

U2Tour.de

Travel Guide

Dublin

&

Ireland

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The U2Tour.de Travel Guide Dublin & Ireland

On the search of U2s footsteps in Ireland? Finally, you're in the hometown of U2, but you don't know where to go? Travelling around Ireland and you didn't find Moydrum Castle? This has now an end. here is your ultimate U2tour.de-Travel Guide. At the moment there are 70 U2 objects of interest in our Database, which is updated steadily with your help. With original photographs and pictures from different years the history of every place is covered. Every picture is clickable for a larger view. With the exact address, a spot on the maps and a location plan plus website addresses it should be a ease for every U2-fan to find these places.

Credits

Text: Dietmar Reicht, Björn Lampe, Florian Zerweck, Torsten Schlimbach, Hans 'Hasn' Becker, Shane O'Connell

Photos and Updates: Dietmar Reicht, Shane O'Connell, Thomas Angermeier, Mathew Kiwala (Bodie Ghost Town), Irv Dierdorff (Joshua Tree), Brad Biringer (Joshua Tree), Björn Lampe, S. Hübner (RDS), D. Bach (Slane), Joe St. Leger (Slane), Jan Année, Sven Humburg, Laura Innocenti, Michael Sauter, bono '61, AirMJ, Christian Kurek, Alwin Beck, Günther R., Stefan Harms, acktung, Kraft Gerald, Silvia Kruse, Nicole Mayer and of course Anton Corbijn and Paul Slattery.

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Google-maps Version: Didi Reicht

Guidewriters App Version: Björn Lampe, Didi Reicht, Mark Suski

*) To keep this Travel Guide up to date we need your help: Did anything change? Do you have new, actual or breathtakingly pictures for us? If yes, drop us an e-mail 'cause who likes to look for the 'Hall of Fame' in Dublin, when it's closed since several months now?

None! So please send us your updates and photos to keep this Travel Guide up to date. All the U2 fans who want to travel these cities will thank you for your updates - and for sure you'll get some credits.

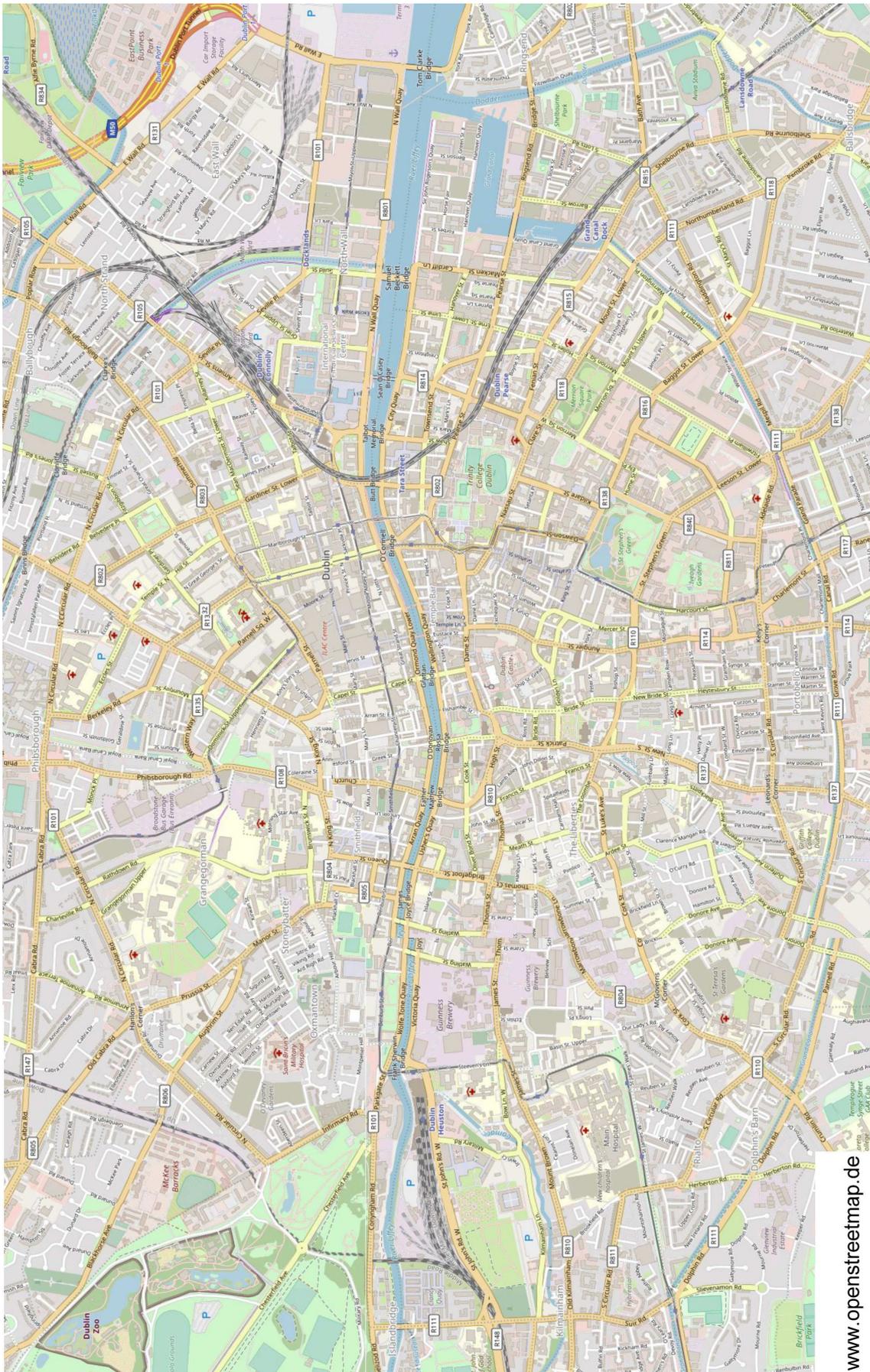
Introduction

Dublin – or Baile Átha Cliath, as it is known in Gaelic. U2's hometown, the city they grew up in and despite their success have never turned their backs on. Dublin has changed a lot over the recent years and – partly supported by EU funds – the city is now showing itself at its best. It is definitely worth a journey, not just in order to explore U2's rise and back ground – it has become one of the most exciting cities in Europe.

In our Travel Guide you will find all the important places where U2's story has taken place – from its beginnings in Bono's and Larry's childhood homes in the city's north, via their first gigs in local pubs, to the legendary Windmill Lane and U2's current home base, the Hanover Quay Studios.

Most of these U2 sights in Dublin can be reached by foot, only for some sights in the suburbs more mobility is required. Bus tickets are available at the official ticket offices or directly at the driver (pay suitably in coins), and it may be worth purchasing a multiple day ticket – both will take you directly to such places as Kilmainham Gaol.

Apart from U2 sights there is of course much more to see and do in Dublin. No one should miss shopping around O'Connell Street, going out in the evening in Temple Bar, a visit to Bow Street (Jameson Whiskey Distillery), or a visit to the Guinness Storehouse. We recommend the travel guide 'Vis a vis Dublin' by DK Eyewitness Travel Guides as well as the pop-out map by Mapgroup for the inner-city area (both available in Dublin's book stores and tourist shops, or the entrance area to the 'Book of Kells' in Trinity College). Those wanting to travel further around Ireland should have a look at the 'Visa Vis, Ireland' travel guide, which also includes most of the information contained in the Dublin guide.



www.openstreetmap.de

1 Windmill Lane - Windmill Lane Studios (demolished)

U2 recorded their first albums here. In particular, it is where 'Boy', 'October', the single 'A Celebration', and 'War' saw the light of day with producer Steve Lillywhite, as well as of course U2's first EP 'U2Three' (produced by Chas De Whalley). Parts of 'The Unforgettable Fire' were first recorded in Slane Castle with producers Brian Eno and Daniel Lanois, and were then completed here. Also, the final version of 'The Joshua Tree' was recorded in Windmill Lane as well as Dublin's 'STS Studios'.



In 1989 the Windmill Lane Recording Studios moved to Ringsend Road. Today there are new studios in the building again, with the confusingly similar name Windmill Lane Studios. It is now mainly used for TV and other multimedia projects, though.

The legendary U2 Wall is still located here, covered with tributes from U2 fans from across the world. The Graffiti are covered by new ones very often, so not too many U2 graffiti can be seen anymore.

In spring 2015, the building unfortunately fell victim to the demolition excavators, so that only the street name reminds us of that era.



**Ad-
dress** Windmill Lane, Dublin Docklands, Dublin 2

**Di-
rec-
tions** From O'Connell Bridge follow the river along its south bank past the former Dockers Pub and Elizabeth O'Farrell Park, until you reach Creighton St. There turn right, and then left into Windmill Lane.

