

Appendix 7.3

Chronological Drawings Of Existing Building Range

CHRONOLOGICAL DRAWINGS OF EXISTING BUILDING RANGE

APPENDIX 7.3

ATTACHED TO EIAR CHAPTER 7.0 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

MILLTOWN PARK, SANDFORD ROAD, DUBLIN 6

JULY 2025

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Appendix 7.3.1. SUMMARY OF KEY DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT BUILDING GROUP

As extracted from section 7.1.3. Outline Building Assessment, Appendix 7.1

1782 Reference to a dwelling on the subject lands

A private archive owned by the Jesuit Community contains notes indicating that in 1782 a house existed in very much the same position as the 'Ministers House', which we know as Milltown Park House. Neither Roque's 1760 map nor Taylor and Skinner's 1778 and 1783 expanded edition map depict a building on the subject site. The evidence from cartography sources suggests that Milltown Park was built at some time between 1816 and 1821. During the 18th century the land on which Milltown Park was later built was farmed by the Doyle family and it seems likely that the buildings on the western side of Milltown Road opposite Prospect Lane depicted on Taylor's 1816 map were the farmhouse and outbuildings occupied by that family. This land, extending to almost eight hectares, was held under a lease granted in 1741 by Joseph Leeson, later Earl of Miltown.

1795 Cold Blow Demesne

The private archive files reference various small holdings and their ownership to the end of 1795. In that year it says the Right Hon. Denis George, fourth Baron of the Exchequer, bought up the interest in John Hewston's land on 8th December 1795. Some months later he purchased the ground belonging to John Roberts and formed a single demesne which was called 'Cold Blow'. This name had existed in the neighbourhood for many years and Belmont Avenue had been known as 'Cold Blow Lane' for at least thirty years prior to that time. It appears that Coldblow as a name was common in the vicinity. Belmont House, located at the top of Belmont Avenue, dates from 1760. It was originally called Cold Blow House until the avenue was renamed Belmont Avenue. Another Coldblow-named house was demolished for 132/134 Sandford Road in late 1870s.

Baron George laid out the park, planted trees and dug a trench/ dyke as a boundary separating the Cold Blow Demesne from the neighbouring Sandfort Demesne (later renamed 'Sandford Demesne').

1819 Change in occupancy of the Cold Blow Demesne

In 1819, on the death of Baron George, Cold Blow passed to his eldest son, Rev. Edward George. William Duncan's map of 1821 shows a driveway opening off Sandford Road opposite Belmont Avenue and leading southward to a house of some substance. The house is enclosed within a rectangular site and the property is labelled "Coldblow Demesne"

1829 Cold Blow Demesne re-mortgaged

In 1829 Edward George let the property to a Mr. Richard Connery, a wealthy timber merchant of Sir John Rogerson's quay. Richard Connery's occupation of the property in Milltown was brief. He was carrying on a business arrangement with a firm in London,

which involved mortgaging all of his properties to them for the sum of £10,000, which compares with the £3,500 he had paid for the Milltown property, and he overstretched his finances and was declared bankrupt in 1831.

1833 Cold Blow Demesne renamed as Milltown Park

In 1833 Mr. George Fitzjames Russell, who had bought the property, for £3,500 and reportedly renamed it Milltown Park. George Russell was not in residence for very long. As soon as he acquired the property he signed it over to his father-in-law, Francis Hodgkinson, as security for a debt of £2,600 and a year later he borrowed a further £1,266. By the mid-1830s Francis Hodgkinson was in possession of the property. George Russell's interest was confined to the southernmost part of the land, where he built a terrace of four houses and named them Milltown Colonnade and also built a house called Milltown Cottage, to the north of Milltown Colonnade and to the south of the original farmhouse. The 1827 Ordnance Survey Map depicts the entrance leading off Sandford Road opposite Belmont Avenue. The house at Milltown Park is seen close to the bend in Milltown Road, while the original group of farm buildings are still visible opposite Mount Prospect.

