

## Digital content from:

Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA), no. 19, Dublin, Part II, 1610 to 1756

Author: Colm Lennon

Editors: Anngret Simms, H.B. Clarke, Raymond Gillespie, Jacinta Prunty

Consultant editor: J.H. Andrews Cartographic editor: Sarah Gearty Editorial assistant: Angela Murphy

Printed and published in 2008 by the Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2

Maps prepared in association with the Ordnance Survey Ireland and Land and Property Services Northern Ireland



The contents of this digital edition of Irish Historic Towns Atlas no. 19, *Dublin, Part II, 1610 to 1756*, is registered under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License.

### Referencing the digital edition

Please ensure that you acknowledge this resource, crediting this pdf following this example:

Topographical information. In Colm Lennon, Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19, Dublin, Part II, 1610 to 1756. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 2008 (www.ihta.ie, accessed 14 April 2016), txt, pp 1–40.

## **Acknowledgements (digital edition)**

Digitisation: Eneclann Ltd
Digital editor: Anne Rosenbusch
Original copyright: Royal Irish Academy
Irish Historic Towns Atlas Digital Working Group:
Sarah Gearty, Keith Lilley, Jennifer Moore, Rachel
Murphy, Paul Walsh, Jacinta Prunty
Digital Repository of Ireland: Rebecca Grant
Royal Irish Academy IT Department:
Wayne Aherne, Derek Cosgrave





View from the Phoenix Park, c. 1753 (Tudor 3)

# DUBLIN 1610 TO 1756

The period of this fascicle is framed by the work of two important cartographers - John Speed and John Rocque - whose maps of Dublin are separated by 146 years. Although Speed's map of 1610 (Map 5) depicts an essentially late medieval city, there are features that distance the viewer from 'Dublin's complex and convoluted medieval imprint'. While the walls and gates of the city are prominently displayed, details of the intramural area are limited and important sites, such as Christ Church Cathedral and Dublin Castle, contracted owing to the smallness of the map's scale. In part, this method of presentation permitted the inclusion of the four extramural suburbs, allowing full play to the delineation of the two largest former monastic sites those of St Mary's Abbey and St Thomas's Abbey — as well as St Patrick's Cathedral. In the case of the transportine suburb of Oxmantown, connected to the urban core by the single bridge across the free-flowing and tidal River Liffey, the only features named besides St Mary's Abbey are St Michan's Church and the Inns.<sup>2</sup> At first glance, Speed's map displays the haphazard heritage of generations of medieval growth, yet it also raises questions about the integrity of these developments for the future. Two features presage a new era in the building of the city. First, in the cramped old urban confines, two broken streetscapes denote the legacy of the devastating gunpowder explosion of 1597, which necessitated major reconstruction in the decades that followed. Secondly, the map opens out to show three relatively recent institutions outside the walls, indicating an eastern growth of the city that had become well established by 1756: the College (opened on the site of All Saints' Priory in 1592), Carey's Hospital (built about 1603) and the Bridewell (constructed about 1604), all down-river from the medieval core.<sup>3</sup>

John Rocque's map of 1756 shows the complete absorption of the walled city within a massively expanded urban area (Map 16). Apart from just over a dozen churches, the two cathedrals, the old bridge and one of the towers of Dublin Castle, little remains visible of the medieval fabric, including the mural fortifications.<sup>4</sup> The tortuous contours of the streets and lanes of the old core contrast with the grid-planned Jervis and Gardiner neighbourhoods to the north of the River Liffey, and the Aungier, Dawson and Molesworth estates to the south. Four new bridges span the River Liffey, which has been channelled within a system of quays and riparian plots, the hub now being the reconstructed Essex Bridge (later Grattan Bridge) (Map 15). Older suburbs have become part of new quarters to the north and south of the former walled area. The presence of many timber yards and small quarries attests the tempo of building activity throughout the urban area. Of the medieval commonages, only Oxmantown Green and Little Green remain, both in much reduced form owing to the encroachment of development on communal lands, including St Stephen's Green. Manifesting the fulfilment of the morphological trends of the earlier map, the city as presented by Rocque is a balanced and symmetrical entity. The new developments to the east of the medieval core reflect the 'spirit for elegance and improvement' associated with enlightened planning.<sup>5</sup>

A number of themes arising out of these observations will be explored to convey an understanding of the morphology of the early modern city. First, the 'palimpsest'<sup>6</sup> of medieval Dublin began to be effaced in the first phase of significant urban expansion in the early to mid-seventeenth century. To about 1660, the attrition of the stock of medieval buildings and structures proceeded alongside projects for the development of extramural precincts on municipal as well as former monastic lands to the north-east and south. The urban fabric that was in a poor state in the earlier seventeenth century was eventually subject to systematic demolition to make way for an increasing volume of traffic, though some older buildings and structures were renovated. The maps of Bernard de Gomme and Thomas Phillips of 1673 and 1685 respectively attest to the transition. Secondly, the concept of urban estates had emerged by the end of the seventeenth century, by which time the principle of planned development of land banks in private and civic ownership was beginning to transform vast areas of the city, especially to the north-east and

south-east. From the 1660s, the city authorities became heavily involved in development alongside private entrepreneurs. While the earlier phase was characterised by a traditional mentality in respect of facilities and buildings, development and planning on a broader canvas elicited fresh thinking: for example, the privatisation of former communal land. Charles Brooking's cartographical and architectural depictions of Dublin in 1728 bear witness not just to the evolution of these plans, but also to a third major development: the laying out of a 'multi-centred metropolis', born of grandiose and practical aspirations on the part of the state as well as civic leaders, and marked by expansiveness in public architectural and infrastructural projects. Countering the centrifugal force of suburbanisation was a burgeoning official desire for development that underpinned decision-making in respect of infrastructure, transport and planning. It is this emergent cosmopolis that may be glimpsed in the delineations of John Rocque in 1756.

As background to these perspectives on a period of rapid development, the growth of the size and population of Dublin may be noted. In the century and a half between 1610 and 1756, prodigious physical and demographic expansion occurred. In terms of extent, the area of intensive urbanisation increased by at least threefold from approximately 11.8 hectares in 1610 to about 35.7 hectares in 1756 (Map 17).<sup>7</sup> The built-up area to the south of the river at the latter date incorporates the streetscapes from just east of Trinity College and St Stephen's Green to Dolphin's Barn and St James's Gate in the west. To the north of the River Liffey, housing was continuous from east of the new Sackville Street to just west of Oxmantown Green. The city's north-south extent was from Dorset Street to Newmarket. The population grew from approximately 10,000 at the earlier date through 75,000 in 1710 to about 150,000 in 1756. As an intermediate marker, Sir William Petty reckoned the population of the city in 1682 was 58,694, based on his observation of the pattern of births, baptisms and deaths, and also the number of houses in the city, which he thought somewhat underestimated at 6,025. Although the accuracy of his figures may be questioned, Petty attested to the quickening rate of house-building at the time: he stated that 150 houses had been constructed in the previous decade.8

For the first six or seven decades of the seventeenth century the medieval fabric of Dublin, concentrated mostly in the old city area, was maintained with difficulty. Civic and religious buildings that continued in use were in constant need of refurbishment or complete reconstruction, but many private dwellings in the late Tudor cage-work style survived in centrally located streets. In 1620, Luke Gernon described the buildings of Dublin as being predominantly 'of timber'. Public and private edifices began to be built in brick in Dublin at the start of the seventeenth century, but the great age of brick-building in the city lay in the succeeding century. According to Harris few, if any, of the Jacobean houses built 'of lime, stone or brick' existed in the 1760s, though some of those from the reign of King Charles I (1625–49) did, including a large one on Winetavern Street built in 1641. Poor immigrants to the city tended to cluster in the suburbs in the early decades of

The military, economic and social effects of warfare in mid-century were manifested in urban decay, a decline in population (compounded by a severe visitation of plague in 1650) and the ruinous condition of housing, some of which had to be demolished in the 1650s. 12 The late medieval defensive features of Dublin — walls, mural towers and gates — lacked a *raison d'être*, certainly after the mid-seventeenth century, and subsequently had a fairly short life. While the municipal authorities attempted to shore up remaining stretches of the mural perimeter from Buttevant Tower to Bysse's Tower in 1612 and from Bridge Gate to Pricket's Tower in 1672, for example, by as early as 1642 it was recognised that the walls were ruinous to the point of

the seventeenth century, erecting flimsy shanties of timber, mud and straw,

which were rather grandiosely called 'cottages'.<sup>11</sup>

\* \* \*

being dangerous. Gradually, sections of the wall began to be taken down, the 'much decayed' span from Essex Gate to Isolde's Tower going in 1681 and that from Fagan's Tower to Newgate being levelled in 1733, for instance (Map 13, Appendix C).<sup>13</sup>

The gates of Dublin, described generally as being 'in need of repair' in 1667,14 were successively dismantled from the late seventeenth century onwards. Dam Gate, which opened out to the newly developed eastern extension of the city, was taken down by 1700. Of the remaining mural portals, Pool Gate went in 1700, a year after Gormond's Gate, and Bridge Gate suffered the same fate in c. 1706, being described then as ruinous. Newgate appears to have survived until the later eighteenth century but the towers of the gaol there were reported as being 'rotten' in 1732. The date of the demolition of St Nicholas's Gate is unknown, but it seems to have disappeared by 1756. 15 The extramural gates suffered a severe rate of attrition as suburban development forged ahead. Blind Gate, St Francis's Gate, the gates in Whitefriar Street, Crane Lane and St James's Gate were all demolished between the 1670s and the 1730s. The overall impression one gets of the late medieval mural defences is of irreversible dilapidation, eventually necessitating wholesale demolition. The only substantial extant stretch of wall with an original gate (though heavily restored) — in Cook Street — possibly owes its survival to its location within the mural zone, and therefore not an impediment to the extramural developers after 1610. Essex Gate, converted from Buttevant Tower in 1674, was the sole addition to the gates of Dublin after 1610 and it appears to have provided a merely decorative entrance to a street of that name and to Essex Quay. 16

Dublin Castle had fallen into serious decrepitude by the early seventeenth century.<sup>17</sup> The survival of the fabric of the castle, the upkeep of which was a charge on the state coffers, was problematic, especially as its fortifications of walls, gate and turrets were perceived to be inadequate for the defence of the interior buildings, let alone the city. 18 Many of the departments of the administration that had been based within the medieval castle complex, such as the four courts, treasury, record office and council, were now dispersed throughout the city. Just before the fire in the castle in 1684 that destroyed most of the remaining medieval buildings, a programme of renovation had begun under the aegis of the duke of Ormonde and the earl of Essex to replace older quarters with expansive lodgings and reception rooms (Map 7).<sup>19</sup> After the conflagration, a major rebuilding project, which carried on through the earlier eighteenth century, emphasised the courtly and palatial functions of the castle in its suites of impressive new edifices, at the expense of the erstwhile defensive features.<sup>20</sup> Although the rebuilt Record and Bermingham Towers were incorporated in the new scheme, very little else reflected the late medieval fortress, apart from the ground-lines of the original plan. Its transformation symbolised the progress of Dublin from a late medieval colonial outpost to a cosmopolitan capital (Plate 1).<sup>21</sup>

After the amalgamation of parish units in Dublin in the sixteenth century because of declining population, the remaining medieval parish churches continued to serve as places of worship and assembly.<sup>22</sup> While the Reformation may have had implications for the organisation of internal ecclesiastical space, it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that the recently urbanised precincts were arranged into parish units with new churches as nuclei.<sup>23</sup> Several of the older church edifices shown on Speed's map were at least partially, if not fully, renovated down to the 1700s, including St Michael's, St John's, St Werburgh's, and St Nicholas's Church Within,<sup>24</sup> while St Audoen's was reconfigured to take account of smaller congregations.<sup>25</sup> In the Restoration period, two medieval churches that had gone out of commission by the seventeenth century — St Andrew's and St Peter's — were completely rebuilt on different, if nearby, sites. The new St Andrew's, built in 1670, became known as the Round Church (its predecessor being pulled down by 1673) and served the extending Dame Street quarter, while the older St Peter's was replaced in the early 1680s by a new one on ground donated by Francis Aungier to serve his new southern suburb.<sup>26</sup> The parishes of St Stephen and St Kevin were subsumed within St Peter's, the church of St Stephen being demolished in the early eighteenth century and that of St Kevin, ruinous in the 1580s and apparently rebuilt in 1717, being partially pulled down in 1753 to allow for repair and enlargement.

Of all the major medieval institutions of Dublin facing an uncertain future after 1610, the cathedral of Holy Trinity or Christ Church was perhaps in the most parlous situation, by contrast with its extramural counterpart, St Patrick's. The latter, following its restoration to cathedral status after 1555, had a comparatively uneventful architectural history in the early modern period. On the other hand, having barely survived into the post-Reformation period as a newly constituted secular cathedral and a reconstructed church after the building collapse of 1562,27 Christ Church, with its ecclesiastical community, retreated within reduced boundaries as the suite of former priory buildings was appropriated to secular uses. The signature monastic structures such as the cloister were obliterated in the early seventeenth century as the precincts of the cathedral became commercialised. Chief among the lessees of the former priory spaces was the state administration, which rented out the former cloister for the four courts of the kingdom. In this transition, the medieval buildings were adapted, the former refectory becoming the court of chancery and the cloister garth accommodating the courts of king's bench and common pleas.<sup>28</sup> Through the renting of the buildings, basements and undercrofts in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral to merchants and retailers, the secular world pressed against ecclesiastical space, indeed right up to the church walls and doors, without the buffer of the zone provided by the former priory grounds.

Unlike the medieval parishes, which retained their religious purpose as well as their topographical identity into the early modern period, the monastic estates of the Dublin area were obliterated during the period under review, if not before. Already by 1610, changes of use, such as those of St Saviour's Priory to an inn of court and All Saints' Priory to a university, had been fully effected. The remaining undeveloped abbey lands in the urban hinterland were subject to fairly intensive suburbanisation. Thereafter the religious houses were recalled only in the continuance of St Mary's Abbey as an assemblage of surviving monastic buildings and as a toponym in the parlance of city administrators and planners (and in the residual memorial provided by names such as St Augustine Street and St Francis Street).<sup>29</sup> The development of the area within the precincts of St Mary's Abbey gradually eroded the medieval structures, encapsulated by the use that Sir Humphrey Jervis and Sir Richard Reynell made of the stones from the abbot's lodging for the construction of the wall along the strand, which became Ormond Quay.<sup>30</sup> The chapter house of St Mary's (depicted but unnamed on Rocque's map of 1756) represents a significant survival from the medieval period. As well as St Mary's Abbey, St Thomas's Abbey and St Mary's Priory were important urban monastic estates that felt the impress of enthusiastic proprietor-developers who designed anew, with few intimations remaining of the former functions of the sites apart from the continuity conveyed in names such as Thomas Court and Whitefriar Street.

Two segmental developments of municipal and former monastic lands, contiguous to the walls and earlier inner suburbs, marked the first phase of significant extramural growth in seventeenth-century Dublin.<sup>31</sup> The first of these was on the north-eastern spur of municipal land between the city wall and the Liffey-Poddle confluence, which provided a springboard for easterly commercial and residential development.<sup>32</sup> This major reclamation and building project, the most substantial since the early thirteenth century, was embarked upon through a combination of private enterprise and public utility. A series of leases and permits was granted by the city council to private individuals in the 1600s and 1610s to reclaim and develop plots of land to the east of the walls and to the north of Dam Gate. The entrepreneurs included both members of long-established Dublin families such as Fagan and Newman, and influential newcomers such as Sir George Carey and Christopher Bysse. Despite the piecemeal and even haphazard pattern of the municipal leases, there were intimations of a concern for the coherent planning of buildings and streets on the reclaimed sites, particularly to service the newly installed commercial and marine facilities. For example, the need for infrastructural development to support the new customhouse built on Newman's holding was recognised through the provision of a system of thoroughfares from the recently constructed wharf that became Custom House Quay to the eastward-tending Dame Street (Map 11). As Nuala Burke put it, 'the reclamation and development of the Poddle–Liffey confluence both in itself and by its influence was an important element in the morphological development of Dublin'.33



Fig. 1 Development of the Aungier estate, 1610–1756

The other major pioneering venture in extramural development in this period was that of Francis Aungier, the earl of Longford, who laid out a suburb centred on the former monastic estate of the Whitefriars, to the southeast of the old walled city, between 1660 and 1685 (Fig. 1).<sup>34</sup> To accomplish his plan, Aungier acquired adjacent property, leasing land from the crown, the municipality and St Patrick's Cathedral. Some piecemeal suburban growth had taken place to the north of Aungier's estate and the family had a mansion on the site of the old monastery. Aungier capitalised on the demand for high-quality housing in the Restoration era by offering commodious sites

for building in a green-field area that had been preserved from industrial activity. Regularly aligned streets were laid out within the precinct, the most notable being Aungier Street, at the time of its construction by 1668 the widest in the city at seventy feet. Opening out to the east and west of Aungier Street were Longford Street, Cuffe Street and York Street, the alignment of the latter two being influenced by the plan of St Stephen's Green and its encompassing streets. Many developers leased holdings from Aungier and proceeded to build large houses, and well before his death in 1700 a grid of coherently planned streets was contained within the oval shape of the old monastic enclosure. The fashioning of a suburb occasioned structural changes in the parochial organisation of the district: the site of the ruinous church of St Peter on the Mount was abandoned and built over, and a new parish church of St Peter was erected on a plot donated by Aungier in 1680. St Peter's headed a union of three parishes, including St Kevin's and St Stephen's.<sup>35</sup> A projected market for the south of Aungier's estate did not succeed, possibly owing to competition from a neighbouring market already established by William Williams in the Stephen Street area.<sup>36</sup>

A perspective on the first phase of post-medieval development in the seventeenth century is offered by Bernard de Gomme (Map 6), chief engineer to King Charles II, and Thomas Phillips, his assistant, who first mapped Dublin in the 1670s.<sup>37</sup> Their joint task was to inspect the fortifications of the capital and other places, and to design fortresses for their better defence. Unfulfilled plans for a huge citadel to the east of Dublin were drawn up as a result of the surveys and one of the by-products was a map of the city and suburbs of Dublin of 1673 in which the hands of de Gomme and Phillips are discernible.<sup>38</sup> Although their interest was primarily that of military analysts,<sup>39</sup> they accorded quite detailed attention to the walls, gates and towers of the old city, as well as the castle, presenting these as intact features. There is also evidence of rapid morphological change in the time since Speed's map appeared. The River Liffey is spanned by an additional bridge upriver, well to the west of the walls, and new institutions such as the Blue Coat School (King's Hospital) to the west and the Parliament House to the east of the old core reflect the growth of the city. Among the new developments pictured are those noted above — the reclaimed land to the north of Dame Street and the beginnings of the Aungier suburb on the former Whitefriars estate — as well as nascent suburban development north of the Liffey in Oxmantown and on the estate of St Mary's Abbey, and the newly enclosed St Stephen's Green.<sup>40</sup> Thomas Phillips, who returned to Ireland in 1685 to follow through on plans for a citadel and to survey Dublin Bay, produced a map of the city that depicts important urban features that had been built since 1673 (Map 10). Among these are Essex, Ormond and Arran Bridges (later Grattan, O'Donovan Rossa and Mellowes Bridges), and the suburban grids formed by Capel, Jervis and Liffey Streets with Mary Street and Abbey Street on the north side, and by York Street with Mercer Street on the south.<sup>41</sup>

\* \* \*

From the early Restoration period onwards, Dublin's morphology was shaped by the development of urban estates. Already clear in the reconfiguring of the Poddle estuary and the former Whitefriars lands, this process entailed the intensive transformation of pockets of extramural space that were in civic or private possession. The municipal land bank was considerable, taking in vast tracts to the north and south of the Liffey, and the post-1660 decades witnessed a series of residential, commercial and infrastructural projects undertaken by the corporation itself or by those to whom it granted land. Moreover, private landholders had acquired title to portfolios of former monastic land through direct grant or by purchase from others, and set about developing them as residential enclaves. The resultant urban estates, laid out in patchwork fashion around the old urban core, form a significant part of the city structure of the early modern period.<sup>42</sup> Although not developed with an overarching vision of urban coherence, certain guiding principles of planning did apply. Private landholders were motivated not just by profit but also by the prestige that accrued from tasteful and commodious architectural and street schemes on their estates. The city too, as entrepreneur, exercised supervision of its estate development through a system of committees and surveyors. Projects for the redesignating of the greens as residential precincts, for the laying out of markets, and for the building of new quays were thoroughly scrutinised.<sup>43</sup> The maps of the city surveyors from the late seventeenth century onwards reveal the seriousness with which the council undertook this developmental role (Maps 8, 9).44 Valuable expertise was thus acquired for the major infrastructural projects of the earlier eighteenth century, including the provision of an adequate water supply and improved harbour and maritime facilities under the Ballast Board.45

The decision to intrude upon the commonages of the city for development is symptomatic of an innovative attitude to urban planning on the part of the municipality. Although Dublin still retained large extents of greenery in the form of parks, private gardens and orchards down to the eighteenth century, some old commons were lost to civic ownership in favour of private occupancy. Communal access to Oxmantown, Hoggen and Little Greens was gradually restricted as these spaces fell to expanding streetscapes and commercial ventures. But it was St Stephen's, of all the medieval commons, that was most radically affected by comprehensive development policies. The genesis lay in the decision of the civic assembly in 1663 to set at fee farm or on long lease the 'waste ground', including the neighbourhood of St Stephen's Green, 'that added nothing at all to pleasure or profit', in order to alleviate the penury and 'exhaustion' of the municipality. A committee 'for the advance of the city revenue' surveyed the green and, in the following

year, the process of letting was under way, plots being divided among the aspirant developers by lot. As well as determining the size of the lots (sixty feet as frontage and from eighty feet to 352 feet in depth) and the rental (from 1d per square foot for the north side to a ½d for the south), the city council stipulated the dimensions and materials of houses that lessees were to build.<sup>47</sup> Provision was also made for the walling and paving of the central green area, the eventual residents paying for its accomplishment and agreeing to plant six sycamore trees each near the wall. The square was constructed over the next several decades, the houses built piecemeal by resident lessees or by speculators who sometimes redeveloped on their plots as leases were renewed. The eastern and southern sides of the green were filled in much more slowly than the western and northern, which were contiguous to existing development. But by the late 1720s a fine square had been created with houses of varying width and style fronting the most pleasant and fashionable recreational park in the city.<sup>48</sup>

The simultaneous municipal project for the comprehensive residential development of Oxmantown Green was less successful. A similar planning approach was adopted, with ninety-nine lots being drawn for by lessees who would undertake development of the designated plots. It had been expected that the duke of Ormonde (who, as lord lieutenant, was something of a cultural arbiter of Restoration Dublin) would establish his residence on seven acres granted to him in the Oxmantown area, thus attracting the habitation of other grandees, but he failed to do so.<sup>49</sup> A number of fashionable houses were built in Oxmantown, but despite the amenities of a bowling green and the nearby Phoenix Park, the proximity of an assemblage of institutional buildings and facilities may have deterred more affluent private residents from setting up home in the district in the longer term.

Although Oxmantown Green did not attain the fashionable status of St Stephen's Green, these municipal initiatives contributed to the establishment of a recognisable city quarter.<sup>50</sup> With the newly opened Queen Street serving as an arterial highway to the west, the city plan encompassed the laying out of a rectangular space that evolved as a distinctive suburban precinct, Smithfield, by the mid-1660s, attracting residences along its sides.<sup>51</sup> The area served as the city livestock market, linked to the abutting haymarket. A new parish was designated in Oxmantown in 1697, yet the parish church of St Paul failed to give coherence to this suburban district in the way that St Peter's did in Aungier's new southern suburb, for example. 52 Ground for the new church was laid aside out of Oxmantown Green, west of the junction of Queen and King Streets.<sup>53</sup> The parish church, built in 1702, came to serve the newly developed precinct of roughly triangular shape, delineated by the quays to the south, the older Church Street to the east and the line of Channel Row and Arbour Hill, tending south-west towards Park Gate. The rectangular Smithfield Market area became central to the new grid of more than a dozen streets and lanes that were opened up between 1692 and 1718. The western portion remained largely unbuilt upon, apart from major institutions such as the new bridewell (1664), the King's Hospital and free school or Blue Coat School (1670s), the Royal Barracks (completed 1708), and the carpenters' widows' house (1728). In 1756 the remaining green area was mapped as an irregular expanse of parkland left over after the haphazard intrusions of school, barracks, church and housing.