2 Dockers Pub (closed)

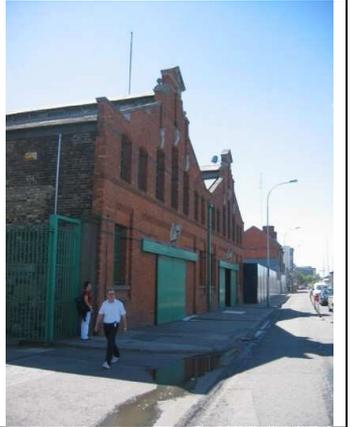
U2's old local pub.
 Due to building works in the docks the Dockers Pub has unfortunately been closed since September 2004. Meanwhile the front cannot be seen anymore, actually we don't know if and when it will be reopened again.
 In former times you couldn't find the band here anymore, but crowds of U2 fans instead. There were many U2 memorabilia on the walls, and to take a photo here was more or less obligatory.



Address	5 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin Docklands, Dublin 2
Directions	From the town centre, walk east along the southern edge of the river Liffey to Sir John Rogerson's Quay. The Dockers is on the right-hand side (about 10-15 minutes' walk from O'Connell Bridge).

3 Principle Management Offices (moved)

Long-time home of the band's management, fans were only rarely, if ever, granted entry here. Which was unfortunate, as there were much of interest to see. The top floor not only hosted the offices of e.g. Paul McGuinness, but also many U2 rarities, from old tour posters and gold and platin awards to photos of the band with other celebrities and much more.



Due to financial reasons U2 moved to Holland in August 2006.

Address	30 Sir John Roberson's Quay
Directions	From the city centre head east along the rivers south bank to Sir John Rogerson's Quay.

4 Hanover Quay Studios



Still U2's current head quarter and recording studio (they moved here between late 1994 and early 1995). The main studio is directly above the garage, the building on the right with car access at the very end. The U2 studios and Harry Crosbie premises (a well-known Dublin business man also involved in the extension of the Clarence Hotel) are the only old buildings still standing on the left water front of the quay, everything else has been torn down or even already been re-built.

U2 should vacate the studios in 2009, to make room for a new city development centre planned by the Dublin Docklands Development Authority. A variety of architects bid for the re-development, and U2 should find their new home in the top floors of a plan ned futuristic-looking skyscraper, which still is not in construction phase.

During the recording of the new songs the Hanover Quay Studios obviously became a focal point for U2 fans from across the world. The concrete works is gone, the walls around here became the new 'U2 Wall', featuring hundreds of fan graffiti.

In the meantime, however, there are concrete plans for the construction of a U2 visitor centre. Approval for this was granted in January 2019.

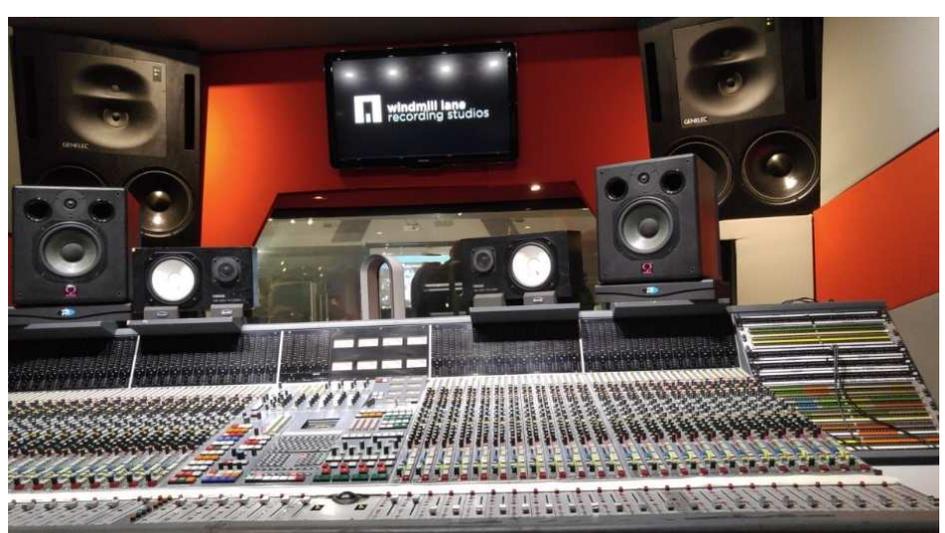


Address	Hanover Quay, Grand Canal Harbour, Dublin
Directions	From the city centre follow the river on the south bank, heading east on Sir John Rogerson's Quay. Turn right into Forbes St. and then left towards Hanover Quay. If Forbes St. is closed (or has even disappeared!), walk further to Benson St. and turn right, then right again onto Hanover Quay. You will need approx. 25-30 minutes from O'Connell Bridge to Hanover Quay, but Dockers Pub and Windmill Lane can be found along the way.

5 Windmill Lane Recording Studios (Ringsend Road)



The infamous Windmill Lane Recording Studios, originally located at Windmill Lane, moved into these new premises in 1989. The name remained; the address has changed. According to staff, also after the move all of U2's new albums were partly recorded or mixed here. Inside, the walls also feature numerous posters and album covers of U2.



Address	20 Ringsend Road, Dublin 4
Directions	From the north side of Trinity College walk east along Pearse St. and cross the bridge (after approx. 25 minutes). Crossing the bridge, the Grand Canal Docks and the back of Hanover Studios can be seen on the left. Follow the road to a petrol station on the right. The studio is the old building on the other side of the street, painted white and green.

6 Factory Studios (demolished)

U2 have used this studio to prepare for their tours and record a number of songs. According to staff here, U2 played in Studio 1, as it is the building's biggest with about 2,000 ft². Today the Factory is still used by some of Ireland's best-known artists. Meanwhile the Factory Studios have changed its name to The Irish Film & Television Network.



Address	35a Barrow Street, Ringsend Dublin 4
Directions	From the northern side of Trinity College walk east along Pearse St. and cross the bridge (approx. 25 minutes) to Ringsend Road. Once you crossed the bridge, on the left you will see Grand Canal Docks and the back of Hanover Quay Studios. Barrow St. is the next street to the right, directly at the crossing. Turn right into Barrow St. and follow it for a few metres until you reach a secured parking lot on the right. The studios are in the building on your left.

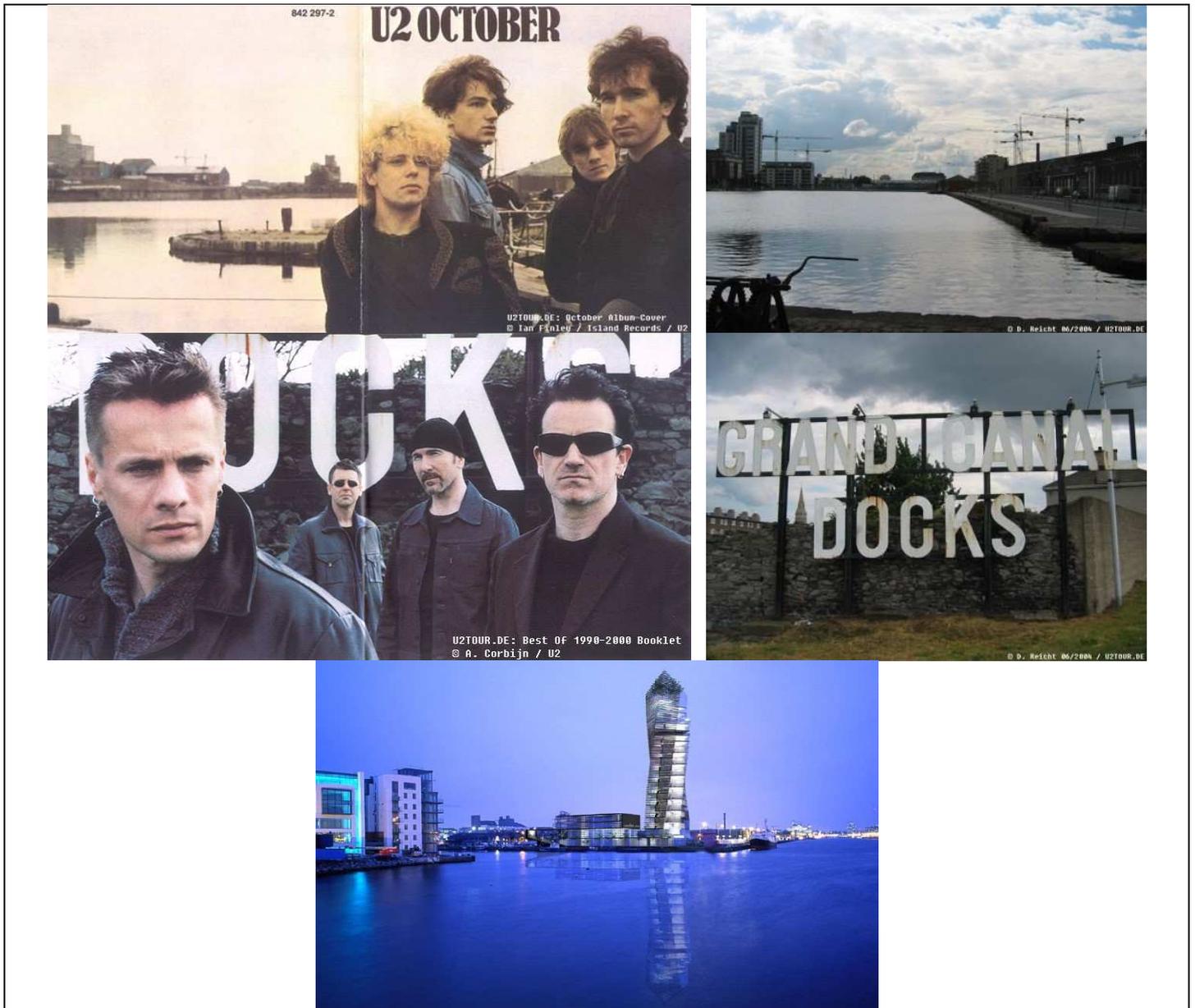
7 East Link Bridge & Grand Canal Docks & U2 Tower



This draw-bridge is featured in the Pride (In The Name Of Love) (Version 1) video. It is the last bridge crossing the Liffey at the city's border and connects the Docks in the south with The Theatre in the north.

