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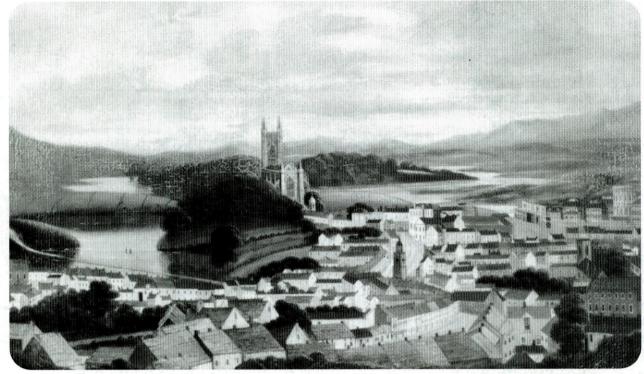
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Downpatrick from the north-east, c. 1840 (Town view 1)

Like many of Ireland's most ancient towns, Downpatrick has both religious and secular origins: a monastic site that derived its importance from its association with Ireland's patron saint, and a political centre for a local dynasty whose ancestors had once ruled much of Ulster. These twin attributes and the town's strategic site and situation attracted the Anglo-Normans who made it a borough and endowed its religious houses with rich farmland. Downpatrick became the religious capital of the earldom of Ulster, a rival to Armagh which was less securely held in territory that remained predominantly Irish. Close links with the earldom ensured Downpatrick's decline as English authority waned in the course of the fourteenth century, and the appropriation by the crown of church lands and properties in 1542 led eventually to their disposal to speculators, some Anglo-Irish, some English soldiers and civil servants. The seventeenth century brought the stability of a new landowning family, but political uncertainties delayed economic growth and it was only from the mid eighteenth century that the town entered into a new phase of prosperity and urban expansion. As market town for a fertile and productive area, and shire town for the county of Down, it maintained a steady if unspectacular growth into the nineteenth century, until agricultural depression led to a slow decline that continued to the end of the Second World War.

Downpatrick is situated some 10 km inland from the coast of the Irish Sea, close to Strangford Lough and 40 km south of Belfast (Map 1). The surrounding countryside is a lowland, its Silurian bedrock of grits and shales covered with thick deposits of glacial drift, moulded by south-moving icesheets of the Pleistocene period into a seemingly endless succession of drumlins, steep-sided and with marshy hollows in between. The town today is sited on three of these drumlins, rising steeply from the damp meadows and marshes fringing the River Quoile to the north and west; to the east and south it is backed by higher land, a low ridge of harder rock with a distinctive north-east/south-west trend. The only mountains visible lie to the south-west, where the Mournes dominate the distant view.

Before the mid eighteenth century the Quoile marshes were a shallow bay, an extension of Strangford Lough, then known as Lough Cuan. A seventeenth-century visitor describes the town as 'built upon a beautiful hill, that rises gently from the innermost verge of Lake Cuan, which, at high water, forms a narrow bay at the foot of this slope. The bay is most noted for its salmon fishing'. Until the construction of tidal barrages in 1745 led to its reclamation, the bay had formed a natural defensive barrier responsible for the site's strategic advantage in medieval times and had prevented the town's westward expansion. Storm waters still occasionally flood this low-lying land, especially in winter, and it remains largely undeveloped except for car parks and playing fields.

The history of Downpatrick is intimately linked with the economic development of the Lecale peninsula — the land south of the town bounded by Strangford Lough, the open waters of the Irish Sea and Dundrum Bay. Before the drainage schemes of the eighteenth century, Lecale was virtually an island, cut off each day from the mainland of Co. Down by tidal waters advancing along the Quoile from Strangford Lough, and along the estuary of the River Blackstaff from Dundrum Bay. Insularity afforded protection and a fertile soil enhanced its attraction for colonists and settlers. In the words of the sixteenth-century lord chancellor, Sir Thomas Cusack:

The next country to the same eastwards is Lecaille ... which is a handsome place and champion country of ten myles length and fyve myles breadth without any woode growing therein, the sea doth ebbe and flow round that countrye so as in full water noe man can enter therein upon drye lande, but in one way which is less than two myles in length²

Cusack's crossing to Lecale was near the present village of Clough, 10 km to the west of Downpatrick, where a motte overlooks the Blackstaff valley at the convergence of roads from the south-west; one road follows the foothills of the Mournes to Newry, the other the coastal plain through Dundrum to Carlingford.

Downpatrick is located near the northern entry to Lecale, close to a point where the River Quoile is constricted by land rising gently both to the north

and to the south; there were fords across the river before a bridge was built in the mid seventeenth century. Inland from this point, near the ruined Cistercian abbey of Inch, the river broadens; here formerly lay the islandstudded bay shown on eighteenth-century maps and the tidal passage westward where the Quoile all but joins the upper reaches of the Blackstaff. Beside this bay were three drumlins, scarcely attached to the higher land that lies to the east. One, named Rathkeltair on recent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, was designated the English Mount in the map of the Demesne of Down dated 1729; it is the smallest of the drumlins, and today stands isolated and undeveloped in the marshy meadows beside the Quoile. On the largest of the drumlins stands the cathedral of the Church of Ireland diocese of Down, its tower rising above wooded slopes that descend quite steeply to the encircling marshland, leaving only a narrow neck of land to join it to the third drumlin, which lies to the east. On this hill today stand several of the town's oldest public buildings: the Southwell Schools of 1733, the Down County Museum housed in the former county gaol, and the courthouse. These are built along The Mall, from which English Street descends the eastward slope of the drumlin to the town's centre at the junction of Church, Scotch, Irish and Market Streets. These three hills formed the core of the historic town, later development occurring to the east of the shallow valley now occupied by Church and Market Streets and steadily extending upslope to the higher land that lies to the east and south. Here ribbon development of the twentieth century has extended along Saul Street to the north-east, east from John Street towards Ardglass Road, and south from Irish Street where public housing estates were built on either side of Killough Road in the 1970s. Viewed from above, the street pattern of Downpatrick resembles a giant star-fish left stranded on the underlying hills by the receding tides, its arms truncated on the western side. Seen from ground level, especially when travelling towards the town from the south-west, the influence of topography upon Downpatrick's evolution is equally clear, as tiers of buildings of different ages climb the hills above the marshes, framed by the lofty tower of the Church of Ireland cathedral on one hill, and by the spire of St Patrick's Roman Catholic church on the other.

The development of the town is complex and, despite long association with the name of St Patrick, its early history is far from clear. Patrick's burial at Downpatrick is described in the Annals of the Four Masters following his death nearby at Saul in A.D. 493, but there is no indication that an early monastery was established to commemorate his name and mission. The attack on 'Dún Lethglaise' recorded for the year A.D. 496 (or 498) may refer to a take-over of the site of the later monastery, possibly by the Dál Fiatach.³ A putative bishop of Down is recorded in A.D. 584, but the main sequence of named individuals does not begin until A.D. 753, and the first mention of an abbot is in A.D. 780.4 The deaths of abbots are recorded at frequent intervals thereafter, as are destructions of a monastery in Viking raids in A.D. 825, 942 and 989.5 From this period, too, comes the first tangible evidence of the monastery's existence: a round tower and a high cross. The former was most likely built in the tenth century, and until its demolition in 1789–90 it stood near the west door of the present cathedral. The high cross is of ninth- or tenth-century date: it now stands at the east end of the cathedral, having been moved in 1897 from the lower end of English Street. There is thus no firm evidence for the existence of a monastery at Downpatrick until the eighth century: if one was established here in Patrick's time, or soon after his death, it was not in the same league as Armagh or Derry, the most important of Ulster's early monasteries, or its nearer neighbours in Co. Down, Moville near Newtownards, and Bangor with its famous school. An eighth-century date is more likely, perhaps even later, for the fortunes of the monastery seem to be closely linked to the political ascent of the Dál Fiatach family, which began towards the end of the first millennium.⁶

Downpatrick is also identified as an important secular site in legendary history, the home of the warrior prince Celtchair, whose name is commemorated in Ráth Celtchair, the earthwork that lies on the drumlin to the north of Cathedral Hill. There is no historical evidence for the existence of such a person, but by the end of the first millennium Downpatrick, then known as Dún dá Lethglas, was recognised as one of the principal seats of the Dál Fiatach, the ruling dynasty of the Ulaid. Formerly their territory had included much of the ancient province of Ulster but, with the rising power of the Uí Néill to the west, their authority declined and by the ninth century it was largely confined within the present boundaries of Co. Down. Dún dá Lethglas and Duneight, near Lisburn in the north of the county, were to be their principal seats for the next three hundred years. This coincides with the rise in importance of the monastery, suggesting that it may have been founded by the Dál Fiatach to boost their waning prestige. Their long-term rivals to the south-west, the Airgialla, were possessors of Armagh, long acknowledged as Ulster's main Patrician monastery; promotion of Downpatrick as a site of equal importance was a logical development in the political manoeuvres of the time. F.J. Byrne remarks that Downpatrick is an example of a monastery 'founded mainly for dynastic reasons'.8 He suggests that a shrine to St Patrick may have existed here before the monastery was founded and notes that once it was established many of the abbots named came from the Dál Fiatach ruling family. References to the monastery in the Annals of Ulster indicate that in the tenth and eleventh centuries there were a church dedicated to St Brigid, a monastic school, and a stone church and tower. In 1111 they note that 'lightning burnt Dún dá Lethglas, both rath and trian'. This implies that a secular settlement was located beside the monastic enclosure, both together most likely occupying Cathedral Hill and the adjacent ground between two tidal inlets (Fig. 1). Thus it was for essentially political reasons that Downpatrick was plundered by the high-king of Ireland, Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn, in 1165.9

In the early 1950s excavations were undertaken to see whether archaeology could establish the main phases of occupation on Cathedral Hill, and whether the findings could be related to its documented history. An exploratory trench was cut through the low scarp which is prominent on the hill's western side, just below the flat summit now occupied by the cathedral and graveyard. Unfortunately the results of this excavation and of later work in the 1980s have merely added to the difficulty of interpreting the site's early history. That this is of long duration is not in doubt: stray finds of Neolithic pottery point to early occupation, and a hoard of gold ornaments, dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age transition, 10 confirms that the site was occupied during the last millennium B.C. In the earliest phase of this occupation the hill-top was undefended, but later elaborate defences were constructed consisting of a deep ditch and associated rampart. Five

defensive phases were identified; in one the bank was reinforced with timbers, using a system for which there are parallels in the hill-forts of Iron Age Britain and continental Europe. Other evidence of occupation included circular huts and pits interpreted as grain silos, but stratified artefacts were few, and dating was based mainly on the defensive features.¹¹

If the excavations of the 1950s yielded little evidence of early Christian occupation on that part of Cathedral Hill, the reverse is true of the rescue dig undertaken in the 1980s. 12 This site was downslope of the 1950s trench and to the south, where an extension of the cathedral graveyard was planned. The work revealed intensive occupation of the site in the early Christian period with continued use into later medieval times, but the archaeologist was unable to find evidence for an Iron Age hill-fort. A ditch whose configuration suggests that it is a continuation of the one discovered in 1953 is securely dated to the early Christian period, and the bank is now considered to be later, representing efforts to increase the extent of level ground, either for building or for cultivation. That the site had been occupied during the last millennium B.C. is not in question, but the main period of occupation now appears to begin with the construction of the ditch in early Christian times. This may represent the vallum of the monastery, but its proportions suggest that it was intended to provide defence from attack by sea, as well as acting as a property boundary. Settlement extended beyond the ditch, evidenced by a timber round house and souterrain, and was succeeded by a cemetery for lay burials, dated to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Among the numerous finds were jewellery, a games board and a carved trial piece, indicating that the inhabitants included wealthy individuals, laymen as well as clerics; and occupation continued, apparently uninterrupted, through into later medieval times with the appearance of glazed pottery and new buildings, one almost certainly a church. 13

Archaeology thus confirms that Cathedral Hill was an important site for early settlement, beginning most likely in the late Bronze Age and becoming increasingly important during the early Christian period, with evidence of both lay and clerical occupation. But it was not the only settlement site in the area; round houses of Bronze Age date were uncovered during building operations at the Meadowlands housing estate off Church Street in 1962, 14 sited on the former lough shore. Across the marshes and 0.5 km north of Cathedral Hill is the earthwork known locally as The Mount. This drumlin, almost an island prior to the drainage schemes of the eighteenth century, is encircled by an impressive bank and ditch around its lower slopes, with a high mound rising above the enclosure at its southern end. An exploratory excavation in the 1930s produced some fragments of medieval pottery, but revealed no other signs of occupation. An archaeological survey of County Down interprets the site as a motte-and-bailey castle on the basis of its morphology and the handful of excavated pottery, and suggests that it may

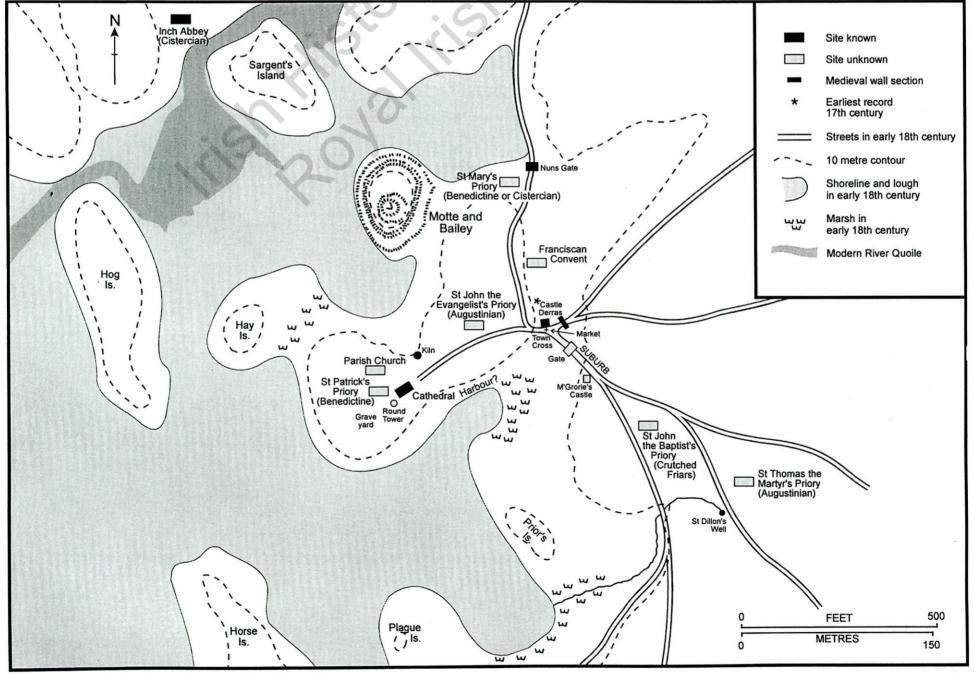


Fig. 1 Medieval Downpatrick.

be the fortification erected by John de Courcy following his capture of Dún dá Lethglas in 1177.¹⁵ But the site may have had an earlier existence as the royal residence of the Dál Fiatach, occupied during the late first millennium A.D. and acting as a military strongpoint until it was abandoned following the arrival of the Anglo-Normans.

This interpretation suggests that Downpatrick grew not from a single site but from the association of two spatially separate ones. The earlier centre was that on Cathedral Hill, which became the focus of a flourishing community during the second half of the first millennium A.D., its monastery occupying an enclosed site of some 3–4 hectares. Outside the enclosure was a secular settlement, extending downslope on its eastern side towards and possibly along the low ridge connecting the hill with the land now occupied by The Mall and upper English Street. This was the exit from the hill by dry land, towards the Lecale peninsula and the neighbouring monastery of Saul. The political capital and residence of the Dál Fiatach appears to have been on a separate site, a citadel on its promontory in the bay, strategically placed to guard the seaward passage to Lough Cuan. Neither site plays a major role in the town's present morphology: unlike those of its contemporaries, Armagh or Kildare, Downpatrick's ancient sites resembled islands, restricted in area, and hence they lie at the edge of the modern town and not at its core. The Mount is a scheduled historic monument, a pleasant amenity on a short walk out of town; Cathedral Hill stands in dignified isolation, crowded on the annual St Patrick's Day pilgrimage, but otherwise a quiet retreat, preserving in its atmosphere something of the spirit of its monastic past.

The twelfth century brought two significant changes in the life of the evolving settlement. First, the main church of the old monastery may have been rebuilt, and evidence for this was uncovered during a limited archaeological investigation at the present cathedral in 1986. The religious community itself was reorganised to conform with continental practice under the reforms of Malachy, bishop of Down, who also founded an Augustinian priory. This was probably St John the Evangelist's Priory, which appears to have stood on the site now occupied by the Down County Museum. These were the last major innovations under indigenous leadership, preceding by only a few decades the second significant event, the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1177.

* * *

For the Irish, the arrival of the Anglo-Normans was sudden and apparently unexpected, but the expedition must have been carefully planned and its target was clearly identified. Under the leadership of John de Courcy the settlement was captured almost without opposition, and several attempts at repossession by the Dál Fiatach were repelled with comparative ease. Henceforth Dún dá Lethglas was an English town; it became a borough under the jurisdiction of the earldom of Ulster no later than 1260. Despite its early capture, the town was never the administrative centre for the earldom: that role was assumed by Carrickfergus, more centrally located within the political territory. Downpatrick, however, was well situated to act as a strategic bridgehead in the early years of the Anglo-Norman colony in Ulster: the Lecale peninsula was well protected by its encircling tidal estuaries and marshlands, and its many inlets and creeks provided natural harbours, ensuring good communication by sea with Dublin and its extended hinterland.

From the beginning of his association with Downpatrick, de Courcy promoted its traditional religious role. He confirmed the see of Down in its ancient possessions and made extensive grants of land to religious houses: for example, St Patrick's Priory was granted much of the barony of Lecale, covering in effect the present parishes of Down and Ballee. In 1185 he brought off a major propaganda coup by inviting the papal legate to witness the re-interment in Downpatrick of the bodies of Patrick, Brigid and Colum Cille, Ireland's three most venerated saints. 19 In this way he ensured that henceforth Downpatrick would be a centre of pilgrimage, almost as important as its rival Armagh, then in Irish territory and beyond immediate Anglo-Norman influence. De Courcy built a new cathedral and priory on Cathedral Hill and placed it in the care of Benedictine monks brought from St Werburgh's in Chester; and across the Quoile at Inch a Cistercian community was established as a daughter house of Furness in Lancashire. Other religious foundations followed, the most important being a Franciscan friary established by de Courcy's successor, Hugh de Lacy, in c. 1240.²⁰

The major focus of this religious activity was undoubtedly Cathedral Hill with its Benedictine priory, whose monks became the largest landowners in Lecale. Theirs was not the only church: reference has already been made to the early Christian church dedicated to St Brigid, and to the substantial building believed to be a church found during excavations in 1985. Further evidence that the site was used intensively during the early medieval period is the cemetery found during excavation, superimposed upon earlier levels of occupation.²¹ The cathedral itself suffered from fire and from human destruction in the centuries that followed. In 1513 Tiberius, bishop of Down, decided to combine the endowments of several religious houses in order to repair the cathedral's walls and roof.²² By 1538, however, the building had been destroyed, together with the shrine of Patrick, Brigid and Colum Cille, burnt, it was alleged, by Lord Deputy Grey in the course of a campaign against Conn Bacach O'Neill. It was to remain a shell for two hundred and fifty years (Fig. 2), but throughout the medieval period and even in its ruined state the cathedral was the most prominent building in the town, a striking symbol of religious continuity commemorating the Irish kings and churchmen responsible for its initial foundation.

