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View of Galway, looking north-east from the Claddagh, 1820 (Hardiman, 1820, frontispiece)

GALWAY/GAILLIMH

The city of Galway lies at the inner end of Galway Bay, about midway along the western Atlantic coast of Ireland. The ‘road to Galway’, as marked on sea charts, is through the Aran Islands at the western extremity of the bay which, acting as an effective barrier against the ferocity of the Atlantic storms, ensures that the seaport is remarkably well sheltered. As indicated in the first recorded placename, Bun Gaillme, Galway lies at the mouth of a short river, the Galleamh, later known as the Corrib (Map 1). This river drains the surplus waters of the large catchment basin that defines Loughs Corrib, Mask and Carra. Lough Corrib stretches 5 km north of the bay and both river and lake effectively divide the county of Galway in two, each part marked by its own distinct geology. Galway city is built on a band of metamorphic rock sandwiched between the comparatively flat carboniferous limestone to the east, which supports lush grazing, and the granites of the Connemara region to the west with their thin acidic soils rising to the spectacular quartzite peaks of the Twelve Bens.¹

The River Corrib flows out of Lough Corrib in a single channel until progress is checked by the first of two large ridges of hard metamorphic rock (Fig. 1). Lying on a north-east/south-west axis the northern ridge forced the river to expand over a wide area and seek out other natural channels to the west, in the process forming a set of smaller rivers and islands. These smaller rivers eventually converged to enter the sea in the area of William O’Brien Bridge and Wolfe Tone Bridge. There is a fall of over 4 m from the regulating weir north of the town (close to the early Franciscan friary) to where the river enters the sea, a distance of some 650 m, with the bulk of the water carried in the main channel making for a rapid, and spectacular, descent. Early views and visitor descriptions of the town tried to capture this remarkable aspect of its site and situation.²

The two ridges of metamorphic rock cover an area about 1.5 km long and a little over 0.5 km wide. They present a staggered appearance with the northern one, the wider and higher of the two, projecting further to the south-west. On this ridge is carried An Bóthar Mór, the great eastern approach to the town, while the second ridge terminates at Fort Hill (taking its name from the seventeenth-century St Augustine’s Fort). The ridges stand between an inlet of the sea, Lough Atalia (Loch an tSáile) to the south-east and a tract of wet marshy land and bog to the north, which extended eastwards from the main river channel to the townlands of Castlegar and Ballindooley. This was drained by the meandering Terryland or Sandy River, which itself enters a swallow hole (Pollavourleen or Poll an Mhuirlín) before emptying into the sea near Oranmore. The area along the south of this river was known as Suckeen bogs. Beginning with the construction of an embankment along its western side in the early nineteenth century (which gave its name to the Dyke Road), the bogs have gradually been reclaimed and built over. The map of Galway dating from c. 1691 (published by Bellin in 1764) is a striking cartographical representation of this topography (Map 18).

At the south-western extremity of the Suckeen bogs were a series of islands, including Horse Island and St Stephen’s Island (the core of the Newtownsmith/Wood Quay areas), whose shape depended on the extent to which the main river was in flood. To the south of the northernmost ridge lay salt mud-flats covered at high tide, into which flowed a small stream known in the late medieval period as the Meadle; this drained the valley between the two ridges. Gradually reclaimed in the eighteenth century, part of the land in this area was selected as the site for the commercial docks in the early nineteenth century (Fig. 1, Map 2).

The choice of the endpoint of the northernmost ridge for permanent settlement was undoubtedly because the fast-moving River Corrib was fordable at this point.³ A second ford was situated 1.5 km to the north, at the shoals separating Terryland at the eastern side from Newcastle on the west. Although this ford was certainly in use from early times, and was in due course given the protection of castles on either side, it was the crossing point closer to the sea that had the strategic advantage. This was the location where the first bridge, the West or Great Bridge, was built in the early fifteenth century. The

strand to the south of the bridge, on the town side, would be developed as the first quayside. The site of the town would later prove to have some drawbacks from a military point of view: it was overlooked to the north-east by one ridge and to the east by the second ridge, albeit separated by saltmarsh. But for the first settlers the advantages of a maritime site, most notably access to food and ready communication, compensated for the shortcomings.

* * *

Gaelic lords erected a *dún* or stronghold at the mouth of the River Corrib, according to the first mention in the annals for 1124. But whether Dún nGaillmhe was on the east or west bank cannot be ascertained from the sources. The Anglo-Norman family of Richard de Burgh (Latin de Burgo) built their first castle of Bungalvy in 1232 on the eastern side of the river. While it was the practice of the Anglo-Normans to consolidate and build on the site of earlier fortifications, nothing of the Gaelic *dún* has been found in excavations to date.⁴ The arrival of the new colonists and their selection of Bun Gaillme as their *caput* or headquarters for the manor of Galvy is well attested, as is the hostility with which they were received: the first de Burgh castle was destroyed in 1233, a year after its erection. Its replacement suffered a similar fate in 1247 when, as the annals relate, both castle and town were burnt; the town was burnt again in c. 1266. The ‘town’ at this point was unlikely to have been more than an irregular cluster of cabins in the protective shadow of the castle.

The location of the de Burgh castle was to have a major bearing on the topographical development of the town. Strategically sited within reach of the ford and the strand where ships could beach, it had effective control over the movement of goods and people with ready access to the principal thoroughfare, An Bóthar Mór, the route that led along the crest of the northern ridge. The street pattern that post-dated the castle reinforced these lines of communication. The principal thoroughfare runs from the east along this ridge, continuing as William Street and Shop Street through the town, and then forks into two: Main Guard/Bridge Street leads to the ford and High Street/Quay Street to the strand. The parish church and early market place stand at this major intersection and, as in other Anglo-Norman urban settlements, this location was marked with a market cross. The area bordering the strand must have been then, as it remains today, subject to flooding, particularly at spring tides, and this is reflected in the name Flood Street. Apart from the north-south thoroughfare (Abbeygate Street), which runs parallel with the east curtain wall and undoubtedly reflects an early division of land-holdings within the walled town, the remaining streets respect the contour lines of the ridge, thus making best use of the natural topography. Further subdivisions were effected by opening narrow lanes off main streets, allowing the early settlers to increase the number of burgage plots and capitalise on their investment (Fig. 2).

The decision to establish a town at the end of this ridge was influenced as much by strategic as by economic considerations. Not only would it serve the immediate need of providing support for the military base but, by establishing a formal settlement that would exploit the economic advantages of its river and maritime location, it would produce a ready source of revenue for the lord of the manor: in this it was a typical example of an Anglo-Norman speculative venture in seeking to exact the maximum return from the feudal prerogatives. It is Richard’s son, Walter, who died in the castle of Galway in 1271, who must get credit for establishing the borough. He had presumably granted it a charter and, though no record of such survives, there can be no doubt that it once existed, as may be inferred from the fact that the town was in process of being walled from 1272 onwards. This was financed by taxes raised on an established trade in a wide range of goods.⁵ Though the date of completion is not known, substantial portions were in place by the end of the fourteenth century. The area enclosed was determined by the local geomorphology. The burgesses utilised the natural defensive setting of the ridge by erecting a wall along its southern, western and northern sides. The western curtain followed the curve of the River Corrib and continued north-eastwards along the line of the Little Gate River; the southern

section of wall was built along the edge of the saltmarsh and was then turned northwards in a straight line across the ridge to link up with the northern curtain. Thus a compact area of some 11 hectares was enclosed, eminently defensible – at least until early modern artillery rendered town walls effectively redundant.

The absence of references to the castle at Galway after c. 1280 suggests that it may have been abandoned soon after this date and, indeed, its materials may have been used in the construction of the large hall built beside it by Walter's son, Richard de Burgh, known as the Red Earl (d. 1326) (Fig. 3).⁶ It was this building that became the centre for the local administration of the manor of Galvy and its ultimate abandonment probably reflects the effective demise of the de Burgh influence. That there existed a thriving and sufficiently affluent community in Galway in the early fourteenth century is reflected in the fact that, in 1320, the burgesses significantly enlarged their local parish church, St Nicholas's, whose foundation must date to the early years of the borough's establishment. Although there is no record of the Black Death of 1348 coming to Galway, being a seaport town with a developing external trade network, it is to be expected that it too was affected by the devastating plague. Its importance as a key trading centre was recognised by the crown in the mid-1370s when, for a short period, Galway was licensed as one of four Irish ports (along with Dublin, Cork and Waterford) where customs due on wool could be paid.

In common with many other Irish towns, significant suburbs began to develop outside the walls. The pictorial map, which depicts the town in the mid-seventeenth century, records five principal suburbs. The northern suburb, reached through the Little Gate, developed around the Franciscan friary established in 1296 on St Stephen's Island. The eastern suburb grew on the edge of the open area known as the Green (Eyre Square) and stretched out along the great thoroughfare of An Bóthar Mór and the lesser thoroughfare of An Bóthar Beag (College Road/Forster Street). On the island accessed directly from the Great or West Bridge was the suburb or 'middle town' of Ballymanagh (An Baile Meadhanach), focused on a single street (Dominick Street Lower). At the centre of the southern suburb on the western side of the river was a small chapel, a dependent hospice of the Premonstratensian canons from Holy Trinity Abbey, Tuam. The early thirteenth-century date suggested for its foundation would indicate that there was a settled community in this area around the same time that Richard de Burgh established his bridgehead on the opposite side of the river. At the close of the fifteenth century this ruined chapel was granted to the Dominicans of Athenry, who established a foundation there, and the area now known as the Claddagh became the home of fishing families and boatbuilders who developed a distinct identity that persisted into the early twentieth century. The western suburb, known as An Faiche Beag, the little green (corresponding to the area between Mill Street and St Helen's/Henry Street), was a typical medieval ribbon development along the routeways leading northwards to Newcastle and westwards to Barna (Fig. 2).

The principal natural resource that was most thoroughly exploited from the foundation of the town was water. This was used to power the mills and in the preparation of hides for export. Later street names recall leather-based traders such as skimmers, glovers and shoemakers. Similarly, the brewing of ale can be dated to the foundation period. The murage charter of 1361⁷ provides a glimpse of the variety of goods being traded and the distances over which they were carried: wines, salt, coal, cloths and silks, nails and ropes, olive oil, hides and skins, live animals, large sacks of wool, fish, coloured glass, millstones, and a great many more items. All aspects of seafaring mattered to this maritime port and the ship that dominated the early period of trade – the square-rigged, single-masted cog – found visible expression on the seal used by the town at a later period. And it is no surprise that the local parish church was dedicated to St Nicholas, a patron then widely associated with sailors and merchants. Eel weirs, salmon weirs and the 'Galway fishery' feature frequently in references from the de Burgh period onwards and were evidently much prized; the spearing of salmon on the Google map of 1583 has a basis in fact (Map 6).

* * *

Founded for and sustained by maritime trade, it was during the late medieval period that Galway became a key player in the mercantile life of Europe's Atlantic seaboard. The decline of central government in most of the Anglo-Norman colony in this period enabled the citizens of Galway to seek autonomy in the management of their affairs and a small coterie of merchant families, whose descendants would honour them with the appellation 'tribes of Galway', established themselves as an undisputed oligarchy in control of its municipal activities.

The conferring of a royal charter in 1396 started the burgesses on the road to eventual self-government, a privilege they ultimately managed to secure from King Richard III in 1484 when they were granted power to elect annually their own mayor, bailiffs and corporation. Not content with administrative independence, the burgesses also determined to wrest control of their spiritual affairs from the Cistercians of Abbeyknockmoy who had the right of presentation of vicars to their local parish church. And so, in the following year, they secured a papal bull establishing St Nicholas's as a collegiate church. These inhabitants viewed themselves as separate and distinct from the Gaelic Irish who dwelt outside the walls. Though ready to trade with them in wool and hides, and even to admit some into their ranks, such as the families of Ó Dorchaídh (anglicised D'Arcy or Darcy) and Ó Ciardubháin (anglicised Kirwan), by the end of the fifteenth century the townspeople presented themselves as 'modest and civil people' who 'lived in the said town, surrounded with walls, not following the customs of the mountainous and wild people of those parts'.⁸

The Galway merchants traded with counterparts in Spanish, Portuguese

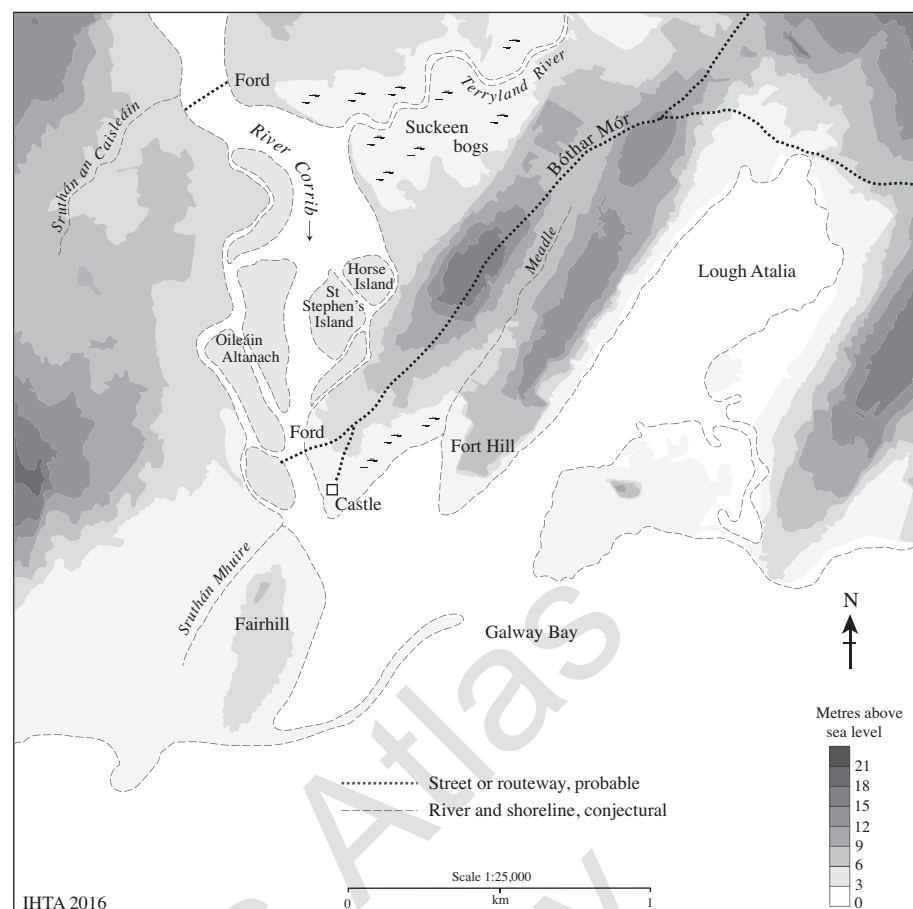


Fig. 1 Site of Galway

and French ports, with the great medieval English ports of Chester, Bristol, Southampton and London, and with the North Sea and Baltic ports at least as far as Lübeck, linking the town to the far-flung network of the Hanseatic League.⁹ The erection of the town wall was one way of protecting the prosperity thus generated, making Galway down to the mid- or late sixteenth century a safe and 'civilised' place to trade, culturally as well as financially enriched by its dense network of trading contacts that by then included the newly-discovered lands of the Americas and the Caribbean. Relations with the Gaelic Irish, suppliers of the raw materials for export and so much more of what was exchanged, were amicable at least to the point of protecting the settlement from being plundered too often and the Galway market became the centrepiece of much of the regional, inland trade.

The new corporation had ambitions, as can be seen in its commencement in 1498 of a canal to link the inner end of Lough Atalia with the Terryland River around the point where it disappears into the swallow hole of Poll an Mhuirlín; had the project been completed, it would have done much to drain the Suckeen bogs (Fig. 1) as well as extending communications through to Lough Corrib. Though the unfinished portion is titled Lynch's Folly by later commentators,¹⁰ it was nevertheless a token of the self-confidence of the newly-formed corporation and the resources it expected to have at its disposal. Its commitment to the provision of public infrastructure in the interests of trade resulted in works being undertaken to the quays in the early sixteenth century and included the erection of a new quay gate. The town defences also received attention and in one instance, at least, the works were linked to a grant of planning permission. In 1558, Thomas Martin received 'the site of a water-mill to be built on the lower part of the bridge of Galway provided that within two years he should build, for its defence and security, a gate of suitable height and dimensions, and a tower of lime and stone'. A surviving stone plaque with a contracted Latin inscription testifies to his completion of this work: Thomas Martin and Eveline Lynch had this work and mill made A.D. 1562. It was around this time that a major building programme was undertaken on the tholsel. Completed in 1580–81 its upper floor served as Town Hall, courthouse and municipal archive: the ground floor was occupied by the Town Gaol and adjacent shambles. This was later scheduled to be replaced by 'a faire comon Hall or Towlsell with convenient chambers for the Common Counsell, and Town Clearke, for the safe keeping of all the towne records and writings'. Begun in 1639 it was 'underpropped with good stone pillars' allowing pedestrians to pass freely under it; owing to the seventeenth-century wars the building was not completed until 1709.¹¹ The fact that provision was being made for the preservation of the town archive is evidence not only of the seriousness with which the local authority took its responsibilities but also of the sense of independence it enjoyed. Beyond the collection of tax revenue on behalf of the crown, the demands of the state did not weigh too heavily on the Galway burgesses.

The merchant families contributed much to the religious infrastructure of the town and to its distinctive late medieval architecture (Maps 9, 10). The parish church of St Nicholas was the premier religious establishment within the town walls. The devotion of the townspeople is evident in the endowment of various chapels and family tombs as well as in additions to the church itself. Several religious orders were established in Galway with the direct financial support and ongoing patronage of individual families. The small Premonstratensian chapel on the west side of the river was granted to the Dominicans at the end of the fifteenth century. The Franciscans had been brought to Galway in 1296 and had established their friary on St Stephen's Island to the north of the town. The Augustinian friars were invited to build a religious house on the headland of the southern ridge and erected their friary – the final Irish foundation of this order

– there in 1508. A small chapel was built at Newcastle in 1510–11 and another chapel and adjoining leper house, dedicated to St Bridget, were erected on the south side of Bohermore in 1541–2. The dissolution of the religious houses commenced in Galway c. 1550 and saw these properties transferred into the hands of secular owners. In a political-cum-military report for 1592 both the Dominican and the Augustinian houses were described as ‘great commanders of the town’, a remark that was prescient in terms of the latter’s selection as the location for the erection of a substantial fort (Fig. 2).¹²

Although the town must have suffered some setbacks as a result of fires, in 1412 and in particular in 1473 when the annals relate that ‘it would be hard to estimate the temporal wealth destroyed’, the new-found confidence that followed on the granting of enhanced municipal and ecclesiastical status in 1484–5 empowered the wealthy merchant burgesses to erect substantial houses with courtyards and castellated structures in the style of the rural tower house (for example, Lynch’s Castle). Truly status symbols, these grand dwellings were embellished both within and without with fine stone carvings: windows, archways, doorcases, fireplaces, mantelpieces, rainwater spouts and gargoyles were enlivened with carved detail, including heraldic and trade emblems.¹³ The munificence of these burgesses also extended to building a hospital or poor house and a college house for the warden and vicars of St Nicholas’s Church. The pride and pleasure of the townspeople in their church were very real and St Nicholas’s was enlarged substantially throughout the sixteenth century: much of the surviving fabric dates from this period.

The constraints of the town’s topography, coupled with the high demand for building sites, probably contributed to the establishment of the right-angled burgrave plot, which allowed additional dwellings to be erected around a courtyard

at the rear of those fronting onto the street, a feature that was remarked on by many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century visitors. But not all the land within the town was built upon and a number of wealthy merchants maintained large gardens. As manifestations of civic pride and ensuring a fitting legacy, these burgesses wanted the world to see ‘what great and good common works, and specially their walled streets, have each of them don in the time of their maioralte’.¹⁴ That they succeeded is testified by the accounts of early commentators who remarked on Galway’s ‘fair and stately buildings, the fronts of houses (towards the streets) are all of hewed stone, up to the top, garnished with fair battlements, in a uniform course, as if the whole town had been built upon one model’.¹⁵

* * *

The earliest surviving maps of Galway, drawn in 1583 and 1589, though somewhat stylised, show the walled town as it stood at the end of the medieval period (Maps 6–8, Appendix A). The town was closely packed with houses; the D-shaped circuit of walls with mural towers and gates was complete; there was only one bridge over the fast-flowing River Corrib, which was also an important salmon fishery, and it possessed a wharf or landing place for ships. The parish church of St Nicholas and the central market place with its market cross were prominent in the townscape, which was structured around the north-east/south-west axis of Shop Street branching into Main Guard Street and High Street/Quay Street. Impressive religious buildings, surrounded by their own enclosures, stood outside the walls – the Franciscan friary to the north, the Augustinian friary at the endpoint of the southern ridge and the Dominican friary on the side of Fairhill to the west. Local watercourses and marshlands

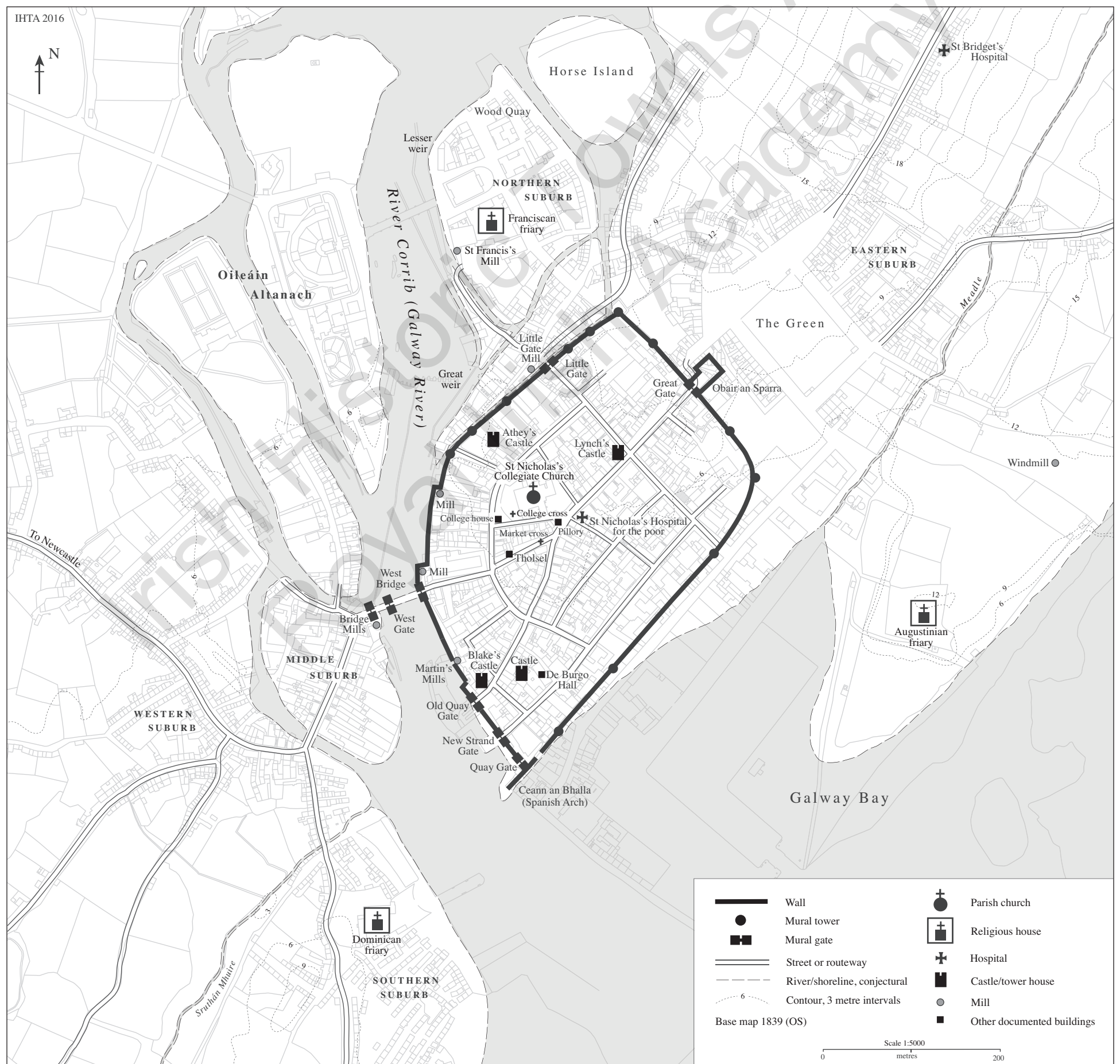


Fig. 2 Medieval Galway

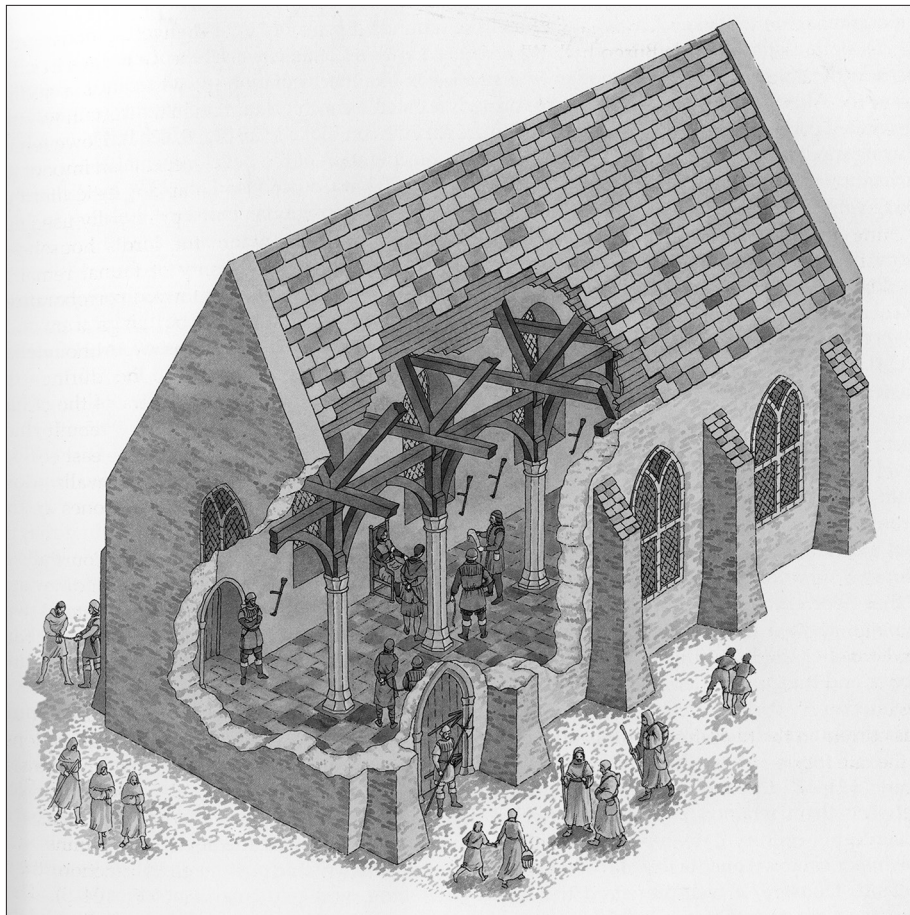


Fig. 3 Reconstruction of de Burgo Hall in the fourteenth century (John Harrison and Associates)

impeded access to the town centre except along the major routeways; in the words of a later commentator, 'the waters concurred on all sides to the defence of it, save to the eastward', which side was safe in so far as a 'large drye ditch, and a thicke high wall, flanked with towers' could ensure.¹⁶ A note on the Browne plot of 1583 gives an insight not just into the local topography but also how contested and much-delayed was the confiscation of church property in post-Reformation Galway: the northern suburb, 'enviored with water', was in effect an island on which stood a friary 'wher they use to bury their dead, in the same they continue their popish prayers in Lattin'.