1841 Following Francis Hodgkinson's death Milltown Park was sold in 1841 to William Tighe Hamilton, a barrister who had been called to the bar in 1830. His father was Charles Hamilton of Hamwood, County Meath, while his mother was Marianne Caroline Tighe of Rosanna, County Wicklow and Woodstock, County Kilkenny.

The 1843 Ordnance Survey map depicts some alterations to Milltown Park House. It shows a structure projecting to the rear of the house at Milltown Park, on its western side. It is probable that represents structures built by William Tighe Hamilton shortly after his acquisition of the property in 1841.

William T Hamilton was succeeded at Milltown Park by John Calvert Stronge, a police barrister and Magistrate of College Street Police Office, who had recently married Margaret Zoe Caulfield, sister of the Earl of Charlemont. The garden at Milltown Park was kept to a high standard and flowers grown there won various prizes at flower shows. When, in 1858, the Stronges sold the property the various plants were auctioned off, along with the garden tools and other equipment.

1858 Milltown Park acquired by the Jesuit Community

The property was purchased with the intention that it would serve as a House of Studies and a Novitiate. No plans exist of the house acquired with the lands, but early maps show the footprint of adjoining structures to the south and an extended wing to the rear, possibly an orangery or outbuildings. It is likely that the original house was extended shortly after acquisition, and we know the original house chapel or domestic chapel was built in 1860.

In 1858 Milltown Park was offered for sale although the Jesuits did not purchase it directly.

Instead, Mr. Denis Redmond of Belmont Lodge (father of the late Fr. James Redmond, and of Sir. Joseph Redmond) acted as trustee and agent for the Jesuits. Milltown Park was purchased from Mr. J. Calvert Stronge on June 9th 1858, for the sum of £4,500. On October 22nd, 1858, Mr. Redmond formally made over Milltown Park to the Jesuits in a deed declaring that in the previous transactions he had only acted as their agent.

1860 Milltown Park House Rear Extension: The original Domestic Chapel

As mentioned above, the original domestic chapel, which is now the reading room, is positioned behind the original Milltown Park House and absorbed within its rear extension.

1860-95 The Rear Extension: Phase 1, the 'H-plan' structure

The rear extension was originally constructed as a 'H-plan' four storey element, known as the Juniorate, mirroring the extended original house and the Minister's House which were linked via a two-storey corridor past the former domestic chapel. Each of the individual building components had pitched roofs. The lower, central section was subsequently extended, in 1932, over the former chapel to match the heights of the end blocks.

1875 Tabor House and the link corridor

Known as Retreat House by the Jesuits it was built, with 43 rooms and 2 parlors, and furnished at a cost of £8,752.50 by Messrs. Donnelly Builders and John Butler Architects. Building commenced in 1873 and it was completed in 1875 and the building was later known as Tabor House.

1896 Community Chapel

A dedicated Community/Domestic or House Chapel is constructed to replace earlier smaller chapels attached to Milltown Park House.

1905 Finlay House

A 'House of Studies and Spiritual Exercises' was constructed (present day Finlay Wing). The upper floors of the house were destroyed by a fire in 1949, and subsequently rebuilt in 1950, with further work undertaken in 1951-53.

1911 Sacred Heart Chapel

The Sacred Heart Chapel / side chapel to the south of the main chapel is constructed.

1932-33 Rear Extension: Phase 2

The extension of the lower element of the 'H-plan- structure, above the former Chapel was referred to as 'the Power House' after Fr. Cyril Power who became rector in 1933. It extends to four storeys above the original Domestic Chapel and link corridor.