A castle was a second major feature in most Anglo-Norman towns, acting as military stronghold, residence and administrative centre for the local territorial lord. This was not so in Downpatrick. The main castles built by de Courcy were Carrickfergus and Dundrum: the former was the principal seat of the earldom, and by far its strongest fortification; the latter guarded the land route from Dublin to Lecale and east Ulster, with other strongholds at Greencastle, near Kilkeel, and Carlingford. There is no documentary evidence for a similar stronghold at Downpatrick; the only reference is to a 'strong fort built of stone and clay, guarded by a ditch drawn from sea to sea', which de Courcy is said to have built immediately after his capture of the town.²³ The motte-like structure on the summit of The Mount may

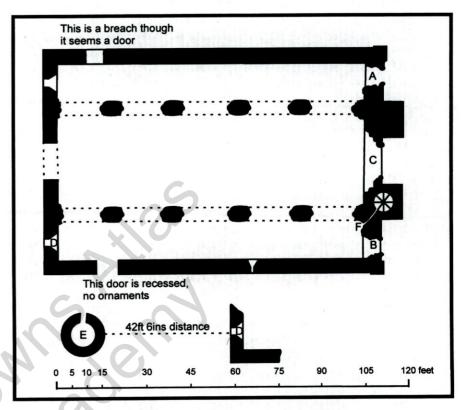


Fig. 2 Downpatrick Cathedral, before 1790 (Cooper).

Explanatory note: 'The tower E is 42 feet in circumference and 67 high. The door is placed as in the plan, but in the view or elevation it is turned towards the spectator to show it as even with the ground. F— aperture leading to the staircase, it has no form of door, the staircase is 46 feet high and the whole height of the church 72 feet 4 ins all of freestone'.

represent this 'fort', although the small castle that existed at the eastern end of English Street until the last century has been suggested as an alternative.²⁴ A more likely explanation is that this was a tower-house, built perhaps in the fifteenth century near the line of the medieval wall. It may be pertinent that on the occasion of King John's first visit to Downpatrick in the summer of 1210, the royal party encamped in a meadow below the hill-top settlement, presumably because of a lack of suitable accommodation.²⁵

Cathedral Hill, then, provides the one fixed point in attempting to reconstruct the urban topography of medieval Downpatrick. It appears also to have been the location of the medieval parish church, which stood not far from the Benedictine priory. The sites of other religious houses, which would give clues to the extent of the town, cannot be identified with complete certainty: for example, the priory of St John the Baptist may have been located in Mary Street, the priory of St Thomas the Martyr between Ardglass Road and John Street. The Franciscan friary founded in the mid thirteenth century may have been sited on the edge of Fryars bog, named on a map of c. 1708 (Map 4) in the shallow valley now occupied by Church Street. Nearby was Nuns Gate, located on Bridge Street in c. 1708 and perhaps connected with the numery of St Mary. The Augustinian priory of St John the Evangelist has already been noted as possibly occupying a site near the present courthouse; and a little further to the west, on the lower slopes of the ridge joining Cathedral Hill with English Street, was the site of a medieval pottery kiln.²⁶

This spread of sites and the town's topography suggest that medieval Downpatrick extended eastward from Cathedral Hill, following the line of the present English Street to its junction with the present Scotch and Irish Streets. Here the tidal marshes converged, from the open waters of the bay to the south and from Fryars bog to the north, making this narrow neck of land the most likely location for the ditch drawn by de Courcy from 'sea to sea', which marked the defended limits of the medieval town. The main town wall, built about 1260 (or even earlier) and possibly destroyed in the attack by Shane O'Neill in 1554, is also likely to have been on this line. Buildings now obscure the natural topography of this part of the town, and there is no visible sign of either ditch or wall. But road excavations in the early 1960s revealed two sections of wall, both 2.2 m wide, with associated sherds of glazed pottery dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. One site was at the Church Street-Scotch Street junction, where the wall was found on a north-south alignment 1.4 m below the present road surface; the other was near Nuns Gate in Bridge Street.

Assuming that the present line of Church Street marks the approximate limits of the town's medieval defences, English Street must have been the principal street. Its long axis, curving gently downhill from the ecclesiastical complex that included the parish church, and the building plots laid off at

right angles to the street both conform to a pattern exhibited in many Irish medieval towns, where historical continuity of street line and plot boundaries is a further characteristic. Hence some of the gardens and tenements delineated in English Street on the 1729 town map may date back to burgage plots granted by de Courcy: two plots recorded in a grant of 1202–5 were long narrow strips, running from the street to the river, 120 feet long by 8 feet wide, which has led to the suggestion that parts of the town were very densely built up.²⁷ The plots mentioned apparently extended from the street frontage downslope to the edge of the bay nearby, where there could have been a shallow harbour. Certainly it was possible to send a ship carrying King John's treasure from Downpatrick to Carlingford in 1210.²⁸

Beyond the tenements on the north side of English Street was land designated as common in 1729; it may have been undeveloped in medieval times as well, the land dropping quite steeply to the marshes, especially on its western and northern slopes. The building of the county gaol on this site in c. 1824–31 has obliterated any sign of earlier building or possible defensive features, but it may well be that The Mount provided the only protection on the seaward approach to the town from Strangford Lough. On land, the main exit from the town heading north was along Fryars Lane (now Bridge Street) to Nuns Gate, where the route descended to the shore, thence heading north to fords that crossed the Quoile near Inch Abbey and which were replaced in the mid seventeenth century by a timber bridge built a little further downstream. More important in medieval times was the route from the south, from Newry, Carlingford and Dublin, past the great stone castle of Dundrum. It skirted the lough shore before climbing the steep hill of Irish Street, descending again on the northern side to join Scotch Street, just outside the entry to the walled town. If this interpretation is correct, Irish and Scotch Streets were Downpatrick's first suburbs, Irish Street being probably the more important. Nearby were located two of the religious houses recorded in the Pope Nicholas taxation of 1306 — the Augustinian priory of St John the Baptist, founded by de Courcy extra civitatem de Dun, and the Augustinian priory of St Thomas, another de Courcy foundation and cell of St Mary of Carlisle, situated in suburbio de Dun.²⁹

Just inside the wall, at the English Street-Irish Street junction, is the most likely site for a market, the town's focus of business and trade. Often medieval town markets in Ireland were sited close to an early monastery, most frequently south-east of the vallum.³⁰ This is unlikely in Downpatrick, for Cathedral Hill slopes steeply downhill on its eastern side: the only sign of activity here in medieval times was a pottery, located on a gentler slope just above the marshes and below the present line of The Mall. Discovered and excavated in 1960, this is one of only two medieval potteries so far found in Ireland: it produced glazed ware for a range of vessels, used for both cooking and drinking, manufactured by potters who may have come from Chester.³¹ The market in which the pottery was sold may have been close by, moving later in medieval times to the point where English Street broadens towards the Irish Street junction at the town's main entry. Goods brought into the town by sea or land could have been unloaded at the foot of the hill; here stood the remains of the town cross until the late nineteenth century, when it was restored and reassembled beside the cathedral. Here, too, is the town's oldest inn, built in 1642 and still in business.

Few records survive of Downpatrick's trade at this time, but since it was the main market for an area of rich farmland and with several wealthy monasteries in the vicinity, business could have been brisk. Manufactured goods might have included leather products and textiles, craftwork in bone and wood, jewellery and metal fabrication, all represented by artefacts found during the 1980s excavations on Cathedral Hill. Dealing was facilitated by coinage, first minted in the town by de Courcy,³² and the recorded customs dues for Ardglass, Lecale's main port, show a thriving export trade in hides and wool, and imports of wine, salt and iron. Great and small customs were still being levied at the port of Downpatrick in 1375.³³ Much of this trade was with north-western England, where Downpatrick's main religious houses already had close ties with Chester, Barrow-in-Furness and Carlisle.

Political instability from the mid fourteenth century must have inhibited further development, for neither Lecale nor its urban centre Downpatrick escaped the raids and open warfare that accompanied the decline of the political authority of the earldom of Ulster. Downpatrick sustained damage during the campaign of Edward Bruce between 1315 and 1318, and in 1375 when Niall O'Neill defeated and killed the seneschal of Ulster outside the town.³⁴ By the mid fifteenth century townspeople were becoming warweary: in a petition to the crown, with the attached seals of the bishop of Down, leading clergy and the towns of Down, Ardglass and Kilclief, they pleaded for help against 'the daily raids by sea and land upon your liegemen, by the Scots of the Outer Isles and the Irishmen allied with them'. 35 Despite these recurring difficulties the town survived, perhaps achieving a degree of immunity through its primary role as a religious centre, rather than a major seat of provincial administration. The 'castles' — M'Grorie's and Dowdall's in Irish Street, Crickett's in Scotch Street — may date from this period: they probably were tower-houses, built as defended residences by leading merchants to provide secure dwellings for their families and for their goods.

A significant event for Downpatrick in the sixteenth century was the ecclesiastical reorganisation of 1513 referred to above, for, unlike most other monastic houses, the church and community of the cathedral were not disbanded at the dissolution of the monasteries. Instead the bishop simply

accepted royal headship in 1542 and, although the church's lands were seized by the crown, it retained its role as the secular cathedral of Down.³⁶ For the future of the town, however, the physical destruction of the cathedral complex in 1538 was more serious. This effectively destroyed the religious focus of the medieval town and shifted the centre of gravity away from Cathedral Hill towards the market place, near which a new parish church was constructed in about 1560. It was the end of an era, for the religious community had underpinned the town's economy and its growth for more than four hundred years: now its lands passed into the hands of secular landlords. For Downpatrick there were several new landlords in quick succession, none of whom was ever resident, nor did they seem to take much interest in their new possession. Between 1558 and 1603 the town was owned by the earl of Kildare, then by Sir John Graeme, John King and the Elizabethan army commander, Lord Mountjoy. Such a succession of speculator landlords meant that little development took place in the town during the sixteenth century. In 1603 Mountjoy sold Downpatrick and the manor of Down to one of his officers, Edward Cromwell, a Devon soldier who had served with the earl of Essex; he and his immediate descendants were to be the town's landlords for the next hundred years.

With the seventeenth-century colonisation of Co. Down the importance of Downpatrick grew considerably. At first it was a regional centre, one where most of the inquisitions for east Down were taken, but by the 1630s it had emerged as the county town where the quarter sessions were held. Such developments brought an increased number of visitors, many of whom must have frequented the inn at the foot of English Street. The personal finances of the Cromwells were somewhat precarious, which limited the possibilities for landlord-funded improvements, but there were some innovations. By 1640 the family was living in Downpatrick, in a fine house built on the edge of the medieval town on the top of the hill in Irish Street, with commanding views over the lough and the surrounding countryside. Cromwell had also found money to replace the ferry across the Quoile near the town with a bridge.³⁷

Much of this early settlement was destroyed in the wars of the 1640s. The Cromwell house was burnt in 1641 and perhaps never rebuilt, although the elaborate garden was still in existence in the early eighteenth century. The town was sacked again in 1646. The financial difficulties of the Cromwells in the 1650s — heavy debts and compounding fines for their royalist activities during the war — combined with more general economic difficulties to ensure that there was little urban development in that decade. The 1660s, by contrast, marked the beginning of a more settled period. By this time Downpatrick had received an influx of new residents from Britain, while English gentry like the Wards of Castleward and the Wests of Quoile and Ballydugan had come to live in the neighbourhood, as had the Scottish Maxwells. The 1659 census shows that residents of English and Scots extraction were only slightly fewer in number than native Irish, numbering 146 to 162.³⁸ By the time of the first surviving rental (Appendix A), dated 1669, the names of the tenants suggest that English were more numerous than Scots and this picture is confirmed by the survey of the town in 1708 (Appendix B). Whatever the reliability of such evidence may be, there was clearly an increase in the number of immigrants to the town in the late seventeenth century. This increase is reflected in the new buildings provided to meet the needs of the settlers. With the arrival of the Scots came the establishment of Downpatrick's first Presbyterian congregation in the 1660s, in a building situated on the southern outskirts. By c. 1710 a new meeting house had been erected on the edge of town in Stream Street at the foot of Irish Street. At first glance it might appear that this influx was accompanied by a degree of residential segregation, since the 1708 rental and plan show the town divided into English, Irish and Scotch Quarters: the other main administrative divisions were named Windmill, Castle, Market House, Barrack and Chapel Hill Quarters (Fig. 3). In fact, the distribution of family names gives no sign of ethnic segregation: English, Irish and Scottish

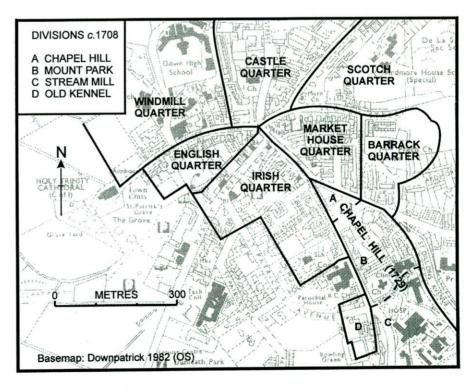


Fig. 3 Quarters, 1708, 1729 (Maguire, Wills, Town plan 2).

names are intermixed and the origin of the ethnic quarters must be sought earlier, most likely in the exclusion of native Irish and Scots from the English walled town.

The growth of the urban population inevitably involved an expansion of the town itself. The three early eighteenth-century town plans show considerable growth southwards along Irish Street and eastwards in Castle Quarter and Market House Quarter. The growth in these areas was also marked by the Cromwells' provision of a new market house in 1660, erected at the town's centre on the Irish Street-English Street junction. By the end of the century they had also provided ground to build a new 'sessions house and house of correction ... [and given] ... ground and a castle to this county to build a gaol'. 39 These new administrative buildings were located in English Street, foreshadowing its later emergence as Downpatrick's professional quarter. One initiative that linked landlord and townspeople was the founding by a group, grandly styled the Corporation of Horse Breeders in the County of Down, of a new racecourse on Killough Road; it was awarded a royal patent in 1685. Walter Harris, the eighteenth-century historian of Co. Down, noted in 1744: 'At meetings for horse races a fair should continue for six days, the customs of which were payable to the corporation'. 40 Business and pleasure were thus combined in this new development, as landlord and townspeople embarked on a new century.

In the early eighteenth century the town passed into the hands of different landlords, the Southwells, who acquired it in 1703 through the marriage of Edward Southwell to Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, the only child of the last earl of Ardglass. Edward Southwell was a diplomat and civil servant, owner of land in Kinsale, Co. Cork, and with a house at Kings Weston, near Bristol. He became chief secretary of Ireland and though neither he nor his descendants came to live in the town they all took an active interest in its development, aided by several able agents, including members of the Trotter family who acted for them for nearly fifty years.

The 1708 survey and two maps of c. 1720 and 1729 (Maps 5, 6) show that the town Edward had inherited was small, though with a stock of good dwellings. Many houses had two storeys or more and the great majority were built of stone or brick (Fig. 4). The better-off lived in houses like Dr Mercer's in Irish Street, 'a stone wall slated house, two and a half story high, two back houses and a well'; the half-year's rent was 11s. 8d. His near neighbour, the Revd Mr Benson, paid rather more: 18s. 4d., and his house had a thatched roof. These better dwellings were in Irish Street, below the shambles built by Edward Southwell in c. 1720, and there were also good quality houses in English Street and lower Scotch Street. The overall impression is of a town of small houses and low density building; there were

many open spaces, some in gardens, others with derelict buildings. Magrorie's tenement in Irish Street, for example, the probable site of a former tower house, was to be leased 'free, on consideration of building a new stone wall thatched house, two storeys high'.

5

By 1744, when Walter Harris provides the first systematic description of the town, considerable improvements had been made by the Southwells. Harris noted: 'At present the town is of a considerable compass, and composed of four long streets, centring near a point, not to mention lanes and other smaller streets'. The cathedral was 'yet venerable in its ruins', the parish church was 'lately rebuilt and finished in the year 1735'; the diocesan schoolhouse, market house, cavalry barrack and Presbyterian meeting house also come in for mention. He was full of praise for two new buildings: 'A fair session house, which was designed and well executed by Mr Hugh Dowling of Dublin', and 'an hospital for the reception of decayed tenants of the family and other pious uses'.41 This building, now known as the Southwell Schools, is one of Downpatrick's finest public buildings, its mellow brickwork and dignified proportions contributing much to the profile of English Street. The visual impact of its street frontage is lessened by the raising of the adjoining street in the nineteenth century to ease the gradient to Cathedral Hill and provide a ceremonial parade for troops quartered in the barrack across the newly-designated Mall. The opening of the schools in 1733 signalled the development of English Street as a smart new centre for the gentry in their county town. A memorial presented to the first Edward Southwell by townspeople in 1728 pays tribute to his many improvements; in addition to the new buildings mentioned by Harris, he had begun the paving of the streets, added a new clock and clock tower to Castle Derras, provided bells for the parish church and at the cathedral planted the woodland known as The Grove. He had also instituted a new system of longer leases, and promoted 'a better sort of building more ornamental and more durable'.42 The following three generations of Southwells continued Edward's improving policies, and as members of parliament used their influence to increase Downpatrick's role and status as the county town.

In this new improved town it is easier than before to catch a glimpse of the occupational structure of its residents. The 1708 survey records several shops: Britches shop, Widow Orr's shop and Cadley's shop, all at the town centre near the Market House. Other occupations mentioned were saddler, smith, baker, apothecary, doctor and schoolmaster. All these individuals and several other tenants held land in the Demesne of Down, in the enclosed fields or 'parks' surrounding the town. There were weekly markets and quarterly fairs but few industries: a brewery and bleach yard are marked on the 1729 map in Stream Street where a stream flowed into the lough, its

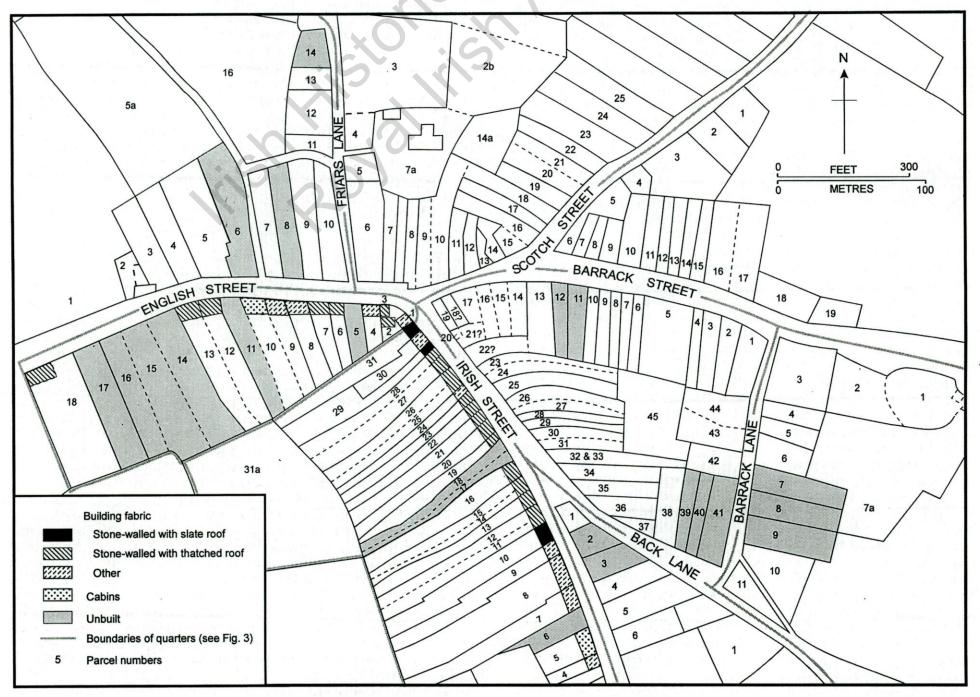


Fig. 4 House types and property units, 1708 (Maguire, Wills). House types in most quarters are unspecified.

upper waters held behind a small dam. Nearby in Irish Street was a Presbyterian meeting house, a plain T-shaped building, built in the early years of the century and little altered today.