U2 had many photo shoots around the Grand Canal Docks. The album cover for "October" is a photo taken in this area, and some more pictures in front of the docks were taken for the book let accompanying 'The Best of 1990 -2000'.

U2's new home was to be built opposite the sign 'Grand Canal Docks': a large "U2 Tower". However, the construction work was stopped in 2012 and the tower will probably not be built.



Address	Grand Canal Street Upper, Grand Canal Harbour, Dublin
Directions	From the city centre walk east along the river's north bank to the Point Depot / 3Arena, where you will find East Link Bridge (approx. 25-30 minutes by foot from O Connell St.). To access it from the south just head east from Hanover Quay Studios.

8	3Arena (The Point Depot Theatre / The O2)
<p>Ireland's most famous music venue. It was built in 1878 as a train depot and closed in 1950. Unused until 1987, it was purchased by business man Harry Crosbie and restored. Reopened in 1988, U2 played their Christmas and New Year's Eve 1989-1990 concerts here, and the venue is also known from the 'store room' scenes in 'Rattle And Hum'.</p> <p>The Point Depot Theatre was closed in summer 2007 and totally renovated. In the process, the outer façade of the old Point Depot was preserved. In December 2008 it was reopened as "The O2" but meanwhile changed its name to 3Arena. As part of their i+e Tour U2 played 4 sold-out shows here in November 2015 and 4 times in November 2018 during the e+i Tour.</p>	



Address	N Wall Quay, North Dock, Dublin 1
Directions	On the river's north side, walking east until the end of North Wall Quay, you cannot miss the Depot (approx. 25-30 minutes by foot from O'Connell St.). Alternatively, get there from the south across East Link Bridge. In the meantime, the LUAS also stops directly at the Arena.

9	The Clarence Hotel
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The Clarence Hotel was built in 1852 and since 1992 is co-owned by Bono and The Edge (another investor is Dublin's business mogul Harry Crosbie). It is one of Ireland's top hotels and a favourite night spot of the band and their friends. On 27 September 2000 the band played a few songs on the hotel roof for the English TV show 'Top of the Pops' and caused a traffic chaos in the surrounding streets.

Apart from the hotel – too expensive for normal U2 fans – the ground floor features a restaurant, simply called Tea Room but equally up-market and expensive. Located next to it is The Octagon Bar, a hip hot spot for Dublin's trendy crowds. It offers excellent cocktails from € 11 (a cocktail menu can be found on the official homepage). There is a good chance to run into one of the band members (when they are in Dublin, that is), and hence a visit to the bar should be high on the list of every U2 fan.



In the hotel's basement an exclusive club, The Kitchen, is located, in former times also regularly frequented by the band, to mainly electronic music. The club shut down in 2002, but reopened again. Check out their homepage for opening hours and events.

The Garage Bar Club nearby was closed a few years earlier, but has also reopened again (status 2020).



Address	6-8 Wellington Quay, Dublin 2
Directions	From south of O'Connell Bridge head west towards the end of Wellington Quay, where the hotel is located. The Octagon Bar and Tea Rooms can also be entered from the back of the hotel (Essex St). The Project Arts Centre is located at the back entrance on the other side of Essex Street.

10	The Project Arts Centre
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	<p>U2 played many of their early concerts here. Bill Graham, HOT PRESS journalist and a friend of the band from the very beginning introduced the band to film and music producer Paul Mc Guinness here after a gig, on 25 May 1978. After some hesitation from both sides McGuinness became their manager.</p>
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Address	39 Essex St. East, Dublin 2
Directions	Behind the Clarence Hotel, directly opposite its back entrance. From Temple Bar walk east on Essex St. It is the blue building on the left.

11	STS Studios (now Claddagh Records)
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In the STS Studios many (complementary) recordings for U2's records (Achtung Baby and Rattle And Hum among others) were made. Today it calls itself Claddagh Records and specialises in Irish music, which can be purchased in their shop on Cecilia Street.

Address	2 Cecilia St., Dublin 2
Directions	From the south-west corner of Temple Bar square immediately right into Cecilia St. House number 2 is at the very end of the street on the right.

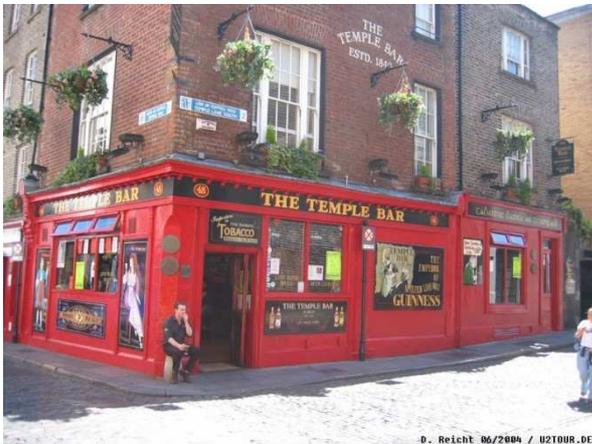
12	Temple Bar
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U2TOUR.DE: U2 in Dublin
© Paul Slattery / U2

Temple Bar is the famous clubbing and drinking district directly in the heart of Dublin, close to O'Connell Bridge. Here you can find numerous pubs and clubs, and streets are crowded with tourist and partying Irish. Many of the described U2 sights are also located here, such as the Clarence Hotel or the Project Arts Centre. U2 posed in this quarter, that also features the Half Penny Bridge from 1816 (until 1919 one had to pay half a penny to cross the bridge), for their first photo shoots.

In and around Temple Bar there used to be loads of record stores, that may offer one or the other rarity or lucky find, but many of them doesn't exist anymore. Anyway, be careful, though, not to pay through your nose, or even be conned, as often the CD(R)s offered are of low quality. And who knows whether U2 really signed that poster or album cover on the wall?



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© D. Reicht 06/2004 / U2TOUR.DE

Address	Temple Bar, Dublin 2
Directions	In the heart of Dublin, south of the Liffey.

13	Nude (closed)
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© D. Reicht 06/2004 / U2TOUR.DE

At the moment Nude is closed. A sign at the doors gives hope for a reopening?!

Since 1999 Bono's brother Norman Hewson has been running Café Nude, and since then more branches have been opened, e.g. in Dublin airport. Right next to Nude used to be the Italian restaurant Tosca, also owned by Norman Hewson, though it was shut in August 2000 in order to look after the more successful Nude chain. Today Tosca's old rooms are inhabited by Café Twenty-Four.

Before Norman Hewson opened the serious Nude here, it was the location of Mr. Pussy's Cafe De Luxe. This cabaret café was owned by Bono, Gav in Friday and Jim Sheridan, and hosted by drag queen Mr. Pussy. Mr. Pussy's Cafe De Luxe can also be seen in one of U2's videos, namely 'Hold Me, Thrill Me, Kiss Me, Kill Me', in which a sign saying 'Mr. Pussy' is briefly visible. Nude offers good food, such as freshly pressed orange juice, pasta or burritos.

Since 2010 the Café is closed.



Address	21 Suffolk St., Dublin 2
Directions	At the northern end of Grafton St. turn left into Suffolk St. Nude can be found on the left.

14 | **Lillies Bordello**

One of Bono's current favourite clubs. Expensive and exclusive club, where the stars meet and without connections entry is pretty much impossible. Musically it offers a mixed programme with mainstream pop, garage & house, funk and club classics.



Address	1-2 Adam Court (of Grafton Street), Dublin 2
Directions	Hidden at the northern end of Grafton Street is a small street called 'Adam Court' (next to McDonalds). The entrance to Lillie's is at the end of this street.

15 | **Captain Americas**

Captain Americas Cookhouse and Bar is Dublin's response to the Hard Rock Cafe. In a nice atmosphere, and surrounded by memorabilia of U2, REM, The Rolling Stones, Phil Collins, Mel Gibson, Cindy Crawford, Van Morrison, Deborah Harry and others it offers the kind of food you would expect from an American restaurant: fried mushrooms, baked mozzarella and potato wedges are a good taste for the main courses to follow, like Burgers, Steaks and some other specialties. The entire menu can be found on the official homepage.