Major grants of municipal property were also made to allow for the improvement of the health and safety of the citizenry and of communication and traffic flows within the urban area, now comprising the older medieval precinct and the newer estates. Problems of hygiene, compounded by those of traffic through the thoroughfares, were to be ameliorated by significant civic regulations governing markets and street trading in 1683. Strict controls were to be enforced on markets in traditional quarters of the city, such as Fishamble Street, High Street and the old crane market, to allow 'people, coaches, carts, cars etc. to pass to and fro without interruption' and to obviate stenches. A key element of municipal policy in this respect was for marketing in many items, including fish and cattle, to be removed to purposebuilt facilities in Smithfield and also to the Ormond Market in Oxmantown, 'the most convenient place'.54 The establishment of the latter market in the mid-1680s on the ground of the Pill, an area of muddy creeks at the mouth of the River Bradogue, was part of a major reclamation project undertaken by Humphrey Jervis on land granted by the city to enable him to provide a quayside outlet for his new estate on the north side. Besides the fishmongers, the Ormond Market attracted traders in butter, potatoes, herbs and roots in the subsequent decades and the overflow from this commercial activity was accommodated on the newly built Ormond Quay.<sup>55</sup> Another market initiative formed a centrepiece of the municipality's own development of its lands of Tib and Tom, an enclave to the north of the Aungier suburb and bounded by Suffolk Street to the north, George's Lane to the west and Grafton Street to the east.<sup>56</sup> At the initiative of William Williams, who opened up William Street in 1676, the Clarendon Market was established eight years later. Also laid out at this time was the enormous Newmarket, developed by James Edkins in the liberty of Donore in the south-west of the city.<sup>57</sup>

The taking down of the bulk of the remaining fabric of medieval Dublin, including gates, towers and walls, was due mainly to its ruinous and dangerous condition, but there was also a wider concern for traffic flows throughout the extending urbanised area. When the removal of the cistern at the heart of the old city, 'dry for a long time past', was urged in 1657, it was because of 'the very great encumbrance and annoyance unto the city coaches and carts'. The widening of Blind Quay, west of Essex Bridge, was necessitated as the existing way was 'very narrow and inconvenient' in 1684. Proposals to widen Dam Gate had been mooted in the 1630s and the

1690s, but it was eventually marked for demolition in c. 1699 owing to the 'narrowness of the passage'.  $^{60}$  In the suburbs, St James's Gate, described as 'ruinous', was recommended for demolition in 1734 and the widening of the passageway countenanced. Contemporaneously, action on issues of public safety and health had implications for civic spaces and structures. A ban on thatch as roofing on buildings in the city in 1661 may not have been totally effective, to judge by a similar proscription in 1739, but construction in stone and brick increasingly replaced that in timber.  $^{61}$ 

The granting of city lands along the banks of the River Liffey was highly influential in bringing into being a system of quays and bridges that stimulated the gradual development of transport alongside and across the river by the earlier eighteenth century (Fig. 2). Under its own scheme of works, the city council constructed first Blind Quay and later its replacement, Essex Quay, to link the old medieval river frontage to Custom House Quay. This project was closely associated with the construction of Essex Bridge in the late 1670s, and another length of quay called Aston Quay was opened by the corporation to the east of an unquayed shoreline containing small creeks and slips. The former development brought coherence to the new urban quarter laid out on the former Poddle estuary, while the latter provided the backboard for an eastward extension to the Temple Bar district. Essex Bridge was one of two bridges constructed under the auspices of Humphrey Jervis, who had been granted a wedge of the northern shoreline by the city for reclamation. As part of his enterprise, he was required to wall in the strand, using stones from the former lodging of the abbot of St Mary's, thus creating the Ormond Quays, Lower and Upper, from which Ormond Bridge was built in the early 1680s connecting the Ormond Market area with the heart of the old urban core. 62

Pivotal to development of the north bank of the Liffey was the laying out of Ellis and Arran Quays, to the west of the older Inns Quay, by William Ellis, the grantee of the shoreline there in 1682. Ellis's infilling of the shallows entailed the opening of a 36-feet-wide carriageway and he also contributed to urban traffic movement by erecting a bridge (now Mellowes Bridge) connecting his quays, intersecting at Queen Street with the south bank of the river through Bridgefoot Street, and by replacing with stone the wooden structure of Bloody Bridge (Rory O'More Bridge).<sup>63</sup> Thus, within a dozen years from 1670 to 1682, the Liffey was spanned by four new bridges, three of them closely linked to new riverfront passages. Another significant grant from the city was that of up to 800 m of shoreline east of Inns Quay to Jonathan Amory in 1675. It was on this reclaimed bank, and under Amory's grant, that the Ormond Quays were laid out in conjunction with the Jervis estate and later Bachelors Walk, all with a width of sixty feet to facilitate carriages. While the quaying of the Liffey banks, carried out in a patchwork fashion by private and municipal agencies, did not solve the immediate problems of communication between the old walled enclave and the developing extramural areas, the river came to be fronted by fashionable housing for the affluent, with the encouragement of the duke of Ormonde. This turning towards the river was crucial in the evolution of an architecturally coherent spine for the development of the city's north and south sides.<sup>64</sup>

Ormond (O'Donovan Rossa) and Essex (Grattan) Bridges were constructed under the auspices of Sir Humphrey Jervis, a city ship-owner and merchant, as he provided for the linking of his northside interests with the existing city. The building of the Jervis suburb, with its effects on communication and residential patterns in Dublin, has been described as of 'lasting significance in the undoing of the old economic geography of the city'. 65 The grounds for this rationally planned suburb on the left bank of the Liffey, to the east of Oxmantown, were part of another monastic estate, St Mary's, formerly the richest and most extensive of the religious houses in the immediate vicinity of Dublin. Humphrey Jervis had invested over £3,000 in the purchase of twenty acres of St Mary's land for development prior to 1676. In a planned suburban project, Jervis laid out in a grid pattern on his estate new streets, including Jervis Street, shown unnamed on Phillips's map of 1685, Capel Street, Mary Street and Ormond Quay Upper. The latter, as has been seen, was reclaimed from slobland around The Pill through the use of stones from the abbot's lodging, as well as other materials. 66 As in the case of the Aungier estate on the south side, builder-developers leased plots along the newly established thoroughfares and also shared the costs of reclamation of the shoreline with Jervis. The settlement of members of the gentry and wealthy merchants in

the Jervis suburb brought fashionable status to the northern quarter. Perhaps more importantly from a morphological point of view, the building of Capel Street through the Jervis suburb opened up the old city to the great northern road, once the building of Essex Bridge was completed in *c*. 1676, shifting the main axis of the city to a north–south one, compared with the medieval east–west one.

Parochial identity was conferred on this district with the building of St Mary's Church, which took its dedication from the former abbey. After its construction (by 1704), this church served the new suburb and also relieved pressure on St Michan's, which had long been the only parochial church on the north side. St Mary's, with its baroque east window, was situated on the south side of what became the new Mary Street (1707).<sup>67</sup> This was an axis of the neighbourhood formed on the platform of Ormond Quay Lower and Upper (laid out in c. 1682), with its linking bridge (also called Ormond Bridge) to the old city.<sup>68</sup> On the reclaimed Pill, the Ormond Market with its framing thoroughfares — Pill Lane (1673), Charles Street (1708) and Arran Street (1709) — was the focus to the south-west of the district.<sup>69</sup> It was the opening of Capel Street by 1687–8, however, that gave the whole suburb its morphological coherence and its connectivity to the greater urban world. Jervis Street (1708) ran parallel to the latter and the intersecting streets such as Abbey Street (1702), Mary Street and Strand Street (1710) provided the grid along which the progress of suburbanisation advanced.<sup>70</sup>

By about 1720 a chapel of ease for St Mary's was deemed to be necessary for the expanded area to the east of Liffey Street. Its erection reflected the aspirations of estate owners and developers in that north-eastern sector of the city (Fig. 3). The family of Moore oversaw the laying out of the streets and lanes between Liffey Street (1728) to the west and Marlborough Street (1707) to the east. This space was organised around 'a cruciform armature Henry Street and Drogheda Street — supporting secondary streets such as Moore Street'.<sup>71</sup> To cater for the growing population a new church was mooted and about 1714 Sir John Eccles, whose mansion, Mount Eccles House, was located to the north of the area (at the top of what became North Great George's Street), granted land on the edge of his estate for the building of St George's Chapel in anticipation of the growth of the northeastern sector of the city.<sup>72</sup> St George's did not become a parish church until 1793, when it was re-erected on a new site, the thrust of development in the three decades down to the mid-century taking place to the west and south of Eccles's mansion. It was centred instead on the estate acquired by the Gardiners, partly from the Moores, which was built up after 1720.

Across the River Liffey, a new suburb had grown up to the south-west of the old city on the former monastic estate of Thomas Court, under the auspices of the Brabazon family, created earls of Meath in 1627. The acquisition of the right to the abbot's liberty jurisdiction proved to be advantageous in attracting settlers to the suburb (as rents were cheaper than rates prevailing elsewhere), as did the availability of piped water on the estate.<sup>73</sup> During the careers of the third and fourth earls between 1675 and 1707, the framework of a suburban precinct was laid down within the old abbey lands, delimited by Thomas Street to the north, New Row to the east, Mill Street to the south and the line of Pimlico and Crooked Staff to the west. By the early 1700s, the district was threaded with streets, lanes and alleys that were not so wide or so regular as those on the Aungier estate to the east. Among the former were Brabazon Row, Engine Alley, Hanbury Lane and Rainsford Street, while Meath Street and Cork Street were thoroughfares linking with neighbouring districts. Cajoled by Archbishop William King, the earl of Meath gave land for a parish church for his suburb and St Luke's was constructed by 1716. The new parish supplemented that served by St James's to the north, which was rebuilt in 1707 on its existing site. The Meath suburb became industrialised by contrast with the earl of Longford's district, which catered for affluent residents. Adjacent to the area was the marketplace called Newmarket, laid out in the 1670s.<sup>74</sup>

Complementing the pen picture by Thomas Denton, the English antiquary, in his peramulation of the city in 1687–8 (Appendix A), the work of Francis Place, a noted English landscape artist who made several sketches of Dublin during his visit to Ireland in 1698–9, and Thomas Bate who produced a view of the city in c. 1699, provides valuable topographical views of the changing cityscape (Plates 3, 4, 5). Apart from studies of individual buildings that

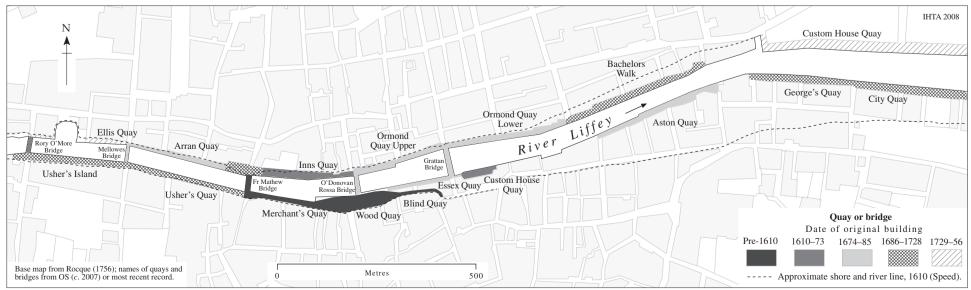


Fig. 2 Development of Liffey quays and bridges, 1610–1756

caught his attention, such as the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham (completed in 1684) and the new church of St Andrew or the Round Church (built in 1670), Place sketched urban panoramas from a range of vantage points. 75 By contrast with his pictures of Waterford and Drogheda, which are dominated by medieval walls and defensive towers and gates, Dublin is presented as a city gradually sloughing off its old skin to reveal a modern shape.<sup>76</sup> His prospects of Dublin from the north and west convey the impression of expansion in both of those directions. From the western perspective of the Phoenix House in the recently walled-in park of that name, Bloody Bridge is foregrounded, with new quays and pontine pivots such as Arran, Ormond and Essex Quays and Bridges indicating arteries of transport and communication. Symbols of modernity delineated on the north side are the turreted glass manufactory of Captain Roche in St Mary's Abbey, the spacious bowling green in Oxmantown and the country house of Sir John Eccles. Along the south bank, evident from Place's northern vantage point, the newly wharfed frontage including Custom House Quay and Essex Quay is shown to contain substantial merchant houses that point to an impending era of prosperity and gracious living for the elite. Along the city's skyline, the juxtaposition of old structures with new ones forms a mélange of the medieval and the modern. Old churches such as St Michan's, St Michael's, St John's, St Audoen's, St Werburgh's and St Patrick's, some with recently acquired spires, and venerable towers of St John's, Newgate and Dublin Castle jostle with the cupolas of the rebuilt edifices of the tholsel and the four courts at Christ Church.<sup>77</sup> Place's wide-angle views of the city show the comparative dwindling of the old medieval core.

\* \* \*

There is also revealed in the Dublin portfolio of Francis Place and Thomas Bate the emergence of an imposing metropolitan centre. A city of 70,000 inhabitants by 1700 with many new residential quarters and incipient building programmes closely linked to its status as national capital, Dublin was in the process of becoming 'Hibernia's grand metropolis'.78 State and civic authorities, as well as private landlords, were engaged in the enterprise of urban planning to realise their urban visions. While strains may have occurred in the political sphere in the negotiation of jurisdictional and spatial matters, especially in the later eighteenth century, <sup>79</sup> one can see the topographical expression of metropolitan improvement in the disposition of centres of power, the provision of an economic infrastructure for a major port and commercial centre, and the location of nodes of social and cultural life. In all of these areas there were manifest tendencies towards both consolidation and fragmentation. While political power in city and state came to be centred on the ceremonial axis of Dame Street and College Green, military and medical institutions were consciously removed to the western periphery. The ambitious scheme for the improvement of Dublin port fostered major reclamation and engineering works to the east of the city. Municipal attempts to provide water supplies were sporadic, and centres of trade and manufacturing were dispersed throughout the urban zone. And although parochialisation assisted topographical coherence in the new urban estates,<sup>80</sup> suburbs and parks were developed and constructed without their planners necessarily taking cognisance of the structure and design of contiguous areas,81 and congregations of religious non-conformists existed in nearly every part of the city, overriding Church of Ireland parochial boundaries.

Civic power had been consolidated from the 1680s at the site on Skinners' Row (Christchurch Place) of the reconstructed tholsel, which contained the exchange on its ground floor (Plate 2). The construction of a new customhouse at Essex Quay in 1704, to the design of Thomas Burgh and at state expense, however, marked the increasing administrative centrality of the area at the southern egress from Essex Bridge (Plate 10). It contained a number of administrative buildings, including the council chamber (until its destruction by fire in 1711), as well as fashionable shopping amenities. Although the four courts of the realm remained 'huddled in Christ Church Yard', 82 by the 1730s the centre of gravity of state power was shifting eastwards along Dame Street. This crossed the customhouse/castle axis and towards College Green, which came to contain an assemblage of magnificent buildings (Plate 8).

An integral part of the government's contribution to the creation of a stately capital city, the rebuilding project for Dublin Castle after 1684 emphasised very heavily its courtly and palatial functions. Retaining little of the medieval edifice, the impressive castle buildings provided the expanding metropolis with a suitably grandiose heart, now stripped of its more forbidding martial features. Designed by Edward Lovett Pearce, the new parliament house, too, was from 1728 a symbol of the political confidence of the governing class of the earlier eighteenth century. The forecourt and piazza in front of the building provided a massive and magnificent counterweight to the west front of Trinity College, which was completed just at the end of the seventeenth century (to be redesigned and rebuilt in the 1750s). Behind the latter, the lofty intellectual aspirations of the eighteenth-century academic and wider community were embodied in a series of university buildings, chief among them being the library by 1732 and other edifices such as the printing house and dining hall by the 1740s (Plate 9).

At the same time, the erection of a number of key institutional buildings with charitable and military functions to the west of the city helped in the articulation of the spatial relationship between the growing urban core and the periphery. Already by 1700, the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham and the King's Hospital and free school (or Blue Coat School) had been established on opposite sides of the River Liffey. The hospital at Kilmainham, which

opened under the duke of Ormonde's patronage in 1684 on land taken from the Phoenix Park, had accommodation for up to 400 army pensioners on three floors of a quadrangular building and incorporated an infirmary for thirty inmates, a chapel and tower being added later. Designed by William Robinson, it was by far the largest public building project in seventeenth-century Ireland and was described as 'a noble building [that] looks like a palace'. By thus addressing the perennial social problem of indigent veterans, state philanthropy also benefited the city and presented it with a magnificent addition to the modest stock of late medieval public buildings at a safe distance from the urban core. The King's Hospital and free school, which had been given its charter in the early 1670s to receive and educate poor boys, was erected on Oxmantown Green, similarly removed from the centre. In that north-western quadrant there were also institutional buildings for the linen trade and the relief of poor widows — the linen hall and the carpenters' widows' charity house respectively.

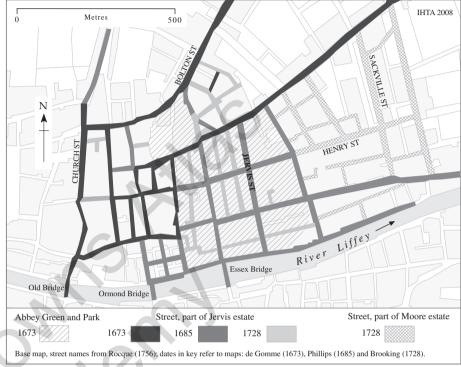


Fig. 3 Development of the Jervis and Moore estates, 1673–1728

The construction of the Royal Barracks in that vicinity in the early years of the eighteenth century addressed the question of containment of serving troops. Unlike the proposed citadel depicted by de Gomme and Phillips in 1673, this edifice was a freestanding entity harmonising with the grandeur of contemporary construction in Dublin. The project brought a new overseeing body, the Barrack Board, into being and the state's surveyor-general, Sir Thomas Burgh, successor to William Robinson, was the architect. Construction went ahead on a site that had been sold to the state by the second duke of Ormonde (who was then lord lieutenant as his grandfather had been). By 1708 the barracks were ready to receive up to two foot regiments and three troops of horse in a three-storey building stretching for a thousand feet parallel to the river. Not only did the building bring further architectural distinction to the northern periphery of the city, but also it stimulated commercial activity, particularly in the newly developed Smithfield and Ormond Markets. In establishing equilibrium in the relationship between the government and community in respect of the standing garrison of the later Tudor and Stuart periods, state-funded architectural projects both demonstrated care for serving and veteran personnel, and pandered to civic pride in the grandeur of their accomplishment. The new or refurbished institutions associated with the military were absorbed within the city's changing topography: the effacing of mural and defensive features included the complete conversion of Dublin Castle into a civilian centre, while the location of the hospital and barracks on the periphery of western development in the early modern period reflected a healthy distancing and containment of military institutions, while not excluding their occupants' engagement with the social and economic life

Morphologically the seal was set on 'Dublin's east-west social gradient'84 crough architectural projects with defensive, charitable, correctional and industrial functions on the expanding city's landward side, which never attained the fashionability of the seaward side in the eighteenth century (Map 4). Besides the King's Hospital and the Royal Barracks, Oxmantown was until 1728 the domicile of a bridewell for the confinement of vagrants, with an incorporated house of correction for the maladjusted poor. Similarly the district on the opposite side of the Liffey, slightly upriver, became the locus for a clustering of institutions providing for the sick and the poor. The city workhouse, designed by Thomas Burgh, was established in Mount Brown about 1705 for the confinement of idle beggars who were to be set to work, principally on linen making. Eventually the complex of buildings came to include a bedlam and a foundling hospital as well as an infirmary. Just to the north, the building of St Patrick's Hospital was begun in 1749 and opened eight years later to accommodate those described as 'lunatics', who had previously been housed in the workhouse and in the infirmary in the Kilmainham hospital. A further addition to the stock of eighteenth-century institutions in this neighbourhood was Dr Steeven's Hospital, which was under construction in 1720. The complement of buildings for providing care of the sick, in what Edward McParland has called the 'hospital quarter' of the city, was filled by a military infirmary, just beside the rebuilt St James's Church.<sup>85</sup> Taken together, the institutions to the north and south of the Liffey formed an arc on the western periphery, benefiting from the freshness of the prevailing winds, but also serving as an impediment to western expansion of the capital in the eighteenth century (Map 1, Plate 6).

A major engineering venture, which was undertaken in the early eighteenth century in part to deepen the port of Dublin, had implications for the north and south banks of the Liffey to the east of the city. Under the auspices of a state-appointed agency, the ballast office established in 1707, the project entailed dredging the approaches to the port, the walling in of extensive tracts along the North and South Strands, and the construction of a great south wall and lighthouse to improve safety in the channel. On the north bank a wall was completed east of Bachelors Walk by about 1717 and the city, acting through the ballast office, planned a grandiose scheme to lay out the partially reclaimed area behind it in 132 plots, which became known as the North Lotts. Although little building took place on the North Strand east of Great Martin's Lane, ground for future development had been laid out and the north bank of the Liffey had been quayed almost continuously from Bloody Bridge in the west to East Wall Road in the east. The only major lacuna, to be filled in as Eden Quay, was constructed in conjunction with the building of Custom House Quay in the late eighteenth century.

On the opposite bank of the River Liffey, a similar scheme of walling in and reclamation of the strand was productive of more urbanisation. In de Gomme's map of 1673, the shoreline east of Dirty Lane is shown as 'ground taken in from the sea', but it contains no buildings and north of Lazy Hill is still slobland. By 1700 William Mercer had been granted permission to infill the slobland beyond Hawkins Street and Mercer's Dock, which subsequently became George's Quay. A contiguous but unwalled stretch of strand between the holdings of Mercer and Rogerson was reclaimed by the civic authorities and dubbed City Quay. It was Sir John Rogerson, a former lord mayor of Dublin and MP, who had developed a fee-farm estate of 133 acres of slobland between Lazy Hill and Ringsend leased from the city corporation. By the late 1720s, he had constructed a wall and quay that stretched to the mouth of the Dodder and backfilled the strand with gravel, sand and stones. It was the largest and most significant privately funded development in the embankment of the Liffey at Dublin. On the reclaimed area, a system of gridded streets was established and the city planned the development of fiftyone plots that became known as the South Lotts. A new parochial division was established in the precinct of City Quay under the dedication of St Mark and the church there was erected about 1729, though unroofed until 1752. It had been separated as a parish from that of St Andrew in 1707 and had become a focus for the community brought into being in the district around Lazy Hill. Among the streets and lanes newly laid out in the area in the first three decades of the eighteenth century were Poolbeg Street (1725), White's Lane (1709), George's Street (later Tara Street) (1727), Moss Street (1728), Gloucester Street (1728) and Princes Street (1728) south of Lazy Hill. By the 1720s it was feasible to travel eastwards along the south quays from Usher's Quay (which had been built by about 1705) to Sir John Rogerson's Quay.

John Rocque's map of 1756 shows dozens of ships either berthed at the southern quays of the Liffey from Custom House Quay to Rogerson's Quay or passing along the river. Despite the difficulties of navigating the channel from the bay, there was heavy maritime traffic bringing goods to and from the inner port and availing itself of the new or improved wharfage facilities. By contrast with the walled promenades of Ormond Quay Upper and Lower, the working quays on the opposite bank had no protective barriers along the river, thus allowing ships to load and unload without impediment. A number of ferries operated between the banks to the east of Essex Bridge, bringing passengers across the Liffey. Overseas travellers were usually ferried from Ringsend or Poolbeg to the landing-stage at George's Quay or transported by road to the city in small horse-drawn vehicles called Ringsend cars.<sup>86</sup>

The development of a major port at Dublin under the aegis of the ballast office enhanced the commercial importance of the eastern side of the city. Yet trading activity remained dispersed through many centres in the urban area. Some clustering of marketing functions had occurred in the Smithfield and Ormond Markets in Oxmantown, relieving congestion in the old quarters of the fish shambles, the corn market and the New Hall, and facilities to serve the burgeoning suburbs were to be found in the Clarendon Market beside the Aungier estate, the Lazy Hill district, and Newmarket close to the earl of Meath's development. Thus a more variegated commercial and transport pattern emerged in response to the city's early eighteenth-century growth.

Another form of infrastructural cohesion was evident in the project for a municipal water supply centred on the construction by 1724 of a huge basin at St James's Street to replace the cisterns along High Street and Thomas Street dating from the middle ages. One of the leading architects of the 1730s in Dublin, Richard Castle, studied the problem and published his findings in a pamphlet (with appended maps) of 1735. In it he addressed the issue of adapting the Liffey water for the expanding city. He found that up to a third of all Dublin houses (about 3,500) in 1735 were located on streets that had no piped water, including the recently built and much sought-after Dawson and Grafton Streets, as well as St Stephen's Green.<sup>87</sup> In 1741 the piped water committee of the civic assembly decided to draw a water supply from the Liffey at Islandbridge and employed James Scanlon as engineer. Major works for the channeling of water in timber pipes through the basin to the north and south sides were set in train, although this scheme did not result in an immediate solution to the city's supply problems. Meanwhile the piecemeal connection of houses on new streets continued apace, reflecting the development of suburban estates into residential communities.

A vast expansion of the Dublin manufacturing sector in the earlier eighteenth century is attested by the presence of at least ninety separate categories of producers of goods in contemporary trade directories (Appendix B, Fig. 4). The traditional manufacturers such as bakers, shoemakers and brewers were among the most numerous of all, the places of production of the first two being diffused throughout the urban area, while the centre of the brewing industry was emerging around St James's Gate. Manufactories of larger items such as coaches and cabinets tended to be located outside the commercial heartland, the latter particularly associated with the northern suburbs, and cooperages were similarly widely dispersed. Precision manufacturers such as goldsmiths and watchmakers, whose numbers increased markedly in the decades down to the mid-century, were heavily clustered along the line of Skinners' Row/Castle Street/Dame Street, adjacent to Dublin Castle, the tholsel and other centres of administration. Several cutlers also based their work between that axis and the quays. The growth in the manufacturing of wigs and periwigs was significant, the producers fanning out from the core to the peripheries such as Abbey Street and Bolton Street. Most of the distilleries were located to the west of the city, in the Thomas Street area south of the Liffey and in Hammond Lane to the north.

The industrial quarter of Dublin had become firmly established in the liberties of St Thomas and Donore to the south-west of the old city by the early eighteenth century. Here a large community of cloth-workers had settled, including groups of migrants such as the French Huguenots, who had been encouraged to come by the state and the earl of Meath as landlord. Not only did they place their stamp on the toponomy of the district, with names such as Weavers Square and later 'the tenterfields' denoting their trade, but also they fostered a distinctive architectural style of housing there. Sometimes referred to as 'Dutch billies', these mainly brick-built residences, featuring stepped or curvilinear gables, were erected in thoroughfares including Brown Street, Cork Street, Marrowbone Lane and Sweeney's Lane.<sup>88</sup>

The social topography of Dublin, as revealed in the work of Whitelaw in the early nineteenth century, had its roots in the socio-economic evolution of the capital in the first half of the eighteenth century. A high proportion of those below the rank of middle class lived in the parishes west of the old urban core, including St Catherine's and St Luke's, where most of the artisans in the textile industry were concentrated. The north-eastern and south-eastern parishes (excluding St Mark's), as well as those central ones in proximity to Dublin Castle and parliament, contained the highest proportion of upper class residents, together with their large retinues of servants. In the eighteenth-century city, the gradation of social class was more nuanced than in the late middle ages, and thus prosperous merchants, traders and manufacturers could aspire to live in fashionable new streets, such as York Street, provided they had household servants. In the planning of the spacious estates in the east of the city much attention was devoted to preventing the appropriation of laneways by poor people for the erection of their shacks and cabins. If not accommodated in such tiny dwellings in alleys or on the periphery, lower class families clustered in large, multiply occupied buildings in the north-west and south-west of the city, the forerunners of nineteenth-

Charles Brooking's A map of the city and suburbs of Dublin, published in London in 1728, which captures the fifty-year period of urban growth since the maps of de Gomme and Phillips, was catering for the self-esteem of a citizenry who lived in a rapidly expanding urban landscape (Map 12). As with Place in his view of Dublin from the north, Brooking opted to orientate his map towards the south to display to best effect the topography and architecture of the new age. The bridged and quayed Liffey flows through an extensive urban system, the suburban developments of the Moore family on the north side and of the earl of Meath on the south attaining prominence. Apart from utilities such as the City Basin and institutions such as the Royal Hospital and Barracks, little development is depicted to the west. Perhaps the most notable contrast between the depiction of the medieval and the later streetscapes is the comparative irregularity of the former. The curvilinear line of many thoroughfares radiating out from the old core, such as St George's Lane, Whitefriar Street, The Coombe and New Row, is very much at odds with the rectilinear one of the grid-planned northern, eastern and southwestern suburbs. Brooking also depicted as vignettes twenty of the new and refurbished buildings of Dublin, reflecting varying levels of architectural achievement. Among them is what amounts to a snapshot of Dublin Castle's re-edification: amid the new ranges of buildings loom the medieval structures of the old hall and the ruinous Bermingham Tower.

\* \* \*

During the last three decades of the period under review, the emphasis in terms of new suburban development was on the city's north-eastern and south-eastern quarters, though the mature growth of the latter is a product of the later eighteenth century. The district dubbed 'Molesworth's fields', which took shape to the east of the Aungier suburb mainly in the first three decades of the eighteenth century, had as its morphological focus the church of St Ann, which was built in 1720. It was framed by Grafton Street (1708) to the west, Kildare Street or Coote Street (1728) to the east, Nassau Street (1728) to the north, and the northern side of St Stephen's Green to the south. 90 The initiative was taken by Joshua Dawson, the purchaser of the western part of the neighbourhood, who oversaw the development of Dawson Street from 1709 and Grafton Street from 1713, with the intersecting thoroughfares, Duke Street and Anne Street. Robert, Viscount Molesworth, the proprietor of the eastern part, was the developer of the street that bears his name (1728), as



Fig. 4 Trades, 1738 (Dublin dir.)

well as Frederick Street (1728) and Coote Street. As in the case of the other proprietor-developers, builders took leases of plots along the street-lines and designed and constructed many imposing residences. One of the most important was that owned on Dawson Street by the eponymous Joshua who sold the building to the municipality to serve as the lord mayor's residence after 1715. The erection of St Ann's Church after 1720 on land donated by Joshua Dawson gave parochial coherence to the new suburb, standing as it did near the intersection of Dawson and Molesworth Streets. Both major proprietors co-operated in the layout of the streetscape, Molesworth persuading his neighbour to demolish four houses near St Ann's to enable the two streets to be joined together.<sup>91</sup>

The best known name associated with the north side of early modern Dublin is that of Gardiner, the family that oversaw so much of the laying out and building of the area to the east of Capel Street. Theirs was not an uninterrupted holding on the north-eastern fringe of the city: the Gardiner estate was interspersed with those of lesser landlords such as Aldborough, Temple and Eccles. By dint of their determined entrepreneurship, however, starting with the career of the first Luke Gardiner, a portfolio of lands was accumulated from the 1720s for which the Gardiners and their planners had an urban vision. By purchasing the Moore estate from the earls of Drogheda and some of the remaining St Mary's Abbey lands from the Reynells, as well as encroaching on the outskirts of the Jervis and Amory holdings, the Gardiners could adapt pre-existing streets and lanes to their brand new creations. Between the radials of the northern road (which became Dorset Street) and Great Britain Street (later Parnell Street), the Gardiners laid out Dominick Street and also opened Henrietta Street in the 1720s. The construction of the latter, which was the location of their townhouse, was accomplished by the leasing of plots to builders and developers at a peppercorn rent. The Gardiners ensuring the rapid erection of houses, but to a design stipulated by them as estate landlords. Thus a select enclave of substantial residences arose along the street, the occupants of which were of the first rank of civil, political and ecclesiastical society. 92 South of Great Britain Street, the area to the east and west of Drogheda Street reaching to Marlborough Street was built up, the former being widened to become Sackville or Gardiner's Mall.

