

1987

Kevin Street College : One Hundred Years - 1887 - 1987

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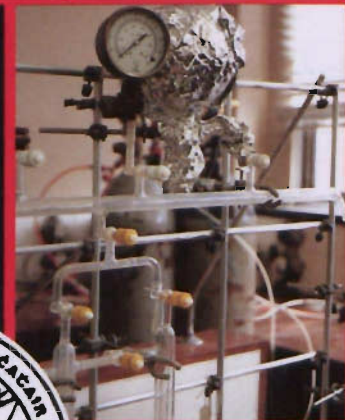
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COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY KEVIN STREET DUBLIN
COLÁISTE TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA SRÁID CAOIMHÍN BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

KEVIN STREET COLLEGE
One Hundred Years
1887 – 1987



COLÁISTE SR. CAOIMHÍN
Céad Bliain

DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CITY OF DUBLIN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TOM AMBROSE



KEVIN STREET COLLEGE

One Hundred Years

1887 - 1987

COLAISTE SR. CHAOIMHIN

Céad Bliain



Acknowledgements

Buiochais

The text contains contributions from many sources including: –

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*Councillor Liam Fitzgerald, TD
Chairman, College Council,
College of Technology, Kevin Street.*

Kevin Street College is one hundred years old. It has seen many changes in itself, its structure and in its neighbourhood. It has seen the attainment of independence, the struggles of war and post-war years, the emergence of modern industrialisation and their demands. It responded to the educational and training needs of all these changes.

The legacy we have inherited from the achievements of our predecessors we must now preserve and pass to our successors; we wish them also the fullest participation and triumph in the next, our second hundred years.

Go mba fada buan sinn.

Liam Fitzgerald



*Mr. Liam J. Arundel, BComm, HDipEd.
Chief Executive Officer, CDVEC*

Not only did the founding fathers of the Kevin Street Technical Schools respond to a demand for technical education in the 1880's, they rose to it and implemented it against much opposition. But for their work, our technical and vocational education systems could now be very different from what they are today. Great praise must be given to the City Councils, Governing Bodies and, since 1930, the Vocational Education Committees for much far-reaching thinking in changing times.

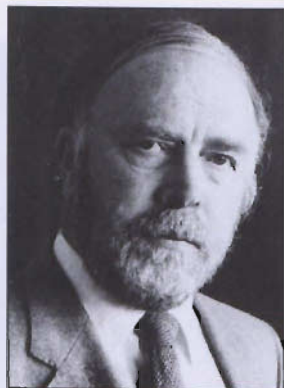
The wide-ranging scope of the Vocational Education Act of 1930 allowed the Schools and Colleges of the VEC's to develop rapidly in response to the changing needs of the community. The past twenty years has seen unprecedented expansion in technical education in Ireland; the past ten years or so has seen a similar unprecedented change in the technical education structures within the City of Dublin.

Congratulations to Kevin Street College on its one hundred years of service to the City and to the Nation. As a constituent College of the DIT it looks forward to continuing service to City and Nation for another hundred years. The DIT looks forward to continuing collaboration with Industry, University, Professional and Trade Organisations, to staff and students to the attainment of all our goals.

Ní neart go cur le chéile.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Liam Arundel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, sweeping initial 'L'.

*Mr. Frank M. Brennan
DipEE, CEng, FIEI, MIERE, AMIEE
Principal, College of Technology,
Kevin Street.*



On October 10th 1887, Kevin Street Technical Schools opened on this same site on which we are still located today as a constituent College of the Dublin Institute of Technology. The founders of the Schools started with nothing but a vision and an ambition. The most far-sighted could not have imagined the extent to which their efforts were to be realised within the period of a century. How did they see their Schools in 1987? Their contributions and relationships with the Trades, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of Dublin, Trinity College, The Royal College of Science and other Institutions which formed our beginnings were indeed unique. I look with great admiration at the achievements of my predecessors, Vickers-Dickson, Ely O'Carroll, Edward Morton, Martin Cranley and Hugh de Lacy, first Director of DIT.

This booklet commemorates our one hundred years of life. It is not an authoritative history, but more a glimpse into the past century of Kevin Street, its now renowned College, as seen through the eyes of those whose contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

I pay tribute to the staffs and administrators who have given such dedicated service over the years and who have brought us to where we are. It is fitting that the centennial is marked by the provisions of major expansions of both this College and other Colleges within DIT serving our ever expanding needs. I have seen with gratification over recent years the rapid expansion of new courses at technician, graduate, professional and postgraduate levels; research, consultancy and partnership within EEC Institutions have truly formed our pattern of development towards the twenty-first century.

We must always promote and maintain those standards of excellence and academic achievement built up over the century; these attainments we pass on to our followers.

Much has been accomplished since the formal opening of the Technical Schools at Kevin Street on 10th October 1887 when the enrolment totalled 78 students as compared with 4,500 students in attendance today and a grand total of almost 25,000 students throughout DIT.

Féachan muid arais ar ár mbuntús lag. Chonaic muid san eatrom ár bhforbairt. Féachaimís anois ar aghaidh!

Frank Brennan

Technical Education in Ireland prior to the 1930 Vocational Education Act

From 1859 onwards Science and Art subjects were taken by Irish students and were examined by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, for payment-by-results for the teachers. The classes were mostly conducted by National Teachers after hours or at night and because Ireland had the first complete system of primary education in the British Isles, since 1831, Irish students took up to half the prizes in the United Kingdom. Following England's 1870 Elementary Education Act the standard of Science and Art examinations was raised and Ireland soon fell behind.

From 1867 there existed in Ireland a movement to establish a separate Irish Science and Art Department because of the growing disaffection from the South Kensington Department, and because Irish industrial and political interests argued that only an Irish Department would bring about an industrial revolution similar to that enjoyed by England. The movement however was rejected by London on imperial grounds, and did not succeed until 30 years later. In the meantime Dublin Corporation which was the chief protagonist in the movement eventually established the first technical school in Ireland in 1887 at Kevin Street to be followed by the Pembroke Technical and Ringsend Fishery School at Ringsend in 1893.

This had followed on the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction 1881-84 whose main recommendation was that municipally aided technical schools should be established in the United Kingdom, on the continental model which had proved so successful there.

In 1880 the City and Guilds of London Institute was founded to give a more technical slant to the study of science than the Science and Art Department programme, and Kevin Street and Ringsend did both these sets of examinations, as well as school or 'house' examinations.

In the 1890's the Irish movement gathered momentum again to establish an Irish Department which resulted in the foundation of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (DATI) in 1900 and this led to further technical schools being

founded in the capital, as elsewhere – Rathmines in 1902, Shelbourne Road 1903, School of Music 1904, Parnell Square 1906 and Bolton Street 1911. All other schools have been set up since the 1930 Act.

After independence the Department of Education was formed which took the Board of Technical Instruction (of the DATI) under its wing and in 1926-27 a Commission on Technical Instruction was set up to report on the national aims to spread technical education for industrial integration. The Commission reported on the need to further continue the general education in literacy and numeracy of pupils coming from national schools, as a deficiency effectively prevented them from becoming good technical students, and on the need to create wide-ranging departments of specifically technical instruction. The 1930 Act incorporated these objectives in a wide-ranging enabling Act which was the source of all later developments.

The Irish Artizans' Exhibition 1885

On April 10th 1884, a meeting held in the Workingmen's Club in Christchurch Place which had been opened in 1881 under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, called for an Irish Artizans' Exhibition and a prospectus was read by Arnold F. Graves. Graves was to become the foremost champion of technical education in Ireland during the next 20 years. He was the son of the Bishop of Limerick and uncle of Robert Graves, the poet and novelist.

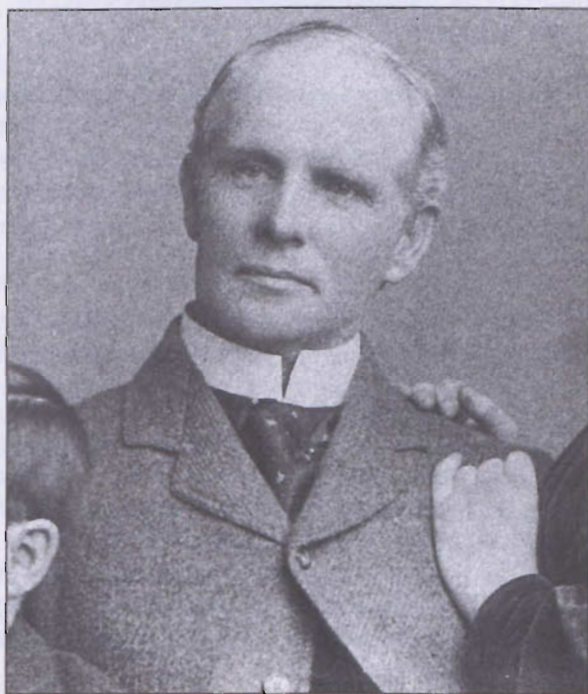
The Artizans' Exhibition was to be a 'new departure' compared with previous exhibitions. This exhibition had as its object the encouragement of industry not 'in the form of capital but in the form of handicrafts ... to produce home industry.' It would 'encourage technical education by inviting exhibits of apparatus and fittings for handicraft teaching.' The meeting was held in the Workingmen's Club rather than the Mansion House as for the 1882 Exhibition and the careful distinction drawn between new investment goals and the proposed technical education slant for workmen, marked off the Exhibition prospectus as a new development which, while maintaining the 'community of interest' between employer and worker, sought more independence and initiative for the workman.

Charles Dawson M.P., John Mulligan T.C., Alfred Webb T.C., Arnold Graves, George Coffey, B.L. secretary of the Club, Isaac Yeats and a large representative body of trades delegates were present: Silkweavers, Carpenters, Letterpress Printers, Coopers, Plasterers, Stonecutters, Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Horse Shoers, United Operative Bricklayers, Corkcutters and Bookbinders sent representatives and John Sinnott took the chair.

Charles Dawson said to the meeting that workmen would 'soon possess political power' and that it was advisable now to look after their needs. Gladstone's last great Reform Bill had been introduced in February of that year and extended the Parliamentary franchise greatly, one of its provisions being that it extended to Ireland. Conservative fears that Parnellites and Home Rulers in Ireland would be greatly strengthened were met by Gladstone's assertion that the strength of Irish discontent would be allayed by the extension of the franchise.

The meeting concluded with Arnold Graves reminding the audience that the proposed Artizans' Exhibition was being proceeded with, for which they hoped for support from both employers and labour.

Two days later the *Freeman's Journal* congratulated the trade representatives for having 'acted together' for the exhibition and hoped they would continue this at the meeting called by the Lord Mayor for Saturday. It recalled the successful Workingmen's Exhibition in Belfast about 10 years previously, in 1875.



Arnold Graves, first Secretary, Kevin Street Technical Schools.

The Lord Mayor's Meeting

The meeting on Saturday 7th June had 'only a very small number of persons present' which included the Lord Mayor, Councillors Winstanley and Sexton, Arnold Graves etc... The time of 4.00pm was soon realized to be unsuitable to workmen who usually worked up to 3.00 o'clock on Saturdays. The meeting was postponed until Monday 16th June, at 8.00 o'clock pm when both employers and workmen were to be encouraged to turn up.

At this meeting, Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P. spoke in support of Irish manufactures, quoting the case whereby formerly the stone paving for Dublin had been brought from Wales but was now being quarried on his own estate in Co. Wicklow.

In addition, the Exhibition as an event had always been regarded as a superior method of industrial promotion and education rather than the establishment of a school, because in practice the workshop was the *de facto*, if limited school of the workman and apprentice. Before the meeting ended, an Exhibition Committee consisting of the Lord Mayor, representatives of the trades, Arnold Graves, George Coffey etc. was nominated and the project was under way.

However, with the decision to proceed with the Exhibition, the question of the school or schools was let die. Later in the year, on September 25th a letter from John Dooner of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, writing from the Workingmen's Club, Christchurch Place, appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, and stated:

'If our Total Abstinence Associations spent as much money on the promotion of evening classes for the intellectual improvement of our illiterate and deficiently educated work people as they did on speechmaking, band, banners, bagatelle tables and other pass times, it would have a greater effect...'

Sir Edward Cecil Guinness sent in £150. The Earl of Belmore contributed as did Sir Charles Cameron and Michael Davitt, who in September 1884 had delivered a speech on Home Manufactures in the Galway Mechanics' Institute. The exhibition building between Dame Street and South Great Georges Street, and approached from Exchequer Street, was begun in April 1885 by J.W. Beckett, Builders, and by June 17th 700 applications for space for exhibits were being accommodated in the building. A course of technical lectures had been prepared and, said the *Freeman's Journal*: 'The artizans of Dublin are asked to aid in making this a first step towards the establishment of a system of technical education in the city.'

The determination to see this Exhibition result in a technical school in Dublin was



Charles Stewart Parnell

further enlarged by a request to form 'local committees in towns around the country' and to use surplus funds of any kind for technical education.

The Exhibition was opened on June 24th 1885 and a splendid electrically lighted hall was on view: 'a notable triumph of self help and self reliance was achieved by Irish artizans yesterday...' wrote the *Freeman's Journal* which encouraged all to visit the Exhibition.

Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P. visited the Exhibition on September 2nd, as did the Duke of Leinster on September 15th. In October an Irish Artizans' Protective Association was formed and Michael Davitt suggested the election of a Council and a meeting about the depressed state of trade with Parnell and the Executive of the National League.

The Exhibition closed on November 8th after four months and had attracted an average attendance of 10,000 weekly. Immediately a meeting was arranged for the 17th November with a view to retaining the building for concerts etc. However, on November 16th a letter from Arnold Graves appeared in the press suggesting the Exhibition buildings be used for a technical school and the *Freeman's Journal* pointed out that:

The Exhibition took its rise from the desire of the Workingmen's Society of Christchurch Place to establish technical schools.

The Establishment of a 'Technical School'

The Exhibition had initiated 'an amalgamated action among the scattered trades of Dublin' and now was the time to establish a school, following this 'new departure in the industrial movement.'

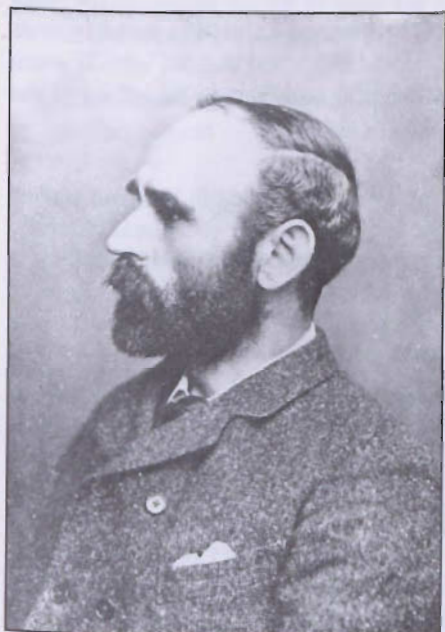
In fact since 1880 evening lectures for artizans had been established on a voluntary basis by the professors in the Royal College of Science – payment being precluded by the rules of the Science and Art Department – the Drapers' Company of the London Guild Companies had given £100 per annum in support, conditionally for three years from 1880, and it was recommended in the RCTI report that these classes which had proved so popular be set up on a systematic basis.

A meeting to promote the school was held on November 18th 1885. Michael Davitt encouraged the proposal for a technical school and noted the large attendance of artizans 'in these exciting political times'. He pointed out that the London Guilds took out £70,000 to £100,000 each year from properties in Ireland and spent £100,000 on their Finsbury Technical College in London but nothing was spent on Ireland. Davitt told the meeting that 'Labour would henceforth occupy a far different position in the state than it had henceforth occupied', and implied that the Government in recognition of this should respond to this primary workman's needs. The Treasury, Davitt proposed, should make money available for technical education from the Imperial Fund. This proposal was supported by Charles Dawson who himself proposed a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Caernarvon) 'to ascertain the action which the Government proposed to take in the matter.'

Davitt was approached to stand for Dublin Corporation in a bye-election, agreed, was elected, and attended his first meeting on January 4th 1886. In the December 1885 General Election Ireland returned 85 Parnellite M.P.s and no Liberals, which gave Parnell the balance of power in the new Parliament.

On January 8th 1886 a meeting was held in the Exhibition buildings at which Arnold Graves presented a wide-ranging prospectus for a technical school. To launch the scheme Edward Cecil Guinness contributed £2,500 to the Committee for a technical school to clear the debts on the Exhibition Hall. The newspapers wrote in support of the Committee, the *Freeman's Journal* commenting that, 'with Mr. Davitt as one of the principal promoters, there is every probability that the movement will prove an unqualified success.'

The final meeting of the Artizans' Exhibition Committee took place in February with Robert Sexton T.C. in the chair. The final attendance at the Exhibition was 268,320



Michael Davitt, ardent supporter of technical education and the Kevin Street Schools. Elected to Dublin Corporation in 1886. One of the first Governors of the Kevin Street Schools.

Edward Cecil Guinness (1st Earl of Iveagh). 1847-1927.

Edward inherited from his father the world's largest and most profitable brewery in 1868. He showed great concern for the poorer members of society and provided for them under the Iveagh Trust. He sent £150 towards the establishment of the Kevin Street Technical Schools.



not counting season ticket holders. This was in excess of the attendance at the 1882 Exhibition, indicating the significant success of the Artizans' Exhibition. Arnold Graves was thanked for his untiring and inspiring efforts and he replied that the 'now 37 warm friends, who were the number of trade delegates who took part in the affairs of the Exhibition' were the most promising factor for the future.

The Exhibition Committee under Arnold Graves had succeeded in bringing trades' representatives together in a common purpose to promote their vocational interests, so it was not surprising when in the following month a preliminary committee for a Trades' Council was elected and a Committee to establish a Trades' Council was formally established on March 9th 1886.

On June 10th a further meeting of the trade delegates took place to present an address to Arnold Graves, who was now able to announce that though the Exhibition Hall was not being acquired, due to high conversion costs and an excessive rent being demanded, it was intended to buy Fry's old factory in Lower Kevin Street from Mr. Perry. The Treasury was to be asked for £500 to £1000, and Dublin Corporation was also to be approached. This was an appropriate time to seek the assistance of Dublin City Council, which had just reached an unsuccessful conclusion to a proposal to establish a public library and school of science at the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey Street.

By August 12th a petition of the provisional committee of the Dublin technical schools had been drawn up for presentation to the Corporation. The petition outlined the scheme of educational courses as had been presented publicly in January and referred to their having in the meantime 'acquired most commodious premises in Kevin Street' at a rent of £110 for a term of 94 years with an option to buy up the rent.