Of course, the obligatory TVs with music are also present, as well as a large offering of cocktails. And even one or the other U2 member has allegedly occasionally been spotted bar – but don't hold your breath.



Though from our last visit we cannot quite recommend the burgers (too dry), Captain Americas is definitely worth a visit! Some of the impressive collector's items on the walls, like a drum kit with signatures by U2, Bono's muscle shirt from the Popmart Tour or a guitar owned by The Edge make up for the slightly exaggerated prices.

Address	44 Grafton Street, Dublin 2.
Directions	Directly at the southern beginning of Grafton Street, ca. 150m from the main centre to St. Stephen's Green Shopping Centre.

16 Dandelion Car Park - St. Stephen's Green Shopping Centre

In the summer of 1979 U2 played multiple concerts here in order to cleverly circumvent strict Irish licensing laws that prohibit underage youths the entry to clubs.

The concerts took place on Saturdays and attracted more and more people every time, particularly under-18s. For the first time U2 successfully played in front of larger audiences.

Dandelion Car Park no longer exists, though – today it is the site of St. Stephen's Green Shopping Centre. Only a plaque of the Dublin Rock'N'Stroll informs visitors about its history. The plaque can be found on the side of the shopping centre, just next to the entrance of TGI Friday.



Address	Stephens Green West, Dublin 2
Directions	Southern end of Grafton Street.

17 The Baggot Inn



The Baggot Inn used to be one of the most popular venues with young Dublin bands. U2 played their first documented concert here on 21.08.1979.

After more than 5 years The Baggot Inn has reopened again in 2007, take a look at their homepage for more information and opening hours.

Address	143 Lower Baggot St.
Directions	From the north-east corner of St. Stephen's Green walk about 200m east. The Baggot Inn is located on the right side of the street.

18 Fitzwilliam Place

On 20 September 1998 U2 filmed the video for "Sweetest Thing" here. In the video one sees Bono, sitting in a horse-drawn carriage, riding along the street. Next to Bono, Edge, Adam and Larry many celebrities have cameos in the video: Bono's wife Ali, the Irish boy group Boyzone, 'Riverdance' dancers, the Irish Boxer Steve Collins, the 'Artane Boys Band', the 'Chippendales', Bono's brother Norman Hewson and an elephant named Rani.

Address	Fitzwilliam Place / Square
Directions	From the south-eastern tip of St. Stephens Green turn into Leeson St. and walk south towards Grand Canal. The crossing between Leeson St. and Fitzwilliam Place is directly in front of Leeson St. bridge (approx. 10 minutes by foot from St. Stephen's Green). Turn left onto Fitzwilliam Place.

19	POD (Place Of Dance)
The POD (Place Of Dance) is a famous night club in Dublin. U2's Batman song ' Hold Me, Thrill Me, Kiss Me, Kill Me' was unveiled to the public here in 1995 – by Bono himself. In the same year Bono was guest at a Prince after show gig and sang 'The Cross' with him.	
Address	Old Harcourt Street Station, 35 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2
Directions	From the south-west edge of St. Stephens Green walk about 0.5 km south along Harcourt St. POD, a huge stone building, is on the left. The entrance is on the back/side of the building.

20	Aviva Stadium (Lansdowne Road)
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The venerable Lansdowne Road (Irish: Bóthar Lansdún) Stadium was built in the early 19th century. It hosted its first international rugby match in 1878 and therefore it is now the world's oldest international stadium.

When it was closed in 2007, Lansdowne Road held about 50,000 spectators with 25,000 seats. It regularly hosted international matches of the Irish National Football Team and the Irish Rugby Football Union. The legendary World Cup Qualifier on 1 September 2001, that was broadcasted on the screens at Slane Castle, also took place at Lansdowne Road. In addition, the stadium was regularly used for concert events. Apart from U2, other bands as e.g. R.E.M., The Eagles, Oasis, Red Hot Chili Peppers, and The Corrs performed here.

As part of their Popmart-Tour, U2 performed two shows at Lansdowne Road on 30 and 31 August 1997.



In early 2007, Lansdowne Road Stadium was closed and demolished. On the 14th of May 2010 the fully new Aviva Stadium was opened. The new fully-seated stadium will hold 50,000 spectators (for comparison - prior to demolition: 49,250 spectators for rugby matches, 36,000 for international football matches).

Address	Lansdowne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
Directions	Very easy to reach for tourists and visitors via train. Directly in front of the stadium is a DART station called 'Lansdowne Road'.

21	Royal Dublin Society (RDS)
<p>The RDS is located south-east of the city centre. The abbreviation stands for 'Royal Dublin Society', more exactly the complex is called 'RDS Irish International Convention and Exhibition Centre'. It is the biggest and most versatile event centre in Ireland. Here conferences, exhibitions, sporting events and concerts take place. From small conference rooms to a variety of concert halls (Main Hall, Concert Hall, Simmonscourt) the RDS offers everything.</p>	
	
<p>With the RDS Arena there is even a 30,000 seats stadium in the complex, and U2 have played here several times. In 1982 they played RDS Hall during the October Tour, in 1993 they played two concerts during the Zoo TV Tour, and also the Self-Aid concert took place here in 1986. In the Simmonscourt The Edge was a guest on stage during a Bryan Ferry concert, and in the following year Bono joined Bob Dylan on stage here.</p>	
Address	Merrion Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4
Directions	Buss es 7 and 7A go directly from O'Connell Street to the RDS.

22	Hot Press Irish Music Hall Of Fame (closed)
<p>Closed. Currently looking for a new location, a date for re-opening is not known.</p>	
Address	Was at 57 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin 1
Directions	From O'Connell Street tur n right into Middle Abbey Street. But there really is nothing left to see anymore :)

23	Bonavox - Hearing Aid Store
<p>This shop is the source of Bono's name. Already early on Bono was member in a youth group called 'Lypton Village', with Gavin Friday and Guggi among others (see Bono Biography). One evening they hung out in O'Connell und Earl Street and decided that 'Bono Vox' would be quite a good name for Bono - 'Bona Vox' means 'good voice' in Latin. At one point the 'Vox' was lost, and since then Paul Hewson calls himself simply Bono.</p>	
	
Address	9 Earl Street North, Dublin 1

Directions	Simply turn at the Spire right off O'Connell Street into Earl Street North. After a few metres Bonavox is on the right.
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24	Savoy Cinema
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The Savoy Cinema is Dublin's oldest cinema and features Ireland's largest screen even today. In other words, it is 'the' cinema for movie premieres in Ireland. In 1988 the world premiere of 'Rattle And Hum' took place here, for which U2 also played a few songs. In 2003 Bono and Edge celebrated the Ireland premiere of 'Gangs Of New York' here, and again performed a couple of songs.



Address	16/17 O'Connell Street, Dublin 1
Directions	Simply up O'Connell Street on the right, just before the Parnell Monument.

25	The National Wax Museum Plus
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Dublin's Wax Museum is of course modelled after London's Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum, but also features any famous Irish people as well visitors to the island. Apart from the Dungeon and the Children's Section there is a 'Hall of Megastars' that of course includes U2. But since about 2018 the U2 figures have moved to the Irish Rock 'N' Roll Museum.

Do not expect too much, though, as the whole Wax Museum seems a little run down. Yet it is still worth a visit during bad weather.



Address	The National Wax Museum Plus, 4 Foster Place, Temple Bar, Dublin 2
Directions	Tara St. Station, Bank of Ireland, head north into dead end street Foster Place.

26	SFX Centre (demolished)
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The SFX Centre was one of Dublin's concert venues often visited by national and international acts. In December 1982 U2 played three concerts here during their Pre-War Tour. In 1984 the indoor footage for the video of 'Pride (In The Name Of Love) (Version 1)' were filmed here. Later the SFX Centre was also used as exhibition space and for night clubs.

In the meantime, the building was demolished and a new one is now on its place.

Address	23 Upper Sherrard St., Dublin 1
Directions	At the beginning of O'Connell Street turn right into Parnell St. Then turn left into Gardner Street Upper and finally right into Sherrard St. The SFX was on the right side of the street (about 1.5km from O'Connell Bridge)

27	Croke Park Stadium
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After extensive refurbishments, Croke Park now seats about 84,000 visitors and is among the most modern stadiums in the world. It played a role in U2's history on several occasions: on 29 June 1985 they played here during their Unforgettable Fire Tour, on 27 and 28 June 1987 as part of their Joshua Tree Tour, and on 21 June 2003 U2 performed at the opening of the Special Olympics. During the Vertigo-Tour U2 visited Croke Park three times, 24th, 25th and on the 27th of June in 2005, during the U2 360° Tour on 24th, 25th and 27th of July 2009. They also gave a concert on their The Joshua Tree Tour 2017 on 22 July.



Address	Croke Park Stadium, Jones' Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 3
Directions	Croke Park is located north of Dublin and is framed by Jones Road, Clonliffe Road, St. Josephs Avenue and the Royal Canal. From the city centre, the stadium can be reached within five minutes by car.

