

Time Line

- AD 400 A small kingdom known as The Tuatha of Cuala is known to exist, ruled by the Ui Briuin (o'Byrne) and known to be from Kildare. Marked out by the river dodder as the Northern Boundary, the Owendoher is the western boundary the sea to the east and to the south is the river Dargle. These boundaries are remarkable similar to that of Rathdown today, smaller because part of it was incorporated into new County of Wicklow in 1606. Even back then the area was prosperous and its affluent residents had a passion for Mead, milk and gold.
- 1181 John De Clahill granted the whole of the lands of Dundrum and Stillorgan to Holy Trinity Church and to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successor.
- 1185 Raymond de Carew – Lord of Stillorgan. With the arrival of the Normans in Dublin, Walter de Ridelsford, a Yorkshire man, was granted the lands know as An Cuala, which corresponds broadly with the Barony of Rathdown. But Henry II got greedy and when asked to confirm the lands, held back some of the land, including Powerscourt, Ballycorus, Kilternans & Corke (near Bray) which became his royal demesne. Walter was also granted lands in Co. Kildare, and around 1200 he founded a convent at Graney, in the said county. He then endowed the convent with the churches of Kilmacud and Bray. All that is known about the church at Kilmacud "is that it was held by the establishment until the dissolution of the religious houses." (Circa 1540).
- 1216 Meantime, the Norman "owner" of Stillorgan, Raymond Carew, granted St. Brigid's to the Priory of the Holy Trinity (Christchurch Cathedral) in 1216, together with the church fields. It was then attached to the mother church of Kill-of-the-Grange, and continued under it for the next 300 years.
- 1230 Leopardstown - The name of this townland originates in the medieval period. In 1230 the leper hospital associated with the church of St Stephen at Mercer Street, Dublin was granted land in Leperstown (*Baile an Lobhar*)
- c1250 Stillorgan Manor and lands are in the hands of the Hackett family.
- 1281 Kilmacud -The founder of the church in the locality is unknown, but in the middle ages it was considered to be an important charge with the chaplain, Elias de Kilmacud, described in 1281 as a 'well known person'. After the suppression of the monasteries the tithes were granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, the lord deputy of Ireland, in recompense for his services in the reformation of the country and establishment of the government and were sold by him to the De Bathes of Drumcondra, who then assigned them to Christ Church Cathedral.
- 1316 The Bruce invasion of Ireland (Edward Bruce of Scotland) and the native Irish take advantage of this and for the next 300 years - The "land of war" is played out in the Dublin & Wicklow Mountains.
- c1360 Stillorgan Manor and lands are in the hands of Sir John Cruise.
- 1405 Stillorgan handed over to John Derpatrick (may have been married to Cruise' daughter).
- 1410 Stillorgan is passed on the Robert Derpatrick.
- 1422 Stillorgan Manor house is occupied by its principle tenant – John Loghenan (but portions were retained by Derpatrick for other tenants – Richard Locumbe (La Cumbe) and 2 other Irishmen. He was followed by the Plunketts of Rathmore.
- 1429 The Subsidised Castles act provides grants to encourage the construction of new castles and about 30 are built in Rathdown (usually known as tower houses) like Kilgobbin castle, thought to have been built by the Walsh family and still in evidence today with just 2 walls standing. As well as tower houses, fortified castles like Dalkey and Carrickmines were built.
- C1435 The Pale comes into existence under the control of English settlers.
- 1488-9 The pale is designated as "From Dalkey to the River Dodder protecting the lands of Dalkey, Monkstown, Newtown, Rochestown, Clonkeen, Smotscourt, Booterstown (The town of the Road) Thorncastle and Blackrock" and was to be enclosed by a double ditch six feet high above ground. Part of The Pale ditch can still be seen at Ballyogan near the recycling centre and another part of the ditch was discovered when building the Kilcross housing estate in the 1970's in Sandyford.
- 1494 Poynings law enacted. - This marked the beginning of direct Tudor rule in Ireland.
- c1500 St Brigid's Church is in ruins.
- 1578 The Wingfields acquire some lands and the church (in ruins) – he is cited as being buried in the ruins of the church.

- c1587 Manor and Lands of Stillorgan are leased to the Wolverston Family – Lords of Stillorgan.