The loyal town of Galway was vulnerable to military conquest and that was the principal concern of the early modern authorities. The map of 1589 (Map 8), with the town at one scale and the surrounding countryside at a smaller scale, reveals exactly why. Any commander who might care to place artillery on the surrounding hills would have an open field. Preoccupation with the defence of the town led to the construction, beginning in 1602, of St Augustine's Fort on the site of the confiscated Augustinian friary. This was a classic, four-sided fort with ramparts and bastions. The earliest extant illustration of the site, Josias Bodley's plan of 1608–11, shows how the church was subsumed into the fort, which was undoubtedly, for the forty years of its existence, a truly massive structure. While St Augustine's Fort could protect the southern approaches to the town, an additional fort was proposed for the western side of the river. Two possible locations were pinpointed in the Plot of 1625, prepared for the lord deputy: the first immediately outside the West Bridge and the second near the Dominican friary in the Claddagh, which would have required demolishing a large number of houses and would be difficult to relieve if attacked (Map 11). The site near the bridge was chosen, and the foundations and a good part of the walls were constructed before being abandoned for want of finance.¹⁷ The establishment of the county of Galway in 1610, along with municipal boundaries, was yet another move towards integrating the town more closely into the new national polity.

The war in Ireland of 1641 to 1652 brought unprecedented turmoil.¹⁸ For Galway the loss of life, the ransacking and burning of premises, and the interruption to industry and commerce that followed on its surrender to parliamentary forces in 1652 resulted in the forfeiture of independent control of local affairs. The ensuing large-scale confiscation of property and its redistribution to those who supported the New English, Protestant dispensation plunged the town into a spiral of ruin that would not be reversed for one-and-a-half centuries. It was, not surprisingly, the town's defences that first engaged the attention of all parties to the conflict. The local townspeople, assisted by insurgents, demolished St Augustine's Fort in 1643 in a pre-emptive move, and between then and 1651 the inhabitants erected great earth and stone bastions outside the eastern wall of the town, against the rising ground of Bohermore; this had always been the town's weakest line of defence. They also constructed an earthen ravelin on the site of the half-built fort outside the West Bridge. The improvement to the defences was such that when the parliamentary army eventually arrived, in the summer of 1651, the commanders chose to reduce the town by siege rather than undertake a frontal attack. To cut off all outside support the parliamentary forces erected a series of forts and earthworks across the two ridges to the east of the town. The map of c. 1691 published by Bellin in 1764 (Map 18) shows these as three earthen forts connected by linear embankments stretching from the Terryland River to Lough Atalia. Following the capitulation of the town, the Cromwellians built bastioned citadels inside the two principal gates: the eastern citadel blocked access from the main thoroughfare to the Great Gate and all traffic coming from the east of the town had to pass through it, as was the intention; the western citadel was built immediately north of the

inner gate beside the West Bridge, where St Patrick's School now stands (Fig. 4). A dashed line on the 1747 plan (Map 19) recalls these short-lived defences to the west of the bridge, with the note 'there are no remains at present', and similarly the 'disposition' or ground plan of St Augustine's Fort is traced, though it also had been effectively erased from the landscape by then.

The bustle and vibrancy before the wanton destruction and upheaval of the mid-seventeenth century is celebrated in the large pictorial map (Map 12, Appendices A, B). As a bird's-eye-view it conveys a real sense of how the disposition of the larger houses, along narrow plots with gables facing the street, made for a crowded town centre, with markets in the open streets and at intersections spreading outwards as custom demanded. The altars for the annual Corpus Christi procession, when the town itself became the stage for an inclusive, public display of religious devotion, hark back to a Catholic world in which loyal – royalist – subjects were secure in their position and in their property. This mid-seventeenth-century impression of the town is further complemented by the 1685 plan and prospect drawn by Thomas Phillips; the latter, in particular, providing a final portrait of the medieval walled town set against the majesty of the River Corrib (Map 13, Plate 1).

The year 1686 presented opportunities for the Catholic inhabitants of Galway who, in aligning themselves with King James II, succeeded in gaining re-admittance to the corporation. They immediately removed the existing Protestant rulers and installed a Catholic warden and vicars in St Nicholas's Church. Determined to distance themselves from the influence of Cromwellian control which, in 1652, had sealed off the Great Gate and forced all traffic coming into the town to pass through the east citadel, the townspeople opened a new access route through the defences. The position of this new entrance is reflected in a kink in the street at that end, which bears the name of the victor in the ensuing war, Williamsgate Street. Galway's involvement in this war was short-lived. The townspeople had been working intermittently on the fortifications since 1689 and erected substantial earthworks outside the bastioned defences to the east and north. They had begun construction of a ravelin on the ridge to the south of the town, to the east of the site of the former St Augustine's Fort, and this was connected to the outer defences by a covered way. As a further precaution the suburbs were set on fire lest they be used by a besieging army. Although French soldiers and engineers were brought to Galway in early 1691 to help complete the work, the fortifications remained unfinished when the Williamite army arrived before the town on 19 July of that year (Maps 14–17). After only two days of siege the townspeople surrendered and Galway once again was returned to Protestant control. In the years that followed, the earthwork defences outside the town walls were gradually thrown down or removed and houses once more began to encroach on these areas.

* * *

The early and mid-eighteenth century, a period of landlord investment in urban fabric and gracious living elsewhere, as in Limerick and Dublin, was largely passed over in Galway. The corporation was controlled by a small Protestant elite who were anxious to consolidate their social position in what was, after all, still a new political settlement underpinned by penal legislation, most especially the infamous 'Galway Act' of 1717 that was specifically designed to curb the influence of the Catholic families in the town. Fines or 'quarterage' on 'popish shopkeepers' were imposed, and gathered, periodically.¹⁹ At moments of crisis, as in 1708 when the return of the exiled Jacobite Pretender, James Stuart was rumoured, prominent Catholics were rounded up and others fled the town.²⁰ Some officials were more zealous than others in turning papists out of town and extracting 'security' from those (usually merchants) who were allowed to stay.²¹ Efforts in the early 1730s and again in the 1740s to seek out (in particular) Catholic clergy and to close convents, friaries and associated schools were disruptive but not fatal.²² But the application, albeit sporadic, of certain of the penal laws made for tensions where the majority of the townspeople, across all ranks, were Catholic; it did nothing to encourage civic engagement or foster investment. In between crises, it is evident that the politics of coexistence required connivance between some officials and the citizens.²³ Despite several periods of expulsion, various members of the mendicant orders managed to maintain a firm foothold in the town and its immediate suburbs. The Franciscans built a new friary and chapel c. 1723 close to the site of their medieval foundation. The Augustinians had a public chapel in 1731 on Flood Street/St Augustine Street and in the southern suburb the Dominicans continued on their former site and by the turn of the century had erected a new friary and chapel there. In addition, by the mid-1730s there were at least two mass houses and three nunneries operating 'boarding schools' in the town (Fig. 5).²⁴ This situation merely reflected the demographic realities for, although the figures are variable, the balance was always weighted in the same direction: the hearth money returns for 1724 listed twice as many Catholic householders as Protestant,²⁵ while it was stated in the house of commons in 1762 that the population of the town and liberties amounted to 14,000 souls, of whom scarcely 350 were Protestants.²⁶

Down to the 1793 relief act,²⁷ trade continued largely in the hands of the Catholic majority, their wealth underpinned by extended family networks in Europe and the New World and supported locally through a thriving smuggling economy.²⁸ For larger merchants and modest traders alike, however, the advantages of town living had to be set against the burden of obligations to a corporation in which they had no voice. And just as the practice of the Catholic religion was benignly tolerated at local level, other abuses – the extraction of additional tolls on traders coming to the town – were also allowed to go unchecked; these were grievances that the ineffectual, self-serving corporation was not willing, or unable, to address.²⁹

The completion in c. 1709 of the tholsel or exchange (begun in 1639) serves as a reminder of how the new elite intended to make their mark on the town. It functioned as a meeting place for the corporation and as a merchants' exchange, with courts held in the rooms above. Welcome though this development was, the elegance of eighteenth-century town planning and architecture was to be confined in Galway to short rows and individual buildings such as that known as Mayoralty House. The charter school in the western suburb, opened in 1755 expressly for the purpose of promoting Protestantism, was one of the few public buildings to be erected in the eighteenth century; it would later function as a foundling hospital and temporary artillery barracks before being converted for use as a Presentation convent in 1819.

There were some among the new elite who were prepared to invest in public projects that, understandably, would also benefit themselves. Of these, the Eyres are the most noteworthy. This family came to own extensive properties to the south and east of the walled town in the post-Cromwellian confiscations. It was under Edward Eyre, who died in 1739, that a new dock was excavated at the end of the embankment or jetty of stones depicted on the mid-seventeenth-century pictorial map; this came to be known as Eyre's or the Long Walk. It is the dock marked on mid-eighteenth-century maps that continues the line of the 'key' and is named 'old dock' by the Ordnance Survey (Maps 19, 20, 2). The marshland immediately east of the embankment was gradually reclaimed and further developments were erected outside the old southern town wall. This led to the laying out of a new road in 1779, which came to be known, quite appropriately, as Merchants Road on account of the numerous warehouses and stores erected there.

But even though trade declined in the mid-eighteenth century, continuing expansion of the agricultural economy still enabled growth in Galway's favour, while its position as a key western port and the county town was never under threat. Galway was still an important base for the military who, as demands increased throughout the century, were housed in new barracks: the first was built in c. 1709 on the site of the west citadel and the second some time later in Lombard Street; the third was erected in c. 1734 beside the east citadel and the Lombard Street barracks was further enlarged in 1749 (Map 26).

This new attitude to national security is also reflected in perceptions of the old town defences that, by 1769, were deemed no longer necessary.³⁰ While the presence of the various regiments must have contributed substantially to the local economy, the official revenue returns were not of sufficient size to warrant any great expenditure on the defences and the town's importance – in economic terms – was insignificant in comparison with the more southerly ports, especially Cork. One of the gates, the Little or Abbey Gate (at the northern end of present Abbeygate Street Upper), was pulled down in 1779 and other sections of town wall and fortifications were removed gradually or encroached upon. Indeed, their disappearance was seen as a positive and progressive step that 'helped to clear the town of contagious disorders, to which it had been very subject before'.³¹

It was in the closing decades of the eighteenth century that confidence returned to Galway. The new playhouse, which opened its doors in 1783 in Kirwan's Lane, boasted great improvements a decade later, by which date there was also a circulating library operating from a premises in the same lane. Townspeople and visitors could choose between several assembly rooms and coffee shops, in line with fashions elsewhere. The local newspaper and printing house, the *Connaught Journal*, moved to High Street in 1791 and, according to its own editorials at least, the local economy was then on an upward trajectory. A large paper manufactory opened in Mill Street in c. 1785 and another large mill, probably for flour, was constructed in Bowling Green in that year (Map 5 E 30, E 35, Map 21). The Royal Mail commenced its Galway–Dublin service in July 1792, establishing daily connections with the towns it passed through, to the great advantage of commerce and the newly emerging tourism sector.³² The opening of hotels and associated coach offices and stands in Eyre Square reinforced the historic advantage of the area outside Williams Gate as the point of departure and arrival for long-distance travel by road. But also of consequence to Galway commerce in the 1790s were its links by sea. Bristol, Gothenburg, Málaga, Oporto in Europe, Baltimore, Boston, New York in America, and the 'North West Fishery' all feature in ship announcements, as do Irish ports, namely, Limerick and Waterford. Galway merchants invested in wholesale stores to handle this type of trade, advertising

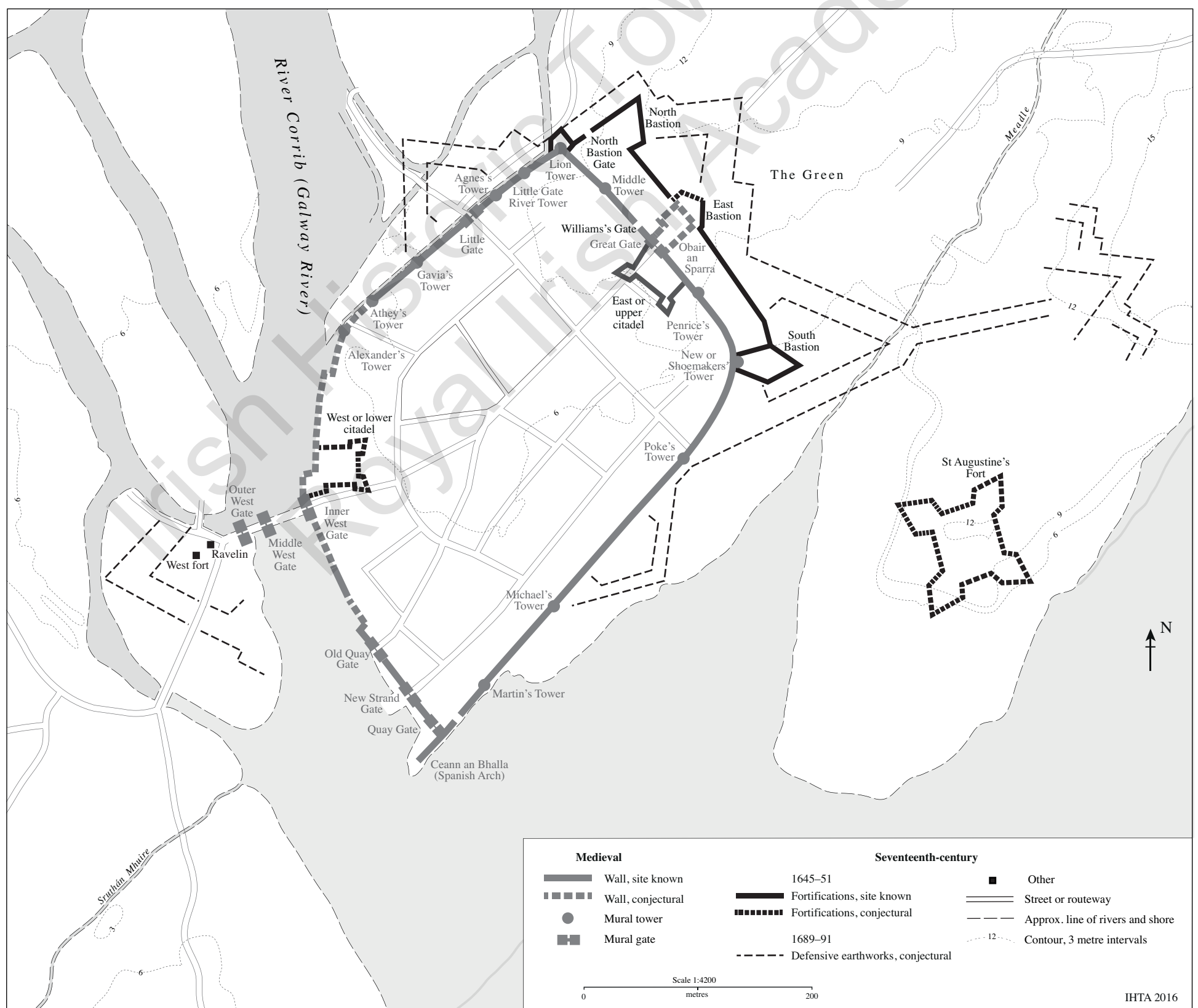


Fig. 4 Medieval and seventeenth-century fortifications

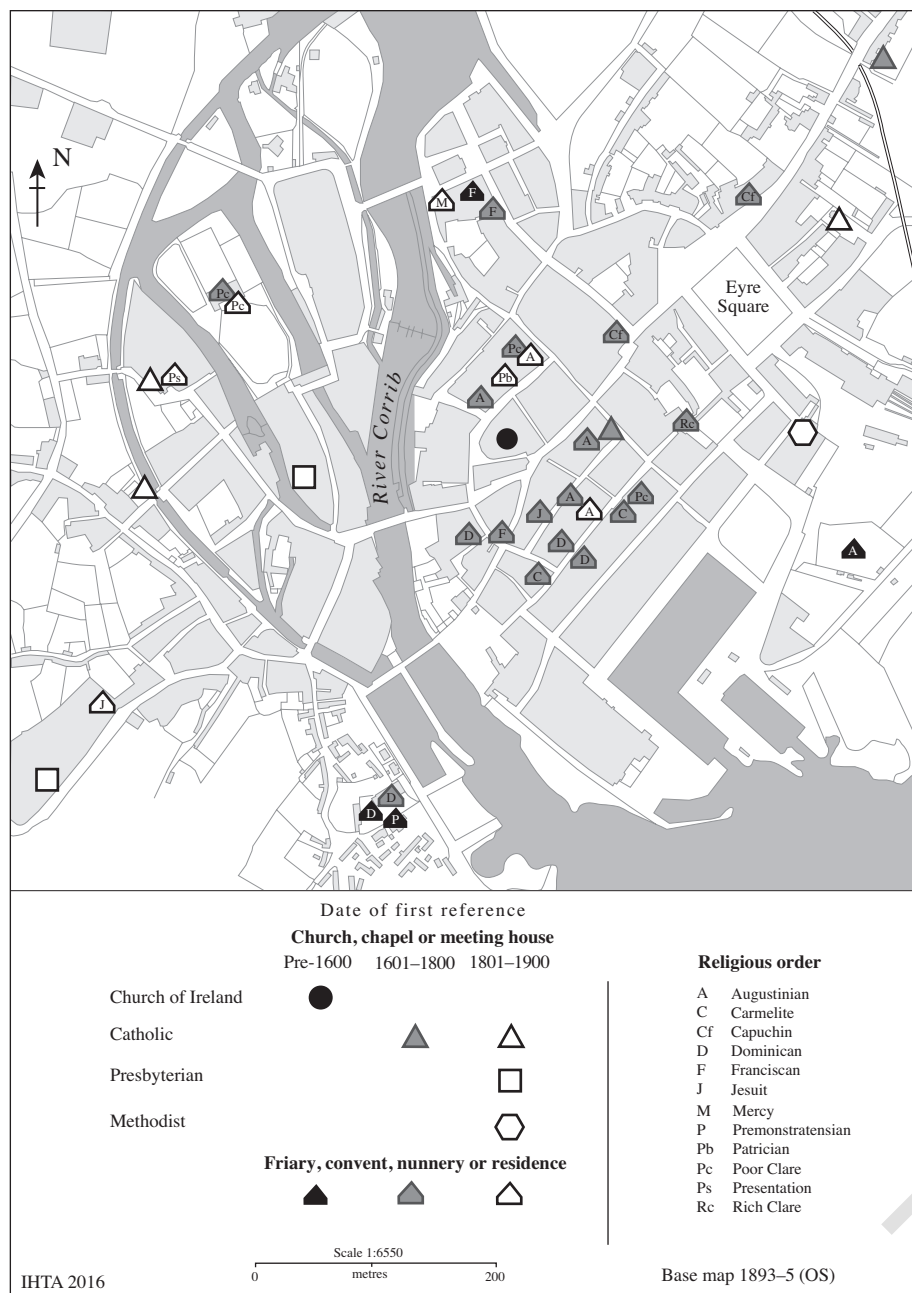


Fig. 5 Religious sites in Galway, to 1900

the exotic goods from large premises in Back Street (St Augustine's Street) and Merchants Road.³³ Shop Street remained the premier commercial street in the town and all manner of imported, luxury goods could be found there alongside local produce.³⁴ With cargoes attracting excise duties, the existence if not the full extent of smuggling is also a matter of record, with numerous reports of seizures in 1792 alone – of brandy, claret, coffee, gin and tobacco – in the western and eastern suburbs, in Kirwan's Lane and in 'the bay itself'. The export trade and transshipment of foodstuffs and produce such as kelp and oats, potatoes and turf, were small-scale in comparison.³⁵ It was emigrant traffic that would be the most lucrative part of the outgoing trade.

The number and variety of mills that were operating in the later decades of the eighteenth century point to an increasing confidence in the economy. Milling connected the town and its hinterland, with the fortunes of agriculture bearing directly on the urban economy. Bolts of linen were sent into the town to be finished at the bleach green on Earl's Island. The opening of the linen hall in 1817 in Newcastle Road was, alas, too late to capitalise on the demand. With the cessation of the Napoleonic wars and the introduction of new steam technologies, the admiralty's demand for sailcloth was reduced considerably and there would be no revival of the industry in Galway or Connacht.³⁶ The processing of wool was sustained over a much longer period, as is evidenced in the number of tuck mills that continued to operate in the town from the early seventeenth century into the mid-nineteenth century.

The relative peace of the later eighteenth century opened up opportunities for expansion and embellishment and brought new fashions in town planning and domestic architecture. Logan's map of 1818, compiled for Hardiman's *History* (1820), shows how the removal of defunct fortifications gave scope for development along Merchants Road, on the south and east sides of Meyrick (Eyre) Square, where a new access road was planned though never completed. The 'intended quay' depicted on his map would not be brought to fruition for another twenty years (Map 22).

As trade and manufacture increased, so too did the population. Many labourers moved into the town from the countryside in search of employment and found accommodation in the older dwellings, which were converted into tenements. The transformation of Eyre Square was in response to the desire of the better-off for larger and more comfortable dwellings inspired by classical proportions. The attention paid by the trustees of the Erasmus Smith estate to their extensive properties to the north and east of the town is represented in the surveys of Thomas Sherrard in 1785 (Map 21). New houses were built along Dominick Street in the suburb of Ballymanagh, praised in 1792 as 'uniform, spacious, elegant, and airy' and forming a striking contrast to the 'gloomy grandeur of the clumsy and massive mansions' of the old town.³⁷

The erection of the massive county and town gaols, on the northern of the two islands known as Oileáin Altanach, and the opening of a second bridge across the River Corrib were the first of several developments that would reshape the inner suburbs in the nineteenth century (Map 23). It had been long recognised that the economic development of Galway was intrinsically linked with the port. Efforts to improve these port facilities concentrated in the early decades on the western side of the river, at the Claddagh, where two new quays were built to facilitate the large fishing fleet. Further south, a lighthouse was built on Mutton Island (1815) and a new stone pier, named after the famous Scottish engineer, Alexander Nimmo, who oversaw its erection, was commenced in 1822 (Map 24).

The local economy, municipal government and social order would also undergo change, with the Great Famine of 1845–9 being the defining event of the century for the town of Galway, as it was for its large hinterland. Within the former walled area, the old decaying stone buildings – evidence of earlier prosperous times – were used to capacity to shelter the poorer class of people who flocked from the surrounding countryside in search of employment in the shops, warehouses and mills, while the gentry and commercial classes gravitated to the more airy and salubrious suburbs to the east and west. The greatest topographical change effected in the nineteenth century on the east side of the river was the erection of the floating dock which, as time progressed, was integrated into the more ambitious plan to link Lough Corrib with the sea by canal on the western side of the main channel, delivering a programme of works that would increase the water power available to the numerous mills, breweries and distilleries operating in the town and its immediate suburbs (Map 27).

The state became much more visible in the nineteenth-century townscape in the form of public buildings (Map 2). A spacious infirmary was opened at Prospect Hill in 1802. The impressive, and overlarge, new County Gaol was completed in 1811 on a site separated from Nun's Island by a branch of the River Corrib. The huge extent of the County Gaol may be deduced from the scale of the cathedral that now covers part of the site. Adjoining the south wall was the new Town Gaol, under construction simultaneously. To the north of both gaols, on a stand-alone site at Earl's Island, a fever hospital was opened in 1820 following a typhus outbreak. Access to this foreboding new institutional quarter was at the time solely by bridge, its remoteness nicely captured in the Logan map of 1818 (Map 22). Directly across, on the east side of the Salmon Weir Bridge, was the County Courthouse, completed in 1815, to be followed by the Town Courthouse (1824–6) around which the surrounding streets would be planned. A later, but also major, public building project was the Union Workhouse (1840–42) off Newcastle Road,³⁸ built to the standard plan and at the least possible cost to serve the larger poor law union of which the town formed only a portion. It would be overwhelmed by the influx of people during the famine decade. During that same decade, and not far from the Union Workhouse (the site of the present-day University Hospital), Galway became home to one of the new Queen's Colleges. This handsome Gothic edifice was an adornment to the town, but its small student numbers relative to its costs to the public purse was a matter of much jaundiced commentary in its founding decades.³⁹

Municipal government in the early decades of the nineteenth century was the responsibility of several separate agencies. At the top of the pyramid was the venerable corporation, an ineffectual body that for decades was under the control of a single dynasty, the Dalys of Dunsandle, whose non-interventionist approach did nothing to promote the development of the town. There were persistent complaints in the 1820s about high tolls being misappropriated, poor parliamentary representation, unpaved filthy streets and falling trade.⁴⁰ Control of the corporation was important for the patronage it conferred in the appointment of a wide range of officials, among whom were the two town sheriffs. They selected the members of the grand jury for the county of the town who at their twice yearly meetings exercised certain judicial functions and decided on presentments for public works and institutions. In addition, they determined the list of 'freemen', which by extension enabled the Daly faction to exercise a decisive influence over parliamentary representation, one that was not successfully broken until the passing of the Galway Enfranchisement Act of 1831. When the long-awaited municipal reform measures were passed in 1840, Galway Corporation, in existence since 1484, was simply abolished. The loss was undoubtedly a blow to the prestige of the controlling few, but for the practical purposes of town administration the corporation had long ceased to function.