By the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century several distinct zones had emerged within the town, their characteristic features becoming more pronounced as time went on. English Street was very much the professional and legal quarter with the sessions house and gaol that were rebuilt in the course of the century, the former in 1737 and again in 1834, the latter between 1789 and 1796 on a new site opposite the Southwell Schools. Later that gaol was replaced by a massive new building, opened in 1831 on a site of 0.6 hectare on the former common behind the courthouse. The old gaol was then converted for use as a military barrack, and beside it John Lynn, a local builder, constructed two fine houses which, although private residences, were used for many years by visiting judges and are still known as the Judges' Lodging.

Throughout the eighteenth century these fine new buildings along The Mall and English Street were overshadowed by the ruins of de Courcy's cathedral church.⁴³ But by 1790 an energetic dean persuaded some of the county's leading gentry to finance its restoration and the church was finally reopened for public worship in 1818. Its restoration set the final seal upon English Street as Downpatrick's fashionable west end: several Church of Ireland clergy lived in English Street in the nineteenth century as well as lawyers who practised at the courts further up the hill. The gentry congregated here too in the County Rooms when the Down Hunt held its meetings. The diarist, Mrs Delany, wife of the dean of Down, records convivial evenings held in July 1752: 'All this neighbourhood are now in an uproar of diversions. They began last Wednesday and are to last till Saturday, each day a horse-race, assembly and ball'. 44 Downpatrick may have lacked the presence of a resident landowner and his family to act as leaders of local society, but it was two days' journey from Dublin and sufficiently far from Belfast to have its own social season, centring on the race meetings and the assizes and patronised by the county gentry who came to town to serve on the grand jury.

At the centre of the eighteenth-century town was the Market House, focus of the commercial activity that spread along Scotch and Irish Streets. According to the diarist Aynsworth Pilson: 'the Market House was the promenade of the merchants, traders and other inhabitants of the town; here they met in the forenoon pacing the floor and discussing the news of the day ... matters of business were frequently entertained here also'. 45 Business certainly increased in the course of the eighteenth century, especially after 1750. Earlier trade had been largely in cattle and livestock products, now the emphasis was on grain. Already in 1744 Harris remarked that 'Lecale is the great granary for corn in this county'. 46 A relatively dry climate, fertile soil and ready acceptance of innovations — notably the use of marl as fertiliser, introduced on the Ward estate in the 1740s — all ensured that Lecale farmers were able to profit from the subsidies for exports introduced in 1760. Much of the increased production was handled by Downpatrick merchants in the local market, cleared through the custom house in English Street, and shipped from the quay and corn store built by Edward Southwell north of the town on the River Quoile.⁴⁷ Exports from the quay in 1744 included corn 'in plenty', linen yarn, some raw hides and tallow; imports were chiefly wines, spirits, timber, deals, iron and groceries. The excise and customs amounted to £8,000 per annum.48

Not all the grain was exported. By 1729 the town had its first brewery, and within a few years there were fifteen malt kilns and a distillery, whose spirits 'were held in high repute, being from malt only'.⁴⁹ On the 1729 map the brewery is located near the lough shore at the southern end of Irish Street, now the town's main industrial quarter, supplied with water from the mill dam and stream. A bleach yard was located here too in 1729, and by the middle of the century Downpatrick had become a major centre for the linen trade. Arthur Young noted that 500 webs of linen were sold here every week when he visited the town in 1776,⁵⁰ and drapers from Belfast and the Lagan valley came every Saturday morning, transacting their business in the brown linen hall in Church Lane (now Church Avenue). Other industries included tanning, soap- and candle-making and the preparation of tobacco, and there were many craftsmen: in 1790 these included blacksmiths, nailers, copper and tin smiths, skinners, tailors, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, hatters, staymakers, milliners, sawyers and hosiers.⁵¹

Clearly in the course of the eighteenth century Downpatrick had become a busy commercial and service centre for an increasingly prosperous rural district, and for this the Southwells and their agents must take much credit. They too had prospered: Edward Southwell was said to have a fortune worth £2,000 when he acquired Downpatrick in 1703, but he was worth £35,000 when he died in 1730.⁵² Yet estate money was invested in the town, in the buildings already mentioned and in the provision of a new infrastructure of roads and drainage schemes, and in building the town's first public quay. The second Edward Southwell made the first attempt to control the seasonal flooding of the low-lying parts of the town by erecting flood-gates near Quoile Quay in 1745. His wife reported: '... they keep out the sea very effectively, the fresh water is not so easily managed yet'.⁵³ Perhaps 200 hectares were ultimately reclaimed by this pioneer scheme, but a century was to elapse before more drainage works allowed the town to expand onto the low-lying land on the edge of the marshes.

Economic growth in the eighteenth century was accompanied by a rise in population from perhaps under 1,000 in the early 1700s to 4,123 at the 1821

census and 4,651 in 1841. The number of houses increased from 136 in 1708 to 787 in 1821. The topography of the site, surrounded by ill-drained marshlands, was such as to limit lateral growth and comparison of the 1729 map with the first six-inch edition of the Ordnance Survey, surveyed in 1833, shows that much of this growth had been accommodated by infilling vacant plots along the town's main streets. One new street, Mary Street, had been built to join Irish Street with John Street, but other residential development had been mainly along roads leading into town — Bridge Street, Saul Street and Irish Street. New public buildings included the county gaol, already mentioned, an infirmary on the hillside overlooking the southern end of Irish Street and three churches: the Methodist church at the junction of Scotch Street and Barrack Street (1777), a second Presbyterian church built beside the cavalry barrack in Barrack Lane (now Fountain Street) in 1826, and the first Roman Catholic church to be built within the town since the reformation opened in 1787 at the southern end of Irish Street (now Stream Street) (Map 2). This last was rebuilt in 1872 and enlarged in the early 1990s. Alongside, the Sisters of Mercy built a convent in 1872, replacing their previous premises on the opposite side of Irish Street which had opened in 1855.

Besides greenfield development there was substantial rebuilding of older properties within the town, especially in the better residential areas of English and Irish Streets (Fig. 5). Here several elegant houses were built towards the end of the eighteenth century; these were the homes of leading merchants who had profited from the town's commercial growth. Most were recruited from the families of substantial farmers living in the district: William Thompson, for example, came from the village of Crossgar to work in Downpatrick as a grocer's apprentice. Subsequently he borrowed £50, set up as a merchant and acquired a malting and brewing business. He was also a money-lender, advancing cash to several of the local gentry, including the marquess of Downshire. Towards the end of his life he moved from his fine house in Irish Street to a country house in Crossgar, bought for £20,000.54 Several of his contemporaries gained wealth from other enterprises. The grocer John Potter built an imposing house, Ardmore, on the hill overlooking Saul Street from the proceeds of smuggling brandy and tobacco in a triangular trade involving France, the West Indies and North America during the American War of Independence. He invested the proceeds in buying property in the town, as did members of the legal profession, well established in Downpatrick since the early eighteenth century. The solicitor James Wallace came from a farm in Saintfield to establish a legal practice in English Street. It expanded into one of the largest practices in the county under his son Hugh, who was one of the town's most prosperous businessmen in the first half of the nineteenth century; Hugh's son, William Nevin Wallace, was also a successful entrepreneur, helping to finance the building of the Belfast and County Down Railway.

Men such as these, with capital to invest, were well placed to participate in the developments that took place in the 1830s and 1840s, with the building of two new streets in the heart of the town, new approach roads and the railway, which arrived from Belfast in 1859. Much of this development was made possible by the initiative of a new landlord, David Ker, who bought the town and manor on the death of the last of the Southwells, Lord de Clifford, in 1832. Like most of his predecessors, Ker did not live in Downpatrick, but the improvements he made were of great importance for its subsequent development, in particular the drainage schemes that enabled building to take place on reclaimed land. Thus Church Street was built across Fryars bog in 1838, giving more convenient access to the Belfast road and eliminating the steep climb up Bridge Street. This was extended in 1840–44 to the Quoile Quay, whence a new road was built to Strangford, bypassing the steep hill at Raholp. In about 1845 a second new street was opened, Market Street, which ran south-west from the English Street-Irish Street junction (Map 7). This street broke free from the previous topographical constraints by crossing the former inlet to join the newlyaligned road to Dublin via Clough and Castlewellan, by-passing the steep hill of Irish Street. Shortly afterwards the redeveloped street system was completed by Circular Road (now St Patrick's Avenue), which linked Market Street with Irish Street, following the shoreline of the former bay.

Ultimately this road system completely altered the pattern of business activity within the town, resulting in the relocation of retail and commercial premises along the new north-south axis of Church Street and Market Street and away from Scotch Street and the steep hill of Irish Street. The landlord provided the new infrastructure: the butter, pork and grain markets were removed from the shambles to new premises in Market Street in the 1850s. A new fair green was opened close by, followed by a gas works, and in 1859 the Belfast and County Down Railway opened its passenger station and goods yard, just across the street. This connected Downpatrick to Belfast; a few years later the line was extended to Newcastle, and in 1892 a branch line opened to Ardglass, by then the most important fishing port on the Co. Down coast. Yet despite these facilities, private developers were slow to invest in new premises. In 1862 there were only two drapers' shops and a public house in Market Street, although in 1854 the Ulster Bank had made a move nearby, with new premises at the junction of Irish Street and Market Street. By the 1890s, however, there were twenty-six shops, several public houses and a new hotel; forty years later the town's main banks were all located on Market Street, and by then it had become Downpatrick's main shopping street.⁵⁵

The paradox was that urban development from the 1840s onwards coincided with economic recession together with a slow decline in

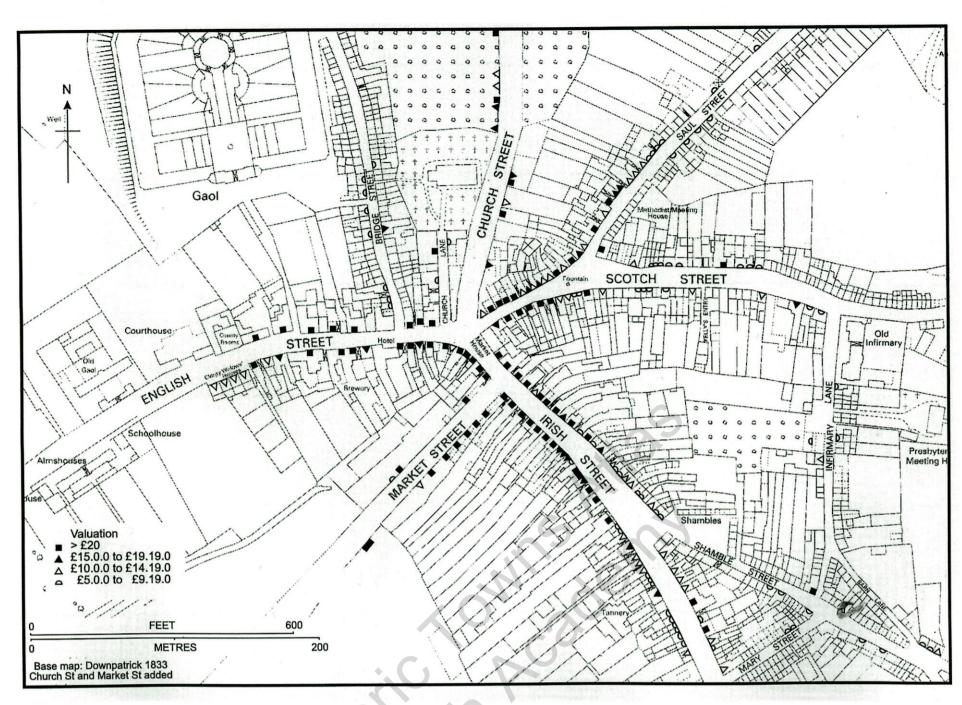


Fig. 5 Houses valued at £5 or more, 1863 (Val. 2).

population, marked at each census from 1841; by 1901 the population had dropped to 2,993, one-third fewer than at its peak in 1831. Falling employment in agriculture was a primary cause of population decline, for Downpatrick was heavily dependent on its rural hinterland, and the boom years and high prices for grain and livestock during the Napoleonic wars were followed by a steady decline after 1830. The town's only weaving factory ceased operation in the same decade, taking out of employment seven hundred people, mainly outworkers, but the textile industry retained its significance: a thousand women and girls in the town and neighbourhood were employed at home as sewed muslin embroiderers in the 1850s.⁵⁶ By 1841 the town's other industries — the breweries, distillery and tobacco factory — had all closed; two tanyards survived into the 1860s, but from then onwards there was virtually no manufacturing industry. After 1840 the retail trade was the main source of regular employment in the town, and with a depressed agriculture its growth was slow despite rising standards of living. Not surprisingly, a railway guide published in 1898 remarked: 'Downpatrick had until lately a considerable trade, but during the present century has steadily declined and its appearance now is distinctly dilapidated. Large houses stand unoccupied and factories are falling into decay'.⁵⁷ Ironically the railway itself had contributed to the decline by providing much improved transport and easy access to the shops and commercial facilities available in Belfast.

But developments were taking place, foreshadowing new opportunities for employment in service occupations that increased dramatically in the mid twentieth century. The Union Workhouse opened on Strangford Road in 1841; a new county lunatic asylum was built by 1869 and the infirmary was enlarged in 1897. Private schools had existed since the end of the eighteenth century, the best known perhaps being the classical school opened in 1791 by the Presbyterian minister the Revd James Nelson. These were succeeded by the national schools and those run by religious orders. Downpatrick was also provided with its first 'town hall' and assembly rooms, built by Lord Dunleath, the new landlord, and housing the estate office and several shops as well as two public halls. Its clock tower at the corner of the building made a fine landmark right at the centre of the town.

During the first fifty years of the twentieth century, Downpatrick's population altered little, and there was little new development: a few private houses built along the Saul and Strangford roads and on St Patrick's Avenue; two new secondary schools, a technical school and some additions to the hospitals. But after 1950 the town entered a new phase of sustained growth.

with new shops and offices on Market Street, residential development along the Saul and Ardglass roads, and two large public housing estates on the Killough road some distance beyond the town. A major cause of change was the influx of population from west Belfast following the onset of civil unrest in the late 1960s. As many as 2,700 people are estimated to have moved to Downpatrick between 1966 and 1971, boosting population towards the 1991 level of 10,257. Grafting this urban population onto a small and longestablished county town created many tensions and difficulties for service providers, not least in housing, and the creation of new jobs did not keep pace with the rise in population. Yet employment did expand in the service sector, in schools and hospitals, in new government offices located in Market Street, and in the new cultural and leisure facilities provided by the district council established following local government reorganisation in 1972 and based in Downpatrick. Many of these new jobs were filled by people who live out of town, and who commute to work, along with the children who travel to the town's ten schools by bus. At peak times this commuter traffic clogs the narrow streets at the town centre, a daily reminder that medieval thoroughfares are ill-suited to modern traffic.

There have been frequent calls for new roads to improve the traffic flow, including a ring road to join the Belfast road to Market Street by encircling Cathedral Hill, first proposed by David Ker more than a century ago. This ring road is strongly opposed by conservation groups and remains a low priority, if only on grounds of the cost of building through the marshes. A minor 'improvement', now under way, is the building of a link road between Church Street and Scotch Street; its contribution to improved traffic flow is open to question, but it is undoubtedly having a markedly adverse visual effect upon the town's historic inner core. The emphasis on regeneration and conservation in the late 1980s, however, has resulted in major improvements in the streets and street furniture of English Street and in several of its historic buildings. Two public buildings restored in the 1980s deserve special mention — the county courthouse and the old county gaol, now the Down County Museum. Together with the privately-owned Judges' Lodging, they form an admirable group of buildings, facing the mellow brick of the Southwell School, at the foot of de Courcy's cathedral church, standing high on its hill above the town.

NOTES

- MacCana, p. 50. Parkinson, 1927, p. 124.
- AU (2), pp 57, 59; F.J. Byrne, personal communication.
- AU (2), pp 93, 209, 235; Reeves, p. 144.
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- 10. Proudfoot, 1955.
- Proudfoot, 1954, 1956. 11.
- Brannon, 1988b. Brannon, 1988a. 13.
- Pollock and Waterman, 1964. 14.
- 15. Jope, p. 203.
- 16. Brannon, 1987
- Reeves, p. 231.
- Parkinson, 1927, p. 28. 19. Giraldus, pp 235, 353, n. 479.
- 20. Jope, pp 273-4.
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- Reeves, p. 230; O'Laverty, p. 299.
- Parkinson, 1940, p. 61. 23.
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- 25. Reeves, p. 170.
- Pollock and Waterman, 1963. 26.
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- Oliver Davies and D.B. Quinn (eds), 'The Irish pipe roll of 14 John, 1211-12', in UJA, 3rd ser., iv, supp. 28. (1941), p. 59.
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- Pollock and Waterman, 1963
- Jope, p. 451.
- 33. Rot. pat. Hib., p. 91
- 34. McNeill, p. 119.
- 35. O'Laverty, pp lxviii-lxix.
- 36. Bradshaw, pp 37, 158.
- 37. Commons jn. Ire., 4th ed., i, pp 248, 252, 257.
- Census, 1659. 38.
- Parkinson, 1927, p. 134. Harris and Smith, p. 35. 39
- 40.
- 41. Ibid., p. 33.
- Parkinson, 1927, p. 134.
- 43. These ruins are shown in a series of views taken from the south-east, some more romanticised than others, e.g. Samuel Woolley's drawing (Jope, p. 268, plate 88) and the anonymous watercolour held in the British Library (Wilson, p. 132). Lilly seems to be the most authentic, contemporary view.
- Angélique Day (ed.), Letters from Georgian Ireland (Belfast, 1991), p. 216.
- Pilson 'essays', p. 26. Harris and Smith, p. 32.
- Jope, p. 397. 47
- Harris and Smith, p. 38.
- DR 7.6.1856.
- Arthur Young, A tour in Ireland, with general observations on the present state of that kingdom, made in the years 1776, 1777 and 1778 (London, 1780), i, p. 199.
- Frey, p. 73.
- Buchanan, p. 164.
- Ibid., p. 128. 53.
- Frey, p. 74. 54.
- Hayes, p. 22. 55.
- Fairs and markets rept, p. 389.
- Frey, p. 122.

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 Downpatrick at each of the dates referred to.

All grid references used are derived from the Irish National Grid. This grid appears at 100 m intervals on Map 3. In the Topographical Information grid references are included where possible for features not named on either Map 2 or Map 3: 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.

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 date 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 a hyphen includes all intervening years for which that source is available: thus 1859–1975 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from

The list of early spellings in section 1 is confined to the earliest and latest examples noted of the variants deemed to be the most significant. Where necessary the earliest noted attestation of the commonest spelling in each of these categories is also 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. For names remaining unchanged on successive Ordnance Survey maps, only the first occurrence of the Ordnance Survey spelling is cited.

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 15-16 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name

Dún Lethglaise A.D. 496 (AU (2), 57), A.D. c. 690/807 (Bieler, 120) to 1067 (AU (2), 505). Dún Lethglaisi A.D. 753 (AU (2), 209) to 1067 (AU (1), ii, 18, n. 1).

Dún A.D. 972 (AU (2), 411) to 1538 (AU (1), iii, 625).

Dún dá Lethglas 1007 (AU (2), 437). Dún dá Leathglas 1260 to 1375 (AU (1), ii, 329, 553). Dunum late 12th cent. (Newburgh, i, 238), Duna c. 1189 (Giraldus, 178) to 17th cent.

Dun c. 1177 (Stubbs, i, 137-8), Dunn 1333 (Orpen, 61) to 1334 (Cal. close rolls, 250).

Doun 1308 (Memoranda rolls, 300), Doune 1400 (Rot. pat. Hib., 157) to 16th cent. (Cal. Carew MSS, v, 342).

Downe mid 16th cent. (Ireland map) to present.

Down *c*. 1600 (Dowling, 13, 15, 37) to present.

Dounum Patricii 1603 (Bodley, 77).

Downpatrick 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 337) to present.