- 1580 Dundrum Castle is rebuilt by Richard Fitzwilliam.
- 1593 Trinity College opens.
- 1609 James Wolverston dies after devoting himself to the “improvement of his property at Stillorgan”.
- 1616 The Parishes of Booterstown, Blackrock, Stillorgan, Kilmacud, Dundrum, Donnybrook and Irishtown was established.
- 1641 Traditional Irish families (mainly catholic) at this time own 59% of the land.
- Outbreak of rebellion, families of Anglo Norman descent must decide whether to side with the English government, (being catholic that would have been difficult) or alternatively to join forces with the Native Irish. They decide on the latter course and by the end of that year most lands are in the hands of the rebels.
- 1642 Sir Simon Harcourt along with 1500 men launch an attack on Carrickmines Castle, the land of Theobald Walsh, some 300 men women and children are slaughtered and the castle is blown up. Walsh was not in the castle and was never to return there. Sir Simon is injured in the attack and brought back to Lord Fitzpatrick’s castle in Merrion, but dies from his wounds. He is buried in Christ Church Cathedral.
- 1649 Cromwell arrives in Dublin (Landed in Ringsend with over 10,000 soldiers).
- 1653 Catholics were dispossessed. All confiscated land was to be transferred on 26 September 1653 and all unauthorised Irish were to be in Connaught or Hell by 1 May 1654.
- 1655 First map of county Dublin is published by William Petty. Stillorgan is shown in the parish of Kill, one of the 11 parishes listed in the half barony (similar to Dun Laoghaire Rathdown today). Donnybrook, Tanne, Whitechurch, Monkstown, Kill, Tully, Killeny, Kilturban(sic) are shown.
- 1660 St Brigids is described as a Church surrounded by trees. Village of Stillorgan has houses and a population of 13 English and 25 Irish. Parish of Stillorgan and Kilmacud is united to Monkstown. The area of Stillorgan and Kilmacud is listed as having 20 dwellings and 100 souls.
- c1670 Stillorgan is in the hands of the O'Neill's.
- 1684 Stillorgan and its manor are now in the possession of Sir Joshua Allen. He was said to be a master builder. Joshua Allen was Sheriff, Alderman and then Mayor of Dublin.
- 1688 Traditional Irish families now hold 22% of the land.
- 1690 Battle of the Boyne
- 1691 Joshua Allen had retired to Chester, but returns to Ireland after the battle of the Boyne and dies shortly afterwards survived by only 5 of his 15 children.
- 1695 Colonel John Allen (the first Viscount. i.e. Barron) builds a mansion in place of the original fortified manor house known as Stillorgan House. (Ruins were still around to be seen in 1878. It was described as “a house with wings containing - on one side a miniature theatre and on the other side, the stables and enclosing in the centre a large courtyard, the gardens were so extensive as to cover 13 acres and were laid out in the old fashioned style, probably designed by a Englishman called Bullein. (Allen got a patent from the crown to enclose a demesne and deer park).
- 1706 The rebuilding of St Brigid’s Church starts (1706-1712) by the Allen Family. With the rebuilding of the church early in the 18th century graves disappeared. Archbishop King collaborates with John Allen (also owner of Carrickmines estates) to rebuild St Brigid’s. (Beather King listed as resident Clergyman). Archbishop King has been attributed with the rebuilding of the ruins of Tully, Killiney, Kill, Taney, Kilgobbin and Rathmichael.
- 1716 June 1716 a sepulchral chamber was discovered at Stillorgan. ”Lined with flag-stones and covered over with one massive, flat stone of such a size that 10 men were unable to lift it. In the interior were fragments of human bones, accompanied by an urn containing what appeared to be loose earth. It was evidently the grave of some chieftain or person of distinction, though no tradition has been handed down to us as to his identity, and it may be that he was the Lorcan commemorated in the ancient name of the locality, which has been modified into the modern designation of Stillorgan.

- 1717 John Allen is conferred with Baronage of Stillorgan and Viscount Allen of Kildare.
- 1726 Joshua Allen the 2nd becomes the 2nd Viscount of Stillorgan on the death of his father in that year. Unexecuted plans for Palladian remodelling of house. Obelisk (executed), designed as mausoleum for Lady Allen. Also water feature with grotto (executed) for John Joshua, 2nd Viscount Allen.