Further development took place with the opening up of the wide Dorset Street by the 1740s, and the planning and laying out of the network of thoroughfares, including Gardiner Street, Place and Row, that came to form the Rutland Square locale by the 1750s. The centrepiece of the Gardiner development was in place by 1756 with the completion of Sackville Mall at the heart of the new Sackville Street (Plate 7). The mall was originally planned as an elongated square for the enjoyment and use of residents of the fashionable houses along the street, who could promenade within its enclosed garden. The eventual opening of the street to through traffic from

south to north, with the widening of Drogheda Street and the building of Carlisle Bridge, frustrated that plan, the Sackville boulevard becoming a key artery from the northern access to Dublin to the heart of the business and administrative centre to the south of the Liffey. The quayside at Bachelors Walk served as a riverbank connecting the route between the Moore/Gardiner development and that of Jervis/Arran. In respect of this easterly suburb, St Thomas's Church was opened on Marlborough Street by 1750, on the site of an earlier Lutheran church, to provide a devotional and social hub for the expanding community of that quarter.

Besides the adoption of neo-classical architectural styles in the city's new public buildings, the design of residential dwellings throughout the new suburbs helped to foster urban coherence. Although the great squares such as Rutland, Mountjoy, Merrion and Fitzwilliam were mainly creations of the later eighteenth century, the trend towards uniformity of building along city streets and the existing square, St Stephen's Green, was very evident from the later seventeenth century. Dublin's signature three-bayed, fourstoreyed, brick-built townhouses over basements struck a familiar chord with visitors from London in the earlier eighteenth century. It has been pointed out, however, that deviations from uniformity of design in the squares and boulevards of the mid-eighteenth century bespoke a different ethos. The political and social elite of Dublin expressed its self-confidence and certainty in its national role by the transformation of the city into a real capital, and this came to be articulated particularly strongly in their extravagant house designs, sometimes with four or more bays.95 This spirit resonated with that of the Wide Streets Commissioners, whose interventions from 1757 imposed order on Dublin's 'disjointed acres of brick housing' and created links between civic buildings, aristocratic residences and new infrastructural projects on the periphery (Map 2).96

With the constriction of the green space of Oxmantown due to the various building projects in the area, the last of the great medieval commonages was under pressure. Yet the city gained new parklands in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that served a recreational purpose for the growing population. By far the most extensive and significant of these was the Phoenix Park which, while limiting the scope for north-western urban expansion, became a public amenity by the 1740s, despite its original designation as a private estate and the locating there of the chief governor's residence. Walled and stocked with deer and game, the 1,752 acres that eventually comprised the state lands north of the Liffey became a sylvan leisure attraction. The earliest surviving structure is the magazine fort of 1738, the erection of which on the site of Phoenix House denoted the continuation of the trend towards the banishment of military installations to the margins. More compact and perhaps less accessible to the general public was the walled-in garden of St Stephen's Green, which had become a fashionable social amenity by the early

eighteenth century. The laying out of bowling greens in the decades after 1660 attests to the growth of leisure activity in the expanding city. The green at Oxmantown was the earliest and most durable facility, being laid out in the 1660s, while greens at Marlborough Street and Dawson Street date from the period of the settlement of the north-eastern and south-eastern suburbs (Map 14, Appendix D). Gardens associated with major institutions such as Trinity College, Dublin Castle and the Royal Hospital were for private use, but the grounds at the lying-in hospital at the top of Sackville Street were laid out in 1748 as a garden for the express purpose of benefiting the new institution through the holding of social events.<sup>97</sup> A thriving café culture in Dublin is attested by the large number of coffee houses that flourished from the early eighteenth century, and new theatres and music halls provided additional sources of entertainment.

As has been seen, the building of Church of Ireland churches in many quarters of the city from the turn of the eighteenth century helped to impose topographical coherence on new suburban parishes. Moreover, fashionable new Anglican churches, such as St Mary's and St Ann's, as well as refashioned older ones, such as St Werburgh's and St Michan's, built mainly under the patronage of William King as archbishop of Dublin (1703–29), reflected the self-confident aspirations of the city's gentry and professional classes in the ecclesiastical sphere. 98 By contrast, the dozens of centres of worship for non-established confessional allegiances throughout the city and suburbs in the earlier eighteenth century were plainer and more modest buildings.

While the catchment areas of the Roman Catholic chapels and convents of the era may have matched to some extent the Anglican parishes, there were also significant deviations in their pattern of dispersal. There were at least eighteen Catholic chapels, convents and nunneries operating openly in Dublin by the 1750s. Seven chapels were run by secular clergy and the rest attached to friaries and convents. Although the Roman Catholic church in Ireland had been outlawed at the time of the Reformation, it retained the allegiance of the majority of the population. Early seventeenth-century episcopal visitations of the Church of Ireland parishes in Dublin revealed that most establishment churches were shadowed by at least one Roman Catholic mass-centre. 99 A century later the location of chapels reflected the morphology and demography of the city, as well as its changing religious history. While rarely prevented from worshipping, members of the Catholic community were debarred from full participation in the city's economic and political life. Thus, only three chapels and two convents were functioning in the heart of the old city, attesting to the comparative paucity of the Catholic population there, as well perhaps as to the increased importance of the new urban estates. On the north side there were three chapels and four convents. The mass-centres at Arran Quay, Capel Street and Liffey Street were a response to the new Anglican parishes of St Paul and St Mary, and the existing one of St Michan. Three nunneries and a friary to the west of Church Street suggest a need to cater for a substantial Catholic population

in Oxmantown, though the uncertain financial position of the communities of nuns and friars is indicated by frequent changes of address. South of the Liffey the chapels at Townsend Street, Francis Street and Thomas Street matched older parochial units (such as St Catherine and St Thomas) as well as new churches such as St Mark's and the relocated St Peter's. Religious houses supplemented the chapels, the convent of the Carmelites in The Coombe perhaps countervailing the new Anglican parish of St Luke. <sup>100</sup> Only two Catholic chapels were located in the fashionable quarters east of Essex Bridge, one in Liffey Street matching the new Anglican parish of St Mary and another in Townsend Street shadowing that of St Mark (Fig. 5).

In the case of non-established Protestants, the dispersal of meeting houses also reflected the expansion of the city from the late seventeenth century. By the 1750s there were at least seventeen actively worshipping communities spread over seven religious groupings: Presbyterians, French Protestants or Huguenots, Quakers, Moravian Brethren, Lutherans, Methodists and Anabaptists. Unlike the Roman Catholic chapels, which were distributed fairly evenly on both sides of the Liffey, the Protestant meeting houses were predominantly on the southern side. Two of the three communities located on the north side were of Presbyterians, based at Mary's Abbey and Capel Street, and the other was the French church at Chancery Place. Those of the Presbyterians were the most numerous among the dissenting meeting houses, one of their places of worship being located within the old urban enclave at Cook Street and the rest in close proximity to the shifting centre. Both the Quakers and the Presbyterians had meeting houses in the busy Essex Street/Temple Bar district. A clustering of dissenting groups was notable in the southern suburb around Aungier Street: the Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians and French Protestants all had centres of worship in the vicinity, which was contiguous to St Patrick's Cathedral where the first French church had been established in 1666. As in the case of some Roman Catholic communities, frequent changes of location of meeting houses took place. For example, the Quaker community that eventually settled on Cole's Alley for its place of worship had successive houses in Little Ship Street, Bride Road and St Augustine Street. By 1756 the many communities of the major non-Anglican denominations at least had settled in substantial premises discreetly but conveniently located near the heart of the city.

Whoever takes the pains of comparing the two maps annexed to this work, namely, one published by Mr Speed in 1610, and the other by John Rocque in 1759, will readily perceive the great growth and increase of the city of Dublin without the walls, since the former of these periods.<sup>101</sup>

John Rocque certainly succeeded in his attempt to express in his maps the 'genius and temper' of the people of Dublin in the 1750s, to judge by Harris's description in 1766. The contemporary historian noted the absorption of



Fig. 5 Dublin churches, 1756

former villages such as Grangegorman, Stonybatter, Glasnemenoge and the Hogges within the urbanised area. New streetscapes on the St Mary's Abbey and Whitefriars' estates, the former Poddle estuary and the southeastern lands of Molesworth and Dawson are contrasted with the former landscapes of enclosed fields. Approximately 5,000 feet of quays fronted by commodious houses on the north bank of the Liffey and the ground from Exchequer Street to Ringsend on the south have been reclaimed from the 'ouse' and tides of the river. Among the urban features in which Harris takes particular pride are St Stephen's Green, 'one of the finest squares in Europe', a 'stately' tholsel and customhouse, streets 'very little inferior to London', the Royal Barracks ('the largest and handsomest building of the kind in Europe'), Essex Bridge ('newly rebuilt according to the model of that at Westminster') and Kildare House ('perhaps the noblest city residence in the British dominions'). Such self-conscious reflection and cross-referencing on the part of an educated Dubliner captures the spirit of harmony and order of the Enlightenment that contemporaneously produced the Wide Streets Commission. 102 The dynamic, confident thrust of the *nobilissima civitas* 103 as depicted in Rocque's maps presaged the encroachment of the urban area on the surrounding countryside, which was to be engulfed by the city within the next two or three generations (Map 3, Plate 11).

#### **NOTES**

- Clarke, 2002, p. 10. For an analysis of Speed's map, see Andrews, 1983, *passim*. Andrews, 1998, pp v-xiii; Harvey, pp 77-8. Sheridan-Quantz, p. 268. Harvey, p. 78. These measurements are based on the application of the respective scales to the maps of Speed and Rocque
- Petty, 1683, pp 1, 5. Harris, pp 75–81. The surviving residences included Carbury in Christchurch Place, built in the early
- sixteenth century and once occupied by the earls of Kildare (Harris, pp 79-80; Clarke, 2002, p. 30) Harris, pp 81-2 Ancient records, iii, pp 298–9. Ibid., iv, p. v.

- Ibid., iii, pp 26, 390, 393; v, pp 5, 222; viii, pp 123–4.
  Ibid., iii, pp 25, 390, 393; v, pp 5, 222; viii, pp 123–4.
  It is referred to in 1727 (*Ancient records*, vii, p. 372) but does not appear on Rocque's map.

  Ancient records, v, p. 130; Thomas, ii, p. 87. One venerable monument preserved was the round tower of the 'ancient' church of St Michael le Pole: in 1708 a builder was adjured not to demolish it (Mason,
- p. 221). Clarke, 2002, pp 9, 10, 22. Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625–33, p. 111.

- Maguire, *passim*.

  McParland, 2001, pp 91–113.

  The depiction of Dublin Castle on Charles Brooking's map of the city of 1728 captures this transition very well (Craig, 1983, passim)
- For details reflective of these changes, see Clarke, 2002, pp 17–18.
- Gillespie, 2001, pp 223-4. Ancient records,
- y, p. 214; vi, p. 363; Wheeler and Craig, pp 27, 38. Of the suburban churches, those of St James and St Michan were also reconstructed on the same sites (Wheeler and Craig, p. 21; Casey,
- Crawford, pp 19–21.
  Burke, 1972, p. 376.
  Raymond Gillespie, 'The coming of reform, 1500–58', in Milne, 2000a, pp 151–73; Roger Stalley, The collapse of 1562 and its aftermath', in Milne, 2000a, pp 218–36.
- Roger Stalley, 'The architecture of the cathedral and the priory buildings', in Milne, 2000a, pp 112-
- See, for example, *Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, pp 184–6 for a list of the extant buildings of St Mary's Abbey in 1611; see also *Faulkner's DJ* 13.1.1733 for an example of the designation of lots of ground in 'St Mary's Abbey'.
- For a discussion of the notion of sectoral development in Dublin, see Burke, 1972, p. 382. For an analysis of this development, see Burke, 1974b, pp 113–32; the beginnings of the process are noted in Clarke, 2002, p. 10.
- Burke, 1974b, p. 132. Burke, 1972, pp 365–85.

- Ibid.; *Ancient records*, v, pp 296, 305. For the relationship between Phillips and de Gomme, see Saunders, pp 145, 148, 153, 226–8.
- Ibid., pp 226-8. Ibid., pp 45-6, 135, 270-72; McParland, 2001, p. 140.
- 40. Harbour maps
- Flood, pp 142–53. McCullough, pp 34, 37.
- Ancient records, iv, pp 256-7, 324; v, pp 238, 296, 305.
- For a recent survey, see Sheridan, 2001a, pp 66–135.

  Ancient records, iv, pp 256–7; Dudley, pp 157–8.

  Craig, 1980, pp 19–20; Dudley, p. 157.

  Brooking; Dudley; Barnard, pp 206–9; Sheridan, 2001a, pp 81–5.

- Craig, 1980, p. 24. Craig, 1980, pp 21, 85; Twomey, p. 24. Doran, pp 105–18; Twomey, pp 10–24.
- Twomey, pp 26–7. *Ancient records*, vi, pp 272–3. Ibid., iv, pp 606–7.
- De Courcy, 2000, p. 121.
- McCullough, p. 83.
- Casev, p. 656
- 58. Ancient records, iv, p. 114.
- Ibid., v, pp 322–3. Ibid., vi, pp 222–3. Wherever possible, stones from the old structures were recycled for other projects: stones from Dam Gate were used for the repair of Essex Bridge (ibid., vi, p. 239).
- Sheridan, 2001a, p. 75. Casey, p. 88.
- De Courcy, 2004, pp 150-51.
- 65.

- 68.
- De Courcy, 2004, pp 150–51.
  Craig, 1980, p. 26.
  Dickson, p. 104.
  Casey, p. 88.
  McParland, 2001, p. 44.
  De Courcy, 1996, p. 151.
  De Courcy, 2000, p. 129.
  Craig, pp 25–7. Although some of these streets are represented on earlier maps, the dates given are those of the first recorded naming of the thoroughfares.

  McCullough p. 63
- McCullough, p. 63
- Craig, 1980, p. 85. Rowena Dudley, 'Documents and sources: the Cheney letters', in *Irish Economic and Social History*, xxxiii (1996), pp 97–112.
- McCullough, pp 100–01. Maher, pp 1–14; Loeber, pp 7–15. Gillespie, 1993, p. 102. Ibid., pp 102–14; Maher, pp 11–13.
- Cited in Barnard, p. 193.
- 79. Edward McParland, 'Strategy in the planning of Dublin, 1750-1800', in Butel and Cullen, pp 109-
- 80. Burke, 1972, p. 376.

- 81. There are examples of developers aligning their streetscapes with those of their neighbours, as in the case of the Aungier suburb and St Stephen's Green, and that of Dawson and Molesworth's eponymous
- 82. McParland, 2001, p. 116.
- 83. Ibid., p. 69. 84. Sheridan-Quantz, p. 265.
- 85. McParland, 2001, pp 83, 218, n. 138. 86. De Courcy, 1996, pp 15, 98, 106-7, 173, 310-11.
- Castle.
- Walsh, pp 58-74.
- 89. Sheridan, 2001b, pp 136–58.
  90. Although Grafton Street appears on earlier maps, it is not named as such until 1708; the first recorded reference to Nassau Street is in 1754, but it was a well-established thoroughfare by 1728 when it is still being referred to as St Patrick's Well Lane; and Kildare Street is shown as newly opened, though as vet unnamed, in 1728.
- 91. Craig, pp 107–8.
- 92. Sheridan, 2001a, pp 91-3.
- 93. Ibid., pp 93–5
- 93. Ibid., pp 93–3.

  94. Craig, p. 179. Shortly afterwards, a new church of St Thomas was built on a more northerly site on Marlborough Street.

  95. Cullen, pp 254–60.

  96. McCullough, p. 134.

  97. Sheridan, 2001a, pp 95–7.

- 98. McParland, 2001, pp 44-9; Hill, p. 22.
- 99. Bulkeley's visitation, pp 56–98. 100. Burke, 1974a, pp 81–92.
- 101. Harris, p. 100. 102. Peter Borsay, 'London, 1660–1800: a distinctive culture?', in Clark and Gillespie, pp 181–3. 103. Harris, p. 114.

# **Topographical Information**

This fascicle, Dublin, part II, contains topographical information from the period 1610 to 1756; the corresponding earlier material appears in Dublin, part I, to 1610. Entries that have a history before 1610 begin with an arrow symbol and the first referenced date, other than in sections 1-9, is included in square brackets. This fascicle will be followed in due course by Dublin, part III, 1756-1847; accordingly, main entries and selected sub-entries whose history is known at the time of publication to continue after 1756 terminate with an arrow symbol.

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 Dublin city 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 bakehouses, because the oldest mill predates the oldest bakehouse. Features and categories that existed before 1610 are listed first and they are ordered as in Dublin, part I, to 1610. Some sites and categories have been reclassified for the period 1610 to 1756 and are listed in a different section from that in Dublin, part I. 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.

Street names are listed in alphabetical order. The first entry for each street gives its presentday 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. Only the principal variants are cross-referenced, usually in their earliest recorded form.

The section on residence is not intended to embrace more than a small fraction of the city's dwelling houses. The main criteria for inclusion are (1) apparent size and quality of construction; (2) identification by a contemporary name; (3) association with public figures, lay and ecclesiastical. Similarly, only the principal printing houses are listed in section 16 Trades

Map 4 relates to the period down to the mid-eighteenth century. As a separate publication it will contain a list of the sites shown on this map, classified by letter and number as previously. These indicators occur in bold type immediately after the site name in the Topographical

Abbreviated source-references are explained in the bibliography on pages 38-40 or in the general list inside the back cover.

## Name

- $\Rightarrow$  Dublin c. 1610 (Swift, 64) to present.  $\Rightarrow$
- Dubline 1644 (Owen, 1).
- **Current spellings** Dublin
- Baile Átha Cliath

## Legal status

⇒ Formal confirmation of city charters by King James I in 1611 (Haliday MSS, 12/E/2, 307). 'New rules' regulating the corporation of the city issued in 1672; charter regulating the corporation granted by King James II in 1687 (Ancient records, i, 56–67, 73–76); rescinded by King William III and Queen Mary in 1688 (Hill, 65–6).

## 3 Parliamentary status

 $\Rightarrow$  Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1613–1756 (NHI, ix, 47, 110).  $\Rightarrow$ 

## **Proprietorial status**

⇒ Direct crown control 1610–1756 (see 2 Legal status). ⇒

## Municipal boundary

- ⇒ Boundary of liberty of Dublin ridden every third year in August 1719 (Ancient records. xi, 485–95). City liberty partially mapped in 1728 (Brooking). ⇒
- ⇒ Long Stone, junction College St/D'Olier St/Pearse St (61354225). Long Stone 1653, 1662 (Ancient records, iv, 46, 252), 1718 (Clarke et al., 23-4).
- ⇒ Freeman's Stone, junction Dean St/Patrick St (51253445). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque).

## Administrative location

- $\Rightarrow$  County: Dublin 1613 (NHI, ix, 43).  $\Rightarrow$
- $\Rightarrow$  Barony: Dublin c. 1655 (DS).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Townlands: Kilmainham, outside city liberty. ⇒

## **Administrative divisions**

- ⇒ Wards: Wood Quay 1610, 1659 (Ancient records, iii, 3; iv, 563). Division of city into wards 1739 (DCLA, MS 62, 197). ⇒
- Parishes: St Andrew, St Audoen, St Bridget, St Catherine and St James, St John the Evangelist, St Kevin, St Michael, St Michan, St Nicholas Within, St Nicholas Without, St Werburgh 1682 (Petty, 1686, 1). St Peter 1680; St Mary, St Paul 1697;

St Ann, St James 1707; St Luke, St Mark 1708; St George 1714; St Thomas 1749 (Wheeler and Craig, 34, 24, 33, 10, 21, 24, 32, 17–18, 36).

⇒ Liberty of earl of Meath 1671 (Ancient records, iv, 526). Liberty of St Sepulchre 1681 (Ancient records, v, 210). Liberty of Christ Church 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 575, 578). Liberty of archbishop of Dublin, liberty of Donore, liberty of earl of Meath 1728 (Brooking). City liberty, liberty of archbishop of Dublin, liberty of St Patrick's Cathedral, liberty of St Patrick's Close, liberty of St Patrick's Street, liberty of St Sepulchre's 1754 (Kendrick).

#### **Population**

 $\Rightarrow$  Estimate 10,000 in 1610 (Andrews, 1983, 218). Estimate 58,694 in 1682 (Petty, 1686, 5). Estimate 47.000 in 1695 (Ancient records, vi. 575–81). Estimate 75,000 in 1710 (Craig, 1980, 84). Estimate 89,000 in 1715 (Fagan, 131). Estimate 123,000 in 1733 (Fagan, 148). ⇒ Estimate 150,000 in 1756 (Memoirs, 13).  $\Rightarrow$ 

#### Housing

⇒ Approximately 700 stylised houses depicted in 1610 (Speed). Estimate 6,025 in 1682 (Petty, 1686, 1). Estimate 6,604 in 1701 (Butlin, 55). Estimate 7,369 in 1705 (Butlin, 55). Estimate 8,800 in 1715 (Fagan, 131). Estimate 10,278 in 1735 (Castle, 16–17, 20–21).  $\Rightarrow$ 

#### 10 Streets

Abbey Street Upper

Abbey Street Lower Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Lower Abby Street 1730; Abbey Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 5.9.1730, 4.9.1733), 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.10.1754). Ship

Buildings 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1685 (Phillips). Abby Street 1702 Abbey Street Middle (Flying Post 29.6.1702), 1728 (Brooking), 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 4.9.1733). Abbey Street 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1754 (Universal

Advertiser 12.10.1754). Great Abby Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Abby Street 1702 (Flying Post 29.6.1702), 1728 (Brooking). Upper-end of Abby Street 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 16.2.1731). Abby Street 1736 (Dublin Advertiser

15.12.1736). Abbey Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.10.1754). Little Abby Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Abbots Lane See St Patrick's Close [south]. Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Adam Court

Road to Hoath 1673 (de Gomme). Strand 1687–8 (Denton, 531). Amiens Street Road or strand to Clontarf 1717 (Ancient records, vii, 33). The

Strand 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Near Temple Bar (q.v.), site unknown. Anchor Smith's Yard Anchor Smith's Yard

1729 (Faulkner's DJ 20.9.1729). (50354360). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Anderson's Court 1731 Andersons Court

(Faulkner's DJ 5.6.1731). Andersons Court 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Angle Alley 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 23.10.1731). Unnamed Angel or Angle Alley 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Anger Street See Aungier Street.

Anglesea Row Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Anglesea Street Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Anglesey Street 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 11.9.1705). Anglesea Street 1726 (Dublin *Intelligence* 8.11.1726), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Ann or Anne Street Anne Street 1720 (Ancient records, vii, 155, 156). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ann Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 18.8.1753), North 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Anne Street 1728 (Brooking). Ann Street 1729 (Faulkner's DJ Ann or Anne Street 22.7.1729), 1756 (Rocque). = South

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Anne's Lane Arbour Hill ⇒ [1488]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Arbour Hill 1708; Harbour Hill 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 25.9.1708, 8.11.1712). Ha 1728 (Brooking). Arbor Hill 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 24.3.1733). Arbour Hill 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 25.2.1737). Mountpelier or

Arbor Hill 1754 (Universal Advertiser 5.3.1754). Arbour Hill 1756 (Rocque). See also Montpelier Hill. ⇒

Arbour Place Nancy's Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

(50704215). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Arch Lane 1756 Arch Lane

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Ardee Row [Ardee Row] 1711 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/32/198). Mutton Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 28.8.1753),

1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Ardee Street ⇒ [1610]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Crooked Staff 1673 (de Gomme), 1706 (Pue's Occurrences 1.1.1706), 1728 (Brooking).

Croocked Staff 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Arran Quay 1692 (Ancient records, vi, 2). Arran Key 1728 Arran Key or Quay (Brooking). Arran Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

> (48604220). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Arranes Lane 1706 (Pue's Occurrences 19.1.1706). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking).

Arran Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Arran Quay Terrace Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Bridewell Lane 1732 (Faulkner's

*DJ* 15.1.1732). Bridewel Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Arran Street East [north]  $\Rightarrow$  [1443]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). St Mary's Lane 1673 (de

Gomme). Boot Lane 1708; Boote Lane 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 28.8.1708, 23.8.1709). Boot Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Arran Lane

Arran Street East [south] ⇒ [1443]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Arron Street 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 29.1.1715). Aran Street; Aarans Street 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 26.4.1718). Arran Street 1728 (Brooking). East Arran Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 26.5.1753). Arran Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Arran Street West Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Arran Street 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 19.11.1709). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). West Arran

Street 1747 (Ancient records, ix, 228, 229), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Arrandine Court Near Nicholas Street (q.v.), site unknown. Arrandine Court 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.4.1753).

Arrundel or Arundel Near Nicholas Street (q.v.), site unknown. Arundel Court 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 2.7.1714). Arrundel Court 1727 Court (Faulkner's DJ 20.5.1727).

Ash Street Ash Street 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 1.4.1718). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ash Street 1735 (Castle, 16), 1753 (Universal

Advertiser 10.2.1753), 1756 (Rocque). For another Ash Street, see Catherine Street. ⇒ Aston or Astons Key Aston Quay, laid out in c. 1680 (de Courcy, 13). Astons Key or Quay 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 15.1.1709), 1728 (Brooking). Astons

Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lee's Lane 1721 (Ancient records, vii, 598). Lees Lane 1728 Aston Place (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Atkinsons Alley (46953415). Atkinsons Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Aughrim Street Clonee Road 1673 (de Gomme). Black Horse Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 19.5.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Aungier Lane Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Aungier or Aungiers Street

Aungier Street 1668 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666-9, 594). Aungiers Street 1673 (de Gomme). Aungier Street 1675 (Ancient records, v, 80). Angier Street 1687–8 (Denton, 534). Aungers Street 1707; Angier Street 1710 (Flying Post 25.4.1707, 30.5.1710). Angiers Street 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 1.4.1712). Anger Street 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 4.7.1721), 1728 (Brooking). Aungier's Street 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 8.10.1736). Aungier Street 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

**Aungier Place** Bachelors, Batchelors or Batchelours Walk or Walke

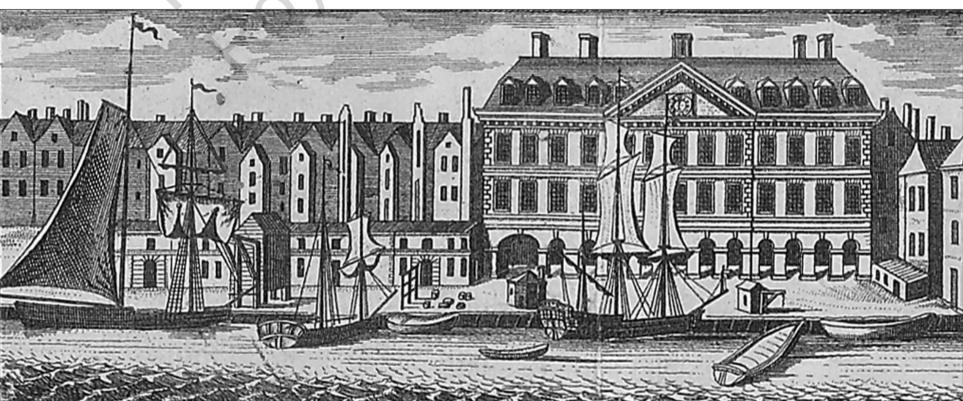
Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bachelors Walk 1711; Jervis Key (commonly called the Batchelor's Walk) 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 13.1.1711, 9.8.1712). Batchelors' Walk 1723 (Ancient records, vii, 243). Batchelours Walke 1728 (Brooking). Batchelors Walk 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Batchelors Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bachelors Way  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1195]. Back Lane 1610 (Speed). Rochell Lane 1610 (Christ Back Lane Church deeds, 1470). Back Lane 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I,

222). Roch Lane or Back Lane 1617 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 235). Rochell alias Backe Lane 1645 (Christ Church deeds, 1551). Back Lane, Rochell Lane 1661 (Forfeited houses). Back Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Rochell Lane 1681 (Christ Church deeds, 1834). Backlane 1687–8 (Denton, 536). Back Lane 1708 (Flying Post 15.9.1708), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Back Quay See Ellis Quay. Badgers Lane See Duke Lane Upper.