Current spellings

Downpatrick

Dún Pádraig

Down(e) (local usages)

Derivation

Patrick's fort. From the 12th cent. until the early 17th cent. the town was normally called Down (Dunum, Dún, Downe), from Irish dún, fort, the name Patrick having been attached by John de Courcy only to the cathedral and its associated priory (Flanagan, The original name-composition Lethglas is open to more than one interpretation, either 'the green-sided [place]' or, more probably, '[land along] one side of a stream or current'. The element glas could refer to a tidal inlet of the R. Quoile (Flanagan, 1971, 102-3). From this basic component, two distinct name-forms were derived:

(1) Until the late 11th cent. Dún Lethglaise referred initially to the pre-monastic stronghold on Cathedral Hill and subsequently to the monastic site itself (Flanagan, 1971, 91, 92, 96, 102).

(2) From the early 11th cent. Dún dá Lethglas was applied both to the monastic/cathedral site and to the adjacent civic settlement, the element dá possibly referring to the existence of habitation along two tidal inlets of the R. Quoile (Flanagan, 1971, 91, 96-7, 98, 103; local information).

Legal status

Baile 1170 (AU (1), ii, 166), 1177 (Ann. Tig., 443).

Civitas, caput Ulvesterae c. 1177 (Stubbs, i, 137).

Civitas, urbs c. 1189 (Giraldus, 174, 176, 234)

Burgage, late 12th cent. (Cal. pat. rolls, 1317-21, 224).

Mayor 1260 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252-84, 107).

Vill 1282 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252-84, 431, 434).

Borough and burgesses 1333 (Orpen, 61).

Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty 1404 (Rot. pat. Hib., 177).

Manor created in 1617 (see 4 Proprietorial status).

City reincorporated with all its old rights in 1635 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1633-47, 108).

Parliamentary status

Priors of St Patrick's Priory (see 11 Religion) were ecclesiastical barons in medieval parliaments mid 13th to 16th cents (Gwynn and Hadcock, 106).

Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1585-1800 (NHI, ix, 47, 110).

Parliamentary borough (1 member) 1801-85 (NHI, ix, 58, 113).

Part of East Down constituency from 1885 (NHI, ix, 58, 113).

Proprietorial status

Granted to 4th Baron Cromwell (later 1st earl of Ardglass) by crown, with power to erect manor of Downpatrick, in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 337)

Passed to Edward Southwell (1671-1730) by marriage in 1703 (O'Laverty, 304).

Sold by co-heirs of Edward Southwell, 21st Baron de Clifford, to David Ker in 1834 (Pilson

Sold to John Mulholland (later 1st Baron Dunleath) in 1873 (DR 3.1.1874), whose heirs, incorporated as Dunleath Estates Ltd, hold some property in town 1996.

Municipal boundary

Borough boundary, enclosing Demesne of Down townland, 1486 stat. acres, 1808, 1831 (Parl. boundary repts, 41). New boundary proposed in 1836 (Mun. boundary repts, 54-5). Town boundary, later urban district boundary, mapped in 1900-1 (OS), revised in 1966 (DR 18.2.1966), extended in 1984 (local information).

Administrative location

County: Down 1260 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252-84, 107, 110).

Barony: Lecale 1833 (OS)

Civil parish: Down 1833 (OS). Townland: Demesne of Down 1833 (OS).

Poor law union: Downpatrick, formed in 1840 (HC 1843(275), xlvi), 1844 (Thom).

Urban district: Downpatrick, formed in 1925 (Thom).

Poor law electoral division: Downpatrick, formed in 1839 (1 & 2 Vict., c. 56), 1844 (Thom). District electoral divisions: 1899 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

Administrative divisions

Barrack Quarter, Castle Quarter, Chapel Hill, English Quarter, Irish Quarter, Market House Quarter, Mount Park, Old Kennel, Scotch Quarter, Stream Mill Holding, Windmill Quarter c. 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Barrack Quarter, Castle Quarter, Chapel Hill, English Quarter, Irish Quarter, Market House Quarter, Scotch Quarter, Windmill Quarter 1729 (Town plan 2), 1744 (Harris and Smith, 26), 1752 (Rental 2). English, Irish, Scottish Quarters 1837 (Lewis, i, 492).

Population

o P and a second					
1659	308^{1}	1871	3621	1951	3879
1803	3070^{2}	1881	3419	1961	4235
1821	4123	1891	3132	1966	4291
1831	4784	1901	2993	1971	7405^{4}
1841	4651	1911	3199	1981	8245
1851	3827^{3}	1926	3147	1991	10,257
1861	3692^{3}	1937	3373		

¹Census, 1659, 69.

²Pilson diaries 17.9.1803 (estimate).

³Excluding the county gaol, hospital, infirmary and workhouse, whose combined population was 803 persons in 1851 and 464 in 1861.

⁴Including net increase of 2725 by in-migration.

(Source: Census, except where otherwise stated.)

Housing

ousing	NUN	MBER OF HOUSES		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building	Total
1796				714^{1}
1803				632^{1}
1821	787	2	4	793
1831	841	38	18	897
1841	808	75	2	885
1851	720	94	_	814
1861	754	34	3	791
1871	768	72	8	848
1881	695	143	7	845
1891	689	97	_	786
1901	650	110	-	760
1911	678	151		829

¹ Pilson diaries 17.9.1803 (estimate).

(Source: Census, except where otherwise stated.)

	1st-class	2nd-class	3rd-class	4th-class	Unoccupied	Total
1841	102	489	170	47	77	885
1851	119	489	112	N	94	814
1861	138	506	108	2	37	791

Classes as defined in Census:

4th: predominantly mud cabins with 1 room and window only.

3rd: better, with 2-4 rooms and windows 2nd: good, with 5-9 rooms and windows

1st: all houses of a better description than classes 2-4.

(Source: Census.)

10 Streets

Ardglass Road [east]

Ardglass Road 1901 (OS).

Ardglass Road

See Edward Street.

[west]

Back Lane Barn Lane or Street

See John Street.

Barrack Lane

Unnamed 1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS). Barn Lane 1836 (OSM, Down, 54) c. 1838 (Val. 1). Barn Street 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2), Barn Lane 1901 (OS).

Barrack Street Breen's Lane

See Fountain Street. See Scotch Street [east].

Bridge Street

Unnamed 1833 (OS), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Breen's Lane 1859 (OS). Fryars Lane c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2); named after Franciscan convent (see 11 Religion). Bridge Street 1833 (OS); named after Quoile Bridge (see 17 Transport). Right of way granted in 1726 (Parkinson, E., 1908, 150). Unnamed

Church Avenue or Lane

1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS). Church Lane 1722 (Wallace, 32), c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Church Avenue 1901 Church Street opened in 1838 (DR 24.11.1838); 1859 (OS)

Church Street [north] Church Street [south]

Church Street opened in 1838 (DR 24.11.1838); 1859 (OS). De Courcy Place 1901 (OS); named after adjoining post office block on site of Castle Derras (see 12 Defence) (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 150). Part of Church Street 1947 (OS). See St Patrick's Avenue.

Circular Road De Courcy Place **Edward Street**

See Church Street [south]. Unnamed 1833, 1859; Ardglass Road 1901, 1920; Edward Street 1947 (OS).

English Street [east]

Probably 'the street near the cross of St Monina' c. 1180 (Mac Niocaill, 1970, 419) (see 11 Religion: early Christian monastery). English Street c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS).

English Street [west] Folly Lane

See The Mall. Lady Betty's Avenue 1729 (*Town plan* 2); named after Lady Elizabeth Cromwell. Unnamed 1833 (OS). Folly Lane c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859 (OS)

Fountain Street

Barrack Lane c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2); named after horse barrack (see 12 Defence). Infirmary Lane, after 1774 (see 19 Health: infirmary), 1833 (OS), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Infirmary Street 1859 (OS). Fountain Street 1863 (Val. 2), 1901 (OS); named after fountain at N. end (see 18 Utilities).

Fryars Lane Gallows Hill

(89904675). Road to St Patrick's Well c. 1708 (Wills), c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Unnamed 1833, 1859 (OS). Traditionally known as Gallows Hill (local information). See also 13 Administration:

Irish Street c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS).

Unnamed 1833; Island Lane 1859; unnamed 1901; Island Lane 1920 (OS). Named after Hay Island, to which it leads. Back Lane c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). John's Lane 1833

(OSFB), 1836 (OSM, Down, 54), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Shamble Street

1833 (OS), 1837 (DR 3.6.1837). John Street 1859 (OS); named after St John the Baptist's Priory (see 11 Religion). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Kelly's Entry 1833 (OSFB), 1859 (OS),

1863 (Val. 2), Kelly's Entry, Kelly's Lane c. 1838 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1901, 1947 (OS).

(85905395). Unnamed 1833, 1859 (OS). Lowery's Lane 1836

Part of English Street c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Surface raised, retaining walls

and buttresses built, probably in c. 1790 during reconstruction of Holy Trinity Cathedral (see 11 Religion) or on construction of gaol (see 13 Administration). The Mall 1804, 1837 (Pilson diaries 4.6.1804, 6.5.1837), 1833 (OSFB), 1996 (local information).

Laid out in c. 1845 (DR 25.10.1845). Market Street 1859 (OS). Named after new market and fair green, opened in 1846 (see 16

Unnamed 1833 (OS), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Marsh Lane 1859 (OS).

Mary Street opened in 1778; named after Mrs Mary Trotter

(Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 85); 1833-1947; open space 1972 (OS). Redeveloped in 1984 (local information). Mary Street 1996 (OS). Unnamed c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859, 1901; Mount Crescent 1982 (OS). Named after English Mount (see 12 Defence: Mound of

(84004720). Unnamed 1859 (OS). Mount Lane 1996 (local

Unnamed 1833 (OS). New Bridge Street c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859

Unnamed 1833 (OS), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Pillar Well Lane 1859 (OS).

Unnamed c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS). Pound

Unnamed c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS). Race

Course Road c. 1838 (Val. 1). Race Course Hill 1859 (OS). See

Opened in 1851 (Wallace, 48). Unnamed 1859 (OS). Circular

Road 1863 (Val. 2), 1900. Renamed St Patrick's Avenue in 1932 to commemorate 1,500th anniversary of St Patrick's landing in

'The ancient road which leads from the old racecourse past .. Sampson's Stone' (O'Laverty, 252-3). Unnamed 1982; Sampson's

Part of Park Lane 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Saul Lane 1901 (OS). Part of Scotch Street c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752

Gaol Lane Windmill Lane [south] c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). Unnamed 1833; Gaol Lane 1859 (OS).

Unnamed 1859; Killough Road 1982 (OS).

(OSM, Down, 53), c. 1838 (Val. 1).

See Stream Street [north].

See Folly Lane

Trades and services).

Down).

(OS)

information).

See Saul Lane.

Park Lane 1859 (OS).

Lane c. 1838 (Val. 1). 1859 (OS).

also 21 Entertainment: racecourse.

Co. Down (DR 12.3.1932); 1982 (OS).

Unnamed 1859; Gaol Wall 1901 (OS) Gaol Wall The Green 1867 (DR 21.9.1867), 1996 (OS), Green, The See Fountain Street.

Infirmary Lane or Street

Irish Street [north] Irish Street [south] Island Lane

John Street or John's Lane

Kelly's Entry or Lane

Killough Road Lady Betty's Avenue

Lowery's Lane

Mall, The

Marsh Lane

Market Street

Mary Street Mount Crescent

Mount Lane

Park Lane [north] Park Lane [south]

New Bridge Street

Pillar Well Lane Pound Lane

Race Course Hill

or Road St Patrick's Avenue

Sampson's Lane

Saul Lane

Saul Street Scotch Street [east]

Scotch Street [north]

(Rental 2). Saul Street 1833 (OS).

Lane 1996 (OS).

Barrack Street c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). Scotch Street 1833 (OS).

See Saul Street.

Scotch Street [west] Shamble Street Store Lane

Stream Hill

Stream Street [north]

See John Street Unnamed 1833 (OS). Store Lane 1836 (OSM, Down, 54), c. 1838

Scotch Street c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1833 (OS).

(Val. 1). Closed by 1859 (OS).

Near Stream Street (see next entry), site unknown, probably (89154050). Stream Hill 1836 (OSM, Down, 54).

Unnamed c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). Stream Street 1833 (OS), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Irish Street [south] 1859; Stream Street 1901 (OS).

9

Unnamed c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). Stream Street 1833 Stream Street (OS). Named after Washing Stream at S. end. Unnamed 1833, 1901; Vianstown Road 1982 (OS).

Vianstown Road Windmill Lane c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). Site incorporated into county gaol in 1824 (see 13 Administration). Windmill Lane [north]

See Gaol Lane.

Windmill Lane [south]

11 Religion

[south]

Early Christian monastery, English St, W. end, believed to have occupied site of later Holy Trinity Cathedral (see next entry) and surrounding area. Traditionally linked with St Patrick (Stokes, 255, 298, 487) and with his burial site in A.D. 493 (AFM, i, 159). Great church, 8th cent. (Stokes and Strachan, ii, 317). Plundered and burnt by Vikings in A.D. 989 (AU(2), 421). Stone church and monastic buildings burnt by lightning in 1016 (AFM, ii, 787). Burnt in 1040 and 1069 (AU(2), 479, 507). 'Rath and trian' burnt by lightning in 1111 (AU(2), 553). Destroyed by John de Courcy in 1177 (AU(2)) (1), ii, 185). Remains of foundations, perhaps of cruciform Romanesque church, under walls of present cathedral (Brannon, 1987, 3-5). Fragments of two 9th-10thcent. crosses in Holy Trinity Cathedral 1996.

St Brigid's Church, site unknown. St Brigid's Church 1007 (AU (2), 437).

Round tower, S.W. of Holy Trinity Cathedral (q.v.), probably (82404460) (Cooper), perhaps (82454450) (Lilly; Jope, 268). 42 ft 6 ins from cathedral, 42 ft in circumference, 67 ft high (Cooper). Walls 3 ft thick, inside diameter 8 ft (Harris and Smith, 220). Bell tower, burnt by lightning in 1016 (AFM, ii, 787). Repaired in c. 1735 (Cleland, 49-51); 1789 (Lilly). Demolished in 1789 (Reeves, 230, 385) or 1790 (Dubourdieu, 289). Perhaps same as bell tower, Holy Trinity Cathedral (q.v.)

'Curia' (assembly hall) of St Columba, site unknown. c. 1180 (Mac Niocaill, 1970, 419). Town Cross, Holy Trinity Cathedral graveyard, E. end. High cross 9th-10th cent. (Bourke, 42). Monastic market cross (Swan, 99-100). Said to have been removed from centre of street opposite Castle Derras (see 12 Defence) in 1729 (Cleland, 42; Town plan 2). Fragments of stone cross, known as market cross, in English St, near courthouse (see 13 Administration) 1744 (Harris and Smith, 32). Fragments recovered from private hands, re-erected in graveyard in 1897 (Bigger and Fennell). Town Cross 1901-76; cross 1996 (OS). See also next entry.

St Monina's Cross, site unknown, probably near English St. c. 1180 (Mac Niocaill, 1970, 419). Perhaps same as Town Cross (see previous entry).

Graveyard (82204425): 9th-10th cent. traces excavated (Brannon, 1986, 50; 1988a, 62). Holy Trinity Cathedral, C. of I., Cathedral Hill, English St, W. end, on part of what is believed to be site of early Christian monastery (see previous entry). Diocese of Down established in 1111 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 69). Holy Trinity Church c. 1180 (Mac Niocaill, 1970, 419). Dedication changed to St Patrick in 1183 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 69, 105). Ravaged and burnt by warfare in early 13th cent.; rebuilding begun in c. 1220 (Reeves, 229). Additional revenues for 'cathedral church of Down suffering ruin both in walls and roof' provided by Tiberius, bishop of Down, by suppression of nearby monasteries in 1513 (Reeves, 229–30). Burnt in 1538 (AU (1), iii, 625; Costello, 127). Choir, sacristy, bell tower 1539 (Costello, 127). Dedication to Holy Trinity restored in 1609 (Holy Trinity charter). In ruins, used for installation of bishops, 17th and 18th cents (Parkinson, E., 1898, 238–9). Rebuilt, probably using shell of 13th-cent. choir, in 1790–1818 (Parkinson, E., 1904, 34–6; Jope, 268–9). Tower, W. end, completed in 1829 (Pilson diaries 31.10.1829). Cathedral 1833, 1859; Holy Trinity Cathedral 1901-96 (OS).

Stone buildings, 2 (81204415), 1 (82454350): medieval, rectangular, E.-W. axes, robbed in 18th cent. (Brannon, 1986, 51; 1988a, 62).

Graveyard, medieval, on site of early Christian graveyard (q.v.) and partly underlying later cathedral graveyard: 12 or more burials (Brannon, 1988a, 62).

Cathedral graveyard: 1st recorded burial 1607 (gravestone, cathedral porch); enclosed in 1722 (Hanna, J.W., 40); walled in 1862 (Pilson diaries 10.5.1862); extension opened by 1892 (Cathedral archives); graveyard, new graveyard 1859–1947; graveyard 1971–96 (OS).

St Patrick's grave, cathedral graveyard. 'St Patrick's grave' 1859 (OS). Supposed site marked by memorial stone in 1900 (Bigger, 61). St Patrick's grave 1901–96 (OS).

St John the Evangelist's Priory, 'the Monastery of the Irish' (canons regular of St Augustine), near Holy Trinity Cathedral (q.v.), site unknown, perhaps on site of later gaol, English St (see 13 Administration) (Reeves, 231). Said to have been founded by St Malachy in 1138; incorporated in Holy Trinity Cathedral in 1513 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 169). Taken over by crown in 1542; granted to Gerald Fitzgerald, 11th earl of Kildare, in 1553 (Bradshaw, 158–9). Site and 1 acre within precinct granted to Thomas, Lord

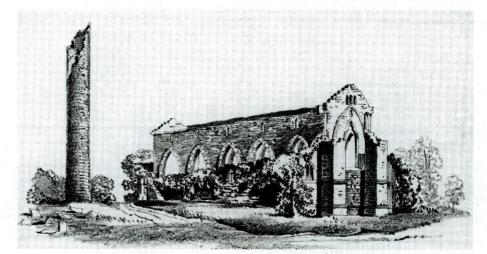
Cromwell, in 1617 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 336).

St Thomas the Martyr's Priory, 'Toberglorie' (canons regular of St Augustine), site unknown, probably between Ardglass Rd and John St on site of primary school, near St Dillon's Well (*q.v.*) (Reeves, 231; O'Laverty, 254). Founded by John de Courcy by 1183; incorporated in Holy Trinity Cathedral (q.v.) in 1513 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 170). Taken over by crown in 1542; granted to Gerald Fitzgerald, 11th earl of Kildare, in 1553 (Bradshaw, 158-9). Site of 'priory of St John and St Thomas of Down', 8 acres and close within precinct granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls

Ire., Jas I, 336).

St Dillon's Well, John St W. (91004150). Tiberglorie well 'in suburb between two roads' 1318 (Cal. pat. rolls, 1317–21, 224). Unnamed c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). St Dillon's Well 1859 (OS), 1996.

St Patrick's Priory (Benedictine), English St, W. end, on N. side of Holy Trinity Cathedral (q.v.), site unknown, probably (83254495). Founded by John de Courcy as cathedral priory in 1183 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 105). Buildings ravaged and burnt by warfare in early 13th cent. (Reeves, 229). Further destruction by earthquake in 1245 and by



Edward Bruce in 1316 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 106). 'The bishop of Down is abbot ... and has in the church of Down ... a hall and kitchen, with chambers beneath and above on the north side, with a little passage before the gate of the cloister which leads to the lower chambers and, after the said hall, to the chambers on the north side' probably 15th cent. (Reeves, 169-70). Burnt in 1538 (AU (1), iii, 625). In use 1539 (Costello, 127). Priory and its possessions taken over by crown in 1542; granted to Gerald Fitzgerald, 11th earl of Kildare, in 1553 (Bradshaw, 158-9). Site of monastery, with dormitory, close, other buildings and garden within precinct, granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 336). Possible remains of chapter house and part of cloister excavated in 1913-14 (Lawlor, 115-18). See also 3 Parliamentary status.