The real initiative for change can be dated to the summer of 1836 when, with the passing of the Galway Improvements Bill, twenty-one town commissioners began to do what ought to have been the business of the corporation – paving, lighting, watching and regulating markets. Among the first works were the repair and paving of various streets and the commissioners also set about having the town lighted with gas. Contracted out to a private company from Glasgow, a coal-fired gasometer was built at a safe distance from other properties on reclaimed land to the south-east. This project came to fruition in November 1837 when the town was first illuminated.⁴¹

Securing the lease in perpetuity of the ill-kempt Green (later Eyre Square) 'for public purposes' was the most obvious contribution of the newly-elected commissioners to the improvement of the town. First mooted in 1836 the owner, Robert Hedges Eyre, held out until he was paid arrears of rent for the old dock by the chamber of commerce, a good example of how successive and overlapping bodies held local power before the municipal reforms of the 1840s made (eventually) for more effective town government.⁴² The lease of the Green was signed for the trifling annual rent of 5s; the real cost was in fulfilling what the commissioners had agreed in law, 'to enclose the square with a handsome iron railing erected on a cut stone plinth and to keep it up as a garden'.⁴³ The drawing up of plans, the appointment of caretakers, the

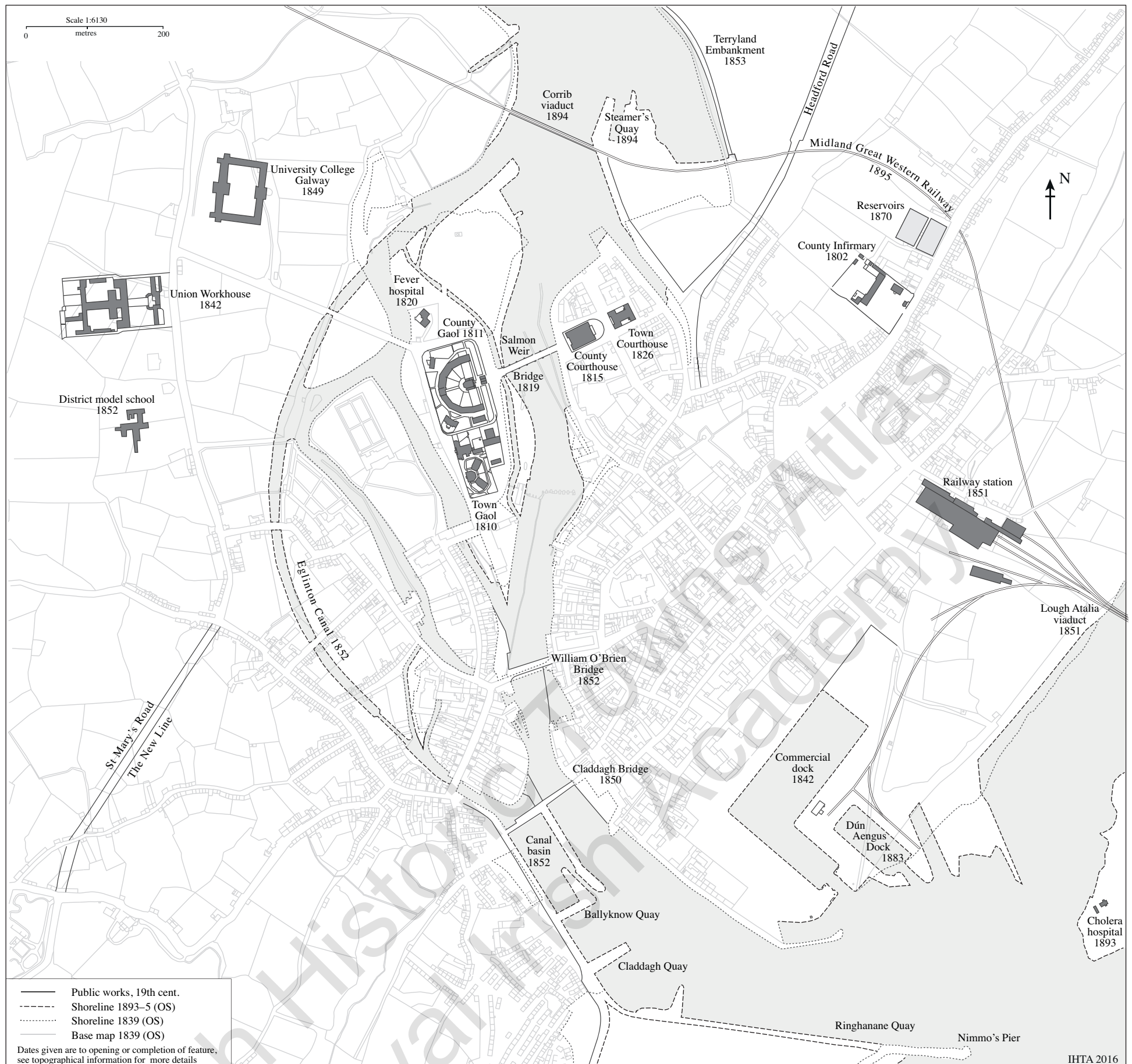


Fig. 6 Major public works in the nineteenth century

borrowing of £1,000 (on the security of the tolls) towards costs and the design of the railings themselves, a matter of much debate, all took up committee time. Eventually, the 'chaste and simple' pattern proposed by a patient Mr Clements was agreed, though it was early 1842 before any work was commenced on site.⁴⁴

The regulation of the many market places of the town, which expanded and contracted along the open streets and at key junctions in line with demand and supply and in accord with the seasons, was always going to be difficult. The tolls, market and crane charges had been subcontracted by the corporation to individual persons who (in some cases at least) paid an annual fee for the privilege.⁴⁵ While wresting control of these entrenched rights was not politically possible in the 1830s, this did not prevent the town commissioners from making by-laws to regulate the markets or, in the case of a small plot off William Street owned by the Eyres behind the 'back wall' of the town, taking out a lease on it for a vegetable market (on condition it was never to be used as a pig market).⁴⁶ The erection of a weigh bridge or weighing scales in 1839 was another response to a pressing public need. It was strategically sited close to the wooden toll house at the upper end of the green at the junction with Prospect Hill where the statue of Liam Mellows stands today. Its operation was placed in the hands of whomever lodged the highest bid at public auction for the year-long rights to it, following the established if short-sighted practice of the town commissioners.⁴⁷

Supported with loans from the commissioners of public works, it was the harbour commissioners who undertook the major infrastructural programmes that would really transform the town through the remodelling of its waterways in the middle decades of the century (Fig. 6, Plate 2). The division of responsibilities between the harbour board and town commissioners, and the reliance of both bodies on the Board of Works (OPW) for expertise, permission

and loans to undertake the major infrastructural projects did complicate (and probably delay) developments. Nevertheless there is ample evidence of ambition and concern for the public good among the members of these boards from the 1830s onwards. Charged with the maintenance and improvement of the quays and docks and for opening up the navigation between Lough Corrib and the port, the harbour commissioners oversaw the building of new quay walls at Claddagh Quay, starting in 1822, and the much larger project of the commercial dock, commenced in 1833 and completed nine years later. Long-standing proposals to link Lough Corrib with the sea via a canal were now integrated into a massive drainage and navigation scheme for the river as a whole. Work began on the canal in 1848 and was completed four years later. When all the works were finished in the mid-1850s Galway had a new canal, tidal basin, regulating weir, an extensively refurbished river and mill race system, and two new bridges: the old west bridge was replaced by a new one (the present William O'Brien Bridge) and the temporary wooden bridge linking the Claddagh with Fish Market, erected while the new bridge was under construction, was left in place (subsequently replaced by Wolfe Tone Bridge) (Plate 5).

From the early nineteenth century onwards new churches, religious institutions and school buildings, though generally modest architecturally, made their mark on the townscape (Fig. 5). The Catholic population had always been in the majority and not surprisingly the easing of penal restrictions led to investment in new chapels and convents. There was a fine new Catholic parish church at the junction of Middle Street and Abbeygate Street (1816–21, later designated pro-cathedral), a Dominican church in the Claddagh (opened in c. 1800), a Franciscan church at Newtownsmith (completed c. 1837) and St Patrick's parish church (1836–42) in the eastern suburb. The Lombard Street military barracks was converted to a free school for boys in 1823 by public

subscription⁴⁸ and subsequently put under the management of the Patrician Brothers. The Presentation Sisters, after a short sojourn in Kirwan's Lane, acquired the former charter school in the western suburb where the large gardens allowed them to maintain enclosure while simultaneously teaching very large numbers. Catherine McAuley came with four sisters to open one of the earliest Mercy houses.⁴⁹ After a short stay in Lombard Street, this community developed a large complex at Newtownsmith consisting of a convent, chapel and schools (day and residential) on both sides of St Vincent's Road.

Protestant denominations also began to hold their own in the public space. A Presbyterian church was erected on Nun's Island in 1835, St Nicholas's Church (C. of I.) was completely renovated in 1838 and a Wesleyan Methodist church was built in Queen Street (1838–9). The education of Protestant children was catered for by a new Erasmus Smith free school (later Galway Grammar School) that opened in 1815 in the eastern suburb along what was soon to become known as College Road. In addition there were many charitable institutions run by clergymen and lay supporters, both men and women. A mendicity institute at Wood Quay provided food for work in an effort to remove as many beggars as possible from the streets during daylight hours. The Magdalen asylum in Lombard Street, opened in 1824 by the Misses Lynch, also provided for the very poorest and (in this case) the most despised class of young women. By the 1830s the town had a good range of relief organisations but the demands made on them, from all accounts, were unrelenting. This charitable and religious infrastructure developed by the townspeople in the early nineteenth century is evident in the Ordnance Survey town plan of 1839 (Map 2), as is the recent state investment in administration and justice.

The reports of the valuation officers who surveyed Galway in August 1845, along with the published valuation of 1855, paint a picture of stark contrasts with shops, industry and warehousing intermixed with derelict and ruined houses packed with poor tenants (Map 25).⁵⁰ More than anything else they highlight the precarious nature of urban living at this time, one that was dependent on a fragile economic base heavily reliant on agriculture. The massive famine that resulted from the failure of the potato crop in 1845–9 brought havoc and destitution to the entire country and there can be no sidestepping its impact on the town of Galway as many thousands swelled the ranks of the vagrant and desperate classes in search of work, food and shelter. During the all-too-frequent periods of want and distress that marked the precarious economy of the western seaboard in the first half of the nineteenth century, and especially in Connemara, large numbers of poor had flooded into the town, but the scale of the 1840s famine and the pressures placed on infrastructure, services and economy were without precedent. The Union Workhouse, built on Newcastle Road in 1840–42 to accommodate 800 inmates, housed as many as 1,300 by November 1847 and it became necessary to establish auxiliary workhouses in and around the town. Outdoor relief on the union funds was eventually permitted and soup houses were opened such as that at the Presentation convent.⁵¹ The County Gaol, which prior to the famine had an average of sixty-eight inmates a year, now housed between 650 and 750 most of whom were vagrants 'from the remote parts of the country'.⁵² The enormous number of burials from the workhouse and prisons was a key factor in the extension of the Forthill graveyard in 1852, though what was needed was an entirely new cemetery. Charitable systems were stretched to respond: the Breakfast Institute established in 1830 by the Patrician Brother, Paul O'Connor, to help the hundreds of boys attending the free school in Lombard Street provided the only daily meal for at least a thousand children. As mortality figures soared, the only hope of survival for many lay in emigration and Galway's greatest export at this period was its people.

* * *

Local industries and businesses took a heavy toll during and directly after the famine years as the buying power and general confidence of the better-off and landed classes fell and credit contracted. The economic decline that marked the second half of the nineteenth century cannot be ascribed to the famine alone, but there can be no discounting its long-term impact. Ironically, the extension of the Dublin–Athlone railway line as far as Galway in 1851 (mooted from at least 1841⁵³) enabled both town and hinterland access to goods and commodities at much cheaper prices than what could be produced locally. It changed the wholesale and distribution system irrevocably, with (for example) the enormous warehouses of Merchants Road now surplus to requirements. The railway hotel built at the terminus, at the southern end of Eyre Square, was truly magnificent and stands as a monument to the ambitions of its promoters and their confidence that the town's future was intricately linked to its becoming a steam packet station, the eastern terminus of the trans-Atlantic mail service. This would have fulfilled the hopes of the different parties who lobbied long and hard to convince the Westminster government that the newly completed canal (opened with great pomp in 1852 and named after the young Lord Eglinton, then lord lieutenant), docks and railway line made the town the obvious choice for this prestigious service, but to no avail.

As Galway manufacturers could not compete with the imports, trade suffered greatly. The town still maintained a strategic position as the commercial centre for the western region and its status as the county town. The new docks, enlarged by the addition in 1881–3 of a deeper berth, the Dún Aengus Dock, helped to protect its standing, while the direct railway line to Dublin facilitated passengers and emigrants as well as the conveyance of livestock and other freight.⁵⁴ There was no other town in direct competition with it. In this period of general lethargy, a new type of industry emerged. The same trains that brought the cheaper goods that undermined the local industries also carried a new import, the tourist, whose increasing numbers established Galway as an essential centre for anyone touring in the west. Galway already had an eye to this market, with Nolan's

hotel on Eyre Square advertising itself in 1841 as 'the favoured rendezvous at all seasons of the year for the sportsman, the tourist and the commercial traveller'.⁵⁵ Kilroy's hotel, also on Eyre Square, was another 'very excellent concern', as indeed was Black's hotel next door, 'first class situation for business, all in the neatest order'.⁵⁶ Once the town was reached, there were well-established coach routes and numerous car men anxious to be of assistance, as well as a choice of hotels concentrated around Eyre Square and any number of public houses, inns and lodging houses. The principal holiday destination was the expanding suburb at Salthill to the west of the town, with its sea bathing, lodging houses and hotels, linked to the town centre by tram from 1879. In the following year the Canadian-based Allan shipping line began scheduled sailings between Galway and America that lasted until 1905. The ships brought much-needed revenue and life to the port and provided the means whereby thousands of emigrants left the west of Ireland for a new life in a new world. The opening of the Galway–Clifden (Midland Great Western Railway) line in 1895 marked another determined effort to improve access to the west and to increase trade, but this fell victim to the decline in tourism in the early twentieth century and the growing use of private haulage companies; it was closed in 1935 and its bridge was sold as scrap to the Hammond Lane foundry in Dublin.

From a developmental perspective, time may be said to have stood still for one area of Galway, the fishing village at the Claddagh on the western side of the river, whose origins may date back to those of the town itself (Plate 6). Although separated both physically and culturally from the citizens on the east side of the river, its fortunes were inextricably linked with those of the town. Its population in 1812, all Irish-speaking, was returned at 2,300 persons living in 468 thatched dwellings. By 1820, the population was estimated to be in excess of 3,000. The community at this time possessed 250 boats 'besides a great number of smaller boats impelled by oars'.⁵⁷ With its own quay, and using its own boats to travel across to the fish market on the other side of the river, this was a tightly-knit community differing in language, dress, laws and customs from those who lived in the town, its religious needs served by the Dominican community of the West Chapel. The erection of new quay walls, public lighting and other improvements to the infrastructure in the 1820s and 1830s could not, however, counter the severe decline of the local fishing economy, upon which all depended and which was in crisis by the early 1840s.⁵⁸ The founding of the Piscatory National School, for boys and girls, in 1846 and the recruitment of Mercy sisters to run the female national school in 1852 were part of the efforts at extending primary education, in English. These children were from the 326 cabins collectively named 'the Claddagh' and all of low valuation, along with hundreds of the same class along Fairhill Road and its lanes (Map 25). Very low valuations extended to the junction with Upper Dominick Street and Raven Terrace, and indeed along practically all the roads and lanes of the western suburb. The contrast between these cabins and the truly grand houses of Lower Dominick Street and of Montpellier Terrace is striking. But it was the self-contained character of the Claddagh, culturally and topographically, that most caught the notice of the many visitors who commented, often unsympathetically, on a community 'set apart' from the town.⁵⁹

At the close of the nineteenth century the town struck observers as a rather down-at-heel provincial centre that had seen better days (Map 28). But nobody could fault its infrastructure. The impressive docks with wide connecting streets covered the former mudflats as far as Forthill. The railway provided a direct link with the east of the country and the extension to Clifden in 1895 was intended to open up the west and to increase trade. The town had its own electrical works located in a converted flour and corn mill at Newtownsmith, as well as gas works at Queen Street and reservoirs off Prospect Hill. Educational institutions included a university, Queen's College on Newcastle Road, which had a small student population and was still on the periphery, as indeed were the Union Workhouse and model school. Similarly, to the east of the town, the Erasmus Smith college stood in splendid isolation, with only a few cabins and houses along College Road; closer to the town but also a place apart, with its own burial ground, was the Magdalen asylum (in the former widow and orphan home). From its Forster Street depot, close to the hotels on Eyre Square, the horse tramline brought visitors and locals along the main commercial artery – William Street/Shop Street to the bridge and onward to Dominick Street – to the fashionable bathing resort of Salthill (Plates 3, 4).⁶⁰

Galway received a severe blow to its status under the Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898 when it ceased to be a county of the town (with its own assizes and a separate sheriff and magistracy). It was now reduced in status to that of an urban district council. The act further reduced its parliamentary representation from two seats to one and even this was taken away in 1918 when the representation was merged with the county's. Its population was in decline, down from 23,695 in 1851 to 13,426 at the opening of the twentieth century. Few of the industries established with such optimism in the first half of the nineteenth century survived.

Post-independence, Galway did derive some benefit from the status afforded to the Irish language and its position as the only urban centre of any note with a significant number of Irish-speakers. The replacement of the old poor law structures with others that were more politically acceptable did lead to some changes of function and an expanded, native administration employed more people and needed more space. This was behind the transfer of the County Council headquarters from the County Courthouse to the vacant County Hospital at Prospect Hill, which it got permission in 1925 to renovate for its own use.⁶¹ But though welcome, such initiatives did not do much to stem the emigration of youth from the town and its hinterland, which continued unabated well into the 1960s. It was perhaps the new housing schemes of Claddagh, Bohermore and (later) Shantalla, made possible by central government grants, that were the major achievement of the urban district council in the post-independence decades. It was under its successor, Galway Corporation



Fig. 7 The Claddagh

(re-established in 1937 but still with urban district council powers only), that the Bohermore schemes were completed.⁶² An entirely new suburb was created when the scheme at Shantalla was built to the west in the 1940s and early 1950s. The impact on the inherited topography was especially profound in the Claddagh, where the clusters and rows of cabins were swept away, with the enclosure of the Dominican cemetery, the curve in Fairhill Road, the line of Strangers Lane, the site of the Piscatory School and a few field boundaries marking its former links with the early morphology (Fig. 7).

The pre-eminence of the motor car made its mark in Galway, as elsewhere, in street widening and new roads, with the loss also of some of the public transport infrastructure. The Galway–Clifden light rail line can still be recalled in the curve of present-day Fair Green Road though the railway itself, and also the tramline to Salthill, were removed by 1944 (Maps 3, 4). State investment in health infrastructure, including nurse training in Galway from the late 1940s onwards, to serve a large hinterland, contributed positively at a time when economic fortunes were bleak. The opening of a new maternity hospital on Newcastle Road in 1942 was also to serve an extensive geographical area. The incorporation of the old workhouse buildings into the Galway Central Hospital culminated in 1956 with the opening of the modern Regional Hospital.⁶³ The Western Regional Sanatorium at Merlin Park (1953), on a former landed estate to the east of the city, was also planned, as its name suggests, to be a regional facility though medical advances in the treatment of tuberculosis would happily see its original primary purpose overtaken in the following decade.

In the four decades between 1961 and 2001, the population of Galway trebled and growth has continued since, with the 2016 census returning, in its first estimates, a population of 79,504.⁶⁴ Perhaps more remarkable still is the growth in employment, across all sectors, but especially where high-level qualifications and skills are required. The hinterland of Galway is an attractive

location for modern industry. Among the factors that have driven this growth, Galway's rise as a regional capital might be identified as crucial, under the impetus of the Buchanan report of 1968 that identified this western seaport as an investment pole. The co-ordination of local development plans on a regional basis helped to generate economic growth across Counties Galway and Mayo, to the advantage of the principal gateway.⁶⁵ Having its own university and Institute of Technology (established as a Regional Technical College in 1972) has been hugely advantageous. The fostering of tourism, the multiplication of festivals and a creative arts sector all make for a vibrant city. The year-long quinquennial celebrations in 1984, to mark the 1484 charter that had vested local authority in Galway in a mayor and bailiffs, culminated in the award of full borough status, a recognition of its city status.⁶⁶ The most dramatic change to the medieval townscape followed on from the Urban Renewal Act of 1986 which, enhanced by subsequent legislative provisions, facilitated a complete revitalisation of the historic building stock in and around the core of the old walled town.

The pace and scale of development from the last quarter of the twentieth century into the first quarter of the twenty-first have been unprecedented, dwarfing the medieval and early modern town (Map 3, Plate 7). A sewage works at Mutton Island, linked by a causeway to the south, is an integral part of its current infrastructure. The city has extended northwards beyond Terryland, eastwards to Mervue and Renmore, and westwards to Silverstrand. The outskirts of Galway are unremarkable in that they compare with those of many Irish towns and cities. It is the city centre, in its streets, plots, historic buildings and waterways – a palimpsest of the medieval and the modern – that bears witness to eight hundred years of history (Map 5).

NOTES

1. Feely, pp 9–10.
2. O'Flaherty, p. 27.
3. There is evidence for much earlier settlement in the area of the town in the prehistoric and early medieval periods: Spellissy, p. 29; Walsh, 1996, p. 70, illustration no. 1.
4. Dominic Delaney, 'Courthouse Lane (97E82) excavation', in *Arch. investigations*, p. 176.
5. Hartnett, pp 303–6.
6. Delaney, 'Courthouse Lane', p. 177.
7. Hardiman, 1820, p. 58.
8. Bull of Pope Innocent VIII, signed in 1484, confirmed in 1485 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. II, pp ii–iv).
9. Hartnett, p. 294.
10. A plot of ground is described in 1726 as 'Laghtibeg als Lynches Folly', which appears to have been in the area of the present townland of Wellpark (GCM/F, pp 143, 146).
11. GCM/A, p. 489.
12. *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1588–92*, p. 466.
13. Prunty, p. 461.
14. GCM/A, p. 476.
15. *Cal. Carew MSS, 1603–24*, pp 292–9.
16. Account by Richard Bellings, in Gilbert, 1882–91, i, pp 96–7.
17. *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625–32*, p. 102.
18. The rising of 1641, the Catholic confederacy, 1642–9 and the Cromwellian conquest, 1649–53.
19. Dutton, p. 305.
20. *Ibid.*, p. 306.
21. In 1715, Robert Blakeny, mayor of Galway, communicated to the lords justices that he had 'turned all the papists out of the town, except about twenty merchants from whom I took security'. Copy of original printed in O'Connor, J., pp 147–50.
22. Popery rept 1, pp 170–71.
23. In 1709 Samuel Molyneux remarked that the two nunneries in Galway 'who, keeping somewhat private, are connived at by the governor and mayor' (Molyneux, p. 44).
24. Popery rept 1, pp 170–71.
25. Hearth money roll returns a total of 343 houses in Galway in Nov. 1724 (216 Catholic and 127 Protestant) (Cunningham, B., 2004, p. 73).
26. Hardiman, 1820, p. 183.
27. M.J. Blake, 'Names of Roman Catholic freemen of the town of Galway, on 29 April 1794', in *JGAHS*, ix (1915–16), pp 62–4.
28. Cullen, 1956–7, pp 10–25; Cullen, 1962, pp 7–40.
29. In 1709 Samuel Molyneux remarked that 'At the gates I observed the continells have gotten a use of taking two turfs from every horse that comes in with turfe, and so I hear with herrings (and I believe with other things which is much more than the toll due to the mayor) ... This grievance, the officers told me, they think themselves excused from redressing till the civil power thinks it self so injured as to complain, which it seems they do not yet' (Molyneux, p. 44).
30. 'A state of the fortifications, forts, magazines, and store houses 1769', in *Commons' jn. Ire.*, 4th ser., viii, p. ccxcv.
31. Dutton, p. 197.
32. *CJ* 14.6.1792.
33. *Ibid.* 24.11.1791.
34. *Ibid.* 1.12.1791.
35. *Ibid.* 24.5.1792.
36. Arnold Horner, 'Napoleon's Irish legacy – the Bogs Commissioners 1809–14', in *History Ireland*, xiii, no. 5 (2005), p. 24.
37. *Traveller's new guide*, p. 369.
38. Murray, pp 71–80.
39. Harriet Martineau, in *Letters from Ireland, reprinted from the Daily News* (London, 1852), p. 87.
40. *CJ* 15.1.1824, 23.2.1824. See also Melvin, pp 336–40.
41. GTCM 7.7.1836 to 26.7.1836, 2.8.1836, 1.9.1836.
42. *Ibid.* 13.10.1836.
43. *Ibid.* 11.7.1836.
44. *Ibid.* 3.5.1838, 17.5.1838; *GV* 1.12.1841; GTCM 23.9.1841, 17.12.1841, 30.12.1841.
45. *Ibid.* 6.10.1836.
46. *Ibid.* 14.4.1837, 27.4.1837.
47. *Ibid.* 28.2.1837, 9.3.1837, 29.6.1837, 6.7.1837, 13.7.1837, 10.8.1837.
48. *CJ* 5.1.1824, 12.2.1824.
49. *The correspondence of Catherine McAuley, 1818–41*, ed. M.C. Sullivan (Dublin, 2004), pp 264–7.
50. Val. 1, 2.
51. GTCM 4.11.1847.
52. *Ibid.* 9.3.1848, 14.3.1848, 11.4.1850, 29.10.1850; Murray, p. 89.
53. *GV* 1.12.1841.
54. *Ibid.* 4.1.1871, 3.6.1891.
55. *Ibid.* 1.12.1841.
56. Val. 1.
57. Hardiman, 1820, pp 292–4.
58. Memorial for the lord lieutenant on the distress of the Claddagh fishermen, 28 Mar. 1844 (GTCM 6.7.1836 to 7.4.1845).
59. *A Scottish whig in Ireland, 1835–1838: the Irish journals of Robert Graham of Redgorton*, ed. Henry Heaney (Dublin, 1999), p. 254; O'Dowd, 1993, pp 57–62.
60. Hardiman, 1820, p. 316.
61. O'Connor, G., p. 143.
62. *Ibid.*, p. 174.
63. *Ibid.*, p. 168.
64. *Census*.
65. O'Connor, G., pp 181, 183.
66. *Ibid.*, p. 192.

Topographical Information

The following information relates not to any single administrative division or the sheet lines of any particular map, but to the built-up area of Galway at each of the dates referred to.

