The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.

The word Terenure comes from the Irish, Tír an Iúir or the Land of the Yew. Relatively little is known about the area before 1215 when the land was granted to the Norman knight, Hugo de Barnewell. In medieval times it was dangerous to live in this area because of frequent attacks by the Irish. A small circle of houses that developed at what is now Terenure stands as the cause of many accidental deaths, and in time the Templeogue Inn was used as the local morgue (still named such). The nickname for this Tram line was “the longest graveyard in Ireland”.

In 1932 Terenure lost all claim to rural status when it was incorporated into Dublin City.