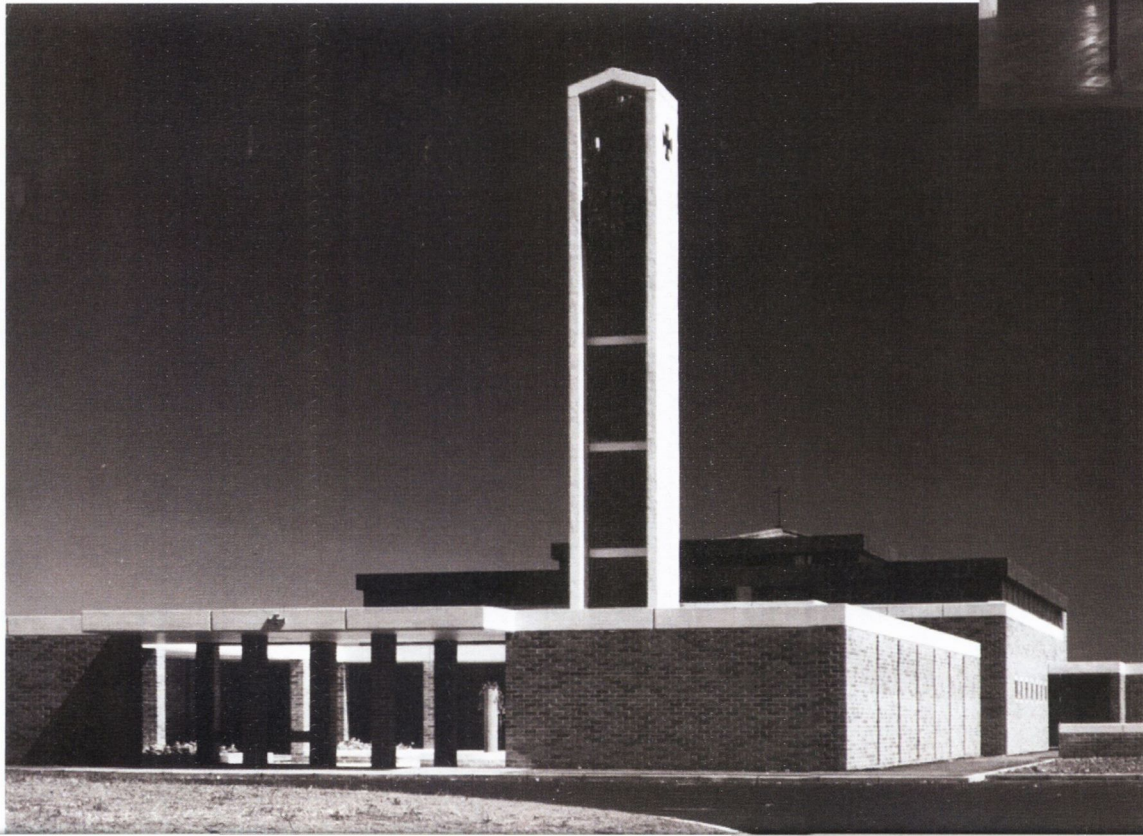


Figure 4.46, "After mass", Knockanure Church, Co. Kerry, Ronnie Tallon (STW), 1958-62, **source:** John Donat, STW collection