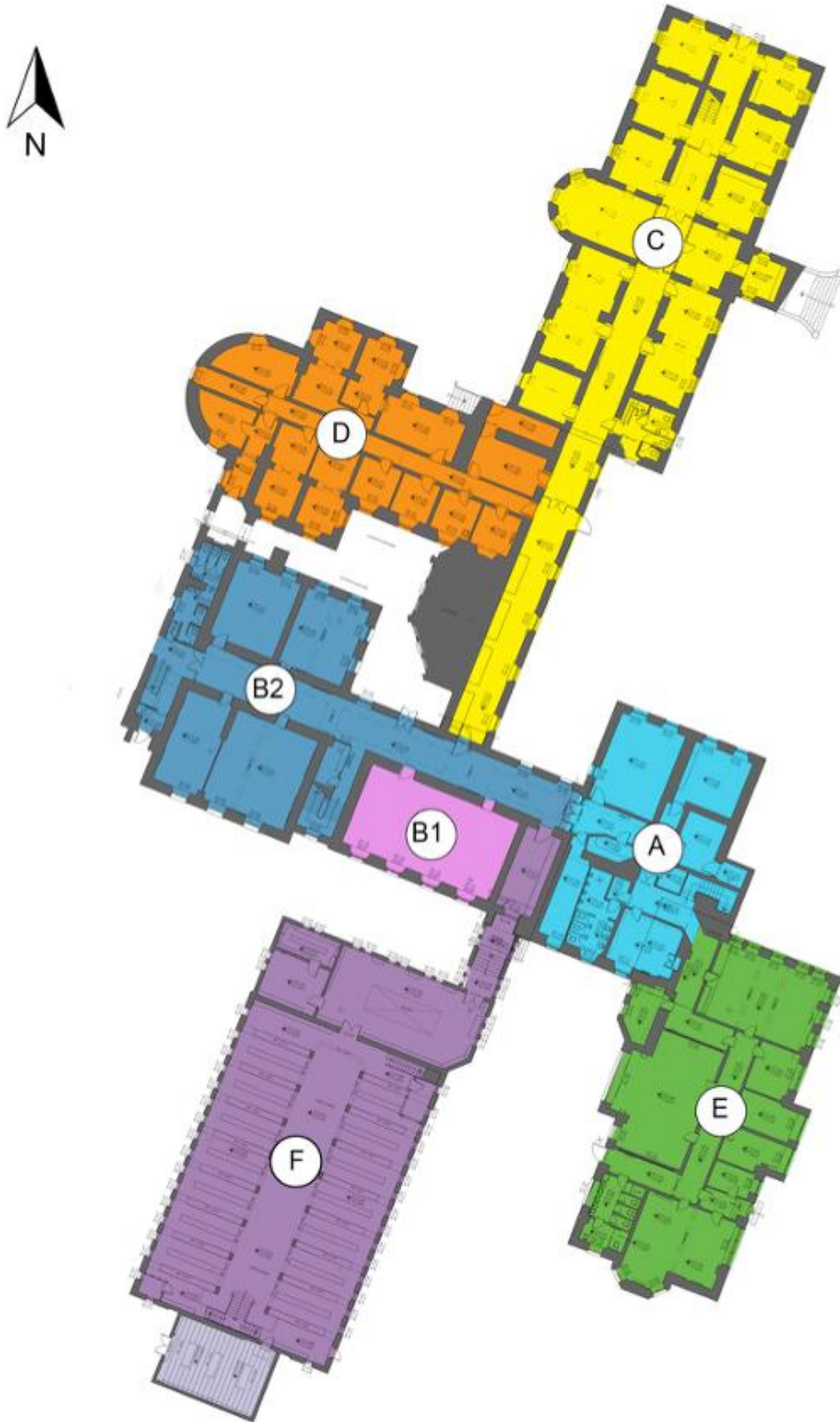
1938 Archive wing

The Archive was built in 1938 to house the vast collection of books/ records held by the Community at the time. A single storey extension to the south was added in the 1970's to facilitate book- binding.