- 1727 Obelisk built for Lady Allen as a mausoleum (but Lord Allen's favourite horse is reputed to be buried there).
- c1728 Stillorgan Grotto built on what is now Stillorgan Park road (in private hands). Famine in the area known as "the year of the great frost"
- 1730 Burton Hall is built in Leopardstown by Samuel Burton, his brother Richard builds a similar house called Rocklands facing it.
- 1730 Pearce leased the property of Tylorcain Hall and the Grove, Stillorgan, Co Dublin from John Joshua, 2nd Viscount Allen, of Stillorgan House. He was knighted on 10th March 1732 awarded the Freedom of the Dublin on 6 April 1733, and died "of a violent cholick in his stomach" (sic) at Stillorgan, on 7 December 1733. He was buried on 10 December at Donnybrook cemetery, where his grave is no longer identifiable. He married his first cousin, Anne (d.1749), daughter of Lieutenant General Thomas Pearce, by whom he had four daughters.
- 1731 Sir Edward Lovett Pearce was architect of the Obelisk and the Bank of Ireland building at College Green formally the Parliament buildings housing both House of Commons and Lords on the one site). He died (septicaemia from an abscess) age 34 in a house called The Grove (Tig Lorcain Hall/The Leisureplex) on the Allen estate reputedly built by himself. He was buried in Donnybrook.
- 1732 Dean Swift and Archbishop King are some of the notable names visiting Stillorgan Grove (the only other house of note in the area was Monkstown Castle.)
- 1741 Famine – Over 500,000 have died from starvation
- 1742 Lord Allen dies, and third Viscount only outlives his father by 3 years.
- 1750 Seamount (St Helens/The Radisson) is built for Thomas Cooley MP. (House deeds registered in 1754). Elizabeth Allen (John Allen's eldest daughter inherits all and marries a Col. John Proby (Lord Carysfort).
- c1750 Brewery is opened (sometime between 1747 and 1757)
- 1752 Bishop Pococke in his tour of Ireland describes Mount Merrion "as a most glorious situation commanding a fine view which appears very beautiful from the top of the hill through the vistles cut in the grove of fir trees." There were really very few big houses in the area at that time and the entrance gates to Mount Merrion House were at Blackrock. Its East avenue starting at the bottom of what we now know as Mount Merrion Avenue. Another avenue of approach was what we now know as Booterstown Avenue via Cross Avenue.
- 1757 John Roques maps shows villages at the mouth of the Glaslower as Black Rocktown and the mouth of the Stradbrook and Rochestown stream is Dunleary which is reported as being made up of 70 dwellings, the row at the Purty kitchen is all the remains of this now.
- 1760 St Brigid's has fallen into disrepair and undergoes a restoration. Westbury House (St Raphaelas) is built – and becomes the home of the Pilkington's. Church has to be rebuilt as it has "fallen down". The parishes of Stillorgan and Kilmacud are severed from Monkstown.
- 1772 Law passed by Irish parliament banning burial within churches.
- 1777 The outskirts of Stillorgan are advertised for building, followed the building of Carysfort House & Stillorgan Castle (St John of Gods). History tells us that it was built on the site of the Wolverston House, the original home of the Raymond Carew, a Strongbonian Baron. Its original occupant is William Monck Mason. AG Tisdal dies, the 2nd Baron Carysfort inherits.
- 1781 Stone slab discovered in St Brigid's graveyard may be from a 9th Century church. 38 years later, similar slabs are found in Rathmichael. Concentric lines are similar to that of the Tullycross and a slab at Tully church.
- The parish boundaries are changed again. Booterstown, which included Blackrock, Stillorgan, Kilmacud and Dundrum, separated from Donnybrook. Some twenty-six years later Viscount Fitzwilliam provided £6,000 to replace the old chapel with a new church
- c1788 Frederick Darley marries Elizabeth Guinness.