Dublin City Council received a deputation from the provisional committee of the proposed Technical Schools, bearing the petition, on October 4th 1886. The deputation was comprised of Charles Dawson, Arnold Graves, George Coffey, Henry Wigham, a merchant, and William R. Maguire, a builder, Dawson Street. In addition 16 representatives of several trades accompanied these. The following trades were represented: the Goldsmiths, the Carpenters, the Tailors, the Bookbinders, the Coachmakers, the Gloucester Street Carpenters, the Hairdressers, the Registered Coopers, the Art Iron Work Manufacturers, the Illuminating Artists, the Stonecutters and the Corkcutters.

The schools opened on October 10th 1887, the Lord Mayor chairing the inaugural meeting. 'Great trees grew from small seeds' he said, and he hoped that the institution would 'grow to very large dimensions and have a long career of usefulness'. Arnold

Graves reviewed the background to the school's commencement from the close of the Artizans' Exhibition, commenting that:

'Three years ago Dublin was ripe for technical education. They had to educate public opinion ... It was also necessary to educate the Corporation.'

Provisional Committee, Kevin Street Technical School, 1887

T.D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor, Mansion House.
Barrett, Professor W., F.R.S.E., Royal College of Science.
Beveridge, John, Town Clerk
Coffey, George, B.L., Harcourt-terrace.
Davitt, Michael, T.C., Imperial Hotel.
Fagan, John, 18 Great Brunswick-street.
Fitzgerald, Professor G.F., F.T.C.D., Trinity College.
Graves, Arnold, 24 Burlington-road, Hon. Secretary.
MacDonald, P., M.P., 12 Wellington-quay.
Maguire, William Robert, 10 Dawson-street, Hon. Treasurer.
McNab, Professor W.R., M.D., Royal College of Science.
Molloy, Rev. Gerald, D.D., Vice-Rector, Catholic University.
Mulligan, John, Director, Hibernian Bank.
O'Reilly, Professor, J.P., C.E., M.R.I.A., Royal College of Science.
Sexton, Robert, J.P., T.C., 71 Dawson-street.
Scott, Thomas, R., 33 Abbey-street.
Simmons, John, 2 Walworth-terrace.
Winstanley, Alderman, 44 Back-lane.
Wigham, Henry, 83 Capel-street.

He referred to the opposition of the trade societies in England initially to the promotion of technical education there, until finally the Amalgamated Trades Union had passed resolutions in support of it. Graves was no doubt conscious of the early and continuous support of the Dublin Trades (from which sprang the Dublin United Trades' Council) for the Dublin schools. He added that:

'Some slight jealousy had arisen from the idea that they were going to establish a factory and compete with manufacturers outside. That was not so ... what they made would not be for sale.'

They would only demonstrate the principles taught in classes. The trade subjects would be: joinery, cabinet-making, coach-building, wood-carving, plumbing, photography; to which list they hoped the next year to add weaving, mechanical engineering and bootmaking. In addition a wide range of science and art classes would be held. The School's managing committee consisted of the Lord Mayor and 10 Councillors along with 4 trades' representatives and 15 other representative members. From 1887 the Corporation representation increased to constitute a majority of the 30 member committee, and the trades' representation had been increased to six.

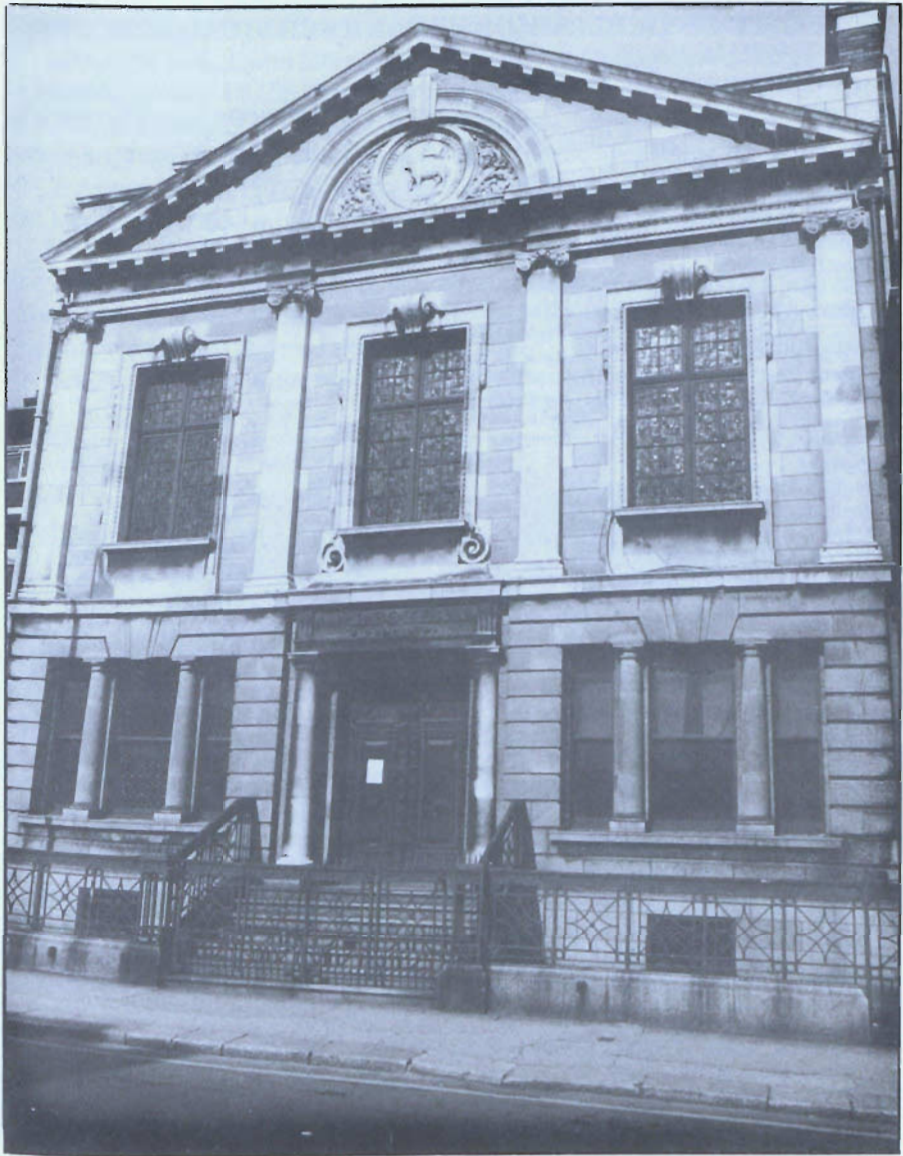
Under the Public Libraries Act the grant-in-aid by the Corporation could only be applied to teaching under the Science and Art Department code so that the teaching of technical subjects had to be financed from subscriptions. However in 1893 Dublin Corporation adopted the new 1889 Technical Instruction Act, raising 1d rate for science, art and technical instruction, worth £2,900 in its first year.

But already in the Kevin Street School's 1890 annual report Arnold Graves suggested that another school should be built on the northside of the city, and one at Ringsend in the east in the Pembroke Township. By 1893 the Pembroke Technical and Ringsend Fishery School was established, the Pembroke Township raising a 1d rate under the 1889 Act for this purpose.

In 1893 also Arnold Graves and others founded the Technical Education Association of Ireland, to attract government funding for technical education in Ireland comparable to the large sums applied for this purpose in England and Wales under the 1890 Beer and Spirits Duties Act – the 'whiskey money'.

This campaign finally resulted in the 1899 Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, which was later consolidated in the 1930 Vocational Education Act.





The old Moravian church in Kevin Street was built in 1748. In recent years it ceased to be a place of service and in fact was used by the college for the holding of classes from 1982 to 1985.

LIST OF DONORS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

	Donations			Annual Subscriptions		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, Earl of, The Right Hon., 1885	25	0	0	—		
Arnott & Co., 1886	25	0	0	—		
Baker, Wardell & Co., 1886	25	0	0	—		
Booth Brothers	—			1	0	0
Cadogan, Earl of, The Right Hon.	25	0	0	—		
Carnarvon, Earl of, The Right Hon., 1886	25	0	0	—		
City of Dublin Tinsmiths and Metal Plate Workers (Prize for Metal Plate Work)	—			1	1	0
Crewe, Earl of, The Right Hon. 1892	25	0	0	—		
Dublin Guild of Master Painters Prize	—			4	0	0
D'Arcy, John & Son, Ltd., 1886	50	0	0	—		
Dockrell & Sons	—			1	0	0
Dollard, Joseph	—			1	0	0
Dublin Distilleries, 1886	30	0	0	—		
Dudley, Earl of, The Right Hon. Lord Lieutenant, 1902	25	0	0	—		
Eason, Charles, & Son	—			1	0	0
Guinness, A., Son, & Co.	—			10	0	0
Henshaw & Co.	—			0	10	0
Hibernian Bank	—			2	2	0
Hogg, W., & Co., 1886	25	0	0	—		
Hutton, John, & Sons	—			2	2	0
Jameson, John, & Son, Ltd.	100	0	0	—		
Jameson, William, & Co., 1886	100	0	0	—		
Kennan & Sons, for Prize in Machine Drawing	—			0	10	6
Londonderry, Earl of, The Right Hon., 1887	25	0	0	—		
Long, E.J.	—			0	10	0
McComas & Sons	—			0	5	0
Maguire & Son, 1887	50	0	0	—		
Manfield & Sons, for Prize in Boot and Shoemaking	—			1	0	0
Meath, Earl of, The Right Hon., 1888	25	0	0	—		
Millar, Adam & Co., 1886	25	0	0	—		
Mulligan, John, for Prize in Boot and Shoemaking	—			1	0	0
Nugent, Michael	—			1	0	0
Ogilvy, Alexander	—			1	0	0
Perry, George, 1886-1889	180	0	0	—		
Pim Bros., 1886	50	0	0	—		
Power, John, & Son, 1886	100	0	0	2	2	0
Poyntz, B., & Co.	—			1	0	0
Roe, George & Co., 1886	50	0	0	—		
Rooney, John C., 1892	25	0	0	—		
Ross & Walpole	—			1	0	0
Royal Dublin Society, 1888-92	50	0	0	—		
Scott, Wm., & Co.	—			1	0	0
Skinners, Worshipful Company of, 1887	25	0	0	—		
Tallon, Thomas	—			0	10	0
Zetland, Earl of, The Right Hon., 1890	25	0	0	—		

The School opened on October 10th 1887 with a staff of 10 teachers and 78 pupils for whom 15 classes in 12 different subjects were provided. The Provisional Committee to establish the school, who subsequently became Governors, included Michael Davitt, who had been elected a City Councillor in a bye-election in 1886, Professors Barrett, McNab and O'Reilly of the Royal College of Science, Professor Fitzgerald of Trinity College and John Simmons, a trade representative and the Lord Mayor, Mr. T.D. Sullivan MP. Ten years later, in 1897, 49 classes were held in 33 subjects and pupils in attendance had increased to 925 and staff to 22.

The classes held the first year were of three types, science and art classes for which payment on results was given by the Science and Art Department, technical classes which were examined and paid on results by the City and Guilds of London Institute, and School examinations for which prizes were given. All classes were held at night.



Professor George Francis Fitzgerald FTCD FRS (1851-1901)

Professor of Physics at Trinity College, Dublin from 1882, best known for his 'Fitzgerald contraction' but published many other papers on radiation and electricity. He was impulsive, hot-tempered and unselfconscious and was highly individual in his experimentation as seen above in his famous attempt to fly with wings in College Park (1895).

He served on the Provisional Committee of the proposed Technical School (1887).

The Irish Builder, October 15th 1887, reported as follows:

The Dublin Technical Schools

The formal opening of above schools (which took place on Monday evening last) had been for some months looked for with intense interest. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair on the occasion.

We once more would express a hope that artizans in every branch will avail themselves to the fullest extent of the advantages now placed within their reach by the gentlemen who have worked so laboriously for the foundation of the institution in Kevin Street.

The education of our future workmen to that standard which will render it impossible for them to be either incompetent or unskilled, except through radical personal vices or faults, is of the utmost importance to the well-being of society. To the artizans of the trades in connection with building a technical college of the principles of their different forms of labour is most indispensable. No foreman can be considered a competent one that does not thoroughly understand all architects' plans and drawings, and be able to make from them working drawings to scale. With a good knowledge of geometry, he will know how to apply it correctly in the carrying out of the work he has to superintend or perform.

In opening the proceedings, the Lord Mayor said he was very much pleased that it had fallen to his lot, by virtue of his office, to open these technical schools, from which he expected much good to accrue to the workingmen and people of Dublin. They had begun there in a humble way, but great trees grew from small seeds, and he sincerely hoped that the institution which they inaugurated that evening would grow to very large dimensions, and have a long career of usefulness. Great credit was due to the gentlemen, some of whom were around him that evening, who had bestowed upon the project unostentatious but severe and constant labour, and brought it to the point of success achieved that evening. There could be no doubt of the need of such an educational establishment in Ireland.

Mr. Arnold Graves (hon. sec.) said it gave the greatest satisfaction to the committee of the schools that they had at length got so far

as to be able to launch their ship. It had been a work of three years, for the movement had commenced at the close of the Artizans' Exhibition. A provisional committee had then been formed, and their labours culminated in the opening of the Dublin Technical Schools that night.

It was a source of regret to the committee that owing to the want of funds, they could not start day schools. They had only £1,000 a year to work upon, and it would take at least another £1,000 a year to open day schools. It was very important that they should have day schools, at which the sons of employers and the selected children from national and other schools could have technical instruction. The objects for which the present schools were established were — the education of apprentices, artizans and others in science and art; the application of science to manufactures and industries, workshop instruction in various trades, and the establishment of an industrial museum and laboratory. With regard to the science and art classes, the schools were necessarily in connection with the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, subject to the rules of that institution, and bound to select subjects in its course. They had selected the subjects most useful to the working classes — mechanical engineering, building, machine construction and drawing, chemistry, physics, applied art, practical geometry, freehand with pen and brush, and design. In framing their prospectus they had added to the compulsory course selected for them by South Kensington, a certain amount of practical matter, and had appointed teachers all of whom had had practical experience in the workshops. They were not in a position to open the chemical laboratory that night, and he regretted that they could not yet add classes in electricity and magnetism. But they had made a good beginning, and they intended to teach thoroughly and practically, applying the principles of science and art to each trade.

REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNORS
OF THE
CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
AND
SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOLS,
FOR THE SESSION 1888-89.

We beg to submit herewith our Annual Report. During the Session commencing in October, 1888, and ending May, 1889, Classes were held in the following subjects :—Practical Geometry, Mathematics, Applied Mechanics, Machine Construction, Building Construction, Metal Plate Work, Plumbing, Carpentry and Joinery, Elementary Manual Instruction, Freehand Drawing, Modelling, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Sound, Light, and Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Steam, Photography, Cookery, Dressmaking, and Shorthand.

The total number of those whose names appeared on the School Roll for the past year was 432, as against 222 of the previous Session. The particulars of the attendances in the different Classes will be found in the Appendix annexed.

In comparing the attendance of the present with that of the past Sessions, it is satisfactory to note that whereas on the 2nd of November, 1887, there were 87 pupils on the School Roll, on the 2nd of November, 1888, the number on the School Roll was 268, and on the 2nd of November, 1889, the number on the School Roll was 408.

Governors of the Science and Art Schools :
THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.

Committee of Management :

1888-89.

The Right Honorable THOMAS SEXTON,
M.P., Lord Mayor, 1889.

Ten Members of the Municipal Council.

Alderman Meade, J.P., High Sheriff.
Alderman Sir GEO. MOYERS, LL.D., J.P.
Alderman KERNAN.
Alderman O'CONNOR.
Councillor DAWSON.
Councillor M'MASTER.
Councillor DOYLE.
Councillor Sir G. OWENS, M.D.
Councillor CUMMINS.
Councillor LEMASS.

Six Members selected by the Trades.

CHRISTOPHER BEAKEY (Regular Carpen-
ters, Gloucester-street).
TIMOTHY FEELY (Coachmakers).
ALEXANDER M'KEON (Operative
Plumbers).

JOHN MARTIN (Brassfounders).
CHARLES O'REILLY (other Trades).
PETER STEPHENS (Gentlemen Boot-
makers' Society).

*Thirteen Members elected by the Subscribers
to the Technical Schools.*

W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S.E., Professor of
Physics, R.C.S.
ARNOLD GRAVES.
W. R. MAGUIRE.
GEO. F. FITZGERALD, F.R.S., F.T.C.D.
THOMAS R. SCOTT.
HENRY WIGHAM.
Professor J. P. O'REILLY, C.E., R.C.S.
JOHN MULLIGAN.
JOHN FAGAN.
GEORGE COFFEY.
Rev. GERALD MOLLOY, D.D.
MICHAEL DAVITT.
Councillor ROBERT SEXTON, J.P.

*The above Committee of Management are also the Governors of the Technical
Department of the Schools.*

ARNOLD GRAVES, *Hon. Sec.*
W. R. MAGUIRE, *Hon. Treasurer.*
W. V. DIXON, B.A., *Assistant Sec.*

Management Committee for Libraries & Technical Schools

At the presentation of prizes in 1891 Arnold Graves stated the need for another school on the northside, and for a fishery and navigation school at Ringsend and both these projects were taken up, with the Pembroke Technical and Fishery School opening in 1893 while the Northside School at Bolton Street due to various setbacks did not open until 1911.

Mr. James Brenan R.H.A., Headmaster of the Metropolitan School of Art (in Leinster House) supervised art in the school. The subjects in 1889 were:

Science and Art Department examinations:

1. Practical plane and solid geometry
2. Machine Construction and Drawing
3. Building Construction and Drawing
4. Mathematics
5. Theoretical mechanics
6. Applied mechanics
7. Sound, light and heat
8. Electricity and magnetism
9. Inorganic chemistry – theoretical
10. Inorganic chemistry – practical
11. Steam
12. Art, freehand drawing

The City and Guilds examinations:

1. Carpentry and joinery
2. Photography
3. Boot and shoe manufacture
4. Plumber's work (principles of)

School Examinations for Certificates and prizes:

1. Tailor's cutting
2. Building Surveying
3. Shorthand
4. Cookery
5. Dressmaking

The Committee of Management of Governors of the School included 10 members of the Corporation in addition to the Lord Mayor, 6 Trades Council representatives and 13 members elected by the subscribers.