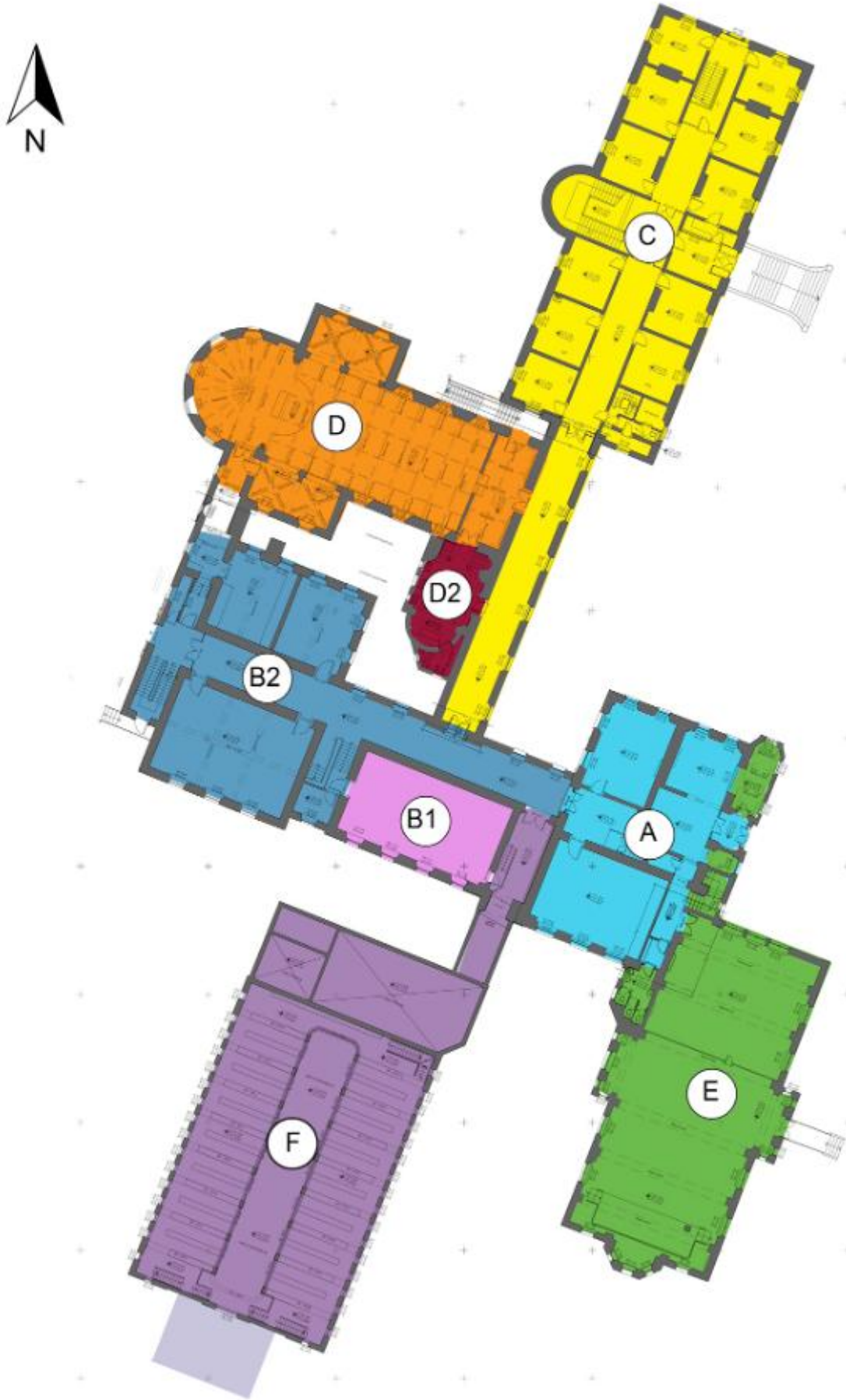
Appendix 7.3.2. DRAWING LEGEND

A	1756-82	Original house with outbuilding / orangerie to the south
B1	c1860	Rear Extension Phase 1: Original domestic Chapel (present reading room) constructed on site of former outbuildings
B2	1860-74	Rear extension Phase 2: H—shaped plan
C	1875	Tabor House & Granite Link
D	1895	Chapel
E	1905	Finlay wing (rebuilt to present reduced height post fire in 1950)
D2	1911	Sacred Heart Chapel constructed
B3	1933	Rear extension Phase 3: 'The Power House' built above the original chapel in central section
F	1938	Archive wing (with 1970's single storey extension to south)