In the Topographical Information, sites are located according to their orientation to their nearest street. ‘Site unknown’ is stated for features that cannot be precisely placed along a street, with ‘location unknown’ being used in cases where no locational evidence has been found. Grid references are included where possible for features not named on either Map 2, Map 3 or Map 4: they are given in eight figures (the last four figures respectively of the eastings and northings shown on Map 3) and indicate the approximate centre of the feature in question. All grid references used are derived from the Irish Transverse Mercator coordinates. This grid appears at 100 m intervals on Map 3. Due to the poor condition of the valuation maps in places, it was not possible to provide grid references for all listed features.

The entries under each heading, except for Streets, are arranged in chronological order by categories: for example, all mills are listed before all forges, because the oldest mill pre-dates the oldest forge. In general, dates of initiation and cessation are specified as such. Where these are unknown, the first and last recorded dates are given, and references of intermediate dates are omitted except where corroborative evidence appears necessary. Features originating after 1900 are listed only in exceptional cases. In source-citations, a pair of years joined by an en dash includes all intervening years for which that source is available: thus 1839–95 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1839 to 1895 inclusive.

The list of early spellings in Section 1 seeks to give a representative selection of place-name forms. It is divided into two groupings: (1) the original Irish form (often in a range of spellings that reflects the varied orthographical practice in the pre-standardisation era) and (2) a variety of latinised or anglicised versions of the Irish name. It may be noted that in the Irish forms, the nominative case is a rarity; place-names usually occur in the dative or genitive cases, since one is usually said to be situated *in* a place, or travelling *to* or *from* it, or dealing with the inhabitants, the walls, etc., *of* the place – and in some cases the name may involve use of the definite article (a feature rarely taken into account in the anglicised forms). Where possible, the earliest attestation of the present-day spelling is given.

Street names are listed in alphabetical order. The first entry for each street gives its present-day name according to the most authoritative source, followed by its first identifiable appearance, named or unnamed, in a map or other record and the various names subsequently applied to it in chronological order of occurrence. As an aid to locating streets that are named, the nearest main thoroughfare is included in brackets at the beginning of the right-hand column.

The section on residence is not intended to embrace more than a small fraction of the town’s dwelling houses. The main criteria for inclusion are (1) contribution to the townscape, past or present; (2) significance in defining critical stages in the history of urban or suburban housing; (3) abundance of documentation, especially for houses representative of a large class of dwellings. Biographical associations are not in themselves a ground for inclusion.

Abbreviated source-references are explained in the bibliography on pages 45–8 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name

Early spellings

(1) Irish language forms

Bun Gaillme 1121 (*Chron. Scot.*, 326).
[Caistel] Gaillme 1124 (*Ann. Tig.*, ii, 349).
[Caislen] Bona Gaillme 1128 (*Chron. Scot.*, 332).
[Caislén] Gaillme 1132 (*Ann. Tig.*, ii, 361).
Dún nGaillmhe 1149 (*AFM*, ii, 1090).
Cuan Gaillmhe, Dun Gaillmhe 1161 (*AFM*, ii, 1144).
[Caisdel] Gaillmi 1170 (*Ann. Tig.*, ii, 424).
[Caislen] Bona Gaillme 1177 (*Ann. Tig.*, ii, 445).
in Gaillum 1178 (*Ann. Tig.*, ii, 301).
ar in nGaillimh c. 1200 (*Acallamh na Senórach*, 210).
imin Gaillibh 1230 (*Ann. Inisf.*, 346).
[Caislen] Bona Gaillmhe 1230 (*ALC*, i, 298).
i nGaillimh 1247 (*AFM*, iii, 326).
go Gaillimh 1263 (*AFM*, iii, 390).
[Caislén] na Gaillmhe 1271 (*AFM*, iii, 414).
Galbhi 1315 (*Ann. Inisf.*, 420).
Gaillum c. 1350 (*Metrical Dindshenchas*, iii, 320).
in Gallim 1462 (*Ann. Conn.*, 512).
Bale na Gallme 1473 (*Ann. Conn.*, 566).
Cóiced na Gaillmhe 1543 (*ALC*, ii, 342).
go Gaillimh 1581 (*ALC*, ii, 436).
a nGaillimh 1586 (*ALC*, ii, 468).
go Gailluibh 1589 (*ALC*, ii, 500).
na Gaillme, a nGaillim 1590 (*ALC*, ii, 506).
i nGaillimh 1604 (*AFM*, vi, 2348).
i nGaillimh 1649 (*Leabhar Gen.*, i, 554).

(2) Latinised/anglicised forms

Galvy 1273–82 (*PRI rept D.K.* 36, app., 63, 65), 1365 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 33), 1369 (*Ormond deeds*, ii, 334), 1420, 1445 (O’Flaherty, 200, 203–4).
Galuy 1297 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1295–1303*, 92, 109, 114), 1305 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1305–7*, 12), 1360 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 352), 1396 (Mac Niocaill, i, 225), 1462 (Coleman).
Dungalvy 1315 (Blake, 1902, 3).
Galvi 1394, 1420, 1445 (O’Flaherty, 197, 200, 204).
Galuey 1402 (*Cal. pat. rolls, Hen. IV, 1401–5*, ii, 134, 186).
Galuia 1413 (Annates, Tuam, 56).
Galvey 1449 (O’Flaherty, 205).
Galuei 1450, 1544, 1596 (Westropp, 414).
Galliua 1460 (Annates, Tuam, 79).
Galvey 1468 (O’Flaherty, 205).
Galway 1484 (Mac Niocaill, i, 228–9), 1533 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 33) to present.
Gallvie 1487 (O’Flaherty, 157).

Galbe 1500 (Westropp, 414).
Galvie 1501 (O’Flaherty, 167).
Gallua 1516 (Westropp, 414).
Galwey 1589 (Westropp, 414).

Current spellings

Galway
Gaillimh

Derivation

Rocky place (feminine), i.e. rocky river

2

Legal status

‘Town’ 1247, 1266–7 (*Ann. Conn.*, 90–93; Hardiman, 1820, 49).
Charter granted by Walter de Burgh by 1271 (Richardson, 362).
Manor of Galvy, burgages 1274–80 (*PRI rept D.K.* 36, app., 63).
Provost 1274, 1313, 1346 (Hardiman, 1820, 198, 6, 19).
Bailiffs 1361; provost and bailiffs 1374 (Hardiman, 1820, 58).
Provost and bailiffs of Galway 1374–84 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 317).
Staple provided for ‘relief of the burgesses and merchants of the town’ 1375; revoked in 1377 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 317).
Sovereign, provost, burgesses 1377 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 317).
Charter granted by King Richard II conferring liberties of Drogheda with power to elect a sovereign in 1396 (Mac Niocaill, i, 225–8).
Charter confirmed by King Henry IV in 1402 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. III).
Charter confirmed by King Edward IV with additional privileges in 1464 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. III).
Charter granted by King Richard III conferring corporate status with power to elect mayor and bailiffs, as Bristol, in 1484 (Mac Niocaill, i, 228–9; *Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 317).
Charter granted by King Henry VIII confirming previous grants with control over port and bay of Galway in 1544 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 317).
Charter granted by King Edward VI confirming previous grants in 1549 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 195–7; Hardiman, 1820, app. no. III).
Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I confirming previous grants, with additions including admiralty of town, port and bay of Galway, in 1578 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 4–10; Hardiman, 1820, app. no. III).
Letter of King James I confirming previous grants 1603 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 166).
Charter granted by James I conferring status of county of the town of Galway, privileges including appointment of sheriffs, a guild of merchants of the stable with power to carry king’s sword for ‘mayor, sheriffs, free burgesses and commonalty’ in 1610 (Hardiman, 1820, 99–100; *Mun. corp. Ire. rept*, 318).
County of the town erected into jurisdiction separate from the presidency of Connacht in 1616 (Hardiman, 1820, 102).
Town and county of Galway reunited to the presidency of Connacht in 1661 (Hardiman, 1820, 102).
Charter granted by King Charles II confirming corporate powers with additional privileges, establishing Galway as a free borough to be known as ‘the town and borough of Galway’ and the county of the town in 1677 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. VIII).
Charter confirmed by King James II, with power to elect mayor and 2 sheriffs, in 1688; inoperative since 1691 (Hardiman, 1820, 153–4, 229).
Administrative and judicial limits of county of the town considerably enlarged by c. 1770 (Kennedy, 91).
Borough and corporation dissolved, powers vested in municipal commissioners under Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act in 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 108).
Urban district created under Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898 (61 and 62 Vict., c. 37).

3

Parliamentary status

2 members to parliament 1377–1450, 1559–1661 (Hardiman, 1820, 231).
Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1560–1800 (*NHI*, ix, 47).
Parliamentary borough (1 member) 1801–31 (Walker, 219–20).
Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1832–85 (Walker, 281–3).
Parliamentary borough (1 member) 1886–1910 (Walker, 350–51).

4

Proprietorial status

Grant of Connacht, including ancient territories, Gnó Beag W. of R. Corrib and cantred of Clann Feargaile, E. of R. Corrib, to Richard de Burgh in 1227 (O’Sullivan, 1942, 14–15; Egan, lix–lx; *Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 229).
Manor and castle of Galvy belonged to Walter de Burgh, d. 1271 (*PRI rept D.K.* 36, app., 65).
Crown control, through MacWilliam Burkes after 1333 (O’Sullivan, 1942, 23–44).
Properties devolved to corporation through subsequent grants and charters from 1396 (see 2 Legal status). Corporation property, Strafford survey listed in 1637 (Walsh and Duffy, 149–64).
E. lands granted to trustees of Erasmus Smith 1657 (Hardiman, 1820, 311).
Housing stock declared forfeit by Cromwellian administration, inhabitants ordered to sell in 1656; returned to former inhabitants by Charles II in 1661 (Hardiman, 1820, 136, 141–2); repealed under Act of Settlement 1665 (17 and 18 Charles II, c. 2).
Properties granted to John Whaley and ‘49 officers under Acts of Settlement and Explanation 1662, 1665 (Simington, 72–3, 243; Lodge MSS, vii, 267, 272–3, 306, 392–3).
E. and S. corporation properties granted to trustees of Edward Eyre 1670 (Eyre docs 1, 57–9; Hardiman, 1820, 145).

5

Municipal boundary

Boundary of county of the town extended 2 miles radius of every part of the town (excluding St Francis Abbey and St Augustine’s Fort) 1610 (Hardiman, 1820, 99–100).
Boundary of county of the town ‘within a space of 2 miles from every part of the town’ 1677 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. VIII, xlv).
Boundary extended to 4 miles radius of every part of the town 1687 (*Parl. boundary repts*, 78).
Parliamentary boundary proposed in 1832 (*Parl. boundary repts*, 78); mapped in 1837 (*Mun. boundary repts*, 161).
Boundary within 1 mile of collegiate church of St Nicholas 1836; extended to 2 miles from said church in 1853 (*Boundary com. rept*, xix).
Parish townlands listed in county of the town 1855 (Val. 2).

Municipal boundary 1893–5 (OS). Municipal boundary represented by a circle having St Nicholas’s Church for its centre and with radius of 2 miles 1897 (GTCM 4.3.1897). Urban district mapped 1893–5, 1899 (61 and 62 Vict., c. 37), 1913; borough boundary 1944 (OS).

6 Administrative location

County: Galway, shired in 1570 (*NHI*, ix, 43).
Barony: Galway 1838–9 (OS).
Civil parishes: Oranmore, Rahoon, St Nicholas 1838–9 (OS).
Liberties: Old liberties, new liberties 1636–1703 (Simington, 72, 243).
Townlands: Townparks (parish of St Nicholas), Townparks (parish of Rahoon) 1838–9 (OS).

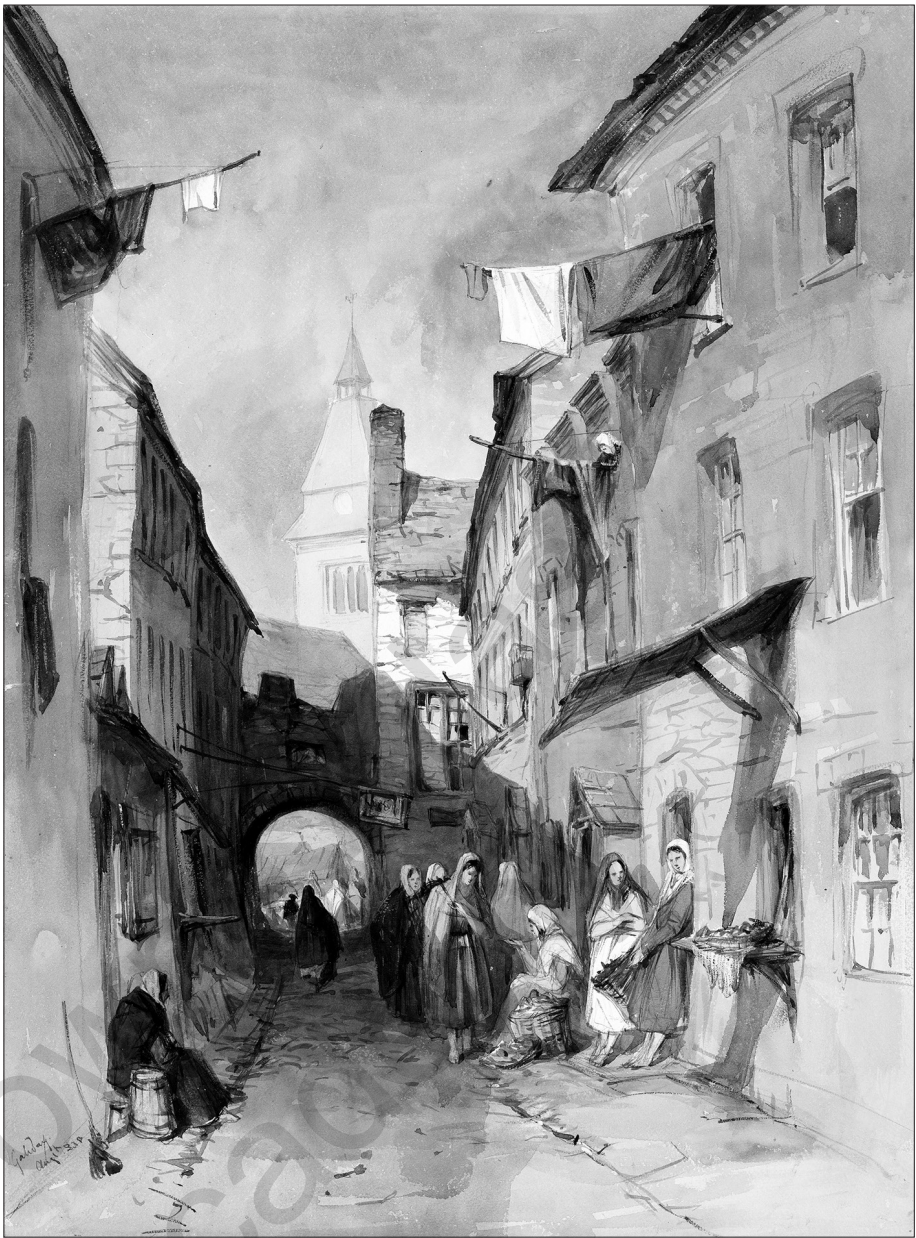
7 Administrative divisions

Quarters 1513–14; wards or quarters 1584; quarters 1628 (GCM/A, 395, 434, 474).
Liberties or franchises 1515; liberties 1573; franchises and liberties 1591; liberties 1632 (GCM/A, 396, 421, 448, 480). Ancient liberties 1636 (Blake, 1905, 45).
Old liberties, new liberties 1636–1703 (Simington, 72, 243). Liberties 1679 (GCM/A, 92), 1682 (GCM/B, 116).
Abbey Gate quarter 1663 (Blake, 1905, 89). Little Gate quarter 1689 (GCM/C/5, 95).
Great Gate quarter c. 1663 (Blake, 1905, 94), 1689 (GCM/C/5, 95).
Key quarter 1689 (GCM/C/5, 95), 1711–25 (RD 53/190/7240; 27/25/15016; 53/293/35522).
New Tower quarter 1689 (GCM/C/5, 95).
Proposed wards: Claddagh Ward, College Ward, Goal Ward, Merchant’s Ward, Newtown Smith Ward 1837; or North Ward, South Ward, West Ward 1837 (*Mun. boundary rept*s, 89, 91).
4 wards 1853 (*Boundary com. rept*, xix).

10 Streets (continued)

Bodykyn’s Lane Boherard Boherbeg or Boherbegg Boherbraddagh Bohercranmore Bohermoen or Boheroen	See Birchen Lane. See Taylors Hill Road. See Forster Street.
Bohermore/An Bóthar Mór	See William Street West. See Church Lane. Location unknown. Boheroen or Bohermoen 1620 (<i>Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I</i> , 490), 1620, 1625 (Lodge MSS, iv, 226; v, 65). Great Lane or Bohermore 1573 (Blake, 1902, 117). Great Lane 1602; Bohermore 1644 (Blake, 1905, 2, 63). The thoroughfare or Royal [High]way alias the Great Lane, commonly known as Bóthar Mór mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 17). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Booremore 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 207). Bohermore 1700 (GCM/D, 115), 1711 (GCM/E, 144), 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 153), 1725, 1739 (RD 47/34/29425, 99/2/67622). Boranmore 1747 (Fortifications plan). Bohermore 1771 (RD 294/22/193555), 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 6.2.1792), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Borenmore 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Bohermore 1839 (OS). Bohermore Road 1841 (GTCM 7.10.1841). Bohermore 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1855 (Val. 2). Bohermoer 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Bohermore Road 1870 (GTCM 3.2.1870). Bohermore 1872 (OS). Bohermore Road 1878; Bohermore 1881 (GTCM 9.5.1878, 25.8.1881), 1893–5 (OS). An Bóthar Mór 1944; Bohermore 1977–2014 (OS). Bohermore/An Bóthar Mór 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). See Bohermore. Location unknown. Bohernasudra 1836; Bohernasudree 1839; Boherna Suchrainn 1867 (GTCM 3.11.1836, 4.4.1839, 11.4.1867). See Bohermore.
Bohermore Road Boherna Suchrainn, Bohernasudra or Bohernasudree Booremore, Boranmore or Borenmore Boran more Borhin-in-erly Boryn Blak Bóthar Beag, An Bothar Éinde	See Prospect Hill. See Druid Lane. See Blake’s Lane (1). See College Road. (Newcastle Rd W.). Unnamed 1839–1913; Bóthar Éinde 1944; Bothar Éinde 1977–8; Bothar Einde 1992; Bóthar Éinde 2014 (OS). Enda’s Road/Bothar Éinde 2016 (nameplate). (Eyre St N.). O’Brien’s Entry 1845 (Val. 1). Closed by 1855 (Val. 2). New street laid out by 1977; extended N. by 1991; Bóthar Irwin 2014 (OS).
Bóthar Irwin	See Dyke Road. (Headford Rd E.). Unnamed 1839 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 2). Closed by 1872; Bóthar na mBan, reopened, extended E. by 1991; Bothar na mBan 2014 (OS).
Bóthar na Díge Bóthar na mBan	See Bowling Green [south]. (Abbeygate St S.). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). E. section unnamed 1785 (Sherrard 1). Bowling Green 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Bowling Green Lane 1823 (<i>CJ</i> 20.1.1823). Bowling Green 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). The Bowling Green 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2). Bowling Green 1866 (GTCM 23.8.1866), 1872 (OS); unnamed 1893–5; Bowling Green 1913–2014 (OS). Bowling Green/Bóthar Shandair 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). (Abbeygate St Upper S.). Unnamed c. 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Sander’s Lane 1616 (Blake, 1905, 249). Sanders Lane 1625 (Plot). Alexander’s Lane commonly known as Bóthar Alasandair mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 76). Sanders’ Lane 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 209). Saunders Lane 1715; Sander’s Lane 1717; Sanders Lane 1730 (RD 17/166/8465, 20/51/9690, 64/428/44529). Sander’s Lane pre-1747 (Hardiman, 1820, 179). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Sanders Lane 1818 (Logan). The Bow 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2). Bowling Green 1867 (GTCM 14.11.1867), 1872, 1893–5; unnamed 1913, 1944; Bowling Green 1977–2014 (OS). Bóthar Shandair 2016 (Logainm). See Bowling Green [north]. Common way leads towards bridge 1549 (MacLysaght, 10). Unnamed 1583 (Googe), c. 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Bridge Streete 1625 (Plot). Bridge Street commonly known as Bridgegate Plot mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 55). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Bridge Street 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 211), 1712 (RD 9/165/3440). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Bridge Street 1792 (RD 450/265/291316). Great Bridge Street 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Bridge Street 1818 (Logan), 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–2014 (OS). Bridge Street/Sráid an Droichid 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). See Buttermilk Lane.
Bow, The Bowling Green/ Bóthar Shandair [north]	
Bowling Green/ Bóthar Shandair [south]	
Bowling Green Lane Bridge Street/ Sráid an Droichid	
Brogemaker or Broughmakers Lane Burchen Lane Burke’s Entry	See Birchen Lane. (97255420). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Burke’s Entry 1845 (Val. 1), 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–1913; built over by 1944 (OS).
Burke’s Lane/Lána an Bhúrcaigh	(Dominick St Upper S.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Burke’s Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872, 1893–5 (OS). Burke’s Lane 1895 (GTCM 6.6.1895), 1913–2014 (OS). Burkes Lane/Lána an Bhúrcaigh 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Butter Entry	Site unknown, part of Buttermilk Lane (<i>q.v.</i>). Butter Entry 1874 (GSA 22.10.1874).
Buttermilk Lane/ Bóithrín na Bláthaí	(Shop St S.). Upper Shoemakers’ Lane 1567 (MacLysaght, 10). Unnamed c. 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Upper Shoemakers Lane 1656, 1657 (Lodge

10 Streets (continued)



Buttermilk Lane, 1838, by William Evans of Eton (NGI)

Buttermilk Walk/ Slí na Bláthaí
Cabbage Lane/ Bóithrín an Chabáiste Canal Road Canal Road Lower/ Bóthar na Canála Íochtarach
Canal Road Upper/ Bóthar na Canála Uachtarach [north]
Canal Road Upper/ Bóthar na Canála Uachtarach [south]
Castle Barrack Lane Castle Entry
Castle Street/Sráid an Chaisleáin

MSS, vi, 421, 451). Shoemakers’ Lane Upper mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 69). Broguemaker’s Lane 1688 (Kelly, 1905–6, 90). Broughmakers Lane 1703; Brogemaker Lane 1712; Buttermilk Lane 1721 (RD 3/327/1037, 15/80/6833, 31/312/19220), 1739 (MacLysaght, 107), 1747 (Fortifications plan). Butter Milk Lane 1752; Buttermilk Lane 1801 (RD 157/539/105838, 594/38/401803), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–2014 (OS). Bóithrín na Bláthaí 2016 (Logainm).
(Abbeygate St S.). Shoemakers’ Lane Lower mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 68). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Lynchess Alley 1818 (Logan). Unnamed 1839 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 2). Lane 1866 (GTCM 1.2.1866). Unnamed 1872 (OS). St Augustine’s Lane 1881; St Augustine Lane 1881 (GTCM 6.1.1881, 2.6.1881). Unnamed 1893–1977; Buttermilk Walk 1990–2014 (OS). Buttermilk Walk/Slí na Súdairi 2016 (nameplate). Slí na Bláthaí 2016 (Logainm).
(Bohermore N.). Unnamed 1839, 1872; Blake’s Lane 1893–1944; Cabbage Lane 1977–2014 (OS). Bóithrín an Chabáiste 2016 (Logainm).
See Canal Road Lower, Canal Road Upper.
(Presentation Rd S.). Unnamed c. 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; Canal Road 1944; Canal Road Lower 1977–2014 (OS). Lower Canal Road/Bóthar na Canála Íochtarach 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
(Presentation Rd N.). Unnamed 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), c. 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; Canal Road 1944; Canal Road Upper 1977–2014 (OS). Upper Canal Road/Bóthar na Canála Uachtarach 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
(Presentation Rd N.). Unnamed 1872–1913; Canal Road 1944; Canal Road Upper 1977–2014 (OS). Upper Canal Road/Bóthar na Canála Uachtarach 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
See Castle Street.
(98155245). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Castle Entry 1845 (Val. 1). Considine’s Entry 1869 (GTCM 10.9.1869). Unnamed 1872–2014 (OS).
(Abbeygate St Lower N.). Dark Lane commonly known as Bóthar Dubh mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 65). Barrack Lane 1788 (RD 413/369/271611), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Castle Barrack Lane 1821 (Eyre docs 3, 72). Barrack Lane 1839 (OS). Unnamed 1846 (Navigation plan). Barrack Street 1846 (*Slater*). Barrack Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Barrack Street 1856 (*Slater*). Barrack Lane 1872 (OS). Barrack Street 1881 (*Slater*). Barrack Lane 1893–1990; Castle Street 1992, 2014 (OS). Castle Street/Sráid an Chaisleáin 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).

10 Streets (continued)

Castlegate Street	Location unknown. Castlegate Street 1667–8 (Abstract of grants, 91, 109, 138).
Church Lane/Lána an Teampaill	(Shop St N.). Unnamed 1583 (Googe), <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed), 1625 (Plot). Crooked Lane commonly known as Céim Cam around the cemetery mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 77). Church Lane 1708 (RD 6/300/2185), 1712 (GCM/E, 182), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1762 (RD 215/612/144519), 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 16.1.1792). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Bohercranmore 1824 (Dutton, 25). Church Lane 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1839 (OS), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1881 (GTCM 6.1.1881), 1893–2014 (OS). Lána an Teampaill 2016 (Logainm). Also known as O’Gorman’s Lane (local information).
Church Place	Location unknown, possibly same as Church Yard Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Church Place 1869, 1877 (GTCM 7.1.1869, 15.2.1877).
Church Street	Location unknown, possibly same as Church Yard Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Church Street 1826 (<i>GWA</i> 16.12.1826), 1885 (GTCM 4.6.1885), 1894 (<i>Slater</i>).
Church Yard or Church Yard Street/Sráid na Cille	(Main Guard St N.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Crooked Lane commonly known as Céim Cam around the cemetery mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 77). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Church Yard Street 1790 (RD 418/365/273713). Church Yard 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Church Yard 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Church Yard Street 1839 (OS). Church Yard 1845 (Val. 1), 1855 (Val. 2). Church Yard Street 1872 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3), 1893–2014 (OS). Churchyard Street/Sráid na Cille 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).