- Festival advertised at Blackrock. Every publican in Dublin is invited by John Magee (who was a promoter of the Dublin Evening post newspaper) to attend and set up tents selling porter in fields adjoining the Temple Hill estate. There was to be a pig race and in the

end the gardens of the owner of Temple Hill were trashed by the pigs, which was the main intention of the day. John Magee had just lost a libel case at the hand of the Judge, the one and only Lord Clonmel, owner of Temple Hill House and gardens. It was estimated that eight thousand people from the surrounding areas attended.

- c1790 Belmont is built at Galloping Green. Around this time, it is recorded by Arthur Young an English Agriculturalist, that an Irish Gentleman could comfortably keep a carriage, four horses, three man servants, three maids and a nurse for about £500 a year. A kitchen maids wages were about £2 per year.
- 1791 Kilmacud Manor (St Josephs Carmelite monastery) is occupied by William Snell Magee. Parliament's house of Commons is destroyed by fire (the architect was Edward Lovett Pearce)
- 1795 Seamount is sold to Robert Alexander (Church warden of St Philip and St James)
- 1799 Redesdale is sold to Sir John Freeman Mitford - Lord Redesdale. Grandfather of the famous Mitford sisters - Unity & Nancy, Diana, Jessica, Pamela & Deborah, their father was David Freeman-Mitford (2nd Baron of Redesdale).
- 1800 Merville Estate of 200 acres (not to be confused with Merville House - UCD) is farmed by Mr O'Farrell.
- 1804 A Ms Eleanor Taylor lives at "Ferney" (now Setanta School) renamed "Beechpark" and was known for a number of years as the Deaf boys school (The Mary immaculate School for the Hearing impaired).
- 1805 Lots of industries are sprouting up in the area, paper mills, cloth mills, and cotton mills and breweries, powered by the Owendower, Glaslower River and the Slang River. Water mills were dotted along all the rivers in the barony.
- 1806 We see the development of the mines at Ballycorus on the Loughlinstown River. Lead was smelted here for bullets and the lead piping for the Vartry water system was made here along with roof sheeting used in many houses in Dublin. Sir Hugh Gough was married, aged 28, on 3rd June 1807, at Plymouth, Devon, to Frances Maria Stephens, daughter of General Edward Stephens, R.A.. They had a family of 5 children, 2 sons and 3 daughters.
- On November 20th in two separate incidents, The Prince of Wales and the Rochdale are dashed on the coast, after battling all night in strong gales between Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire, resulting in the loss of 385 souls. Both these troop ships were carrying volunteers for Foreign Service (The Napoleonic war). The bodies from the Prince of Wales were buried in the Merrion graveyard (close to the Tara towers) and the bodies from the Rochdale were buried at Carickbrennan churchyard opposite Monkstown castle. Weston St. Joyce writes a harrowing account of the tragedy including descriptions of mutilated bodies being washed ashore. This tragedy leads to calls for a new harbour to be built.
- 1810 Penny Post opens in Stillorgan. Brewery is noted as being 1 rood and 20 perches
- 1812 Northern aisle and tower added to St Brigid's. Loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. Henry Darley announces an increase in the price of table beer in April of that year. It will now cost 1 Guinea a barrel.
- 1813 Catholic Church built in Dundrum.
- 1815 Rev. Rawdon Griffith Greene is incumbent in St Brigids. Work starts on the new Harbour at Dun Laoghaire, a decision is made to construct two piers and it takes over 40 years to build.
- George Stephens Gough, 2nd Viscount Gough, was born on 18th Jan 1815. On 3rd January 1846, he married, as his second wife, Jane Arbuthnot (1816 -1892).
- 1817 Christ Church on Taney Road was opened as a replacement for a smaller church that stood on the same site. Selling pew sites raised funding for the new building, and the sale of 18 pews on the ground and 8 on the gallery raised nearly £400. The architect for the new church was William Farrell.
- 1820 £600 is spent on adding two school rooms to the St Brigid's School house and a residence for a Master and Mistress.
- C1820 The demise of Dunleary started in the 1820s when the building of the harbour created a completely new town to the east, on the site of the present town. The first few buildings of the new town were constructed from the 1820s, although building of the harbour was started in 1815.
- 1821 The Sunday school at St Brigids has 60 attendants, 30 male and 30 female. George the IV visits the Dunlery project which subsequently leads to the formal adoption of the name "Kingstown".