Baggot Street Lower Lane leading to Donibrooke 1665 (Cal. Pembroke deeds, 109). Highway to Merion 1673 (de Gomme). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Road to Balls Bridge 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



Bagnio Slip See Fownes Street Lower. Bradogue or Brodoogue See Halston Street [south]. Ball Alley See Bull Alley. Ball Yard (48504250). Ball Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Braithwaite or Brathwite Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Braithwait Street 1753 (Universal Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Balls Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Advertiser 24.2.1753). Brathwite Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ball's or Balls Lane Street Near Cork Hill (q.v.), site unknown. Barons Yard 1705 (Pue's Baron or Barons Yard Breford Street See Beresford Street. Occurrences 19.4.1705). Lord Chief Baron's Yard 1708 (Flying Location unknown. Breoot Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser Breoot Street Post 19.7.1708), 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 18.3.1732). Barrack or Barracks Brick Field or Brickfield Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Brick Field Lane 1756 (Rocque). See Benburb Street [west]. Street Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Bason Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Basin Street Lower Bride Road [east] Brides Alley 1673 (de Gomme), 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 306), 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.). Bride's Alley 1755 Bason Lane See previous entry, Ewington Lane [east]. Batchelors Lane See Bachelors Way. (Universal Advertiser 24.5.1755). Bridgets Alley 1756 (Rocque). See St Stephen's Green North. Beau or Beaux Walk Beaux Lane See Bow Lane East. Bride Road [west] Brides Alley 1673 (de Gomme). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Little Martins Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Beaver Street Drapers Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Beck's or Becks Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Becks Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1230]. St Brides Street 1610 (Speed). Bride Street 1612; Bride Street Bedford Row Porter's Row 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 10.7.1731). Porters Row St Bridgid Street 1616 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 222, 513). 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 6.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Brides Street 1673 (de Gomme). Bride Street 1705 (Pue's Bell Alley See Bull Alley. Occurrences 24.2.1705). Bridget Street 1728 (Brooking). St Bellevue [Bellevue] 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/148). Sugar Bridget Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 19.2.1754). Bride House Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Street 1754 (Kendrick). Bridgets Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Gravel Walk Benburb Street [east] **Brides Alley** See Bride Road. 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 23.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bridewell or Bridewell See Arran Quay Terrace. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Barracks Street 1708 (Flying Benburb Street [west] Lane Post 19.4.1708). Barrack Street 1718 (Pue's Occurrences Location unknown. Bridewell Street 1735 (Castle, 20). Bridewell Street 27.12.1718), 1728 (Brooking). Barrick Street 1737 (Dublin  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1196]. Ormunton 1610 (Speed). Bridg Street 1610; Bridge Bridge Street Lower Advertiser 12.7.1737). Barrack Street 1749 (Ancient records, ix, Street 1633 (Christ Church deeds, 1470, 1512). Bridg Street 311), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1673 (de Gomme). Bridge Street 1704 (Flying Post 2.10.1704), Beresford Place The Strand 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Beresford Street ⇒ [1409]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Frapper Lane 1628 (Ancient New Gate Market 1728 (Brooking). New Hall or Newgate Bridge Street Upper records, iii, 213). Cow Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Cowlane; Frapper Market 1728 (Ancient records, vii, 441-2). Newgate Market Lane 1720 (Whalley's Newsletter 19.5.1720; Ancient records, vii, 1731 (DCS maps, 113). New Hall Market 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 155-6). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cow Lane 1731 (Faulkner's ⇒ [possibly 13th cent.]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Bridge Foot Bridgefoot Street DJ 5.6.1731). Phroper Lane 1735 (Castle, 17). Cow Lane 1737 Street 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 1.7.1732). Bridge-foot Street 1735 (Dublin Advertiser 20.5.1737). Phrapper Lane; Breford Street; (Castle, 7, 16). Bridgefoot Street 1738 (Dublin dir.). Bridge Foot Phraper Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.2.1753, 28.8.1753, Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 3.11.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Bridgefoot Street [south] ⇒ [possibly 13th cent.]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 Big Booter or Butter See Bishop Street. (Brooking). Dirty Lane 1734 (Ancient records, viii, 163). Durty Lane Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 15.9.1753). Dirty Lane 1756 Big Cuff Street See Cuffe Street.  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Big Sheep or See Ship Street Great. Bridgets Alley See Bride Road [east]. Ship Street **Bridgets Street** See Bride Street. Big Strand Street See Strand Street Great. Britain Lane Brock Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1754 (Universal Advertiser Birr Court See Borris Court. 2.2.1754), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ ⇒ [1488]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Butter Lane 1612 (*Cal. pat.* Bishop Street **Britain Street** See Little Britain Street, Parnell Street [west]. rolls Ire., Jas I, 220), 1634 (Ancient records, iii, 300), 1673 Britton Street Great See Parnell Street [west]. (de Gomme). Big Butter Lane 1711 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 314). **Broad Stone** See Church Street Upper [north]. Butter Lane 1727 (Ancient records, vii, 381, 411). Big Booter Brock Lane See Britain Lane. Lane; Great Butter Lane 1728 (WSC maps, 572; Brooking). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Brown Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ Brown or Browns Street Butter Lane 1728–9 (Ancient records, vii, 451). Big Butter Lane [south] 12.5.1733). Browns Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 29.5.1731). Big Butter Lane 1750 (Ancient Brown Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 12.5.1733), 1756 (Rocque). Brown Street [north] records, ix, 349). Great Boater Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Black Dog or Black (49053940). Black Dog Yard 1706, 1726 (Ancient records, vi, Brownes or Brown's (45553940). Browns Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 354; vii, 344). New Gate Market 1728 (Brooking). Black Dog Dog Yard Alley Yard 1728 (Ancient records, vii, 442), 1731 (DCS maps, 113). Channel Rowe 1664 (Mason MSS, i (1), 160). Channel Lane Brunswick Street Black Dog 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1673 (de Gomme). Channell Row 1697 (Christ Church deeds, Black Horse Lane See Aughrim Street. 1934). Channel Row 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 7.5.1709), 1728 Location unknown. Black Lane 1699 (Christ Church deeds, Black Lane (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ **Buckridges Court** (53953825). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Buckridges Court 1756 Black Post Yard (49803795). Black Post Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ (58304130). Blackmore Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Blackmore Yard Bell Alley 1667 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 322). Bull Alley 1673 (de Bull Alley or Bull Alley Blackpitts Black Pitts 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Street Gomme), 1705 (Pue's Occurences 10.2.1705). Ball Alley 1711 Blarney Lane Location unknown. Blarney Lane 1755 (Universal Advertiser (Mason MSS, iii (2), 314). Bell Alley 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 21.10.1755). 19.10.1715). Bull Alley 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Blind Key or Quay See Exchange Street Lower. Bull Lane ⇒ [1519]. Bull Lane 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 Tradath Road 1673 (de Gomme). Bolton Street 1728 (Brooking), **Bolton Street**  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.4.1753), 1756 Bull Yard Location unknown. Bull Yard 1725, 1728 (Ancient records, vii, 302; ix, 28-9). Location unknown. Bond Street 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, **Bond Street** See Fumbally Lane. C/3/31/144). **Bumbailifs** Lane **Bunting Lane** See Sampson's Lane [east]. Bonds Lane See Kevin's Avenue. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Burges Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Burges or Burgess Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bonham Street Burgh Quay Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Near Swift's Alley (q.v.), site unknown. Boot Lane 1730 (Mason **Boot Lane** Burnells Lane Location unknown, probably same as Skippers' Alley (q.v.). MSS, i (2), 246). Burnells Lane 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 116). See Arran Street East [north], Green Street. Boot Lane Location unknown. Burn's Hill 1711 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, Burn's Hill Borr or Borris Court Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Borr's Court 1730 (Faulkner's DJ C/3/29/80). 17.11.1730). Birr Court; Borr Court 1732 (Pue's Occurrences Burris or Burrows Court See Borris Court. 29.1.1732). Burrows Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ **Butter Lane** See Bishop Street. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Bow Bridge Bow Bridge Byrn's Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Byrne's or Byrn's Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Cabbage Garden Lane See Cathedral Lane. Bow Lane See Bow Lane West, Bow Street [south]. Cabra or Cabragh Lane See Old Cabra Road. ⇒ [1465]. Elbow Lane 1728 (Brooking). Beaux Lane 1756 Bow Lane East or Road Cadogan's Alley Near Wood Quay (q.v.), site unknown. Cadogan's Alley 1659 (St $\Rightarrow$  [1488]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Bow Bow Lane West John's vestry, 218). Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ ⇒ [c. 1264]. Lough Boy 1662 (Exp. lease, 1233). Loughbooy Calpel Street See Capel Street. Bow Street [north] Camden Row ⇒ [possibly 1465]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Long Lane 1756 1673 (de Gomme). Loughboy 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 28.11.1710). Bow Lane 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 2.11.1715).  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Bow Lane, alias Loghboy 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 27.5.1718). Camden Street Lower Lane leading from White Fryers out of city 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 178). Keavans Port 1673 (de Gomme). Cavin's Port 1709 Lough Buoy 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 28.8.1721). Bow Street (Dublin Intelligence 18.6.1709). St Kevan's Port 1714 (Whalley's 1728 (Brooking). Loughboy 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 4.3.1737). Newsletter 19.10.1714). Keavans Port 1728 (Brooking). St Lough Buoy 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Kevans Port 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bow Street [south]  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1264]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Bow Lane, formerly Camden Street Upper Oxmantown Green 1674 (Christ Church deeds, 1788). Bow Road to Rathmines 1673 (de Gomme). Camden Street, Upper Lane 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 2.11.1715). Tudin Lane 1738 (Dublin dir.). ⇒ 1728 (Brooking). Bowbridge Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser Camman Hall See Carman's Hall. ⇒ [c. 1240]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). 19.6.1753). Bow Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Canon Street Bowbridge Lane See previous entry. Petty Cannon Lane, to be enlarged 1754 (Kendrick). Petty [Brabazon Row] 1697 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/136). Cannon Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Brabazon Row

Capel Street

Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Capell Street 1687–8 (Denton, 531).

Capel Street 1699 (Flying Post 7.3.1699). Calpel Street 1703 (Dublin Intelligence 29.6.1703). Cappell Street 1705 (Pue's

Occurrences 11.9.1705). Capple Street 1709 (Dublin Intelligence

1.2.1709). Caple Street 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 2.9.1714).

Capel Street 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Duck Lane 1728 (Brooking). Cuckolds Row 1755 (Universal

[Brabazon Street] 1697 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/136). Truck Street 1707 (Flying Post 29.8.1707). Trucks Street 1728

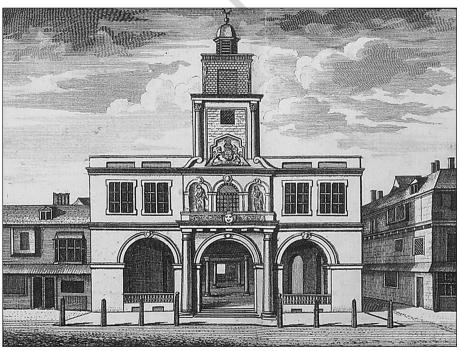
(Brooking). Truck Street 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 21.8.1731), 1756

*Advertiser* 8.7.1755), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Brabazon Street

Carman's Hall Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cammon Hall 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Carrion Row Location unknown. Carrion Row 1753 (Universal Advertiser 16.6.1753) Carroll's Lane Near Cuckoo Lane (q.v.), site unknown. Carroll's Lane 1753 (DCS maps, C1/S1/1). (61054195). Carters Lane 1722 (Dublin Intelligence 24.4.1722). Carters Alley or Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Carter's Ally 1754 (Universal Advertiser 26.1.1754). Carters Alley 1756 (Rocque). For another Carters Alley or Lane, see next entry. ⇒ Carter's Lane (47504490). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Carter's Alley 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.2.1753). Carters Lane 1756 (Rocque). For another Carters Alley or Lane, see previous entry. ⇒ Casers Lane See Krysars Lane. Castel Street See Castle Street. Castle Lane See Palace Street. ⇒ [1326]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Cole's Ally; Coles Ally Castle Steps 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 22.5.1705, 18.9.1705). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cole's Alley 1753 (Universal Advertiser 19.6.1753). Cole Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $\Rightarrow$  [late 10th cent.]. Castle Street 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, Castle Street 147), 1673 (de Gomme), 1701 (Flying Post 24.11.1701). Castel Street 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 18.9.1705, 19.1.1706). Castle Street 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cat Lane Location unknown. Cat Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 15.12.1753). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Gregg Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cathal Brugha Street Cathedral Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cabbage Garden Lane 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cathedral Street Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ash Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Catherine Street Location unknown. Cattle Street 1730 (Faulkner's DJ Cattle Street Cavan or Caven Street Near Patrick Street (q.v.), site unknown. Cavan Street c. 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 192). Caven Street 1715 (Dublin Intelligence 16.8.1715). Cavan Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 1.8.1732). Cavendish Street See Parnell Square East. Cavin's Port See Camden Street Lower. Cazers Lane (49503980). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cazers Lane 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Crow Street 1732 (Faulkner's DJ Cecilia Street 25.3.1732), 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 25.2.1737), 1756 (Rocque). Chamber or Chambers Chamber Street 1728 (Brooking). Chamber's Street 1753; Chambers Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 13.3.1753, Street 28.3.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1230]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Chancery Lane 1728 Chancery Lane (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 20), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Mass Lane 1708 (Dublin Chancery Place Intelligence 6.3.1708). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Mass Lane 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 5.6.1731), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ ⇒ [1539]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Pill Lane 1661 (Forfeited Chancery Street houses), 1673 (de Gomme), 1707 (Flying Post 29.12.1707). Pil Lane 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 13.5.1712). Pill Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). = Location unknown. Change Alley 1753 (Universal Advertiser Change Alley 3.7.1753). Channel Row See Brunswick Street. Near Church Street (q.v.), site unknown. Chapple Alley Chapel Alley 1754; Chapel Alley 1755 (Universal Advertiser 22.10.1754, Chapel Lane Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Chapel Street Location unknown. Chapel Street 1612 (Cess book, 792). Chapel Yard Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Chappel Yard Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Chappel Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Charles Street or Charles Street 1708; Charles Street 1715; Charles's Street 1719 (Dublin Intelligence 7.12.1708, 5.7.1715, 6.1.1719). Charles Street 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Tangiers Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Chatham Street Checkar Lane See Exchequer Street, Wicklow Street. Chequer Lane See Exchequer Street, Wicklow Street. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cherry Lane 1753 (Universal Cherry Lane Advertiser 29.9.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Cherry Tree Lane Cherry Tree Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Chester Alley

Tholsel, junction Skinners Row/Nicholas St, 1728 (Brooking)

(53404135). Chester Alley 1754 (Universal Advertiser 30.4.1754),

Chesterfield Avenue Road from Castleknock 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Christ Church Alley See St Michael's Hill. Christ Church or See St Michael's Hill, Winetavern Street [south]. Christchurch Lane Christ Church Yard ⇒ [1610]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Christ Church Yard 1618 (Christ Church deeds, 1475). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Christ Church Yard 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 14.8.1708). Christ Churchyard 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 29.6.1715). Christ Church Yard 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 30.12.1718). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Christ Church Yard 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Christchurch Place [north]  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1215]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Skinner Row 1661 (Forfeited houses), 1673 (de Gomme). Skinners Row; Skinners Raw 1687-8 (Denton, 532, 536). Skinner Row 1699; Skinne Row 1702 (Flying Post 7.3.1699, 24.4.1702). Skinnerrow 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 22.2.1718). Skinners Row 1728 (Brooking). Skinner Row 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 23.2.1737), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Christchurch Place [west]  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1220]. Skinners Rowe 1610 (Speed). Skinner Row 1673 (de Gomme), 1699; Skinne Row 1702; Skinner Row 1704 (Flying Post 7.3.1699, 24.4.1702, 13.4.1704). Skinnerrow 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 22.2.1718). Skinners Row 1728 (Brooking). Skinner Row 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [1610]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Lane Church Lane leading from College Green to Round Church 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 10.4.1711). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). For other Church Lanes, see next entry, Mark Street [north], Mark's Lane, Whitefriar Place. ⇒  $\Rightarrow$  [early 15th cent.]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme), Church Lane South 1728 (Brooking). Church Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Church Street  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1242]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Oxman towne als Church Street 1673 (de Gomme). Church Street 1690 (Christ Church deeds, 1870), 1707 (Flying Post 7.7.1707), 1728 (Brooking), 1741 (Ancient records, ix, 25), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Church Street New Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). New Church Street 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 20), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 2.6.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Church Street, Old 1738 (Dublin Church Street Old or Church Street Upper dir.). Broad Stone 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ [north] Church Street Old or Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Glasmainoge 1720; Glassmanioge Church Street Upper 1720 (Ancient records, vii, 118-19, 155-6). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Church Street, Old 1738 (Dublin dir.). Glasmanoge [south] 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ City Quay 1717 (Ancient records, vii, 51), 1754 (Universal City Quay Advertiser 3.8.1754). St Georges Key 1728 (Brooking). Rogerson's Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ New Street 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Clanbrassil Street Advertiser 1.5.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Tucker's Lane 1728 (Brooking). Tuckers Lane 1756 (Rocque). Clanbrassil Terrace Clarendon Market 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 17.6.1721), 1738 Clarendon Market (Dublin dir.), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 20.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque). For another Clarendon Market, see next entry. Clarendon Market 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 17.6.1721), 1738 Clarendon Row (Dublin dir.), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 20.1.1753), 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Clarendon Street 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Clarendon Street Clipper Court (42454370). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Flood Street 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Cloathworkers or Cloth See Weaver's Close.

Worker's Square Clonee Road See Aughrim Street. See Wood Quay [east]. Coal Key or Quay Coals Alley See Sampson's Lane [south]. Coals Lane Location unknown. Coals Lane 1735 (Castle, 16).

Cock Hill See Cross Lane South

Cocke Street See Cook Street. Location unknown. Cocoa Lane 1732 (Pue's Occurrences Cocoa Lane

18.3.1732).

Coghill's Court Coghills Court 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 20.6.1710). Unnamed

1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Coke Lane (46504325). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cole Alley See Castle Steps.

Coleraine Street

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Colraine Street 1735 (Castle, 16). Coleraine Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 28.4.1753), 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

See Meath Place, Sampson's Lane [south]. Coles Ally or Alley Coles Lane

See Sampson's Lane [south].

Colledg, Colledge or College Green 1661 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660–62, 208). Colledg Green 1673 (de Gomme). Colledge Green 1705 (Pue's Occurrences College Green 11.9.1705). College Green 1727 (Faulkner's DJ 27.6.1727).

Colledge Green 1728 (Brooking). Colledge Green, South and North 1735 (Castle, 16). College Green 1756 (Rocque). See also 14 Primary production: Hoggen Green. ⇒ Colledge Street 1687-8 (Denton, 533), 1728 (Brooking), 1735

Colledge or College Street (Castle, 16). College Street 1756 (Rocque). For another Colledge Street, see Grafton Street. ⇒

Comb, Combe or See Coombe, The. Come. The Constitution Hill

Cook Street

⇒ [1328]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Road to Glasnevin 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ [1223]. Cocke Street 1610 (Speed). Cooke Street 1622 (Christ Church deeds, 1631), 1673 (de Gomme). Coke Street 1700 (Mason MSS, i (1), 15). Cook Street 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 8.7.1712). Coock Street 1728 (Brooking). Cook Street 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 19.3.1737). Cooke Street 1746 (Ancient records, ix, 207). Cook Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Cook's or Cooks Lane Cooks Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ [1192]. The Come 1610 (Speed). The Coomb 1673 (de Coombe, The [east] Gomme). The Cooms 1687-8 (Denton, 535). Coombe Street 1697 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/150). The Comb 1703; The Combe 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 25.9.1703, 11.11.1712). Lower Coomb 1722 (Whalley's Newsletter 19.11.1722), 1728

Crosses Key

See Luke Street [south].

(Brooking). Combe, Lower 1735 (Castle, 16). The Comb 1754

(Universal Advertiser 9.2.1754). Lower Coomb 1756 (Rocque). Crosstick or Crostick Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Crosstick Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Alley  $\Rightarrow$  [1192]. The Come 1610 (Speed). The Coomb 1673 (de Coombe, The [west] Crow Street Temple Street 1756 (Rocque). For another Crow Street, see Gomme). Coombe Upper 1692; Coombe Street 1697 (Cal. Cecilia Street. ⇒ Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/49; i, A/2/150). The Comb 1703; The Crown Alley 1726 (Dublin Intelligence 4.6.1726), 1728 Crown Alley (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 26.6.1753), 1756 Comb 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 25.9.1703, 14.6.1712). Upper Comb 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 8.7.1718). Upper Coomb 1728 (Rocque). =(Brooking). The Combe 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 28.9.1731). Crow's Nest Near Dame Street (q.v.), site unknown. Crow's Nest 1684 Upper Coomb 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Hoppen, 93). See Kildare Street. Cryllys Yard Coote Lane or Street See School Street. Location unknown. Coothill 1732 (Pue's Occurrences See Brabazon Row. Coothill Cuckolds Row 28.3.1732). Cuckoo Lane ⇒ [1320]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Cuckow Lane 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 2.12.1712). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cuckow Cope Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 28.5.1754), 1756 Cope Street Lane 1755 (Universal Advertiser 1.2.1755). Cuckoo Lane 1756 ⇒[1349]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Copper Alley 1610 (Rich, 59). Copper Alley  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Copper-alley 1619 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 362). Copperally Cuff or Cuffe Street Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Great Cuffe Street 1732; Cuff Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 19.9.1732, 19.5.1733). 1673 (de Gomme). Copper Alley 1691 (Ancient records, v, 518), 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 15.2.1715), 1728 (Brooking), 1737 Cuffe Street 1750, 1751 (Ancient records, ix, 344, 345, 382, 383). Cuff Street 1753; Big Cuff Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser (Ancient records, viii, 258, 259), 1751 (Survey, 1751), 1756 28.4.1753, 27.9.1755). Great Cuff Street 1756 (Rocque). For Coppingers Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ another Cuffe Street, see Ellis Street. ⇒ Coppinger Row or Cuffe Lane Coppingers Lane Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cork Bridge See Cork Street [east]. Cumberland Street South Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). ⇒ Cork Hill ⇒ [c. 1282]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Cork Hill 1661 (Cal. Near Cook Street (q.v.), site unknown. Cusack's Lane 1700 Cusack's Lane S.P. Ire., 1660-62, 294). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Corkhill (Mason MSS, i (1), 15). 1687-8 (Denton, 531). Cork Hill 1704 (Flying Post 28.8.1704). Custom House Quay See 17 Transport. (48953905). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Cuttpurse Row Crok Hill 1722 (Dublin Intelligence 7.7.1722). Cork Hill 1728 Cut Purse Row (Brooking). Corke Hill 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 18.3.1732). Cork 1707 (Exp. lease, 1212). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cutpurse Hill 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). For another Cork Hill, Row 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 22.7.1729). Cut Purse Row 1736-7 (Ancient records, viii, 234), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ see Exchange Street Upper. ⇒ Cork Street [east] ⇒ [1603]. Road to Rathcoole 1673 (de Gomme). Cork Cut-throat Lane ⇒ [1603]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cutt Throat Lane 1756 Street 1695 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/147), 1718 (Pue's  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Occurrences 13.5.1718), 1722 (Dublin Intelligence 24.4.1722), Dale Yard Near Bolton Street (q.v.), site unknown. Dale Yard 1753 (Universal Advertiser 15.5.1753). 1728 (Brooking), 1753; Corke Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 11.9.1753, 20.12.1755). Cork Bridge 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Damas, or Dammas See Dame Street. Cork Street [west] ⇒ [1603]. Road to Rathcoole 1673 (de Gomme). Cork Street Dame Lane Street 1695 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/147), 1718 (Pue's Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Occurrences 13.5.1718), 1728 (Brooking). Cork Street, alias Dame or Dames Street ⇒ [1239]. Damas Street 1610 (Speed); named after dam, R. Dolphin's Barn Lane 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 2.5.1730). Corke Poddle (see 18 Utilities). Dame Street 1620 (Cal. pat. rolls Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 20.12.1755). Cork Street 1756 Ire., Jas I, 483). Damaske Street 1668 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666-9, 637). Dammas Street 1673 (de Gomme). Damask Street 1687- $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ White's Lane 1709 (WSC maps, 651). Whites Lane 1728 Corn Exchange Place 8 (Denton, 534). Dames Street 1705 (Flying Post 10.3.1705). Damar Street 1715 (Dublin Intelligence 14.12.1715). Damask (Brooking). White's Lane 1755 (*Universal Advertiser* 2.8.1755). Whites Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Street 1716 (Whalley's Newsletter 30.5.1716). Dame Street 1728  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1258]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Corn-market 1612; Corn Cornmarket (Brooking). Dames Street 1735 (Castle, 16). Dame's Street 1737 Market 1623 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 216, 558), 1634 (Cal. S.P. (Dublin Advertiser 29.8.1737). Dames Street 1753; Dame Street 1756 (Universal Advertiser 24.11.1753, 27.1.1756). Dames Ire., 1633–47, 44). Corne Market Street 1662 (Forfeited houses). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Old Corn Market 1715 (Dublin Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See Derby Square. Intelligence 7.5.1715). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Old Corn Darby Square Dawson Lane Market 1731 (DCS maps, 113). Corn Market 1738 (Dublin dir.). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1732 (Ancient records, Old Cornmarket 1753; Corn Market 1755 (Universal Advertiser viii, 48). Stablelane 1755 (Universal Advertiser 25.1.1755). 20.3.1753, 11.11.1755), 1756 (Rocque). See also 16 Trades and Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Dawson Street Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Dawson Street 1708 (Flying Post services. ⇒ 4.5.1708). Dawson's Street 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter See Beresford Street, Greek Street. Cow Lane Cow Lane  $\Rightarrow$  (53454045). [c. 1220]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1683 30.4.1715). Dawson Street 1716-17 (Ancient records, vii, 24), (Mason MSS, i (1), 7), 1728 (Brooking); partly built over 1756 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 20), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ (43004420). Dawsons Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Dawson's Yard Cow Parlour [east] See Tenter Lane [west]. Dean Street  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1260]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Pottle 1673 (de Gomme), (31554520). [Cowparlour Lane] 1734 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, 1722 (Dublin Intelligence 2.10.1722). Poddle 1728 (Brooking), Cow Parlour [north] 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ C/3/31/149). Cow Parler 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Cox Lane Location unknown. Cox Lane 1718 (Pue's Occurrences Dean Swift Square Pluncot Street 1728 (Brooking). Plunket Street 1715 (Whalley's 6.9.1718). Newsletter 29.6.1715). Plunkett Street 1737-8 (Ancient records, See St Audoen's Terrace. viii, 273). Plunket Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cox's Court Crampton or Cramton Leading from new Customs House to Dames Street 1637 Deanry Lane See Mitre Alley. (45903590). Delanys Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Ancient records, iii, 330). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 Court Delanys Court (Brooking). Crampton Court 1745 (Mason MSS, i (1), 104), (52603840). Darby's Square 1718 (Pue's Occurrences Derby Square 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.1.1753). Cramton Court 1756 15.3.1718). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Derby Square 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 8.6.1731), 1735 (Castle, 16). Darby Square  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Crane Lane 1685 (Mason MSS, Crane Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ iii (2), 297), 1703 (Ancient records, vi, 286), 1708 (Flying Post Dermot's Lane See Mark Street [north], Mark Street [south]. 29.3.1708), 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 14.7.1711). Unnamed See Linen Hall Terrace. Derry Street 1728 (Brooking). Crane Lane 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 25.11.1729), Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Goat Alley 1691 (Mason MSS, i Digges Lane 1756 (Rocque). For another Crane Lane, see next entry. ⇒ (1), 6), 1728 (Brooking), 1737 (Ancient records, viii, 258, 259). [Crane Street] 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/148). Crane Street Goat's Ally 1753 (Universal Advertiser 21.8.1753). Goat Alley Ransford Street 1728 (Brooking). New Crane Lane 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 27.12.1736), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 5.6.1753). Digges Street Upper Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). Digges Street Crane Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 1738 (Dublin dir.). Digge's Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser See School Street. Crawley's Yard 2.6.1753). Diggs Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Between Castle Street (q.v.) and Copper Alley (q.v.), site Diggs Court (56603625). Diggs Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Crocker Lane unknown. Crocker Lane 1610 (Gilbert, i, 93). Diggs Street See Digges Street Upper. Location unknown. 'Formerly Crockers Lane' 1682 (Ancient Crockers Lane See Bridgefoot Street [south], Temple Lane [north], Temple Dirty Lane records, v, 252). Lane South. Dirty Lane Slip See Temple Lane [north]. Crok Hill See Cork Hill. Croker or Croker's Lane ⇒ [1610]. Croker Lane 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 147), Dog and Duck Yard See Usher's Lane. 1675 (Christ Church deeds, 1785). Croker's Lane (now known Dolphins Barn Lane or Dolphin's Barn Lane 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 13.5.1718). by the name of Mullenahack) 1749 (Ancient records, ix, 304, Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Dolphin's Barn Lane 1730 (Mason 305). Croker's Lane 1754 (Universal Advertiser 7.9.1754). Mass MSS, i (2), 246), 1753; Dolphins Barn Lane 1755 (Universal Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Advertiser 7.4.1753, 21.6.1755), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [1603]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Murdering Lane 1756 Cromwell's Quarters Dominick Place [south] Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Dominick Street or  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Dominick Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 20.3.1753), 1756 Croocked or Crooked See Ardee Street. Dominick Street  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Staff Upper Near St Michael's Close (q.v.), site unknown. Crosby's Court Donnybrook Road See Leeson Street Lower. Crosby's Court 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 5.2.1732). Love Lane 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 6.9.1718). Unnamed 1728 Donore Avenue Cross Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cross Lane 1736 (Dublin Advertiser (Brooking). Love Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 4.11.1736), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 14.4.1753), 1756 Donovan Lane Kerrons Lane 1728 (Brooking). ⇒ (Rocque). For another Cross Lane, see next entry. ⇒ ⇒ [1328]. Tradath Road 1673 (de Gomme). Drumcondra Dorset Street Upper Cross Lane South ⇒ [c. 1190]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Cock Hill alias Rowing Lane 1709 (Flying Post 20.5.1709). Dromcondragh Lane 1732 Lane 1655 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 216). Cock Hill 1673 (de (Faulkner's DJ 10.6.1732). Drumcondra Lane, otherwise called Gomme). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cock Hill 1753; Cross Dorset Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 30.10.1753). Dorset Lane 1755 (Universal Advertiser 26.6.1753, 20.5.1755). Cock Street or part of Dromcondra Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Doyle's Alley