St John the Baptist's Priory or Hospital, 'the Priory of the English' (Crutched Friars or Cruciferi), Mary Street, site unknown, said to have been Chapel Hill (see 7 Administrative divisions) on site of later Ebenezer chapel (q.v.) (Reeves, 231). Founded by John de Courcy by 1189 (Mac Niocaill, 1970, 419). Priory and hospital 1324 (*Cal. pat. rolls, 1334*–8, 304–5). Incorporated in Holy Trinity Cathedral (*q.v.*) in 1513 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 211). Taken over by crown in 1542; granted to Gerald Fitzgerald, 11th earl of Kildare, in 1553 (Bradshaw, 158-9). Presumably the site 'of the house of monks of Down' and 1 acre within precinct granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in 1617 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 336). See also **14** Primary production:

St Mary's Priory (Benedictine or Cistercian), location unknown, perhaps Bridge St, N. end (see 12 Defence: Nuns Gate; 14 Primary production: Nuns' park). Nunnery said to have been founded by Bagenal family in late 12th cent.; in ruins, incorporated in Holy Trinity Cathedral (q.v.) in 1513 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 316). Taken over by crown in 1542; granted to Gerald Fitzgerald, 11th earl of Kildare, in 1553 (Bradshaw,

Franciscan convent, N. side of town, site unknown, probably Bridge St E. Said to have been founded by Hugh de Lacy in c. 1240 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 247). Plundered by Scots in 1316; granted with several carucates of land to Gerald Fitzgerald, 11th earl of Kildare, in c. 1556; friars expelled, buildings destroyed except for church in 1569-70; church converted to courthouse (see 13 Administration) (Gwynn and Hadcock, 247). Site, with chamber, hall and other buildings, cemetery, garden and orchard containing 1 acre within precinct granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 336). Walls intact, roof fallen in, c. 1617 (Mooney, 154). 'Badly and inconveniently situated, for the ground is overgrown with rushes, and swampy' c. 1643 (MacCana, 51). See also 14 Primary production: Fryars bog, Fryars garden.

Franciscan convent, near earlier Franciscan convent (see previous entry), site unknown. Built in 1627 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 247).

Parish church, near St Patrick's Priory (q.v.), site unknown. Parish church of Down 15th cent.

Down Parish Church (C. of I.), Church St W. Said to have been built in 1560 (wall plaque on gatepost; Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 58). Trinity Church 1636 (Jope, 443). Church, rectangular with N. transept c. 1708 (Wills). Church tower built in 1710–15; spire added in c. 1718 (Parkinson, E., 1909, 22). Church and steeple c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Church with tower 1729 (*Town plan* 2). Rebuilt, nave enlarged, N. transept removed, in 1733–5 (Parkinson, E., 1909, 24–5). Down Parish Church 1735 (wall plaque on gatepost). Church 1833, 1859; St Margaret's Church 1901–96 (OS). Down Parish Church 1996. See also 13 Administration: town clock.

Graveyard: 1st recorded burial 1689 (OSM, Down, 85); wall built in 1723 (Wallace, 32); graveyard 1859–1947 (OS); in use 1996. See also **20** Education: Diocesan free

school.

Presbyterian meeting house, junction Killough, Struell rds E., 2.5 km S. of town, site unknown. Said to have been in use 1660; walls extant 1846 (Cleland, 91).

Presumably closed on building of new meeting house (see next entry). First (non-subscribing) Presbyterian Church, Stream St E. Built in c. 1710 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 81). Meeting house c. 1720 (Town plan 1), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). Presbyterian meeting house 1833; Unitarian meeting house 1859, 1900; church 1920; First Presbyterian Church 1947–71; church 1976; First (non-subscribing) Presbyterian Church 1996 (OS).

Graveyard: 1st recorded burial 1760 (OSM, Down, 86); 1859–1947 (OS).

Presbyterian church, Fountain St E. Built in 1826 (OSM, Down, 60); Presbyterian meeting house 1833–1901; Presbyterian church 1920–96 (OS). Rebuilt in 1955 (DR 2.4.1955).

2.4.1955).
Graveyard: 1st recorded burial 1828 (OSM, Down, 86); 1833 (OSFB), 1859–1947 (OS).
Mass House, Saul St, site unknown. Early 18th cent. (O'Laverty, 317).
St Patrick's R.C. Church, St Patrick's Avenue E. Built in 1787 (OSM, Down, 60). R.C. chapel, entrance from Stream St W. 1833 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Replaced by new church in 1872 (DR 6.7.1872). Spire added in 1895; building extended in 1993 (Hanna, Conac, 6). R.C. chapel c. 1875; St Patrick's R.C. Church 1900–96 (OS).
Graveyard: 1840 (gravestone); 1859, 1900 (OS).
Methodist church, Scotch St N. Built in 1777; rebuilt in 1846 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 83–4).
Methodist meeting house c. 1838 (Val. 1). Wesleyan chapel 1859; Methodist church 1901–96 (OS). Rebuilt in 1955 (DR 30.4.1955).
Primitive Methodist church. Church Avenue E. on part of former Linen Hall site (see 16

Primitive Methodist church, Church Avenue E., on part of former Linen Hall site (see 16 Trades and services). Built in 1828 (Pilson diaries 4.7.1828). Methodist chapel c.

1838 (Val. 1). Primitive Methodist chapel 1846 (*Slater*). Closed on amalgamation with Methodist church (*q.v.*) in 1854 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 83).

Ebenezer meeting house, Mary St S., on site of mound (see 12 Defence). Ebenezer chapel, built in 1809 (Pilson diaries 12.11.1809). Wesleyan chapel 1824 (*Pigot*). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Methodist chapel 1836 (*OSM*, *Down*, 60). Ebenezer meeting house *c*. 1838 (Val. 1). Closed by 1859, see 20 Education: Church education school. See also above, St John the Baptist's Priory.

Union prayer meeting chapel, Bridge St W., in original grounds of Rathdune House (see 22 Residence). Built by Aynsworth Pilson in 1861 (wall plaque); 1863 (Val. 2). Union chapel 1901–47; hall 1971, 1996 (OS).

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Irish St E. (88504345). Founded in 1855 (Mercy centenary souvenir, 10); 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Closed, nuns moved to new premises in 1872 (Mercy centenary souvenir, 19), see next entry. See also below, De La Salle Brothers' residence.

Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, St Patrick's Avenue N., adjacent to St Patrick's R.C. Church (q.v.). Built in 1872–4 (Mercy centenary souvenir, 22; Ir. Builder 1.1.1875). Convent c. 1875; 1901-76; Mount St Patrick's Convent of Mercy 1996 (OS). See also 22 ducation: St Patrick's Memorial School

De La Salle Brothers' residence, Irish St E., in former Convent of Our Lady of Mercy (q.v.). Opened in 1892; closed in 1963 (Towey, 305, 504). In commercial use 1996.

12 Defence

- Mound of Down, 0.25 km N.W. of town, earthwork within pear-shaped banked enclosure, perhaps Iron Age hill-fort and perhaps unfinished Anglo-Norman motte and bailey (Jope, 203; McNeill, 12–13, 115). The Round Mount or Downeroskae 1612; the Rundmount, Donescoscue or Downroscue 1637 (Flanagan, 1971, 104). English Mount c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). 3 ramparts, up to 30 ft broad and 2100 ft in circumference 1744 (Harris and Smith, 217). Fort 1833; Mount 1859; Rathkeltair (Ráth Celtchair) 1920, 1947; motte and bailey 1971, 1976; Mound of Down 1996 (OS).
- Mound, Mary St S., on site of later Ebenezer meeting house (see 11 Religion), possible ringfort. Spiral feature c. 1708 (Wills). Penannular feature 1729 (Town plan 2). Perhaps demolished on construction of Mary St in 1778 (see 10 Streets). See also 11 Religion: Ebenezer meeting house.
- Castle, location unknown, possibly Mound of Down (q.v.). 'Strong fort of stones and clay' built by John de Courcy in 1177 (AU (1), ii, 185; AFM, iii, 30, n. k).
- Fort, location unknown, possibly English St N. (see below, Castle Derras). Small fort (exili municipio) 'flimsily constructed in one corner of the city' by John de Courcy in 1177 (Giraldus, 176-7).

Cromwell's Castle, Irish St W., on site of later St Michael's Orphanage (see 20 Education). Cromwell's Castle, presumably built by Cromwell family after 1617 (see 4 Proprietorial status). Said to have been built by Thomas Cromwell, Viscount Lecale, between 1638 and 1641; burnt in 1641 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 36-7, 39). Mansion hall 1729 (Town plan 2). Mansion house 1752 (Rental 2). Ruins visible 1780 (Luckombe, 334).

Dowdall's Castle, Stream St E., site unknown, near First (non-subsribing) Presbyterian Church (see 11 Religion), perhaps masonry remains at approximately (89054250) (Brannon, 1995, 54). c. 1641 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 144).

M'Grorie's Castle, Irish St W., site unknown. M'Grorie's Castle c. 1641 (Parkinson, R.E.,

1927, 144). 'Magrorie's tenement' 1708 (Maguire). McCrory's Castle, no visible remains 1836 (OSM, Down, 41).

Castle Derras, English St N., on site of later post office (see 13 Administration). 3-storey square tower, with later clock house (see 13 Administration: town clock) (Parkinson, R.E., 1940, 57). Castle Dorris 1669 (Rental 1). Old castle 1708 (Maguire). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Clock steeple c. 1838 (Val. 1). Old clock tower, demolished in 1847 (Pilson diaries 26.7.1847). Castle Derras, commonly known as De Courcy's Castle (Ir. Builder 15.8.1897; Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 150). See also 13 Administration: gaol; 21 Entertainment: club house.

Castle Crickett, Scotch St S. (89554665). Castle Crickett c. 1720 (Town plan 1).

Town walls, ramparts and gates

Ditch or wall, location unknown, perhaps same as next entry. Built by John de Courcy from sea to sea' in 1177 (Misc. Ir. ann., 65; AFM, iii, 30, n. k).

George's Wall, location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. c. 1180 (Mac

Niocaill, 1970, 419).

Town wall. Enclosure of township authorised in 1260 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252-84, 107). Gates and ramparts said to have been destroyed by Shane O'Neill in 1554 (Pilson, Notices, 12). Walled town 1645 (Boate, 10). The English town, said once to have been 'encompassed with a wall and deep ditch filled with water' 1778 (Wesley journal, 121).

Wall and ditch, junction Church St, Scotch St (86504650). Section of wall 2.2 m thick, ditch no later than 13th–14th cent. (Jope, 272, 273).
Wall, Bridge St E. (85905025). Section 2.2 m thick (Jope, 273).

Gate, Irish St, N. end, site unknown, near St John the Baptist's Priory (see 11 Religion). The gate of Down' 1287 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1285-92, 130).

Nuns Gate, Bridge St, N. end (85955070). Nuns Gate 1729 (*Town plan 2*). Demolished, 'lest it fall', in c. 1746 (Pilson 'essays', 72). Probably named from St Mary's Priory (see 11 Religion).

Horse barrack, Fountain St E. Horse barrack and barrack yard 1708 (Maguire), c. 1708 (Wills). Horse barrack c. 1720 (Town plan 1), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). Converted to Downe Infirmary (see 19 Health) in c. 1774.

Infantry barrack, Irish St E., in former lunatic asylum (see 19 Health). Opened in 1797; closed in 1835 (Pilson 'memoirs', 130) and converted to committee school, see 20

Education. Unnamed 1833 (OS).

Infantry barrack, English St N., in former gaol (see 13 Administration). Infantry barrack c. 1838 (Val. 1). Infantry barrack, ball alley, coal yard, old gaol 1859 (OS). Old barracks, unoccupied 1863 (Val. 2). Infantry barrack, ball court 1901; infantry barrack 1920 (OS). Closed in 1915 (Wallace, 37). Gatehouses converted to St Patrick's Heritage Centre in 1984 (Colmer, 1985, 39). Governor's residence converted to museum in 1987 (Turner, 11). Down County Museum 1996 (OS).

Guard house, junction English, Irish, Scotch Sts (86354645). c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Watch tower, Church St, site unknown. Part of watch tower 1886 (Bassett, 191).

13 Administration

Mint, location unknown. c. 1200 (NHI, ii, 819).

Courthouse, site unknown, probably Bridge St E., in former Franciscan convent church (see 11 Religion). In use after 1570 (O'Laverty, 261).

Courthouse, English St N. (84104610). 'A good, convenient sessions house' 1708 (Maguire); c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Sessions House 1729 (Town plan 2). Replaced by new courthouse on adjoining site in 1735 (see next entry).

Courthouse, English St N. Built in 1735 (Pilson, *Notices*, 22). Enlarged in 1834–5; partly burnt in 1855 (Pilson diaries 5.8.1835, 10.3.1855). Rebuilt and enlarged in 1856–8 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 88-9). Courthouse 1833-1971; unnamed 1996 (OS). Restored in 1989-91 (Hunter, 21). See also below, County Gaol: tunnel.

House of correction, English St N., on site of later County Rooms (see 21 Entertainment). House of correction and workhouse (q.v.) 1708 (Maguire). Bridewell and house for linen manufacture (see 15 Manufacturing) c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Workhouse 1729 (Town plan 2). Converted to gaol (q.v.) in 1746.
Gaol, English St N., in Castle Derras (see 12 Defence). Gaol 1708 (Maguire). County prison

c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Part in use for 'petty offenders' 1836 (OSM, Down, 41-2).

Gaol, English St N., in former house of correction and workhouse (q.v.). Opened in 1746 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 89). Closed in 1796 on opening of new gaol (q.v.) and converted to County Rooms (see 21 Entertainment).

Gaol, English St N. Built in 1789-96; 'altogether inadequate' 1819; closed in 1831 and prisoners transferred to County Gaol (see next entry) (Grand jury presentments). Sold in 1832 (Pilson 'memoirs', 118). 'Jail' 1833 (OSFB). Converted to infantry barrack

by c. 1838 (see 12 Defence). See also 19 Health: temporary cholera hospital.

County Gaol, Mount Crescent N. Built in c. 1824–31, cost £45,500 (Grand jury presentments). Gaol 1833 (OS), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Average of 170 prisoners 1841; governor's house, 6 wings, 200 single cells, 16 other rooms with beds, 26 solitary and vagrant cells, 14 day rooms, 12 yards, 12 wards, 27 workshops, 2 hospitals, 15 storerooms, 6 bathrooms, chapel 1846 (Parl. gaz., ii, 61). County Gaol 1859 (OS). Closed in 1891 (DR 4.4.1891). Disused 1901, 1920 (OS). Buildings, except for gatehouse, demolished in 1927–9 (DR 10.8.1929). Replaced by Down High School in 1933 (DR 9.9.1933). Gatehouse and perimeter wall extant 1996.

Tunnel, between gaol and courthouse (q.v.): 117 m long, built in 1857 (Hunter, 21); 1859

(OS); filled in c. 1991 (Hunter, 24). Gallows, Fountain St E., site unknown. Old Gallows Hill 1708 (Maguire).

Gallows, Gallows Hill S., site unknown. Unnamed 1729 (Town plan 2).

'The Three Sisters' gallows, location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. 1775 (Cleland, 55).

Workhouse, English St N., associated with house of correction (q.v.). Workhouse 1708 (Maguire), 1729 (*Town plan 2*). Converted to gaol (*q.v.*) in 1746. Workhouse, Irish St E. (86754630). Old correction house tenement 1708 (Maguire). Old

workhouse 1752 (Rental 2).

Union Workhouse, 1 km N. of town. Built in 1841 (datestone). Union Workhouse 1865-1920 (OS). Closed in 1947 (*DR* 1.3.1984). Factory, local government offices 1976 (OS). Demolished, except for governor's house, in 1983 (*DR* 1.3.1984). Site of Down district council offices and stores 1996. See also 19 Health: fever hospital.

Town clock, English St N., on Castle Derras (see 12 Defence). Clock house and clock erected by Edward Southwell in 1714 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 134). Clock tower 1833 (OSFB). Town clock 1846 (*Slater*). Removed in 1847, re-erected in tower of Down Parish Church (see 11 Religion), removed by 1908 (Parkinson, E., 1908, 149, n. 7). Custom house, location unknown. 1717 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 134).

Custom house, English St S. (85204625) (Wallace, 37). Built in c. 1744 (Harris and Smith, 34). New custom house 1752 (Rental 2). Old custom house c. 1870 (Wallace, 38).

Scold's chair, 'at the market house' (see 16 Trades and services), site unknown. Erected in 1730 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 146).

Revenue commissioners' office, English St S. (85354625). 1752 (Rental 2).

Stamp office, Bridge St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

Stamp office, Saul St, site unknown. 1846-81 (Slater).

Post office, Saul St W., in former infirmary (see 19 Health). Opened in 1785 (Wallace, 64). Transferred to English St N. (see next entry) in 1822; reopened in 1839 (Pilson diaries 19.10.1839); 1859 (OS), 1894 (Slater).



Castle Derras and town clock, c. 1845 (Castle view)

Post office, English St N. Transferred from Saul St W. (see previous entry) in 1822 (Pilson diaries 14.5.1822). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Returned to Saul St W. in 1839 (see previous

Post office, English St N., on site of Castle Derras (see 12 Defence). Built in c. 1881; closed in 1962 (DR 1.2.1882, 9.11.1962). DR office 1996.

Constabulary barrack, Fountain St E. (89104640), in part of former Down Infirmary (see 19 Health). Constabulary barrack c. 1838 (Val. 1).

Constabulary station, location unknown. 1837 (Lewis, i, 493). Constabulary station, Fountain St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*). Constabulary barrack, Saul St W. (87204725). 1856 (*Slater*), 1863 (Val. 2). Constabulary barrack, Church St E. (86654735). 1859, 1901 (OS).

Excise office, Scotch St, site unknown. 1846 (*Slater*). Inland revenue office, Saul St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*). Sheriff's office, English St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*).

14 Primary production

Meadow, location unknown, 'below Down'. 1210 (Reeves, 170, n. t).

Course meadow, Church St E. (87254950). 1708 (Maguire; Wills).

Salmon fishery, in 'the bay at the foot of the ... hill of Down', site unknown. 1643 (MacCana,

Court Ground, English St N. and S. (83554500). 1669 (Rental 1), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Closes, crofts and parks:

Bayley's close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Camm's park, Saul St W. (89405025). John Smith's close called Cam's park 1669 (Rental 1). 1729 (Town plan 2). Camm's park 1752 (Rental 2).

Clement Barrett's close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Close's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Cranny or Cronny Moore park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Drake's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Fryers' close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1)

Hamilton's close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Harrison's close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1). James Donnagh's 2 parks, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

John McRobert's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Little Mill close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Martin Johnston's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Martin's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Mill's park, location unknown, 1669 (Rental 1).

Mill's park, location unknown, perhaps same as Mill dam park (q.v.). 1669 (Rental 1).

Mr Thomas' park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Parr's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Pemberton's park, Stream St W. (87153875). Pemberton's close, Pemberton's park 1669 (Rental 1), c. 1708 (Wills), c. 1720 (Town plan 1).

Quarry park, Killough Rd E. (89503750). 1669 (Rental 1), 1752 (Rental 2).

Richardson's park, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1)

Richardson's park, Inough Rd E. (95305/30). 1009 (Rental 1), 1752 (Rental 2).

Richardson's park, Iocation unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

Rider's park, Stream St E. (90304110). Elinor Rider's great park 1669 (Rental 1). Rider's park c. 1708 (Wills), 1752 (Rental 2). Rider's or Peery's park 1729 (Town plan 2).

Russell's park, Saul St W. (88154875). 1669 (Rental 1), c. 1708 (Wills). 'Set out in

tenements' 1752 (Rental 2).

St John's close, John St W. (89504355). St John's park 1669 (Rental 1). St John's close 1708 (Maguire; Wills), 1729 (*Town plan* 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Tolleshane close, location unknown. 1669 (Rental 1).