*Mr. James Brennan, RHA,
Headmaster, Metropolitan
School of Art, Leinster House.*



*Rev. Professor Gerald Molloy (1834-1906)
became Professor of Theology at
Maynooth in 1857. In 1874 he was
appointed Professor of Natural
Philosophy at the Catholic University
of Ireland, becoming its rector in
1883. He was a member of the
Provisional Committee, Kevin Street
Technical School 1887.*

SUCSESSES OBTAINED AT THE MAY EXAMINA-
TIONS, 1889.

Science and Art Department.

PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Thomas G. Marnan, Richard Swards.

Second Class—Thomas Byrne, Thomas Hanrahan, Thomas Majilton, E. Sharpe.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING.

ADVANCED STAGE.

Second Class—William Hargraves, Edward J. O'Neill.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Thomas Majilton.

Second Class—John E. Batey, Robert Dawson, Maurice Dixon,
Thomas G. Marnan.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Michael Culligan.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST STAGE.

First Class—James Dignam.

THEORETICAL MECHANICS.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—William O. Byrne.

Second Class—Nicholas J. M'Walter, Laurence O'Malley.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—William O. Byrne.

Second Class—William Hargraves, Nicholas J. M'Walter, William Taylor

SOUND, LIGHT AND HEAT.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

Second Class—Patrick Keegan, Thomas J. S. Rudd, James Swann.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

Second Class—Robert Cunningham, Michael Kelly, Herbert Kennedy, Thomas J. S. Rudd, Joseph White.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—THEORETICAL.

ADVANCED STAGE.

Second Class—Edward J. O'Neill.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Joseph Farrar, Adolph J. Ganter, Richard M'Manus,

Second Class—Bernard Coyle.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PRACTICAL

ADVANCED STAGE.

First Class—Richard M'Manus.

Second Class—Edward J. O'Neill.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Laurence Enright, Joseph Farrar, Charles F. Hornsby, Arthur Reynor.

STEAM.

ELEMENTARY STAGE.

First Class—Thomas Majilton.

Second Class—Thomas G. Marnan, Edward G. Morgan.

ART—SECOND GRADE.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

First Class—Michael P. J. Ennis.

Second Class—Albert Jeffers, George M'Asey, Joseph M'Cormack, Joseph Walsh.

Technical Instruction Act (TIC)

One should not be hasty in assuming that the leading citizens of the late 19th Century were imbued with a spirit of philanthropy and a desire to educate their less well endowed fellow citizens. It must be remembered that the nineteenth century in Dublin was marked by a decline in the manufacturing industry and that English industrial pre-eminence was being challenged by her Continental and American rivals. In England the fear of being eclipsed as the leading manufacturing nation was so great that the Royal Commission had been appointed in 1881 to make proposals for a scheme of technical education although little was done until 1889 when the Technical Instruction Act was passed. This Act enabled local authorities to raise a rate not exceeding one penny in the £ to supply technical instruction. In Ireland, however, apart from the Corporations of the cities the only local authorities were the Boards of Guardians (the Urban and Rural Sanitary authorities). County Councils were not established in Ireland until the Local Government (Ireland) Act of 1898.

It is not surprising then to find that during the first few years of the Kevin Street Schools the Governors were, from lack of funds, hindered from extending their scope and furnishing and equipping classrooms and workshops as they would have desired. Nevertheless, the number of pupils attending increased steadily and by 1892 had reached a total of 513, as recounted in the Governor's report for the session 1891-92.

This report is notable as recording that on the 4th day of July 1892 the Municipal Council by resolution instructed the Finances and Leases Committee to include in their estimate such a sum as the levy of a rate of one penny in the pound would produce for the purposes of Technical Instruction. Also recorded is a repeat request that the Corporation establish a Library near the school or build on portion of the school premises.

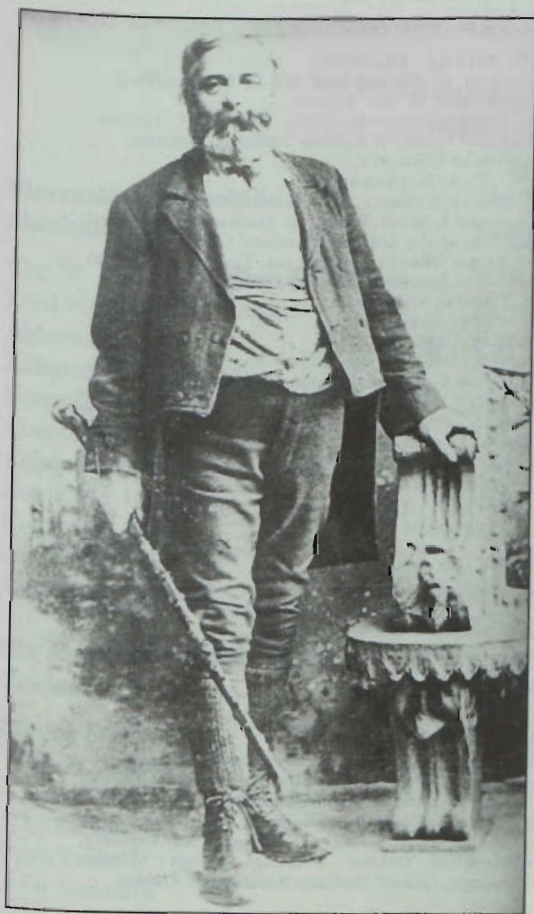
In this report also the Governors draw attention to the fact that a large proportion of the pupils attending Kevin Street were resident in one or other of the townships in the neighbourhood of Dublin. There follows a polite hint that under the Technical Instruction Act of 1891 these townships could provide help within or *outside* that district.

From 1893, when the Corporation put the Technical Instruction Act into operation and made liberal grants to the Schools, the Governors were able to add to the equipment of the schools and open additional classes.

The education rate of 1d in the £ produced a marked increase in the attendance and in 1895 as a temporary expedient the Governors were forced to rent a house opposite the schools, No. 37 Lower Kevin Street. Though this gave six additional classrooms,

accommodation was still found to be inadequate and by 1897 with 925 on the roll the decision was taken to build an extension to the main building. Construction started in August 1899 and the new building was opened in 1901, at a cost of £8,366. 18s. 1d. for building, £654. 13s. 7d. for heating, plumbing and lighting, £528. 3s. 0d. for architects' fees, £2,000 for woodwork fittings and £2,500 for equipment. This extension virtually trebled the floor area of the building in providing 14,000 sq. ft. of additional space.

By 1902 every local authority in the country had resolved to strike a rate for technical instruction.



*Michael Cusack (1847-1906)
founder of the G.A.A. He taught
Irish at the Kevin Street
Technical School from 1894
until January 1897.*

*Before he came to Dublin
where he established the Civil
Service Academy he was not a
stranger to technical education
as he had been a national
teacher in the West of Ireland;
in 1870 he had taken eight
evening students for Physiology
for payment-on-results under
the code of the Science and
Art Department.*

CLASSES IN OPERATION DURING THE SESSION 1896-97.

SCIENCE CLASSES.

Under the Supervision of Mr. W. VICKERS DIXON, B.A.

<p><i>Practical Plane and Solid Geometry,</i> <i>Machine Construction and Drawing,</i> <i>Applied Mechanics and Steam.</i></p> <p><i>Inorganic Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical),</i> <i>Organic Chemistry (Theoretical)</i></p> <p><i>Sound, Light, and Heat, Electricity</i> <i>and Magnetism.</i></p> <p><i>Mathematics</i></p> <p><i>Building Construction</i></p>	<p>{ Mr. C. B. OUTON, Whitworth Scholar and Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.</p> <p>{ Mr. P. BERTRAM FOY.</p> <p>{ Mr. W. VICKERS DIXON, B.A., Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, T.C.D., and Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.</p> <p>Mr. C. H. LOGAN, Prizeman, &c., T.C.D.</p> <p>Mr. WILLIAM MILLARD.</p>
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ART CLASSES.

Under the Supervision of Mr. JAMES BRENNAN, R.H.A., Head Master
Metropolitan School of Art.

<p><i>Freehand, Geometrical and Model</i> <i>Drawing, and Modelling in Clay.</i></p>	<p>{ Mr. WILLIAM MILLARD</p>
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TECHNOLOGICAL CLASSES

(In which is taught the application of Science and Art to the Trades.)

Under the Supervision of Mr. DIXON.

<i>Boot and Shoemaking</i>	...	Mr. THOMAS BROPHY, Junr., Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute
<i>Carpentry and Joinery</i>	...	Mr. PHILIP O'REILLY, " "
<i>Metal Plate Work</i>	...	Mr. C. E. A. KLINGNER, " "
<i>Plumbing</i>	...	Mr. HENRY KERRILL, Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute; Registered Member of the London Plumbers' Company.
<i>Manual Instruction (Woodwork)</i>	...	Mr. PETER WALSH, Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.
<i>Building Surveying</i>	...	Mr. THOMAS F. SLEVIN.
<i>Tailors' Cutting</i>	...	Mr. PETER HOKAN.
<i>Electric Lighting</i>	...	Mr. W. VICKERS DIXON.
"	...	Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, B.Sc., Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Institute.
<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>	...	Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Assoc. R.C.Sc.I., Whitworth Scholar, Registered Teacher, City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.
<i>Painters' and Decorators' Work</i>	...	Mr. PATRICK KEHOE, Foreman, Messrs. Sibthorpe and Sons.

COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

<i>English</i> ... ..	...	Mr. HAMILTON BELL.
<i>Shorthand</i> ... ..	...	Mr. F. C. WALLIS-HEALY, Certified Teacher, M.J.L., M. Phon. Soc.
<i>Book-keeping</i> ... ..	...	Mr. HAMILTON BELL.
<i>Writing</i> ... ..	...	Mr. J. T. DEWAR, H.M.C.S., Instructor in Writing, Skerry's Civil Service Academy.
<i>French</i> ... ..	...	Mr. P. E. JORDAN, late Professor Mesnières College, France.
<i>German</i> ... ..	...	HERR WESPENDORF.
<i>Irish</i> ... ..	...	Mr. MICHAEL CUSACK.

WOMEN'S CLASSES.

<i>Dressmaking</i> ... ..	...	Miss KEARNEY, Registered Teacher under the Scientific Dress Cutting Association, and City and Guilds of London Technical Institute.
<i>Cookery and Laundry Work,</i>	...	Miss TODD, First Class Diplômée, Northern Union of Schools of Cookery; Professor of Cookery, Church of Ireland Training College; Health Lecturer, Ladies' Sanitary Association, Dublin.

Though Arnold Graves had been the chief organiser of the school and continued to act as secretary to the management committee, Mr. W. Vickers Dixon had been appointed Principal of the School in 1887 and assistant secretary to the Committee; in this capacity he continued to act until 1901 when he transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction as an Inspector. The DATI had been set up in 1900, under the 1899 Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, which enabled the new local authorities (following the 1898 Local Government (Ireland) Act) to raise the 1d rate for technical instruction.

CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
AND
SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOLS

Governors:
1897.

**Eleven Members of the
Municipal Council**

The Rt. Hon. Councillor R.F. McCoy,
Lord Mayor, 1897, President.
Alderman Burke
Alderman Kernan
Councillor Doyle
Councillor Healy
Councillor Kennedy
Councillor Lenehan
Councillor McCall
Councillor Moore
Councillor Sherlock

**Six Memembers elected by the
Trades.**

Patrick Dowd
Thomas Kearns
George Leahy
E.L. Richardson
Patrick Shelly
John Simmons

**Thirteen Members elected by the
Subscribers to the Technical Schools.**

W.F. Barrett, F.R.S.E., Professor of
Physics, R.C.Sc.I
Maurice E. Dockrell, J.P.
John Fagan
George F. Fitzgerald, F.R.S., F.T.C.D. &c.
Arnold Graves, Hon. Sec.
W.R. Maguire, Hon. Treasurer
Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D.
W.R. Molloy, M.R.I.A., J.P.
John Mulligan
J.P. O'Reilly, C.E., Professor of
Mining, R.C.Sc.I.
Thomas R. Scott
Sir Robert Sexton, J.P., Alderman
S.M. Yeates
W. Vickers-Dixon, B.A., Secretary and
Superintendent.

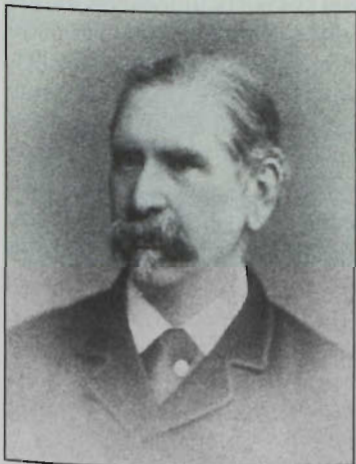
When Mr. W. Vickers-Dixon transferred in 1901 to the Department, Louis Ely O'Carroll was appointed Principal and secretary to the Committee; and though a dispute arose between the Department and the Technical Instruction Committee over his technological expertise (he was an Arts and Law graduate of Trinity College, Dublin) O'Carroll was supported by the T.I.C. and later became first CEO of the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee, retiring in 1942 after over 40 years service.

From 1898 the Master Builders' Association was represented on the Governing Body by Mr. John Good, who later became a TD and a prominent member of the 1926-27 Technical Instruction Commission. Right Rev. Gerald Molloy, D.D. represented the Catholic University. The Dublin Guild of Master Painters was also represented.

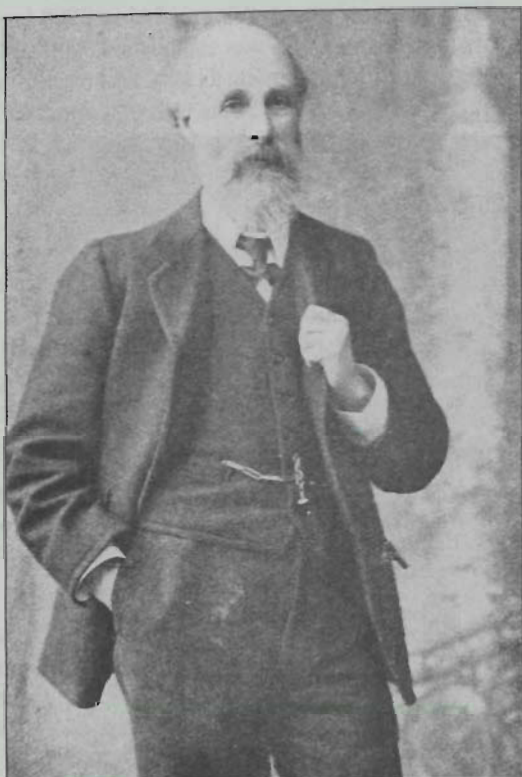
In 1899 the Typographical Society approached the School to open a class in the use of the Lynotype Machine. A class was started which was later transferred to Chatham Row (1906), before transferring to Bolton Street, following its opening in 1911.



Louis Ely O'Carroll, BA, Principal, City of Dublin Municipal Technical Schools, Kevin Street 1901. In 1907 he started classes in Botany and Materia Medica for which Mr. J. Adams MA, of the Royal College of Science for Ireland was engaged. Following the introduction of the 1930 Vocational Education Act he became the first Chief Executive Officer of the City of Dublin V.E.C. He was succeeded by Mr. H.E. Thunder, Acting CEO 1943 - 1945.



*J.P. O'Reilly, 1829-1905
Professor of Mineralogy and Mining,
R.C.Sc.I., 1868-1899.*



*Professor W.F. Barrett, FRS
Professor of Physics –
Royal College of Science
for Ireland.*

The rapid growth of Technical Education in Dublin and elsewhere throughout Ireland from 1901 onwards was a direct consequence of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, which came into operation in April 1900. Under the Act, a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction was set up in Dublin. The vote for Technical Institutions, hitherto administered from London by the Department of Science and Art, was transferred to the new Department, and an annual endowment of £55,000 was provided for the purpose of technical instruction. Schemes of instruction were organised by the Department in Art, Technology and Science in urban areas, and in Manual Instruction, Rural Industries and Domestic Science in rural areas. In all, 49 local committees were established to administer schemes of technical education. The state grants were contingent on the raising of a local contribution from the rates, which was limited to 2d. in the pound. In general, the full amount was rarely raised, except in the city and urban areas. The County Boroughs, of which Dublin was the leading one, received an automatic grant in proportion to its population. Dublin's grant amounted to almost £9,000 per annum.

In 1900, the number of pupils enrolled was 998 for 34 subjects, with 1,394 class entries; so that when the DATI was established, the Technical Instruction Committee felt a strong prerogative in framing its own Technical Instruction scheme under the new Board of Technical Instruction. Some tension continued between the two bodies up to 1930, when the Vocational Education Act reserved the right to the Minister for Education to require any alteration he thought desirable before approving a scheme.

The relief on accommodation pressure was short-lived, and by 1904 the Governors had leased No. 12 Rutland Square for Commercial Classes. By 1906, despite the acquisition of additional properties, the Governors had decided to build a larger school on the North side of the City. The new school at Bolton Street was opened in 1911 and most of the Building Construction and some of the Engineering classes were transferred from Kevin Street, as well as the Commercial classes from Rutland Square.

At this time, the conversion of the old Fire Brigade Station at Chatham Row was in progress, to establish a School for Printers and to rehouse the school of Music, which was already (since 1904) in a nearby building.

In the session 1905-06, the Department introduced new regulations to encourage graduated and inter-related courses of study, as opposed to the study of isolated subjects; and while the TIC twenty-third annual report for the year 1908-09 noted that the number of students, 1,899, was below that of the preceding year, the number of class entries, 5,396, was larger than in any previous year.



Professor William Edward Thrift was Professor of Mathematics and Experimental Philosophy at TCD. He succeeded Professor G.F. Fitzgerald in 1901 and represented TCD School of Engineering on Technical Education Committee.

Rev. Thomas A. Finlay, S.J. (1848-1940) became chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee in 1906. Finlay was a strong supporter of the cooperative movement, an ally of Sir Horace Plunkett. He was Professor of Political Economy at UCD and helped solve the dispute which had arisen between the DATI and the TIC. Finlay continued as chairman of the TIC off and on for many years.



CITY OF DUBLIN
MUNICIPAL
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Head Office:—



LOWER KEVIN STREET.

PROSPECTUS

SESSION 1906-1907

TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE
COUNTY-BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

Chairman ... Alderman THOMAS KELLY.
Deputy-Chairman ... Mr. GEORGE LEAHY.