Near Ram Alley (q.v.), site unknown. Doyle's Alley 1701 (Mason

MSS, i (1), 8).

Hill 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

See Golden Lane.

Crosse Lane

Drapers Court See Bride Road [west]. ⇒ Drogheda Street See O'Connell Street Lower, Upper. Dromcondra. See Dorset Street Upper. Dromcondragh or Drumcondra Lane Drury Lane (42654605). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Drury Lane 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Little Butter Lane 1640 (Ir. Builder 15.1.1896), 1673 (de Drury Street Gomme), 1720 (Ancient records, vii, 128, 129), 1728 (Brooking). 1735-6 (Ancient records, viii, 201), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.2.1753). Little Boater Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Duck Lane See Brabazon Row, Friary Avenue. Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Duke Lane Lower Duke Lane Upper Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Badgers Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Duke Lane 1728 (Brooking). Duke Street 1753 (Universal Duke Lane or Street Advertiser 16.6.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ [east] Duke Street [west] Duke Street 1724 (Dublin Intelligence 4.7.1724), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Location unknown. Dunbar's Court 1755 (Universal Advertiser Dunbar's Court 22.3.1755). Dunghill Lane See Island Street. See Bridgefoot Street [south]. **Durty Lane** Durty Lane Slip See Temple Lane South. Earl Place Stable Lane 1755 (Universal Advertiser 22.7.1755), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Henry Street 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 5.5.1711), 1728 Earl Street North (Brooking), 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 4.12.1736), 1756 (Rocque). Earl Street or Earl Street [South Earl Street] 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/29/70). Earl Street 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ South East Arran Street See Arran Street [south]. Location unknown. East Street 1734 (Mason MSS, i (2), 243). East Street Elbow Lane See Bow Lane East, Gray Street. Ellis Quay Unnamed, built in c. 1683 (Ancient records, v, 263). Ellis Quay 1725 (Exp. lease, 1428). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ellis' Quay 1752 (Ancient records, x, 42). Back Quay 1753 (Universal *Advertiser* 20.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cuffe Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ellis Street Engine Alley See Swift's Alley. Essex Bridge See Parliament Street [north]. Essex Gate 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 4.12.1714), 1721 (WSC Essex Gate maps, 654), 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 29.9.1733).  $\Rightarrow$ Essex Quay Essex Quay 1684 (Ancient records, v, 339). Back Key 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Essex Quay 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Esex Street 1675 (Exp. lease, Essex Street or Essex 455). Essex Street 1687-8 (Denton, 531), 1708 (Dublin Street East Intelligence 16.5.1708), 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [1303]. Smock Alley 1661 (Forfeited houses). Smock Ally Essex Street West 1673 (de Gomme). Smock Alley 1703; Smoak Alley 1704 (Dublin Intelligence 29.6.1703, 18.6.1704). Smoke Ally 1710 (Flying Post 3.4.1710). Smoak Alley 1716 (Dublin Intelligence 18.8.1716). Smock A. 1728 (Brooking). Smock Alley 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 11.7.1732), 1751 (Survey, 1751), Smock Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ **Eustace Street** Poolys Ally 1673 (de Gomme). Eustace Street 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 12.1.1723). Luttace Street 1728 (Brooking). Eustace Street 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 10.8.1731), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bason Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ewington Lane [east] Pig Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ewington Lane [north] ⇒ [1342]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). 'Street leading from **Exchange Street Lower** Essex Gate to Wood Quay commonly called the Blind Quay' 1684 (*Ancient records*, v, 322). Blind Key 1701 (*Flying Post* Exchange Street Upper Hill 1704 (Flying Post 28.8.1704). Corkhill 1719 (Whalley's Newsletter 23.9.1719). Cork Hill 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque).⇒ Exchequer Lane See next entry, Wicklow Street. **Exchequer Street** 

24.11.1701). Blind Quay 1726 (Dublin Intelligence 16.8.1726). Blind Key 1728 (Brooking). Blind Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [1293]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Cork

⇒ [1610]. Chequer Lane, opened in 1610 (Harris, 105). Lane leading from the College to St Stephen's Green 1640 (Ir. Builder 15.1.1896). Chequer Lane 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Exchequer Lane 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 13.6.1732). Checkar Lane 1734; Chequer Lane 1735 (Ancient records, viii, 134, 172), 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Location unknown. Eyre Court 1712 (Dublin Intelligence Eyre Court 4.10.1712).

Fade Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Fade Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 30.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). ⇒ Fenian Street

Finglass Road Fish, Fishe or ⇒ See St Michan's Street. Fishers Lane

Fish Street Location unknown. Fishstreet 1621; Fistreet 1656 (St John's vestry, 32, 204). Fish Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 25.1.1755). For another Fish Street, see next entry.

⇒ [early to mid 10th cent.]. Fish Shambles; Fish Street 1610 Fish Shamble or Fishamble Street (Speed; Christ Church deeds, 1470). Fishamble Street 1618 (Cal.

pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 339), 1636, 1653; Fishambles Street 1662 (Christ Church deeds, 1533, 1573, 1629). Fish Shamble Street 1673 (de Gomme). Fishambles Street 1687-8 (Denton, 534). Fish Shamble Street 1704; Fish Amble Street 1710 (Flying Post 11.4.1704, 13.11.1710). Fish Shamble Street 1728 (Brooking). Fishamble Street 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 21.10.1736). Fish Amble Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 14.1.1755). Fishamble Street 1756 (Rocque). See also 16 Trades and services. ⇒ Flag Alley 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Flag Alley Fleece Alley Near Fishamble Street (q.v.), site unknown. Fleece Alley 1677 (Christ Church deeds, 1806), 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Fleet Alley See Westmoreland Street [north].

Fleet Lane See Westmoreland Street [south]. Fleet Street

Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Fleet Street 1709 (Flying Post 29.8.1709), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Flood Street See Clipper Court.

Four Courts

World's End 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 2.7.1723). Unnamed 1728 Foley Street (Brooking). World's End 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 5.2.1737). World's End Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 21.7.1753).

Worlds End Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

(48103370). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Fordom's Ally 1730 Fordam's, Fordoms or Foredom's Alley or (Faulkner's DJ 18.8.1730). Foredom's Alley 1754; Fordam's Alley 1755 (Universal Advertiser 9.2.1754, 9.8.1755). Fordoms Ally Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

> (51703920). Four Courts 1709 (Flying Post 7.7.1709). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Four Courts 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Fownes Street Lower Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Slip 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 26.6.1731). Bagnio Slip 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.1.1753),

1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Fownes's Street 1753 (Universal Fownes Street Upper or Advertiser 15.5.1753). Fowns's Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Fowns's Street  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1200]. S. Francis Street 1610 (Speed). Francis Street 1623 Francis Street

> (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 572). St Francis Street 1668 (Christ Church deeds, 1713), 1673 (de Gomme). Francis Street 1687-8 (Denton, 535), 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 11.11.1712). St Frances Street 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 20.7.1715). St Francis Street 1726 (Faulkner's DJ 2.7.1726). Francis Street 1728 (Brooking).

St Francis Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Frapper Lane See Beresford Street. Frederick Lane Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Frederick Street or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Frederick Street 1754 (Ancient Frederick Street records, x, 147), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

South Free Stone Alley See New Street South [north].

French Mans or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). French Mans Lane 1756 (Rocque). Frenchman's Lane

French Street See Mercer Street Upper. French Walk See St Stephen's Green West.

Friary Avenue Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Duck Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [possibly 1465]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Bumbailifs Lane Fumbally Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Gallows Hill Oxmantown, site unknown. Gallows Hill 1674 (Exp. lease, 843), 1729 (Ancient records, vii, 455).

Galway or Galway's Galway's Walk 1753 (Universal Advertiser 14.8.1753). Lord Walk Gallways Walk 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Garden Lane 1708 (Mason MSS, iii Garden Lane (2), 267), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Gardiner Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Lime Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 27.7.1754), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Garning Row (54805140). Garning Row 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ George's Dock Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

George's Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ George's Lane George's Lane Near Thomas Street (q.v.), site unknown. George's Lane alias

Rollick's Lane 1707 (Mason MSS, i (1), 129). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). George's Hill 1728 (Brooking), George's or Georges Hill

1735 (Castle, 20), 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 9.7.1754). Georges Hill 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

George's or Georges See George's Lane, Tara Street. Street

George's Quay 'G. Key' 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 2.7.1723). St Georges Key 1728 (Brooking). Georges Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Georges Lane See South Great George's Street. (44803730). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Gilberts Alley 1756 Gilbert's or Gilberts Alley  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Gilleholmock Lane See St Michael's Close. See Meyler's Alley [south]. Glandelogh Glasmanoge See Church Street Upper [south].

Gloster Street or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Gloster Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Gloucester Street South

Mabbot Street 1721–2 (Ancient records, vii, 180, 181). Mabbot's Gloucester Place Lower Street 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 2.7.1723). Mabbot Street 1728 (Brooking). Mabbott Street 1742 (Ancient records, ix, 67).

Mabbot's Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 16.2.1754). Mabbot Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Glovers Alley Rapparee Alley 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Advertiser

21.4.1753). Rapparree Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Goat Alley See Digges Lane.

⇒ [1610]. Crosse Lane 1610 (Speed). Golding Lane 1662 (Leslie, Golden Lane

1934, 182). Golden Lane 1673 (de Gomme), 1708 (Flying Post 6.1.1708), 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 17), 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Goodman's Alley 1754 (Kendrick). Good Man's or Goodman's Alley

Good Man's Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



St Andrew's Church, looking east towards Grafton St, 1698, by Francis Place (Irish Architectural Archive)

Kennedy's Lane 1735; Suter Lane, otherwise called Kennedy's

Lane 1738 (Ancient records, viii, 186, 284-5). Kennedy's Lane

1753 (Universal Advertiser 11.12.1753). Kennedys Lane 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Goodman's Lane Walker's Alley 1754 (Universal Advertiser 10.9.1754; Kendrick). deeds, 1651), 1673 (de Gomme). Highstreet 1708 (Flying Post 20.7.1708). High Street 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), Walkers Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Gracechurch Street Location unknown. Gracechurch Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.2.1753). Hind Lane See Kennedy's Lane. ⇒[1610]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Highway to St Stephens Green ⇒ [1345]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Hoey's Alley 1738 Grafton Street Hoey's Court (Ancient records, viii, 290). Hoy's Alley 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 1658 (Mason MSS, i (1), 96), 1673 (de Gomme). Unnamed 1680 3.4.1733). Hoey's Alley 1735 (Castle, 17). Hoy's Court 1753; (WSC maps, 564). Colledge Street 1695 (DCS maps, C1/S1/1). Hoey's Alley 1753; Hoey's Court 1754 (Universal Advertiser Graffton Street 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 31.7.1708), 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 20). Grafton Street 1753 (Universal 1.5.1753, 5.5.1753, 28.12.1754). Hoeys Court 1756 (Rocque). *Advertiser* 11.9.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hog Hill See St Andrew Street. Granby Lane Hog or Hogg's Lane See Temple Lane [north], Temple Lane South. Granby Row Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). ⇒ Hogan Place Grange Gorman Lane Grang Gormond 1673 (de Gomme). Grange Gorman Lane 1727 (Ancient records, vii, 404), 1728 (Brooking). Grangegorman Hotel Yard Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Probys Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ or Grangegorman See Hoey's Court. Hoy's Alley or Court Lane 1754 (Universal Advertiser 25.5.1754). Grange Gorman Lower Hunt Alley See Weavers Street. Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Location unknown. Gravel Lane 1732 (Pue's Occurrences Hutchinson's Court Near Aston Quay (q.v.), site unknown. Hutchinson's Court 1756 Gravel Lane (Universal Advertiser 6.3.1756). 29.4.1732). Indian Alley See Swift's Alley. See Benburb Street [east]. Gravel Walk Inns Quay Inns Quay c. 1638 (de Courcy, 1996, 200). Unnamed 1673 (de Elbow Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Gray Street Gomme). The Inns 1728 (Brooking). Inns Quay 1736 (Ancient **Great Abby Street** See Abbey Street Middle. records, viii, 198), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Great Boater or Butter See Bishop Street. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Irwin Street Lane Island Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Island Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ Great Britain Street See Parnell Street, Summer Hill. 3.11.1733). Dunghill Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ **Great Cuff Street** See Cuffe Street. Jacksons Alley (45153630). Jacksons Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See Marlborough Street. Great Marlborough or James Joyce Street Mabbot Street 1721–2 (Ancient records, vii, 180, 181). Mabbot's Marleborough Street Street 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 2.7.1723). Mabbot Street 1728 Great Martins Lane See Railway Street. (Brooking). Mabbott Street 1742 (Ancient records, ix, 67). Great Sheep or See Ship Street Great. Mabbot's Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 16.2.1754). Mabbot Ship Street Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Great Strand Street See Strand Street Great.  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1210]. St James Street 1610 (Speed). St Jame's Street James's Street Greek Street ⇒ [1409]. Cow Lane 1668 (Christ Church deeds, 1713), 1648; St James' Street 1662 (Christ Church deeds, 1565, 1624). 1673 (de Gomme), 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 20.9.1718), 1728 St James Street 1673 (de Gomme). St James' Street 1675 (Christ (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 16), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Church deeds, 1785). St James Street 1687 (Ancient records, v, Green Hills Location unknown. Green Hills 1722 (Whalley's Newsletter 445). St James's Street 1708; James's Street 1710; James Street 19.11.1722), 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 3.4.1731), 1753 1719 (Dublin Intelliegence 10.8.1708, 4.4.1710, 18.4.1719). St (Universal Advertiser 8.9.1753). James's Street 1728 (Brooking). James's Street 1735 (Castle, 9). Petticoat Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 15.5.1753), 1756 Green Street [mid] James Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 12.5.1753). St James's  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Green Street [north] Little Green 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 2.12.1710), 1720 (Ancient Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1756 Jervis Lane Lower records, vii, 155, 156). Boot Lane 1728 (Brooking). Little Green (Rocque). =1731 (Pue's Occurrences 26.6.1731), 1738–9 (Ancient records, Jervis Lane Upper Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1756 viii, 320, 321), 1756 (Rocque). See also 14 Primary production:  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Little Green. ⇒ See Bachelors Walk. Jervis Key Boot Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Green Street [south] Jervis Street [north] Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Jervis Street 1708 (Dublin Green's Alley See New Market Street. Intelligence 31.7.1708). Jarvis Street 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter [Greenville Avenue] 1719 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/58). Greenville Avenue 2.9.1714). Jervis Street 1721 (Ancient records, vii, 596). Jarvis Rooper's Rest 1728 (Brooking). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque Street 1728 (Brooking). Jervass Street 1731; Jervias Street 1732; environs).  $\Rightarrow$ Jervas Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 13.11.1731, 28.10.1732, Gregg Lane See Cathal Brugha Street. 28.11.1732). Jervis Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 20.11.1733). See O'Rahilly Parade. Gregg Street Jervais Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 3.4.1753). Jervis Street Near John's Lane East (q.v.), site unknown. Leventhorpe's Alley Gun Alley or Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1639; Gun Alley 1660 (Hughes, 136), 1733, 1734 (Ancient Jervis Street [south] Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Jervis Street 1708 (Dublin records, viii, 94, 95, 130). Gun Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser Intelligence 31.7.1708). Jarvis Street 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 19.5.1753) 2.9.1714). Jervis Street 1721 (Ancient records, vii, 596). Jarvis Halston Street [north] Hartstong Street 1726-7 (Ancient records, vii, 378, 379, 390). Street 1728 (Brooking). Jervass Street 1731; Jervias Street 1732; Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Jervas Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 13.11.1731, 28.10.1732, Brodoogue Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Halston Street [south] 28.11.1732). Jervis Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 20.11.1733). Bradogue Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Jervais Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 3.4.1753). Swifts Row  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1265]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Hangman Lane 1630 Hammond, Hamon or 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Cal. exch. inq., 458). Hangmans Lane 1664 (Ancient records, Hamons Lane Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Plunket Street 1710 (Dublin John Dillon Street iv, 323). Hamons Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Hammon Lane Intelligence 28.11.1710). Pluncot Street 1728 (Brooking). Plunkett Street 1737–8 (Ancient records, viii, 273). Plunket 1710; Hangman's Lane 1715 (Dublin Intelligence 25.11.1710, 4.10.1715). Hammond Lane 1718 (Pue's Occurrences Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 14.4.1753), 1756 (Rocque). 4.10.1718). Hamon Lane 1728 (Brooking). Hammond Lane 1735 (Castle, 20). Hamon Lane 1737 (*Dublin Advertiser* 20.5.1737). Hammond Lane 1738 (*Dublin dir.*). Hammon Lane Maiden Lane 1673 (de Gomme), 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter John Field Road 29.6.1715), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.7.1753). Hammond Lane 1756 John Street North Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Johns Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ ⇒ [1610]. Tennis Court Lane 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1673 (de John Street West [Hanbury Lane] 1692 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/64). Hanbury Lane Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Johns Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Hanbury Lane 1753 (Universal ⇒ [1470]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). St John's Lane 1616, John's Lane East Advertiser 27.2.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1649, 1667 (Christ Church deeds, 1474, 1568, 1710). St Johns Hangman, Hangman's or See Hammond Lane. Lane 1673 (de Gomme). St John's Lane 1679 (Christ Church Hangmans Lane deeds, 1819). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). St John's Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Hannover Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hannover Street or 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 26.8.1732). John's Lane 1753 (Universal Hanover Street West Advertiser 10.7.1753). Johns Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Hanover Lane Lilly Lane 1648 (Cess book, 218). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). John's Lane West St Johns Lane 1661 (Forfeited houses), 1673 (de Gomme). Lilly's Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Hanover Lane 1728 (Brooking). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Pig Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lilly's Lane; Lily's Lane 1754 (Universal Advertiser 2.7.1754, John's or Johns Lane See John Street West, John's Lane East, John's Lane West. 20.7.1754). Hanover Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ John's Street South Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Johns Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hanover Square Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See John Street North, John's Street South. Johns Street Harbour Hill See Arbour Hill. (52954320). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Johnsons Alley 1756 Johnson's or Johnsons Harrys Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Harry or Harrys Street Alley  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Hartstong Street See Halston Street [north]. Johnson's or Johnsons Johnsons Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Harvey's Yard Near Wood Street (q.v.), site unknown. Harvey's Yard 1746 (Exp. Court lease, 1551). Joseph or Josephs Lane (56653840). Josephs Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hawkins Street Hawkins Street 1728 (Brooking). Hawkin's Street 1731 Kaysars or Keasers, See Krysars Lane. (Faulkner's DJ 2.10.1731). Hawkins Street 1735 (Castle, 17), Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Keavans Port See Kevin Street Lower, Wexford Street. Hay Market Hay Market 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 17), 1756 (Rocque). Kennedys Lane  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1279]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Suter Lane 1610 (Mason MSS, i (1), 30). Sutter Lane 1651 (Ancient records, iv, 13). Sutors (51703910). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Hell 1753 (Universal Hell alias Kennedy's Lane 1671 (Mason MSS, i (1), 29). 'Sutter Advertiser 11.12.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lane, alias the hind lane' 1675; Sutor Lane 1697 (Christ Church deeds, 1791, 1927). Kennedy's Lane 1698 (Ancient records, vi, 196). Kenedy's Lane 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 13.1.1711). Hendrick Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Hendrick Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 20.4.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Henrietta Place Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Keyne's Lane 1712 (Mason MSS, i (1), 32). Unnamed 1728 Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Henrietta Street 1735 (Castle, 20), (Brooking). Souters Lane 1728 (Ancient records, vii, 443). Henrietta Street 1746–7 (Ancient records, ix, 226, 227, 244), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Kennedy's Lane 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 26.6.1731). Souters' Henry Place Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Off Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lane 1732 (Ancient records, viii, 51, 52). Kennedy's Lane 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 1.12.1733). Suter's Lane, otherwise called Henry Street 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 5.5.1711), 1728 Henry Street

(Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 17), 1756 (Rocque). For another

⇒ [early 11th cent.]. Highe Street 1610 (Speed). High Street

1623 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 561), 1663 (Christ Church

Henry Street, see Earl Street North. ⇒

High Street

Kerrons Lane See Donovan Lane. Upper [south] Liffey Street 1754; Middle Liffey Street 1755 (Universal Kevan's or Kevans Port See Kevin Street Lower. Advertiser 5.3.1754, 28.1.1755). Middle Liffy Street 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ or Street Kevin's Avenue Bonds Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Liffy or Liffey Street or Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Liffey Street 1738 (Dublin dir.). Liffy Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Kevin Street Lower  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1225]. St Kevam Street 1610 (Speed). St Keavans Street Liffey Street West 1673 (de Gomme). Kevin's Port 1708 (Exp. lease, 691). St Lilly or Lilly's Lane See Hanover Lane. Lime Kiln Yard (43203950). Lime Kiln Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Kevan's Street 1708; Kevan's Street 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 31.7.1708, 25.11.1710). Kevans Street 1715 (Whalley's Lime Rich Alley See Limerick Alley. Lime Street Newsletter 14.5.1715). St Kevans Street 1728 (Brooking). St See Gardiner Street. Keavan's Street 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 7.8.1731). Kevin Street Limerick Alley (50953560). Lime Rich Alley 1727 (Dublin Intelligence 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 23.8.1737), 1738 (Dublin dir.). Kaven's 28.3.1727). Limerick Alley 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). Port 1747 (Ancient records, ix, 232). Kevin's Street 1754 (Kendrick). St Kevans Port 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lincoln Lane Pudding Lane 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 3.2.1711). Tudin  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1225]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). St Keavans Street 1673 (de Lane 1728 (Brooking). Pudding Lane 1735 (Castle, 20), 1756 Kevin Street Upper Gomme). St Kevan's Street 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 31.7.1708).  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Kevans Street 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 14.5.1715). St Kevans St Patricks Well Lane 1728 (Brooking). Patricks Well Lane Lincoln Place Street 1728 (Brooking). St Keavan's Street 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.3.1753). St Patricks Lane 1756 7.8.1731). Kevin Street 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 23.8.1737), (Rocque). =1738 (Dublin dir.). Kevin's Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser Linen Hall Parade Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Lurgan Street 1755 (Universal 15.5.1753). St Kevan Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ *Advertiser* 8.2.1755), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Linen Hall Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Linnenhall Street 1735 (Castle, Keyne's Lane See Kennedy's Lane. 17). Linnen Hall Street 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 22.8.1737). Kildare Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Coote Street 1736 (Exp. lease, 761). Coote Lane 1745 (Casey, 529). Kildare Street 1754 (Universal Linen Hall Street 1756 (Universal Advertiser 3.2.1756), 1756 Advertiser 10.1.1754), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Road from Linen Hall Terrace Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Derry Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Kilmainham Lane Inchicore 1756 (Rocque). For another Kilmainham Lane, see Lisburn Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Lisburn Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Old Kilmainham. ⇒ Littins, Litton or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Litton's Lane 1755 (Universal Kings Street 1673 (de Gomme). Kings Street North 1695 (Exp. Advertiser 6.5.1755). Littins Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ King or Kings Street or Litton's Lane See Abbey Street Upper. See Drury Street. lease, 708). King Street 1728 (Brooking). King's Street 1731 Little Abby Street King Street North (Pue's Occurrences 22.6.1731). King Street 1738 (Dublin dir.). Little Boater Lane Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1695 (DCS maps, C1/S1/1), 1728 Stonybatter, otherwise King Street Oxmantown 1753 (Universal Little Britain Street (Brooking). Britain Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 27.1.1733), Advertiser 13.11.1753). King Street 1756 (Rocque). For another King Street, see Oxmantown. ⇒ 1753; Little Britain Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 10.4.1753, King Street Oxmantown See previous entry, Stonybatter. 18.10.1755), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See Drury Street.  $\Rightarrow$  [1553]. Leather Lane 1673 (de Gomme). King Street 1708 Little Butter Lane King Street South (Flying Post 6.1.1708), 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 17.6.1721), Little Christ Church Location unknown. Little Christ Church Yard 1754 (Universal 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). For another Yard Advertiser 13.4.1754). Little Church Street King Street, see Oxmantown.  $\Rightarrow$ Near College Green (q.v.), site unknown. Little Church Street Kings Head Court Near Capel Street (q.v.), site unknown. Kings Head Court 1715 1699 (Mason MSS, i (1), 102). (Dublin Intelligence 2.7.1715). Little Close See St Patrick's Close [south-east]. Little Cuff Street See Mercer Street Upper. King's Inns Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Turn Again Lane 1756 (Rocque). Little Elbow Lane See Reginald Street. ⇒ [1381]. Kaysars Lane 1610 (Speed). Keaser's Lane 1612 See Green Street [north]. Krysars Lane Little Green (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223). Keysars Lane 1661 (Forfeited Little Longford Street See Longford Street Little. houses). Keasers Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Keizars Lane 1715 Little Martins Lane See Beaver Street. (Whalley's Newsletter 20.8.1715). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Little Mary Street St Mary's Lane 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 Kezar's Lane 1753; Kizar's Lane 1754 (Universal Advertiser  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Little Sheep Street 11.12.1753). Casers Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See Ship Street Little. Oxmantown, site unknown. Lady Lane 1682 (Mason MSS, i (1), Little Ship Street See Ship Street Little. Lady Lane Little Strand Street See Strand Street Little. Lamb Alley 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 305). Unnamed 1728 Lamb Alley Little Thomas Court See St Catherine's Lane West. (Brooking). Lamb Alley 1731 (Ancient records, viii, 14, 15), Loftis's or Loftus Lane Luptus Lane 1728 (Brooking). Loftis's Lane 1729 (Faulkner's 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ DJ 25.1.1729). Loftus Lane 1753; Loftus's Lane 1753 (Universal (50754375). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Latin's Court 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 7.12.1731). Lattins Court 1753 (Universal Latin Court Advertiser 23.6.1753, 7.7.1753). Loftus Lane 1756 (Rocque). Advertiser 31.3.1753). Latin Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Long Lane [east] See Camden Row.  $\Rightarrow$  (52903500). [1303]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1728 (Brooking), ⇒ [possibly 1465]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Long Lane 1756 Lane (1) Long Lane [west] 1756 (Rocque). ⇒  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Lane (2) See St Audoen's Arch. Long Walk Location unknown. Long Walk 1753 (Universal Advertiser See St Audoen's Arcn.