- 1822 Great storm of Ireland - December.
- 1824 Population of Stillorgan is reported in a parliamentary report as 1458 of whom 718 are male. 291 family inhabiting 223 houses. 155 in the parish and 68 in the village.
- 1824 Law passed requiring clergy, other than C of I, to apply in writing to perform a burial service.
- 1825 Dundrum is the fashionable resort of invalids for the purpose of drinking goats' whey. "At early hours of the morning numerous jaunting-cars convey from the city large parties of visitors to partake of that sanative beverage, amidst the reviving scenery over which the animals have browsed."
- 1830 Outbreak of Cholera in Kingstown.
- 1830 Dunstaffnagh is built c1830.
- 1831 Robert R Guinness dissolves partnership in Brewery and it becomes Henry Darley & Co.
- 1832 St Brigids is extended – with a gift of 500 pounds by the Board of First Fruits.
- 1834 Dublin and Kingston Railway Established.
- 1836 The Poor Schools is at the entrance into the Churchyard of St Brigids. It educates 45 boys and the other educates 35 girls). Bishop Whately is the occupier at Redesdale.
- In the R. C. divisions the parish forms part of the union of Booterstown, and also part of that of Sandyford and Glencullen. About 150 children are taught in three public schools, and an infants' school is supported by Charles Doyne Esq., of Newtown Park; there is also a dispensary in the village, and an institution for bettering the condition of the poor and suppressing mendicity. Adjoining the grounds of Waltersland is a field called Silver Park, after a great number of silver coins and ornaments are found there. On clearing the rocky ground, more than 100 graves were discovered, together with numerous spear heads and other warlike instruments, confirming a tradition that a battle had been fought there; there were also discovered some urns of baked clay, containing ashes and burnt bones, and a small chamber, about a foot and a half square, formed of four upright stones, with one on the top and one at the bottom.
- 1838 Dr Dalton in his history of Dublin writes about St Brigids "The Church is roomy and in good repair. It has no Monumental decorations, but in the graveyard are Tombs for the Darleys of Stillorgan, the Goffs(Goughs), Leslies, Georges of Thornhill, Cornwall; others to Robert Vance who died in 1810. Stillorgan is a curacy united with that of Kilmacud, the union being of the annual value of £181, an in the gift of the Dean of Christchurch. Near the church is the Glebe House with four acres of glebe adjoining."
- Dr John Ennis was appointed Parish Priest of Kilmacud. The following year he wrote that "Easter was neglected only by a few, principally out in Stillorgan, a brewery rendering it a 'drunken village'.
- 1839 January 6th - The night of the Big Wind houses and chimney fall all around Dublin.
- 1840 Stillorgan House is sold to Mr. Arthur Lee Guinness and is restored.
- 1841 The Rathdown Workhouse opens on 12th October (now part of Columcilles's - Loughlinstown Hospital) and admits 11 people from Stillorgan. The records of the Board of Governors make sad reading. This workhouse was the answer of Government to help the destitute and impoverished but they were hardly humane and by to-days standards would be considered brutal. Many died from fever.
- Robert Nicholson is found bankrupt having mis-appropriated funds, partnership of brewery dissolved and John Darley continues on alone. William Dargan buys the ancestral home of Lord Trimbleston and calls it Dargan Ville It now known as Mount Anville and is part of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.
- 1842 27 people from Stillorgan district are admitted to the workhouse.
- 1843 23 people from Stillorgan district are admitted to the workhouse.
- 1844 Henry Darley agrees to let Richard Hill have use of the Malt house and loans him £1000.
- 1845 Famine in Ireland. (An Gorta More). Henry Darley is listed as occupying Lot 1 Galloping Green beside the Brewery. This site was made up of land, The Grange House, offices, a malt house and a yard.
- 1849 Outbreak of cholera in South Dublin.
- 1850 William Henry Smith of Waltersland dies.

Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, Co Dublin is built. Architect: Jacob Owen & Fredrick Clarendon. The Central Mental Hospital in Dundrum was the first secure hospital in Europe. The CMH provided care and treatment to mentally disordered offenders for the entire thirty-two counties up until partition in 1922.