West's half acre, Fountain St W. (88604600). West's close 1669 (Rental 1). West's half acre 1708 (Maguire, Wills), 1752 (Rental 2).

Allcock's parks, John St N. (92354505). c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (*Town plan* 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

(Rental 2). Clinton's park, Saul St E. (90554790). c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental

Cole's close, Gaol Lane, N. end (83904780). c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2). Cole's park, Bridge St W. (84604935). c. 1708 (Wills). 'Set out in tenements' 1752 (Rental 2)

Crocket's croft, Church St E. (86754760). 1708 (Maguire; Wills).

Emblin's croft, John St E. (90804335). 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Kean's croft, Fountain St E. (90054570). 1708 (Maguire; Wills), 1729 (*Town plan 2*), 1752 (Rental 2).

McAvea or McVeagh's park, Saul St E. (90104940). c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Mill dam park, John St E. (90754305). c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental

Mount park, Irish St E. (89404295). 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Nuns' park, Bridge St E. (86104985). 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Sankey's croft, Fountain St W. (88104585). 1708 (Maguire).

Sessions house park, English St N. (83254645). 1708 (Maguire; Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2),

Windmill park and common, Bridge St W. (84804805). Windmill park and common 1708 (Maguire; Wills), 1752 (Rental 2). Common 1729 (Town plan 2).

Beck's park, Irish St W. (87504140). 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Cannon's park, Stream St N. (86403880). 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Jackson's park, Stream St N. (87253940). 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). See also 15 Manufacturing: brewery.

McCrea's park, Stream St S. (88903960). 1729 (*Town plan* 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Maynard's park, English St S. (84704560). Glebe 1729 (Town plan 2). Maynard's park, glebe 1752 (Rental 2).

Walsh's park, Folly Lane S. (86504075). 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Black's park, Killough Rd E. (91353940). 1752 (Rental 2). Carson's park, John St N. (93604490). 1752 (Rental 2). Tomilty's close, Killough Rd E. (90103910). 1752 (Rental 2).

Watermill common and park, Pound St S. (90304235). 1752 (Rental 2). Plague Island, Stream St N. (83203810). 1669 (Rental 1), c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan

2). 'Raised by adding part of the lough' 1752 (Rental 2).

Prior's Island, Market St S. (85504150). 1669 (Rental 1), c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). Said to be named after St John the Baptist's Priory (see 11 Religion) (McKeown, 31).

Fryars or Fryers bog, Church St E. (87504970). c. 1708 (Wills), 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Soyling bog, Market St N. and S. (85504465). Soiling ground c. 1708 (Wills), Soyling bog 1729 (Town plan 2). Mill common, Pound Lane S. (90254250). Mill common 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Built on by

1729 (Town plan 2). Common, Fountain St E. (89504490). 1729 (Town plan 2). See also 13 Administration:

Fryars garden, Bridge St E. (85904820). Fryars garden c. 1708 (Wills). Orchard c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Unnamed 1729 (Town plan 2). Part of Straghan's orchard (q.v.) 1833

Orchards:

Irish St W. (87504295). 1708 (Maguire). Straghan's orchard, Church St E. (86704835). Straghan's orchard 1708 (Maguire; Wills), c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Orchard, incorporating Fryars garden (q.v.) 1833 (OS). Church St W. (86454840). 1729 (Town plan 2). Fountain St W. 1833 (OS).

2, Irish St W. 1833 (OS).

Pound Lane N. 1833 (OS).

Glebe, English St S. (84604560). 1729 (Town plan 2).

Quarry, Saul St E. (93105140). 1853 (Pilson diaries 10.8.1853), 1859; disused 1901 (OS).

Manufacturing Kiln, pottery, English St N. (82704635). Late 12th–early 13th cent. (Pollock and Waterman, 1963, 102; Brannon, 1995, 53).

Mill, location unknown, perhaps same as next or subsequent entry. William Houston's mill

Mind in the country of the Mill, Pound Lane S. (89504190). Stream mill, unnamed mill wheel and pond c. 1708 (Wills). Stream mill holding, mill dam, mill common 1708 (Maguire). Mill 1752 (Rental 2).

See also 14 Primary production: Mill dam park, Watermill common and park.

Corn and flour mill, Irish St, site unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Matthew Kirkpatrick 1824 (Pigot).

Lime kilns:

ocation unknown. John Brison 1669 (Rental 1).

Location unknown. Rowland Brown 1669 (Rental 1).

Location unknown. John Law 1669 (Rental 1). Location unknown. Andrew Parke 1669 (Rental 1).

Location unknown. John Smith 1669 (Rental 1).
Scotch St E., site unknown. Implicit in kiln tenement 1752 (Rental 2).

N. side of town, site unknown. c. 1830 (Bellairs).

Forges and smithies:

orges and smithies:
Fountain St E. (89054620). 1708 (Maguire).
Irish St, site unknown. J. Lindsay 1824 (*Pigot*), 1846 (*Slater*).
Irish St, site unknown. J. Pettecrew 1824 (*Pigot*).
Scotch St, site unknown. John Miller 1824 (*Pigot*).
Bridge St, site unknown, probably (85904665). James Haffey 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
Irish St, site unknown. Henry Flanaghan 1846 (*Slater*).
John St, site unknown. George Petticrew 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
Mary St S. (88354395). Matthew Kennedy 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1863 (Val. 2). Closed by 1879 (Val. 3) 1879 (Val. 3). Quoil Bridge, site unknown. Thomas Coulter 1846 (*Slater*). Scotch St S. (87304655). 1846, 1856 (*Slater*), 1863 (Val. 2), 1879; closed by 1885 (Val.

3).
Scotch St, site unknown. Samuel Newell 1846, 1856 (*Slater*).
Stream St, site unknown. Hugh Magillon 1846 (*Slater*).
Scotch St, site unknown, probably (87304695). Thomas Bray 1856 (*Slater*).
Scotch St, site unknown. William Hunter 1856 (*Slater*).
Church St W. (86104885). 1856, 1881 (*Slater*), 1863 (Val. 2).
Fountain St W. (88804605). Unoccupied 1863 (Val. 2).
John St S. (88154485). 1863 (Val. 2), 1879–94; closed by 1907 (Val. 3).
New Bridge St E. (85805285). 1863 (Val. 2), 1879–94; closed by 1899 (Val. 3).
Stream St W. (88554295). 1863 (Val. 2). Closed by 1879 (Val. 3).
Church St, site unknown. William Ringland 1881 (*Slater*).
Fountain St, site unknown. Daniel Smyth 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).

Fountain St, site unknown. Daniel Smyth 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Irish St, site unknown. John Tate 1881 (*Slater*). John St, site unknown. Patrick Denvi 1881, 1894 (*Slater*).

Market St, site unknown. John Tate 1881 (Slater).

Mary St, site unknown. Daniel Quail 1881 (*Slater*). Malt house, Irish St W. (87304495). 1708 (Maguire).

Linen manufactory, connected with gaol, English St N. (see 12 Administration). c. 1720 (Town plan 1).

Bleach yard, Stream St W. (88704140). 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2).

Breweries:

Stream St W. (88403965), in Jackson's park (see 14 Primary production). 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2). Converted to distillery (q.v.) in 1786.

Location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Brewery of Down 1739 (Magee, 176). Irish St, site unknown. William Thompson 1824 (Pigot).

Scotch St, site unknown. George Moore 1824 (*Pigot*).
English St S. Brewery 1824 (*Pigot*). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Brewery c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Closed by 1879 (Val. 3).

Scotch St S. (88604660). Macklin's brewery c. 1838 (Val. 1).

Distillery, Stream St W., in former brewery (q.v.). Opened in 1786; 1837 (Pilson diaries 10.5.1837). Grain store c. 1838 (see **16** Trades and services). Old brewery 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Demolished by 1900 (OS).

Mineral water manufactory, Market St, site unknown. Mineral water manufacturer and ale

and porter bottler 1894 (*Slater*).

Slaughter house, John St N. (88454535). Public slaughter house 1752 (Rental 2). Unnamed 1833, 1859 (OS). Slaughter house 1863 (Val. 2).

Bridge St E. c. 1797 (Cassidy, 30), 1824 (Pigot), c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1863 (Val. 2).

Back Lane, site unknown. William Macomiskey 1824 (Pigot). Irish St W. 1809 (Pilson 'memoirs', 12), 1824 (Pigot), c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859 (OS).

Scotch St, site unknown. Mrs John Quail 1824 (Pigot). Saul St W. (89154925). c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1846 (Slater).

Stream St W. (88954135). Old tannery c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2).

Fountain St W. 1833 (OSFB), 1846, 1856 (Slater). Church St W. (86304965). 1863 (Val. 2). Closed by 1879 (Val. 3).

Bridge St, site unknown. Alexander McCall 1824 (Pigot), 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Irish St, site unknown. James Greer 1824 (Pigot).

Saul St, site unknown. Archibald Brazier 1824 (Pigot).

Scotch St, site unknown. William Neale 1824 (Pigot).

Scotch St, site unknown. James Nesbitt 1824 (Pigot), 1846, 1856 (Slater).

Stream St, site unknown. John Brancy 1824 (Pigot).

Saul St, site unknown. Alexander McCall jr 1846; Samuel McCall 1881 (Slater). Scotch St, site unknown. Richard Nesbitt 1846 (Slater).

John St, site unknown. James McCall 1881, 1894 (Slater). Saul St, site unknown. William John McCord 1894 (Slater).

Rope works, Irish St, site unknown. James Woods, Samuel Woods 1824 (*Pigot*). Rope walk, Saul St S. (91405040). 1863 (Val. 2).

Cotton factory, Bridge St, site unknown. Opened in 1830 (Pilson diaries 20.12.1830). Converted to linen factory (q.v.) by 1834.

Linen factory, Bridge St, site unknown, in former cotton factory (q.v.). Opened by 1834 (Pilson diaries 13.5.1834). 71 employees and 600 outworkers 1836 (OSM, Down, 85). Closed in c. 1837 (Pilson diaries 28.12.1837).

Steam saw mill, Church St W. 1859 (DR 4.6.1859), 1863 (Val. 2), 1901-47; builder's yard 1996 (OS). See also 16 Trades and services: timber yard.

Starch works, New Bridge St E. (86005165). 1856 (*Slater*), 1863 (Val. 2), 1901 (OS). Starch works, Stream St W. (88854160). 1856 (*Slater*), 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2).

Coach works:

Saul St, site unknown. Hugh Hamilton & Co. 1846 (Slater).

Stream St, site unknown. William Kennedy 1846 (Slater). Church St, site unknown. 1856 (Slater).

Saul St E. (89254910). 1856 (Slater). Coach factory: saw pit, metal for shoeing wheels, tanks 1859 (OS); 1881 (Slater).

Irish St E. (87254585). 1863 (Val. 2), 1881 (Slater).

Market St, site unknown. John Tate 1881 (Slater). Church St, site unknown. John Tate M'Laughlin 1894 (Slater).

Church St, site unknown. 1900 (Belfast directory).

16 Trades and services

Market. Weekly market, Saturdays, granted in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 337), 1824 (Pigot), 1833 (Mun. corp. Ire. rept, 799). Market tolls abolished in 1846 (DR 22.1.1846). Twice-weekly markets, Tuesdays and Saturdays 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 382), 1894 (Slater).

Fairs. 2 3-day fairs starting on feast days of St Patrick (17 March) and St Luke (18 October), granted in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 337). 6-day fair to be held at race meetings (see 21 Entertainment: racecourse), tolls payable to corporation, granted in 1685 (Harris and Smith, 36). 6 fairs (2nd Thursday of January, 17 March, 19 May, 22 June, 29 October and 19 November) 1824 (Pigot), 1846 (Slater). Converted to monthly fairs in 1846 (Pilson diaries 17.3.1846). Fair tolls abolished in 1846 (DR 22.1.1846). 12 fairs (1st Saturday of every month) 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 382), 1856 (Slater). 12 fairs (1st Tuesday of every month) 1875 (Knox, 277), 1894 (Slater).

Fair green, location unknown. c. 1838 (Val. 1).

Fair green, location unknown. c. 1838 (val. 1).
Fair green, Market St E. (85304210). Opened in 1846 (Pilson diaries 3.1.1846); 1859–1947

Market cross. See 11 Religion: early Christian monastery: Town Cross.

Market House, Irish St E. Built in 1660 (Pilson 'memoirs', 76). Repaired, roof slated in 1688

(Brett papers, 18). Market House c. 1720 (Town plan 1), 1752 (Rental 2), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Old market house, used for sale of meal, flax and linen 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391); 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). 2-storey slated building with arched ground-floor entrances c. 1880 (Irish St view). Demolished by 1882, replaced by estate office (q, v)and Assembly Rooms (see 21 Entertainment). See also below, Downpatrick Savings Bank; 20 Education: Revd Ralph Wilde's school, library.

Weighbridge. 1840 (Pilson diaries 6.3.1840).

Market house, Market St E., site unknown, perhaps butter and pork market or grain market (q, ν) . Opened in 1846 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 149).

Shambles, in Irish St. (87554525). Built in 1719 (Parkinson, E., 1908, 150). Shambles c.

1720 (Town plan 1), 1729 (*Town plan 2*). See also below, pig market. Shambles, Pound Lane S., site unknown. Customs and shambles 1752 (Rental 2)

Shambles, John St N. New shambles 1752 (Rental 2); 1818 (Pilson diaries 3.1.1818), 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391), 1859, 1901 (OS). See also below, potato market.

Cattle market, Scotch St, E. end. 1729 (Town plan 2). Cattle and horse markets, closed in 1848 (Wallace, 16).

Cattle and sheep market, Market St E., on fair green (q.v.). Opened in 1852 (DR 18.9.1852). Saturdays 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 392), 1881 (Slater).

Yarn market, in English St. Saturdays 1745 (Cleland, 51).

Pig market, in Irish St, on site of shambles (q.v.). c. 1800 (Cleland, 79). Moved to Scotch St in c. 1818 (see next entry). Pig market, in Scotch St. Moved from Irish St (see previous entry) in c. 1818 (Pilson diaries

3.1.1818)

Potato market, John St N., in shambles (q.v.). Before 1818 (Pilson diaries 3.1.1818). Moved to Scotch St in c. 1818 (see next entry). Potato market, in Scotch St. Moved from shambles (see previous entry) in c. 1818 (Pilson

diaries 3.1.1818); 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 382). Butter and pork market, Market St E. (85304385). Opened in 1852 (DR 2.10.1852). Tuesdays

and Saturdays 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391); 1859 (OS), 1877 (Wallace, 16). Butter market 1881 (Slater). Grain market, Market St E. (85054325). Opened in 1852 (DR 18.9.1852). Tuesday and

Saturday mornings 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391); 1859–1947 (OS). market, John St N., in shambles (q.v.). Opened in 1852 (DR 18.9.1852).

Monday-Saturday 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391) market, Market St E., site unknown. Opened in 1852 (DR 18.9.1852); 1864 (DR

Eggs and poultry market, Market St E., on fair green (q.v.). Tuesdays and Saturdays 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391).

Hay, straw and grass market, Market St E., on fair green (q.v.). Monday-Saturday 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391).

Horse market, Market St E., on fair green (q.v.). Saturdays 1853 (Fairs and markets rept,

Meal market, in Irish St. With shed and crane 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 382, 391); 1859

Vegetable market, in Church Lane. Monday-Saturday 1853 (Fairs and markets rept, 391).

Storehouses, Quoile Quay (see 17 Transport). 1744 (Harris and Smith, 38), 1752 (Rental 2). Linen Hall, Church Avenue E. (86254685). Extended from clock tower (see 12 Defence: Castle Derras) to entrance gate of churchyard (Pilson 'essays', 53). 'A handsome portico of 24 arches' 1752 (Pococke's tour, 13). Linen Hall wine vault 1752 (Rental 2). 'Seven arches of the Linen Hall fell' in 1819 (Pilson diaries 19.1.1819).

Denvir's Hotel, English St S. Inn built in 1642 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 144); c. 1708 (Wallace, 71). Price's Arms 1778, 1782 (Wallace, 74, 124). Closed in 1821; reopened by Robert Denvir in *c*. 1826 (Pilson diaries 10.8.1821, 24.10.1826). Principal Hotel (Price's Arms) 1844 (*Thom*). Head Inn 1846, 1856 (*Slater*). Hotel 1859 (OS). Denvir's Hotel 1881 (*Slater*). Hotel 1901–96 (OS). Denvir's Hotel 1996.

Inn, Irish St E., site unknown, said to be same as Victoria Hotel (see next entry). 18th cent. (Wallace, 75-6).

Victoria Hotel, Irish St E. (87304575). Victoria Hotel 1844 (Thom), 1859 (OS), 1871 (DR 11.11.1871). See also previous entry.

Honest Ben Inn, Saul St W., in former house of Dean Pratt (see 22 Residence). Opened in 1739 (Wallace, 64). Converted to infirmary in 1767 (see 19 Health).

Four Alls Inn, Scotch St, site unknown. 1780 (Wallace, 74). See also 21 Entertainment: Downpatrick Social Club house.

Savage Arms, Scotch St, site unknown. Inn c. 1795 (Pilson diaries 10.8.1821). The Savage Arms 1824 (Pigot).

Downshire Arms, Scotch St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

Hope and Anchor, Irish St, site unknown. 1824 (Pigot).

Foster's hotel, location unknown. Opened in 1836 (DR 31.12.1836). Belfast Coach Hotel, Scotch St, site unknown. 1844 (Thom).

Commercial Hotel, Irish St E. (87104585). 1844 (Thom), 1848 (DR 29.4.1848), 1859 (OS).

McIlherron's hotel, Irish St W. (86504610). McIlherron's hotel 1847 (DR 3.4.1847), 1863 (Val. 2), 1871 (Wallace, 76). Hotel 1859 (OS).

Foster's hotel, Irish St E., in former committee school (see 20 Education). Opened after 1855 (Wallace, 76). Hotel 1859 (OS). Closed by 1863 (Val. 2)

Commercial Hotel, Market St E. (85304410). Opened in c. 1860 (Wallace, 16); 1894 (Slater). Rea's Commercial Hotel 1927 (Wallace, 16). In commercial use 1996.

Down Hunt Arms Hotel, Market St W. (85854540). Built in 1877 (DR 3.2.1877). Hotel 1901 (OS). Down Hunt Arms Hotel c. 1914 (Magee, 13). Converted to Belfast Bank in 1927 (Wallace, 76). Demolished in c. 1972 (local information).

Moffett's hotel, Market St, site unknown. 1881 (Slater).

Plough Hotel, Church St, site unknown. 1881, 1894 (*Slater*). Temperance Hotel, Market St, site unknown. William Denvir 1894 (*Slater*).

Downpatrick Savings Bank, in Market House (q.v.). 1834 (Pilson diaries 26.10.1834). Open Wednesdays and Saturdays 1846 (Slater).

Provincial Bank of Ireland, Saul St W. (87304740). Opened in 1834 (Pilson diaries 19.8.1834), *c.* 1838 (Val. 1), 1846 (*Slater*). Closed in 1848 (local information). Northern Bank, English St N. (85454545). Opened in 1835 (Wallace, 139). Northern Bank c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859; bank 1901 (OS). Moved to Market St in 1932 (local information). Downpatrick Credit Union 1996.

Ulster Bank, İrish St E. (88204430). Opened in 1836 (Pilson diaries 27.9.1836); c. 1838 (Val.

1). Moved to new premises in 1854 (see next entry).

Ulster Bank, Irish St W. Opened in 1854 (Pilson diaries 13.6.1854); 1859–1996 (OS). Demolished and rebuilt in 1963 (local information).

Timber and slate yard, Saul St E. (89204905). c. 1838 (Val. 1).

Timber yard, Scotch St S. (88154645). 1846 (Slater), 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2), 1894 (Slater). Timber yard, Church St W., associated with steam saw mill (see 15 Manufacturing). 1856 (*Slater*), 1863 (Val. 2), 1894 (*Slater*), 1996.
Timber yard, Stream St W. (88353960). 1863 (Val. 2).