The Claddagh, c. 1900 (NLI)

Claddagh	‘Parcell of ground lying between Ballsbridge and the Claddagh’ 1751 (Ó Máille 1, 108). The Claddagh <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Claddagh 1762 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. X, lvi), 1793, 1823 (<i>CJ</i> 7.2.1793, 6.2.1823), 1829 (<i>GWA</i> 11.4.1829), 1837 (GTCM 21.9.1837), 1839 (OS), 1846 (<i>Slater</i>), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1881 (<i>Slater</i>), 1892 (GTCM 11.4.1892), 1893–1944, 1992 (OS).
College Road/Bóthar an Choláiste	[An Bóthar Beag] Boorbeg 1656 (Hardiman, 1820, xxxvi). The Little Lane which leads to Lynch’s Stone mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 20). Boherbeg 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 177). Road thro Fort Hill <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Boherbeg <i>c.</i> 1800 (Eyre docs 2, 152), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). New road to Oranmore and Dublin 1818 (Logan). Mail coach road 1820 (Eyre docs 2, 179). College Road 1821 (<i>GV</i> 10.7.1821). Road or street leading to the college 1822; Mail coach road 1827 (Eyre docs 3, 73). College Road 1839 (OS). Bohermore College Road 1850 (GTCM 4.10.1850). Forster Street <i>c.</i> 1855; College Road 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1876 (Val. 3), 1893–5 (OS), 1895 (GTCM 3.1.1895), 1913–2014 (OS). College Road/Bóthar an Choláiste 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). For another College Road, see Forster Street.
Common’s Entry	(William St S., 98605305). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Common’s Entry 1845 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1872–1913; built over by 1944 (OS).
Considine’s Entry	See Castle Entry.
Coole Park/Páirc na Cúile	(04606010). Unnamed 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1893–1944; developed into Coole Park by 1992; 2014 (OS). Páirc na Cúile 2016 (Logainm).
Corrib Street	See Eglinton Street.
Costello or Costello’s Lane	See St Patrick’s Avenue.
Costello’s Yard	(William St N., 98205365). Costello’s Yard 1845 (Val. 1).
Court Avenue/Ascaill na Cúirte [east]	(Waterside E.). Unnamed 1785 (Sherrard 1), 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS). Court Avenue <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3), 1893–2014 (OS). Ascaill na Cúirte 2016 (Logainm).
Court Avenue/Ascaill na Cúirte [north]	(Waterside E.). Unnamed 1785 (Sherrard 1), 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1992; Court Avenue 2014 (OS). Court Avenue/Ascaill na Cúirte 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Court House, Court-house or Courthouse Lane	See Druid Lane.
Court Lane/Lána na Cúirte	(St Francis St E.). Unnamed 1785 (Sherrard 1), 1839 (OS). Finnerans Lane 1840 (GTCM 27.2.1840). Wood Quay <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Wood Quay

10 Streets (continued)

Courthouse Square/Cearnóg Theach na Cúirte	<i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893–5; Court Lane 1913–2014 (OS). Court Lane/Lána an Cúirt 2016 (nameplate). Lána na Cúirte 2016 (Logainm).
Crescent, The/An Corrán	(Waterside W.). Unnamed 1839 (OS), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; Courthouse Square 1944–2014 (OS). Courthouse Square/Cearnóg Theach na Cúirte 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Crooked Lane	(Sea Rd W.). Salt Hill Road 1821 (<i>GV</i> 10.7.1821).
Cross Lane	Unnamed 1839 (OS). Salt Hill Road 1843 (GTCM 12.1.1843), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872, 1893–5; unnamed 1913; The Crescent 1944–2014 (OS). The Crescent/An Corrán 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Cross Street, Crosse Streete	See Church Lane, Church Yard Street.
Cross Street Lower/An tSráid Trasna Íochtarach	See Quay Lane.
Cross Street Upper/An tSráid Trasna Uachtarach	See Cross Street Lower, Cross Street Upper.
Curragh Road	Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Litle Markett Streete 1625 (Plot). Little Market Street alias Crosse Streete mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 54).
Custom House Street	Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Cross Street 1738 (RD 91/238/64110), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 11.6.1792), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Lower Cross Street 1842 (GTCM 14.7.1842). Cross Street 1846 (Navigation plan), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1866 (GTCM 13.9.1866). Lower Cross Street 1872 (OS). Cross Street Lower <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Lower Cross Street 1889 (GTCM 1.8.1889), 1893–5, 1913; Cross Street Lower 1944–1992 (OS). An tSráid Thrasna 1998 (Mac Aodha, 117). Cross Street Lower 2014 (OS).
Daly’s Lane	An tSráid Trasna Íochtarach 2016 (Logainm).
Daly’s Place/Plás Uí Dhálaigh	Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Litle Markett Streete 1625 (Plot). Little Market Street alias Crosse Streete mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 54). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Cross Street 1731 (Popery rept 1, 170), 1738 (RD 91/238/64110), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 11.6.1792), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Lombard Street 1818 (Logan). Cross Street, macadamised in 1836 (GTCM 14.7.1836). Cross Street 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Cross Street Upper 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Cross Street 1866 (GTCM 13.9.1866). Upper Cross Street 1872–1913; Sráid na Crois 1944; Cross Street Upper 1977–2014 (OS). Cross Street Upper/An tSráid Trasna Uachtarach 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Dangan or Dangen Road	See Headford Road.
Dark Lane	See Flood Street.
Deadman’s Lane	Location unknown, possibly same as Daly’s Place (<i>q.v.</i>). Daly’s Lane 1881 (<i>Slater</i>).
Dock Road/Bóthar na nDuganna	(St Francis St E.). St Mary Street 1785 (Sherrard 1). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Wood Quay 1845 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1846 (Navigation plan). Revenue Row 1850 (GTCM 11.7.1850). Name changed to Daly’s Place in 1858 (Mitchell, 1983–4, 72). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Daly’s Place 1888 (GTCM 7.6.1888), 1893–2014 (OS). Dalys Place/Plás an Dálaigh 2016 (nameplate). Plás Uí Dhálaigh 2016 (Logainm).
Dock Street/Sráid na nDuganna	See Newcastle Road.
Domineck Street	See Castle Street.
Dominic, Dominick or Dominick Street	See Lombard Street.
Lower/Sráid Dhoiminic	(Merchants Rd S.). Queen Square 1839 (Eyre docs 3, 85). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Dock Road 1844 (GTCM 22.8.1844). New Dock Road 1845 (Val. 1), 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–1913; Dock Road 1944–2014 (OS). Bóthar na nDuganna 2016 (Logainm).
Íochtarach	(Merchants Rd S.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). New Dock Street 1872–1944; Dock Street 1977–2014 (OS). Sráid na nDuganna 2016 (Logainm).
Dominic, Dominick or Dominick Street	See Dominick Street Lower, Dominick Street Upper.
Upper/Sráid Dhoiminic	Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan). Road to Ireconaught and Balls bridge <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Dominick Street 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 19.1.1792), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1818 (Logan). Dominick Street Lower 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Lower Dominick Street 1839 (OS). Dominic Street 1846 (Navigation plan). Lower Dominick Street <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS). Little Dominick Street 1875 (GTCM 16.9.1875). Lower Dominick Street 1893–5 (OS). Dominick Street Lower 1894 (<i>Slater</i>). Domnick Street 1900 (GTCM 6.12.1900). Lower Dominick Street 1913; An Baile Meadhonac Iochtair 1944; Dominick Street Lower 1977–2014 (OS). Dominick Street Lower/An Baile Meanach Íochtarach 2016 (nameplate). Sráid Dhoiminic Íochtarach 2016 (Logainm).
Uachtarach	Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan). Dominick Street 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 19.1.1792), 1815 (<i>Traveller’s new guide</i> , 369). Upper Dominick Street 1817, 1824 (<i>CJ</i> 3.2.1817, 25.3.1824), 1839 (OS). Dominick Street Upper 1845 (GTCM 10.4.1845). Upper Dominick Street 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2). Domineck Street 1869 (GTCM 8.4.1869). Dominick Street 1872 (OS). Upper Dominick Street 1884 (GTCM 3.7.1884). Dominick Street 1893–5, 1913; An Baile Meadhonach Uachtair 1944; Dominick Street Upper 1977–2014 (OS). Dominick Street Upper/Sráid Dhoiminic Uachtarach 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Druid Lane/Lána an Draoi	(Cross St Lower S.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Earls Lane 1616 (Blake, 1905, 249). Erles Lane 1625 (Plot). Borhin-in-erly 1636 (Blake 1905, 45). Red Earl’s Lane commonly known as Bóthar an Iarla mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 75). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Courthouse Lane 1686 (GCM/C/2, 29). Earl’s Lane 1711 (GCM/E, 149). Earlstone Lane 1711; Earlstonelane 1711; Earl Stone

10 Streets (continued)

	Lane 1728; Earlstone Lane 1739 (RD 15/210/7251, 16/190/7250, 56/313/38102, 95/323/66690). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Court House Lane 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Chapel Lane 1816 (wall plaque). Hollands Lane 1818 (Logan). Holland’s Lane 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Court-house Lane, formerly Red Earl’s Lane 1824 (Dutton, 250). Court House Lane 1839 (OS), 1845 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1846 (Navigation plan). Court House Lane 1855 (Val. 2), 1867 (GTCM 7.2.1867), 1872–1977; Courthouse Lane 2003; Druid Lane 2014 (OS). Druid Lane/Lána an Draoi 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Dyke Road/Bóthar na Díge	(Headford Rd W.). Unnamed 1785 (Sherrard 3). Road to Terryland 1811 (Eyre docs 2, 160). Road to Tarilan 1818 (Logan). Causeway leading to Terrylan 1824 (Dutton, 85). Unnamed 1839–1944; Dyke Road 1977; Bóthar na Díge 2014 (OS). Dyke Road/An Bóthar Thiar 2016 (nameplate). See Druid Lane.
Earl Stone, Earls, Earl’s or Earlstone Lane Earlstonelane Earl Street Eglington Road	See Druid Lane. See Flood Street. Location unknown, possibly same as Eglington Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Eglington Road 1865 (GTCM 21.9.1865). Built on site of former town wall and Lion Tower Bastion (see 12 Defence) in 1851 (Clements). To be named Corrib Street 1851; newly opened, incorporated Puxley’s Lane (<i>q.v.</i>) in 1852 (GTCM 29.5.1851, 5.11.1852). Eglington Street <i>c.</i> 1855; Corrib Street 1855 (Val. 2). Eglington Street 1865 (GTCM 23.11.1865). Eglington Street 1872 (OS). Eglington Street 1879; Eglington Street 1890 (GTCM 6.11.1879, 11.9.1890), 1893–1992 (OS). Sráid Eglington 1998 (Mac Aodha, 122). Eglinton Street 2014 (OS). Eglinton Street/Sráid Eglington 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Erles Lane Eyer Street Eyre Lane Eyre’s Long Walk Eyes Walk Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór [east]	See Druid Lane. See Eyre Street. See Rosemary Avenue. See Long Walk. See Long Walk. (Forster St W.). Unnamed mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map), 1691 (Jones), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Eyre Square North 1845 (Val. 1). Eyre Square East <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–1944; Eyre Square 1977–92 (OS). An Fhaithche Mhor 1998 (Mac Aodha, 121). Eyre Square 2014 (OS). Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: Eyre Square.
Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór [north]	(Eyre St S.). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1691 (Jones), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Eyre Square North <i>c.</i> 1855; Eyre-Square 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–1944; Eyre Square 1977–92 (OS). An Fhaithche Mhor 1998 (Mac Aodha, 121). Eyre Square 2014 (OS). Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: Eyre Square.
Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór [south]	(Merchants Rd N.). Unnamed mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map), 1691 (Jones). New road, intended 1818 (Logan). Eyre Square, new intended street 1827 (Eyre docs 3, 79). Unnamed 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1944; Eyre Square 1977–92 (OS). An Fhaithche Mhor 1998 (Mac Aodha, 121). Eyre Square 2014 (OS). Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: Eyre Square.
Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór [west]	(Merchants Rd N.). Possibly unnamed mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map). Unnamed 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Eyre Square West <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–1944; Eyre Square 1977–92 (OS). An Fhaithche Mhor 1998 (Mac Aodha, 121). Eyre Square 2014 (OS). Eyre Square/An Fhaiche Mhór 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: Eyre Square.
Eyre Street/Sráid an Iarsaigh	Road leading from the bridge to Bohermore 1712 (Lease map). Road from Williams Gate to Abby Gate <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Boher More 1785 (Sherrard 2). Rosemary Lane 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1818 (Logan), 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Eyre Street 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1847 (GTCM 14.10.1847), 1855 (Val. 2). Eyer Street 1865 (GTCM 23.11.1865). Eyre Street 1872–92 (OS). Sráid Iarsach 1998 (Mac Aodha, 122). Eyre Street 2014 (OS). Eyre Street/Sráid an Iarsaigh 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Fairhill Road/Bóthar Chnoc an Dalláin [mid]	Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Fair Hill Road 1855 (Val. 2). New road 1872; Fair Hill Road 1893–5; Bóthair Cnoc an Doláin 1944; unnamed 1992; Fairhill Road 2014 (OS). Bóthar Chnoc an Dalláin 2016 (Logainm).
Fairhill Road/Bóthar Chnoc an Dalláin [north]	The [high]way to Cave Hill mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, W., 9 ^d). Fairhill 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 153). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1818 (Logan). The new road 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). New road 1872; unnamed 1893–5, 1913; Bóthair Cnoc an Doláin 1944; Fairhill 1977; Fairhill Road Lower 1992; Fairhill Road 2014 (OS). Fairhill Road Lwr/Cnoc an Dalláin (nameplate). Bóthar Chnoc an Dalláin Íochtarach 2016 (Logainm).
Fairhill Road/Bóthar Chnoc an Dalláin [south]	Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1839 (OS). Fair Hill Road 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3), 1893–5, 1913; Bóthair Cnoc an Doláin 1944; Fairhill 1977–2014 (OS). Fairhill Road Up/ Bóthar Chnoc an Doláin Uacht (nameplate). Bóthar Chnoc an Dalláin Uachtarach 2016 (Logainm).

10 Streets (continued)

Fewe Street	Location unknown. Fewe Street 1616 (Blake, 1905, 248).
Finnerans Lane Fish Market	See Court Lane. (Cross St S.). Fish Quay 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan). Fish Quay 1855 (Val. 2). Fish Market 1872 (OS). Fish Quay <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3), 1882 (GTCM 6.4.1882). Fish Market 1893–1977 (OS). Fishmarket/Margadh an Éisc 2016 (nameplate). See Fish Market.
Fish Quay	



Fish Market, Spanish Arch, 1838, by William Evans of Eton (NGI)

Fishermen’s Lane Fisher’s Lane	See Fisher’s Lane. (97905030). Fisher’s Lane 1514 (Hardiman, 1820, 239). Fishers’ or Fishermen’s Lane mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 70).
Flin Street	Site unknown, probably same as Flood Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Flin Street 1662 (Lodge MSS, vii, 63).
Flood, Floode or Flud Street/Sráid Thobar an Iarla	(Cross St S.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Flood Street 1616 (Blake, 1905, 249). Floode Streete 1625 (Plot). Flud Street 1657 (Hardiman, 1820, xlii). Earl Street commonly known as Earl Street or Sráid Tobar an Iarla mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 63). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Earl Street 1688 (Kelly, 1905–6, 90–91), 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 201). Flood Street 1709 (RD 5/159/1476). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Flood Street 1784 (RD 362/164/243153), 1809 (Eyre docs 2, 158), 1818 (Logan), 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>), 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2). Custom House Street 1865 (GTCM 9.3.1865). Flood Street 1872 (OS), 1881 (<i>Slater</i>), 1893–1992 (OS). Sráid Thobar an Iarla 1998 (Mac Aodha, 117). Flood Street 2014 (OS). Flood Street/Sráid Thobar an Iarla 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). For another Floode Streete, see St Augustine Street.
Folan’s Lane	(Henry St N., 93604995). Folan’s Lane 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; unnamed 1944, 2014 (OS).
Forbes Lane	(01055545). Forbes Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–95; partially built over by 1913 (OS). Access closed by 2014 (OS).
Forbes Yard	(Forster Street N., 01105555). Gunning’s Yard 1855 (Val. 2). Forbes Yard <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1872, 1913; built over by 1992 (OS).
Forster Street/Sráid Forster [east]	[An Bóthar Beag] The Little Lane which leads to Lynch’s Stone mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 20). Boherbeg 1686 (GCM/C/2, 30), 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 177). Boherbegg 1725 (RD 47/34/29425). Road thro Fort Hill <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Boher Beg 1785 (Sherrard 5). Boherbeg 1800 (Eyre docs 2, 152), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Boherbeg, mail coach road 1820 (Eyre docs 2, 179). Boherbeg or road leading to Oranmore 1835 (Ballyglunin plan 3). Road to Fort Hill 1838 (GTCM 21.6.1838). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Boherbeg 1845 (GTCM 1.5.1845). Forster Street <i>c.</i> 1855; College Road 1855 (Val. 2). Forster Street 1872 (OS), 1883 (GTCM 4.1.1883), 1893–2014 (OS), 2016 (nameplate). Sráid Forster 2016 (Logainm).
Forster Street/Sráid Forster [west]	[An Bóthar Beag] The Little Lane which leads to Lynch’s Stone mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 20). Boherbeg 1686 (GCM/C/2, 30), 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 177). Boherbegg 1725 (RD 47/34/29425). Road thro Fort Hill <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Boher Beg 1785 (Sherrard 5). Boherbeg 1800 (Eyre docs 2, 152), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Boherbeg, mail coach road 1820 (Eyre docs 2, 179). Boherbeg or road leading to Oranmore 1835 (Ballyglunin plan 3). Road to Fort Hill 1838 (GTCM 21.6.1838). College Road 1839 (OS). Boherbeg 1845 (GTCM 1.5.1845). Forster Street <i>c.</i> 1855; College Road 1855 (Val. 2). Forster Street 1872 (OS), 1883 (GTCM 4.1.1883), 1893–2014 (OS). Forster Street 2016 (nameplate). Sráid Forster 2016 (Logainm).
Forthill Road Forthill Street/Sráid Chnoc an Sconsa	See Lough Atalia Road. (Merchants Rd S.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Forthill Street <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893–1992; Forthill Street 2014 (OS). Forthill Street/Sráid Chnoc an Sconsa 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).

10 Streets (continued)

Fox and Hound Entry	(97905215). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Fox and Hound Entry 1845 (Val. 1). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1944; built over by 1977 (OS).
Frenchville Lane/Lána na bhFrinseach	(Forster St S.). Unnamed 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Frenchville Lane 1845 (GTCM 16.1.1845). Sally Garden 1847 (GTCM 7.10.1847). Frenchville Lane 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–2014 (OS). Frenchville Lane/Lána Bhailtín an Fhrancaigh 2016 (nameplate). Lána na bhFrinseach 2016 (Logainm).
Gaol Road/Bóthar an Phríosúin	(Newcastle Rd E.). Unnamed 1839–1913; Gaol Road 1944–2014 (OS). Bóthar an Phríosúin 2016 (Logainm).
Gaol Street	See High Street.
Gas Lane	Location unknown. Gas Lane 1851 (GTCM 7.11.1851).
Gibraltar Lane	(Lombard St W., 96405210). Gibraltar Lane 1781 (RD 446/357/290096), 1839 (OS). Gibraltar Lane <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872–1913; built over by 1944 (OS).
Glovers Streete	See Abbeygate Street Lower [north].
Graney’s Lane	(Prospect Hill S., 00855550). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Graney’s Lane 1845 (Val. 1), 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872, 1913; built over by 1944 (OS).
Grattan Road/Bóthar Grattan	(Fairhill Rd E.). Laid out in 1860 (Semple, 1973, 75, 77). Grattan Road 1865; Miss Grattens Road 1865 (GTCM 23.2.1865, 9.3.1865). Grattan Road 1872 (OS). Gratten Road 1882; Grattan Road 1884 (GTCM 2.2.1882, 6.11.1884), 1893–2014 (OS). Bóthar Grattan 2016 (Logainm). Locally known as Tenpenny Road (Ó Máille 1, 113).
Great Bridge Street	See Bridge Street.
Great Gate Street	See William Street.
Great Lane	See Bohermore.
Griffin’s Stairs	See Abbeygate Street Lower [south].
Gunnings Yard	See Forbes Yard.
Gut Lane, An Gutta	See Murray’s Lane.
Halliday’s Lane	(St Francis St E., 97605550). Halliday’s Lane 1846 (GTCM 12.3.1846). Built over by <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2).
Headford Road/Bóthar Áth Cinn	Road laid out 1863 (<i>Dublin Builder</i> 15.5.1863). Headford Road 1872 (OS). Curragh Road 1875; Headford Road 1877; New Line to Headford 1877; Curragh Road 1883 (GTCM 7.10.1875, 7.11.1877, 26.4.1877, 1.11.1883). Headford Road 1893–2014 (OS). Bóthar Áth Cinn 2016 (Logainm).
Henry Street or Henry Street West/Sráid Anraí	(Dominick St Lower W.). Part of the [high]way by which one goes to St James’ Chapel, the new castle, the strong castle, commonly known as An Daingean mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, W., 47). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Henry Street 1838 (GTCM 21.6.1838), 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1881 (<i>Slater</i>). Henry Street West 1893–5, 1913; Sráid h-Eanraoi 1944; Henry Street 1992, 2014 (OS). Henry Street/Sráid Anraí 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Higgins Lane	See Ballalley Lane.
High Road	See Merchants Road.
High street	Location unknown. High street 1445 (Blake, 1902, 31).
High Street/An tSráid Ard	(Main Guard St S.). Unnamed 1583 (Googe). Strand Street 1584–9 (MacLysaght, 15). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Stronde Streete 1625 (Plot). High Street 1649 (Blake, 1905, 73). Market Street which includes Gaol Street mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 52). High Street 1688 (Kelly, 1905–6, 90–91). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). High Street 1689 (GCM/C/5, 86), 1697–8 (MacLysaght, 37), 1703 (RD 3/327/1037). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). High Street 1760, 1809 (RD 206/508/136972, 620/76/423766), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1992 (OS). An tSráid Ard 1998 (Mac Aodha, 116). High Street 2014 (OS). High Street/An tSráid Ard 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). For another High Street, see Shop Street, Abbeygate Street Lower, Abbeygate Street Upper.
Highe Streete	See William Street.
Holland’s or Hollands Lane	See Druid Lane.
Hughes Lane	Location unknown. Hughes Lane 1844 (GTCM 22.8.1844).
Kane’s Entry	(William Street West S., 92604895). Kane’s Entry 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Kanes Entry <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1913, 1944; built over by 1977 (OS).
Keans or Kean’s Lane	See Pump Lane.
Keay Street	See Quay Street.
Kelly’s or Kellys Lane	See St Joseph’s Avenue.
Key Lane	See Quay Lane.
Key Street	See Quay Street.
King’s street	Location unknown. King’s street 1614, 1625, 1627 (Blake, 1905, 11, 32, 25), 1647 (Blake 1905, 11, 32, 35, 71). King street 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 211).
Kinnevey’s Entry	(98405305). Kinnevey’s Entry 1845 (Val. 1).
Kirwan’s Avenue	See St Mary’s Road [north].
Kirwans, Kirwan’s, Kirwins or Kirwin’s Lane/Bóithrín na gCiarabhánach [north]	(Bridge St S.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Peron’s Lane 1625 (Plot). Kirwans’ Lane mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 73). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Kirwan’s Lane 1703; Kirwans Lane 1725 (RD 3/327/1037), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1750; Kirwan’s Lane 1781 (RD 48/70/30687, 156/394/106260, 347/204/231729). Kirwans Lane 1818 (Logan). Kirwan’s Lane 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Kirwin’s Lane 1839 (OS). Kirwan’s Lane 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2). Kirwin’s Lane 1872; Kirwins Lane 1893–1977; Kirwan’s Lane 1990, 2014 (OS). Bóithrín na gCiarabhánach 2016 (Logainm).
Kirwans, Kirwan’s or Kirwin’s Lane/Bóithrín na gCiarabhánach [south]	(Bridge St S.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Peron’s Lane 1625 (Plot). Martin’s Mill Lane mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 72). St Martin’s Lane 1669 (Lodge MSS, vii, 272–3). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). St Martin’s Lane 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 208). Martins Lane 1728 (RD 150/413/102702). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Martins Lane 1760, 1781,

10 Streets (continued)

Lane (1)	(RD 219/529/144584, 347/204/231729). Kirwan’s Lane 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 23.4.1792). Kirwans Lane 1818 (Logan). Kirwan’s Lane 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Martin’s Lane 1839 (OS). Kirwan’s Lane 1846 (<i>Slater</i>). Martin’s Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Kirwin’s Lane 1872 (OS). Martins Lane <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Martin’s Lane 1880 (GTCM 17.6.1880). Unnamed 1893–1977; Kirwan’s Lane 1990; unnamed 2014 (OS). Kirwans Lane/Bóithrín na gCiaruánach 2016 (nameplate). Bóithrín na gCiarabhánach 2016 (Logainm).
Lane (2)	(Bohermore S., 02855850). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872, 1893–5; E. end built over by 1913; unnamed 1944, 2014 (OS).
Lane (3)	(Bohermore N., 06706240). Unnamed 1838–9 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val).
Lane (4)	(Bohermore S., 05406120). Unnamed 1838–9 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1893–5, 2014 (OS).
Liam Mellows Terrace/Ardán Liam Uí Mhaoilfosa	(Main Guard St N., 96605225). Unnamed 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; built over by 1944 (OS).
Littlegate or Little Gate Street	(Bohermore N.). Unnamed 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; Liam Mellows Terrace 1944; Liam Mellows Terrace 2014 (OS). Ardán Liam Uí Mhaoilfosa 2016 (Logainm).
Little Markett Streete	See Abbeygate Street Upper.
Little Bridge Street	See Cross Street Lower, Cross Street Upper.
Little Dominick Street	Location unknown. Little Bridge Street 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284).
Lombard Street or Streete/Sráid na Lombardach	See Dominick Street Lower.
Long Road, The	(Main Guard St N.). Unnamed 1583 (Googe), <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Lombard Streete 1625 (Plot). Lumbard Streete mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 56). Lombard Street 1672 (Lodge MSS, vii, 392). Lumbard Street 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 209). Lumbard Street 1708; Lombard Street 1717; Lumber Street 1723; Lumbert Street 1730 (RD 6/300/2185, 20/51/9690, 86/32/59156, 62/467/43709). Lombard Street 1731 (Popery rept 1, 170). Unnamed 1747 (Fortifications plan). Lombard Street 1788 (RD 394/514/261080), 1818 (Logan). Deadman’s Lane 1820 (Hardiman, 1820, 76). Lombard Street 1821 (<i>GV</i> 10.7.1821), 1824 (<i>CJ</i> 23.9.1824), 1839 (OS). Lombard Street, otherwise called Deadman’s Lane 1842 (Thackeray, 202). Lombard Street 1846 (Navigation plan). Lombard Street or Deadman’s Lane 1852 (Wakeman, 3). Lombard Street 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1992 (OS). Sráid na Lumbardach 1998 (Mac Aodha, 118). Lombard Street 2014 (OS). Lombard Street/Sráid na Lumbardach 2016 (nameplate). Sráid na Lombardach 2016 (Logainm). For another Lombard Street, see Cross Street Upper, Market Street.
Long Walk/An Balla Fada	Location unknown. The Long Road 1824 (<i>CJ</i> 31.5.1824).
Lough Atalia Road/Bóthar Loch an tSáile [north]	(Merchants Rd S.). The embankment [of stones] where new buildings were begun mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, W., 34). ‘Jetty of stones that joins with the place called exchange on the Quay’ 1670 (Ó Máille 2, 62). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). The Peere 1691 (Jones). Jett or pier of stones 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 177). Eyres Walk 1739 (Eyre docs 2, 157). Key 1747 (Fortifications plan). Eyres Walk <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Long Walk 1788; Eyre’s Long Walk 1789 (Eyre docs 1, 72, 73). The Long Walk 1793 (<i>CJ</i> 21.2.1793). Eyre’s Long Walk 1799 (Eyre docs 1, 74). Eyres Walk <i>c.</i> 1800, 1808 (Eyre docs 2, 151, 157). Long Walk 1818 (Logan). Eyres Long Walk 1818 (Eyre docs 2, 172). Long Walk or Quay 1824, 1838 (Eyre docs 3, 77, 84). The Long Walk 1839 (OS). Long Walk 1855 (Val. 2), The Long Walk 1872–2014 (OS). An Balla Fada 2016 (Logainm).
Lough Atalia Road/Bóthar Loch an tSáile [south]	(Forster St S.). Strand 1818 (Logan). Road, in ‘disgraceful state’ 1824 (<i>CJ</i> 17.5.1824). Loughathalia Road 1850 (GTCM 7.1.1850). New road <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Loughathalia Road 1863 (GTCM 19.3.1863). Lough Atalia Road 1872 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Loughathalia Road 1884 (GTCM 6.11.1884). Lough Atalia Road 1893–2014 (OS). Lough Atalia Road/Bóthar Loch A’ Tsáile 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar Loch an tSáile 2016 (Logainm).
Loughathalia Road	(Forster St S.). Strand 1818 (Logan). Road, in ‘disgraceful state’ 1824 (<i>CJ</i> 17.5.1824). Loughathalia Road 1850 (GTCM 7.1.1850). Forthill Road <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Loughathalia Road 1863 (GTCM 19.3.1863). Lough Atalia Road 1872 (OS). Forthill Road <i>c.</i> 1876 (Val. 3). Loughathalia Road 1884 (GTCM 6.11.1884). Lough Atalia Road 1893–2014 (OS). Lough Atalia Road/Bóthar Loch A’ Tsáile 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar Loch an tSáile 2016 (Logainm).
Lower Abbey Gate or Abbeygate Street	See Lough Atalia Road.
Lower Cross Street	See Abbeygate Street Lower, Abbeygate Street Upper.
Lower Dominick Street	See Cross Street Lower.
Lower Newcastle/An Caisleán Nua Íochtarach	See Dominick Street Lower.
Lumbard, Lumber or Lumbert Street	Newcastle 1839, Newcastle Road 1872–1913, Newcastle 1944, Lower Newcastle 2014 (OS). An Caisleán Nua Íochtarach 2016 (Logainm).
Lynches Alley	See Lombard Street.
Lynches Street	See Buttermilk Walk.
Lynch’s Entry	See Market Street.
Lower Four Corners	(97705210). Lynch’s Entry 1845 (Val. 1).