28	Mount Temple Comprehensive School
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The band's school. This is where Larry pinned his famous message on the notice board: 'Wasted lots of money with drum kit, who did the same with a guitar?' On our photos you see some rare in door pictures of the school, including the music room, where also the band members were taught. Further there is a Chemistry Kit, which could be borrowed by pupils by putting down their name on the kit. You can clearly spot a signature of 'David Evans', now better known as The Edge!



Address	Malahide Road, Dublin 3
Directions	The easiest way to get there is by public transport (it is about 3.5 - 4km from O'Connell Bridge). For those who rather walk, make your way from O'Connell Bridge north of the river to the east side of 'Customs House'. There turn left and follow Amiens St. right. Straight ahead, for about 0.5km along the edge of Fairview Parks until the crossing to Malahide Rd. on the left. The school is about 1km along the street on the right

29	The Artane Boys Band
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In his youth Larry was a member of this marching band, that performs at numerous street parades and festivals every year. In addition, they often perform at big sporting events in Croke Park or international tours.



Address	St. David's Park, Artane, Dublin 5
Directions	We strongly recommend to travel by car or bike, as the way out of the city centre is fairly far (5-6km from O'Connell St. Bridge). From Mount Temple Comprehensive School, simply follow Malahide Rd. for about 1km, then you will see a brown sign on the left, reading 'The Artane Boys Band'. Turn left into Kilmore Rd., and then left again when you see a similar sign. Turn right into the residential area where you will find the The Artane Boys Band.

30	Larrys Childhood home - 60 Rosemount Avenue
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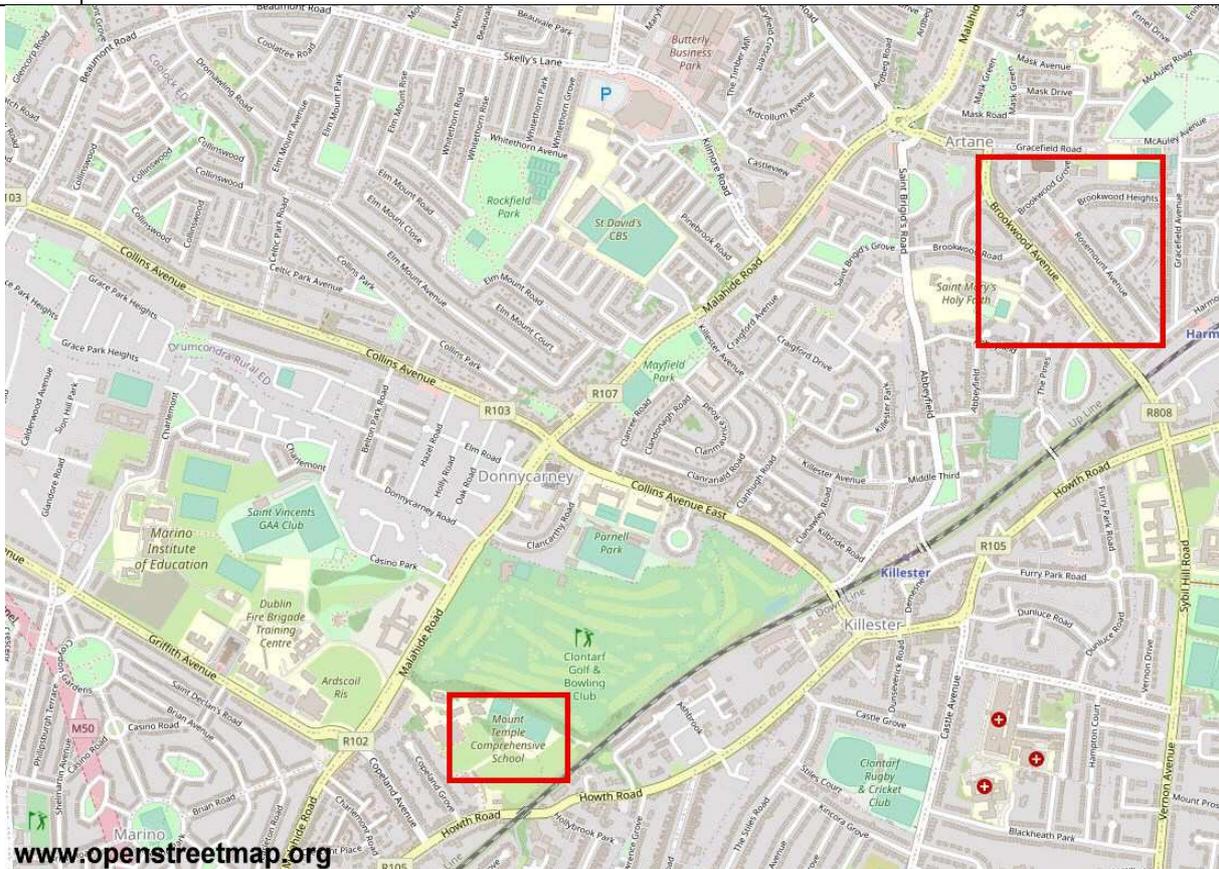


Larry was born and grew up in Artane, in Dublin's north. Here in Rosemount Avenue the band's first meeting and rehearsal took place, after Larry put up the famous note in Mount Temple Comprehensive School. Everyone wanted to play guitar and plugged into Adam's amplifier. The rehearsal took place in the kitchen, which obviously was too small, so that Larry's drum kit had to be put up outside the door in the garden. Of course, Bono wanted to play lead guitar, but given his poor skill, he was quickly handed a rhythm guitar instead – no change there, then.

Dick Evans, Edge's brother, was soon irritated by all the amateurish fuss – he did not believe the band would make it, and left after a few early gigs. Also present in the kitchen at the time were Peter Martin (a friend of Larry's) and Ivan McCormick (Peter's friend), but they left after the first rehearsal.

If you wish to visit the house, please respect the peace and privacy of the residents!

Address	60 Rosemount Avenue, Dublin 5
Directions	Along Malahide Road past Mount Temple School to a roundabout. Turn right into Gracefield and Brook wood Avenue. Then left into Brookwood, and the first right into Rosemount Avenue.



31	Bono's Childhood Home - 10 Cedarwood Road
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In June 1960, 7 weeks after Bono's birth, his parents Bobby and Iris bought this house. He spent his entire childhood here. With age 13 we went to the Mount Temple Comprehensive School at Malahide Road. In September 1974 his mother died. From this on Bono spent his life with his father Bobby and his brother Norman.

If you wish to visit the house, please respect the peace and privacy of the residents!

Address	10 Cedarwood Road, Dublin 11
Directions	In the northern part of Dublin. Via N2 north to the R108, along Botanic Road to Saint Mobhi Road. Right on to the Ballymun Road. Turn left for the Glasnevin Avenue - you'll figure out the rest.

32 Ballymun Towers (demolished)

Bono and the band grew up in this northern area of Dublin, and it is featured in the song "Running To Stand Still": I see seven towers, but I only see one way out. Meant are the so-called Ballymun Towers (seven distinct high-rise blocks), and the difficulty many people face in leaving this residential area and its social sphere.

For many years this part of town was a problem area with high rate of crime and drug abuse. In the meantime, however, the area is under major reconstruction. Some of the mentioned towers are leveled to ground already Pearse Tower was demolished in the year 2004, Ceannt Tower in 2005. MacDermott Tower was blasted on the 13th March 2005, MacDonagh Tower on June the 5th 2005.

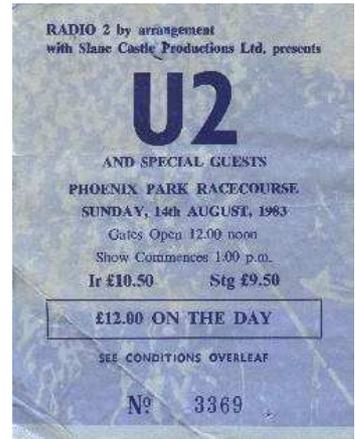


Address	Northern suburb of Dublin – close to Bono's childhood home
Directions	Via N2 north to the R108, along Botanic Road to Saint Mobhi Road. Follow the Ballymun Road until you're there.

33 Phoenix Park

Phoenix Park is Europe's largest park, with a circumference of 11km. It was created in 1747 at the location of a spring from which it takes its name: fionn uisce, pronounced 'phoenix' in English, and

literally translated as ‘clear water’. The park also hosts a visitor centre. The main entrance is located on the east side on Parkgate Street. U2 played a gig here on 14 August 1983.



Address	Phoenix Park, Dublin 8
Directions	Located in the west of the city, the park is easily accessible by bus. Take the 10 from Donnybrook, which runs through the centre (O’Connell Street), or the 25 or 26 also from the centre (Middle Abbey Street). Or just walk, or by car, along the quay.