Threshing machine, Fountain St E. (89404505). 1859 (OS).

Threshing machine, Fountain St W. (88404570), 1859 (OS). Threshing machine, John St W. (90104305). 1859 (OS).

Corn store, Irish St E. (87354480). 1863 (Val. 2).

Corn store, Irish St E. (87504365). 1863 (Val. 2). Corn stores, Pound Lane S. (90154245). Grain stores c. 1838 (Val. 1). Corn stores, kilns 1863

Corn store, Pound Lane N. (89754270). Grain stores c. 1838 (Val. 1). Corn store, unoccupied 1863 (Val. 2).
Grain store, Stream St W., in former distillery (see **15** Manufacturing). *c*. 1838 (Val. 1).
Corn stands, Pound Lane S. (89904260). 1863 (Val. 2).
Hay stands, Pound Lane S. (89954240). 1863 (Val. 2).

Hay stands, Scotch St S. (88304655). 1863 (Val. 2).

Tile and stone yard, Church St W. (86254870). 1863 (Val. 2).

Estate office, Irish St E., part of Assembly Rooms (see 21 Entertainment). Built in 1882 (*Ir. Builder* 1.12.1882). Closed in 1932 (local information). Part of Down Arts Centre

17 Transport

Harbour, location unknown, perhaps Market St W. 1375 (Rot. pat. Hib., 91).

Quoile Quay, 1 km N.E. of town. Quay 1711 (Demesne lands 1). New Kings Weston 1729 (Demesne lands 2), named after a Southwell property in England. Kings Weston, 'the port of Downpatrick' 1744 (Harris and Smith, 38). Coil Quay, extended in 1840-44 (Pilson diaries 15.8.1840, 12.1.1844); 1875 (Knox, 408). Quoile Quay 1976 (OS).

Ferry, across R. Quoile, from town to the Inch, site unknown. Granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, in 1617 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 336-7).

Portillagh ferry, across R. Quoile, site unknown, probably in vicinity of later Quoile Bridge (q.v.). 1633 (Knox, 407). Ford, across R. Quoile, 1 km N. of town, W. side of Quoile Bridge (q.v.). Ford 'called the

Baghil' 1836 (OSM, Down, 38). Stonework visible 1996. Quoile Bridge, 1.5 km N. of town. Old Mill Bridge, timber construction, erected in c. 1640 by Thomas Cromwell, Viscount Lecale; tolls collected from c. 1641; rebuilt in stone,

6 arches, 1686 (Pilson, Notices, 19); 1744 (Harris and Smith, 38). Quoile Bridge 1859, 1976 (OS), 1996. Toll-house and gate, at one end of bridge, site unknown. Gate 1744 (Harris and Smith,

38). Tolls purchased by Co. Down in 1744 (Wallace, 43). Gate removed in 1841 (Knox, 407).

Footbridge, to station. 1901 (OS).

Belfast and County Down Railway. Belfast-Downpatrick line opened in 1859; closed in 1950 (McCutcheon, 142, 157). Belfast and County Down Railway 1865 (OS). See also next

Downpatrick, Dundrum and Newcastle Railway. Opened in 1869, operated by Belfast and County Down Railway (q.v.); linked by loop line with Belfast and County Down Railway in 1892; closed in 1950 (McCutcheon, 145, 152, 157). Downpatrick and Newcastle Railway (later map revision) 1865 (OS). Part under restoration by Downpatrick Railway Society 1996.

Downpatrick, Killough and Ardglass Railway. Single track railway opened for fish traffic in

1892; closed in 1950 (McCutcheon, 152, 157).
Railway station, Market St W. (84804420). Built in 1858–9 (*DR* 26.3.1859). Railway station,

engine house, goods store, signal post, turntable 1859; station, coal store, engine shed, goods store, platform, signal box, turntable 1900-1; station, goods store 1920; station, coal store, engine shed, goods store, oil tank, signal box, turntable 1947 (OS). Closed in 1950, demolished in 1963 and replaced by Downtown Shopping Centre (local information).

Railway loop platform, 0.5 km W. of town. Built in 1892 (McCutcheon, 176). Loop platform 1920, 1947; unnamed 1971, 1996 (OS). Restored, in use by Downpatrick Railway Society 1996.

18 Utilities

Wells:

St Dillon's Well, see 11 Religion: St Thomas the Martyr's Priory.

Junction Saul St, Scotch St, on or adjacent to site of later fountain (q.v.). Unnamed 1729 (Town plan 2). Closed, to be replaced by fountain, in 1817 (Pilson diaries 28.6.1817). English St S. 1833 (OS).

Mount Crescent N. 1833, 1859 (OS).

Saul St N. (88255120). 1859-1901 (OS).

Saul St N. (92755150). 1859-1901 (OS).

Saul St S. 1833-1920; unnamed 1971 (OS). Scotch St S. (90904690), 1833–1971 (OS), 1996.

Irish St, S. of later fountain (q.v.), site unknown. Replaced by fountain in 1855 (Pilson diaries 23.3.1855). Pillar Well Lane, E. end (86855025). 1901 (OS).

Bull's Eye spring, 0.75 km N.E. of town. Water pipes laid from spring to gaol, English St N. (see 13 Administration) in 1814 (Pilson diaries 11.9.1814). The Bull's Eye spring (covered) 1833-1976 (OS).

Spring, Saul St N. Well 1833; spring 1859–1971 (OS).
Fountain, junction Saul St, Scotch St. Built in *c*. 1817; rebuilt in 1855 (Pilson diaries 23.3.1855); 1833–1901 (OS).

Fountain, in Irish St (87354540). 1855 (Pilson diaries 23.3.1855); 1859-1947 (OS).

Fountain St W. (88854630). Erected by Spring Water Committee; 1855 (Pilson diaries 23.3.1855); 1859-1947 (OS).

Saul St S. (88204820). 1859, 1901 (OS).

Stream St E. (89254045). 1859-1947 (OS).

Pound Lane S. (89254195). 1900 (OS). Stream St W. (89054040). 1900 (OS).

Bridge St E. (85904665). 1901 (OS).

Bridge St W. (85404850). 1901 (OS). Irish St E. (87904465). 1901 (OS).

Pound, Scotch St, E. end (90004635). Old pound 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Unnamed 1729

(Town plan 2). Old pound 1752 (Rental 2). Pound, Pound Lane S. New pound 1708 (Maguire; Wills). Manor pound c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Pound 1729 (Town plan 2), 1752 (Rental 2), 1833-1900 (OS). Downe Hospital car

Washhouse, Irish St W., site unknown. 1708 (Maguire).

Public washing place, Irish St, S. end, site unknown. Implicit in Washing Stream c. 1708

Streets. Paving begun in 1727 (Parkinson, E., 1908, 150).

Flood gates, on R. Quoile, 1 km N. of town. Built in 1745 (Pilson, Notices, 23); 1752 (Pococke's tour, 14). Destroyed by storm in 1798; rebuilt in 1802-3 (Pilson diaries 8.8.1799, 10.3.1802, 7.7.1803); 1833 (OS). Superseded by new gates in 1932-4 and by barrier in 1956-7 (DR 30.4.1932, 22.4.1934, 31.3.1956, 18.5.1957).

Street lighting. 25 lamps hung in c. 1777 (Parkinson, E., 1908, 154). 200 lamps first lighted in 1829 (Pilson diaries 1.9.1829). Oil lamps replaced by gas in 1846 (Parkinson, R.E.,

Gas works, Market St E. (84854195). Opened in c. 1846 (DR 27.9.1845). Gas works: 1 gasometer, tank, pump 1859; gas works, 2 gasometers 1900; gas works 1920; gas works, 2 gasometers 1947 (OS). Closed in 1953 (DR 10.10.1953). Demolished, except for Gas Works House, in 1958 (DR 15.11.1958). Gas Works House removed to Market St W. in 1990 (local information), in use as railway station by Downpatrick Railway Society 1996.

19 Health

St Nicholas's leper hospital, location unknown, perhaps 1.5 km S.W. of town (local tradition). Said to have been founded in 12th cent. (Postchaise companion, 22). St Nicholas's leper hospital, placed in custody of Brother Thomas Cuthbert, St John the Baptist's Priory (see 11 Religion), in 1386; 1414 (Rot. pat. Hib., 131, 204).

Infirmary, Saul St W., in former inn (see 16 Trades and services: Honest Ben Inn). Opened in 1767; closed in 1785 (Minute book) and converted to post office (see 12

Administration).

Down Infirmary, Fountain St E., in former horse barrack (see 12 Defence). Purchased for £150 and converted to infirmary in c. 1774 (Pilson, *Notices*, 24). Down Infirmary 1789; dilapidated 1830 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 93–4). Old infirmary 1833 (OSFB). Sold and converted to 4 private houses (see 22 Residence: Saul Terrace) in 1834 (Pilson diaries 3.7.1834). See also 13 Administration: constabulary barrack.

Downe Hospital, Pound Lane S. Infirmary and fever hospital, cost £6,000, built in 1832–4 (Pilson diaries 10.10.1831, 3.3.1834); 1833, 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Enlarged in 1897 (local information). Infirmary 1900–47 (OS). Renamed Downe Hospital in 1948 (local information); 1971, 1996 (OS).

Temporary cholera hospital, English St N., in former gaol (see 13 Administration). 1832 (Pilson diaries 11.8.1832).

Temporary fever hospital, Stream St E., site unknown. Opened in 1832 (Pilson diaries 12.6.1832). Presumably closed on opening of Downe Hospital (q.v.).

Fever hospital, 1 km N. of town, N. side of Union Workhouse (see 13 Administration). Built in 1843, converted to general and geriatric hospital on closure of workhouse in 1947 (Parkinson, R.E., 1967, 19, 39). Quoile Hospital 1976 (OS). Closed in 1983; demolished and replaced by Quoile Care Centre in 1993 (local information).

Temporary fever hospital, near Downe Hospital (q.v.), site unknown. Set up during smallpox epidemic in 1847 (Pilson diaries 23.2.1847).

Temporary fever hospital, near Union Workhouse (see **13** Administration), site unknown. Set up during smallpox epidemic in 1847 (Pilson diaries 23.2.1847).

Lunatic asylum, private, Irish St E., in former Revd Dr Thomas Kennedy's school, see 20 Education. Opened in 1792; closed in 1797 (Pilson 'memoirs', 130) and converted to infantry barrack (see **12** Defence).

Lunatic asylum, private, Saul St W. (87904810). Opened in 1810 (Pilson 'memoirs', 95); c.

1838 (Val. 1).

County Lunatic Asylum, 1 km E. of town. Down District Lunatic Asylum, built in 1865–9, cost c. £60,000, accommodation for 150 male and 150 female patients; accommodation for additional 120 males added in c. 1882 (*Ir. Builder* 15.3.1883). County Lunatic Asylum 1894 (*Slater*); 1904; Downshire Hospital 1971 (OS), 1996. Dispensary, Scotch St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*). Dispensary, Irish St E. (88404385). 1863 (Val. 2).

Diocesan free school, in Down Parish Church graveyard (see 11 Religion) (86054780). Said to have been founded in c. 1570 (Lewis, i, 495). Diocesan free school 1673 (Buckley, 56), 1711 (Hanna, J.W., 33). Schoolhouse c. 1708 (Wills). Latin schoolhouse c. 1720 (Town plan 1). School 1729 (Town plan 2). Presumably replaced by new premises in c. 1722-32, see next entry. Latin free schoolhouse, 'in a ruinous way' 1752 (Pococke's

Diocesan free school, Church Avenue E., on site of later Down Parochial Schools (q.v.). Free school, endowed in 1721 by will of Dean Pratt; building begun in c. 1722; completed in 1732 (Hanna, J.W., 37, 46). Charity schoolhouse c. 1720 (Town plan 1), 1729 (Town plan 2). Diocesan schoolhouse 1744 (Harris and Smith, 32), Dean Pratt's school 1752 (Rental 2). Diocesan school, 'no schoolhouse', 6 day pupils, 8 boarders, all fee-paying, 1809; 28 pupils 1821 (*Endowed schools rept*, 527–8). 'Fallen into decay' before 1824 (Lewis, i, 495). District school, Revd Alex. Bullock 1824 (Pigot). Downpatrick diocesan free school, united with Dromore in 1824 (Endowed schools rept, 34). Moved to new premises, Saul St E. (q.v.), in c. 1830. Building demolished in c. 1863 on construction of Down Parochial Schools.

Diocesan school, Saul St E., in all or part of Glebe House (see 22 Residence: Dunlethglas). School and master's residence sanctioned by grand jury in 1822, cost £1,000, built in 1830 (Pilson 'memoirs', 126; Lewis, i, 495). Revd Bullock's classical school 1836 (OSM, Down, 58). Diocesan school c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Closed

Southwell Charity Schools, English St S. 2 schools [E., W.] separated by almshouse block (see 22 Residence: almshouses), built in 1733 (datestone) and endowed in 1750 by Edward Southwell (1705–55) one for 10 poor boys and schoolmaster, one for 10 poor girls and schoolmistress (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 135–40). Schools 1752 (Rental 2). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Schoolhouse c. 1838 (Val. 1). Blue Coat Schools 1859 (OS), 1888 (Coffey, 60-61). Amalgamated with Down Parochial Schools (q.v.) and renamed Southwell Down National Schools in 1888 (Coffey, 63). Extended, boys transferred from Church Schools premises, Church St W., in 1893 (datestone; Gifford, 17). School [E.] 1901-47; closed and converted to hall by 1971; halls 1996 (OS).

Mrs Foster's girls' school, private, under cupola. Opened in 1733; closed after 1745

(Pilson 'memoirs', 129).

Revd Dr Thomas Kennedy's school, Irish St E., in former Dean Delany's house (see 22 Residence). Closed in c. 1785 (Pilson 'memoirs', 130).

Ralph Wilde's school, Irish St E., in Market House (see 15 Trades and services). Opened in 1785; closed in 1790 (Pilson 'memoirs', 132).

Revd James Nelson's classical school, Saul St E. (87354710). Presbyterian. Revd James Nelson's classical school 1791 (Wallace, 70), 1824 (*Pigot*), 1836 (*OSM*, *Down*, 58). Down Academy 1800 (BNL 2.6.1800).

Church Education School, Mary St S., in Ebenezer meeting house (see 11 Religion). Lancasterian school, 100 boys, opened in 1816 (Pilson diaries 1.8.1816); 1824 (*Pigot*). 102 boys 1836 (*OSM*, *Down*, 58). Replaced by Church Education School by 1855 (Endowed schools rept, 529); 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2).
Mrs McCune's girls' boarding and day school, English St S. (84954620). Opened in 1819

13

(Pilson diaries 1.11.1819). 14 pupils 1835 (Publ. instr. rept 2, 240a); 1836 (OSM, Down, 59), c. 1838 (Val. 1), 1846 (Slater).

Miss Lindsay's ladies' boarding and day school, English St N. (84904640). 1824 (*Pigot*). 20 pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 240a); 1836 (*OSM, Down*, 59).

Miss Anne Pringle's day school, English St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*). Girls' school, location unknown. Supported by public subscription, opened in 1830 (*OSM*, Down, 52). Mr Turnley's school, Stream St W. (88504305). c. 1838 (Val. 1), 40 boys and girls 1836

(OSM, Down, 58).
Mr Wallace's schoolhouse, Fountain St W. (88754630). c. 1838 (Val. 1).

Mr and Mrs William Duggan's schools, Bridge St W., site unknown. 48 boys and girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 238a). 80 boys and girls 1836 (*OSM, Down*, 58).

Mr Ranaghan's school, Scotch St, site unknown. 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept 2*, 239a). 26 boys and girls 1836 (*OSM, Down*, 59).

Mr Reynolds's classical school, English St, site unknown. 22 boys and girls 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 239a); 1836 (*OSM, Down*, 59).

Down gaol school, Mount Crescent N., in Downpatrick gaol (see **13** Administration). 100 male and female pupils 1835 (*Publ. instr. rept* 2, 239a).

Mrs Rankin's infant school, Bridge St, site unknown. Supported by public subscription, 60 boys and girls 1836 (OSM, Down, 58); 1838 (Pilson diaries 12.6.1838).

John Graham's school, Saul St, site unknown, perhaps same as Lancasterian school (q.v.). 17 boys, 6 girls 1836 (OSM, Down, 59).

Messrs Finlay's classical school, Irish St, site unknown. 1836 (OSM, Down, 59).

Miss McKenna's ladies' boarding and day school, Saul St, site unknown. 1836 (OSM, Down,

Patrick Dorrian's school, Stream St W., adjacent to R.C. chapel gate (see 11 Religion: St Patrick's R.C. Church), site unknown. 24 boys and girls 1836 (*OSM*, *Down*, 58).

Presbyterian girls school, Fountain St E., in Presbyterian church grounds (see 11 Religion).

60 pupils 1836 (*OSM*, *Down*, 58). School house 1859, school 1901–47; closed and converted to hall by 1971; hall 1996 (OS).

School, location unknown, probably same as Church Education School (q.v.). Supported by London Hibernian Society, 103 boys and girls 1836 (OSM, Down, 52).

Committee school, Irish St E., in former infantry barrack (see 12 Defence). 1837 (DR 30.12.1837), 1840 (Pilson diaries 31.10.1840). Boarding school 1846 (Slater), 1855 (Endowed schools rept, 529). Converted to Foster's hotel by 1859 (see 16 Trades and

Committee school, Saul St, Presbyterian, site unknown. 'Not constantly open' 1855 (Endowed schools rept, 529).

National school, Fountain St W. (88704585). Built in 1837 (DR 30.12.1837); 1844 (Pilson diaries 12.12.1844), 1859 (OS). 128 boys and girls 1883 (Ir. educ. rept 50, 410); 1894 (Slater). Closed in 1959 (local information).

Sewing school for girls, in Union Workhouse (see 13 Administration). Opened in 1844; 1845 (Pilson diaries 8.5.1844, 13.12.1845).

Workhouse school, in Union Workhouse (see 13 Administration). 1845 (DR 9.9.1845). 44 pupils 1883 (Ir. educ. rept 50, 278). Lancasterian school, Saul St, site unknown. Henry Graham, schoolmaster, 1846 (Slater). See

also above, John Graham's school.

Margaret Patterson's boarding school, Scotch St, site unknown. 1846 (Slater).

Sisters of Mercy Girls' National School, John St S. (89004400). Sisters of Mercy Convent School, 109 girls and 20 boys, opened in 1855 (Mercy centenary souvenir, 12). John St National School (female) 1859, c. 1875 (OS). Girls 300 enterior's Memorial School (1876 (Mercy centenary souvenir)). School (q.v.) in 1876 (Mercy centenary souvenir, 12, 22), premises incorporated into boys' national school, see next entry. Incorporated into new parochial hall in 1935 (*DR* 5.10.1935). Burnt in 1974 (*DR* 22.3.1974).

De La Salle Brothers Boys' National School, John St S. (89204425). Opened by Sisters of Mercy adjacent to Girls' National School (see previous entry) after 1863 (Val. 2). John St National School (male) c. 1875 (OS). 144 boys 1883 (*Ir. educ. rept 50*, 410). 80 pupils, taken over by De La Salle Brothers in 1892 (Towey, 305). Schools 1901 (OS). Closed and converted to men's club in 1935 (local information). Hall 1947

Sarah Macauley's school, Fountain St, site unknown. 1856 (*Slater*). Misses Wilson's school, Irish St E. (88104450). Eliza Wilson's boarding and day school 1856

(Slater). Misses Wilson's school c. 1870 (Wallace, 63).

Down Parochial Schools, Church St W., on site of diocesan school, Church Avenue E. (q.v.).

Boys' and girls' schools, built in 1863 (datestone). Down Parochial Schools, opened in 1865 (DR 22.7.1865). Amalgamated with Southwell Charity Schools (q.v.) and renamed Southwell Down National Schools in 1888 (Coffey, 63). Boys transferred to extension, Southwell Charity Schools premises, English St S. in 1893. School 1901, 1947; closed and converted to parish hall by 1971; hall 1996 (OS).