Near Copper Alley (q.v.), site unknown. Lane leading from 18.8.1753). Lane (3) Longford Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Advertiser Copper Alley to Scarlet Lane, 'under William Hampton's house' Longford Lane 1619 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 362). 27.10.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Near Francis Street (q.v.), site unknown. Lane leading from Ashe Longford Street Lane (4) Longford Street 1728 (Brooking). Big Longford Street; Longford Park to Francis Street 1668 (Christ Church deeds, 1713). Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 19.4.1755, 12.7.1755), 1756 Great Lane (5) Near Bride Street (q.v.), site unknown. Lane leading from Bride  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Longford Street 1728 (Brooking). Little Longford Street 1753 Street to the Pole Mill 1681; pavement 1691 (Christ Church Longford Street deeds, 1838, 1875) Little (*Universal Advertiser* 7.7.1753), 1756 (Rocque). Lane (6) Near Francis Street (q.v.), site unknown. Lane leading from Lord Chief Baron's Yard Near Jervis Street (q.v.), site unknown. Lord Chief Baron's Yard Meath Street to Francis Street 1697 (Cal. Meath papers, i, 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 21.10.1712). For another Lord Chief A/2/148) Baron's Yard, see Baron Yard. Lazers Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Lazers Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lord Gallways Walk See Galway's Walk. See Townsend Street. Lazers, Lazers' or Lazy Lotts, The Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). The Lotts 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hill Lough Buoy or See Bow Street [north]. Leather Lane See King Street South. Loughbooy Lee's or Lees Lane See Donore Avenue, Mercer Street Lower, Upper. See Aston Place. Love Lane Leeson Street  $\Rightarrow$  [1603]. High way to Donnebrook 1673 (de Gomme). Lower Abby Street See Abbey Street Lower. Donnybrook Road 1755 (Universal Advertiser 7.6.1755). Road Lower Coomb See The Coombe [east]. to Donnybrook 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lower Liffy Street See Liffey Street Lower. Leeson Street Lower ⇒ [1603]. Highway to Donnebrook 1673 (de Gomme). Suesey Lower Ormond Quay See Ormond Quay Lower. Street 1728 (Brooking). Road to Donnybrook 1756 (Rocque). Near Charles Street West (q.v.), site unknown. Lucy Lane 1711 Lucy Lane (Dublin Intelligence 10.4.1711), 1720 (Mason MSS, i (2), 236). Princes Street 1728 (Brooking). Princess Street (Faulkner's DJ Leesons Walk See St Stephen's Green South. Luke Street [north] Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Leinster Lane 5.9.1730). Luke Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.1.1754). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Lukes Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Leinster Market Leinster Street Leinster Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Luke Street [south] Mr Crosses Quay 1682; Crosses Quay 1712 (Ancient records, v, 247; vi, 454). Crosses Key 1709 (WSC maps, 651). Princes Leinster Street South Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). St Patricks Well Lane 1728 (Brooking). Leinster Street (commonly called Patrick's Well Street 1728 (Brooking). St Lukes Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lane) 1754 (Universal Advertiser 30.7.1754). St Patricks Lane Luptus Street See Loftus Lane. 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Lurgan Street 1729 (Faulkner's DJ Lurgan Street Spans Lane 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 22.7.1729), 1756 (Rocque). For another Lurgan Street, see Linen Lemon Street Near Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Hall Parade. ⇒ Lentrips Alley Mr Lentrips Alley 1641 (St Werburgh's records, 27(3)28). See Eustace Street. Luttace Street Leventhorpe's Alley See Gun Lane. Mabbot or Mabbot's See Gloucester Place Lower. Liberty Lane Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Libert Lane 1754 Street [north] (Universal Advertiser 27.8.1754). Liberty Lane 1756 (Rocque). Mabbot or Mabbot's See James Joyce Street. Street [south] Library Alley See St Patrick's Close [south-east]. Maculla's Alley or Court Near High Street (q.v.), site unknown. Maculla's Court 1729 St Marys Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Liffe Street 1728 (Brooking). (Faulkner's DJ 3.6.1729). Maculla's Alley 1753; Maculla's Ally Liffe or Liffey Street or Liffey Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.1.1753). Lower Liffy Liffey Street Lower 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 1.5.1753, 26.1.1754). For another Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Maculla's Court, see next entry. Liffe or Liffey Street or St Marys Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Liffe Street 1728 (Brooking). Maculla's Court (Faulkner's DJ 3.6.1729). Unnamed 1756 McCullough's Court Liffey Street Upper Liffey Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 17.2.1756). Upper  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

M'Donald's Lane

Maiden Lane

Liffy Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Liffe Street 1728 (Brooking).

[north]

Liffe or Liffey Street

See Paradise Place.

See John Field Road.

Location unknown. Mr North's Alley 1671 (Mason MSS, i (1),

Location unknown. Nuns Gate 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter

Mall See O'Connell Street Upper. 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 3.4.1733). Deanry Lane called Mitre Alley Malpas or Mapas Street Poole Street 1728 (Brooking). Mapas Street 1729 (Faulkner's 1754 (Kendrick). Myter Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Molesworth's Court 1721 (Ancient records, vii, 609). Unnamed *DJ* 22.7.1729). Malpas Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Molesworth or Mangan's Court Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Whinnery's Alley 1730 (Faulkner's Molesworth's Court 1728 (Brooking). Molesworth's Court 1755 (Universal Advertiser DJ 12.5.1730). Whinnery's Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 8.2.1755). Marshal Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Molesworth Place Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 10.4.1753). Whinnerys Alley 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Molesworth Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Molesworth Street 1736 (Exp. lease, Manor Place [east] 761), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Stoney Batter Manor Street Mulligans Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Molyneaux Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See Merchant's Quay. Monks's Walk See St Stephen's Green East. Marchants Quay Mont Pelior, Montpelier Mont Pelior Hill 1728 (Brooking). Montpelier 1753; Mount-Mark, Mark's or Marks Marks Ally 1726 (Dublin Intelligence 29.1.1726). Marks Alley pelier or Arbor Hill 1754 (Universal Advertiser 27.10.1753, or Mountpelier Hill Alley or Mark's 1728 (Brooking). Mark Alley; Mark's Alley 1753 (Universal 5.3.1754). Montpelier Hill 1756 (Rocque). See also Arbour Hill. Alley West Advertiser 27.2.1753, 2.10.1753). Mark Alley 1756 (Rocque). Montrath, Mountrath or (51254250). Montrath Street 1715 (Dublin Intelligence Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Dermot's Lane 1728 (Brooking). Mark Street [north] Moutrath Street 7.5.1715). Mountrath Street 1722 (Whalley's Newsletter Church Lane 1747–8 (Ancient records, ix, 229–31), 1756 14.3.1722). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Moutrath Street  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 27.3.1731). Montrath Street 1732 Mark Street [south] Dermot's Lane 1728 (Brooking). Moss Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Faulkner's DJ 23.9.1732), 1735 (Castle, 17), 1736 (Dublin Market Street Location unknown. Market Street 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, Advertiser 21.10.1736), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 28.8.1753). Mountrath Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Mark's Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Church Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Moore Street 1708 (RD 6/422/2378). Moor Street 1728 Moor, Moor's or Moore Marlborough Place Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Brooking), 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 7.3.1730). Moor's Street 1753 Street [west] (Universal Advertiser 29.9.1753). Moore Street 1756 (Rocque). Marlborough Street Marlborough Street, laid out in 1707 (RD 1/399/242). Great Marleborough Street 1728 (Brooking). Marlborough Street 1731; Old Brick Field Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Moore Lane Great Malborough Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 28.9.1731,  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1255]. 1.5 km S.E. of city. Road to Donnybrook 1756 Morehampton Road 17.6.1732). Marlborough Street 1736 (Dublin Advertiser (Rocque environs). ⇒ 4.12.1736). Great Marlborough Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Moss Lane See Mark Street [south]. Marrow Bone or [Marrowbone Lane] 1695 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/147). Moss Street 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Advertiser Moss Street [north] Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Marrowbone Lane 1738 (Dublin Marrowbone Lane 18.8.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ dir.). Marrow Bone Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 19.5.1753), Moss Street [south] Moss Street 1728 (Brooking). Nichols Key 1709 (WSC maps, 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 651). Moss Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Marshal Alley See Molesworth Court. Near Bridge Street Lower (q.v.), site unknown. Motley's Alley Motley's Alley  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1190]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Mass Lane 1753 Marshal Lane 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 26.10.1736). (Universal Advertiser 16.6.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [1488]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Mount Mount Brown Marshalsea Lane Mash Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Brown 1753 (Universal Advertiser 23.10.1753), 1756 (Rocque). See Railway Street. Martin's Lane St Maryes Abbey 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Mary's Abbey Mount Hill Near College Green (q.v.), site unknown. Mount Hill 1667 Mary's Abbey 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 5.7.1709, 23.8.1709). (Mason MSS, iii (2), 307). St Marys Abby 1728 (Brooking). Mary's Abbey 1738 (Dublin Mulligans Yard See Molyneaux Yard. dir.). St Mary's Abbey 1748 (Ancient records, ix, 25-6, 69, 197-Mullinahack  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1234]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Mullenahack 1749 8, 273). St Marys Abby 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Ancient records, ix, 304, 305). Mullina Hack 1756 (Rocque). Mary's Lane  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1262]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Mary's Lane 1610 (Cal. For another Mullenhack, Mullina Hack, see Croker's Lane, pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 163). Mary Lane 1664 (Christ Church deeds, Oliver Bond Street. ⇒ 1674). St Marys Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Unnamed 1697 (Ancient Murdering Lane See Cromwell's Quarters. records, vi, 169). St Mary's Lane 1705 (Pue's Occurrences Mutton Lane See Ardee Row. 19.4.1705). St Marys Lane 1728 (Brooking). Mary's Lane 1735 Nancy's Lane See Arbour Place. (Castle, 17), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.2.1753). St Marys  $\Rightarrow$  [1538]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Way to Nassau Street Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ St Patrick's Well 1680 (WSC maps, 565). St Patricks Well Lane Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). St Mary's Street 1707 (Flying Post Mary or Mary's Street 1728 (Brooking). Patricks Well Lane 1753; Nassau Street 1754 20.6.1707), 1728 (Brooking). Mary Street 1735 (Castle, 17). (Universal Advertiser 24.3.1753, 24.9.1754), 1756 (Rocque). Mary's Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.1.1753). St Mary Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ New Church Street See Church Street New. Marybone Lane Location unknown, probably same as Marrowbone Lane (q.v.). New Crane Lane See Crane Street. Marybone Lane 1726 (Dublin Intelligence 29.1.1726), 1753 New Gate or Newgate See Black Dog Yard, Bridge Street Upper. (Universal Advertiser 9.6.1753). Market Mash Lane See Marshalsea Lane. New Hall or New Hall See Bridge Street Upper. See Chancery Place, Croker's Lane, Marshal Lane. Mass Lane Market ⇒[1470]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). May Lane 1754 (*Universal* May Lane Skinners Alley 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 23.11.1715). Green's New Market Street Advertiser 9.11.1754), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Alley 1726 (WSC maps, 328). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). [Meath Street] 1683 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/62). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Meath Street 1707 (Flying Post 20.6.1707). Meat or Meath Street Skinner's Alley 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 23.5.1730), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 27.1.1753). Skinners Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Meat Street 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 11.2.1718). Meath Street Newe Gate 1610 (Speed). New Gate 1673 (de Gomme). New or Newe Gate 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Newgate 1731 (DCS maps, 113), Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Meath Market 1751 (Ancient records, ix, 379), 1753 (Universal Advertiser Meath Place Coles Ally 1728 (Brooking). Coles Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 23.1.1753). New Gate 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Meeting House Yard See St Augustine Street [north]. New or Newe Roe See next entry, St Augustine Street. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Meetinghouse Lane 1756 (Rocque). Meetinghouse Lane or Row New Row South New Row 1673 (de Gomme). New Row South 1691 (Cal. Meath Love Lane 1676 (Exp. lease, 969). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Mercer Street Lower Love Lane 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 6.9.1718), 1728 (Brooking), papers, ii, C/3/26/1). New Row 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 14.5.1715), 1728 (Brooking). New Roe 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 8.1.1732). New Row Poddle 1738 (Dublin dir.). New Row 1753 Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Love Lane 1728 (Brooking). French Mercer Street Upper (*Universal Advertiser* 16.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 19.5.1733). Little Cuff Street 1753 Location unknown. New Row Square 1723 (Cal. Meath papers, New Row Square (Universal Advertiser 10.4.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ii, C/3/32/183). Merchant's Quay ⇒ [early 13th cent.]. Marchants Quay 1610 (Speed). Merchant's New Street South [north] New Street 1662 (Forfeited houses), 1673 (de Gomme). Quay 1651 (Ancient records, iv, 12). Merchants Key 1673 (de Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Free Stone Alley 1754 (Kendrick), Gomme), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Merrion Lane or Street See Merrion Street Upper. New Street South [south]  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1218]. Newe Street 1610 (Speed). New Street 1673 Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Road to Balls Bridge 1756 (Rocque). Merrion Row (de Gomme), 1703 (Dublin Intelligence 25.9.1703), 1728 (Brooking), 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque). For another New Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Merrion Lane 1728 (Brooking). Merrion Street Upper Street, see Clanbrassil Street. ⇒ Merrion Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 20.1.1753), 1756 [Newmarket] 1704 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/51). New Newmarket Market 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). For another New Meyler's Alley [east] ⇒ (52553595). [1328]. Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Myler's Market, see Bridge Street Upper. ⇒ Alley 1754 (Kendrick). Minors Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Nicholas Avenue Meyler's Alley [south] Glandelogh or Myler's Alley 1754 (Kendrick). Minors Alley  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1190]. St Nicolas Street 1610 (Speed). Nicholas Street Nicholas Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See St Michael's Close. 1622 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 510). St Nicholas Street 1673 Michaels Lane (de Gomme). St Nicholas Lane 1687-8 (Denton, 536). St Middle Liffey or Liffy See Liffey Street Upper [south]. Nicholas Street 1710 (Flying Post 23.12.1710). Nichola's Street [Mill Lane] 1691 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/30/128-128a). Street 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 26.9.1710). St Nicholass Street Mill Lane 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 9.4.1715). Nicholas Street 1728 Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Mill Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Brooking). St Nicholas Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Mill Street [Mill Street] 1668 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/30/114). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Mill Street 1721 (Ancient records, vii, 165), Nichols Key See Moss Street [south]. 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ North Strand or North Road to Hoath 1673 (de Gomme). North side of the Strand, or road leading up to the Red House 1723 (Dublin Intelligence Miller's or Millers Alley Millers Alley 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 23.8.1709). Unnamed Strand Road 2.7.1723). The Strand; North Strand 1728 (Brooking; Ancient 1728 (Brooking). Miller's Alley 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 17.11.1730). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ records, vii, 437). The Strand 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ North Walk Location unknown. North Walk 1719 (Ancient records, vii, 99). Millers Alley Near Temple Bar (q.v.), site unknown. Millers Alley 1710 (Flying

North's Alley

16.7.1714).

Nuns Gate

Post 30.5.1710).

See Meyler's Alley.

Little Close 1710; Miter Alley 1727 (Dublin Intelligence

25.11.1710, 16.5.1727). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Mitre Alley

Minors Alley

Alley

Miter, Mitre or Myter



Sackville St, looking north, c. 1750 (Tudor 1)

O'Connell Street Drogheda Street 1728 (Brooking), 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 25.8.1733), 1754 (Universal Advertiser 6.8.1754), 1756 Lower  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ O'Connell Street Drogheda Street 1728 (Brooking), 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 25.8.1733), 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 4.12.1736). Sackville Street Upper 1749 (Bonar Law and Bonar Law, i, 19), 1752 (Ancient records, (x, 42), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Off Lane See Henry Place. Old Brick Field Lane See Moore Lane. Cabragh Road 1673 (de Gomme). Cabragh Lane 1731 (Faulkner's Old Cabra Road DJ 10.4.1731), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.4.1753). Cabra Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Old Corn Market See Cornmarket. Old Kilmainham Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Kilmainham Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Oliver Bond Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Mullina Hack 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Oliver's Alley 1703 (Dublin Intelligence 29.6.1703). Olivers Olivers Alley Alley 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ O'Rahilly Parade Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Gregg Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Orange Street Near Earl Street (q.v.), site unknown. Orange Street 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 4.12.1736). Ormond Quay 1682 (Ancient records, vi, 590). Ormond Key Ormond or Ormonde Key or Quay Lower 1728 (Brooking). Ormonde Quay 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 219). Ormond Quay Lower 1738 (Dublin dir.). Lower Ormond Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ormonde Quay, built by 1682; Quay 1709 (Ancient records, Ormond or Ormonde vi, 590, 400). Ormond Key 1728 (Brooking). Ormonde Quay Key or Quay Upper 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 219). Ormond Quay Upper 1738 (Dublin dir.). Upper Ormond Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ormond or See Wormwood Gate. Ormonds Gate

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ormond Market Ormond Market 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ormond Place Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). Ormond Square Ormond Street Ormond Street 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ormunton See Bridge Street Lower. Oxmantone 1610 (Christ Church deeds, 1470). Street of Oxmantown or

Oxmantowne; Oxmanton 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 202, 223). Oxmantowne 1649 (Christ Church deeds, 1567). Oxmon Towne 1662 (Forfeited houses). Oxmantoun 1665 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663-5, 589). Oxmantown 1675 (Christ Church deeds, 1625). Oustmantown 1687-8 (Denton, 536). Oxmantown 1719, 1724 (Ancient records, vii, 96, 273). King Street 1728 (Brooking). Oxmantown 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Oxmantown Green See Bow Street [south].

(49203980). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Page's Alley 1737 Padgets or Page's Alley (Dublin Advertiser 17.3.1737). Padgets Alley 1756 (Rocque).

 $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1260]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Castle Palace Street Lane 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 27.2.1711). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Castle Lane 1751 (Survey, 1751), 1756 (Rocque).

Location unknown. Pallace Yard 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter Pallace Yard 2.11.1714).

Paradise Lane See next entry.

Oxmantowne

Paradise Place or Row M'Donald's Lane, otherwise Paradise Row; Paradise Lane 1754 (Universal Advertiser 6.4.1754).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Park Gate Park Gate 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Park Street or Terrace Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Park Street 1748 (Mason MSS, iii

(2), 233), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Parkgate Street Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). The way to Island Bridge 1728 (Brooking). Road from Chappel Izzod 1756 (Rocque) Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Turnstile Alley 1736 (Ancient Parliament Row

records, viii, 202). Turn Stile Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Parliament Street [north] Essex Bridge 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1751 (Survey, 1751), 1753 (Survey, 1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Parnell Square East Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Cavendish Street 1756 (Rocque).

Parnell Square West Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Great Britain Street 1728 Parnell Street [east] (Brooking). Summer Hill 1753 (Universal Advertiser

27.10.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [1328]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Great Britain Street Parnell Street [west]

1710 (Dublin Intelligence 25.2.1710), 1718 (Ancient records, vii, 58, 59), 1728 (Brooking), 1733 (Pue's Occurrences 6.1.1733). Britton Street, Great 1735 (Castle, 16). Great Britain Street 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 17.12.1736). Britain Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 2.3.1754). Great Britain Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (53003495). 'Passage to the public library' 1754 (Kendrick).

Passage

Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Patrick Street

⇒ [late 12th cent.]. St Patricks Street 1610 (Speed). St Patrick's Street 1635 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1633-47, 106). St Pat's Street 1661 (Leslie, 1934, 179). St Patricks Street 1673 (de Gomme). Street inundated due to storms, boats said to have plied the street 1687

(Mason, 205). Saint Patric Street 1687–8 (Denton, 534). Patrick Street 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 10.2.1705). St Patrick Street 1728 (Brooking). St Patrick's Street 1754 (Kendrick). St Patricks

Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Patrick's Close See St Patrick's Close North.

Patrick's Well Lane See Leinster Street South, Nassau Street. Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). ⇒ Pearse Street

Pemblicoe See Pimlico [south]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Pembroke Court 1714; Pembrook Pembroke Court

Court 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 9.8.1714, 15.2.1715). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Pembroke Court 1735 (Castle, 17), 1738 (Dublin dir.). Pembrooke Court 1753 (Universal Advertiser 20.2.1753). Pembroke Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ White Fryers Lane 1673 (de Gomme). White Friers Lane 1704 (Flying Post 28.8.1704). White Fryer Street 1728 (Brooking). Peter Row 1753 (Universal Advertiser 21.7.1753). Peters Row

1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Peter Street Peter Street 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 12.8.1718). St Peters Street

1728 (Brooking). St Peter's Street 1731; Peter Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 8.6.1731, 29.8.1732). Peters Street 1756 (Rocque).

See Green Street [mid]. Petticoat Lane Petty Cannon Alley or See Canon Street. Lane

Phaenix or Phenix Street See Phoenix Street.

Phibsborough Road Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Road to Glasnevin 1756 (Rocque).

Phoenix Street or Pheonix Street West

Peter or Peters Row

Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Phenix Street 1726 (Dublin Intelligence 16.8.1726). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Phoenix Street 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 13.4.1731). Phaenix Street 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 15.1.1732). Phenix Street 1735 (Castle, 20). Phaenix Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 28.4.1753). Phoenix Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Phraper, Phrapper or See Beresford Street.

Phroper Lane See John's Lane West. Pig Alley Pig Lane See Ewington Lane. Pill Lane See Chancery Street.

Pimlico [south]  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1196]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Pimblico 1662 (Forfeited houses). Pimlico 1673 (de Gomme). Pimlico Street 1697 (Cal.

Meath papers, i, A/2/150). Pimlico 1715 (Dublin Intelligence 2.4.1715). Pimlicoe 1728 (Brooking). Pemblicoe 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 16.8.1737). Pimlico 1738 (Dublin dir.). Pimblico 1753 (Universal Advertiser 17.3.1753). Pimlico 1756 (Rocque).

Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Tripilo 1756 Pimlico [west]

(Rocque). ⇒

Pipe Street Location unknown. Pipe Street 1648 (Cess book, 115), 1661

(Exp. lease, 1271).

Pluncot or Plunket Street See Dean Swift Square, John Dillon Street. Poddle

See Dean Street.

Polbeg or Polebegg Street 1725 (Ancient records, vii, 306). Polbeg Street Poolbeg Street 1728 (Brooking). Pool Beg Street 1753; Polebeg 1754 (Universal Advertiser 18.9.1753, 14.9.1754). Poolbeg Street 1756 (Rocque).

Pond Park Alley Near New Street (q.v.), site unknown. Pond Park Alley 1709

(Dublin Intelligence 5.7.1709).

Pool or Poole Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Pool Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.3.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

See Malpas Street.

Poole Street Poolys Ally See Eustace Street. Portagilleholmock See St Michael's Close. Porters Row See Bedford Row.

[Portland Street] 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/144). The Portland Street West

Rope Walk 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Post Office Yard Near Fishamble Street (q.v.), site unknown. Post Office Yard 1708 (Flying Post 2.11.1708), 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 22.6.1731).

Potters Alley 1749 (WSC maps, 219). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque).

Potters Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Potters Lane

See Dean Street. Pottle

Potters Alley

Preston's Lane Near Scarlet Lane (q.v.), site unknown. Preston's Lane 1659

(Mason MSS, i (1), 10).

Price's or Prices Lane Prices Lane 1728 (Brooking). Price's Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.2.1753). Prices Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Prince's Street North or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Princes Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Princes Street

Prince's Street South or Princes Street 1728 (Brooking). St Luke's Street 1756 (Rocque). Princes Street

Princes or Princess Street See Luke Street. Probv's Yard See Hotel Yard.

Proper or Proppar Lane Location unknown, possibly same as Beresford Street (q.v.). Proper Lane 1715 (Dublin Intelligence 7.6.1715), 1729

(Faulkner's DJ 3.6.1729), 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 30.3.1731). Proppar Lane 1731; Proper Lane 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 13.3.1731,

1.9.1733), 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 28.10.1736).

⇒ [possibly 1385]. Protestant Lane 1733 (Faulkner's DJ Protestant Lane or Row 23.1.1733). Protestant Row 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Prouds Lane 1754 (Universal Advertiser 21.12.1754). Unnamed

Proud's or Prouds Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Cabra Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Prussia Street

Pudden Row See Pudding Row, Wood Quay.

Pudding Lane See Lincoln Lane. Pudding Row

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Pudden Row 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 2.11.1736). Wood Quay, otherwise Pudding Row 1753; Wood Quay, commonly called Pudding Row 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 11.9.1753, 18.6.1754). Pudding Row 1756

(Rocque). See also Wood Quay. ⇒ Purcels Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Purcels Court Purcell's Court Near Ship Street Great (q.v.), site unknown. Purcell's Court 1753

(Universal Advertiser 24.4.1753).

Pye Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Pye Alley Pye Corner See St Andrew's Lane [north].