34	Kilmainham Gaol
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Kilmainham Goal – as seen in the ‘A Celebration’ video – is an old, historical prison west of the city centre. It is no longer in use, and is now accessible to the public. The building was used for many movies, including ‘In The Name Of The Father’ for which Bono, Gavin Friday and Maurice Seezer wrote the soundtrack.

The prison can only be visited on guided tours. If you make your way to this part of town, you should also, on your way back (on the same bus line), visit the Guinness Storehouse with its Gravity Bar.



© Jan Année 2002 / U2TOUR.DE

Address	Inchicore Rd. in the west of Dublin, Dublin 8
Directions	The prison is located about 4 km west of O’Connell Bridge. The easiest way is to follow the river west until Heuston Station. Remain left of Heuston Station and follow St. John’s Rd. west. At the end of the street turn left into South Circular Rd. and after a further 100 metres turn right into Inchicore Rd. The prison entrance is on the left side of the road. An alternative route is by bus: simply jump onto bus number 79 on the Liffey’s south side. There is a bus stop right outside the prison.

35	The Blue Light Pub
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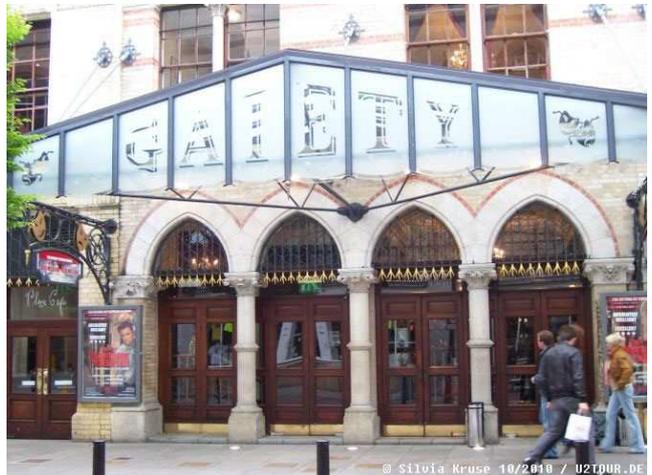
In this rustic pub at the foot of the Dublin mountains Adam was caught taking drugs. During a routine check by police on 06 August 1989 on the pub's parking lot the police found 19gr of marihuana in Adam's car, and he was charged with possession and suspicion of dealing with cannabis. Though at first arrested, he is only sentenced to a penalty of 25,000 Irish Pounds, payable to a women's shelter, because the suspicion of dealing cannot be proven. Escaping a prison sentence, Adam is then issued with a visa for the forthcoming tour, which otherwise may have been rejected.



Address	Barnacullia, Sandyford, Dublin 18
Directions	The pub is located in a side street of Sandyford /Stepaside in Dublin's south, about 8-10 miles from the centre. The simplest way there is with the Luas Tram out of the city centre to Sandyford (last stop, takes about 25 minutes). From there take a taxi for the last 3 - 3.5 km to the Blue Light Pub. Though it is pretty far out, now that Dublin has something of a local transport system this comfy pub is well worth a visit – especially with some time to kill (e.g. before a U2 concert...).

36	Gaiety Theatre
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On Dec. 13th 2004 U2 shot a video to their 2nd (worldwide) single of the album HTDAAB. 'Sometimes You Can't Make It On Your Own' in the Gaiety Theatre. One day earlier a rumour went through the internet, on the 13th hundreds of fans welcomed the band on their arrival to get some pictures and autographs.



Address	South King Street, Dublin 2
Directions	Right across the street of the St. Stephen's Green Shopping Centre, at the beginning of Grafton Street.

37	Wall Of Fame / Irish Rock 'N' Roll Museum
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The Wall Of Fame in Dublin is a tribute to the most important Irish musicians. Each of the artists or groups got their own window. Of course U2 is not to be missed and can be seen in the upper left corner. The photo is from the early days of U2 (1980) and was taken by Sheila Rock.

In the building of the Wall of Fame is The Irish Rock 'N' Roll Museum Experience. Here you can find many exhibits of U2 on mobile walls in the concert hall. However, please note that on concert days

these are hanging from the ceiling. Therefore, please ask at the ticket office if the U2 exhibition is open.



Address	Temple Lane South
Directions	In the heart of Temple Bar

38 Sheriff Street

The video 'Sometimes You Can't Make It On Your Own' was (partially) filmed in Sheriff Street, Dublin. The 'Single-Take-Version', which is on the U2 DVD 'U2 Vertigo 2005 - Live From Chicago', contains only pictures from this street.



Address	Sheriff Street Upper, on the north side of the river Liffey
Directions	Cross the river Liffey to the north, right behind the 'Point Depot Theatre'.

39 Hard Rock Cafe Dublin

Like in every larger city in the world there is also a Hard Rock Cafe in Dublin. Of course, you can find there several collectibles from U2. There is a blue tinted Bvlgari sunglasses worn by Bono in U2's Beautiful Day music video. Bono donated the glasses to the MTV "Fight for your Rights" auction which benefited Lifeboat, a non-profit organization to the prevent on of Aids. You will also find some hand-written Lyrics from the song 'Please' there.

For many years the HRC also had a Trabi from the ZooTV era hanging from the ceiling. Since about 2018, however, it is no longer there.



Address	12 Fleet Street, Temple Bar, Dublin 1
Directions	In the heart of Temple Bar, you can't miss it.

40	The Little Museum Of Dublin
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The museum was opened in 2011 and is dedicated to 20th century Dublin. Over 5,000 exhibits of both historical events and civic life in Dublin between 1900 and 2000 are on display. Since 2013 there is a special exhibition about U2 on the 3rd floor. A life-size McPhisto statue, the front part of a Trabbi and numerous photos and posters are on display. The U2 exhibition is still under construction. In December 2013 Bono and The Edge visited the exhibition undetected. Both immortalised themselves with an "Awesome!" in the museum's guest book.



Address	15 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2
Directions	On the north side of St. Stephen's Green Park. Corner of St. Stephen's Green and Dawson Street.

41	
Address	
Directions	

Ireland

Introduction

To understand U2 and their music one has to know the history of Ireland. Only in this way it is possible to interpret many of their songs properly. But, of course, in addition to Ireland's U2 sights, there are many fantastic regions and towns to visit – whether a journey to Kilkenny in the south, or further in the south to Cobh near Cork, where the mighty St. Colman's Cathedral overshadows the small village where the Titanic docked its very last time, or to the west where the 'Ring Of Kerry' is a must- see, or to Dingle, Ireland's most westerly point, or up to the north, where a giant is said to have planned a path to Scotland (Giants Causeway). Ireland, with its lush green and beautiful landscapes, is a pleasure. Finally, there is a pub in every village, and live music is often played there every day of the week (mainly in the south -west). But let's turn to Ireland's history first:

The Republic of Ireland as founded not until 1949, and it took a stony and bloody path to get there. For a long time Ireland had been under the power of the British crown. Already in the 12th century Anglo-Norman conquerors occupied the island, but failed to expand their authority throughout the country. Still, the English king Henry VIII became at least formal King of Ireland in 1541. For the most part, Ireland's population was strictly Catholic, yet the English crown, turning away from Rome in 1534, tried to settle loyal protestants on the island, thus causing frequent struggles or even massacres between followers of the two religions. In 1800 the Irish parliament passed the 'Act of Union', which finally sealed the unification of Great Britain with Ireland under constitutional law.

In the 1840s occurred the worst famine in Irish history, with extreme consequences for population, economy and cultural heritage. Multiple crop failures led to food shortages that not only killed about a million people, but at the same time also forced about two million people to emigrate from the island. Most of them travelled to the United States of America. In 1851, after the famine, the population had declined from 8.8 million to 6.6 million.

During the 19th century the Irish once more stood up for their independence, in which both Irish national pride and religion were important. Until the 1920s there had been a near civil war between British army and Irish independence fighters throughout Ireland, effectively splitting the island into a British north and an independent south. In 1937 a new constitution was passed, and Ireland left the Commonwealth. In 1949, finally, Ireland became a republic, and in 1972 a member of the EC. In the 1950s tensions seemed to ease, but already 1968 another civil war began. During a peaceful demonstration of a catholic civil rights movement violence escalates, and in front of running TV cameras demonstrators are attacked by Ulster police and paramilitary groups.

Hooded unionists at first attack catholic residential areas in Londonderry, but shortly after also become active in Belfast, and - without the predominantly protestant police offering protection – London has to intervene. In August 1969 the British government sends 6,000 British soldiers to Ulster to secure 'peace and order'. But they are unfamiliar with the particular condition in Northern Ireland and turn out to be unprepared.

Violence escalates again when on 30 January 1972, now known as 'Bloody Sunday' in Ireland, British paratroopers shoot dead 14 unarmed participants of a forbidden catholic civil liberty demonstration.

A vicious circle of terror and counter-terror follows. The Irish Republican Army (IRA), which formed in 1919-21 during the Anglo-Irish war but had been forbidden under Irish president de Valera, begins their third wave of terror, which lasts until the end of the 20th century. The IRA's officially announced aims are the protection of the catholic minority, the ejection of the British army, and the reunification of Ireland. Their method is pure terror, and over the years the IRA commits countless bomb attacks.