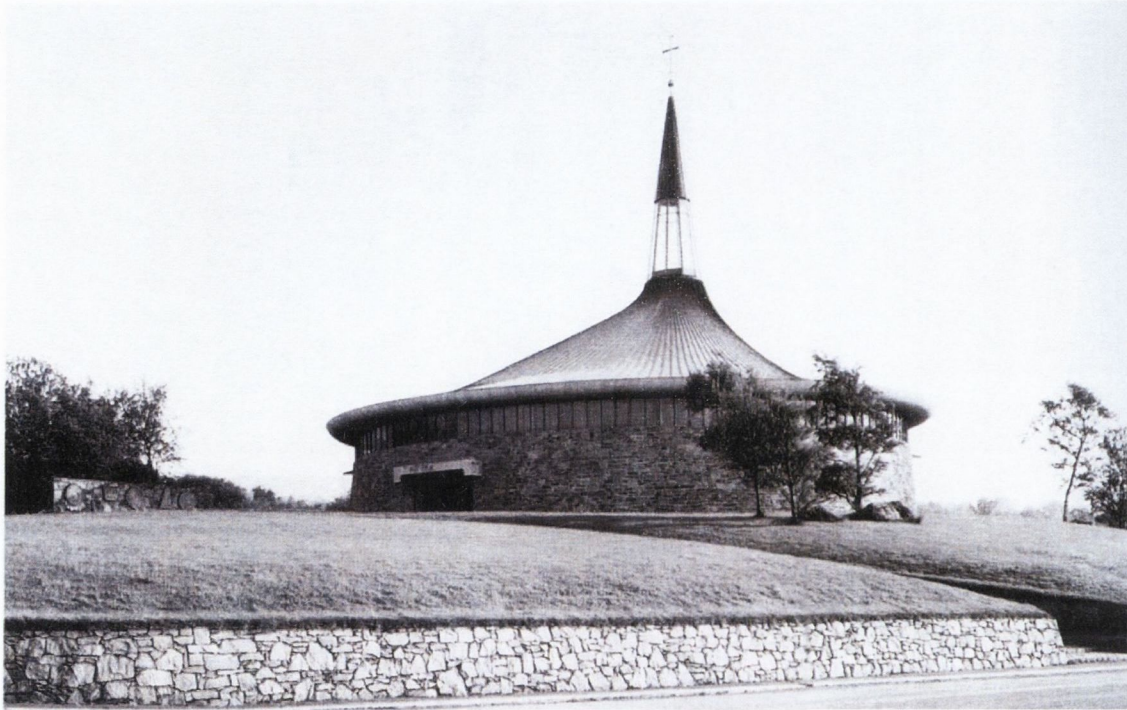


Figure 4.47, Church of St. Aengus,
Burt, Co. Donegal, Liam
McCormick, 1967, **source:** Hurley,
Architecture in the Era of Vatican II
(2001)