- 1851 Sir Hugh Gough purchases Seamount and changes the name to St Helens (according to Robert S Rait) in 1851, or it may have been changed by Colonel Henry White from who he purchases it. Viscount Gough, field marshal of the British Army. His wife Frances (Maria) opens the gardens to the public. The seaward gardens were laid out by Ninian Niven in terraces, and named after the 1st Viscounts various campaigns. At the front of the house, planters were always filled with scarlet pelargonium.
- 1851 There are numerous houses built on Grove Avenue at this time. The Allen family sold off several sites around this time and 5 villas were built. One of them was called Carysfort lodge which was demolished in 1985.
- 1852 The Brewery is leased to Richard Guinness.
- 1853 The Brewery is listed as being run by Andrew and Joseph Carton.
- 1854 Clerys was founded as one of the world's first purpose built department stores on Dublin's main street, O'Connell Street, in 1853. Over the years it has witnessed many of the most significant historical events in the foundation of the State. Clerys main store is a listed building, due to its architectural significance and historic role in the city.
- 1854 Crimean War (1854-1856)
- 1856 Rev. Thomas Sill Grey Greene is incumbent in St Brigid's.
- An act to amend the laws relating to the burial of the dead in Ireland' passed.
- 1858 Burton Hall is listed as the residence of Henry Guinness (cousin of the brewing family and founder of Guinness Mahon Bank) and major renovations take place.
- c1850 Tenants are penniless and starving all over Ireland, the famine still reaping its toll, by this time some 8000 bankrupted estates in Ireland have been sold by the encumbered estates court.
- 1859 Harcourt Line opens with 4 stations - Dundrum, Stillorgan, Carrickmines and Shankhill.
- Mr Scovell of Ferney dies (Buried in graveyard). Blanche Wale (newly married daughter) of Bishop Whately dies on 4th March and is buried at St Brigids.
- Bishop Whately's wife dies on the 25th April.
- 1862 Advert:- 3 malt houses available for rent in Stillorgan, attached dwelling house, gardens and workmen's cottages on 3 acres. Granite available on site for quarrying.
- 1863 Archbishop Whately dies at Roebuck Hall.
- 1864 The Stillorgan Convalescent home is built on a piece of land (8 acres) leased out by Fredrick Stokes to a group of gentlemen who wished to build a refuge/convalescent home. (Walter Berivick, Jonathan Pim and Alexander Parker among them).
- 1865 Viscountess Frances Gough dies on the 15th March and is buried in St Brigids.
- Ecclesiastical furnishers and stained glass suppliers, of Southampton Street, London, active from 1837. Cox & Son designed and executed the Bishop Whately memorial window in Stillorgan parish church, Co. Dublin.
- 1867 Benedictine Fathers set up an Agricultural College on grounds where the racecourse is now.
- 1868 Building of All Saints in Blackrock.
- 1869 Shiels Homes is built by Mr Charles Shiels, 24 homes in total. New Berwick wing to be built at Stillorgan Convalescent home.
- Lord Gough dies 2nd March and is buried in St Brigids. (age 90).
- 1871 Rev. Robert Holmes Orr is appointed curate of Stillorgan

- 1872 Rev. S George French is incumbent in St Brigid's (ends 31/12/1878). Alterations for Henry Dugeon at Stillorgan Priory (a Tudor style house with an elaborate castellated gateway on the bray road near Mount Merrion. (previously occupied by Patrick Sweetman - Brewery owner in Francis Street)
- 1873 St Thomas' Church was built as a chapel of ease to the parish of Taney at a cost of £750.
- 1874 Unexecuted proposal to remove tower, galleries, vestibule at St Brigids' Church, Stillorgan.
- 1878 Sir William Orpen born in Oriel House on Grove Avenue.
- 1879 Rev Samuel M Harris incumbent in St. Brigids for 2 days 30th Jan to 1st February, followed by the Rev. James Houghton Kennedy .
- 1880 Stillorgan House demolished.
Carmelites move to Kilmacud Manor and it becomes St Joseph's Monastery.
- 1881 Plans for a new glebe house at St Brigids, Stillorgan. Estimated cost £2,300 James Franklin Fuller architect
- 1883 St John of God moves to Mount Eagle (Stillorgan Castle). Benedictine Monks move out of Leopardstown. Jane Ville becomes Glenalbyn.