The Right Hon. JOSEPH NANNETTI, M.P., Lord Mayor.
Alderman COLE. Councillor P. T. DALY.
„ CORRIGAN.. „ DINNAGE.
„ HEALY, J.P. „ HARRINGTON, M.P.
„ IRWIN, J.P. „ M'KENNA.
Councillor COX. „ PARKINSON.
„ VANCE. „ SHERLOCK.
„ CAHILL.

(Representatives of the Municipal Council.)

Mr. ANDREW MOORE, Mr. HENRY ROCHFORD.
(Representatives of the Dublin Trades.)

Mr. JOHN MULLIGAN,
Mr. W. R. J. MOLLOY, J.P., M.R.I.A., Commissioner of
National Education.

(Representatives of the Founders and Subscribers.)

Rev. T. A. FINLAY, S.J., M.A., F.R.U.I.
(Representative of the Catholic University of Ireland.)

Professor W. E. THRIFT, F.T.C.D.
(Representative of the School of Engineering, T.C.D.)

Professor N. W. HARTLEY, F.R.S., Dean of Faculty, R.C.Sc.I.
(Representative of the Royal College of Science, Ireland.)

Mr. EDWARD GIBSON.
(Representative of the Dublin Guild of Master Painters.)

Mr. JOHN GOOD.
(Representative of the Master Builders' Association.)

Expert Adviser ... JOHN RYAN, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary and Director ... LOUIS ELY O'CARROLL, B.A., B.L.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS 1907 - 1908

Young Men

Persons engaged in Farming Occupations	2
Building Trades - includes workers in wood etc.	109
Coach and Car Builders	5
Engineers, workers in metal, Draughtsmen etc.	202
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers etc.	26
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers etc.	76
Printing Trades - Compositors, Lithographers etc.	21
Textile Industries - Designers, Weavers etc.	1
Painters and Decorators	48
Plumbers, Gasfitters etc.	37
Trades involving Applied Art - Jewellers, Furniture Makers etc.	19
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists etc.	72
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen etc.	47
Clerks in Commercial Offices	154
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices	61
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers	14
Students (University, Law, Medical)	51
Occupations not included in the above Classes	276
Boys just left School or College	0
Boys still in attendance at School or College	29
No occupation stated	53
Total number of Young Men	1,303

Young Women

Persons engaged in Farming Occupations	0
Domestic Servants	13
Printing Trades	0
Dressmakers, Milliners etc.	46
Textile Industries - Designers, Weavers etc.	0
Factory Workers, not included above	49
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers etc.	43
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants etc.	94
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers	82
Students (University, Medical)	11
Occupations not included in the above Classes	53
Girls just left School or College	0
Girls still in attendance at School or College	35
No occupation stated	215
Total number of Young Women	641
Total number of Students	1,944

EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR SESSION 1907-08

House Examinations

Class Examinations were held at the close of the Session, and Prizes were awarded to those Students who, having made a regular attendance, obtained a high percentage of marks in each of the two or three subjects of their Course.

City & Guilds of London Institute

A large number of students also entered for public examinations. Resulting from the Examinations of the City & Guilds of London Institute in industrial or trade subjects, 134 Certificates have been obtained, of which 38 are First Class or Honours. In the Honours Grade, Tailor's Cutting (City & Guilds), one of our Students obtained First Place in the Three Kingdoms, gaining the silver Medal of the Institute and the prize of £2 from the Guild of Merchant Tailors.

Board of Education, Science and Art Examinations, United Kingdom

In the Science and Art Examinations of the Board of Education there were 287 successes, of which 98 were First Class or Honours. The Board of Education awarded to one student a King's Prize, which was withdrawn owing to the non-fulfilment of certain conditions of attendance.

Society of Arts, United Kingdom

In the Commercial Examinations of the Society of Arts there were over 100 successes, 16 of which were in the highest or final stage of the Society's curriculum.

National Union of Teachers, United Kingdom

In the Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, 34 students of our Dressmaking and Millinery Classes were successful.

Royal College of Science, Ireland

Of the five Teacherships in Training awarded at the Royal College of Science, First Place was obtained by one of our Students, and two of our Students obtained Scholarships.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland

Four of our Students qualified as Teachers of Chemistry under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education.

Royal Dublin Society

At the Industrial Exhibition, held by the Royal Dublin Society in connection with the Horse Show, prizes in Wrought Iron Work, Wood-carving, and Ornamental Plaster Work, were gained by Students of our School.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

At the Examinations for the Licence of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, seven students of our Chemistry Class were successful, one of them obtaining First Place.

The Pharmaceutical Society which has for many years recognised, for their Licence, certificates of attendance at our Chemistry Classes, recently declined to extend that recognition to our new and successful Classes in Botany and Materia Medica, but we trust that a broader spirit may prevail, and that the desired recognition may be accorded in the near future. Indeed, we are hopeful that the true position of our Institute as a factor in educational development may be more widely accepted and that, by affiliation with the new University, it may play an important part in the field of Science and the application of Scientific Principles to Industry.

Royal University of Ireland

In the Degree Examination of the Royal University several of our Students were successful, two obtaining Honours in Chemistry, and in the Matriculation and First and Second Arts Examinations, many passed and obtained Honours.

London University

In the Under-graduate Examinations of London University three Students succeeded.

Civil Service, United Kingdom

Our Schools also supplied many successful candidates in Civil Service and other competitive examinations.

Royal College of Surgeons/Royal College of Physicians

The Classes in Physics and Chemistry were inspected by representatives from the Conjoint Board in Ireland of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, with the result that our Courses have been recognised by that body as qualifying towards the first Professional Examination.

Employer and Trade Unions

It is a pleasure to note the great interest that some of the chief employers of the city take in the education of their apprentices, not merely by sending them in large numbers to our Schools, but by requiring frequent reports as to their progress or by themselves visiting the Schools to judge by their own observation. Yet, the advantages of technical education are still but inadequately appreciated, and we should be glad to confer with representatives of Employers and of trade organisations with a view to securing a keener interest in the matter and providing greater facilities for employees.

Lower Kevin Street in the 19th Century

In the 1830's Lower Kevin Street was a busy commercial thoroughfare. Over a quarter of the 64 premises in this street were devoted to the sale of intoxicating liquor, and this was no wonder, considering the number of cart-drivers that had occasion to frequent the area. Daily the street was thronged with carts and drays collecting leather, timber, nails, hay, bones, iron, rags, seeds, delph, glass, and casks. At dawn each morning a stage-coach left its stables at No. 37 and proceeded to Harry Street to collect passengers for Wicklow and Wexford. 6.00am was the time of departure from Dublin, and 6.00pm was the time of arrival in Wexford. Thomas Hannon's Day Coaches were known for their reliability. To cater for coach and carriage-owners requiring new springs or axles there was a coach-smith, Hugh Rogers, in No. 50, and those seeking repairs to wheels could have new spokes or felloes fitted by Denny Byrne down below in No. 44. Since carters were prone to pilfering some of the goods that they transported, it was wise to have the load weighed at the weigh-house, which stood next door to Barty O'Connor's Inn. Here a certified weigh slip would be issued for a fee of three-pence. This noisy procedure was a source of annoyance to George Clarke, who had to try to keep his pupils in the Kevin Street Charter School under control despite the shouting and clamour that emanated from the next-door weigh-house. George would point out the advantages of 'book-training' to these working-class children. Would they like to be working down in Joe Sargents, No. 53, where boys of eight years and upwards were employed in nail-making? Parents who had run into debt through drinking preferred that their boy or girl should be out earning a few shillings. The parents and the employers were philosophical about the hazards of the nail-making trade, and the burns and the scars that the youngsters suffered. It was part of the pattern of life in those days. Juveniles formed a large part of the working force in Lower Kevin Street.

The taverns accommodated the casual drinker, and since there were no fixed drinking-hours, they could be frequented at any time, night or day. Rowdy revellers had to keep an eye-out for the mounted police who were stationed in the barracks where the gardaí now hold power. The Dean of St. Patrick's looked out on all these comings and goings from his spacious home in the shadow of the Barracks.

By the mid-century, Lr. Kevin Street had degenerated into a tenement area. Fry, Williams & Co., manufacturers of carriage laces were the largest employers in the street. Messers. Fry had originally been in the weaving trade in Westmoreland Street, and their origin dated back to 1741. They were the weavers of the Irish silk curtains hanging in the drawing rooms of Dublin Castle. They exhibited goods at the 1853 Dublin Exhibition, and won medals in Paris, London and Dublin. They later took over the factory of Jonathan Pim, in South William Street. In Kevin Street they specialised in coach laces and trimmings of all kinds.

The weigh-house was now in charge of Dublin Corporation, while the Charter School had given way to a Workman's Hall and Coffee House. These Coffee Houses were being promoted by the Temperance movement, who hoped that cabbies and carters might make more use of them than they did of the taverns. As trade in the street diminished so had the number of drinking houses.



Rowdy revellers in Kevin Street had to keep an eye out for the mounted police stationed in the barracks nearby.

Tenants of Kevin Street Thoms Dublin Street Directory.

1881

7. Kevin-street, Lower.

From Wexford-street to Cross Kevin-street.
P. St. Peter.—Mansion-house W.

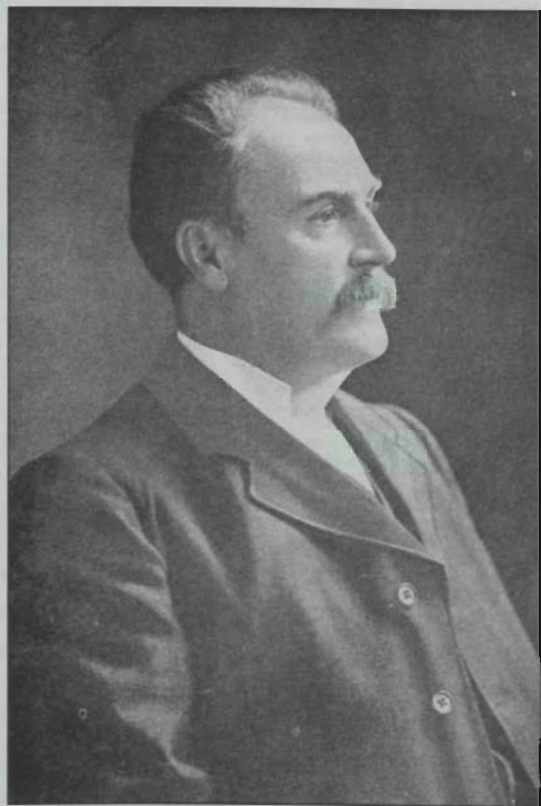
- 1 Kelly, James, grocer, wine, and spirit merchant, 33L.
2 O'Toole, Timothy, hairdresser, 17L.
4 Bonham, Augustine, and Co. iron-mongers, glass and china ware-house, 18L.
.....here Liberty-lane intersects.....
5 Glennon, John, coal factor, 18L.
6 and 7 Higgins, John, forage and hay seed stores, 30L.
12 Byrne, Cha. corn & wool stores, 20L.
.....here Church-lane intersects.....
18 Fry, William, & Co. manufacturers of carriage laces, and dealers in coachmakers' wares, fringes, curled hair, & Irish poplins, and cabinet makers, and 31 Westmoreland-street, 160L.
19 & 20 O'Connor, Jno. butter fac. 47L.
21 O'Connor, B. & J. rectifying distillers, wholesale wine and foreign spirit merchants, 18L.
22 & 23 Walsh & Byrne, but. facts. 29L.
24 Hooy, Mrs. Anne, grocer, wine, and spirit dealer, 22L.
25 Holland, John, prov. dealer, 10L.
26 Vacant, 5L.
27 Waldron, S. provision dealer, 10L.
28 Clarke, John, cork cutter, 12L.
29 Beakey, Mrs. Bridg. butter crane, 9L.
30 Garvey, Mrs. Bridget, butter, fowl, and egg factor, 10L. 10s.
32 Duff, Thomas J. builder—res. 1 St. Alban's road, 25L.
.. Doyle, J. plumber and gasfitter
33 Vacant, 13L.
35 Templeton, Mrs. stationer, &c. 8L.
36 Corporation Weigh-house — John O'Rorke, weighmaster, 6L.
37 Doyle, Teresa, refreshment rms. 40L.
41 Doyle, Luke, iron merchant
42 Vacant, 11L.
43 Carr, James, clockmaker, 11L.
46 to 47 Byrne, Charles, cattle salesmaster, corn, butter, & wool factor, 16 Bishop-street, 9L.
48 Masterson, John, prov. dealer, 12L.
49 and 50 Byrne, James, salesmaster and butter factor, 35L.
51 Maguinness, C. broker, 11L.
52 Kennedy, J. marine stores, 17L.
53 M'Keever, Wm. marine stores, 16L.
55 Thompson, Michael, saddler, 19L.
56 Monahan, Thomas, grocer, wine, and spirit merchant, 32L.

1887

3 S.—Kevin-street, Lower.

From Wexford-street to Cross Kevin-street
P. St. Peter.—Mansion-house W.

- 1 Kelly, James, grocer, wine, and spirit merchant, and 40 Wexford-street, 40L.
2 and 3 Tenements, 17L. 17L.
4 Bonham, A. plumber, gas fitter, &c. 13L.
.....here Liberty-lane intersects.....
5 Tenements, 18L.
6 and 7 Higgins, John, forage and hay seed stores, 30L.
8 Tenements, 12L.
9 Needham, J. prov. deal. } 12L. to 13L.
10 and 11 Tenements, }
12 Byrne, Cha. corn & wool stores, 30L.
13 Tenements, 8L.
.....here Church-lane intersects.....
14 to 17 Tenements 9L., 11L., 8L., 9L.
18 Byrne and M'Swiney, chemists and mineral water manufac. 190L.
.. Byrne, Peter, T.C. and 29 Nassau-street, and 21 Camden-street
.. MacSwiney, Eugene, chemist
18½ Dublin Technical School—A. S. Graves, secretary
19 Tenements, 22L.
20 O'Connor, John, butter fac. 37L.
21 O'Connor, B. & J. rectifying distillers, wholesale wine and foreign spirit merchants, 18L.
22 & 23 Walsh, Patk. butter factor, 29L.
23a Vacant
24 Hooy, Mrs. Anne, grocer, wine, and spirit dealer, 22L.
25 Dunne, Mrs. prov. dealer, 16L.
26 Gallagher, Charles, 5L.
27 Waldron, S. provision dealer, 10L.
28 Clarke, J. cork cutter, 12L.
29 Beakey, Mrs. Bridg. butter crane, 9L.
30 Garvey, Mrs. Bridget, butter, fowl, and egg factor—and 1 Liverpool-road, 10L. 10s.
31 and 32 Tenements, 10L. 25L.
33 O'Byrne, Miss D. bogwood deal 13L.
34 and 35 Tenements 14L., 8L.
36 Corporation Weigh-house, 6L.
37 Vacant, 40L.
38 to 48 Tenements, each 10L.
41 Doyle, Luke, iron merchant—res. 195 Strand-road, Merrion 29L.
42 to 45 Tenements. 11L., 11L., 11L., 9L.
46 and 47 Byrns, Charles, cattle salesmaster, corn, butter, & wool factor —res. 58 Stephen's green, 15L., 12L.
.. Byrne, John T. merchant—res. 49 Leinster-road, Rathmines
48 Carey, J. dairy, 15L.
49 and 50 Byrne, James, salesmaster and butter factor, 35L.
51 to 54 Tenements, 11L., 11L., 12L.
55 Tenements,
56 Monahan, Thomas, grocer, and spirit merchant,



Professor W. Brown BSc MIEE MRLA

*Professor of Applied Physics, Royal College of Science for Ireland (app. 1909).
Formerly Teacher of Electrical Engineering at Kevin Street.*

Developments 1909 – 1919

Excerpts: The following excerpts from Annual Reports of the Technical Instruction Committee (TIC) show the buildup of a wide range of activities, indicating how courses responded to the needs of the students. Of particular interest is the involvement of the School with all the existing Universities of the time and with the professional and trade institutions.

Annual Report (TIC) 1909

The Third International Drawing Congress was held in London in the summer of 1908, and examples were exhibited showing the various methods pursued in the Art Schools of different countries; these examples ranging from the Primary stages to the application of Art to industrial purposes. All the countries of Europe were represented, as also the Colonies and the United States of America. Many Irish visitors interested in Art drew public attention to the excellence of the Exhibition, urging the advantage of exhibiting to Irish teachers and students in Dublin a selection of the works, and in response we took up the matter and sent our Art Master to London to make a selection. By the kindness of the various educational authorities we were enabled to secure a representative selection of works from the Schools of England, Scotland, Holland and America and in January an Exhibition was opened in our Schools in Kevin Street. This Exhibition was an unqualified success and was repeatedly visited by the teachers and students of not only Dublin, but various parts of Ireland. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Mr. James Ward, A.R.C.A., Head Master of the Metropolitan School of Art, who by appreciative articles in the Dublin Journals drew attention to the value of the Exhibition, and by a public lecture in our Schools interpreted its purpose and lesson to teachers and students.

31st December 1909

Mr. William Brown, BSc, Teacher of the Electrical Engineering Classes, resigned owing to his appointment as Professor of Applied Physics in the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

Annual Report (TIC) 1910

All the Science and Art classes were well attended, the Courses being graded from the standard suitable for trade apprentices to that required for University degrees in Arts and Engineering. The Courses in Physics conducted by Mr. Lyons were exceptionally successful, some of the students working through a special course of as high a standard as that reached by any University or Technical College. In Higher Mathematics and Mathematical Physics the number of students was unusually large for a Technical Institute, and the Chemical Laboratories were crowded with students either engaged in industrial pursuits or studying with a view to University or professional examinations.

We note the following successes gained by students who attended the Science Courses:

A Scholarship in Royal College of Science (£50 a year for two years); several B.A. degrees, Royal University; ten passes in 1st and 2nd Arts and 1st and 2nd Engineering, R.U.I.; Intermediate B.Sc., University of London; numerous successes in First year's Examination of Royal College of Surgeons, with first places in Chemistry and Physics; several successes at Entrance Examination, Royal College of Science; three certificates from the Department of qualification to teach Chemistry; four successes in the Licence Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, with 1st place in Chemistry; an Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry (Botany and Materia Medica Course); a Membership (by examination) of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Some of our Technological or Trade Classes are but poorly attended, and this is a fault that might be remedied if employers and Trades' Societies took a keener interest in the work of our Schools, and encouraged apprentices and young journeymen to avail themselves of the training afforded.

