

Free Booklet – Please Take One

Cabinteely Village

Cabinteely village was a busy crossroads being the main route from Dublin to Bray, Wicklow and Wexford.

A map of Cabinteely in the early 1800's shows the village much as it is today. The name is spelt Cabbinteely on the map. The accepted translation of Cabinteely is probably Sheila's Cabin.

Cabinteely was formerly known as Cornelscourt. The earliest mention of "Cabinteely" is in the lands of the Abbey of Lismullen (Co. Meath) passing from the Abbey (1539) to Sir Thomas Cusack (1545) granted to Sir John Travers. Thereafter to Eustace then to the Cheevers family. The land then went to William Morgan. At that time there were 5 English and 27 Irish inhabitants occupying 8 houses on the land. After the Restoration the lands were returned to Walter Cheevers and descended from him to Byrne or O'Byrne's family until recently. After 1731 they Byrnes seat changed from Cornelscourt to Cabinteely and they built a house on a site known as Marlfield. The

Jessops eventually became the owners of Marlfield House.

From 1949 Marlfield House (1790) became St. Gabriel's Hospital run by the order of nuns Daughters of the Cross. It was the first children's hospital. In 1966 it became a general hospital until it closed in 1980 and was converted into apartments.

In years gone by, Findlaters had an outlet here, there was also a bakery, the John Hinds factory, a garden Centre (Johnson's) a Dispensary/Health Centre. Kennedy's bakery had a fleet of horse drawn delivery vans, up to 12 horses at any one time. They were shod in the forge in Shankill about once a month.

The Cabinteely of today has a Church, Pub, Restaurants, Garage, Garden and repair shop, Garda station, Library and a variety of other local businesses.



CABINTEELY GARDA STATION

Cabinteely Garda Station is on the corner of the Old Bray Road and Brennanstown Road. The original barracks was an RIC station and was situated near the Bank Centre/old John Hinde factory. In the early 1900's they moved to the present station.

Times were unstable in Ireland politically and there were a number of drive-by attacks on the barracks during those times. The police sometimes returned fire and this accounted for bullet marks on the buildings on the opposite side of the road, especially on the walls of what is now Sam's Barbers. The raids reached a crisis when one of the constables was shot and killed by a sniper.

The barracks was then taken over by the Black and Tans along with the Post Office and the house beside it, which was owned by a family called Brennan. They had been given 48hours notice to leave their home. This family had to go and live for a period in the local library.

After the Anglo Irish Treaty the barracks was taken over by 'the irregulars', who were anti-Treaty Republicans. Before they left they set fire to the building and the Post Office next door.

The Garda Station building has not changed much in appearance over the years. The second doorway to the left of the building was the entrance to the living quarters of the building. This is no longer residential. The only change to the front of the building has been the addition of a large lantern to the right of the door.



The Horse and Hound

The Horse and Hound occupies a prominent position at the corner of the village. Some suggest it was the location of the original Sile's cabin

It was previously known as Shamrock House when owned by the Hardy family. At one time the main entrance was under the old canopied corner. This has been blocked up.

The pub was owned by Farrells, Hardys, Mulhollands and is now owned by Brennans.



St. Brigid's Church

St. Brigid's Church is dedicated to St Brigid and it has a very interesting background. It was built in 1837 very soon after the penal laws. Because of this it was kept very simple in style. It had no features to attract attention from afar such as a steeple or bell tower. It was built off the main road, which was the Old Bray Road (the N11 didn't exist).

Churches afterwards were more ornate and occupied the central position in villages.

It served a very wide area and people had to travel a distance to it. Later churches such as Foxrock, Johnstown, Kill O'The Grange and Ballybrack were built.



Cabinteely Library

The library has been in Cabinteely since 1912. It was built with the help of the Carnegie Trust. In 1928 it had 206 registered borrowers and 350 books in stock! The method of selecting books was very different to today. Back then books were brought to the library in a library van. Readers were invited to select books from the van for placing in the library.

The County Library Committee decided to hold a series of lectures and organise social gatherings in libraries. From 1968 until 1972 only half of the building was used as a library. The other half was used as a Dispensary or Health Centre in the area. In 1970 the entire inside of the building was refurbished. A proper entrance was created. Fireplaces were removed and library furniture was installed. The exterior of the building remained the same except for the addition of a staff room behind the building. It was officially reopened in 1972 with 12,500 books in stock.

In 1987 it was accidentally burned down and it was carefully restored afterwards.

The Carnegie Library Cabinteely



Sources used in compiling this free booklet:

“A History of the County Dublin” I. Ball

“Images of Ireland” – Dun Laoghaire Rathdown By Pat Walsh 2005

“Dublin Burial Grounds & Graveyards” by Vivien Igoe

“Between the mountains and the Sea” by Peter Pearson

Local History Project displayed in AIB Cornelscourt – material assembled by St. Brigids Boys School Cornelscourt.

Cabinteely Parish Website.

www.cabinteelytidytowns.com