	(97055085). Lower Four Corners 1738, 1741 (RD 89/483/64175, 115/116/79849), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1750 (RD 144/47/96382).
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10 Streets (continued)

St Augustine's Lane
St Augustine Street/
Sráid San Aibhistín

St Brendan's Avenue/
Ascaill Bhréanainn

St Francis Street/Sráid
San Proinsias

St Helena Street
St Helen's Street/
Sráid San Eiléan

St John's Lane
St Joseph's Avenue/
Ascaill Iósaif

St Martin's Lane
St Mary's Road
[north]

St Mary's Road
[south]

St Mary Street
St Nicholas Street/
Sráid San Nioclás

St Patrick's Avenue

St Stephen Street
St Vincent's Avenue/
Ascaill Naomh
Uinseann [east]

St Vincent's Avenue/
Ascaill Naomh
Uinseann [west]

Sally Garden
Salt Hill Road
Salt Hill Road Lower/
Bóthar na Trá
Íochtarach

Sander's, Sanders or
Saunders Lane
Sandy Road/Bóthar
an Ghainimh
Sea Road/Bóthar
na Mara

See Buttermilk Walk.

(Merchants Rd N.). Street leading towards new tower (see **12** Defence) 1424 (Blake, 1902, 22). Unnamed c. 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Floode Streete 1625 (Plot). New Tower Street mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 61). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Back Street 1731 (Popery rept 1, 170), 1747 (Fortifications plan), c. 1755 (Blake 1), 1792 (*CJ* 2.8.1792), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2). Renamed St Augustine Street in 1858; Back Street 1868 (GTCM 23.9.1858; 16.1.1868). St Augustine Street 1872 (OS). St Augustine's Street 1880 (GTCM 4.11.1880). St Augustine Street 1893–1992 (OS). Sráid Naoimh Aibhistín 1998 (Mac Aodha, 119). St Augustine Street 2014 (OS). St Augustine Street/Sráid Naomh Aibhistín 2016 (nameplate). Sráid San Aibhistín 2016 (Logainm).

(Eyre St N.). Road by Suckeen 1712 (Lease map). Suckeen 1712; Succen 1716 (RD 8/432/3062, 18/192/8820). Sikeen 1785 (Sherrard 2). Silkeen 1785 (Sherrard 3). Suckeen c. 1800; 1811 (Eyre docs 2, 152, 160), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1818 (Logan). Sickeen Lane 1839 (OS). Suckeen 1846 (GTCM 10.9.1846). Sickeen 1846 (Navigation plan). Sickeen Lane 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1944; St Brendan's Avenue 1977–2014 (OS). St Brendan's Avenue/Ascaill Naomh Breandán 2016 (nameplate). Ascaill Bhreánainn 2016 (Logainm).

St Francis Street 1785 (Sherrard 1). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Wood Quay Street 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan). St Francis Street 1855 (Val. 2). Francis Street 1863 (GTCM 26.2.1863). St Francis Street 1872–2014 (OS). St Francis Street/Sráid Naomh Proinsias 2016 (nameplate). Sráid San Proinsias 2016 (Logainm).

See St Helen's Street.

(Mill St W.). Saint Helens Street 1839 (OS). Saint Helen's Street 1846 (Navigation plan). St Helena Street 1855 (Val. 2). St Helen's Street 1872 (OS), c. 1876 (Val. 3). St Helena Street 1881 (*Slater*). St Helen's Street 1893–5 (OS). St Helena Street 1894 (*Slater*). St Helen's Street 1913–2014 (OS). St Helens Street/Sráid Heilin Naofa 2016 (nameplate). Sráid San Eiléan 2016 (Logainm).

See Murray's Lane.

(Henry St S.). Kelly's Lane 1824 (*CJ* 31.5.1824), 1839 (OS). Kellys Lane 1844 (GTCM 11.4.1844). Kelly's Lane 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1880 (GTCM 4.11.1880), 1888 (*GE* 24.11.1888), 1893–5; St Joseph's Avenue 1913–2014 (OS). St Joseph's Avenue/Ascal Naomh Seosamh 2016 (nameplate). Ascaill Íosaif 2016 (Logainm).

See Kirwan's Lane [south].

(Henry St W.). Unnamed 1839 (OS), c. 1855 (Val. 2). The New Line 1872 (OS), c. 1876 (Val. 3). Kirwan's Avenue 1893–1944; St Mary's Road 1977–2014 (OS). St Mary's Road/Bóthar Mhuire 2016 (nameplate).

(Henry St W.). The New Line, laid out in 1847 (Semple, 1973, 124). The New Line 1872 (OS), 1890 (GTCM 2.1.1890), 1893–5, 1913; St Mary's Road 1944–2014 (OS). St Mary's Road/Bóthar Mhuire 2016 (nameplate).

See Mary Street.

(Merchants Rd S.). St Nicholas Street 1893–5, 1913; Sráid Naomh Nicoláis 1944; St Nicholas Street 1977–2014 (OS). Sráid San Nioclás 2016 (Logainm).

(Forster St N.). Costello's Lane 1825 (*CJ* 3.3.1825). Costello Lane 1839 (OS). Costello's Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Costello Lane 1872; St Patrick's Avenue 1893–2014 (OS).

See St Vincent's Avenue.

(St Francis St N.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Wood Quay c. 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872; St Vincent's Avenue 1893–2014 (OS). St Vincent's Avenue/Ascaill Naomh Uinseann 2016 (nameplate).

(St Francis St N.). St Stephen Street 1785 (Sherrard 1). Unnamed 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). St Vincent's Place 1846 (*Slater*), c. 1855 (Val. 2). St Vincent's Avenue 1855 (Val. 2). St Vincent's Place 1856 (*Slater*). St Vincent's Avenue 1872 (OS), c. 1876 (Val. 3). St Vincent's Place 1881 (*Slater*). St Vincent's Avenue 1893–5 (OS). St Vincent's Place 1894 (*Slater*). St Vincent's Avenue 1913, 1944; St Vincents Avenue 1992; St Vincent's Avenue 2014 (OS). St Vincent's Avenue/Ascaill Naomh Uinseann 2016 (nameplate).

See Frenchville Lane.

See Crescent, The.

(Fairhill Rd W.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Salt Hill Road 1872–1913; Bóthar na Trágha Iochtair 1944; Salt Hill Road Lower 1977, 2014 (OS). Lower Salthill/Bóthar na Trágha Íocht 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar na Trá Íochtarach 2016 (Logainm).

See Bowling Green [south].

(Headford Rd E.). Unnamed 1893–5; Sandy Road 1992, 2014 (OS). Bóthar an Ghainimh 2016 (Logainm).

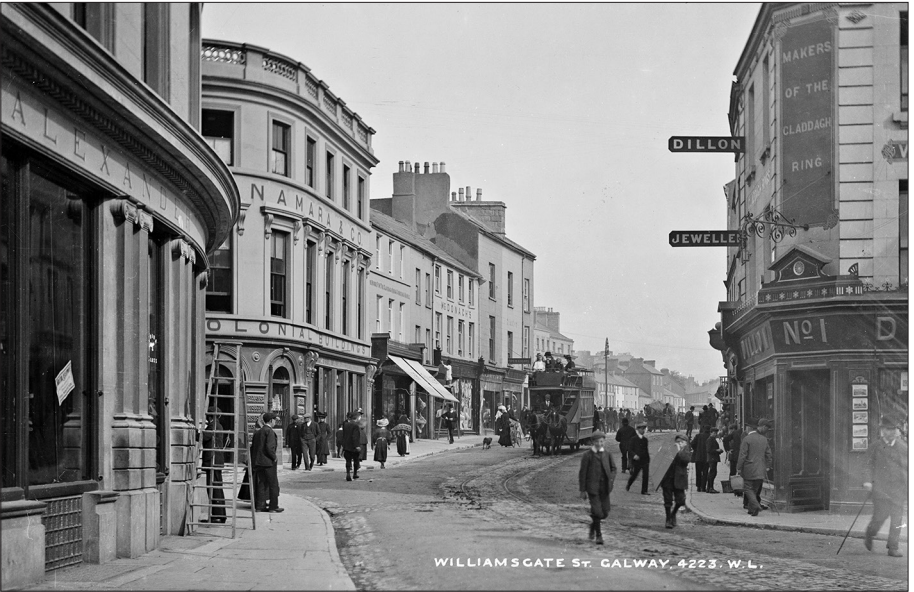
Part of the [high]way which leads to the castle of Rahoon mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, W., 49). Road from Barna 1818 (Logan). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Sea Road 1840 (GTCM 27.2.1840), 1855 (Val. 2), 1870 (GTCM 9.6.1870). Salt Hill Road 1872 (OS). Sea Road 1881 (GTCM 20.10.1881). Unnamed 1893–5, 1913; Bóthar na Traghá 1944; Sea Road 1977–2014 (OS). Sea Road/Bhotar na Mara 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar na Mara 2016 (Logainm).

10 Streets (continued)

Shambles Street	Location unknown, possibly same as Bridge Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Shambes Street 1749, 1753, 1795 (RD 137/425/93920, 172/416/117160, 524/342/343101).
Shantalla Road/ Bóthar Sheantalaimh	(Mill St W.). Shantalla Road 1839 (OS), 1845 (GTCM 29.5.1845), 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Shantallow Road 1872–1944; Shantalla Road 1992–2014 (OS). Shantalla Road/Bóthar an tSeantalamh 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar Sheantalaimh 2016 (Logainm).
Shantallow Road	See Shantalla Road.
Shell Lane	See Palmyra Avenue, Raleigh Row, Sherwood Avenue.
Sherwood Avenue/ Ascaill Sherwood	(Sea Rd W.). Shell Lane 1839; unnamed 1872–1913; Sherwood Avenue 1944–2014 (OS). Sherwood Avenue/Ascaill Seirbhuid 2016 (nameplate). Ascaill Sherwood 2016 (Logainm).
Shoemakers’ Lane Lower Shop Street/Sráid na Siopaí	See Buttermilk Walk. Blaak Street 1583 (Googe). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). Highe Streete 1625 (Plot). High Street 1657 (Hardiman, 1820, xlii). Middle Street commonly known as High Middle Street mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 51). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). High Street 1698 (MacLysaght 1944, 37). Shepe Street 1699 (O’Brien, 32–3). Shop Street 1736 (RD 83/309/59015), 1747 (Fortifications plan). Shop Street or High Street <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1). Shop Street 1791 (<i>CJ</i> 28.11.1791), 1810 (RD 619/562/425151), 1818 (Logan), 1825 (Eyre docs 3, 78), 1839 (OS), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1992 (OS). Sráid na Siopaí 1998 (Mac Aodha, 116). Shop Street 2014 (OS). Shop Street/Sráid na Siopaí 2016 (Logainm; nameplate). For another Shop Street, see William Street. See St Brendan’s Avenue.
Sickeen, Sickeen Lane or Sikeen	
Silkeen	See St Brendan’s Avenue.
Skiners or glovers Streete or Skinner’s Street	See Abbeygate Street Lower [north].
Small Crane/An Chraein Bheag	(William St West N.). Potatoe Market 1839 (OS). Potato Market 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1944; Small Crane 1977, 2014 (OS). The Small Crane/An Luamhán Beag 2016 (nameplate). An Chraein Bheag 2016 (Logainm).
Spanish Parade/ Paráid na Spáinneach	(Cross St S.). The open space at the New Strand Gate mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 48). Parade 1682 (GCM/C/1, 87), 1684 (Mountjoy, 387), 1712 (Eyre docs 2, 177), 1712, 1721; Key Green 1735 (RD 8/432/3062, 33/134/19885, 88/524/63576). Parade, commonly called Quay Green 1736 (GCM/C/1, 103–4). Parade 1736 (Eyre docs 3, 86), 1739 (Eyre docs 2, 157), 1739 (RD 98/64/67633), Key Parade 1747 (Fortifications plan). Parade <i>c.</i> 1755 (Blake 1), 1778, 1779 (RD 320/500/219848, 334/70/222075). Spanish Parade 1787 (Beaufort 1, 64). The Parade 1792 (<i>CJ</i> 23.1.1792). Parade 1808 (Eyre docs 2, 157). Spanish Parade 1809 (RD 624/297/428856), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1817 (<i>CJ</i> 10.3.1817), 1818 (Logan), 1823 (<i>CJ</i> 24.2.1823). Parade 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). Spanish Parade 1825 (<i>CJ</i> 7.4.1825), 1837 (GTCM 5.10.1837), 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1867 (GTCM 9.5.1867), 1872–2014 (OS). Paráid na Spáinneach 2016 (Logainm).
Sráid an Gheata Bhig	See Abbeygate Street Upper.
Sráid an Súdairí	See Abbeygate Street Lower.
Sraid eddir dha Boher	See Middle Street.
Sráid na Crois	See Cross Street Upper.
Sráid Tobar an Iarla	See Flood Street.
Station Road/Bóthar an Stáisiúin	(Forster St S.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–1913; Station Road 1944–2014 (OS). Station Road/Bótar an Stáisiúin 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar an Stáisiúin 2016 (Logainm).
Stephen’s Entry	(William St N., 98605350). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Stephen’s Entry 1845 (Val. 1). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Closed by 1872 (OS).
Strand Streete	See High Street.
Strangers Lane	(94254690). Strangers Lane 1839; Stranger’s Lane, site of 1872; unnamed 1913; built over by 1944 (OS).
Stronde Street	See High Street, Quay Street.
Succeen or Suckeen	See St Brendan’s Avenue.
Sullivan’s or Sullivans Lane	Location unknown. Sullivan’s Lane 1841 (GV31.7.1841), 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Sullivans Lane 1869, 1889 (GTCM 11.11.1869, 7.11.1889).
Taylors Hill Road/An Bóthar Ard	(Sea Rd W.). Boherard 1804, 1813 (Eyre docs 2, 155, 163), 1825 (Eyre docs 3, 77). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Taylor’s Hill 1839 (<i>OS letters</i> , 327), 1846, 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Tailor’s Hill Road 1862 (<i>Dublin Builder</i> , 1.4.1862). Taylor’s Hill Road 1872 (OS). Road at Taylor’s Hill 1879 (GTCM 11.9.1879). Taylor’s Hill 1881 (<i>Slater</i>). Taylor’s Hill Road 1883 (GTCM 23.8.1883), 1893–5 (OS). Taylor’s Hill 1894 (<i>Slater</i>). Taylors Hill 1897 (GTCM 2.12.1897). Taylor’s Hill Road 1913, 1944; Taylors Hill Road 1977; Taylor’s Hill Road 2014 (OS). Taylor’s Hill Road/Bothar Ard 2016 (nameplate). An Bóthar Ard 2016 (Logainm).
Themes Street	Location unknown. Themes Street 1749 (RD 138/96/92342).
Tierney’s Entry	See Arch Mews.
Trim’s Road	See Whitestrand Avenue.
Turrett Road or Lane	Location unknown. Turrett Road or Lane 1811 (Eyre docs 2, 161).
University Road/ Bóthar na hOllscoile [east]	(Newcastle Rd E.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Beggars Bridge Road 1845 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1846 (Navigation plan). Beggar’s Bridge Road 1855 (Val. 2). Newcastle Road 1872, 1893–5; unnamed 1913; University Road 1944–2014 (OS). University Road/Bóthar na hOllscoile 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).

10 Streets (continued)

University Road/ Bóthar na hOllscoile [west]	(Newcastle Rd E.). Newcastle Road 1839–1913; University Road 1944–2014 (OS). University Road/Bóthar na hOllscoile 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Upper Abbeygate Street	See Abbeygate Street Lower, Abbeygate Street Upper.
Upper Cross Street	See Cross Street Upper.
Upper Four Corners	(98255275). Upper Four Corners 1660 (Dutton, 294), 1747 (Fortifications plan), 1824 (Dutton, 213).
Upper Newcastle/An Caisleán Nua	Newcastle Road 1872–1913; Newcastle 1944; Upper Newcastle 2014 (OS). An Caisleán Nua Uachtarach 2016 (Logainm).
Upper Shoemakers’ Lane	See Buttermilk Lane.
Victoria Place/Plás Victoria	(Merchants Rd N.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Victoria Place <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Victoria Place 1876 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893–1944; Victoria Place 1977–2014 (OS). Plás Victoria 2016 (Logainm). For another Victoria Place, see Merchants Road [east]. See Quay Street.
Water Gate, Watergate Street	(Bohermore N.). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Regan’s Lane off Bohermore 1845 (Val. 1). Regan’s or Water Lane 1855 (Val. 2). Water Lane 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). Water Lane 1872 (OS). Regan’s or Water Lane 1891 (Val. 3). Water Lane 1893–2014 (OS). Waterlane/Lana an Locha 2016 (nameplate).
Water Lane [west]	See Pump Lane.
Waterside/Cois Uisce [north]	(St Francis St N.). North Quay 1785 (Sherrard 1). Unnamed 1839 (OS). Wood Quay <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Wood Quay 1876 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1893–1913; Waterside 1944–2014 (OS). Waterside/Taobh an Locha 2016 (nameplate). Cois Uisce 2016 (Logainm).
Waterside/Cois Uisce [south]	(St Francis St N.). Unnamed 1839 (OS), <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1876 (Val. 3), 1893–1977; Courthouse Square 1992; Waterside 2014 (OS). Waterside/Taobh an Locha 2016 (nameplate). Cois Uisce 2016 (Logainm).
Wellington Court	Location unknown. Wellington Court 1825 (Kinane, 63).
West Crane Road	Location unknown, possibly same as William Street West (<i>q.v.</i>). West Crane Road 1880, 1884 (GTCM 4.11.1880, 6.11.1884).
Whitehall/An Halla Bán	(Abbeygate St Lower E.). Unnamed <i>c.</i> 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed), 1625 (Plot). The street of earth, Pludd Street mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 62). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan). White-hall 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). White Hall 1818 (Logan), 1839 (OS). Unnamed 1846 (Navigation plan). Whitehall 1855 (Val. 2). White Hall 1872–1944; Whitehall 1992, 2014 (OS). Whitehall/An Halla Bán 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
Whitestrand Avenue/ Ascaill na Trá Báine	(Fairhill Rd W.). Unnamed 1838–9; Trim’s Road 1872–1944; Whitestrand Avenue 1992, 2014 (OS). Whitestrand Avenue/Ascaill na Trá Báine 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
White Strand Lane	See Munster Avenue.
Whitestrand Road/ Bóthar na Trá Báine	(Fairhill Rd W.). Part of the [high]way which leads to Blakes’ Hill mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 45). Unnamed 1838–9; Munster Lane 1893–5, 1913; Whitestrand Road 1977–2014 (OS). White Strand Road/Bóthar na Trábán 2016 (nameplate). Bóthar na Trá Báine 2016 (Logainm).
William, Williams or William’s Gate Street	See Williamsgate Street
William Street/Sráid Liam	(Abbeygate St N.). Unnamed 1583 (Googe). Great Gate Street 1616 (Blake, 1905, 248). Highe Streete 1625 (Plot). Great Gate Street 1636, 1644 (Blake, 1905, ii, 45, 66). Royal Street commonly known as Great Gate Street mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, 50). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan). Shop Street 1785 (Sherrard 2). William Street 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284), 1818 (Logan). William’s Street 1826 (Eyre docs 3, 79). Shop Street 1839 (OS). William Street <i>c.</i> 1855 (Val. 2), 1868 (GTCM 5.11.1868), 1872–1992 (OS). Sráid Liam 1998 (Mac Aodha, 116). William Street 2014 (OS). William Street/Sráid Liam 2016 (Logainm; nameplate).
William Street and Gate	See Williamsgate Street.



Williamsgate Street, looking east, *c.* 1900 (NLI)

10 Streets (continued) / 11 Religion

William Street West/ Sráid Liam Thiar	(Henry St S.). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1747 (Fortifications plan). Boherbraddagh 1811 (Eyre docs 2, 160). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). William Street West 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–2014 (OS). Sráid Liam Thiar 2016 (Logainm).
Williams or William's Gate Williamsgate Street /Sráid Gheata Liam	See Williamsgate Street. (Eglinton St S.). Bigg Gate Street 1724; Big Gate Street 1748 (RD 44/526/30328, 132/506/90170). Incorporated William's Gate (see 12 Defence) by 1796 (MacLysaght, 72). Williams Gate 1807 (RD 586/488/398090). William Street and Gate 1818 (Logan). William's Gate 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). William Street 1839 (OS). William Gate Street 1841; Williams Gate 1849 (GTCM 12.8.1841, 29.11.1849). William's Gate 1856 (<i>Slater</i>). William's Gate Street 1861 (GV 1.6.1861). William Street 1872 (OS). Williamsgate Street 1881 (<i>Slater</i>). Williams Gate Street 1884 (GTCM 5.6.1884). William Street 1893–1944; Williamsgate Street 1977, 1992 (OS). Sráid Gheata Liam 1998 (Mac Aodha, 123). Williamsgate Street 2014 (OS). Williamsgate Street/Sráid an Gheata Liam 2016 (nameplate). Sráid Gheata Liam 2016 (Logainm).
Woodkey or Wood Key Wood Quay/Barr an Chalaídh	See Wood Quay. (St Francis St E.). Barrecally 1622 (Blake, 1905, 30). Barcally 1632 (GCM/A, 480). Wood Key, Bavshally 1637 (Walsh and Duffy, 58). Barcally 1644 (Blake, 1905, 64). Barraghallagh 1657 (Hardiman, 1820, 311). Wood Quay 1663 (Blake, 1905, 89). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Barachalla 1688; Wood Key 1688 (GCM/C/4, 16, 20). Barachalla 1690 (GCM/C/7, 162). Barroghollagh 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 207). Barrachalla also the Woodkey 1712; Woodkey 1721 (RD 8/432/3062, 31/312/19220). Barachalla 1731 (Popery rept 2, 156). Wood Key 1747 (Fortifications plan). Wood Quay 1785 (Sherrard 1), 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Wood Quay 1824 (<i>Pigot</i>). The Wood Quay 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan). Wood Quay 1855 (Val. 2), 1872–2014 (OS). Woodquay/Barr an Chalaídh 2016 (nameplate). Barr an Chalaídh 2016 (Logainm). For another Wood Quay, see Court Lane, Daly's Place, St Vincent's Avenue [east], Waterside [north].
Wood Quay Street	See St Francis Street.

11 Religion

Premonstratensian chapel (**A 1**), Fairhill Rd E. Granted to Premonstratensians of Tuam, possible hospital or hospice (see **19** Health) 1235 (Clyne, 170–71). Chapel of Mary the Virgin 1400 (*Cal. papal letters, 1396–1404*, 319). Dependency of Premonstratensian canons of Tuam 15th cent. (Gwynn and Hadcock, 225). Chapel of St Mary 1451 (*Cal. papal letters, 1447–55*, 557), 1480 (*Cal. papal letters, 1471–84*, 94). Chapel of St Mary granted to Dominicans in 1488 (*Cal. papal letters, 1484–92*, 157–8). Bull granted for Franciscans to annex chapel of St Mary 1494 (Annates, Tuam, 109); disputed in 1495 (MacLysaght, 96). Chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary 1496 (*Cal. papal letters, 1492–1503*, 367). Incorporated into or replaced by Dominican friary in early 16th cent. (see below).