The Printing School at Chatham Row, which was equipped and fitted at a cost of about £2,000, had an enrolment of only 54 students, although the

Dublin Typographical Society, at whose instance the school was provided, had guaranteed that some hundreds would attend. Possibly the fact that the representatives of the Employers and of the Trade Society are now acting on our Printing Sub-Committee may effect better results.

Class Examinations were held at the close of the Session, and Prizes were awarded to those students who, having made a regular attendance, obtained a high percentage of marks in each of the two or three subjects of their Course. A large number of students also entered for public examinations. Resulting from the Examinations of the City and Guild of London Institute in industrial or trade subjects, 116 Certificates have been obtained, of which 23 are First Class or Honours. In the Science and Art Examination of the Board of Education there were 291 successes, of which 94 were First Class or Honours. In the Commercial Examinations of the Society of Arts there were 142 successes, 13 of which were in the highest or final stage of the Society's programme. In the Honours Grade, Tailors Cutting (City and Guilds) one of our students won First Place in the Three Kingdoms, gaining the Silver Medal of the Institute and the prize of £2 from the Guild of Merchant Tailors. This is the third occasion on which the class under the teaching of Mr. John Byrne has obtained similar awards. An ex-student of this class has gained First Place and Bronze Medal on the Ordinary or Junior Grade, and an ex-student of the Mechanical Course has won the Silver Medal and the Goldsmith's prize in Mechanical Engineering.

At the Industrial Exhibition, held by the Royal Dublin Society in connection with the Horse Show, Prizes in Wrought Iron Work, Wood-carving, and Ornamental Plaster Work, were again gained by our Institute.

The certificates of attendance in our Chemical Laboratories are recognised for the Licence Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, but that body has declined to give similar recognition to attendance at our Botany and Materia Medica Classes, although the ability of the teacher is undisputed and the Courses more than cover the programme of the Society. We wrote on the matter to the Privy Council, with whom lies the approval of the Society's regulations, and pointed out that it was not the intention of the Legislature to confer on the Pharmaceutical Society the power of securing a monopoly of teaching in its own pecuniary interest, but we were informed in reply that the Privy Council were powerless to alter the attitude of the Society.

CITY OF DUBLIN MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

SESSIONAL TEACHING STAFF, 1911-1912.

Name of Teacher.	Estimated No. of Hours Weekly.	Rate per Hour.
MATHEMATICS.		£ s. d.
P. A. E. Dowling, Head of Department ...	6 hours	0 12 0
R. Vincent Walker ...	10 „	0 5 0
M. A. Hartnett ...	10 „	0 5 0
A. Donnelly ...	4 „	0 5 0
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, AND SURVEYING.		
John Taylor, Head of Department	8 „	0 12 0
C. B. Outon ...	6 „	0 15 1
E. E. Joynt ...	8 „	0 6 0
R. J. Dowling ...	8 „	0 3 6
R. W. Taylor ...	6 „	0 7 6
M. O'Sullivan ...	1 „	0 10 0
Michael Reilly ...	6 „	0 3 0
Henry Taylor ...	8 „	0 3 0
John Manning ...	6 „	0 2 3
Peter Puzanu ...	6 „	0 3 0
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND PHYSICS.		
W. J. Lyons ...	10 hours	0 10 0
Thomas Tomlinson ...	8 „	0 9 3
C. I. Sansom ...	7½ „	0 6 8
Joseph Tierney ...	8 „	0 6 0
Eugene Moynihan ...	10 „	0 4 0
J. Enright ...	2 „	0 5 0
John Rothwell ...	2 „	0 3 0

Name of Teacher.	Estimated No. of Hours Weekly.	Rate per Hour.
CHEMISTRY.		£ s. d.
P. B. Foy, Head of Department ...	7 ..	0 15 2
J. J. Hutelinson ...	10 ..	0 7 6
M. J. O'Connor ...	9 ..	0 5 0
Thomas Neelan ...	2 ..	0 5 0
BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.		
J. Adams ...	2 ..	0 10 0
J. Corcoran ...	2 ..	0 5 0
BUILDING AND FURNITURE TRADES.		
Richard Coulson, Head of Department ...	6 ..	0 15 6
M. J. Burke ...	6 ..	0 6 0
John Bolton ...	7 ..	0 5 0
W. F. Nagle ...	6 ..	0 6 2
Thomas Markey ...	4 ..	0 4 2
James Saunders ...	4 ..	0 5 0
George Paj pin ...	6 ..	0 4 0
James Hicks ...	6 ..	0 5 0
Joseph King ...	2 ..	0 3 9
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.		
Edward Leonard ...	6 ..	0 4 0
John Byrne ...	6 ..	0 5 6
Joseph Addison ...	3 ..	0 5 4
J. Lacy ...	3 ..	0 3 4

Annual Report (TIC) 1911

The Technical Education Committee as appointed by the Municipal Council consists of 26 members as follows:-

The Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being.

15 members of the Municipal Council selected by the Council.

10 educational representatives appointed by the Council in the nomination of the following Public Bodies: -

The National University of Ireland (1)

Trinity College (1)

The Royal College of Science (1)

The Association of Master Builders (1)

The Guild of Master Painters (1)

Subscribers (2)

The Trades' Council (3)

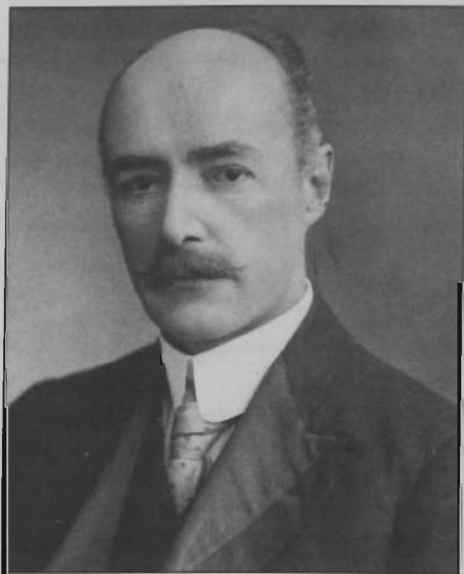
Subject to the authority of the Council the Technical Education Committee shall make provision in the City of Dublin for the teaching in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Acts, of those branches of knowledge which seem most likely to develop the intelligence and ability of local artizans, and best calculated to promote the general interests of Industry and Commerce in the city.

For the foregoing purposes funds shall be supplied as follows: -

- (1) The proceeds of a rate of one penny to be struck by the Corporation, under the Act of 1889.
- (2) An annual subsidy to be provided by the Department under the Act of 1899, and in accordance with the provisions of that Act.
- (3) The proceeds of an Attendance Grant, to be earned and obtained from the Department.
- (4) Fees, rents and other payments received by the Committee for various services.
- (5) Contributions from the public.

We decided to extend the Educational Programme and to advertise for Teachers of Aeroplane Construction, Land Surveying, Pharmacy, Millinery, and for additional Teachers and Assistant Teachers in Physics, Chemistry and other subjects. We also have in contemplation the Teaching of Motor Engineering, and we decided to make application to the Corporation for space in Whitehorse Yard, Winetavern Street, in which to erect a shed for the erection of the requisite machinery and the accommodation of the classes.

In view of the fact that the Classes have been conducted in several distinct premises, and that it is impossible to have responsible supervision in each, we decided to appoint one of the Teachers at each of the main schools to act with authority on all occasions that may arise. We selected for the purpose Mr. M. Wheeler, Teacher of Business Methods, to act in the Bolton Street Technical Institute, and Mr. P.B. Foy, Teacher of Chemistry, to act at Kevin Street, each of these Teachers to be paid a fixed sum of £50 during the session for this extra duty.



Peter Bertram Foy, FCS,

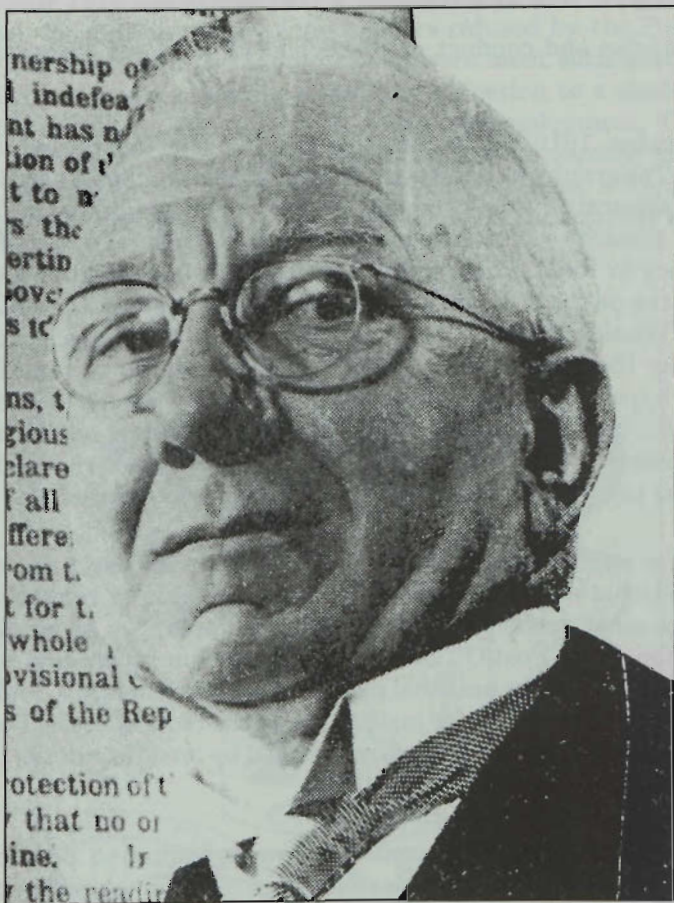
Lecturer in Chemistry for 45 years. Formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy at Belvedere College, Dublin, and Professor of Science at St. Patrick's Training College in Drumcondra. He died in 1935.

During the past Session several important classes were added to the curriculum of the Schools and were largely attended. Special Classes in Telegraph Construction and Technical Electricity for Post Office Engineers were inaugurated at the instance of the Postmaster-General; and similarly, at the instance of the Architectural Association of Ireland, a Special Class in Building Construction for Architect's Pupils was held throughout the Session. The principal other new Classes included a Special Class in Electrical Engineering for the Final Grade Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute, a Class in Manual Instruction in Metal Work, a Class in Economics, a Class in Wireless Telegraphy, and special Classes in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic for Grocers' Assistants. An interesting innovation was a series of Cinematograph Lectures delivered by Mr. Richard Coulson to the students of the Building Trades classes to illustrate such subjects as Portland Cement and Brick-Making, Stone Quarrying, Joinery Work, &c.

Mr. John Armstrong, a former student of our Schools now occupying an important position in India, has offered a Scholarship of £20 yearly in connection with our Chemistry Classes. We gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the donor and greatly appreciate the tribute he pays to the usefulness of our Chemistry Classes and to the ability of the Chief Teacher, in whose honour the award is to be styled the 'Foy Scholarship'.

We received a letter from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland stating that that Society had decided to recognise the Courses of Theoretical Chemistry given at these Schools.

Little development of classes took place during the war years. Most of the science classes had more applicants than could be accepted, some of the Art classes disappeared and some of the Trades courses were transferred to Bolton Street. While the records indicate that whole-time day classes were held in some of the City of Dublin technical schools it is not clear that Kevin Street was one of the Schools involved. One development that did occur at the end of the war was the establishment of a course in Wireless Telegraphy in Kevin Street and again this was to have a significant effect on future development. Generally speaking, instruction was confined to afternoon and evening classes. This then was the general situation in Kevin Street up to the introduction of the Vocational Education Act of 1930.



*Sean T. Ó Ceallaigh (1882-1966),
Vice-Chairman, Technical Instruction Committee, 1915; Chairman 1918.*

Founder Member of Sinn Féin (1905), elected to Dublin Corporation in 1906, remaining there for twenty six years. He was Staff Officer to Pádraig Pearse in the G.P.O. in 1916 and subsequently interned in England. In the 1918 General Election he was returned as Sinn Féin MP for College Green and represented Dublin until 1945. One of the founder members of Fianna Fáil in 1926 he became Minister for Local Government and Public Health in the 1932 Government. In 1941 he became Minister for Finance and held that position until he became second President of Ireland in 1945. He was re-elected in 1952.

Report 1919 No.70 (TIC)

On the origins and conduct of the School of Wireless Telegraphy.

In September 1916 the students attending the theoretical classes in Wireless Telegraphy at the Kevin Street Technical Schools petitioned that wireless apparatus should be installed so as to provide experience and training towards obtaining the Postmaster-General's Certificate for Proficiency in Radio-Telegraphy. The Technical Instruction Committee received the petition favourably and sought to acquire a 1½ K.W. Ships Marconi Wireless Set. However the Secretary of the General Post Office, writing for the Postmaster-General (London) refused to sanction use of wireless apparatus for instruction purposes and wrote to the teacher, Mr. Lyons, that the question of Kevin Street holding such classes was under consideration by the naval and military authorities and pending a decision permission to conduct the classes was refused.

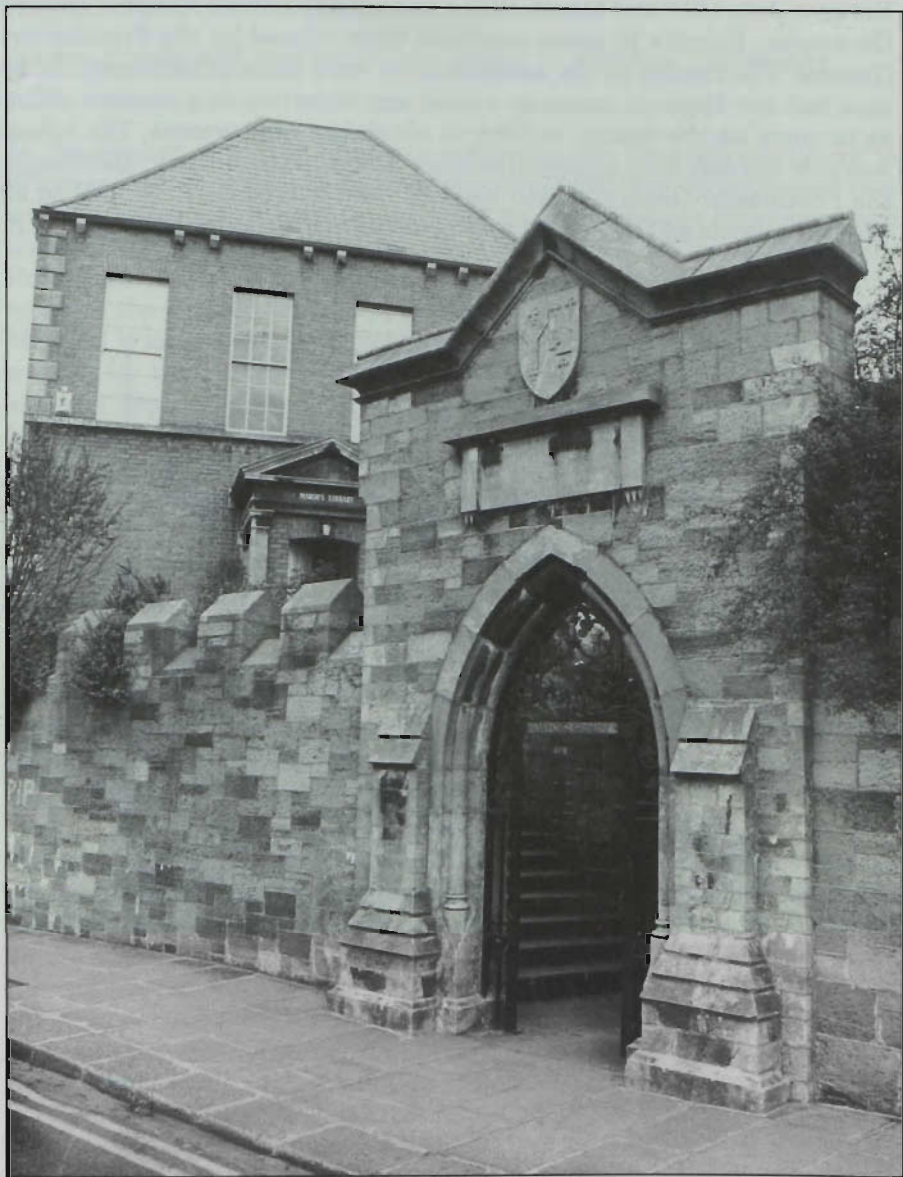
Permission was granted on condition that no aerial, external or internal, be erected; that no attempt be made to send signals to, or receive signals from, any other school or station; that the apparatus be subject to the supervision of the Post Office; that every student of wireless telegraphy be required to produce personal particulars and credentials, and that any student shall be excluded for instruction at the request of the Postmaster-General; and that the apparatus be unsealed by an officer of the post office and sealed at the end of each lecture.

The personal particulars and credentials were required to 'prevent persons of enemy antecedents or undesirable character' from gaining a certificate or indeed instruction. The particulars and credentials were to be forwarded by the School to the local police authority. If nothing further were heard it could be understood that a student was approved of. Failure to comply with these regulations would mean withdrawal of the permit to teach wireless telegraphy. Marconi directors in London promised co-operation, came over to Dublin to see the classes and offered on free loan a 1½ K.W. installation as fitted on board ship and proposed a system of Marconi Scholarship for the students.

Seventy-one students enrolled in January 1918 of which thirty-three were awarded Marconi Free Training Scholarships and eight gained Committee Free Training Scholarships.

Between July 1918 and March 1919 a further ninety-nine students entered the course. Permits to seven students were refused by the Postmaster-General. The results of the examinations were most satisfactory. In no case had the Marconi company raised any objection to a student either as to entry on the course, or later in obtaining employment. The school was now the only fully equipped wireless school in the country, and though the Postmaster-General's veto had not been overcome, it applied to all wireless schools and no special case could be made successfully against it.





Entrance to Marsh's Library, built 1701, the first Public Library in Ireland.

The Liberties of Dublin

The Liberties of Christchurch, St. Patrick's, St. Sepulchre's, the Earl of Meath's Estate, the Liberties of Thomas Court and Donore were called liberties not because they were free but because they were not under city jurisdiction.