In 1994 the IRA heralds an armistice, which is later joined by protestant groups. Yet in 1996 the IRA again denounces the armistice, upon which the British government discontinues all negotiations and proceedings with Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA.

Finally, in 1998-2000, with the help of American president Clinton, it is possible to negotiate another armistice, lasting until today.

(References: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Irland-Inside.de)

Recommendations for Travel Guides: 'Vis a Vis, Ireland' and additionally a Michelin Ireland Roadmap.

01	Killiney
<p>Bono's and Edge 's present home. Killiney is a suburb of Dublin where the rich and famous live. When the weather is good it reminds one of Ireland's south, partly due to its beautiful beach. A walk at Killiney Beach is highly recommended. This also gives you a good view of Bono's house (picture 4). In 2001 plans to extend the house by one more floor was rejected by the local planning council. So, in September 2003 Bono simply bought his neighbour's house for about one million Euros.</p>	

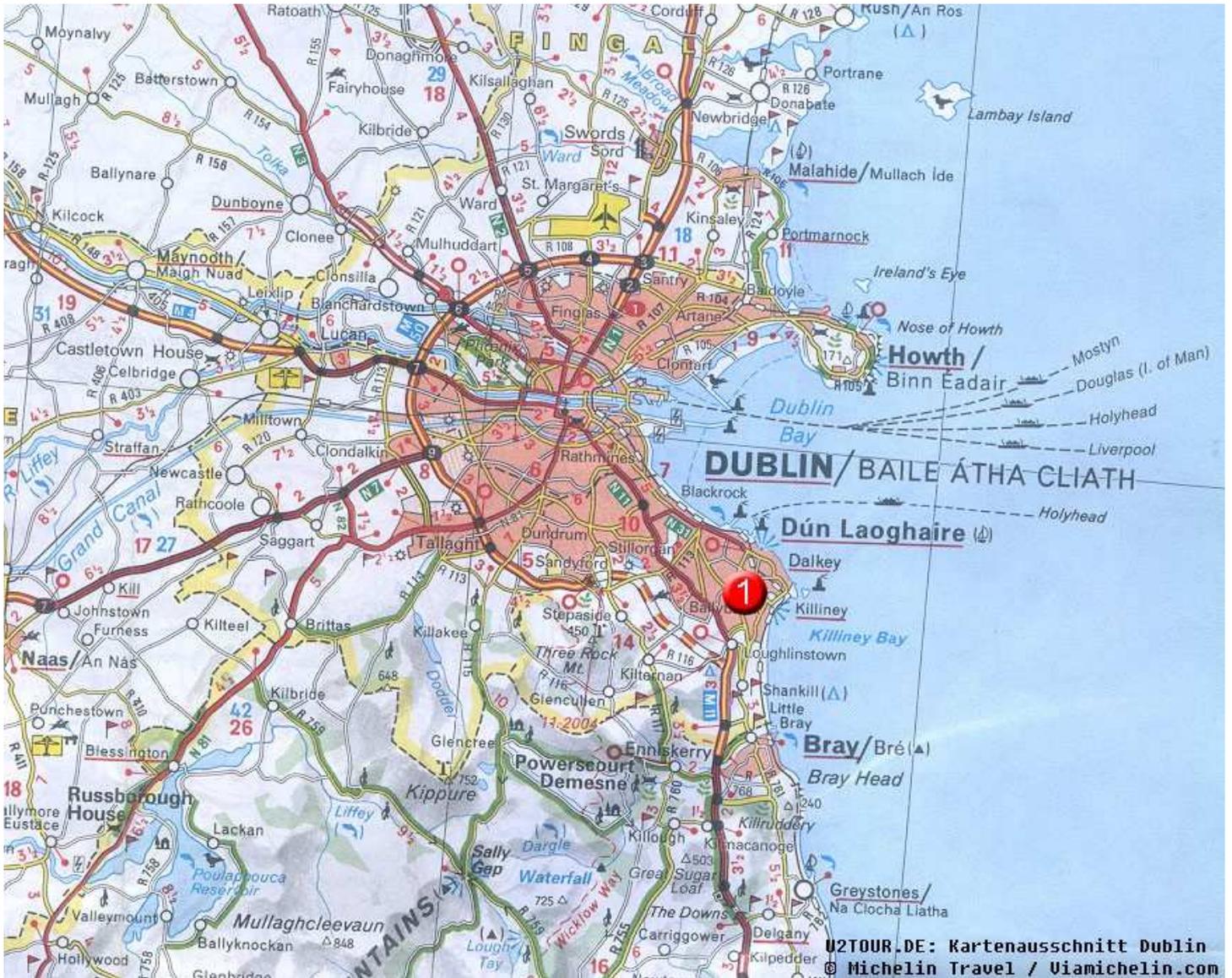
Since everyone can find out about Bono’s address, there is no need to make a secret of it here. The centre of attraction is the entrance to the Hewson family’s estate. A lot further than to the gate there you are certainly not able to go, but many fans have immortalized themselves here. Of course, everything is strictly recorded by video cameras, and generally we request that you not disturb the family’s privacy, as sometimes even B-Man needs his quiet.

Not far from Bono’s house is also the house of Edge and Morleigh, but we forego giving a precise description at this point.

Should you wish to visit Bonos or Edges House, please respect their peace and privacy!



Address	Vico Rd, Killiney
Directions	Take the DART south to Killiney. Follow the Vico Rd. north for about 10 minutes until you come to the crossing of Vico Rd. and Strathmore Rd. Bono’s gate is on the right side. If you want to go to the beach follow the path right of the gate. Alternatively, you can walk down the hill and turn right into the beach car park.



02	Slane Castle
 <p data-bbox="470 1780 702 1825">U2TOUR.DE: Slane Castle 2001 © Universal</p>	<p data-bbox="718 1400 1530 1769">U2 connects something really special with Slane Castle. Located in the beautiful Boyne Valley it can be hired for weddings, conferences or the like. Once a year it is also a venue for concerts. Already in 1981 U2 had their first performance as a support act for Thin Lizzy. History continues in 1984, when U2 made recordings for 'The Unforgettable Fire' in the rooms of the castle. Lord Henry Mountcharles, Slane Castle's owner, talked about that in an interview published in Hotpress Magazine in August 2004.</p> <p data-bbox="718 1769 1530 1848">In 1991 the eastern part of the castle was damaged by fire. Restorations finished in 2001.</p> <p data-bbox="718 1848 1530 1951">U2's return to Slane Castle equally took place in 2001, after permission was granted for a concert on 1 September. Unsurprisingly the concert sold out very fast, and since November 2003 it is available on DVD as 'U2 Go Home'.</p>