Franciscan friary (**A 7**), St Vincent's Ave S. (96605550). Franciscan friary, founded by William de Burgh in 1296 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 250). Provincial chapter held in 1319, 1361 (Jennings, 1947, 103). Monastery of Friars Minor 1399, 1407 (Blake, 1902, 12, 17). Friars Minors' house 1418 (*Cal. papal letters, 1417–31*, 112). Church of the Friars Minor; monastery of the Friars Minor 1488, 1499 (Blake, 1902, 19, 45, 46). Grant to fish in R. Corrib 1520 (Jennings, 1947, 104). Abbey east (GCM/A, 407). Monastery of St Francis 1543 (Blake, 1902, 82). Dissolved in 1550 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 251). Church and monastery of St Francis 1551 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. IV, xxvii). Monastery of St Francis 1556 (MacLysaght, 12). Old abbey 1568; abbey of St Francis 1569 (Blake, 1902, 112, 115). Monastery of St Francis, leased to mayor of Galway in 1569 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 1499). Reoccupied, 14 friars 1572 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 251). Friars held provincial chapter at monastery in 1572 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1509–73*, 52). Thabbay of Galway 1574 (Nolan, 123). Monaster of St Francis, leased to mayor of Galway 1578 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 3465; *Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 14). About 20 friars c. 1583 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 251). Old abbay of St Francis, 'they continue their popish prayers in Lattin' 1583 (Browne). S. Francisci 1583 (Googe). Abbey, chancel, cloister 1589 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1588–92*, 179). Friars returned in 1612 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 251). St Francis's Abbey 1616 (Blake, 1905, 247). In use as County Courthouse in 1616 (see **13** Administration). St Francis 1625 (Plot). St Francis Abbey, new chapel 1634; St Francis's Abbey 1636 (Blake, 1905, 250, 45). Monastery of the Friars Minor, cloister, inner bounds of convent, dormitory, refectory, commonly known as Halla na mBráthar mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 33, 35, 36). 'Ruinated abby' 1657 (DS terrier). 'Greate abby', demolished in 1657 (Thurloe, vi, 400). St Francis's Abbey 1674 (Blake, 1905, 109). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). St Francis Aby 1688 (GCM/C/3, 78). St Ffrancis Abbey 1690 (GCM/C/7, 162). Old abbey 1691 (Kelly, 1907–8, 207). See also below, Franciscan friars' residence; **15** Manufacturing: St Francis's Mill; **20** Education: school of advanced theology.

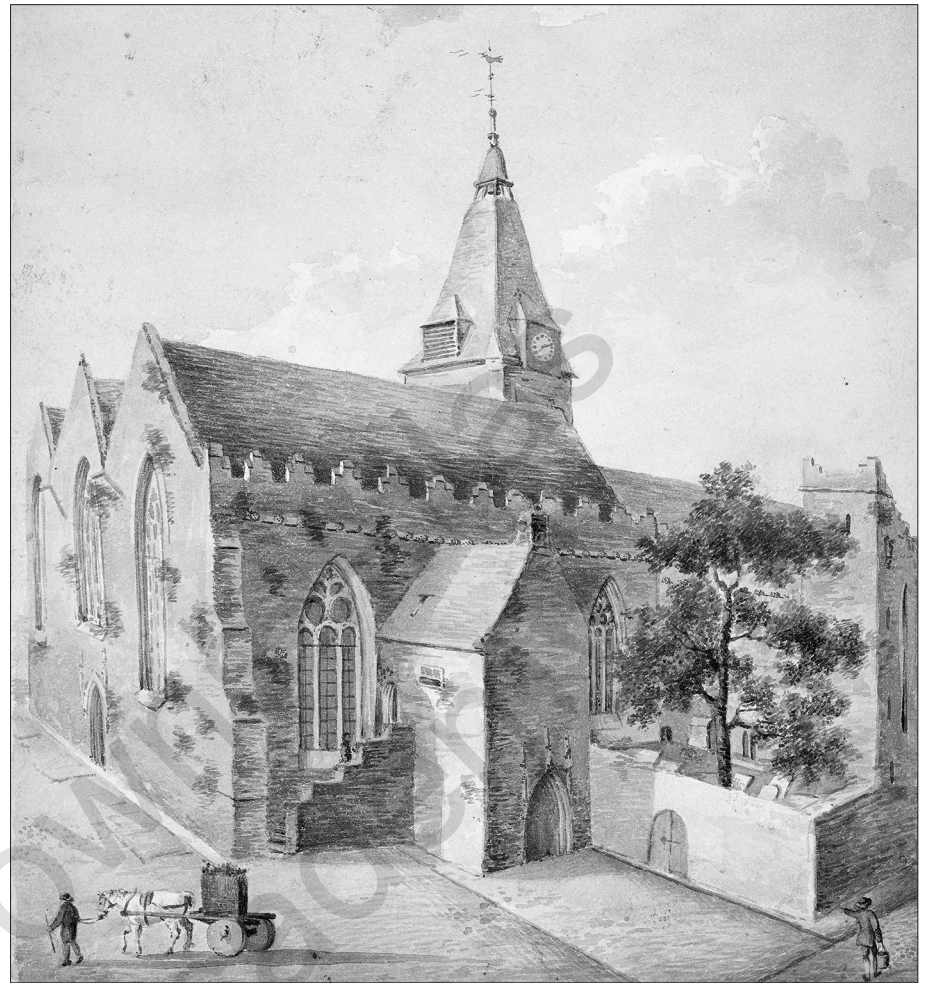
Graveyard: burial-place 1420 (Blake, 1902, 19); cemetery 1551 (Hardiman, 1820, app. no. IV, xxvii); 'wher they use to bury their dead' 1583 (Browne); cemetery of monastery mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 34); burial ground 1785 (Sherrard 1); church yard 1818 (Logan); graveyard 1839 (OS); 1846 (Navigation plan); 1855 (Val. 2); 1859 (Val. 3); 1872–2014 (OS).

Franciscan friary and R.C. church (Franciscan abbey, **A 20**), St Francis St W. Chapel enlarged and repaired in c. 1723–4; large chapel, altar, 15 chambers 1731 (Popery rept 1, 171). Franciscan abby 1731 (Popery rept 2, 154). St Francis Friary, mass house 1744 (Burke, W.P., 417–18). An abbey 1747 (Fortifications plan). Franciscan friary 1755 (Burke, W.P., 420). Friary, rebuilt in 1781 (datestone). St Francis Abbey, friary 1785 (Sherrard 1). Unnamed 1818 (Logan). Abbey of the Franciscans 1820 (Hardiman, 1820, 300). Friars' residence, built in 1820 (Jennings, 1947, 116). St Francis Convent 1824 (*Pigot*). Franciscan abbey 1828 (GWA 12.1.1828). Large new chapel, not yet finished 1837 (*CEJ* 21.10.1837). Franciscan friary, abbey chapel 1839 (OS). Abbey friary, Franciscan friary, R.C. chapel, abbey R.C., organ gallery 1845 (Val. 1). Abbey chapel, Franciscan friary c. 1855 (Val. 2). Franciscan friary 1856 (*Slater*). Abbey, R.C. chapel, sun dial 1872 (OS). Franciscan friary; abbey 1881 (*Slater*). Abbey, R.C. chapel 1893–5; church (Catholic) friary 2014 (OS). Franciscan abbey 2016.

11 Religion

Franciscan friars' residence (**A 19**), Cross St Upper E., associated with Franciscan friary, St Vincent's Ave (see above) (97055100). Community or residence of the friars minor mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, C).

Residence of Sisters of the third order of St Francis, Lombard St E., site unknown, in former house of poor religious ladies (see **22** Residence). [Community or residence of the] sisters of the third order of St Francis mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, L).



St Nicholas's Church, c. 1814, by P.J. Haverty (NLI)

St Nicholas's Collegiate Church (C. of I., **A 4**), Lombard St E. Church pre-14th cent. (Leask, 5). Rectory and vicarage of Galway; church of Galway 1302–6 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 226, 235). Said to have been founded in 1320 (Hardiman, 1820, 234). Church 1402 (*Cal. papal letters, 1396–1404*, 511). Parish church of St Nicholas 1411, 1413 (*Cal. papal letters, 1404–15*, 269, 429). Capellanie sci. Nicolai de Galuia 1413 (Annates, Tuam, 56). Chapel of St Nicholas, parish church of Galway 1420; Church of St Nicholas 1435 (Blake, 1902, 19, 20, 24). Galway Church 1442 (MacLysaght, 87). Ecclesie Sti. Nicolai de Galliua 1460 (Annates, Tuam, 79). Capella Beatae Virginis in ecclesia parrochiali 1462 (Coleman, 211). Church of Galway 1468 (Blake, 1902, 39). Church of St Nicholas, made collegiate in 1484 (GCM/A, 380). Ecclesie Sancti Nicolay 1485 (Annates, Tuam, 98). Church of St Nicholas 1488; collegiate church of St Nicholas 1492 (*Cal. papal letters, 1484–92*, 113, 432), 1496 (*Cal. papal letters, 1492–1503*, 399). Parish church of St Nicholas, 'a collegiate church' 1506 (Blake, 1902, 57). S. aisle in process of completion 1508 (Account, 60; Hardiman, 1820, 79). N. aisle extended in 1538; S. transept extended in 1560–61 (Account, 63, 66). Parish church of Galway 1568 (Blake, 1902, 112). S. Nicholas hys Church 1583 (Googe); N. aisle completed in 1583 (datestone). Unnamed c. 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). St Nicholas Church 1616 (Blake, 1905, 248). Unnamed 1625 (Plot). St Nicholas's Church 1643 (GCM/A, 492). Collegiate church of St Nicholas mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, A). Church of St Nicholas, to be repaired 1679 (GCM/B, 91); 2 new bells, steeple raised in 1684 (GCM/C/1, 95). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Great church 1686 (GCM/C/2, 33). Collegiat Church of St Nicholas 1688 (GCM/C/3, 73). Chapel, repaired in 1689 (GCM/C/5, 91). Unnamed 1691 (Jones). Church of St Nicholas 1699 (GCM/A, 511). Organ erected in 1726 (Fleetwood Berry, 52). St Nicholas, steeple burnt by lightning in 1731 (GCM/G, 9; Account, 81). St Nicholas's Church 1747 (Fortifications plan). Roof repaired with slates in 1787 (Beaufort 1, 56). Church, 'large and beautiful Gothic structure' 1791 (Bowden, 214). Parish church of St Nicholas 1792; collegiate church of Galway 1793 (*CJ* 2.1.1792, 7.2.1793). Parochial church 1815 (*Traveller's new guide*, 370). Church 1818 (Logan). Collegiate church of St Nicholas, work on galleries 1823; St Nicholas Church, roof in ruinous condition 1824; church of St Nicholas, front of church to be iron-railed 1825 (*CJ* 10.2.1823, 5.6.1823, 16.2.1824, 6.6.1825). Collegiate church of St Nicholas, tower to be erected 1827 (GWA 10.3.1827, 16.6.1827). Internal improvements 1829, 1832, 1838 (Fleetwood Berry, 86; GWA 24.2.1838, 10.3.1838). St Nicholas Church 1839 (OS), 1845 (Val. 1). New organ erected in S. transept in 1845 (Fleetwood Berry, 53). Church 1846 (GTCM 3.9.1846). St Nicholas Church 1846 (Navigation plan). St Nicholas' Collegiate Church 1846 (*Slater*). Church of St Nicholas 1849 (GTCM 5.12.1849). St Nicholas' Church 1855 (Val. 2). St Nicholas' Collegiate Church 1856 (*Slater*). Closed, restoration commenced in 1871 (Fleetwood Berry, 86). St Nicholas's Church 1872 (OS). Reopened in 1873 (Fleetwood Berry, 89). Bell and clock of St Nicholas 1878 (GTCM 30.5.1878). S. transept damaged by fire in 1879 (Fleetwood Berry, 89). Protestant Episcopal church (St Nicholas's) 1881 (*Slater*). Tower struck by lightning, repaired in 1883 (Fleetwood Berry, 89–90). St Nicholas's Church 1893–5 (OS), 1944; church 1992; church (C. of I.) 2014 (OS). St Nicholas' Collegiate Church 2016 (nameplate). See also **20** Education: St Nicholas's School; **22** Residence: College House.

Manse: adjoining church 1398 (*Cal. papal letters, 1396–1404*, 189).

Graveyard: circle of cemetery 1545 (MacLysaght, 10); church yard 1637 (Walsh and Duffy, 56); cemetery of church with very high tree mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, x); new gate, pillars erected in 1723 (wall plaque); churchyard 1740 (RD 114/92/78136); church yard 1826 (GWA 28.1.1826); graveyard 1839

20 Education (continued)

- house 1876 (Val. 3). Galway Monastic School Male, R.C., 677 boys 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 584–5). Unnamed 1893–5 (OS). Catholic national school (Patrician Brothers) 1894 (*Slater*). Male national schoolhouse 1898 (Val. 3). Closed, pupils transferred to St Patrick's school in 1954; demolished in 1970s (Casserly, 1996, 34, 36; *Arch. investigations*, 88).
- Presentation poor schools, Kirwan's Lane, site unknown, associated with Presentation convent (see **11** Religion). School for Catholic girls, opened by Monica Lynch and Mrs Joyce in 1808 (Spellissy, 102). Granted to Presentation nuns in 1815 (Hardiman, 1820, 278); c. 30 poor children boarded 1815 (Presentation annals, i, 4). Presentation school, 160 poor female children 1816 (Hardiman, 1820, 306). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises in 1816 (see next entry); orphans transferred to female orphan asylum (see **22** Residence).
- Presentation poor schools, Eyre Sq., site unknown, associated with Presentation convent (see **11** Religion). Opened, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1816 (Presentation annals, i, 4). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises in 1819 (see next entry).
- Presentation school (**D 22**), Presentation Rd N., associated with Presentation convent (see **11** Religion). Pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1819 (Presentation annals, i, 5–6). New primary school, built in 1820 (Presentation annals, ii, 133); 450 children, 20 female orphans boarded 1823; 500 female children 1824; Presentation school 1824 (*CJ 27.3.1823*, 22.3.1824, 6.5.1824). Female schools 1828 (*GWA 5.4.1828*). House built adjoining schools 'for poor children who were boarded' 1829; house extended in 1833 (Presentation annals, ii, 133). Female school 1834 (Nat. educ. grants, 33/49). Over 400 pupils 1835 (Barrow, 267). Female national school 1839 (OS). Female national school house, free school house 1845 (Val. 1). National school (girls) 1846 (*Slater*). School, 190 girls 1855 (*Ir. educ. rept 22*, 316). National school 1855 (Val. 2). Convent national school, 37 boys, 407 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). Presentation convent school 1871 (*GV 2.12.1871*). Rahoon National School (female) 1872 (OS); extended in 1877 (Presentation annals, ii, 134). Rahoon (girls) National School 1894 (*Slater*). Rahoon School 1893–1944 (OS). Demolished, rebuilt in 1966 (*CT 9.12.1966*). Schools 1992; Presentation school 2014 (OS). Presentation secondary school 2016.
- Arithmetic, grammar, mathematics and philosophy school, Cross St, site unknown. Michael Magee 1817 (*CJ 2.1.1817*).
- Boarding school, Abbeygate St, site unknown. Mrs Cardot 1817 (*CJ 6.1.1817*).
- Boarding school, location unknown. Miss Daly 1823 (*CJ 2.1.1823*).
- Kearn's academy, Flood St, site unknown. Kearn's academy 1823, 1824 (*CJ 13.2.1823*, 20.12.1824). David Kerns, R.C. pay school, 50 boys 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Middle St, site unknown. Mrs Nicolas's boarding school 1823, 1825 (*CJ 27.11.1823*, 17.1.1825). Mr and Mrs Nicolais, R.C. pay school, a large room, 11 boys, 50 girls 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- Boarding school, St Augustine St, site unknown. Ms Sardo 1824 (*CJ 11.10.1824*).
- Folan's school, Shop St, site unknown. 1824 (*CJ 20.12.1824*).
- School (R.C.), Abbeygate St, site unknown. Classical mercantile and mathematical school, Patrick Carroll 1824 (*CJ 5.1.1824*). R.C. pay school, 22 boys, Patrick Carroll 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1228–9).
- School (R.C.), William St, site unknown. Mercantile and mathematical school, Nicholas Smyth 1824 (*CJ 8.1.1824*). R.C. pay school, 8 boys, Nicholas Smyth 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- Poor school, Nun's Island St, site unknown, associated with Poor Clare convent (see **11** Religion). Poor school, opened in 1825 (O'Brien, 37).
- Claddagh National School (**D 6**), Fairhill Rd E. School, 'no school master' 1826 (*GWA 4.11.1826*). Claddagh school, Revd Patrick Mooney c. 1827; in need of repair, 20 females, 50 males 1834 (Nat. educ. grants, 33/49). Claddagh National School 1839 (OS). National school house, female national school 1845 (Val. 1). Claddagh female school, closed in 1849 (Nat. educ. grants, 34/152).
- St Nicholas's School (C. of I. and R.C.), Lombard St E., associated with St Nicholas's Collegiate Church (see **11** Religion). Protestant parish school, also admitted R.C. pupils, opened in 1826 (Canny, 3). St Nicholas School, Michael McDonough, Protestant free school, 'very worst description', 44 boys, 23 girls 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1224–5).
- School (C. of I.), Bohermore, site unknown. C. of I. pay school, 'miserable room', 12 boys, 6 girls, Mary Smith 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1224–5).
- School (R.C.), Abbeygate St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 58 boys, 23 girls, John Keily 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Abbeygate St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 3 boys, 3 girls, Mathew Synnot 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Bohermore, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 6 boys, 9 girls, Mary Ruane 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Bohermore, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 'in bad repair', 18 boys, 3 girls, Andrew Keane 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Bohermore, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 'wretched room', 28 boys, 26 girls, John Blake 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Bridge St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 26 boys, 16 girls, Peter Leiraulet 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Cross St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 28 boys, 50 girls, Mary Wheeler 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7). Day school, 5 boys, 25 girls, Mrs Wheeler 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- School (R.C.), Lombard St, site unknown. R.C., pay school, 35 boys, Patrick Donohue 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Market St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 13 boys, 13 girls, Mary Commons 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), Middle St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 35 boys, 12 girls, John Finnegan 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1228–9).
- School (R.C.), Middle St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 3 boys, 62 girls, Mrs Donnellan 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7). Young ladies seminary 1826; seminary, Mrs Donelan 1828 (*GWA 22.4.1826*, 19.1.1828).
- School (R.C.), Quay St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 17 boys, 13 girls, Eliza Burke 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1228–9).
- School (R.C.), Quay St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 24 boys, 16 girls, Patt O'Brien 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1228–9).
- School (R.C.), Quay St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 25 boys, 9 girls, Ulick Burke 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7). 41 boys, 18 girls, Ulick Burke 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- School (R.C.), St Nicholas, churchyard, site unknown. R.C. pay school, large room, 27 boys, Malachy Shaughnessy 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), St Nicholas, churchyard, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 20 boys, 27 girls, Elinor McDonogh 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).

20 Education (continued)

- School (R.C.), Shop St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 20 boys, 26 girls, Joseph Davies 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1226–7).
- School (R.C.), William St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 30 boys, 30 girls, Mary Broughall 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1228–9).
- School (R.C.), William St, site unknown. R.C. pay school, 45 boys, 25 girls, Thomas Burke 1826 (*Ir. educ. rept 2*, 1228–9).
- Boarding and day school, location unknown. Established in 1832; 7 boys, 27 girls, Miss Fahy 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Coolagh School, location unknown, associated with Irish Society (see **21** Entertainment, memorials and societies). Established in 1832; c. 73 pupils, William King 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Classical and mathematical day school, location unknown. Established in 1833; 30 boys, Patrick Tionan 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Boarding and day school, location unknown. Richard O'Keefe 1835 (*GWA 6.6.1835*).
- Boarding and day school, Buttermilk Lane, site unknown. 3 boys, 27 girls, Misses Golding 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises by 1845 (see next entry).
- Boarding school, Middle St S. (98005155). Alicia Golding, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) by 1845 (Val. 1). Misses Goulding 1846 (*Slater*).
- Boarding and day school, location unknown. 2 boys, 16 girls, Eliza Campbell 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Classical school, location unknown. 41 boys, Thomas Foran 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Day school, location unknown. 48 boys, 15 girls, John Blake 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Day school, location unknown. 38 boys, 12 girls, Martin Geraghty 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Day school, location unknown. 3 boys, 12 girls, Mrs Verdon 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Schoolhouse (**D 24**), Waterside E. Built in 1835 (Lyons, 9). School house 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan), 1855 (Val. 2), 1859 (Val. 3). Closed, pupils transferred to model school by 1864 (see below). Demolished, replaced by Buckland Buildings by 1864 (see **16** Trades and services).
- School, location unknown. 40 boys, 15 girls 1835 (*Pub. instr. rept 2*, 834).
- Jesuit boarding school, St Helen's St W., in former West House (see **22** Residence). College, opened in 1844 (Semple, 1973, 122). Jesuit boarding school, Revd John C. O'Toole 1845 (Val. 1). College (R.C.), Revd Dr O'Toole 1846 (*Slater*). Temporarily in use as auxiliary workhouse c. 1848 (see **13** Administration). Vacant 1855 (Val. 2). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises by 1859 (see next entry). See also **11** Religion: chapel.
- Jesuit school, Eyre Sq., site unknown. Opened, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) by 1859–62 (Lee, 16).
- Jesuit College (**D 17**), Sea Rd N., associated with St Ignatius Church (see **11** Religion). Opened, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1862 (Lee, 16). Jesuit college, temporary chapel, class room on first floor, schoolroom on ground floor, dormitories on second floor 1862 (*Dublin Builder 1.4.1862*). R.C. college 1863 (Val. 3). School, Jesuit, 77 boys 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). College of St Ignatius 1871 (*GV 4.1.1871*). Jesuit College 1872 (OS). R.C. college c. 1876 (Val. 3). St Ignatius College 1881 (*Endowed schools rept*, 1881, 124). Jesuit College 1893–5, 1913; St Ignatius College 1944; college 1992; school 2014 (OS).
- Church Education Society schoolhouse (**D 4**), New Street West S. (92754950). 1845 (Val. 1). Converted to store (see **16** Trades and services), pupils transferred to new premises by 1855 (see next entry).
- Church Education Society's school, William St West N. (92154890). Joseph Grealy, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) by 1855 (Val. 2). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises by 1860 (see next entry).
- Church Education Society's schoolhouse, St Helen's St N. (91405200). Trustees of Protestant school 1855 (Val. 2). Church Education Society schoolhouse, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) by 1860 (Val. 3). Parochial school 1872 (OS). Church Education Society schoolhouse 1881 (Val. 3).
- National school, Bohermore N. (03105905). Bohermore National School 1845 (Val. 1). Pupils transferred to new premises by 1852 (see next entry). National school 1855 (Val. 2).
- Bohermore School (**D 1**), Bohermore N. (02205815). Bohermore school, opened, 2 school rooms, 2 class rooms, 120 females, 80 males, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1852 (Nat. educ. grants, 34/165). National school house, yard 1859; school house 1862 (Val. 3). National school, 34 boys, 4 infants 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). Bohermore National School 1872 (OS). School house 1876, 1881 (Val. 3). Bohermore School 1893–5 (OS); Anthony Curran 1894 (*Slater*). School house 1898 (Val. 3). Bohermore School 1913 (OS). Closed, pupils transferred to St Brendan's School in 1920 (Casserly, 1982, 24).
- Newtownsmith National School (**D 18**), St Vincent's Ave S., associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see **11** Religion) (96755570). Sisters of Charity school 1845 (Val. 1). School, 536 girls 1855 (*Ir. educ. rept 22*, 384). National school 1855 (Val. 2). National school house 1859; female national school house, yard 1862 (Val. 3). Convent national school, 220 girls, 165 infants 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). Sisters of Mercy convent school 1871 (*GV 2.12.1871*). Newtownsmith National School 1872; unnamed 1893–5 (OS). Female national school house, yard 1898 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1913 (OS). See also below, St Vincent's Female School.



Newtown Smith National School and Town Courthouse, c. 1900 (NLI)

20 Education (continued)

Newtown Smith National School, St Francis St E., associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see **11 Religion**) (97155565). New school built in 1875 (Mercy annals, i, 29). New schools, Convent of Mercy, 700 pupils 1875 (GTCM 22.4.1875, 28.9.1875). Newtown Smith National School 1876 (Val. 3). Catholic national school, Sisters of Mercy 1894 (*Slater*). Newtown Smith School 1893–5, 1944 (OS). National school, reconstructed in 1959–60 (local information).

School, Abbeygate St Lower E. (98905215). Miss Connelly and Mr Tobyn 1845 (Val. 1). Closed by 1855 (Val. 2).

School house, Nun's Island St W. (94355185). Schoolhouse 1845 (Val. 1). Closed by 1855 (Val. 2).

Ladies boarding and day school, Middle St, site unknown. Margaret Curran 1846 (*Slater*).

Piscatory National School (**D 21**), Claddagh Quay W. (95654794). Foundation stone laid in 1846 (MacLochlainn, 12–14). Claddagh National Piscatory School 1846 (wall plaque); 227 females, 256 males, opened in 1847 (MacLochlainn, 12–14). Piscatory school 1848 (GTCM 14.9.1848); c. 400 boys and girls 1848; 334 boys, 195 girls 1854 (MacLochlainn, 15, 17). Claddagh National Piscatory School 1855 (Val. 2), 1859 (Val. 3). Claddagh Piscatory School, 72 boys, 60 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). Piscatory National Schools 1871 (GV 2.12.1871). Claddagh National School 1872 (OS). Elementary school 1887 (MacLochlainn, 19). Claddagh School 1893–5 (OS). Claddagh National Piscatory School 1899 (Val. 3). Claddagh School 1913 (OS). Closed, pupils transferred to Claddagh National School, Fairhill Rd W. in 1933 (MacLochlainn, 19). Employment exchange 1944 (OS).

School, Cross St, site unknown. Michael Collins 1846 (*Slater*).

Schools, 2, Middle St, sites unknown. Mark McGrath, Michael Winter 1846 (*Slater*).

School, Nun's Island, site unknown. Thomas D. Blakeley 1846 (*Slater*).

School, Wood Quay, site unknown. Thomas Killeen 1846 (*Slater*).

Day school for young ladies, St Augustine St, site unknown. Miss Mullery 1851 (GV 7.6.1851).