The Archbishop of Dublin controlled the Liberty of the Manor of St. Sepulchre. This Liberty was originally partly within the city and partly within the county of Dublin. It extended from Miltown to St. Stephen's Green South. The Archbishop under the charter was entitled to have a boat on the river Liffey and to take salmon and other fish. He was also entitled to all the fines imposed on jurors for non-attendance at the King's Bench. The Court of the Liberty was held in the Palace of St. Sepulchre's (now Kevin Street Garda station). The Archbishop tried and sentenced persons for offences committed within his Liberty, some of whom he sentenced to death by hanging at Harold's Cross. By the charters of the Liberty, it had its own coroners, clerks of the market, assay master etc. No sheriff, coroner, justice of the peace or other officer of the Crown or magistrate of the city of Dublin, Kildare or Wicklow are privileged to enter into the said Liberties to execute anything which to their offices belong unless in case of default of the seneschal or other officers of the said Liberties.

This ancient Liberty was independent of the Lord Mayor and Corporation up to 1840. The great corn, butter, bacon and fowl markets were held within it. The straw and hay market was held on Tuesday and Saturday in Kevin Street, the meat and vegetable market in Patrick Street.

It was from St. Sepulchre's Palace in the winter of 1695 that Grace Marsh, the niece of Archbishop Narcissus Marsh, stole out and eloped with her lover. The Archbishop recorded the event in his diary and ended with the words: 'Lord, consider my affliction'.

In the garden of the Palace Narcissus Marsh built his beautiful library in 1701, the first public library in Ireland. It is exactly the same today as when it was founded, and contains over 25,000 volumes and 300 manuscripts. The Archbishop's diary is kept in his library and can be seen by visitors.

In the long history of this part of the city there were many disasters. In 1575 a great plague broke out and lasted from June until October. Three thousand people died, and the city was so depopulated that grass grew in the street and at the doors of the churches. Some years later, gunpowder was being landed at Wood Quay for Dublin Castle. It was stored in Winetavern Street and caught fire. It caused enormous damage; one hundred and twenty people were killed, fifty houses were burned and part of the Castle was destroyed.

The area was at one stage grossly overpopulated. In 1798 the Rev. James Whitelaw carried out a survey of the population of the area and in one house in Braithwaite Street, he found, living there, one hundred and eight people. Thousands of weavers worked in the Coombe and its side streets. At one stage it was calculated five hundred and fifty looms were employed in the Liberties and each loom employed about eight persons. It would appear that twenty two thousand people were dependent on this work.

Jonathan Swift was a great favourite of the weavers. It was while he was in the deanery beside the Palace he wrote the famous Drapier Letters. An Englishman, William Wood, was given a patent by the King's mistress, the Duchess of Kendall, to supply Ireland with copper coin. The coin used was base metal, and Wood could therefore share the profits with the Duchess. Swift was outraged and wrote a pamphlet in the form of a letter signed M.B. Drapier. He pointed out that to buy a quart of ale you would need to pay for it with 36 half pence. The government prosecuted the printer of Drapier's letters and offered a reward of £300 for the name of their author. Although everybody in Dublin knew Swift had written the letters, not one person informed on him. Eventually the halfpence were withdrawn and Swift became the hero of Dublin.

Many sad historic events took place around the area of the Liberties. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was captured in Thomas Street; Wolfe Tone's body was waked in a house in High Street. In Thomas Street too Robert Emmet made and stored rockets and pikes for the attack he planned on Dublin Castle. The whole plot was completely mismanaged, Emmet was captured in a house in Harold's Cross by the infamous Major Sirr, and was hanged, drawn and quartered outside St. Catherine's Church in Thomas Street.

The area also has associations with the United Irishmen, Oliver Bond and Napper Tandy. And there were other great Irishmen as well. Henry Grattan, the great parliamentarian, was born near the Tailors Hall, and Thomas Moore was born in Aungier Street, almost at the entrance to the Liberties. James Clarence Mangan, that other poet who wrote 'My Dark Rosaleen' was born in Fishamble Street. This strange man dressed all the year round in a blue cloak and a large hat of fantastic shape. He was addicted to opium and brandy and unfortunately did not live very long.

The Tailors Hall is almost in the centre of the Liberties of Dublin. It was probably built in 1703 – the exact date is doubtful – and the architect was probably Mr. Richard Mills, the assistant to the Masters of the City Works, who was also paid £23 for overseeing. The Tailors Hall was one of the most fashionable in Dublin, being used for balls, musical assemblies and lottery drawing. The tailors themselves however, while they had their meetings in the Hall, had their famous dinners elsewhere, the dinner in 1767 taking place across the road in the Phoenix in Werburgh Street. The dinner on that occasion began at 4.00pm to allow plenty of time for toasts and speeches.

Tailors' Guild Hall (restored), Dublin



The Guilds of the Twenty-five Corporations of Dublin.

Merchants (Holy Trinity), Tailors (St. John the Baptist), Smiths (St. Loy), Barbers & Surgeons (St. Mary Magdalen), Bakers (St. Anne), Butchers (Virgin Mary), Carpenters (Blessed Virgin), Shoemakers (Blessed Virgin Mary), Saddlers (Blessed Virgin Mary), Cooks (St. James the Apostle), Tanners (St. Nicholas), Tallow-Chandlers (St. George), Glovers & Skinners (Blessed Virgin Mary), Weavers (Blessed Virgin Mary), Sheermen (St. Nicholas), Goldsmiths (all Saints), Coopers (St. Patrick), Felt-Makers, Cutlers, Painters & Stationers (St. Luke), Bricklayers (St. Bartholemew), Hosiers (St. George), Curriers (St. Nicholas), Brewers (St. Andrews), Joiners, Apothecaries (St. Luke).

The Tailors Hall was rented to all sorts of groups and guilds and was used for their meetings. Its most famous connections was with the meeting of the Catholic Convention called the Back Lane Parliament. It was also used for the Dublin Society of the United Irishmen. The municipal reforms wiped out the guilds, and the tailors sold their valuables, and put the money into a trust fund to establish a school. The Hall became the Tailors' Endowed School for Protestants. It was later used by many groups including a Protestant non-denominational organisation who used it for temperance meetings. It was for a period used as a coffee room and was open from 6.30 to 10 every day. In more recent times, the Legion of Mary occupied it, until the Corporation architects decided it was unsafe. In 1966 a committee was formed by the Irish Georgian Society and other groups in order to restore it.

Not far away from the deanery, dreadful fights broke out in the Liberties, between the Liberty boys and the butchers of the Ormonde market. The battles took place along Thomas Street and the quays. The butchers, after one fight, cut the leg tendons of the weavers with their long knives and the weavers hoisted the butchers and left them hanging by the jaws on their own meat hooks. The Trinity College under-graduates sometimes joined in these fights, and on one occasion a rumour started that the students had been captured by the Ormonde boys and hung on the butcher's hooks. A search party went out to look for the students and discovered them hanging by their breeches, their college gowns fluttering around them. The butchers had spared the students the usual brutal reprisals.

But Dublin in the eighteenth century was a city of magnificent balls, receptions and entertainments. There were exciting dinners with such unusual dishes as squab pigeon, stewed carp, and venison pie; and Mrs. Delaney the friend of Swift served her famous syllabub. There was the Smock Alley Theatre where Garrick and Peg Woffington appeared, and where the ladies and gentlemen in the audience were dressed in magnificent court costumes. The playhouses were lit with tallow candles, which were snuffed out at intervals by the actors and two soldiers with fixed bayonets stood like statues on the stage to keep the audience in control. The presence of the soldiers was intended to discourage riots, which sometimes occurred, particularly if the Trinity students were in the audience, and sometimes in these unruly scenes there were more members of the audience on the stage than in the auditorium.

Probably one of the greatest musical events took place in Fishamble Street on April 13, 1742, when the Messiah was performed in the New Music Hall with such tremendous success. The choirs of St. Patricks' and Christ Church took part.

Vocational Education Act (1930)

In the new Free State of Ireland established in 1922 technical instruction continued under the terms of the 1899 Act. There was, however, a change in Administration in 1924 when Technical Instruction was moved from Agriculture and assigned to the Department of Education. Two years later the Minister for Education appointed a Commission to enquire into and advise upon the system of Technical Education in the Free State of Ireland in relation to the requirements of Trade and Industry. The principal recommendations of this Commission were embodied in the Vocational Education Act of 1930.

The main changes in Technical Education proper as defined by the Act were the increase in scope of work that could be done under its broader definition and the establishment of whole-time day courses in Continuation Education for young people between the ages of 14 to 16. Continuation Education is defined in the Act as 'education to continue and supplement education provided in elementary schools and includes general and practical training in preparation for employment in trades, manufacture, agriculture, commerce and other industrial pursuits and also general and practical training for improvement of young persons in the early stages of such employment.' Technical Education is defined as 'education pertaining to trades, manufactures, commerce and other industrial pursuits' and includes education in Science and Art, Music and Physical Training. Vocational Education is described as comprising both Continuation and Technical Education and is used in the general sense in which all education after the primary stage may be termed Vocational.

To implement the Act on a national scale Vocational Committees were established in each County Borough, in each of the scheduled Urban Districts, and in each of the counties. 38 Committees were established as corporate bodies with funds from local and central sources and with power to raise loans and acquire property. These Committees still exist today. Each Committee is elected by the local rating authority and holds office for the same period as that authority. Most Committees consist of 14 members, 8 of whom are members of the Local Authority, the remaining six representatives of trade unions, employers and of educational bodies in the area. Each Committee has a Chief Executive Officer who is responsible for the organisation and administration of the scheme in its area. Vocational and Technical Education is at the moment being administered in accordance with the provisions of the 1930 Act. Each Committee establishes sub-committees and Boards of Studies etc. from time to time as their needs arise.

Report of a Committee of the Board of Studies of the City of Dublin VEC 1936.

Summary of Recommendations:

PART I: SCHEME of ORGANISATION and DEVELOPMENT for SCHOOLS

Types of Schools to be established

That the Scheme of Technical Education for the City of Dublin shall provide for the establishment of: —

- (a) Five Central Schools of Specialisation to be designated respectively:
 - (i) The College of Technology
 - (ii) The High School of Commerce
 - (iii) The School of Trades and Crafts
 - (iv) The School of Domestic Science
 - (v) The School of Music

An imperative condition for the proper functioning of School Specialisation shall be their location in the Central City Zone of principal thoroughfares convenient of access from all the main residential districts in the Borough Area.

- (b) An adequate number of Regional Schools.

It is postulated that a School of this type, accommodating 200-500 Day students and 500-1,000 Evening students, shall be established in each populous centre or district within the City Boundary.

PART II: RE-ORGANISATION of EXISTING SYSTEM of SCHOOLS

Schools of Specialisation.

For Technology

(1) That a new Building on a central and accessible site is urgently required to accommodate the School to be designated The College of Technology, the existing facilities for Higher Technical Education provided by the old School Building at Kevin Street being totally inadequate.

3. Functions of the Schools of Specialisation

(i) The College of Technology.

Teaching Functions

That the comprehensive teaching functions of the College shall relate to a Department of Applied Physics and Mathematics; a Department of Engineering, including a section for Building Technology; and a Department of Applied Chemistry, including a section for Industrial Biology; together with sections, as may in time be set up, for such branches of Technology as Tanning, Dyeing, Textiles, Sugar Manufacture, etc.

Diplomas

(a) That the College be authorised to grant Diplomas in respect of certain of its organised courses of study which would certify the attainment of high standards of technical knowledge and proficiency in Engineering, in Applied Chemistry, and in Building Technology, and in the other branches of Technology associated with native Industry for which the provision of educational facilities may in time be made.

(b) That, with a view to the 'recognition' of such Diplomas in Industry and the Technical Professions, the syllabuses of Courses of Study be correlated, where possible, with the educational requirements for Membership of the several Technical Professional Bodies, such as the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Chemistry &c.

Courses of Study — Day School

That the College shall provide Day Courses of Instruction for students of good education and not less than sixteen years of age, who intend to enter Engineering, Chemical, or other Productive Industries, in technical capacities, or who intend to take up professional or other occupations requiring a prior training or standard of technical proficiency.

Such Courses of Organised Study would include the following:

(i) Whole-time Diploma Courses in Engineering, in Applied Chemistry, in Building Technology etc.

(ii) Whole-time and Part-time Certificate Courses in branches of Science and Technology for Opticians, Pharmacists, Wireless Operators, Radio Engineers etc.

Courses of Study – Evening School

That the College, in its Evening Classes, shall make ample provision for the full technological training and certification of young men and women engaged in industrial or technical occupations, and that the Evening curriculum shall include the following:

General and specialised courses of instruction in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Structural Engineering and Building Technology; in Pure and Applied Mathematics, Pure and Applied Physics, Pure and Applied Chemistry, Industrial Biology and Pharmacy and, generally, in the Technology of Manufactures.

College as Training Centre for Teachers

That, in co-operation with the Department of Education, the College be utilized as a Centre for the training of Teachers of Science and Technology and that, in addition to the ordinary curriculum, short 'refresher' Courses in branches of Pure and Applied Science, be organised from time to time, with the object of enabling teachers to keep in touch with the most recent and important developments in Science.

Facilities for Industrial Research

That the College, in collaboration with industrial interests, shall afford, where possible, facilities to advanced students for the conduct of research work in connection with native manufactures, products or raw materials.





The Dublin School of Bakery

The Dublin School of Bakery was established in 1935 by the Dublin branch of the then Irish Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Amalgamated Union in the Union premises at 37 Lr. Gardiner Street. In 1937, an agreement between the Bakers' Union and the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee (CDVEC) provided for the transfer of the school to Kevin Street Technical Institute. The School has remained and flourished there since. While founded to serve the needs of the bakery apprentices in Dublin only, it now provides courses for students from around the country.

Practical Classes commenced in Kevin Street under Sam Anthony in early 1938. The bakery trade was not unique in not having a proper scheme for apprenticeship training. The Commission on Technical Instruction (1926-27) which led directly to the establishment of the VEC system under the Vocational Education Act (1930) also recommended the attendance at a technical school would be made compulsory in the first two years of apprenticeship to skilled trades. Although an Apprenticeship Act was passed in 1931 which provided for the making of rules and regulations regarding specific trades, it transpired that most trades, the bakery trade included, did not introduce any formal schemes to develop the education and training of apprentices.

The establishment of the Bakery School was to change this system over a short period of years to one in which standards of age and educational ability would be prescribed in advance of entry to the trade and in which formal education and training would be provided during the four years of apprenticeship. The first significant change was in the content of the Indenture which constituted the contract between apprentice and employer.

Although the need for a wholetime course in Bakery Technology was identified as early as 1949 the course had never been started. Eventually, at the prompting of Mr. Hugh de Lacy who had been appointed Principal of the College in 1962, Dan Carey returned to the School before Sam Anthony's retirement in order to establish such a course. The whole-time course was instituted in 1973 and that year there were 63 apprentices attending the School and 8 attending the whole-time course.

Kevin Street College

Changing trends at Kevin Street over the years are reflected in the various titles used. Thus, up to the early years of the Century it was the 'City of Dublin Technical School & Science & Arts Schools, Kevin Street'. Then came the 'City of Dublin Municipal Technical Schools' (Bolton Street, Kevin Street and Ringsend) followed in the late 1930's by 'The Technical Institute, Kevin Street' (City of Dublin Technical Schools). The early 1940's saw the 'Schools of Science & Technology, Technical Institute, Kevin Street' and in the mid 1940's emerged the 'Institute of Science & Technology, Kevin Street'.

In the 1950's the title became the 'College of Technology, Kevin Street' and here it stands today under that title, but now, of course (since 1978) as a Constituent College of the Dublin Institute of Technology.

From the inception of the 1930 Act until the end of the decade development of day courses in Kevin Street occurred but slowly. Apart from the Wireless Telegraphy course previously referred to, a course for 'Kinema' Operators was started in 1931 and about the same time a two year course in Electrical Engineering for those with a Primary School Leaving Certificate who intended to enter the electrical trades or profession. At the request of the Electricity Supply Board a course for Electrical Apprentices was started in 1938. A course for Bakery Apprentices was also started in the same year; day courses for apprentice Tailors and Bootmakers having been started the previous session. Part-time day classes for girls who were temporarily unemployed were also conducted in Kevin Street during this period.

By the end of the 1937/38 session the total enrolment for Day Courses had reached 502 and the total for evening classes 1,546. Pressure on accommodation had become acute once more but now and for the first time it was the day students for which the extra accommodation was required. The eventual decision was to drop the Tailoring and Hairdressing classes and the girls classes, which were transferred elsewhere, rather than build an extension. The relief on pressure was shortlived and by the beginning of the 1941/42 Session the Domestic Science classes had also been transferred and an extension to the Mechanical Engineering Workshops was being constructed.

The War Years

With the outbreak of World War II the demand for courses, both existing and new, was greatly increased. A day course for Radio Service Work started in 1940 and at the same time a one-year course in Applied Science and Mathematics. The syllabuses of instruction of this latter course conformed approximately to those for the Matriculation Examination of the National University and the course rapidly developed into a Pre-University course in science subjects (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology). In 1942 a three year full-time course in Radio Engineering was started. One year full-time courses offering preliminary Science for Opticians, Pharmacy and Radiography were also on offer. A full-time course preparing for the Intermediate B.Sc. Examinations of London University was also started and like the other courses had more applicants than could be accepted. An Aircraft Radio Officers course was established early in the 40's and a course in Radar towards the end of the decade.

Developments in the day school during this period were reflected in the evening school by the addition of evening course versions of the day courses, particularly in the engineering field. In the science field the main change was the gradual decay and eventual cessation of a number of courses in Industrial Chemistry, viz. Gas Manufacture, Oils and Fats, Technology of Fuels, etc. – most of them one year evening courses. At the same time the numbers of students sitting the final examination of the B.Sc. (External) of London University in Physics and Chemistry increased steadily from a figure of 2 at the beginning of the 40's to 17 at the end of the decade. In passing, it is of interest perhaps to note that as early as 1910 students were requesting that the School be made a centre for the London B.Sc. Examinations. One other change in the range of evening courses during this period was the decline and eventual cessation of courses in Arts and Arts-crafts and the transfer of welding courses to Bolton Street.

A number of criteria relating to the organisation of courses began to emerge in the war years. The most important at the time was, perhaps, the necessity of proper selection of students for the more advanced courses. The Primary Leaving Certificate was not a good basis for any course other than the Day Junior Courses. Even if the student had his Group Certificate or his Intermediate Certificate it was necessary that he do a one year preparatory course if he intended to pursue the Radio Officers course or the Radio Engineering course. Another criterion was the influence of clearly defined end-of-course targets on the structure and syllabus content of courses which demanded precise schemes of instruction as well as subject experts. The importance of Mathematics and particularly of Physics for all courses became obvious and the need for the inclusion of liberal studies not much less so.

