Formerly known as Dunleary [450 AD–1821], Kingstown [1821–1920]
Since 450 AD, our town has been Dublin’s go-to spot for visitors and traders. Originally a fishing village located where the Party Kitchen now sits, Dún Laoghaire as we now know it largely dates from the 1820s. Since then, the family business has been trading and making their pork products for three generations. Since 450 AD, our town has been Dublin’s Dún Laoghaire as we now know it largely dates from the 1820s. Since then, the family business has been trading and making their pork products for three generations. Since then it’s been home to the town’s first suburban railway, the first purpose-built yacht club in the world, and the world’s largest asylum harbour.

During the 19th century, Dún Laoghaire Harbour was named after the visit of H.H. King Leopold II in 1898. King Leopold II was the last of the line. His son died in the 'Titanic' disaster. Dún Laoghaire Harbour was named after the visit of H.H. King Leopold II in 1898. King Leopold II was the last of the line. His son died in the 'Titanic' disaster.

**Historic Points of Interest Directory**

**Bank of Ireland**
101 George’s Street Upper
This building was occupied from 1900 by Daniel O’Connell’s National Bank. The National Bank was taken over by Bank of Ireland in 1966 and is now home to their Dún Laoghaire branch.

**Burnnett’s Pharmacy**
101 George’s Street Upper
Established in 1860, a former owner, Rose Marques, was renowned by generations of families in the town as the pharmacist with a remedy for everything.

**Carnegie Library**
Library Road
Designed as part of an architectural competition and opened in 1912. Closed in 2015 when the new library was opened.

**Dún Laoghaire Baths**
Windscorse Drive
Built in 1845, there were a range of bathing options including sea or fresh water pools, or even medical baths. The Baths closed in 1997 and are currently being redeveloped.

**Dún Laoghaire Harbour**
Harbour
Following the sinking of two ships locally in storms in 1807, in which 400 people tragically drowned, Dublin-based shipbroker John Tocher began a one-man campaign to build an asylum harbour in the area. His campaign led to the passing of an act of parliament in London in 1815 to establish the Dún Laoghaire Harbour Commissioners. The site was selected in 1816 and the first stone was laid in 1817. It encloses one million square metres of water surface. It is the largest asylum harbour in the world for many decades.

**Dún Laoghaire Mallin Railway Station**
Crofton Road
Opened in 1834, the railway connecting Dún Laoghaire to Dublin was the first in Ireland. The station was built in 1844.

**Dún Laoghaire Town Hall**
Marine Road
Built in 1847 by architect John L. Robinson, the building features a neoclassical style in which architecture holds. It houses a collection of art created by Irish-based artists from the 20th and 21st centuries. It was one of the first public buildings to be constructed in Dún Laoghaire in the nineteenth century. For many years it served as a venue for entertainers and culture, with plays, opera, dancing and pantomime.

**George IV Monument**
Queen’s Road
One of the largest memorials in the county is dedicated to King George IV, who visited the harbour at Dún Laoghaire in 1821. In his honour, the name of the town was changed to Kingstown and the main street to George’s Street.

**Harbour Commissioner’s House**
Crofton Rd
Built in the neo-classical style with Dalkey granite in 1820. Contains a vaulted iron railings and a bandstand. Includes a playground, café and Sunday market. It also hosts live music and outdoor cinemas during the summer.

**Hick’s 10 George’s Street Lower**
In 1927 Hick’s set up his shop. Since then, the family business has been trading and making their pork products for three generations.

**Irish Design Gallery**
Moran Park House, Queens Road
Formerly the Harbour Master’s house, the gallery showcases local artists and designers who hand make their unique products. The building itself is 150 years old and served as the location of the first commercial use of wireless abroad a floating vessel when Marconi transmitted the signals of the Kingstown Regatta in July 1898.

**James Joyce Tower & Museum**
Sandycove Point
Built in 1864, this tower was one of many erected as small defensive forts by the British in response to a threatened invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte. These towers take their name from a 16th century tower located at Cape Morel on the Isle of Alderney. James Joyce chose this location for scenes in his novels.

**King Laoghaire Monument**
Harbour Road
Dún Laoghaire is named after the fort of H.H High King Laoghaire. Laoghaire’s fort is believed to originate from circa 450 AD. The ‘King Laoghaire Monument’ (erected 1998) is located on its original site. The remains of the fort were damaged when the tower was built on the site in the nineteenth century, and the new monument was destroyed during the building of the railway in 1833–34.

**Leinster Memorial Anchor**
Queen’s Road
Built in 1904, this is the last ship moored by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company as the Dún Laoghaire-Holyhead mail boat until she was converted and used by the Germans submarine UB-123 on 10 October 1918. Over 500 people died; it was the greatest single loss of life in the Irish Sea.

**McGuinness Jewellers and Antique Dealer**
18 George’s Street Lower
Founded in 1929, this second-generation business deals in silver and gold jewellery as well as antiques.

**National Maritime Museum**
Maigh Teampaill
Buit in 1865 as the Mariners Church, the building now houses the collection of the National Maritime Museum. It is one of the few custom-built places of worship for seafarers intact today. The collection include the Titanic exhibit, the Royal Navy prison dock, the Royal Naval Artillery and the Royal Naval Artillery.

**The Oratory Library**
The Oratory Library
The Oratory of the Sacred Heart (1910 AD) was created to celebrate the end of World War I. The hidden treasure of Dún Laoghaire is built into the St. Catherine Lynch of the Dominican Church, which donated much of her space time to decorating with elaborate, coloured glass. It also contains stained glass windows by Charlie Raftery.

For a vision accessible version on Google Maps, scan this code.