Oueen Street 1673 (de Gomme). Quenns Street 1718 (Pue's Queen, Queen's or Occurrences 11.2.1718). Queen Street 1721 (Whalley's Quenns Street

Intelligence 7.7.1724). Coles Ally 1728 (Brooking). Coals Alley

1731 (Faulkner's DJ 10.8.1731). Cole's Lane 1733 (Faulkner's

Newsletter 28.8.1721), 1728 (Brooking). Queen's Street 1732 St James's Place Location unknown. St James's Place 1733 (Faulkner's DJ (Faulkner's DJ 15.1.1732). Quenn Street 1754 (Universal 19.11.1733) Advertiser 9.3.1754). Queen Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St James's Square Location unknown. St James's Square 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter Railway Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Martin's Lane 1754 (Universal 1.7.1715). Advertiser 15.6.1754). Great Martins Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Johns' or Johns Lane See John's Lane East, John's Lane West. Rainsford Avenue Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Keavans, Kevam, See Kevin Street Lower, Kevin Street Upper. [Rainsford Street] 1694 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/144). Rainsford Street Kevan's or Kevans Ranford Street 1720 (Whalley's Newsletter 16.2.1720). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ransford Street 1732 (Faulkner's Street St Kevans or Kevan's See Camden Street Lower, Kevin Street Lower, Wexford Street. DJ~8.1.1732),~1733~(Pue's~Occurrences~3.2.1733),~1736~(DublinPort Advertiser 27.12.1736), 1756 (Rocque). For another Rainsford St Luke's Street See Luke Street, Prince's Street South. Street, see Crane Street. ⇒  $\Rightarrow$  (53303915). [c. 1238]. St Martin's Lane 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls St Martin's Lane Possibly same as Schoolhouse Lane West (q.v.). Ram's Alley Ram Alley Ire., Jas I, 223), 1676 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 287). 1701 (Mason MSS, i (1), 8). Ram Alley 1733 (Faulkner's DJ St Mary or Mary's Street See Mary Street. 9.6.1733), 1745 (Ancient records, ix, 165), 1753 (Universal St Mary's or Marys Lane See Liffey Street Lower, Little Mary Street, Mary Street, Mary's Advertiser 16.6.1753), 1756 (Ancient records, x, 238). Lane. Ram or Ramal Lane See Schoolhouse Lane West. St Mary's or St Marys See Mary's Abbey. Rame Lane See Skippers' Alley. Abbey See Crane Street, Rainsford Street, Robert Street [north]. Ranford or Ransford St Michael's Close  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1200]. St Michaels Lane 1610 (Speed). St Michael's Lane 1629 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-32, 487). St Michaell's Lane Rapparee or Rapparree See Glovers Alley. 1668 (Christ Church deeds, 1721). St Michaels Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Portagilleholmock; Gilleholmock Lane 1694 (Mason Alley Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Red Cow Lane Red Cow Lane MSS, i (1), 12). Michaels Lane 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 1755 (*Universal Advertiser* 25.1.1755), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 28.11.1710). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Michaels Lane 1756 ⇒ [1465]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Redmans or Redmond's  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Hill Redmond's Hill; Redmond Hill 1754 (Universal Advertiser ⇒ [1226]. Christchurch Lane; Trinity Lane 1610 (Speed; Christ St Michael's Hill 23.2.1754, 13.7.1754). Redmans Hill 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Church deeds, 1470). Christ Church Lane 1662 (Forfeited Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Little Elbow Lane 1756 (Rocque). Reginald Street houses). Christ Church, alias Trinity Lane 1663 (Christ Church deeds, 1653). Christ Church Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Christ Richardsons Lane Richardsons Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Church Alley 1687-8 (Denton, 532). Trinity, alias Christ Rider's Lane See Ryder's Row. Church Lane 1697 (Christ Church deeds, 1924). Unnamed Robert or Roberts's (41753710). Ransford Street 1728 (Brooking). Robert's Street 1728 (Brooking). Trinity Lane 1735 (Castle, 17). Christ Church 1753 (Universal Advertiser 30.6.1753). Roberts's Street 1756 Street [north] Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser 13.2.1753). Trinity Lane 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Robert Street South or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Robert's Street 1753 (Universal See St Michael's Close. St Michaels Lane Roberts's Street Advertiser 30.6.1753). Roberts's Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Michan's Street ⇒ [1320]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Fish or Fishe Lane 1610 [south] (Christ Church deeds, 1470). Fishers Lane 1661 (Forfeited Rochell Lane See Back Lane. houses), 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Fisher's Lane Rollick's Lane See George's Lane. 1738 (Dublin dir.). Fishers Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Rooper's Rest See Greenville Avenue. St Nicholas or Nicolas See Nicholas Street. Rope Walk See Portland Street West. Lane or Street  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1270]. Woodstock Lane 1610 (Speed). Rosemarie Lane Rosemary Lane See St Audoen's Arch. St Owens Arch or Lane 1612 (Account book, 791). Rosemary Lane 1673 (de Gomme), St Patrick, Patrick's or See Patrick Street. 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 3.9.1709). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Patricks Street Rosemary Lane 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 29.7.1729), 1756 (Rocque). St Patrick's Close Abbots Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). The South Close 1754 (Kendrick). St Patrick's Close 1756 (Rocque). [south] Ross Lane or Road Ross Lane 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 10.3.1711), 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 27.10.1753), 1756 St Patrick's Close (52203475). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Library Alley 1754 (Rocque). ⇒ [south-east] (Kendrick). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See Cross Lane South. Rowing Lane St Patrick's Lane See Leinster Street South. Russel or Russel's Court Near Bridge Street (q.v.), site unknown. Russel Court 1714 St Patrick's or Patricks St Patrick's Close 1649 (Mason, 189). St Pat's Close 1661 (Whalley's Newsletter 2.11.1714), 1731 (Pue's Occurrences Close North (Leslie, 1934, 179). St Patricks Close 1673 (de Gomme). 20.4.1731). Russel's Court 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 7.11.1732). Patrick's Close 1706 (Pue's Occurrences 9.2.1706). St Patrick's Ryder's Row or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Rider's Lane 1753 (Universal Close 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 31.8.1715). Patrick's Close Ryders Lane Advertiser 17.11.1753). Ryders Lane 1756 (Rocque). = 1728 (Brooking). St Patrick's Close 1736 (Dublin Advertiser Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Tucker's Row 1738 (Dublin dir.), Sackville Place 23.10.1736). Patrick's Close 1753 (Universal Advertiser 1753 (Universal Advertiser 27.3.1753). Tuckers Row 1756 8.9.1753). St Patrick's Close 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque).  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ See O'Connell Street Upper. Sackville Street Sadler's Yard 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 18.11.1732). Sidler's Yard 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 15.3.1737). Sadlers Yard 1756 (Rocque). St Patrick's or See Leinster Street South, Lincoln Place. Sadler's or Sadlers Yard St Patricks Well Lane St Peter's Alley Near Smithfield (q.v.), site unknown. St Peter's Alley 1664 (Mason MSS, i (1), 160). Location unknown. Saffurin Hill 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter Saffurin Hill St Peter's or Peters See Peter Street. 2.11.1714). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Hog Hill 1728 (Brooking), 1738 St Andrew Street St Stephen's Green East Laid out on part of site of St Stephen's Green in 1664 (see 14 (Dublin dir.). Hogg Hill 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.1.1754). Primary production). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). 'Gravelled Hog Hill 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ walks on each side' 1687-8 (Denton, 533). Unnamed 1728 St Andrews Lane [north] Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Pye Corner 1728 (Brooking), 1755 (Brooking). East side of Stephen's Green 1754 (Universal (Universal Advertiser 8.7.1755). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Advertiser 5.1.1754). Monks's Walk 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Andrews Lane [south] Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). St Stephen's Green Laid out on part of site of St Stephen's Green in 1664 (see 14 Primary production). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). 'Gravelled Near Watling Street (q.v.), site unknown. St Antholin's Church Yard 1733 (*Faulkner's DJ* 10.3.1733). North St Antholin's Church walks on each side' 1687-8 (Denton, 533). North side of St Yard Stephen's Green 1710 (Flying Post 19.5.1710). Unnamed 1728  $\Rightarrow$  (49953955). [c. 1241]. St Owens Lane 1610 (Speed). St St Audoen's Arch or (Brooking). Beau Walk 1749 (Ancient records, ix, 293, 294). Audoen's Lane 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223). St Owens Lane Beaux Walk 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Arch 1673 (de Gomme). Passage 1695 (Ancient records, vi, St Stephen's Green Laid out on part of site of St Stephen's Green in 1664 (see 14 116). St Audiens Arch 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 23.11.1714). South Primary production). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). 'Gravelled Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). St Audoen's Arch 1753, 1755 walks on each side' 1687-8 (Denton, 533). Unnamed 1728 (Universal Advertiser 21.7.1753, 26.8.1755). St Audons Arch (Brooking). South side of Stephen's Green 1753; South side 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ of Stephens Green 1754 (Universal Advertiser 14.7.1753, Cox's Court 1754 (Universal Advertiser 16.4.1754). Unnamed St Audoen's Terrace 10.9.1754). Leesons Walk 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ St Stephen's Green West Laid out on part of site of St Stephen's Green in 1664 (see 14 St Augustine Street  $\Rightarrow$  [1577]. Newe Row 1610 (Speed). New Row 1673 (de Gomme), Primary production). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). St Stephen's 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 25.12.1705), 1724-5 (Ancient records, [north] Green 1683 (Ancient records, v, 305). 'Gravelled walks on vii, 290). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Meeting House Yard 1737 each side' 1687-8 (Denton, 533). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). (*Dublin Advertiser* 20.5.1737), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Stephen's Green 1738 (Dublin dir.). French Walk 1756 (Rocque). New Row 1673 (de Gomme), 1705 (Pue's Occurrences St Augustine Street 25.12.1705), 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 1.11.1712), 1724-5 [south] See King Street South, Stephen Street Lower, Stephen Street St Stephens Street (Ancient records, vii, 290), 1728 (Brooking), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Stevens or Steevens See Stephen Street Lower, Upper. St Augustines See Temple Lane [north], Temple Lane South. Street St Brides or Bridget See Bride Street. St Thomas Court See Thomas Court. Street St Catherine's Lane Little Thomas Court 1625 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-32, 33), 1663 St Thomas or Thomas's See Thomas Street. (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663-5, 294). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Little West St Warbers or Warbors See Werburgh Street. Thomas Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ St Cecilia Street Location unknown. St Cecilia Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser Street Sallatation or Salutation (54754010). Sallatation Alley 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 8.3.1755). 13.6.1710). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Salutation Ally 1730 Alley or Ally St Frances or Francis See Francis Street. (Faulkner's DJ 28.11.1730). Sallutation Alley 1751 (Survey, Street St Georges Lane See South Great George's Street. 1751). Salutation Alley 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ St George's Key or Sampson's Lane [north] Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Bunting Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ See City Quay, George's Quay. Georges Quay Sampson's Lane [south] Coles Lane 1699 (Mason MSS, i (1), 31), 1724 (Dublin

St James or James's

Street

See James's Street.

Stafford or Staford

Stanley or Stanleys

Street

Street

See Wolfe Tone Street.

Stanleys Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

DJ 17.7.1733), 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 17.12.1736). Coles Steevan's Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Steeven's Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Stephen Street Lower ⇒ [1334]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). St Stephens Street 1661 Scarlet Lane Near Copper Alley (q.v.), site unknown. Scarlett Lane 1612 (Forfeited houses), 1673 (de Gomme). St Stephen's Street 1683-(Account book, 791). Scarlet Lane 1619 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas 4 (Ancient records, v, 305). St Steevens Street 1701 (Flying I, 362). Scarlett Lane 1688 (St Anne deeds). Post 17.11.1701). Stephen Street 1708 (Dublin Intelligence Location unknown. Scavengers' Yard 1742, 1743 (Ancient Scavengers' Yard 28.8.1708). St Stephens Street 1710 (Flying Post 3.11.1710). records, ix, 67, 109, 110, 113, 114). Saint Stephens Street 1720 (Ancient records, vii, 128, 129). See Skippers' Alley. Stephens Street 1728 (Brooking). Stephen Street 1737-8 Schippers Lane Schole or School See Schoolhouse Lane West. (Ancient records, viii, 274). Stephen's Street 1738 (Dublin dir.). House Lane St Stephens Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Crawley's Yard 1753 (Universal ⇒ [1334]. St Stevens Street 1610 (Speed). St Stephens Street School Street Stephen Street Upper Advertiser 20.2.1753). Cryllys Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1661 (Forfeited houses). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). St Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). For another Schoolhouse Lane, see Stephen's Street 1676 (Exp. lease, 969). Stephen Street 1708 Schoolhouse Lane (Dublin Intelligence 28.8.1708). St Stephens Street (Flying Post next entry.  $\Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1250]. Schoolhouse Lane 1610 (Speed). 'Schoole-house 3.11.1710). Stephens Street 1728 (Brooking). Stephen's Street Schoolhouse Lane West 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 11.11.1729), 1738 (Dublin dir.). Saint Lane, anciently called Ram Lane' 1663 (Christ Church deeds, Stephen's Street 1748 (Ancient records, ix, 288). St Stephens 1652). Schole House Lane 1673 (de Gomme). School House Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lane 1705 (Flying Post 10.3.1705). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ramal Lane 1732 (Mason MSS, i (1), 32). School House Lane See St Stephen's Green East, North, South, West. Stephen's Green Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 28.1.1737), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Stirrup Lane S. of Mary's Lane (q.v.), site unknown. Stony Lane 1664 (*Christ* Scycummore Alley See Sycamore Street. Stony Lane  $\Rightarrow$  [1577]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Sea Lane Church deeds, 1674). ⇒ [1328]. 'Stony-booter, alias Stony-bater, leading from Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Setanta Place Stonybatter Seycamore Alley See Sycamore Alley. Oxmantowne greene leading to the Cabragh' 1661; Stonybooter 1667 (Christ Church deeds, 1599, 1708). Stoney Bater 1673 (de Shaw's Court Near Dame Street (q.v.), site unknown. Shaw's Court 1755 Gomme). Stoney Batter 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 14.7.1705). (Universal Advertiser 16.12.1755). She Sairk Alley Location unknown. She Sairk Alley 1719 (Whalley's Newsletter Stony Batter 1709; Stonybatter 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 1.1.1709, 22.7.1710). Finglass Road 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 16.5.1719). See Ship Street Great, Ship Street Little. Sheep or Sheepe Street 25.5.1715), 1724; highway leading to Finglass 1724 (Ancient Ship Buildings See Abbey Street Lower. records, vii, 271, 272). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Stony-batter 1735 (Castle, 17). Stonybatter 1738 (Dublin dir.). Stonybatter Ship Street Great  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1215]. Sheepe Street 1610 (Speed). Ship Street 1673 (de Gomme). Great Sheep Street; Great Ship Street 1705 (Pue's otherwise King Street Oxmantown 1753 (Universal Advertiser Occurrences 23.1.1705, 24.2.1705). Big Ship Street 1711; Big 13.11.1753). Stoney Batter 1756 (Rocque). See also King Street Sheep Street 1712; Sheep Street 1726 (Dublin Intelligence North, Manor Street. ⇒ 31.3.1711, 4.10.1712, 16.8.1726). Great Ship Street 1728 Strand Street Great Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Strand Street 1710 (Dublin (Brooking). Ship Street 1732 (Ancient records, viii, 53). Ship Intelligence 25.7.1710), 1728 (Brooking). Big Strand Street; Street; Sheep Street; Big Ship Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser Strand Street 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 10.2.1753, 19.6.1753). 3.2.1753, 20.2.1753, 24.4.1753). Great Ship Street 1756 Great Strand Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Strand Street Little Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Strand Street 1710 (Dublin  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Ship Street Little  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1180]. Sheepe Street 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1673 (de Intelligence 25.7.1710). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Strand Gomme). Little Sheep Street 1720; Sheep Street 1726 (Dublin Street 1749 (Ancient records, ix, 320). Little Strand Street 1755 Intelligence 25.1.1720, 16.8.1726). Little Ship Street 1728 (Universal Advertiser 22.7.1755), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (Brooking), 1735-6 (Ancient records, viii, 201), 1756 (Rocque). Strand, The See Amiens Street, Beresford Place, North Strand Road. Street (1) Near Isolde's Tower (see 12 Defence), site unknown. Street 1610 Siccamoor, Siccamore See Sycamore Alley. (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 147). or Sicumore Alley Street (2) Near Dam Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. Street 1610 Sidler's Yard See Sadler's Yard. (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 147). Silver Court See Leeson Street Lower. Near Castle Street (q.v.), site unknown. Silver Court 1736 (Dublin Suesey Street Advertiser 2.11.1736), 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1754 (Universal Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Suffolk Street 1728 (Brooking), Suffolk Street Advertiser 11.5.1754). 1735 (Castle, 17), 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.2.1754), 1756 Simon's Court St Werburgh's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ unknown. Simon's Court 1669 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 307). Sugar House Lane Sugar House Lane 1756 (Rocque). For another Sugar House Sir John Rogerson's Built in 1716; Sir John Rogersons Quay 1723 (Ancient records, Lane, see Bellevue. ⇒ vi, 557; vii, 84). Sr John Rogersons Quay 1728 (Brooking). Highway to Ballibought 1673 (de Gomme). Great Britain Street Summer Hill Quay Rogersons Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1728 (Brooking). Summer Hill 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Skinner or Skinners See Christchurch Place. Summer Street or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Summer Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Row or Rowe Summer Street South See Kennedy's Lane. Skinner's or Skinners See New Market Street. Suter Lane Alley Swan Alley [east] (54904020). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Swan Alley 1753 ⇒ [1450]. Rame Lane 1610 (Speed). Skippers Lane 1637 Skippers' Alley (Universal Advertiser 13.11.1753), 1751 (Survey, 1751), 1756 (Ancient records, iii, 327). Schippers Lane 1673 (de Gomme).  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Skippers Lane 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 8.7.1712). Unnamed Swan Alley [west] Swan Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1728 (Brooking). Skippers Lane 1746 (Ancient records, ix, 207), [Sweeny's Lane] 1668 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/30/114). Sweeney's Terrace or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Sweeneys Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Sweeneys Lane ⇒ [1440]. Smith Field 1673 (de Gomme). Smithfield 1708 Smithfield Swift's Alley [east] Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Engine Alley 1692 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/134). Swifts Alley 1728 (Brooking). Engine (Flying Post 24.3.1708). Smith Field 1728 (Brooking). Smithfield 1734, 1754 (Ancient records, viii, 151, 152; x, 143). Smith Field Alley 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 24.4.1731), 1738 (Dublin dir.). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Swift's Alley; Engine Alley 1753; Indian Alley 1754 (Universal See Essex Street West. *Advertiser* 1.12.1753, 2.6.1753, 19.2.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Smoak, Smock or Smoke Alley or Ally Unnamed 1685 (Phillips), 1728 (Brooking). Engine Alley 1731 Swift's Alley [west] Location unknown. Snow Hill 1753 (Universal Advertiser Snow Hill (Faulkner's DJ 24.4.1731), 1738 (Dublin dir.). Swift's Alley; Engine Alley 1753; Indian Alley 1754 (Universal Advertiser  $\Rightarrow$  (52253865). [c. 1100]. Built over by 1610 (Speed). 1.12.1753, 2.6.1753, 19.2.1754). Swifts Alley 1756 (Rocque). Souters, Sutor, Suter's or Sutter Lane [east]  $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1100]. See Kennedy's Lane. Souters, Sutor, Suter's Swift's or Swifts Row Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Swifts Row 1728 (Brooking). or Sutter Lane [west] Swift's Row 1735 (Castle, 20), 1752 (Ancient records, x, 54). South Close See St Patrick's Close [south]. Swifts Row 1756 (Rocque). For another Swifts Row, see Jervis ⇒ [1239]. St Georges Lane 1610 (Speed). St George's Lane South Great George's Street [south].  $\Rightarrow$ 1637 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1633-47,165), 1661 (Christ Church deeds, (50853250). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Swifts Alley 1756 Swifts Alley 1609). George's Lane 1670 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669-70, 135). St (Rocque). For another Swifts Alley, see next entries. ⇒ Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Sycamore Alley 1705 (Ancient Georges Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Saint George's Lane 1695 Sycamore or Sycamoor records, vi, 337). Siccamore Alley; Siccamoor Ally 1705 (Pue's (Christ Church deeds, 1909). Georg's Lane 1715 (Whalley's Alley or Street Newsletter 25.5.1715). St Georges Lane 1728 (Brooking). Occurrences 10.7.1705, 10.11.1705). Seycamore Alley 1715 George's Lane 1735 (Castle, 20). Georges Lane 1756 (Rocque). (Whalley's Newsletter 30.7.1715). Syccamore Alley 1719; Sicumore Ally 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 23.5.1719, 19.2.1723). South Strand South Strand 1735–6, 1746, 1751 (Ancient records, viii, 201; ix, Sycamore Ally 1728 (Brooking). Scycummore Alley 1732 207, 392). (Pue's Occurrences 15.4.1732). Sycomore Alley 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 9.11.1736). Sycamore Alley 1738 (Dublin dir.). Spans Lane See Lemon Street. Spitalfields Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Sycamoor Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ (49203675). Spittle Square 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Henry Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Spittle Square Talbot Street Near Townsend Street (q.v.), site unknown. Spring Garden Lane Spring Garden Lane Tallow Hill Location unknown. Tallow Hill 1705 (Flying Post 20.3.1705), 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 12.8.1718). 1753 (Universal Advertiser 2.10.1753). Stable Alley St John's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Tangiers Lane See Chatham Street. Stable Alley 1646 (St John's vestry, 173). Tara Street Georges Street 1727 (Dublin Intelligence 28.3.1727), 1728 See Anglesea Row, Anne's Lane, Aungier Lane, Aungier Place, (Brooking). George's Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser Stable Lane 27.4.1754). Georges Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Cathedral Street, Cuffe Lane, Dawson Lane, Earl Place, Frederick Lane, Granby Lane, Granby Row, Henrietta Place, Jervis Lane Taylor's or Taylors Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Taylors Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Temple Barr 1673 (de Gomme). Temple Barr Street 1687-8 Lower, Jervis Lane Upper, Leinster Lane, Schoolhouse Lane, Temple Bar or Barr Setanta Place, Thomas's Lane. (Denton, 531). Temple Bar 1690 (Dublin Intelligence 3.2.1690), 1708 (Flying Post 29.3.1708). Temple Barr 1718 (Pue's Stable Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Occurrences 12.8.1718). Temple Bar 1728 (Brooking), 1738

Jas I, 161). St Augustines 1610 (Speed). Dirty Lane 1673 (de

(Ancient records, ix, 397). Temple Barr 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ (56504220). [c. 1343]. Hogg's Lane 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire.,

Temple Lane [north]

Gomme). Dirty Lane Slip 1753 (Universal Advertiser 13.1.1753).

Temple Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

 $\Rightarrow$  [1343]. Hogg's Lane 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 161). St Temple Lane South Augustines 1610 (Speed). Dirty Lane 1673 (de Gomme). Hog Lane 1675 (Mason MSS, i (1), 99). Dirty Lane 1721 (WSC maps, 654), 1728 (Brooking). Durty Lane Slip 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 26.6.1731). Temple Lane 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 29.8.1737). Dirty Lane 1751 (Ancient records, ix, 397). Temple Lane 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Temple Street See next entry, Crow Street. Temple Street West

Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Temple Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Tennis Court Lane See John Street West Tenter Lane [east] Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

[Cowparlour Lane] 1734 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/31/149). Tenter Lane [west]

Cow Parler 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Tenterfields

Near Cork Street (q.v.), site unknown. [Tenter Fields] 1701 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/29/79). Tenterfields 1738 (Dublin dir.). Tholsel Court Near Ram Alley (q.v.), site unknown. Tholsel Court 1701 (Mason

⇒ [1535]. Thomascourt 1610; St Thomas Court 1618 (Cal. Thomas Court pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 154, 323). Thomas Court 1621 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 335). The pavement 1634 (Elliott, 72). Thomas Court 1662 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660-62, 527). St Thomas Court 1673 (de Gomme). St Thomas Court Street 1699 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/154). St Thomas Court 1709 (Dublin Intelligence

23.8.1709), 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 30.7.1715). Thomas Court 1728 (Brooking). St Thomas Court 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 21.4.1730). Thomas Court 1741 (Ancient records, ix, 25-6). St Thomas Court 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

 $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1190]. St Thomas Street 1610 (Speed). Thomas Street Thomas Street 1634 (Elliott, 72). St Thomas' Street 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663-5, 111). St Thomas Street 1673 (de Gomme). Thomas Street 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 6.1.1711). St Thomas's Street 1728 (Brooking). Thomas' Street 1728-9 (Ancient records, vii, 494). Thomas's Street 1735 (Castle, 10). St Thomas Street 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Thomas's Lane [south]

Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Thomas's Lane [north] Stable Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Thorpes Alley

Near Werburgh Street (q.v.), site unknown. Thorpes Alley 1668, 1719 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 287; i (1), 245).

Three Nun Alley (49756750). Three Nun Alley 1726 (WSC maps, 328). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Thunder Alley or Thunder Cut Ally Tighe or Tyghe Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Thunder Alley 1753 (Universal Advertiser 30.6.1753). Thunder Cut Ally 1756 (Rocque). = Location unknown. Tyghe Street 1735 (Castle, 20). Tighe Street 1738 (Dublin dir.), 1755 (Universal Advertiser 30.9.1755).

Tottenham Court Near Pearse Street (q.v.), site unknown. Tottenham Court 1665, 1695 (Mason MSS, i (1), 125).

Townsend Street

Lazie Hill 1647 (Cess book, 10). Lazy Hill 1658 (Ancient records, iv, 149). Lazey Hill 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663-5, 268). Lazy Hill 1673 (de Gomme), 1685 (Phillips). Lazers' Hill 1709 (WSC maps, 651). Lizy Hill 1709 (Flying Post 29.8.1709). Lazers Hill 1728 (Brooking), 1731 (Ancient records, viii, 20, 21, 22). Lazer's Hill 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 12.9.1730). Lazer's Hill 1743 (Ancient records, ix, 119, 120). Lazers Hill 1756 (Rocque).

Tradath Road See Bolton Street, Dorset Street. Trinity Lane See next entry, St Michael's Hill.

Trinity Lane 1672 (Ancient records, v, 6), 1673 (de Gomme). Trinity Lane or Street Trinity 1728 (Brooking). Trinity Lane 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 26.6.1731), 1747-8 (Ancient records, ix, 261), 1756 (Rocque).

For another Trinity Lane, see St Michael's Hill. ⇒ See Pimlico [west].

Tripilo

Truck or Trucks Street See Brabazon Street. Tucker's or Tuckers See Clanbrassil Terrace. Lane

See Sackville Place. Tucker's or Tuckers

Row Tudin Lane See Bow Street [south], Lincoln Lane.

Turn Again Lane See King's Inn Street. Turn Stile Alley See Parliament Row. Twatling Street See Watling Street.