U2TOUR.DE: The Unforgettable Fire
© Island Records 1984

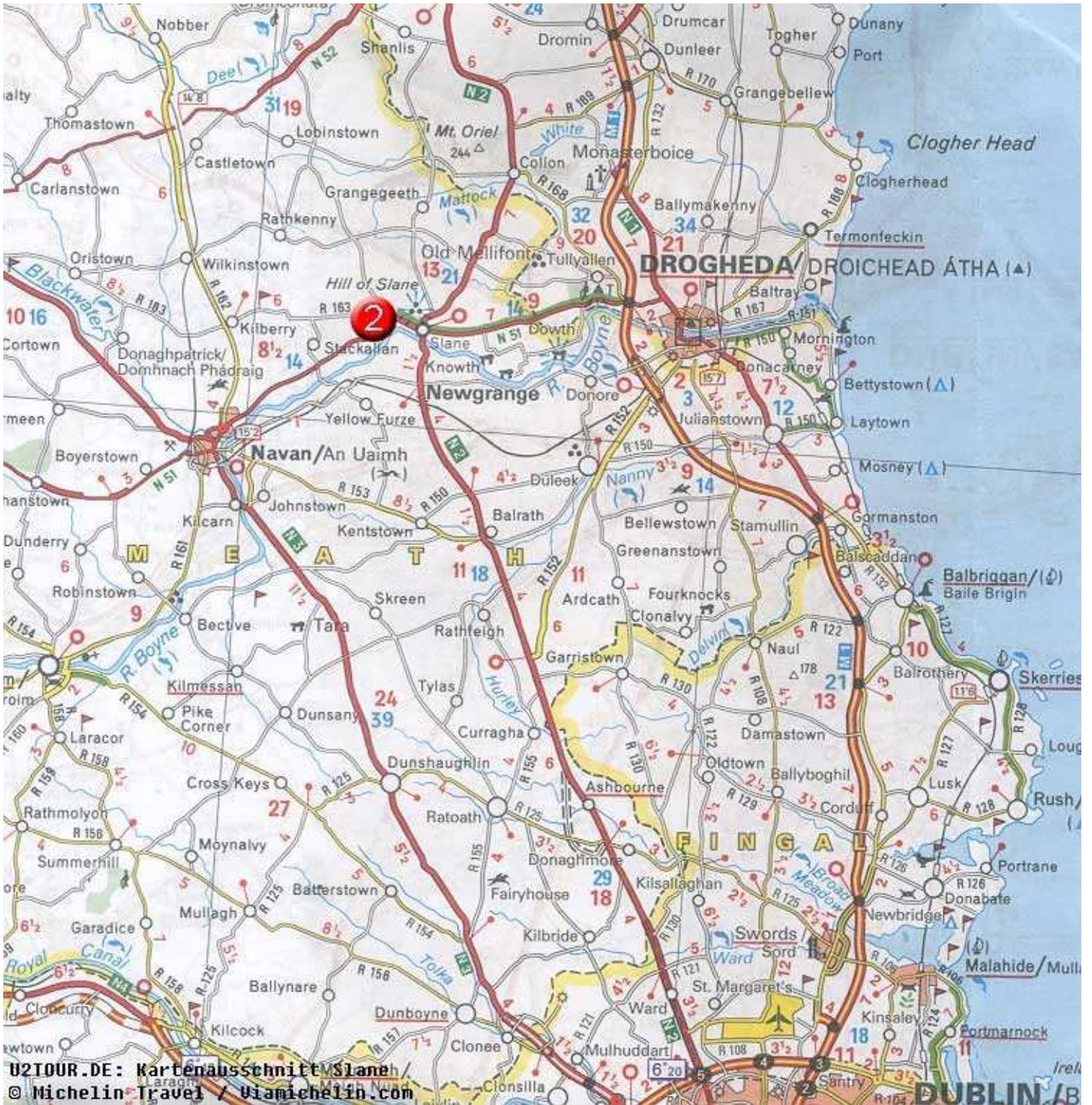


U2TOUR.DE: The Unforgettable Fire
© Island Records 1984



© Michael Reichert 06/2004 / U2TOUR.DE

Address	Slane
Directions	Basically, there are two possibilities to get from Dublin down to Slane Castle. The easiest route should be to follow the N2. The fastest route is via the motorway M1 (a charge applies) west of Drogheda, then turn on the N51. In Slane drive up the hill in the direction of Navan. Shortly after Slane you can already see a fence on the right side, behind which is the estate of Slane. A few meters further, through an archway, you get directly up to the castle.



U2TOUR.DE: Kartenausschnitt Slane /
© Michelin Travel / ViaMichelin.com

03	Moydrum Castle
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Moydrum Castle is shown on the cover of U2's fourth LP, 'The Unforgettable Fire'. It is a ruin, and can be found close to Athlone. On 2 July 1921 British troops attacked three small farms in Coosan and burned their property. The IRA decided to strike back and agreed to do the same to supporters of the British rule. They choose Moydrum because over 200 years this had been an origin of British power. Consequently, on 3 July 1921, a group of republicans attacked the castle, and ordered Lady Castlemine and her three daughters to leave within 15 minutes. The 106 years old estate was set on fire and the next

morning more or less only the outer walls remained, most of which can still be seen today.



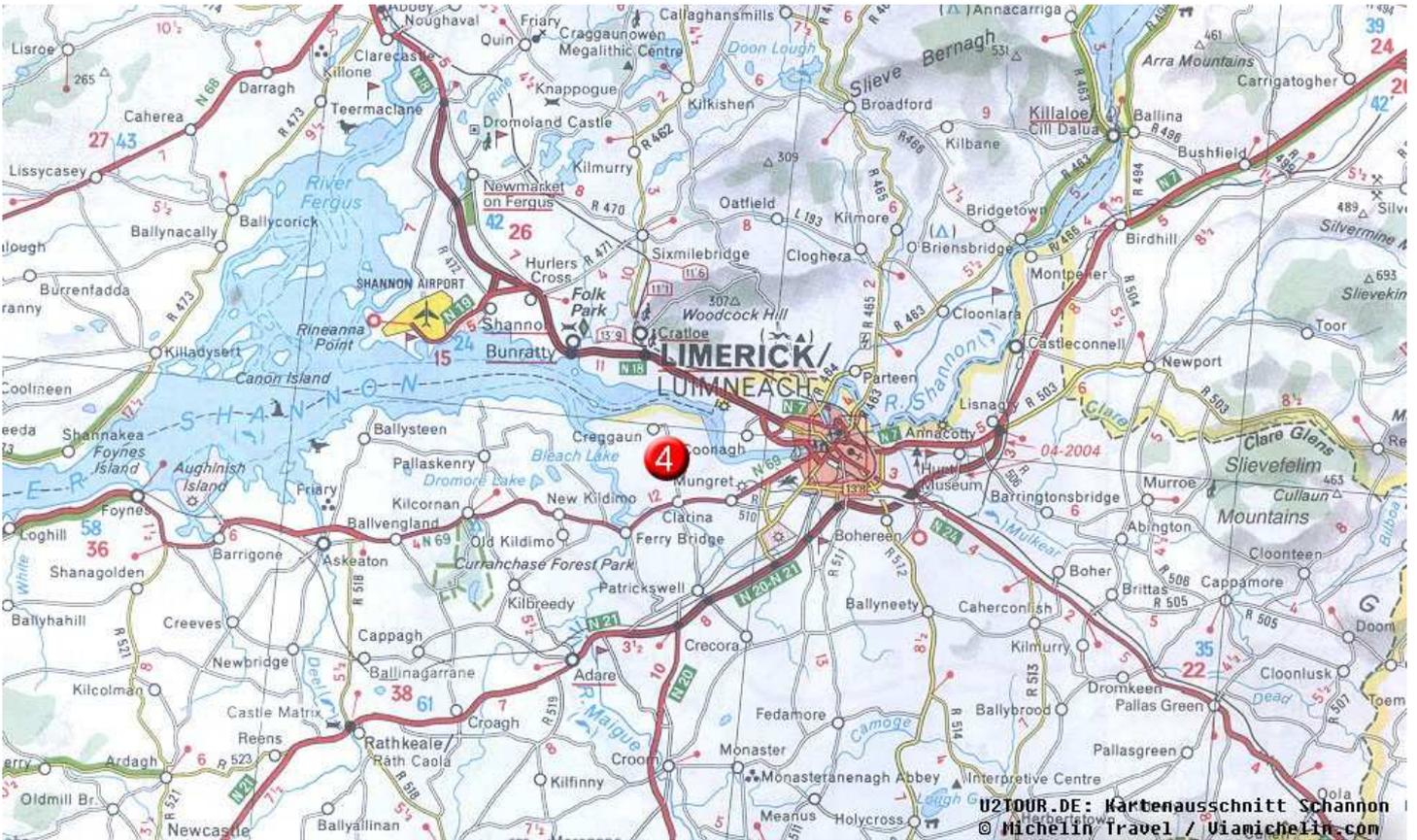
Address Moydrum, Westmeath Ld Castlemaine

Directions The ruin can be found near the town Athlone. From Dublin drive onto the N6 to Athlone, then turn onto the N55. Take the next exit, and turn right (see 1st picture). After 100 metres turn right again, where it says "Mount Temple". Drive along this road (ca. 8 km) until you can see the sign shown in the 2nd picture. Here turn right (3rd picture) and up the hill. At the top of the hill turn right again and you should see picture 7, where the ruin can be seen in the distance.





<p>04</p>	<p>Carrigogunnell Castle</p>
 <p>U2TOUR.DE: The Unforgettable Fire Cover © A. Corbijn / U2</p>	<p>This is the ruin pictured inside the booklet for the 'The Unforgettable Fire'. It was built on a rock and offers great panoramic views across the delta area of the Shannon.</p> <p>'Carrigogunnell Castle' means as much as 'the castle of the candles'.</p> <p>The Moydrum Castle is on the cover of the fourth U2 album 'The Unforgettable Fire'. It is a ruin which can be found near Athlone.</p>
<p>On 2 July 1921 British troops attacked 3 small farmers in Coosan and burned down their property. The IRA decided to retaliate and decided to do the same to British sympathisers. Moydrum was chosen because it had been the source of British power for over 200 years. So on 3 July 1921 a group of Republicans stormed the house and Lady Castle-maine and her three daughters were given 15 minutes to leave. The 106-year-old estate was then set on fire and the next morning only the outer walls were left, the remains of which can still be seen today.</p>	<p>On 2 July 1921 British troops attacked 3 small farmers in Coosan and burned down their property. The IRA decided to retaliate and decided to do the same to British sympathisers. Moydrum was chosen because it had been the source of British power for over 200 years. So on 3 July 1921 a group of Republicans stormed the house and Lady Castle-maine and her three daughters were given 15 minutes to leave. The 106-year-old estate was then set on fire and the next morning only the outer walls were left, the remains of which can still be seen today.</p>
<p>Address</p>	<p>In Ballybrown, near Limerick; the next big town is Clarina.</p>
<p>Directions</p>	<p>Take the N69 from Limerick westwards. In Clarina (ca. 6 km from Limerick) drive north for 3 km, where you will find the ruin.</p>



05	
Address	
Directions	