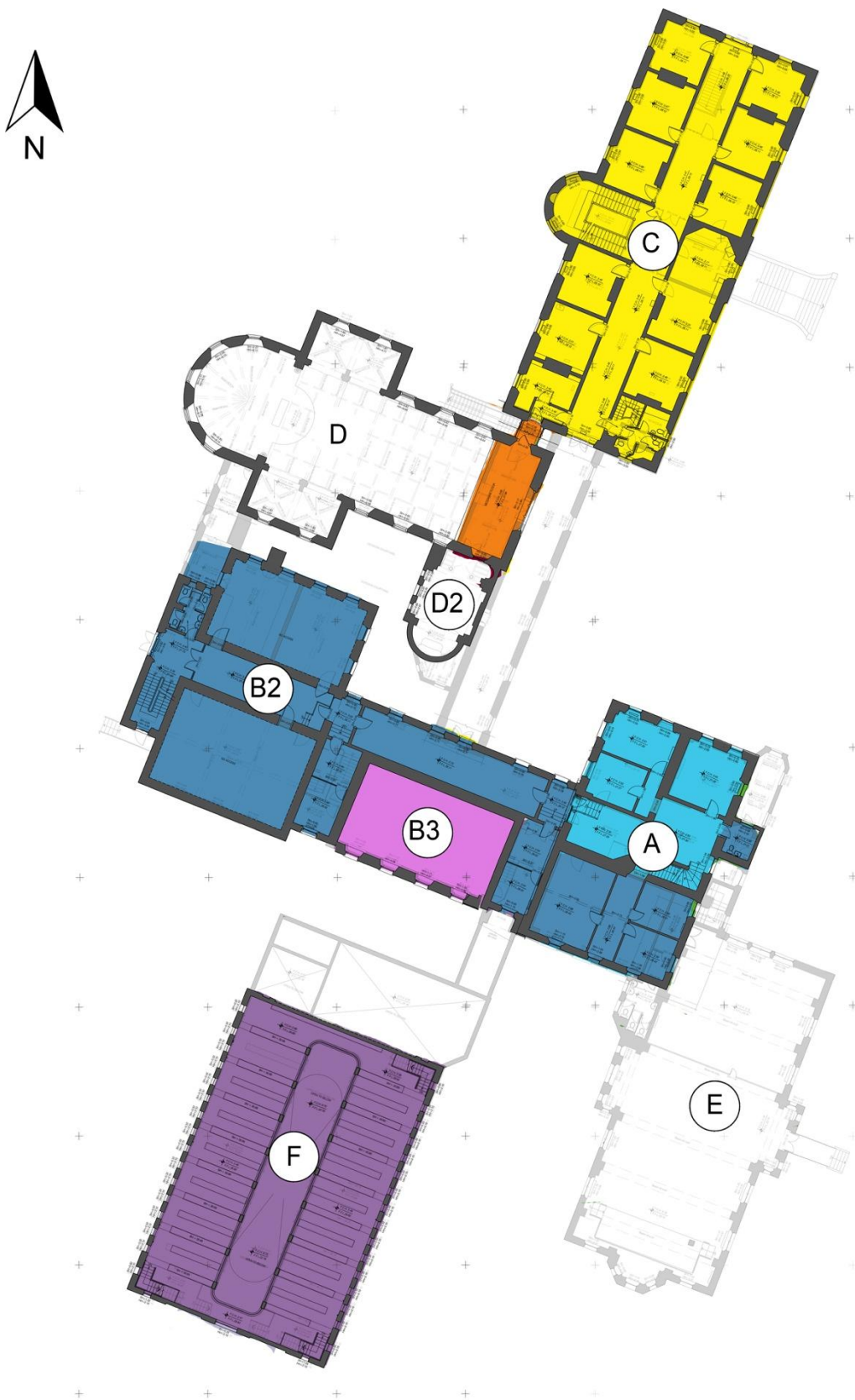
Appendix 7.3.3. LOWER GROUND FLOOR