- 1885 Copy of royal license to Robert Crosby Cornwall to take the surname of Lewis Crosby in lieu of that of Cornwall, July 29, 1885.
- 1888 The Benedictine lands are bought to build Leopardstown Racecourse.
- 1889 The old glebe house of the parish is sold to James O'Brien and the name is changed to St Ita's.
- 1892 Viscountess Jane Gough (wife of George) dies on 3rd February and is buried in St Brigids.
- 1895 Daly's move into Kilmacud House (Kilmacud stream becomes known as Daly's River). (Think this is the Kilmacud stream which may originally have been the Leper River and Glaslower stream). George Gough 2nd Viscount dies on 31st May 1895 and is buried in St Brigids.
- 1897 Sydney George Crawford is born at Stillorgan Cottage on Brewery Road; he took part in the battle of the Somme and is killed on active service.
- 1891 Domestic Staff have to sit at the back of the church of St Brigids.
- 1893 Trevor Overend (Solicitor) buys farmhouse and calls it Airfield.
- 1895 Lord Gough's son Lord Viscount Gough leaves St Helens.
Henry Lee Darley of "Ferney" dies on 4th November (See memorial in Church).
- 1901 Death of Queen Victoria on 22nd January is marked by a service in St Brigids on the 27th January.
- 1902 26th June is the Coronation of King Edward the VII and is marked by a service in St Brigids on August 11th.
- 1903 Redesdale becomes St Kevin's Park (80 acres of Park Land) 48 rooms in the house, as a place of relaxation for Dublin's hardworking business girls.
- 1908 Stillorgan Castle (St John of Gods). Fire destroys Castle and Church. Tender and horses sent by the Talbot Powers of Leopardstown house to help put out the fire.
- 1913 November 23rd, Larkin and James Connolly establish the Irish Citizens Army in order to protect strikers.
- 1915 Dodder bursts its banks, major flooding around Stillorgan including St Brigids.
- 1916 The Rising begins in Dublin on April 24th 12 Noon. 2000 Irish Volunteers and 200 from the Irish Citizen army occupy the GPO and proclaim a republic and raise the Irish Flag.
James Talbot Power dies at his home in Leopardstown and his wife returns to England, remarries and becomes Mrs Dunning. St. Kevin's Park becomes St Kevin's Training school of Domestic Economy run by the Dept of Education.

Battle of the Somme 1st July to 18th November

- 1917 Mrs Dunning trusts Leopardstown Park to the establishment of a Sanatorium for the care of Invalided Officers of the British Army. If not needed after a year will be it was to be returned to the Dunning family. (May also have been known as "Hayes home for wounded soldiers".)
- 1918 William Orpen is knighted. Two of William Henry Crawford of Stillorgan, children are killed in the torpedoing of the RMS Leinster on October 10th. Sidney Crawford age 21 and Elizabeth Hill age 34 wife of Capt. Crawford just weeks before the war ends.
- 1921 Kingstown renamed Dun Laoghaire.
- 1922 Michael Collins car is ambushed at Pim's Gate in Stillorgan, attacked by 5 men, 20-30 shots fired and a bomb thrown at it.
- 1923 Rev. E H Lewis-Crosby is incumbent in St Brigid's, (takes over from Rev Kennedy). His parents and his brother are buried in the graveyard.
- 1924 Sunshine home is built (across the road from its present position).
- 1926 In St Brigids, a snake is discovered asleep in a pew after an evening service, whether his sleepiness was due to the heat in the church or the length of the Canon's sermon, we can only guess. Apparently it had escaped from a nearby car.
- 1927 Sir William Orpen donates 800 pounds to commemorate his father's association with the parish.
Parish school becomes St Brigid's National School.
- 1931 The Whately east window is replaced by a window in honour Florence Cornwall (the one with the hen). William Orpen dies age 53 in England and is buried in Putney Vale, Wimbledon. He had fallen out of public favour at this time after an attack on his character by John Rothenstein of the Tate gallery (his nephew) citing his 'divided loyalties' to Britain and his native Ireland.
- 1939 Rev G A Lowe is the incumbent of St Brigids.