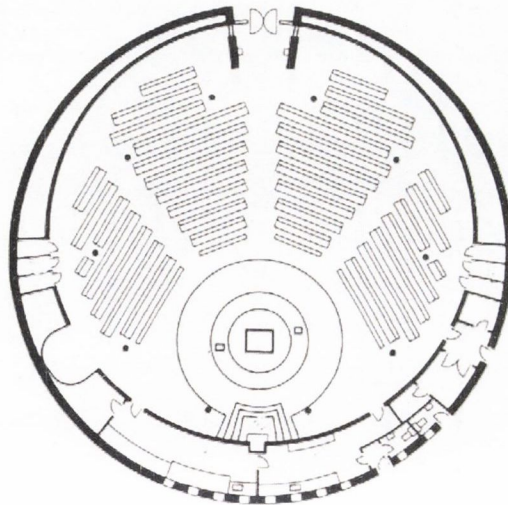
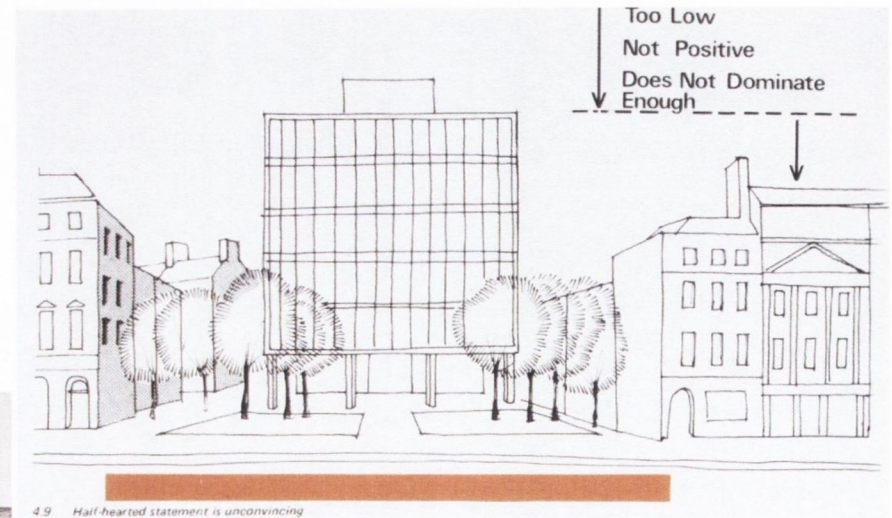
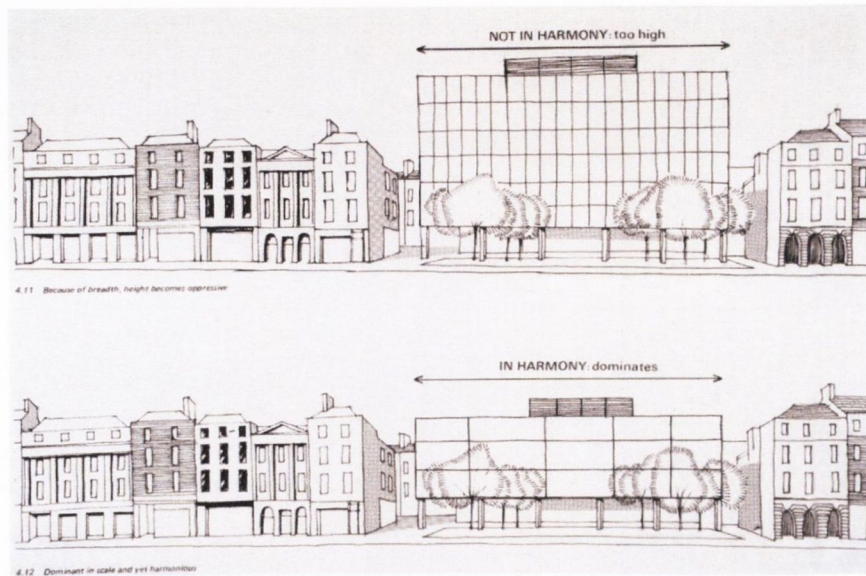
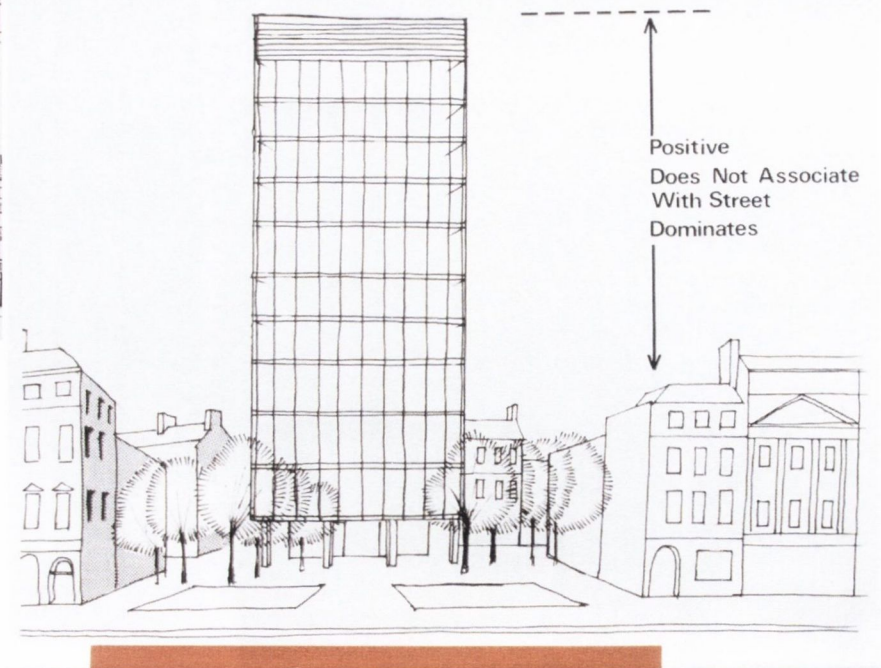
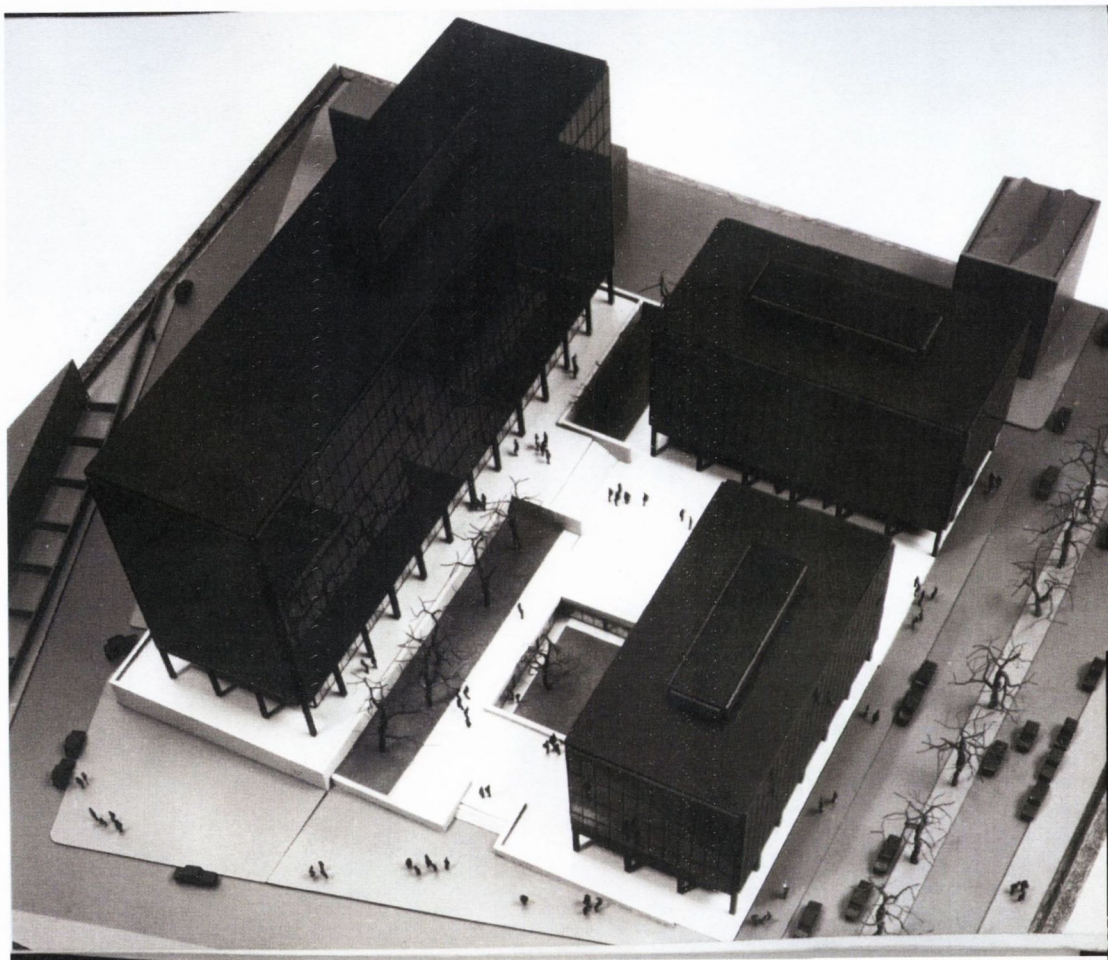


Figure 5.1, infill illustrations from *Dublin. A City in Crisis*,
 RIAI, 1975, by Robin Walker and Stephen Woulfe-
 Flanagan



4.9 Half-hearted statement is unconvincing





Figures 5.2 and 5.3, Bank of Ireland headquarters: model and street elevation view, Baggot Street, Dublin, Ronnie Tallon of Scott Tallon Walker, c.1975, **source:** Scott Tallon Walker collection





Figure 5.4 **left** Central Bank headquarters, Dame Street, Dublin, Sam Stephenson, c.1975, **source:** author's own

Figure 5.5 **right** Irish Life headquarters, Abbey Street, Dublin, Andy Devane, c. 1980, **source:** RKD archives