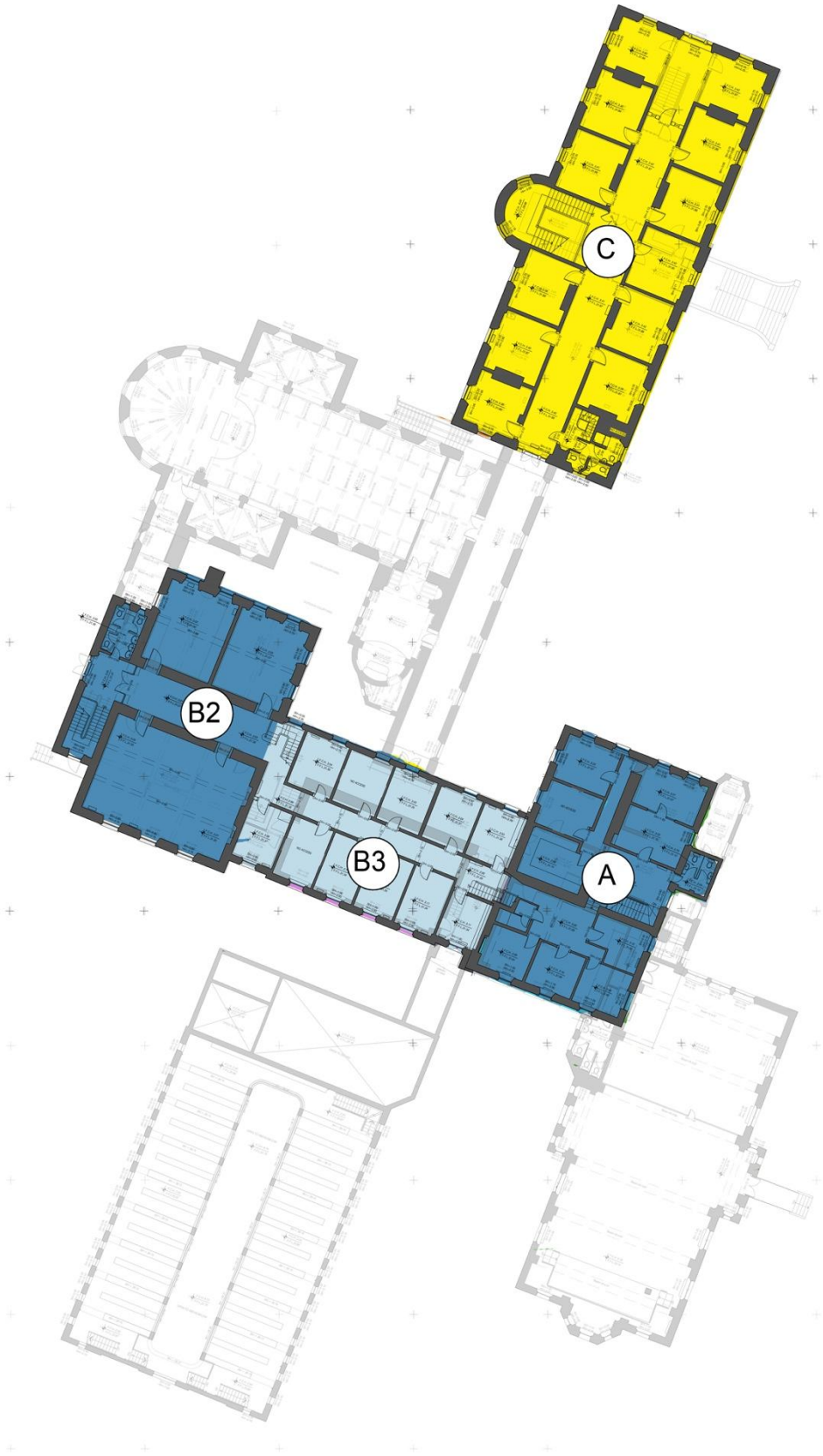
Appendix 7.3.4. ENTRANCE LEVEL / UPPER GROUND FLOOR