Claddagh Female National School (**D 5**), Fairhill Rd E. (94904875). Claddagh Female School, 112 females, reopened by Sisters of Mercy in 1852 (Nat. educ. grants, 34/152). Claddagh Female National School 1855 (Val. 2), 1859 (Val. 3). Convent national school, 194 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). Claddagh Female School, Claddagh Male School 1871 (GV 2.12.1871). School 1893–5 (OS). Claddagh Female National School 1899 (Val. 3). School 1913; demolished by 1944 (OS).

District model school (**D 12**), Newcastle Rd W. Model school, established in 1852 (Canny, 3). Model school house 1855 (Val. 2). Galway District Model School, 94 boys, 56 girls, 70 infants 1855 (*Ir. educ. rept* 22, 10). District model school house 1860 (Val. 3). National model school, 68 boys, 40 girls, 48 infants 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). District model school 1870 (GTCM 2.6.1870). National model school, boys', girls', infants', ball court, boys' playground, girls' playground, infants' playground 1872 (OS). Model school 1874 (GTCM 2.3.1874). Galway District Model School, 119 boys, 75 girls 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept* 50, 584–5). Model school (male and female), ball court 1893–5; model school 1913 (OS). School closed, pupils transferred to Buckland Buildings (see **16 Trades and services**) in 1926 (Lyons, 9).

Protestant school, Taylor's Hill Rd N. (88554820). Protestant school house c. 1855 (Val. 2). Protestant school 1855 (Val. 2).

Irish Church Missions school, Merchants Rd Lower S., associated with orphanage (see **22 Residence**) (97654920). Committee of Irish Church Missions 1855 (Val. 2). Teachers house 1859 (Val. 3). Dover School pre-1862 (Murray, 104). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises in 1862 (see next entry).

Taylor's Hill Mission School, Taylor's Hill Rd N., associated with Protestant Episcopal church (see **11 Religion**) and orphanage (see **22 Residence**). Sherwood Fields Orphanage and school, built, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1862 (Ní Riordáin, 10). Church Education Society school 1864 (Val. 3). Irish Church missionary school 29 boys, 36 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). Mission school house 1871 (GTCM 17.7.1871). Irish Church Mission Society school 1872 (Val. 3). Taylor's Hill Mission Church and school 1872; Mission church and school 1893–5 (OS). Irish Church Mission 1894 (*Slater*). Boys' home, Julia and Thomas Coleman 1900 (Moffitt, 36). Boarding school for orphans; orphanage closed in 1906 (Murray, 104). Purchased by Department of Education in 1931; Scoil Fhursa opened in 1933 (GA 11.12.2008). Scoil Fhursa 1944; school 1992, 2014 (OS). Scoil Fhursa 2016.

Presbyterian school, Henry St W. (93404965). 1855 (Val. 2). In use as house by 1860 (Val. 3).

St Nicholas's Female Industrial School (**D 23**), Claddagh Quay W. (95504815). Claddagh Orphan Industrial School 1855 (Val. 2), 1859–61 (Val. 3). St Nicholas's Female Industrial School, 60 students 1867 (Nat. educ. grants, 36/30). St Mary's Cottage 1872 (OS). St Nicholas's female industrial school, 37 males, 58 females, 'virtually an infant school' 1875 (Nat. educ. grants, 36/30). St Mary's Cottage 1893–1944 (OS).

St Vincent's Female School, location unknown, possibly same as Newtownsmith National School (see above). 301 girls 1855 (*Ir. educ. rept* 22, 384).

Wesleyan Methodist school, Victoria Place, S. end, associated with Methodist church (see **11 Religion**) (01055250). Wesleyan Methodist school 1855 (Val. 2), 1859 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Wesleyan Methodist school 1881 (Val. 3).

School, Newcastle Rd W., in Union Workhouse (see **13 Administration**). School, 101 boys, 135 girls 1856 (*Ir. educ. rept* 23, ii, 174–5); 58 boys, 53 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143); 72 boys, 54 girls 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept* 50, 584–5).

School, University Rd S., in County Gaol (see **13 Administration**). School, 15 boys 1856 (*Ir. educ. rept* 23, ii, 174–5); 16 boys 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143).

Patrician Brothers' secondary school (**D 20**), Nun's Island St E., associated with St Patrick's Monastery (see **11 Religion**) (94905220). Opened in 1862 (GA 3.3.2005). School, 97 boys 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143). St Joseph's Academy 1871 (GV 4.1.1871). Catholic seminary 1871 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1872, school 1893–5 (OS). St Joseph's Seminary 1894 (*Slater*). Catholic seminary 1901; national schoolhouse 1901 (Val. 3). School 1913 (OS). St Joseph's College, moved to W. side of Nun's Island St in 1931 (GA 3.3.2005). School 1944; monastery 1992, 2014 (OS).

St Anne's Industrial School, Newtownsmith E., in Sisters of Mercy convent (see **11 Religion**). National schoolhouse 1862 (Val. 3). Girl's industrial school, Sisters of Mercy 1871 (GV 4.1.1871). St Anne's Industrial School 1872 (OS). Closed, pupils transferred to new premises in 1872 (see next entry).

St Anne's Industrial School, Newtownsmith E., associated with St Vincent's Charitable and Industrial Institution (see **22 Residence**); Sisters of Mercy convent (see **11 Religion**) (96305510). St Anne's Industrial School House, pupils transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1872 (Val. 3). St Anne's Industrial School 1881 (*Endowed schools rept*, 1881, 226). Industrial departments 1883

20 Education (continued) / 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies

(*Ir. educ. rept* 50, 582). St Anne's Industrial School, Sisters of Mercy 1894 (*Slater*). St Anne's Industrial School, pupils transferred to Lenaboy Castle (see **22 Residence**) in 1925 (Murray, 57).

Night school, St Francis St W., in St Vincent's Charitable and Industrial Institution (see **22 Residence**). Night school for factory girls 1884 (Mercy annals, i, 29).

Industrial school, Salthill Rd Lower S. (86654575). St Patrick's Industrial School 1868 (Val. 3). Patrician Brothers, opened in 1871 (Regan, 26–7). Industrial school 1871 (GTCM 17.7.1871). Boys' industrial school 1872 (OS). New buildings 1874 (Regan, 28). Industrial school, fountain 1875 (GTCM 15.4.1875). Buildings incomplete 1875; management transferred to Christian Brothers, workshops under construction 1876 (Regan, 29). Salthill Industrial School, chapel, dormitory, dwelling house, kitchen, refectory, schools, workshops built after 1876 (*GE* 28.1.1888). Industrial school 1877 (GTCM 12.7.1877). Galway Industrial School, 100 pupils 1881 (*Endowed schools rept*, 1881, 135). New wing under construction 1888 (*GE* 28.1.1888). St Joseph's Industrial School 1893–5 (OS). Boys' industrial school, 200 boys, chapel, dormitories, farmyard, play hall, refectory, workshops 1894 (*Slater*). St Joseph's Industrial School 1944; boys home 1992 (OS). Clinic 2016.

School, Bohermore, site unknown. Private school, 14 boys, 3 girls, 14 infants 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143).

School, Merchants Rd, site unknown. Private school, 6 infants 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143).

School, Middle St, site unknown. Private school, 8 boys, 16 girls, 10 infants 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143).

School, Nun's Island, site unknown. Private school, 14 boys, 38 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143).

School, Prospect Hill, site unknown. Private school, 20 boys, 12 girls 1868 (*Primary educ. returns*, 143).

Galway Penny Reading School, Waterside E., in Buckland Buildings (see **16 Trades and services**). Galway Penny Reading School 1871 (GV 3.6.1871).

St Nicholas National School, location unknown. 78 boys and girls 1881 (*Endowed schools rept*, 1881, 285).

School (R.C.), St Nicholas's parish, site unknown. R.C., 66 boys, 149 girls 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept* 50, 584–5).

House of Mercy, Prospect Hill N. (01305670). St Patrick's House, House of Mercy, training centre for girls, purchased by Sisters of Mercy in c. 1890; Sinn Féin meeting hall 1915; burnt in 1921 (*Ir. Independent* 28.3.1921; *GA* 16.10.2003).

School, near Dock Rd, site unknown. Funded by science and art department 1893 (GTCM 21.12.1893).

Technical school, Dominick St, site unknown. 1893 (GTCM 21.12.1893).

School, Dominick St Lower, site unknown. Agnes and Bella Chesnut 1894 (*Slater*).

National University of Ireland Galway (**D 30**), University Rd N. Foundation stone laid in 1846 (Ó hEochá, 168). University College, opened in 1849 (*Public works rept* 18, 34). Queen's College 1851 (GTCM 24.7.1851). Queen's College, college office, gatehouse 1855 (Val. 2); president's house, vice-president's house 1860; registrar's house 1866 (Val. 3). Queen's College 1870 (*Thom*). Queen's College, chemistry, civil engineering, drawing room, examination hall, Greek, Latin and Hebrew lecture room, gasometer, gate lodge, gymnasium, laboratory, languages, 4 lecture halls, museum, natural philosophy, practical surgery, president's residence, vice-president's residence 1872; Queen's College, ball court, gasometers 1893–5 (OS). Queen's College 1894 (*Slater*). University College, gasometer, lodge 1913; University College, ball court, lodge 1944 (OS). Acquired Galway Grammar School in 1958 (see above). University College 1992; name changed to National University of Ireland Galway in 1997 (local information). National University of Ireland Galway 2014 (OS).

Anatomical department (91755915), on site of former Belmont House (see **22 Residence**): anatomical department, dead house 1872; anatomical department 1893–1944 (OS).



Queen's College, c. 1900 (private collection)

21 Entertainment, memorials and societies

College cross (**G 1**), Church Yard St N. (96905215). Bequest for repair of holy cross 1508 (Hardiman, 1846, 79). Depicted c. 1608 (Fenn), 1610 (Speed). College cross mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, z).

Cross (**G 3**), Bohermore (04005980). Cross commonly known as Leacht Mór Ní hÉidhin mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 19).

Cross, Fairhill Rd, site unknown. Depicted mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, W., 8).

Kennedy Park (Eyre Square), Eyre Sq. [north] S. The Greene 1597 (O'Flaherty, 272). Enclosed with railings and ash trees 1631 (Account, 71). Green [plots] where the aristocracy of the city play on festive occasions, commonly known as The Green mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, synopsis, E., 43). The green 1686 (GCM/C/2, 30). Gallows green 1711 (GCM/E, 134). Enclosed in 1712 (RD 8/432/3062). Gallows green 1747 (GCM/G, 290). The Green c. 1755 (Blake 1). Green, balustrade 1796 (MacLysaght, 72), c. 1800 (Eyre docs 2, 152). Square, enclosed, parade, principal walk laid out in 1801 (Dutton, 202). Meyrick Square 1809 (RD 615/509/409688). The Green 1811 (Eyre docs 2, 161). Meyrick Square 1813 (Hardiman, 1820, 284). Meyrick's Square 1817 (*CJ* 10.3.1817). Meyrick Square 1818 (Logan), 1820 (Hardiman, 1820, 308). Eyre's Square

22 Residence (continued)

Forster Street House, Forster St S. (04255500). Unnamed 1838–9; Forster Street House 1872–1944 (OS).

Frenchville, Frenchville Lane, S. end (01905345). Frenchville 1838–9 (OS), 1841 (GTCM 29.4.1841). House, offices, Mrs French 1845 (Val.1). Built over by Ceannt Station by 1851 (see **17** Transport). Frenchville gate lodge c. 1855 (Val. 2).

Glanville, Upper Newcastle E. (88606555). Newcastle Cottage 1838–9; Glanville 1846, 1881 (*Slater*), 1893–5 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*).

Grattan House, Salthill Rd Upper S. (84754150). Unnamed 1838–9; Grattan House 1893–5 (OS).

Grattan Lodge, Grattan Rd S. (90004135). Unnamed 1838–9; Grattan Lodge 1893–5 (OS).

Kilrainey Lodge, Salthill Rd Lower E. (84754255). Unnamed 1838–9; Kilrainey Lodge 1893–5 (OS).

Merrion Cottage, Salthill Rd Lower S. (87404610). 1838–9, 1872 (OS).

Renmore House, Old Dublin Rd S. (15355985). Rinmore House 1838–9; Renmore House 1893–5; schools 1992 (OS).

Shantallow House, Shantalla Rd N. (84705310). Shantallow House 1838–95 (OS). Bought by Presentation sisters in 1950; built over by Scoil Bhríde in 1955 (GA 9.12.2010).

Snipe Lodge, Lower Newcastle W. (88906110). Brickpark Lodge 1838–9; Snipe Lodge 1846 (*Slater*), 1893–1944 (OS).

Strand Lodge, Grattan Rd N. (90954280). Unnamed 1838–9; Strand Lodge 1893–5 (OS).

Straw Lodge, Newcastle Rd W. (87855740). Straw Lodge 1838–9 (OS). Converted to auxiliary workhouse in 1848 (see **13** Administration). Straw Lodge (in ruins) 1872–1913 (OS).

Terryland House, Dyke Rd W. Terryland house, inhabited by caretaker, in state of ruin 1838 (OSN). Terryland House (in ruins) 1839–95; unnamed 1944 (OS).

Wellpark House, Wellpark Rd S. (13006325). 1838–9, 1893–5 (OS).

Whitestrand House, Grattan Rd N. (88604325). 1838–95 (OS).

Aran View, Fairhill Rd W. (94604445). Aran View 1839 (OS). Arran View 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Aran View, summer house, flagstaff 1872; Aran View 1893–5 (OS).

Belmont House, Newcastle Lower E. (91755915). Belmont House, pump 1839; replaced anatomical department by 1872 (see **20** Education: National University of Ireland, Galway).

Newcastle House, Lower Newcastle E., associated with Newcastle Distillery (see **15** Manufacturing) (92356160). Newcastle House 1839–1944; built over by National University of Ireland, Galway by 1992 (OS).

Glenarde House, Taylor's Hill Rd S. (79054690). Glenarde 1844 (GTCM 3.10.1844), 1846, 1856; Glenard 1881 (*Slater*). Glenarde House 1893–5 (OS). Glenard 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 2014 (OS). In use as hotel 2016.

Spire House, Shantalla Rd S. (85305265). Spire's house 1846 (*Slater*), 1893–5 (OS). Spire House 2016.

Mount Vernon, Taylor's Hill Rd S. (85854765). Leased to T.M. Persse in 1860 (Henry, 227). Mount Vernon, T.M. Persse 1862 (*Dublin Builder* 1.4.1862); 1881 (*Slater*). Bishop's residence after 1887 (Henry, 227). Mount St Mary 1893–5 (OS). Mount St Mary's 1894 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1944 (OS). Mount St Mary, bishop's palace 2011 (Henry, 227). Unnamed 2014 (OS).

Central House, Salthill Rd Lower S. (87804670). Central House 1872 (OS), 1883, 1888 (GTCM 23.8.1883, 5.4.1888), 1893–5 (OS).

Marine Lodge, Taylor's Hill Rd S. (86704800). 1872–1944 (OS).

Spring Lodge, Salthill Rd Lower S. (87804640). Spring Lodge 1872, 1893–5 (OS).

West Cottage, William St West N. (92404910). 1872 (OS)

Atlantic View, Fairhill Rd W., on site of former revenue police barrack (see **13** Administration). Atlantic View 1893–5 (OS). Part of housing estate 1944 (OS).

Averard, Taylor's Hill Rd N. (86204925). Averard 1893–5; unnamed 2014 (OS).

Bernarde, Taylor's Hill Rd N. (85154870). Bernard 1893–5 (OS). Bernarde 1894 (*Slater*).

Fort Lorenzo, Taylor's Hill Rd N. (73304835). Fort Lorenzo 1893–5 (OS), 1894 (*Slater*).

Tarifa Lodge, Taylor's Hill Rd N. (84904985). 1893–5 (OS).

Veteran's Lodge, Taylor's Hill Rd N. (84854970). 1893–5 (OS).

Almshouses and private asylums

House of poor religious ladies, Lombard St E., adjacent to St Nicholas's Collegiate Church (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Established by Walter Lynch in 1511 or 1513 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 317; Account, 92). Converted to residence of Sisters of the third order of St Francis by mid-17th cent. (see **11** Religion).

Hospice of devout women, High St E. (97305125). Hospice of devout women mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, P).

Hospice of devout women, Bridge St S. (96305085). Hospice of devout women mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, P).

Hospice of devout women, St Augustine St N. (97405010). Hospice of devout women mid-17th cent. (Pictorial map, elenchus, P).

Female orphan asylum, Eyre Sq., site unknown, in Presentation convent (see **11** Religion). Orphans transferred from Presentation poor schools (see **20** Education) in 1816 (Presentation annals, i, 4). Closed, orphans transferred to new premises by 1819 (see next entry).

Female orphan asylum, Presentation Rd N., in Presentation convent (see **11** Religion). Orphans transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1819 (Presentation annals, i, 5). Asylum, 20 female orphans 1823 (*CJ* 27.3.1823).

Magdalen asylum (**B 6**), Lombard St W., on site of former malthouse (see **15** Manufacturing). Asylum for female penitents, commonly called a Magdalen asylum or house of refuge 1824 (Mercy leases, 6/1/69a). Magdalen asylum 1837 (Lewis, i, 649). Magdalen asylum, chapel 1839 (OS). St Mary's Magdalen Asylum, convent house 1845 (Val. 1). Magdalen asylum, R.C. chapel 1855 (Val. 2). Magdalens asylum 1856 (*Slater*). Magdalene asylum, R.C. chapel 1859, 1862 (Val. 3). Residents transferred to widow and orphan asylum in 1870 (see next entry). Magdalen asylum 1872 (OS). Magdalen asylum, R.C. chapel 1898 (Val. 3). See also **21** Entertainment, memorials and societies: St Magdalen Society premises.

Magdalen home (**B 7**), Forster St N. Widow and orphan asylum, opened in 1824; 26 widows, 34 orphans 1826 (GWA 24.6.1826). Widows' and orphans' asylum 1837 (Lewis, i, 649); well 1839 (OS). Widow and orphans' asylum 1841 (*GV* 7.8.1841). Widows asylum 1842 (GTCM 20.1.1842). Widow and orphan asylum, hospital 1845 (Val. 1). Widow and orphans' asylum 1846 (*Slater*). Asylum for widows and orphans, Mercy sisters 1851 (Mercy annals, i, 22). Widow and orphan asylum c. 1855; widows' asylum 1855 (Val. 2), 1859 (Val. 3). Widows' and orphans' asylum, Sisters of Mercy 1861 (*GV* 4.12.1861). Incorporated ball court (see **21** Entertainment, memorials and societies) by 1868 (Val. 3). Children transferred to St Vincent's Charitable and Industrial Institution in 1870 (see below). Magdalen asylum residents transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1870 (Mercy annals, i, 26). Convent, laundry 1870 (GTCM 21.4.1870). Magdalen asylum 1871 (*GV* 2.12.1871).

22 Residence (continued)

Magdalene asylum (Sisters of Mercy), chapel, well 1872 (OS). St Mary's Asylum, new laundry 1881 (*GV* 1.1.1881). Magdalen asylum 1892 (Val. 3). Magdalene asylum, burial ground 1893–5 (OS). Madgalen asylum and hospital for penitents 1894 (*Slater*). Magdalene asylum, burial grounds, 1913; Magdalen home, burial grounds, chapel, grotto, laundry, sundial 1944 (OS). Partly demolished in 1991 (Murray, 57). Convent, chapel, graveyard 1992 (OS).

Mendicity Institute, St Anthony's Place N., on site of former malthouse (see **15** Manufacturing). Mendicity Institute, opened in 1824; 1828 (GWA 13.11.1824, 20.12.1828). House of industry 1830 (Kennedy, 97), 1835 (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept.*, 329). Mendicity 1839 (OS), 1846 (Navigation plan).

Protestant poor house, location unknown. 20 inmates 1837 (Lewis, i, 649).

Protestant widows' asylum, Bowling Green N. 1839 (OS).

Protestant asylum (**B 9**), Nun's Island Island St W. (94705170). Asylum for poor Protestants, built in 1840 (Semple, 1988, 1). Protestant asylum for indigent poor 1846 (*Slater*). Protestant asylum 1855 (Val. 2), 1860 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1872 (OS). Protestant asylum for widows 1881 (*Slater*). Unnamed 1893–5 (OS). Protestant asylum 1894 (Val. 3). Unnamed 1913; Grace Home 1944 (OS). Converted into apartment building in 1986 (Spellissy, 121).

St Vincent's Charitable and Industrial Institution, St Francis St W., associated with Sisters of Mercy convent (see **11** Religion) (96755520). Orphanage for girls 1845 (Murray, 104). Poor house 1845 (Val. 1). St Vincent's Charitable and Industrial Institution 1855 (Val. 2). St Vincent's, children transferred from widow and orphan asylum (see above) in 1870 (Mercy annals, i, 26). See also **20** Education: night school.

Foundling home, Parkavara, site unknown. Maintained by Galway Guardians c. 1847 (Murray, 75).

Orphanage, Merchants Rd Lower S., associated with Irish Church Mission Society School (see **20** Education) (97654920). Closed, orphans transferred to new premises by 1862 (see next entry).

Orphanage, Taylor's Hill Rd N., associated with Protestant Episcopal church (see **11** Religion) and Taylor's Hill Mission School (see **20** Education) (88554840). Sherwood Fields Orphanage, commonly known as Birds Nest, built, orphans transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1862 (Ní Ríordáin, 10). Orphanage 1872, 1893–5 (OS). Closed in c. 1905 (Ní Ríordáin, 12). Boys' home 1913 (OS). Recreation centre for British Army c. 1920 (Ní Ríordáin, 14). National school 1932 (*NIAH survey*). Scoil Fhursa 1944; school 2014 (OS).

Memorial home for seamen, New Dock, site unknown. 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).

Rows and terraces

Griffine and Verdone's Place, Flood St, site unknown. Tenements called Griffine and Verdone's place 1616 (Blake, 1905, 249).

Raven Terrace, Dominick St Lower E. (94804925). Raven Terrace 1846 (*Slater*), 1852 (GTCM 12.8.1852), 1855 (Val. 2), 1872 (OS), 1881 (*Slater*), 1893–5 (OS), 1897 (GTCM 4.3.1897), 1913; Sráid an Burchaigh 1944; Raven Terrace 1992, 2014 (OS). Ardán na bhFiach 2015 (Logainm).

Montpelier Terrace, Sea Rd N. (92004750). Montpelier Place, Montpelier Terrace 1855 (Val. 2). Mountpelier Terrace 1856 (*Slater*), 1860 (Val. 3), 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Val. 3). Montpelier Terrace 1893–5 (OS). Montpelier Terrace 1894 (*Slater*). Montpelier Terrace 1913, 1944; Montpelier Terrace 1992, 2014 (OS). Ardán Montpelier 2016 (Logainm).

Palmyra Crescent, The Crescent N. (89504835). Palmyra Terrace. Albert Terrace 1855 (Val. 2). Palmyra Terrace (*Slater*). Palmyra Crescent 1872 (OS), 1881 (*Slater*), 1884 (Val. 3), 1893–5, 1913; unnamed 1944, 2014 (OS).

Ely Place, Sea Rd N. Ely Place 1860 (Val. 3), 1872 (OS), 1882 (GTCM 10.8.1882), 1893–2014 (OS). Plás Íle 2016 (Logainm).

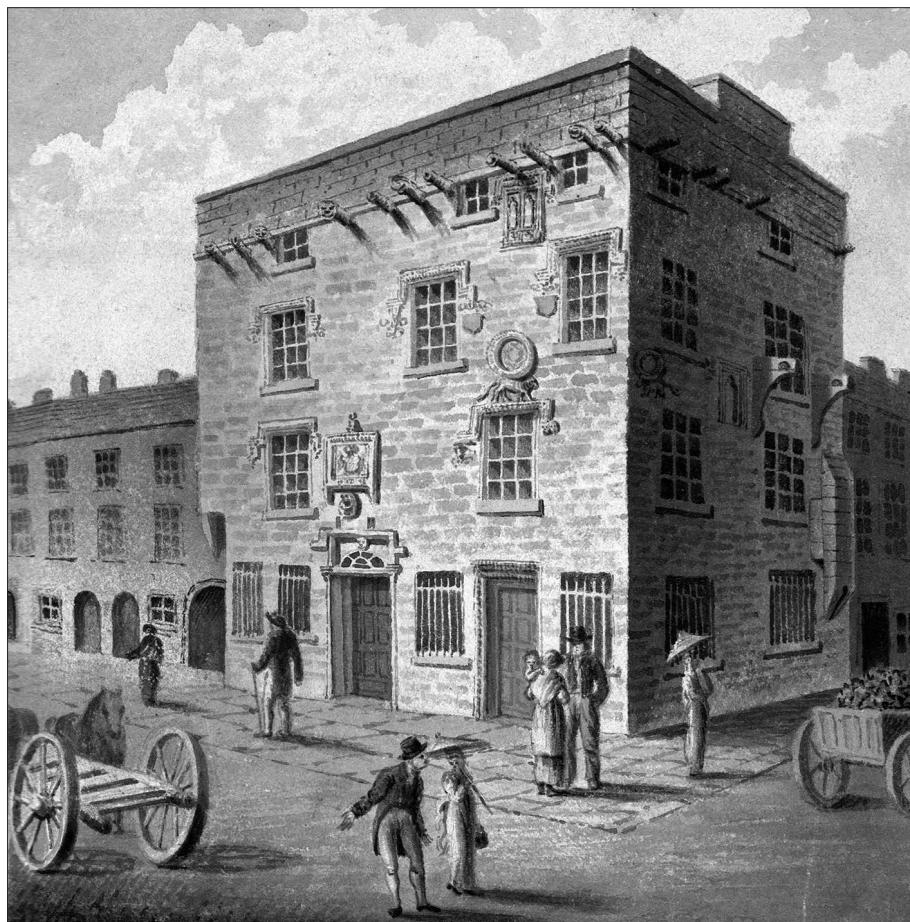
Devon Place, The Crescent E. Louisville Place 1872 (OS), 1884 (Val. 3). Devon Place 1894 (*Slater*), 1893–5 (OS), 1898 (Val. 3), 1913–2014 (OS). Plás Devon 2016 (Logainm).

Victoria Place, Merchants Rd S. Victoria Place 1872 (OS).

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NOTE ON MAP 2

Map 2, Galway in 1839, is derived from the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 manuscript plan of Galway (1839), the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Galway, first edition, sheet 94 (surveyed 1838–9) and the 1:1056 manuscript valuation plan of c. 1855. The reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:500 plan (surveyed in 1872). Solid lines represent features still extant in 1872, while dotted lines indicate that, since that feature had by then disappeared, its exact position cannot be determined.

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Seal of Galway