Staffing Problems

Little progress was made in implementing these discoveries other than the establishing of definite educational requirements for entry to the various courses, due mainly to the large numbers of temporary teachers with consequent loss of continuity in teaching, as well as the lack of permanent staff members holding senior positions. At the outbreak of World War II the permanent teaching staff numbered six in all, including the Principal. It was not until 1946 that a staff re-organisation scheme was inaugurated which enabled the numbers of permanent staff to be increased to a total of 22 in 1950.

During the war years scientists and engineers had been freely available for part-time teaching during the day and many devoted themselves solely to this task. As the pattern of peace-time industry resumed more and more opportunities presented themselves for employment and needless to say the remuneration offered in every case exceeded the earnings possible by part-time teaching. Very few of those well qualified professional engineers and scientists were content to remain in teaching and their replacement was slow and arduous in that they had set standards of teaching and technical expertise which had become to be regarded as the norm.

As an attempt to stem the flow of teachers to industry, a new grade of teaching post with appropriate remuneration was introduced, that of Higher Technological Teacher; the minimum requirements for these posts being an Honours Degree with at least three years experience of industry.

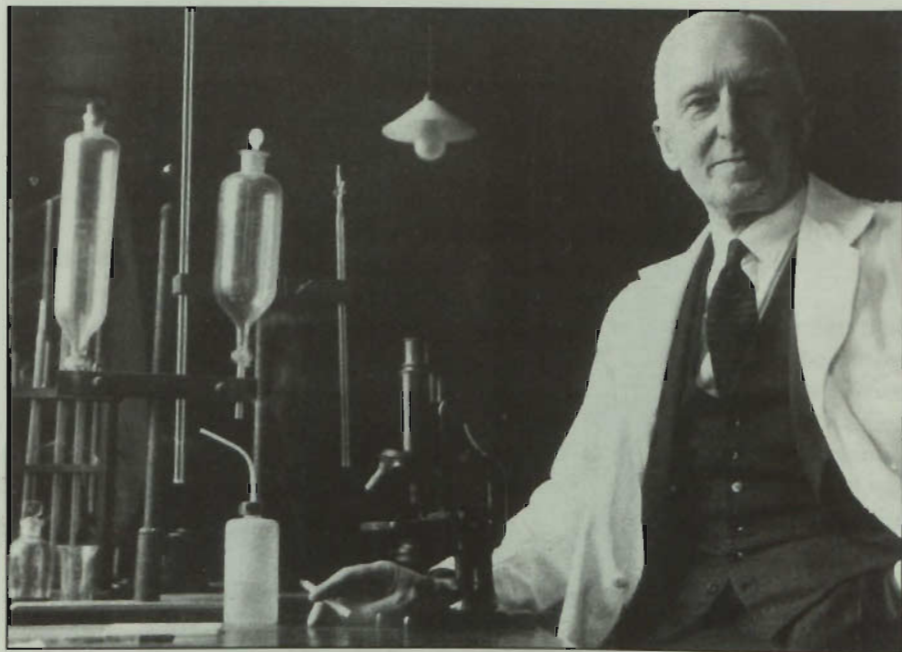
The end of the war saw little or no reduction in the number of applicants seeking admission to courses. The total number of students in attendance at the beginning of the fifth decade of the century was approximately 2,000 of whom 320-350 were full-time day students and 200-220 were part-time day.

The utilization figure for the building was 100%. Classrooms and workshops were overcrowded and only a continuous series of makeshift *ad hoc* arrangements, often day to day, enabled courses to continue. Once again the problem had arisen, to build or discontinue certain courses.

The Principal at the time, the late Mr. Edward Morton, had been tireless in his efforts to convince the authorities of the necessity for a new building and had at least reached the point where it was generally conceded that something would have to be done as early as possible to ease the pressure on accommodation. Unfortunately Kevin Street was not the only one of the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee's schools which faced the same problem and the matter was shelved. Still more unfortunately, 1952 was to see the sudden death of Mr. Morton.



*Edward Morton, ARCScl, BSc (HC 1936).
Principal 1932 - 1952.*



Bernard G. Fagan, ARCScl, BA(RUI 1911), BSc(NUI 1913), FIC, City Analyst (succeeded Sir Charles Cameron, First City Analyst). Lectured at Kevin Street College for 44 years.

At the end of the war many day and evening courses were being run to cater for local and national post-war needs and these are reflected in the courses offered towards the end of the decade. Many part-time staff were well established engineers and scientists of their day and created a valuable link between industry, state organisations and the College. Examinations of many external bodies were taken by the students including the City and Guilds of London Institute, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Institute of Gas Engineers, Institute of Chemistry, The University of London, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Association of Ophthalmic Opticians of Ireland.

The structure of the Administration of the College had changed and now consisted of the Principal, four Departments with Heads and Senior Staff.

Many staff of this time are worthy of mention: P. Whelan, Chemist, State Laboratory; P. O'Callaghan, Lecturer in Physics and Electrical Engineering, R.C.Sc.I. and later at UCD (Merrion Street); B.G. Fagan, City Analyst; M.J. Gorman, later Professor of Botany and Bacteriology at UCD; H.D. Thornton, succeeded B.G. Fagan as City Analyst.

**SCHOOLS OF PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS, APPLIED
CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY, ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING, RADIO TECHNOLOGY AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS.**

PROGRAMME OF DAY COURSES.

SESSION 1947-48

- (i) JUNIOR AND PREPARATORY COURSES :
Electrical; Radio Communication; Science.
- (ii) PRELIMINARY AND PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSES :
Optics; Radiography; Pharmacy; Matriculation.
- (iii) ADVANCED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING COURSES :
University of London (B.Sc.).
- (iv) TECHNOLOGICAL COURSES :
Applied Biology and Food Technology.
Ophthalmic Optics.
Radio Engineering.
Radio Officers (Marine and Aircraft).
Radio Service Work.
- (v) APPRENTICE COURSES (Electrical : Projection).

SCHOOLS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, RADIO TECHNOLOGY, PHYSICS AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

EVENING COURSES.

COURSE	EXAMINATION SYLLABUSES
Air Navigation	Department of Industry and Commerce (Provisional Inter- national Civil Aviation Organisation).
Art Subjects	Department of Education.
Breadmaking and Flour Confectionery	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Brewing	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Electrical Engineering Practice... ..	City and Guilds (Lond.). Department of Education.
Electrical Installation Work	Institution of Electrical Engineers
Flour Milling	Department of Education.
Flour Testing	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Fuel Technology	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Gas Engineering and Supply	City and Guilds (Lond.). Institute of Gas Engineers.
Instrument Making : Glass Blowing	Institute of Physics.
Illuminating Engineering	City and Guilds (Lond.). Illuminating Engineering Society.
Line Telegraphy, Telephony	Department of Education. Institution of Electrical Engineers.
Milk Processing	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Oils, Fats and Waxes	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Ophthalmic Optics	City and Guilds (Lond.). Assoc. Ophth. Opticians, Ireland. Worshipful Comp. Spectacle Makers, etc.

COURSE	EXAMINATION SYLLABUSES
Paper Manufacture	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Paints and Varnishes	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Petroleum Products	City and Guilds (Lond.).
Physics; Applied Chemistry : Botany; Biology; Mathematics	{ Department of Education. University of London. Institute of Chemistry.
Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Allied Subjects	{ Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Radio-Communication	{ Department of Education. City and Guilds (Lond.). Institution of Electrical Engineers, etc . B. Inst. of Radio Engineers.
Radio Service Work	{ City and Guilds (Lond.). Radio Trades Examination Board, London.
Radio-Telegraphy, -Telephony (Aircraft and Marine Radio Officers)	Department of Posts and Tele- graphs.

City and Guilds



The City of London combined with the Guilds of London to form a new Institute in 1878 for the promotion of technical education. The City and Guilds of London Institute, incorporated in 1880, promoted a more practical mode of scientific and technical education than the Science and Art Department. Many students passed through Kevin Street College, graduating through the City and Guilds (London) Examinations.

1947-48

Institute of Science and Technology

Kevin Street

(Telephone 51801)

Principal: E. MORTON, B.SC., A.R.C.SC.I.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION:

Department of Pure and Applied Science

Head of Department and Senior Lecturer, School of Applied Chemistry and Biology: WILLIAM J. LOOBY, D.SC., A.R.C.SC.I., H.DIP.ED.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

Lecturer-in-Charge, Physics Division: FRANCIS NOLAN, M.SC.

Lecturer-in-Charge, Mathematics Division: JOHN M. FORDE, B.E.

SCHOOL OF BAKERY

Chief Instructor: SAMUEL ANTHONY, DIP.NAT.ASSOC., Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers; Full Technological Diploma, City and Guilds.

Department of Electrical Engineering Technology

Head of Department and Senior Lecturer: WILLIAM FEGAN, A.M.I.E.E.

Senior Instructor, Installations and Technology: WILLIAM TRUNDLE, Tech. Dip., City and Guilds.

Instructor-in-Charge, Workshops: RICHARD HOWARD, Teaching Certificate (Hons.), Dept. Education.

Department of Telecommunications Engineering

Head of Department and Senior Lecturer: HAROLD HODGENS, GRAD.I.E.E.

Senior Lecturer, Radio Engineering and Electronics:
HUGH DE LACY, B.E.

Stocktaker: FRANCIS NOLAN, M.SC.

Clerical Staff: MISS CARMEL SMITH.



Public Library, Lower Kevin Street.

In 1877 Dublin Corporation adopted the Public Libraries (Ireland) Act 1855, giving the Corporation the power to establish Libraries. The first City Libraries were opened in 1884 at Capel Street and Thomas Street, Charleville Mall Library, extensively damaged by fire, was inaugurated in 1899, Lower Kevin Street in 1905, and Pearse Street in 1912.

Kevin Street Library was lucky in its first Librarian, Johnny Whelan, who became well-known in the Dublin of his period for his literary interests. Because there was a Technical School adjoining the Library he saw to it that the book-stock was adequate for the needs of the students. Soon the Library in Kevin Street became widely known not only to students, but also to experimental engineers, craftsmen, radio amateurs, and those studying for the City and Guilds Examinations.

During the early part of the century the Library only closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday and while Dubliners enjoyed themselves in Stephen's Green on Easter Monday the staff in Kevin Street attended to their borrowers' requirements as usual. In those times the Library was regarded as the poor man's university, whose gates were always open. Many eminent Dubliners acknowledge their debt to the Public Libraries, and some years ago, when President Cearbhaill Ó Dalaigh was opening a Photographic Exhibition in Kevin Street College of Technology, he alluded to the nearby public library as the source of his great love for literature, and knowledge.



*Institute of Science and Technology (College of Technology),
Kevin Street, prior to 1963.*

New Buildings

The new Principal, Mr. Martin Cranley, later (and now retired) Director General of the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards, vigorously pursued a new building programme and in 1953 the authorities consented in principle that a major building programme should be undertaken. The problem then arose as to the size and nature of the building and its physical siting. For two years various schemes were proposed, based on various assumptions of acquiring properties adjacent to the existing building.

Even as theoretical exercises these schemes were not very successful and it was not until August 1955 that the situation was transformed with the acquisition of the factory and site of Messrs. Perry and Co. Camden Row. The two acres which this provided, with the other properties recently added and the original College site gave the first real opportunity of planning a suitable building. Here it is interesting to note that the original school building was apparently owned by the same Perrys.

The work of planning started immediately with the preparation of a schedule of accommodation. The schedule had to identify each room in the new College by its function and its size and took some 16 months to prepare. If this appears to be an inordinately long time it should be remembered that the preparation of the schedule involved making many decisions in regard to trends and policies in technical education, possible growth and obsolescence in various technologies and insuring as far as possible adequate provision for the future. Mistakes in providing for unnecessary accommodation could have been wasteful of public monies to the extent of thousands of pounds per room. Any serious under-estimation of real and potential needs would have been equally wasteful because it would cost many years as well as additional money to make up the deficiency later. Consequently, every possible or suggested laboratory, workshop, classroom, lecture theatre, preparation room, etc. had to be critically examined, taking into account what has been said above.

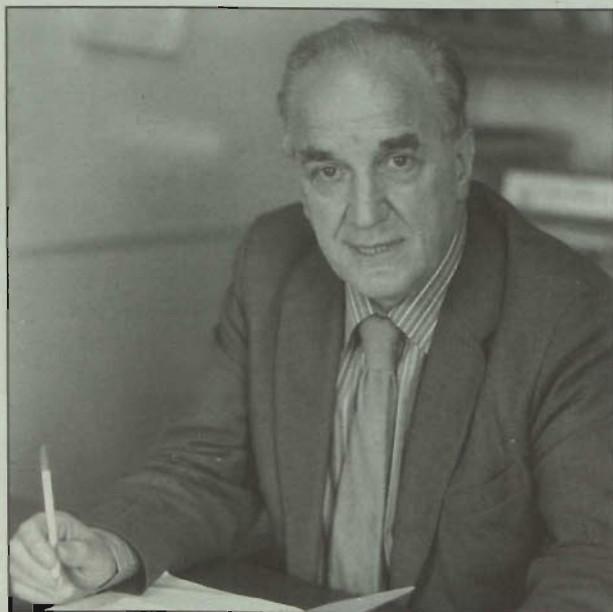
It is pertinent to ask if the schedule of accommodation provided in September 1957 could be regarded as being adequate to meet the subsequent demand, in particular that for the Electrical Apprentices. In 1956 the total number of Electrical Apprentices attending Kevin Street was 256 of whom 180 were on block release. For the new building



Mr. Martin Cranley, MSc, FRSC, FICI Principal 1952 - 1962.

A Chemist by profession, he is a former President of the Institute of Chemistry of Ireland. In 1962 he was appointed Director General of the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards, a post he held until retirement.

it was estimated that numbers would grow to about 500 with equal numbers on block release and day release. Unfortunately, nobody thought that the first Economic Plan would be launched within a year or two. The result was that by 1965 Kevin Street had over 1,100 Electrical Apprentices and accommodation planned for half that number. During the years the new building was under construction, the apprentices were housed in the old Whitefriar Street National Schools. In 1968 property adjoining the College



Dr. Fergus Hill, BSc, PhD, FRSC, FICI was appointed as the first Higher Technological Teacher of Chemistry in 1953; new grades of Academic Staff had been sanctioned by the Department of Education in recognition of the Third Level nature of many of the courses in the College.

Dr. Hill is currently Dublin City Public Analyst and has maintained the links which the Public Analysts have had with the College for most of the one hundred years of its existence.

fronting Pleasants Street was acquired and the apprentice courses transferred there. Construction of the new building started in March 1963 and was completed early in 1968, with the official opening in June of that year.

Although much of the planning was undertaken during Mr. Cranley's period as Principal, it fell to his successor, Mr. Hugh de Lacy to oversee the construction and opening of the new College.

Other changes occurred during Mr. Cranley's era. Thus, new staff structures were introduced into the Colleges, the London B.Sc. Degree Course was commenced as well as day-release part-time Technicians courses; also, in 1956 a centre for London University Examinations was established (previously candidates had to travel to Belfast).

Entry standards to various courses were established and promotion from one year of a course to the following depended on success in all subjects in the end of session examinations. To accommodate these changes as well as provide for new subjects a number of courses were discontinued including Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Milk Processing and Brewing. Some of the new evening courses were Commercial Pilot's Licence, Aircraft Dispatcher, Flight Operations and a two year Diploma Course in Microbiology.

Full-time day courses had now become the primary activity of the College, as it had been designated by the Vocational Education Committee. By 1960 the permanent teaching staff numbered 38 and the number of day courses had increased to 21. Amongst the courses started during the fifties was a Health Inspectors Diploma Course, a Senior Science Course, aimed principally at GCE O and A Level Examinations, a Science Laboratory Technicians Course, a Post Office Technicians Course and in 1959 a three year course for Ophthalmic and Dispensing Opticians. The Health Inspectors Course saw no more than two generations and was transferred to Bolton Street. All full-time courses included non-technical subjects as part of the curriculum (usually referred to as General Studies or Social Science). In the Electrical Engineering Course, which had developed out of the earlier Radio Engineering Course, General Studies included lectures in Philosophy, Logic and Industrial Organisation amongst other subjects, 10% of the curriculum being devoted each week to General Studies. The Day Junior Course had to be restricted to an annual intake of one group of twenty and in 1959 was transferred to Ringsend Technical Institute thus severing the last common link with the Vocational Schools in the City. The one year Day Preparatory Course, or Prep Radio as it was known, was transferred to Ringsend at the same time. The Bootmaking apprentice classes established in 1920 were terminated in 1957. One other event of 1959 was the transfer of the Radio Officers Course to 51 Harcourt Street pending the construction of the new building.



*Martin M. Gleeson, MA, BComm
CEO 1944 - 1970*

A Graduate of University College, Dublin, Martin Gleeson was appointed Headmaster of Marino Technical School in 1936. In 1943 he became Director of Comhairle le Leas Oige and was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the City of Dublin VEC in 1944. As CEO he contributed extensively to the development and expansion of the educational activities at all levels of the City of Dublin VEC up to his retirement in 1970. During his period of office the VEC developed the largest Vocational Education structure in the State with some twenty-two second level schools, six third-level Colleges and many supporting services.

Martin Gleeson was involved in many other activities; he was Chairman of the Apprenticeship Board, Chairman of CERT and a member of AnCO. He was a founder member of the Irish Management Institute. He was made a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Paul VI in 1968 in recognition of his work in education. He died in 1984.

1961-62

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY—KEVIN ST.

Phone Nos. 51801, 51987.

AND

RADIO SCHOOL, 51 HARCOURT STREET

Phone No. 51469

Principal:

MARTIN J. CRANLEY, M.Sc., F.I.C.I., F.R.I.C.

Assistant Principal:

HUGH DE LACY, B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Head of Department: Francis Nolan, M.Sc., H.Dip.Ed.

Lecturer-in-Charge, Chemistry and Biology:

W. Broderick, M.Sc., H.Dip.Ed., D.P.A., M.I.C.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Lecturer-in-Charge, Mathematics: John M. Forde, B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Head of Department: Hugh de Lacy, B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

Lecturer-in-Charge: Brendan Scaife, B.Sc. (Eng.), Ph.D., A.M.I.E.E.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION
WORK

Head of Department: Liam Trundle, Full Technological
Certificate (E.E.P.) (City and Guilds of London Institute).

Lecturer-in-Charge: J. J. Farrell, Full Technological Certificate
(E.I.W.) (City and Guilds of London Institute).