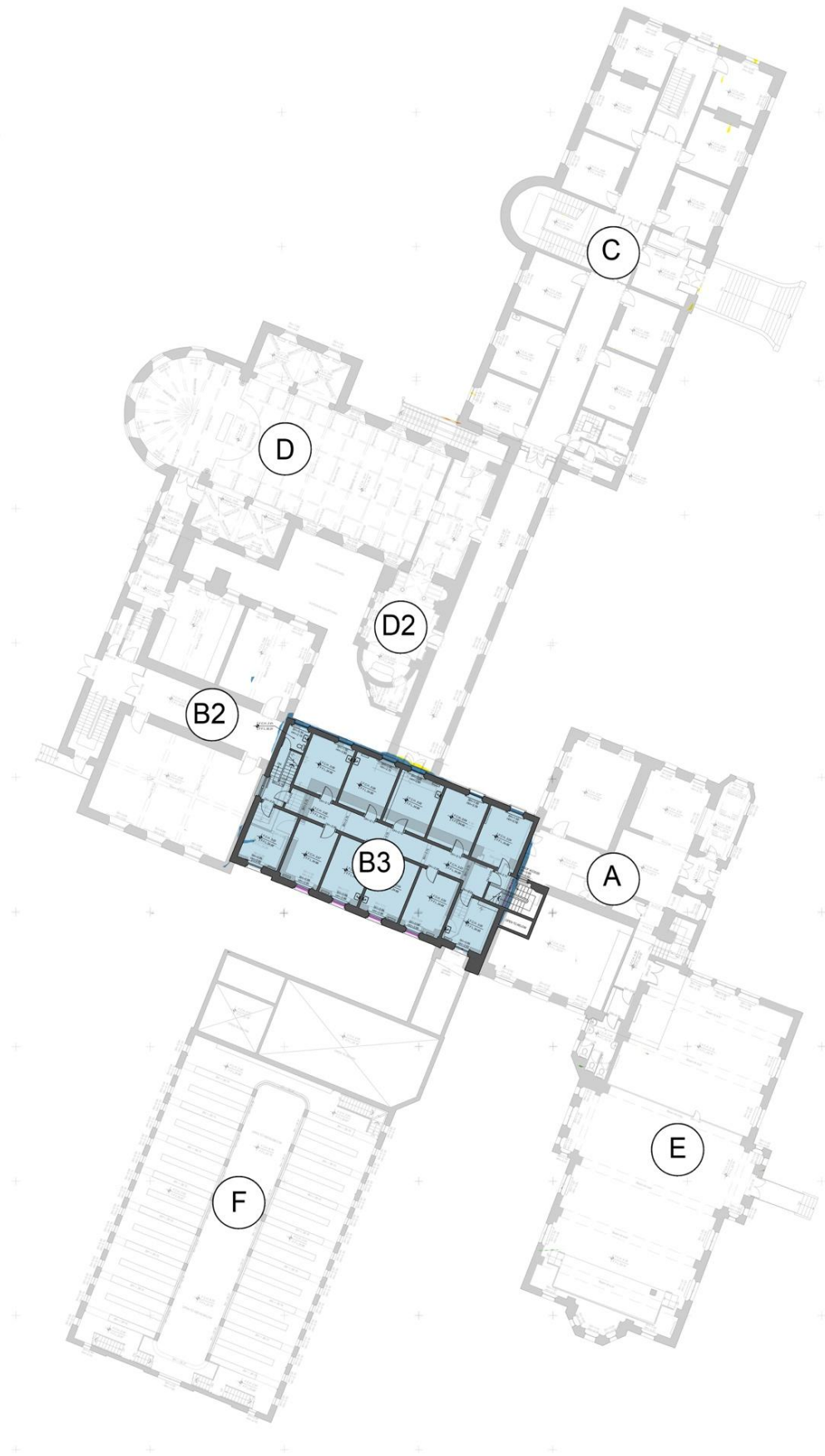
Appendix 7.3.5. FIRST FLOOR LEVEL



Appendix 7.3.6. SECOND FLOOR LEVEL



Appendix 7.3.7. THIRD FLOOR LEVEL



Appendix 7.3.8. The Multiple phases of the original house (A) and the ‘Rear Extension’ (B1, B2 & B3)