- 1943 60 houses were built at Beaufield Park in the 1940s. Pye Acquires the Manor Mill Site – at its peak it employs 1200 people.
- 1945 St Kevin's is renamed St Anne's Industrial School. (Girlsville)
- 1947 Canon Marcus Taylor is incumbent.
- 1949 Kilmacud House and lands is sold by Col. Dwyer to the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity who in turn donate the land for the building of the new St Lawrence's Church. The house is to be preserved for elderly ladies.
- 1950 Christian Brothers buy Oatlands. 19 Children in St Brigid's school. River is culverted. As pressure increases for more homes, both public and private, the large houses, farms and estates of Kilmacud are sold off. By the end of the 60's extensive suburban development replaced all the agricultural land with the exception of Airfield. The Kilmacud Stream which rose at the former lakes of Lakelands was put in culvert for its total length as far as the Glaslower. Its tributaries have also since been culverted with the development of Stillorgan and Sandyford Industrial estates.
- 1951 Attendance on Sunday is 104, and there are 27 on the school roll.
Merville estate is built on land owned by the Jolly family
- 1953 Burton Hall is bought by Col. Joseph Hume Dudgeon and he moves his riding school there the following year
- 1954 Ormonde Cinema opened.
- 1954 December, torrential rain causes flooding. The N11 as it is now (close to where the Radisson is now) is under feet of water disrupting travel. The Trimleston culvert was unable to cope with the amount of water running off the Mount Merrion housing estates.
- 1956 John Purnell Purnell-Edwards dies at the Rectory (buried in graveyard).
- 1959 Harcourt line closes on 31st December.

- 1960 Tigh Lorcain Hall is sold to the developers of the Bowling Alley.
- 1962 Glenalbyn is sold by the Wilkinson's to a Capt. Hartman (German). He sells off part of the land (6.5 acres) to the GAA who were looking for playing fields, and finally sells off the rest to them.
- c1962 Woodley lands are sold off to property developers by relatives of the MacNeill family and Woodley Park is built.
- 1963 Kilmacud, Stillorgan and Dundrum flood in June of this year.
Stillorgan Bowl opens in December.
- 1966 Stillorgan Shopping Centre is opened in December by Dickie Rock or maybe Sean Lemass. The rubble from the demolishing of Moore's cottages is used as infill for Kilmacud Crokes playing field.
The De La Salle Brothers open St Benildus College to provide secondary education for boys.
- 1967 Credit Union set up in Stillorgan.
Glenalbyn House is set up as a community Centre for local families.
- . 1968 Oatlands is demolished to make way for a Christian Brothers Monastery.
Colaiste Eoin and Colaiste Iosagain are built in the Grounds of St Helens.
- 1971 The Sisters of the Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus open St Raphaela's to provide education for girls.
- 1973 Stillorgan Swimming Pool is built.
- 1974 Dublin County council buys Burton Hall.
Leopardstown Park hospital, after a change in the original Trust deed, allows the admittance of non ex service men.
- 1975 Redesdale (St Kevin's/St Anne's) becomes St Anne's Day Care centre for the elderly.
- 1976 St Anne's becomes St Michaels House Group.
On the 21st July Christopher Ewart-Biggs the British Ambassador to Ireland is killed by the IRA on Murphystown Road in Sandyford while leaving his residence, Glencairn House.
- 1977 Stillorgan Bypass. A grade 4 lane dual carriageway with hard shoulder from Foster Ave., to White's Cross, replacing earlier 1950's dual carriageway at Galloping Green.
- 1980 Some of the Leopardstown Park grounds are sold off. The IDA bought it to build the South County Business estate and the money is held in trust to deal with claims. The Glaslower is culverted from Sandyford village as far as Brewery Road.
- 1980 Ormonde Cinema is redeveloped as a multi screen venue.
- 1985 Pye Ireland in Dundrum closes.
- 1986 Rev. Alastair Graham is the incumbent in St Brigid's.
Hurricane Charley hits and the culverted rivers of Stillorgan erupt through manhole covers and drains.
- 1994 New Parish Centre built.
- 2007 Stillorgan floods again, up to half a meter of water in Orpen and Avoca Park and again manholes turn into fountains.
- 2012/3 **300 year Celebration of the Church building at Stillorgan**