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
ENGINEERING

Head of Department: Harold Hodgens.

Spiritual Directors:

Rev. L. M. Kearns, S.J. Rev. P. Dunne, S.J.

Stocktaker: Francis Nolan, M.Sc., H.Dip.Ed.

Clerical Staff:

Robert J. Day, Senior Clerk.

Joseph Flynn, Miss P. Sheehan.



College of Technology, Kevin Street, New Building opened 1968.

The College is currently divided into eight main Departments, each with its own Head, two Assistant Heads and a complement of full-time and part-time staff.

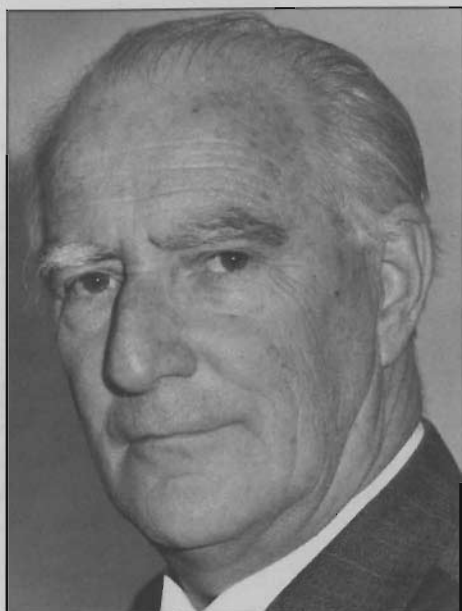
Technician Education

During the late fifties the teaching staff had become involved, through various professional organisations and College Advisory Committees, in the problem of Technician education. This appeared to be a developing educational area particularly appropriate to the work of a College of Technology. It is not surprising then to find that an Electrical Engineering Technicians Course was started in 1960. Two years later in 1962 a Telecommunications and Electronics Technician Course was inaugurated. An evening course in Medical Laboratory Technology was started in 1963. A full-time course to replace it was started in 1965. A course for Dental Mechanics commenced in 1965 and today the College is an approved Centre. In the Autumn of 1966, courses were transferred into the partially completed new building and for the next year the staff were busy settling in. The pre-University Course was transferred to the Technical Institute, Ringsend in 1967 and a year later the decision was taken to transfer the Senior Science Course to a number of the Vocational Education Committee's schools.

A part-time course for Professional Photographers commenced in 1967, a Technicians Diploma Course in Applied Science in 1969 and a Certificate Course in 1970. All technician courses required for entry a minimum educational qualification of a pass Leaving Certificate. All day students took a Continental language as part of their studies and a pass in the sessional examinations was essential for promotion to the next year of a course or the award of a diploma.

Higher Courses

Up to 1968 with one exception, all courses in the College worked to external examinations, mainly City and Guilds and London University. Starting with the professional Electrical Engineering Course in 1966, it was decided to re-organise the course as an Honours Diploma Course in Electrical Engineering and to invite external moderators from at least two different Universities to act as examiners. Graduates of the course were accepted for post-graduate courses in Universities at home and overseas. After 1968 the College began to issue its own Certificates and Diplomas and many of these were recognised by the various Professional Bodies as satisfying the educational requirements to their appropriate membership grades. In later years the College ran (and still runs) courses leading to full Professional Body Memberships.



*Hugh de Lacy BE, BSc, CEng, FIEE
Principal 1963-1982
First Director, Dublin Institute
of Technology.
Hugh de Lacy was a founder
member of the Higher
Education Authority and was
Principal of the College
during all its recent advances
and changes.*



*Mr. Patrick Donegan,
former Chairman
City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee*

Mr. Paddy Donegan, who was Chairman of the CDVEC and member of the College Council in Kevin Street over a period of twenty-five years presided over and actively encouraged many of the changes which took place in the College during his period of office. He was Chairman of the Planning Sub-Committee of the 'Ballymun Project', saw the implementation of the Partnership Agreement between the CDVEC and the University of Dublin in 1975/76 and the formation of the Dublin Institute of Technology in 1978. Mr. Donegan is currently a member of the CDVEC.



St. Kevin's Churchyard.

The remains of the Church and graveyard are located behind the College with an entrance to it from Camden Row.

When Archbishop John Comyn built St. Patrick's Cathedral on the site of the old Celtic Church of Ireland's Apostle he bestowed the Church of St. Kevin, together with its tithes and appurtenances and the rights of commonage on the pastures of St. Kevin's 'on his new collegiate church'.

The Churchyard is located on the site of St. Kevin's Burial Ground and is first referred to in 1226. In 1584 Archbishop Dermot O'Hurley, who was executed for treason was buried here in a secret grave. The prime purpose of the excavation of the site was the location of his remains. Although the churchyard was closed up for many years it has been open to the public for some time and is maintained by Dublin Corporation. It has been landscaped, contains a childrens' playground and is a convenient recreation area to the College.

Kevin Street College Complex 1987



Recent Developments Dublin Institute of Technology

Although considerable development had taken place in the facilities of the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee (CDVEC) Colleges at Kevin Street and Bolton Street during the 1960's when a large extension was added to the Bolton Street College and a major new building was provided in Kevin Street, there were still major shortages of accommodation to respond to the growing demands particularly in the third level sectors. By 1970 the College internal structures had radically changed and there were some 109 full-time Academic Staff employed by the end of the year.

Having examined the situation in depth, the City of Dublin VEC concluded that the best solution for the development of its third level sector was in transferring it to a new campus which was available in Glasnevin, and thus the 'Ballymun Project' was born. This was to dominate discussion on the development of much needed facilities for the CDVEC Colleges during much of the 1970's and indeed also stifled their progress.

In 1974 a decision was taken to develop NIHE Dublin as an independent Institute on the Glasnevin site and a committee was established by the Minister for Education to consider what CDVEC College courses should be transferred to it. However, the work of this committee was abortive in that eventually no transfer took place but NIHE Dublin began operations with its own programmes in 1980.

The 1970's were a period of considerable progress for the Colleges despite the uncertainties and shortages of resources. Several new programmes were established and the numbers of both wholetime staff and students increased significantly. The foundations for the establishment of The Dublin Institute of Technology were laid in 1970 when a Joint Academic Council was set up to co-ordinate and oversee the third level academic work of the individual Colleges with a membership comprising appropriate senior academic and elected members.

In 1975 a partnership agreement was entered into with the University of Dublin under which Degree awards were made available to successful graduates from a number of higher level courses. In 1976 an Apprenticeship Board was set up to co-ordinate and oversee the work of the apprenticeship sector. In 1978 Dublin Institute of Technology was formally established by the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee with a Governing Body as one of its special sub-committees.

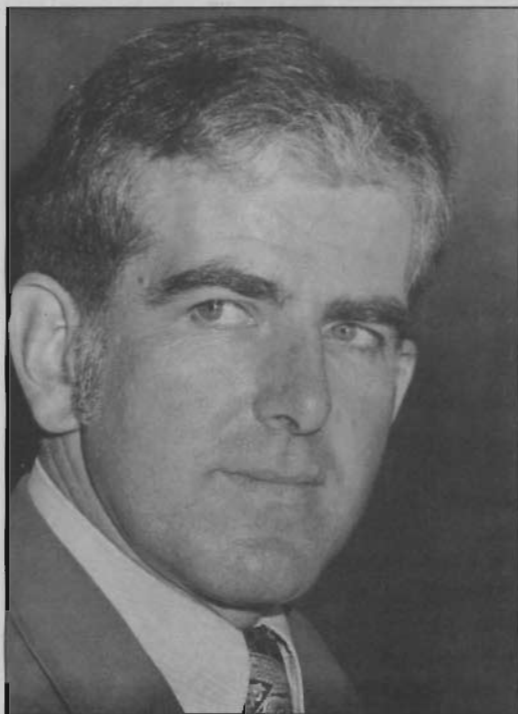
Its membership is more broadly based than CDVEC itself with representation from staff, students and other sectors and it has a general co-ordinating role between the Colleges as well as focusing on more general policy matters.

During the 1980's the Colleges of the Institute have consolidated their work and where appropriate expanded their activities, having regard to available resources.

Research in the Kevin Street College is sponsored by industry, CDVEC, NBST, EEC Projects and NBST/IDA Industry Co-operation schemes. In addition, Kevin Street and Bolton Street Colleges were included in 1984 as participating in the Department of Education scheme for post doctoral fellowships. Postgraduate students in the College are currently researching for Masters and Doctorate degrees. The College has its own Research Committee.

*Jeremiah P. Sheehan, CEO 1970–1978
Formerly Chief Inspector in the
Department of Education.
During his term of office he was
seconded to the EEC Commission in
Brussels and later became the
Director of Consumer Affairs. He was
succeeded by Mr. Hugh J. Healy,
Acting CEO 1975-1978.*





John J. McKay, formerly Principal, College of Commerce, Rathmines was Acting CEO 1978-1980; he is at present CEO with Co. Cavan VEC. He was succeeded by the current CEO, Mr. W.J. Arundel, BComm, HDipEd.

The College has between 1982 and 1986 produced some 224 publications to learned journals; many staff also participate in overseas activities where contacts have been established and under the auspices of APSO through the Department of Foreign Affairs. Staff and students have contributed to many National and International Conferences and Exhibitions.

In the late 1970's and early 1980's it became clear that existing accommodation was quite inadequate for the College's undergraduate, graduate and research activities. This also became obvious within the other Colleges of DIT and the VEC embarked on a policy of purchasing sites for DIT expansion within the city area. In the Kevin Street area, sites adjacent to the public library were purchased, as was the Jacobs factory site.

Building commenced on the site beside the College in 1985 and the Kevin Street College Extension is now completed.

Jacobs

Purchased by the City of Dublin VEC in 1982, it was destroyed by fire in May 1987 and had to be demolished. Its yard at the rear is used as a car park by Kevin Street College.



It is not surprising that the name of Jacobs is synonymous with Cream Crackers in the minds of most people, because Jacobs it was that invented them way back in 1885. They were also the inventors of the air-tight wrapper, and cream crackers were first introduced in these new cartons in 1928. William and Robert Jacob first established their biscuit-making business in Waterford in 1851; they moved to Peter's Row in 1852.

In 1853 sales were less than 100 tons, mostly sold over the half-door of their tiny premises, but within a century sales were topping the 14,000 ton mark. Eventually the area of the factory was extended to cover 18 acres, taking in a former church, two public houses, a foundry, a dispensary, and even a Huguenot Burial-ground (later used as a break-time rest place for workers). Their tin-making department was housed in what was the first pneumatic tyre factory in the world. Employment was given to 2,500, with exceptional welfare benefits, at a period when such a contribution to employees was considered a novelty. A factory milk scheme was introduced in 1888,

and canteens were set up a few years later. A welfare department and savings scheme was inaugurated in 1906, and soon afterwards sports facilities were provided, including an indoor swimming pool, badminton and basketball courts, and outdoor football, tennis, cricket and camogie pitches. Classes were given in first aid, the Irish language, sewing, and physical training, while their social committee organised excursions, fashion shows and other activities of an educational nature. The company had a comprehensive pension scheme for all employees, and every year over 300 of the pensioners returned to Peter's Row complex for their Christmas party.

With a fuel bill of over £25,000 a year in the '50's Jacobs installed a twin-furnace three-pass Super-Economical Boiler and converted it to burn broken sods of turf, thus circulating more of their money in the Irish economy. By careful planning and the use of every proven and appropriate electronic control and mechanical handling device, Irish turf was put on an economic level with more conventional industrial fuels and the Company was pleased with the result.

With its own tin-making facility and transport departments, the factory was very self-sufficient and it had export markets in all parts of the globe. It was a sad day for Irish industry when this world-famous firm was forced to abandon its birth-place and to re-settle in Tallaght. The buildings which were once a hive of industry, now lie derelict, prey to vandalism and fire. They were purchased by the City of Dublin VEC for DIT development and were destroyed by fire in May 1987. The building had to be demolished.

During the rising of 1916 the factory premises were occupied by the 2nd Battalion of the Irish Volunteers under Commandant Thomas McDonagh. Of the garrison, Major John McBride and Thomas McDonagh were executed in May 1916.

Disciplines Catered for by the Institute

The Institute through its constituent colleges offers a very extensive range of courses at apprenticeship, technician, degree, professional and post-graduate levels and these are available on a whole-time, part-time and evening attendance basis as appropriate. In all, about 22,000 students are enrolled including over 6,000 fulltime students and 5,000 apprentices with the balance pursuing courses involving part-time day and/or evening attendance.

Broad discipline areas catered for in the individual colleges may be summarised as follows:

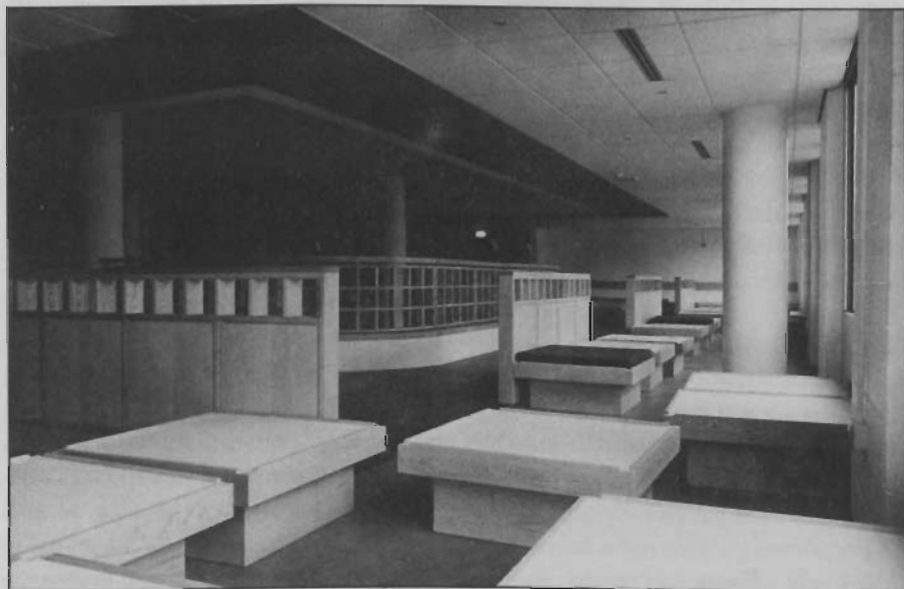
College of Technology, Bolton Street:

Architecture, Surveying and Building; various branches of Engineering (except Electrical and Electronics); and Printing.

College of Technology, Kevin Street:

Electrical and Electronic Engineering; various aspects of Sciences including Medical Sciences; Mathematics and Computing; Languages.

Kevin Street College Extension 1987. Interior of new Cafeteria.





Kevin Street College Extension 1987. View from Internal Courtyard.

College of Commerce, Rathmines:

Various branches of Business Studies; Journalism and Communications; Legal Studies; Computing.

Dublin College of Catering, Cathal Brugha Street:

Hotel Management and Tourism; Catering; Food Science and Child Care.

College of Marketing and Design, Mountjoy Square/Parnell Square:

Marketing; Distribution; Art and Design.

College of Music, Chatham Row:

Music and Drama.

Methods of Application for Wholetime Courses

A full list of approximately 80 whole-time programmes offered by the Institute's Colleges. Application for all the courses leading to a degree award is made through the Central Applications Office (CAO) and applications for all other wholetime courses are made through the DIT Applications Office which is located in the DIT administrative headquarters in Mount Street.

Each year very large numbers of applications are received for the different programmes on offer. Although only 11 DIT courses are at present processed through the CAO, DIT ranks third after UCD and TCD in the number of CAO applicants who include a preference for one or more of its courses. This is highlighted further by the fact that almost 50% of total CAO applicants express an interest in being considered for one or more DIT courses.

The total number of applications received by DIT's own Applications Office in the current session for its non-degree courses was around 18,000 (or 75% of the total number received by CAO) and this is the largest number of applicants who applied for admission to any Irish third-level institution in 1986.

Breakdown of DIT Wholetime Students in 1985/86 session.

	%
Architecture, Surveying and Building	10.1
Business & Marketing Studies	34.1
Social & Legal Studies	3.4
Environmental Studies	2.2
Hotel, Catering and Tourism	5.9
Engineering	22.2
Design and Printing	7.1
Science and Related Studies	12.0
Computer Studies	3.0

Wider Activities of the Institute

In recent years the Colleges of the Institute have been giving increasing attention to activities additional to the direct teaching which not surprisingly has been regarded as the more basic role. In common with other third level institutions DIT is conscious of the importance of having its staff engaged in research and development work or involved with industry and commerce if their teaching is to remain up to date and relevant.



Graduates of the Diploma in Applied Sciences (DIT) Kevin Street following their conferring with the BSc(Applied Science) Degree at Trinity College, Dublin. December 1985.

It is also conscious that it has considerable resources in terms of staff expertise, workshop, laboratory, computing and other facilities which can, if properly channelled, make significant contributions to help industrial, commercial or other organisations in solving problems or developing new products or innovation.

The Institute has established a number of special units to provide particular services for different client groups. These range from the Short Course Centre and Microsystems Centre at the College of Commerce to the Project/Product Development Centre at present located in an IDA Advance Factory unit in Prussia Street. Overall the aim of these units is to respond more effectively to important demands whether these arise from direct requests from employers or students groups or come from specialised agencies or are identified by the staff of the Institute as part of their normal course development work.

The Future

As one reflects on the history of technical and technological education in Dublin city over the past century, one cannot but commend the wisdom of that enlightened group of people who came together after the 1885 Artizan's Exhibition and decided to establish a number of courses for the working class people of Dublin to improve their general education and skills.

They may not have foreseen the impact that this would have on future generations of young people, not only of Dublin but nationally as well, enabling them to acquire knowledge and skills which would take them to the top of their professions or vocational pursuits.

They would probably be proud of many of the features of the activities of the Institute today – its commitment to providing a wide range of courses that are relevant to the needs of industry and society as well as those who enrol in them, the Institute's ability to respond to changing demands and new technological advances, the continuing availability of part-time and evening courses which remain in demand even though the provision of wholtime education has greatly increased, the ladders which the Institute's course structure provides enabling young people to progress to appropriate levels that match their aspirations and abilities, and the democratic nature of the Institute and the links which it has with the community which it serves through the elected representatives involved in its management structure.

As the Institute prepares to enter its second century of educational endeavour it is very conscious that it cannot rest on the glory of its past achievement but rather it must scale new heights and prepare to enter other uncharted waters.

Price IR£1.00 + Postage
Luach £1.00 + Post