St Patrick's Memorial School, Stream St W., adjoining Convent of Our Lady of Mercy (see 11 Religion). Opened in 1876 (Mercy centenary souvenir, 22, 27). St Patrick's Convent School 1881, 1894 (Slater). School 1900, 1947; Mount St Patrick's Convent Primary School 1971 (OS). Moved to new site in 1976 (local information).

Intermediate school, location unknown. 1880 (Belfast directory).

St Michael's Orphanage and School, Irish St W. Opened in 1894 (*Mercy centenary souvenir*, 17); 1900, 1947 (OS). Closed by 1939 (*Mercy centenary souvenir*, 38). St Michael's Centre 1996 (OS)

Downpatrick Literary Society library, English St, site unknown, perhaps same as next entry. 1793 (Adams).

Library, Irish St E., in Market House (see 16 Trades and services). Opened in 1793 (OSM, Down, 46). Closed in 1829 (Pilson diaries 30.1.1829) and transferred to Church

Avenue E. (see below, Downpatrick Literary Society library). Newsroom, location unknown, perhaps associated with previous entry. 1802 (Adams). Library, English St, site unknown. 1824 (*Pigot*).

Downpatrick Literary Society library, Church Avenue E. Built in 1828; damaged by storm in 1839; demolished in 1841 (Pilson diaries 4.7.1828, 6.1.1829, 18.12.1839, 26.6.1841). Unnamed 1833 (OS). Newsroom c. 1838 (Val. 1).

Library and newsroom, location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Opened in 1832; 1836 (OSM, Down, 47).

Library, Irish St, site unknown. 1846 (Slater).

Downpatrick lending library, Irish St E. (86654620). 1860 (Adams).

Literary Society newsroom, location unknown. Opened in 1864; closed in 1871 (Adams). Downpatrick newsroom and library, location unknown. 1886; moved to Carnegie Library, Church St, in 1909 (Adams; *DR* 22.2.1909).

Mechanics Institute and newsroom, Saul St, site unknown. 1841; closed in 1882 (Adams).

Mechanics Institution, Scotch St, site unknown. 1846 (Slater). Downpatrick Mechanics Institution, Fountain St, site unknown. 1856 (Slater).

Mechanics Institution and subscription reading room, Irish St E. (86654635), on part of site

of later Assembly Rooms (see 21 Entertainment). 1856, 1881 (Slater), 1863 (Val. 2).

21 Entertainment

Racecourse, 1.5 km S. of town. Patent for races granted to Down Royal Corporation of Horse Breeders by James II in 1685 (Harris and Smith, 35-6). 6-day meeting 1800 (Parkinson, R.E., 1927, 142). Racecourse 1824 (*Pigot*). Old racecourse, racecourse, stand house, course end 1833; old racecourse 1865 (OS). Presumably closed in c. 1836 (see next entry). See also 10 Streets: Race Course Hill.

Downpatrick racecourse, Ballydugan Rd, 1.5 km S.W. of town. Down Corporation races 1836 (Pilson diaries 18.7.1836). Downpatrick racecourse 1920–76 (OS).

Bowling green, Irish St W. (87604345). 192 ft square 1708 (Maguire; Wills).

The Grove, English St S. Grove 1749 (Rankin, 48). Landscaped grove 1778 (Wesley journal,

121). The Grove 1859-1996 (OS).

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IRISH HISTORIC TOWNS ATLAS 14 Statue: statue of Jupiter 'now called St Patrick' 1749 (Rankin, 48); 'statue of St Patrick', William Carpenter for his tenement ruins of pedestal 1859-1920 (OS). Club house, English St N., in Castle Derras (see 12 Defence). 1780 (Wallace, 19) Robert McCrery for half Russell's tenement Downpatrick Social Club house, Scotch St, site unknown, in Four Alls Inn (see 16 Trades and The same for the fourth part of Cranny Moore Scotar Club house, Scotar St, site unknown, in Four Alis Inn (see 16 Trades and services). 1780 (Wallace, 20).

County Rooms, English St N., in former gaol (see 13 Administration). Opened in 1798 (Pilson, Notices, 26). The Hotel 1824 (Pigot), 1846, 1856 (Slater). County Assembly Rooms 1836 (OSM, Down, 40). County Hotel and ballroom c. 1838 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1859 (OS). County Rooms 1863 (Val. 2), 1901, 1947 (OS). In commercial use 1006 Margery Coote widow for her tenement 3 James Cole for a tenement 3 John McCrery for his tenement John Clinton for his tenement The same for a third part of Fishpond park 3 John Conn for his tenement Turkish bath, English St N. (83354605). 1861 (DR 9.11.1861), 1863 (Val. 2). The same for half Harrison's close Assembly Rooms, Irish St E., on site of former Market House (see 16 Trades and services) and adjacent properties. 'New town hall' built in 1882, minor hall to seat 200 persons, 3 John Carson for his tenement and park The same for the gardens 1st-floor half for 800 persons, tower with town clock (*Ir. Builder* 1.12.1882; *DR* 26.5.1883). Assembly or town half 1894 (*Slater*). Destroyed by fire in 1983, rebuilt in The same for the fourth part of Centry Hill park The same for half Makan's tenement 1984 (Colmer, 1984, 48-9). Hall 1996 (OS). Part of Down Arts Centre 1996. See also John Crocket for his tenement 16 Trades and services: estate office; 20 Education: Mechanics Institution. John Cole for his own tenement 3 Cricket ground, N.W. of town, beside Mound of Down (see 12 Defence), site unknown. 1849 The same for Cusack's tenement (DR 22.9.1849). The same for Peter Hill's tenement Cricket ground, 0.25 km N. of town. Laid out in 1860 (DR 13.4.1907); 1901-76 (OS). Colonel Vere Cromwell for the Court Ground, Hay Island Downpatrick Cricket Club ground 1996. The same for a waste piece of ground near my lord's house Down Cricket Club, Church St, site unknown. 1894 (*Slater*). Ball alley, Fountain St E. (89304580). 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2). Samuel Carson for half Robert Glencrosse's tenement Athletics field, 'by the Mount', site unknown, probably Mount Crescent N. Site of 'Olympic games' 1861 (*DR* 25.2.1861).

Masonic hall, English St N. (85054650). County Down Masonic Lodge Rooms 1856 (*Slater*); 1901 (OS). Moved to English St S. in 1908 (*DR* 18.1.1908).

Orange hall, Church St E. Opened in 1882 (*DR* 8.7.1882). Rebuilt in 1895 (*DR* 21.12.1895); 1901–71; hall 1996 (OS) William Dixon for his half tenement 3 Leonard Drake for his tenement James Donnagh for 2 tenements and parks John McDine for his tenement 3 1901-71; hall 1996 (OS). Thomas Emden for his crate Tennis ground, English St, W. end (81904595). 1901 (OS). Hugh Echlin for Daniel Orr's crate The same for half Comon Moore 22 Residence William Finiston for his tenement Single and paired houses The same for Drake's park Sir Richard Morrison's house, location unknown. 'House, or rather palace' of Sir Richard Morrison, governor of Lecale 1603 (Bodley, 77).

House, Saul St W. (87354750). Dean Pratt's house c. 1720 (Town plan 1). Converted to Honest Ben Inn in 1739 (see 16 Trades and services).

House, Irish St E. (88154435). Dean Delany's house mid 18th cent. (Cleland, 90). Converted to school before c. 1785 (see 20 Education: Revd Dr Thomas Kennedy's school).

Rathdune House, Bridge St W. (85455000). Rath Villa, built by Aynsworth Pilson in 1812 (Pilson diaries 2.6.1812, 1.3.1813), late 19th cent. (Val. 2). Mount Villa 1859–1947; The same for Merrick's park Neale McGillboy for his tenement Cullough McGurnahan for his tenement now in the possession of Alexander McCree Fitzwilliam Greene for the Hogg Island William Houston for the mill and 4 couple of government offices 1976; unnamed 1996 (OS). Rathdune House 1996. capons yearly House, English St N. (85604650). 5-storey house built in 1820 (Wallace, 157); c. 1838 (Val. William Hutton for his tenement 1), unnamed 1859 (OS), 1863 (Val. 2), 1996. William Hambleton for Fryers' close Rathmore House, St Patrick's Ave E. (87154270). Built in 1886 (local information). Rathmore 1900, 1947; unnamed 1971–96 (OS). Rathmore House, in commercial use The same for John West tenement John Hamilton for his close Ardmore, Saul St E. Built in 1791 (Pilson 'memoirs', 55). Ardmore 1859–1947 (OS).

Demolished in c. 1965 and replaced by Ardmore House School (local information).

Dunlethglas, Saul St E. (92155085). Glebe House c. 1838 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1859; Glebe House 1865 (OS). Converted to private residence by 1894 (local information).

Dunlethglas 1901–47; unnamed 1996 (OS). See also 20 Education: diocesan school.

Judges' Lodging, English St N. (83654575). 2 houses, built in c. 1835 (local information); c. The same for half Bayley's close Gawne Hamilton for his tenement called James Room's tenement The same for half Pemberton's park Fergus McIlvaugh for Close's park The same for his tenement 1838 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1859-1996 (OS). Judges' Lodging 1970 (Historic buildings, James Johnston for half a tenement now in the possession of James Tomson Manse, Presbyterian, Saul St E. 1876 (DR 27.5.1876). The Manse 1901, 1996 (OS). Parochial house, St Patrick's Ave E. Unnamed 1859; parochial house 1900-96 (OS). Robert King for his tenement The Villas, St Patrick's Ave E. (86954305). The Villas, 2 semi-detached houses 1900, 1920; Alise Kelly widow for her tenement unnamed 1947-96 (OS). In commercial use 1996. Rows and terraces Thomas Linton for his half tenement now in the Almshouses, English St S., central block between Southwell Charity Schools (see 20 possession of William Finiston merchant Education). Built and endowed by Edward Southwell (1705-55) for 6 old men and 6 old women, 'decayed tenants of the family', in 1733 (datestone; Parkinson, R.E., The same for Peter Hill's park 1927, 135–40; Harris and Smith, 33). Hospital 1752 (Rental 2), 1837 (Lewis, i, 495). Almshouses and Blue Coat Schools 1859; Almshouses 1901–96 (OS). Clergy widows' houses, English St S. Row of 4 houses, 2 built in 1730, 2 in 1750 (Historic buildings, 9). Clergy widows' houses 1752 (Pococke's tour, 13; Rental 2), c. 1838 (Val. 1). Unnamed 1833, 1859; clergy widows' houses 1901, 1947; unnamed 1996 (OS) Jane Linton for her tenement James Leisly, Esq. for the old hall John Law for Katherine Dixon's tenement and Mill's park 3 4 The same for his half tenement and Abraham Mills his half tenement 3 The same for Martin Johnston's tenement The Terrace, Church St E. (87654820). 4 houses built for officers of infantry barrack (see 12 The same for half St John's park Defence) in 1867 (local information). The Terrace 1901-71; unnamed 1996 (OS). The same for Thomas McKeaver's tenement Saul Terrace, Fountain St E. (89004650). 4 houses converted from former Down Infirmary in The same for Cam's house 1834 (see 19 Health); 1901 (OS). Demolished in 1970 (DR 24.4.1970) The same for the Windmill Hill Victoria Terrace, Saul St W. (89704990). Row of 6 houses, built in late 19th cent. (local Robert Luttrell gentleman for Plauge Island information). Victoria Terrace 1901, 1920; unnamed 1947-96 (OS). Brigg's close and the Mount and Sergeant's Island APPENDIX A 3 Phillomy O'Mullen for his tenement 'A rental of the town of Downe and the demesne thereof as it stands the first day of November, The same for Major Bingley's tenement 1669; charged for the half year only' (Cambridge University Library, Addit. MS 3822, ff The same for part of Mill's park all in the

	29r-3	7r).	8	,					possession of Daniel Smith			
Spelling has been modernised, except for proper names. Abbreviations have been extended.						The same for the old mill land now in the	5	0	0			
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	c	d.		f	S.	d.	1	8	Jane Maxwell widow for her half tenement	0	7	6
	3.	u.	Α.		3.	u.	3	4	John McKerell for his tenement	o o	15	ő
	3	4	Ann Arbiston widow for her tenement	0	15	0	3	4	Francis Maynord for his tenement	ĭ	0	Ö
	3	4	The same for part of Slewne Moyle	0	12	6	3	750	The same for half George Stevenson's close	Ô	17	6
	2	4	Robert Arbiston for his tenement	0	10	0			The same for part of Mr Thomas' park	Ö	12	0
	1	8	James Arwalker for Glencrosse's half tenement	0	10	Ŏ			The same for the waste gardens	O		U
	1	0	The same for a fourth part of Merrick's park	0	5	0			The same for Hugh Green's tenement			
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			The same for John Smith's kiln	0	10	0	3	4	John McNaught for his tenement	1	0	0
			The same for half Pemberton's close	0	15	0	3	-	O		U	U
			The same for Drake's park	1	0	0	1	8	James Orr for his half tenement	0	7	6
			John Allcock for his tenement	0	0	6	1	8	The same for half Russell's tenement	0	10	0
			The same for the waste gardens	0	10	0	1	0	The same for Britches shop	0	10	0
	3	4	John Aston for his tenement	0	10	0	1	U	The same for Crannybegg	, 1	10	o
	3	4	The same for a third part of Fishpond park	0	11	0			The same for Craimyoegg The same for his barn	Ô	0	3
			James Auld for half Bayley's close	1	0	0			D	U	U	3
	2	4	The same for Kelley's tenement	i	0	0	3	4	William Preswick for his tenement	0	5	0
	3	4	The same for John Smith's close called Cam's park	Ť	11	3	3	-	The same for part of Crannymoore	. 0	10	0
			The same for John Smith's close called Cam's park	1	11	3	3	4	James Paterson for Roane's tenement	1	0	0
	2	1	Elizabeth Block widow for her tenement	4	0	0	3	170	The same for half Richardson's park	ń	6	8
	3	4	Elizabeth Black widow for her tenement	†	6	0	3	4	Elizabeth Pearse alias Russell widow for her tenement	1	0	0
	2	4	The same for Martin Johnston's park Rowland Brown for his tenement	0	15	0	3	-	The same for a fourth part of Peter Hill's park	Ô	5	10
	3	4		0	10	0	3	4	Andrew Parke for Wondrom's tenement	0	15	0
	3	4	The same for his kiln	0	15	0	3	4	The same for half of Close's park	0	16	3
			The same for half St John's park	0	10	0	1	8	The same for his kiln	0	5	o
			The same for West's close	0	16	3	1	0	O	J	5	U
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	1	8	The same for half Arthur's tenement	0	,	0			Ralph Rider for his tenement	0	0	3
	•		The same for half Cronny Moore park	2	10	0	3	4	The same for another tenement	1	0	0
	3	4	The same for widow Brown's tenement	0	10	0	3	4	The same for Mr Thomas' park	Ť	0	6
	3	4	John Brison for his tenement	0	15 5	0			George Roane for Richard Hamilton's tenement	î	3	4
	1	8	The same for his kiln	0		9			John McDoberts for his park now in	Ô	12	6
	_		The same for part of Carlemask	0	3	0			John McRoberts for his park now in possession of Alexander Trimble	U	12	U
	3	4	Gilbert Boyde for his tenement at the Washing Stream	0	10	0	2	4	Elinor Rider widow for Widow Broadstreete tenement	0	15	0
			Clement Barrett for his close	1	0	0	3	4	The same for part of a little garden	Ö	1	3
			William Banaster gentleman for the toll and customs	2	10	O			The same for part of a fittle garden	U		5

3	4	The same for another tenement	1	0	0
		The same for her great park	1	0	0
		The same for another close	0	15	0
1	8	The same for the waste gardens in the Scotch Street	0	10	0
		The same for 2 acres of waste land called William Anderson's	0	6	6
		Christopher Russell for the Quarrey park	2	0	0
3	4	John Rudd for Houlden's tenement	0	10	0
3	4	James Rider for his tenement	0	10	0
1	8	Richard McRandall for Mosses tenement S	0	10	0
		William Shaw, Esq. for two tenements and ten acres of the old mill land	1	10	0
3	4	Mary Shepard widow for her tenement	0	10	0
1	8	Jane Smith widow for her tenement	Ö	10	ő
î	8	Jane Stafford widow for her tenement	0	0	6
1	8	James Smith for Sheild's tenement	0	15	0
*	o	The same for Mr Moile's tenement	U	13	U
		The same for Hannah's close	1	10	0
		The same for Russell's park	0	17	0
1	8	George Stevenson for James McCarton's tenement	0	10	0
1	o	The same for half Martin's park	0	17	6
3	4	John Sloane for his tenement	0	15	0
3	4	John Smith for his tenement	1	0	0
3		The same for part of Karlemaske	1	0	0
2	4	T	1	0	6
3	4	Elizabeth Tomson for two half tenements	1	0	6
3	4	The same for Francis Houlden's tenement	0	16	0
1	8	The same for Makan's half tenement	0	7	6
		The same for William Britches close	1	10	0
		The same for the Little Mill close	0	15	0
•		The same for a fourth part of Centry Hill park	0	5	0
3 3 3	4	James Tomson for John Carson of Rathmullen his tenement	0	15	0
3	4	Jane Tatley widow for her tenement	0	10	0
3	4	Daniel Teare for his tenement	0	10	0
3	4	Nicholas Turke, Esq. for Arthur le Squire's tenement	0	15	0
		The same for Tolleshane close	1	2	6
		The same for Parr's park	0	12	0
		Nicholas Turke, Esq. for Prior's Island and the bottoms of the gardens	3	0	0
		V W			
1	8		0	7	,
1	0	Thomas Wyley for his half tenement The same for the fourth part of Merrick's park	0	7 5	6
					0
		The same for half Harrison's close	0	6	8
		Roger West, Esq. for Tollecregg	2	10	0
		Robert Whinyard gentleman for the Horse Island, Runreagh and part of Vaine's Town	12	0	0
3	4	Walter Walsh for Thomas Richardson's tenement X	0	10	0
		Y			н 🛦
3	4	Richard Yates for his tenement	0	10	0
	00° 9 0	The same for a third part of Fishpond park	0	11	8

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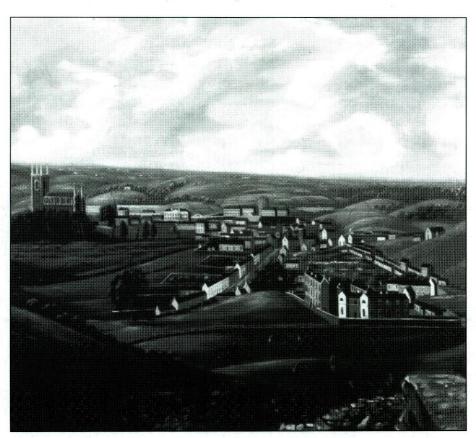
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Downpatrick from the south-east, 1847 (Town view 2)

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Town plan 2 A plan of the town of Downpatrick, 1729. Scale 10 Irish perches to an inch. BL, Addit. MS 21,131, f. 90; K.Top. 52/47/1. (Parcel numbers correspond to Rental 2.)

Town view 1 Downpatrick from the north-east, c. 1840. Oils. Artist unknown. In private ownership.

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NOTE ON MAP 2

There is no large-scale Ordnance Survey plan of Downpatrick earlier than 1859. The map of the town in c. 1833 has been compiled from various sources, principally the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of Co. Down, fair plan and field books (1833) and published first edition (1834), together with the 1:2112 MS valuation plan of c. 1838; because of difficulties in reconciling the 1833–4 and c. 1838 sources, some detail has been derived from the published 1:500 town plan of 1859. The reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the 1859 plan. Solid lines represent features still extant in 1859, while dotted lines indicate that, since the feature had disappeared by that date, its exact position cannot be determined.

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