Location unknown. Tye Street 1727 (Faulkner's DJ 13.9.1727). Tye Street Union or Ferry Boat (60604460). Union or Ferry Boat Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Lane Upper Comb or Coomb See Coombe, The [west]. Upper Liffy Street Upper Ormond Quay

See Liffey Street Upper [north]. See Ormond Quay Upper. Usher or Ushers Lane or Ushers Lane 1728 (Brooking). Usher's Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 2.12.1732). Usher Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser

10.7.1753). Ushers Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Usher or Ushers Lane or Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ushers Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Street [west]

Street [south]

Usher's or Ushers Island Sr William Usher's Island 1673 (de Gomme). Upper Usher's Quay 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 343). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ushers Island 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Usher's or Ushers Key or Quay

Usher's Quay, built by c. 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 343). Ushers Key 1728 (Brooking). Ushers Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Usher's or Ushers Lane Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Dog and Duck Yard 1753 (Universal Advertiser 26.12.1753), 1756 (Rocque). For another Usher's Lane, see Usher Street [west]. ⇒

Vicar or Vickers Street

Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Viccar Street 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 6.1.1711). Vickers Street 1728 (Brooking). Vickar's Street 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 24.4.1731). Vicar Street 1735 (Castle, 17). Vicars Street 1755 (Universal Advertiser 25.1.1755). Vicar Street 1756

Walker's or Walkers See Goodman's Lane. Alley

Warburgh Street

See Werbugh Street. Wards or Ward's Hill

[Ward's Hill] 1719 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/61). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ward's Hill 1753 (Universal Advertiser

2.6.1753). Wards Hill 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Warrenmount

[Warrenmount] 1683, 1707 (Cal. Meath papers, ii, C/3/28/59, C/3/32/181). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Warwick Lane

Watling Street

Water Lane

Location unknown. Warwick Lane 1733 (Faulkner's DJ

Near Wood Quay (q.v.), site unknown. Waterlane 1687-8 (Denton, 536). ⇒ [1573]. Twatling Street 1673 (de Gomme), 1727 (Faulkner's

DJ 28.1.1727), 1728 (Brooking), 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 18.11.1732). Wattling Street; Watling Street 1753; Twattling Street 1754 (Universal Advertiser 31.3.1753, 3.4.1753,

21.9.1754). Watling Street 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Cloathworkers Square 1708 (Exp. lease, 1542). Cloath Worker's Square 1728 (Brooking). Weavers Square 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 12.5.1733). Cloth Worker's Square 1755 (Universal Advertiser 2.12.1755). Weavers Square 1756

Weavers Street Werburgh Street

Weaver's Close or

Weavers Square

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Hunt Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ ⇒ [mid 10th cent.]. St Warbers Street; St Warbro's Street 1610 (Speed; Christ Church deeds, 1470). St Werburgh Street 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223). St Warbett Street 1661 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660-62, 261). St Warborough Street 1661 (Forfeited houses). St Warbors Street 1673 (de Gomme). Wabergh Street 1687-8 (Denton, 532). Warbrough's Street 1707 (Flying Post 29.8.1707). Warborough Street 1710; St Warbrough's Street 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 7.3.1710, 8.12.1711). Warboroughs Street 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 31.8.1714). Warborough's Street 1719 (Dublin Intelligence 9.9.1719). Warbrough's Street 1721 (Ancient records, vii, 179). Warburgh Street 1728 (Brooking). Warborough Street 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 7.3.1732). St Waborough's Street; Warbourgh's Street 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 3.4.1733, 27.11.1733). Werburgh's Street 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 10.3.1753). Werburgh Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Fleet Alley 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Fleet Lane 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 14.1.1710). Unnamed

1728 (Brooking). Fleet Lane 1753 (Universal Advertiser

Near Digges Lane (q.v.), site unknown. Westons Lane 1691

⇒ [1430]. Keavans Port 1673 (de Gomme). St Kevan's Port 1714

(Whalley's Newsletter 19.10.1714). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking).

West Arran Street Westmoreland Street [north]

Westmoreland Street [south]

Westons Lane

Wexford Street

Whinnery's or Whinnerys Alley

Whit or White Friar. Fryers or Whitefrian

Whit Fryers Alley 1673 (de Gomme). White Fryars Lane 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 29.7.1712). White Fryar Lane 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 4.7.1721). White Fryers Lane 1728 Alley or Lane (Brooking). White Fryar Lane 1735 (Castle, 20). White Friar Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

St Kevans Port 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

See Arran Street West.

(Mason MSS, i (1), 6).

See Mangan's Court.

17.2.1753), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

White Lion Court

Near Strand Street (q.v.), site unknown. White Lion Court 1755 (Universal Advertiser 28.1.1755) Church Lane 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

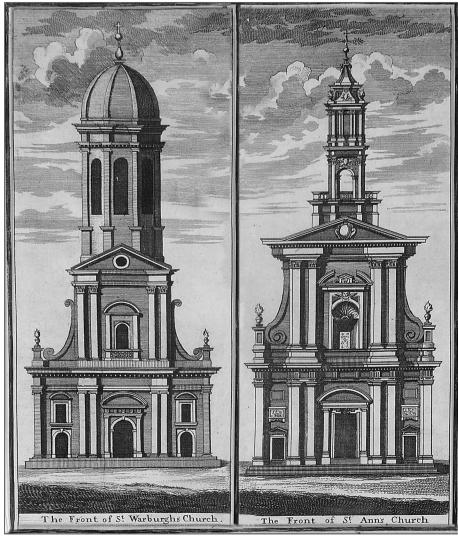
Whitefriar Place Whitefriar Street

⇒ [1577]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). White Fryers Lane 1673 (de Gomme). White Fryar Street 1710 (Dublin Intelligence, 11.4.1710). White Fryer Street 1728 (Brooking). White Fryar Street 1753 (Ancient records, x, 102), 1755 (Universal Advertiser 12.7.1755). White Friar Street 1756 (Rocque). For another White Fryers Lane, White Fryer Street, see Peter Row. ⇒

White's or Whites Lane See Corn Exchange Place.

Whitmore's Alley Near Dame Street (q.v.), site unknown. Whitmore's Alley 1732

(Pue's Occurrences 7.11.1732).



St Werburgh's and St Ann's Churches, 1728 (Brooking)

Wicklow Street

Chequer Lane 1661 (Forfeited houses). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Chequer Lane 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 17.6.1721), 1728 (Brooking). Exchequer Lane 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 13.6.1732). Chequer Lane 1735 (Ancient records, viii, 172), 1738 (Dublin dir.). Checkar Lane 1734; Chequer Lane 1737 (Ancient records, viii, 134, 248–9), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 22.9.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

William or William's Street or William Street South Williams Street 1676 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 487). William Street 1710 (*Dublin Intelligence* 2.9.1710). William's Street 1711 (*Flying Post* 10.4.1711). William Street 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 17), 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 7.3.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Williams Lane Williams's Lane Winetavern Street [north]

Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Williams Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$  Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Williams's Lane 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$   $\Rightarrow$  [c. 1220]. Wine Tavern Street 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Winetavern Street 1708, 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 28.2.1708, 22.7.1710). Wine Tavern Street 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 27.7.1715). Wine Tavern Street 1728 (Brooking). Winetavern Street 1735 (Ancient records, viii, 175). Wine Tavern Street 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Winetavern Street [south]

Christ Church Lane 1610 (Speed), 1652 (Christ Church deeds, 1571). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Christ Church Lane 1678 (Christ Church deeds, 1811). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Christ Church Lane 1735 (Castle, 16), 1753 (Universal Advertiser 13.2.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Wolfe Tone Street

Stafford Street 1710 (Dublin Intelligence 15.7.1710), 1726 (Faulkner's DJ 15.1.1726), 1728 (Brooking). Staford Street 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 11.12.1731). Stafford Street 1735 (Castle, 17), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Wood Quay [east]

⇒ [1520]. Wood Quay, enlarged in 1628 (Ancient records, iii, 216). Wood Key 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Coal Key 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 18.1.1729). Coal Quay (Universal Advertiser 27.7.1754). Wood Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Wood Quay [west]

⇒ [1520]. Wood Quay 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Pudden Row 1736 (*Dublin Advertiser* 2.11.1736). Wood Quay, otherwise Pudding Row 1753; Wood Quay, commonly called Pudding Row 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 11.9.1753, 18.6.1754). Pudding Row 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Wood Street

⇒ [1364]. Wood Street 1673 (de Gomme), 1703 (*Dublin Intelligence* 19.6.1703), 1728 (Brooking), 1735 (Castle, 20), 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Woodstock Lane

e See Rosemary Lane.

Wool Street

Near Stonybatter (q.v.), site unknown. Wool Street 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.3.1753).

World's End or World's See Foley Street.

or Worlds End Lane
Wormwood Gate

⇒ [c. 1234]. Ormonds Gate 1610 (Speed). Ormond Gate 1673 (de Gomme). Worm-wood Gate 1712 (*Dublin Intelligence* 1.11.1712). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Wormwood Gate 1738 (*Dublin dir.*), 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 9.1.1753), 1756

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

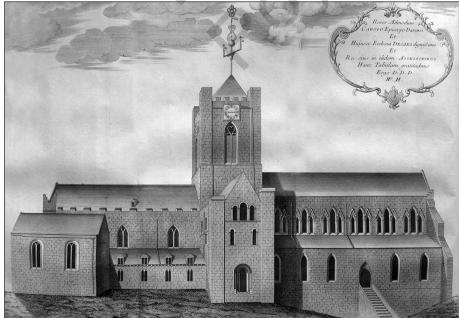
Yarnhall Street York Street Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). York Street 1687–8 (Denton, 533), 1708 (*Dublin Intelligence* 31.7.1708), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (*Ancient records*, x, 212; Rocque). ⇒

11 Religion

Cathedrals and churches

- ⇒ St Bridget's Church (C. of I., A 36), Bride St W. (52503710). [late 9th–10th cent.]. St Brides Church 1610 (Speed). St Brydes, 'in good reparation and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 62). St Brides 1673 (de Gomme). St Bride's Church, rebuilt in c. 1678 (Usher, 28). St Bridget's parish 1718; St Bridgett's 1723 (Ancient records, vii, 241, 578). St Bridgets Church 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - ⇒ Churchyard: boundary wall 1610 (Speed); churchyard of St Bride's 1663 (Leslie, 1934, 195); unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Michael le Pole's Church (C. of I., A 49), Ship St Great W. (53753750). [late 10th–early 11th cent.]. 'Church on Pauls' 1610 (Speed). St Michaels of Poules 1673 (de Gomme). Church of St Michael of Pole, replaced by schoolhouse (see 20 Education) in 1706 (Mason, 221).
  - ⇒ Round tower, in W. end of church [12th cent.]: tower of St Michael of Paul's 1706 (Mason, 221), 1751 (Tower view). ⇒



Christ Church Cathedral, c. 1739, by Jonas Blamyres

⇒ Christ Church Cathedral (C. of I., **A 8**), Christchurch Place N. [c. 1030]. Christchurch 1610 (Speed). Christ Church, very ruinous 1620 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615–25, 79). Holy Trinity Church 1634; Christ Church 1645 (Christ Church deeds, 1516, 1557). Christchurch, cellars 1666 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666–9, 159). Trinity Chapel 1667; St Mary's Chapel 1669 (Christ Church deeds, 1709, 1733). Christ Church Cathedral 1673 (de Gomme). Walls in disrepair 1679 (Ancient records, v, 179). Slating in

- need of repair 1681; St Mary's Chapel to be reroofed 1684; choir reroofed in 1687 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1832, 1856, 1866). Christ Church 1698 (Place 1). Trinity Chapel converted to chapter house in 1699 (Milne, 2000b, 268). Clock repaired in 1702 (*Ancient records*, vi, 277). Christ Church 1728 (Brooking). Cathedral repaired, beautified in 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 10.2.1754). Christ Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Chapter house [1540]: 1635, 1674, 1694 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1524, 1778, 1906); closed in 1696 (Milne, 2000b, 268); rented as rooms 1699 (Milne, 2000a, 123); chapter house moved to Trinity Chapel, S. aisle of cathedral in 1699 (see main entry).
- ⇒ Precinct [1540]: Christ Church yard 1618 (Christ Church deeds, 1475); W. gate 1631 (Mason, 193); E. gate, tower 1634; cloister yard, treasurer's ground 1662; churchyard 1663; S. wall 1674; gate 1686 (Christ Church deeds, 1516, 1630, 1627, 1656, 1831, 1864); churchyard 1687, 1718 (Ancient records, v, 417; vii, 757); E. gate demolished in 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.2.1753); E., W. gateways 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Treasurer's house: see 22 Residence.

Dormitory: 'lately built upon' 1635; old dormitory 1662 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1529, 1641).

Chantor's house: see 22 Residence.

Chancellor's manse: see **22** Residence.

- ⇒ St Michael's Church (C. of I., **A 50**), St Michael's Hill W. [mid 11th cent.]. St Michaels Church 1610 (Speed). 'In good reparation and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 58). St Michael's Church 1655 (*Ancient records*, iv, 84), 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in 1676 (Wheeler and Craig, 27). St Michael's Church 1694 (*Ancient records*, vi, 68); 1698 (Place 2). St Michaels Church 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - ⇒ Churchyard [1483]: churchyard 1655 (Ancient records, iv, 84); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Michan's Church (C. of I., A 51), Church St W. [1095]. St Mihans Church 1610 (Speed). St Michan's, 'in good repair and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 58), 1638 (St John deeds, 215). St Micans 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in c. 1686 (Casey, 27). St Michan's 1698 (Place 1). Renovated in 1713, 1724 (Casey, 239). St Micans Church 1728 (Brooking). St Michans Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - ⇒ Churchyard [c. 1266]: boundary wall 1610 (Speed); church stile 1663 (Ancient records, iv, 254); St Michan's churchyard 1674 (Christ Church deeds, 1788); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Peter's Church (C. of Î., A 59), Stephen St Upper E. (55403700). [c. 1121]. St Peters Church 1610 (Speed). St Peters of the Mount 1673 (de Gomme). Replaced by new church on Aungier St by 1680 (see next entry).

⇒ Churchyard [1610]: boundary wall 1610 (Speed).

St Peter's Church (C. of I., A 60), Aungier St W. St Peter's Church, opened to replace former church (see previous entry) in 1680 (Wheeler and Craig, 34); 1681; St Peters in the Mount 1683 (*Ancient records*, v, 221, 286); 1698 (Place 2). St Peters Church 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Churchyard: unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

- ⇒ St John's Church (C. of I., A 42), John's Lane East N. [1170]. St Johns Church 1610 (Speed). Vestry room rebuilt in 1619; priest's chamber 1621–30 (St John's vestry, 24, 213). St John's, 'in good reparation and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 58). Spire added in 1639 (St John's vestry, 123–4). St John's Church 1644 (Christ Church deeds, 1550). St Johns 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in 1681 (Ancient records, v, 214). St Johns Church 1698 (Place 1), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). See also 20 Education: St John's charity schools. ⇒
  - Churchyard: walled 1630 (St John's vestry, 64); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Andrew's Church (C. of I., A 32), Dame St S. (55504020). [c. 1171]. St Andrews Church 1610 (Speed). Stable 1615 (*Ancient records*, iii, 59). Replaced by new church in 1670 (see next entry). Demolished by 1673 (de Gomme).

 $\Rightarrow$  Churchyard [c. 1260]: boundary wall 1610 (Speed).

- St Andrew's Church (C. of I., A 33), Suffolk St S. St Andrew's Church, built to replace former church (see previous entry) in 1670 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669–70, 142); 1673 (de Gomme). St Andrew's Church 1696 (Ancient records, vi, 142); 1698 (Place 2). St Andrew's Church 1718 (Ancient records, vii, 578). Round church 1724 (Dublin Intelligence 4.7.1724), 1728 (Brooking). St Andrews Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - Churchyard: 1671, 1672 (*Ancient records*, iv, 530, 543; v, 2), 1673 (de Gomme); unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Kevin's Church (C. of I., A 43), Camden Row N. [c. 1179]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). St Kevin's Church 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 220). St Kevens, ruinous 1630 (Royal visitation, 62). St Keavans Church 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in 1717 (Casey, 625). St Kevans Church 1728 (Brooking). Repaired, enlarged in 1753 (Universal advertiser 7.7.1753). St Kevans Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

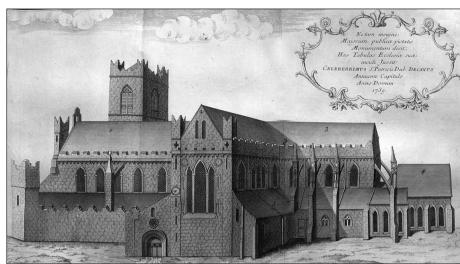
 $\Rightarrow$  Churchyard [c. 1395]: unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

- ⇒ St Nicholas's Church Within (C. of I., A 53), Nicholas St E. [1179]. St Nicholas Church 1610 (Speed). St Nicholas within the walls, 'in good repair and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 61). St Nicholas Church 1651 (*Ancient records*, iv, 13). St Nicholas 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in 1707 (*Ancient records*, vi, 363). St Nicholas Church 1728 (Brooking). St Nicholas Within 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Churchyard [1311]: 1663; St Nicholas churchyard 1702 (*Ancient records*, iv, 272; vi, 263).
- ⇒ St Werburgh's Church (C. of I., A 62), Werburgh St E. [1179]. St Warbers Church 1610 (Speed). St Werburgh's Church 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 223). Repaired in 1621 (*Ancient records*, iii, 15). St Walborough's, 'in good repair and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 60). Enlarged, square tower added in c. 1662 (Wheeler and Craig, 38). St Warburg 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in c. 1719 (Wheeler and Craig, 38). St Warburghs Church 1728 (Brooking). St Werburgh's Church, roof, body destroyed by fire in 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 9.11.1754). St Warburghs 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ Churchyard [c. 1243]: St Werburgh's churchyard 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223); churchyard wall 1669 (Ancient records, iv, 458); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

- ⇒ St Audoen's Church (C. of I., A 35), Cornmarket N. [late 12th cent.]. St Adwins or St Owens Church 1610 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 755). St Owens Church 1610 (Speed). St Audoen's, out of repair 1630 (Royal visitation, 59). Steeple repaired in 1655 (White Bk, 6b–7a). St Owens', steeple blown down in 1668 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666–69, 576). St Audervins 1673 (de Gomme). St Audoen's Church 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 116); 1698 (Place 2). St Audons Church 1728 (Brooking). 'Great bonefire on top of St Audoen's steeple' 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.2.1754). St Audons Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Churchyard [1285]: St Audoen's churchyard 1635 (Mason MSS, i (1), 15), 1638 (*Ir. Builder* 1.6.1886), 1693 (*Ancient records*, vi, 47); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Olave's Church (C. of I., A 55), Fishamble St W. (52654060). [late 12th cent.]. Rectory, church, churchyard 1612; St Olave's Church, otherwise St Tullock's 1616 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 206, 295). Chapel or temple called St Tulloks 1619 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 398). 'Priests chamber' 1622 (*St John's vestry*, 32). In secular use 17th cent. (Wheeler and Craig, 33).
- ⇒ St James's Church (C. of I., **A 41**), James's St N. [c. 1190]. St James 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 154). Church of St James 1630 (Royal visitation, 62). St James's 1673 (de Gomme). Rebuilt in 1707 (Wheeler and Craig, 21). St James's Church 1728

- (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Churchyard [16th cent.]: fenced 1671 (St Catherine's vestry, 88). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St Catherine's Church (C. of I., A 38), Thomas St S. [early 13th cent.]. St Cathren Church 1610 (Speed). Church of St Catherine the virgin 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 173). St Catherine's, 'in good repair and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 61). St Catherine Church 1634 (Elliott, 72). St Catherines 1673 (de Gomme). Extended by 1696 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 18). St Catherine's Church 1708 (Ancient records, vi, 372). St Catherines Church 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - ⇒ Churchyard [1610]: boundary wall 1610 (Speed); walled churchyards W. and S. 1634 (Elliott, 72); churchyard of St Katherine 1670 (*Ancient records*, iv, 509); unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ St George's churchyard, South Great George's St W., site unknown. [1410]. Unnamed tower 1610 (Speed). St George's churchyard 1612 (Account book, 791). Ground formerly St George's churchyard 1671 (*Ancient records*, iv, 518).
- ⇒ St Stephen's Church (C. of I., **A 61**), Stephen St Lower S., associated with St Stephen's Hospital (see **19** Health). [c. 1215]. St Stevens Church 1610 (Speed). Chapel 1624 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 574). St Stephen's Church 1663 (*Ancient records*, iv, 269). Closed in 1682; demolished by 1698 (Wheeler and Craig, 35).
  - Churchyard: walled in 1665 (Wheeler and Craig, 35); St Stephen's churchyard 1674, 1686 (Ancient records, v, 36, 379); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



St Patrick's Cathedral, c. 1739, by Jonas Blamyres

- ⇒ St Patrick's Cathedral (C. of I., A 56), Patrick St E. [c. 1220]. St Patricks Church 1610 (Speed). St Patrick's Cathedral 1615 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615–25, 49). Decayed, ruinous 1660; nave roof replaced, exterior buttresses built in 1671 (Mason, 194, 198). St Patricks 1673 (de Gomme). Choir roof replaced in 1681; cathedral damaged by flood in 1687, 1701 (Mason, 205, 217). St Patrick's Church 1698 (Place 1), 1728 (Brooking). New spire added in 1749 (Casey, 604). St Patrick's Cathedral 1754 (Kendrick). St Patricks Cathedral Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - ⇒ Talbot's mill: see 15 Manufacturing.
  - ⇒ Hall of minor canons, Patrick St E., in N. precinct, site unknown [c. 1245]: hall of minor canons 1683 (Mason, 17).
  - ⇒ Chapter house, in S. transept [1267]: roof replaced in 1668 (Mason, 198). ⇒
  - ⇒ Deanery: see 22 Residence.
  - ⇒ Treasurer's manse: see 22 Residence.
  - ⇒ St Nicholas's Church Without: see below.
  - ⇒ Precinct [1390]: boundary wall 1610 (Speed); St Patrick's Close 1673 (de Gomme); Patricks Close 1728 (Brooking); St Patrick's Close, South Close, gate of St Patrick's Close 1754 (Kendrick); St Patricks Close 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - ⇒ Choir school: see 20 Education.
  - ⇒ Almshouse, Kevin St Upper: see 22 Residence.
  - ⇒ Tower: see 12 Defence.
  - ⇒ College of vicars choral, in precinct (51553445) [1506]: college of vicars 1615; vicar's hall rebuilt in c. 1665; in disrepair c. 1717 (Mason, 15). ⇒
  - ⇒ Chantor's manse: see 22 Residence.
  - ⇒ Archdeacon of Dublin's manse: see 22 Residence.
  - ⇒ Archdeacon of Glendalough's manse: see 22 Residence.
  - ⇒ Grammar school: see 20 Education.
  - Churchyard, in precinct: Green Church Yard 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 179); 1754 (Kendrick); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - French church, in Lady Chapel: see below.
- Marsh's library: see 20 Education.
- Archbishop's garden: see 14 Primary production.
- Burial ground, in precinct (51653540): 1754 (Kendrick); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Consistory court, abutting S. side of nave: see 13 Administration.
- ⇒ St Nicholas's Church Without (C. of I., A 54), Patrick St E., in N. transept of St Patrick's Cathedral (q.v.). [1306]. St Nicholas without the walls, 'in good repair and decency' 1630 (Royal visitation, 60); 1718 (Ancient records, vii, 577). Part of ceiling fell in 1753 (Universal Advertiser 25.9.1753). St Nicholas Without 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St Paul's Church (C. of I., **A 57**), King St North S. Parish 1698; church built in 1702 (Casey, 241; *Ancient records*, vi, 272–3). Parish church of St Pauls 1718 (*Ancient records*, vii, 99). St Pauls Church 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - Churchyard: 1702 (Ancient records, vi, 272); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St Mary's Church (C. of I., A 48), Mary St S. Building completed in 1704 (Casey, 89). St Mary's Church 1728 (Brooking). St Marys Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Churchyard: unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St Luke's Church (C. of I., A 44), The Coombe S. St Luke's parish 1708 (Wheeler and Craig, 32); church built by 1716 (*Ancient records*, vi, 554–5). St Lukes Church 1728 (Brooking). St Lukes Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Churchyard: unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St George's Church (C. of I., **A 39**), Summer Hill N. St George's Church, built in c. 1718 (*Ancient records*, vii, 58–9). George's Church 1728 (Brooking). St Georges Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  - Churchyard: unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Churchyard: unnamed 1/28 (Brooking), 1/36 (Rocque). ⇒

  St Ann's Church (C. of I., **A 34**), Dawson St E. St Ann's Church, built in 1720 (*Ancient records*, vii, 141). St Anns Church 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Churchyard: unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  St Mark's Church (C. of I., A 45), Pearse St N. Building commenced in c. 1729 (Wheeler and Craig, 24). Church to be completed 1748 (Ancient records, ix, 269–70). Part of roof blown off in 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.10.1753). St Marks Church 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Churchyard: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St Thomas's Church (C. of I., **A 14**), Marlborough St W., on site of earlier Lutheran church (see below). St Thomas's Church 1750 (Ferguson, 145); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

- ⇒ Mass house (R.C.), Bridge St E., site unknown. [early 17th cent.]. 1629 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1625–33, 504).
- ⇒ Mass house (R.C.), Cook St S., in Blakeney's Inns (see 22 Residence). [early 17th cent.]. St Anne's guild house (see 16 Trades and services) converted to mass house in 1618 (O'Donnell, 12).
- ⇒ Mass houses (R.C.), High St, sites unknown. [early 17th cent.]. Early 17th cent. (Lennon, 1989, 185).
- ⇒ Mass house (R.C.), Hammond Lane, site unknown. [1610]. 1610 (Rich, 67). See also next entry.
- Mass house (R.C.), St Michan's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown, possibly same as previous entry. Mass house, Patrick White and the Widow Geydon 1630 (Royal visitation, 59).
- ⇒ Mass house (R.C.), Oxmantown, site unknown. [1610]. Established by 1610 (Lennon, 1989, 145).
- Mass house, Bridge St Upper W., probably in Fitzsimon's Tower (see **12** Defence). Mass house *c*. 1610 (Gilbert, i, 262).
- Mass house (R.C.), Back Lane S., in Kildare Hall (see **22** Residence). Jesuit mass house 1627 (Royal visitation, 61). Closed, seized by royal troops in 1629 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1625–33, 504). See also **20** Education: Jesuit college.
- Capuchin convent, Bridge St Lower E., site unknown. Capuchin convent 1628 (*Ir. Builder* 15.4.1886). Converted to St Stephen's Hall by 1630 (see **20** Education).
- Mass house (R.C.), St Catherine's and St James's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Mass house, built in c. 1630 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 265). 'The priest's chamber' 1630 (*Archiv. Hib.*, viii, 61). See also **20** Education: Catholic school.
- Mass house (R.C.), High St S., site unknown. Rear of George Taylor's residence 1630 (*Archiv. Hib.*, viii, 58).
- Mass house (Jesuit), Fishamble St W., site unknown. Nicholas Netterville 1649 (O'Donnell, 15).
- Chapel (Jesuit), Skippers' Alley, site unknown, associated with Jesuit school (see **20** Education). Opened by Fr Ussher in 1665; closed in 1667 (O'Donnell, 15–16).
- St Nicholas of Myra (R.C., **A 52**), Francis St E. Said to have been built by 1685; 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 13–14); *c*. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 84), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Nunnery (Dominican, **A 22**), Brunswick St N. Convent, built in 1689 (Genevieve, 232).
- Dominican nuns transferred from St Michan's St (see next entry) in 1715 (Donnelly, 1904, 19). Channel Row Nunnery 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 16.7.1754). Nunry 1756 (Rocque). See also **15** Manufacturing: brewery, distillery; **20** Education: boarding school.  $\Rightarrow$
- Nunnery (Dominican), St Michan's St, site unknown. Nuns transferred to new premises (see previous entry) by 1715 (Donnelly, 1904, 19).
- St Paul's Church (R.C., **A 58**), Arran Quay N. Mass house 1708 (*Dublin Intelligence* 7.12.1708), 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 12), c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, facing 86); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Church of the Immaculate Conception (R.C., **A 9**), Bridge St Lower E. (49054060). Franciscan chapel, opened in 1714–15; extended, repaired by 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 15). Adam and Eve Chapel 1749 (Mason MSS, iii (1), 162); c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 85), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Chapel (R.C., A 2), Cook St N. (50754050). Chapel 1716 (*Dublin Intelligence* 3.10.1716). Rebuilt by 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 14); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Mass house (R.C.), Greek St, site unknown, possibly same as next two entries. 1720 (Whalley's Newsletter 19.5.1720).
- Mass house (R.C.), Greek St, site unknown, possibly same as previous, next entries. 1744 (Burke, 1974a, 81).
- Chapel (R.C., A 6), Mary's Lane S., possibly same as previous two entries. 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 12), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St Mary and All Angels (R.C., **A 46**), Church St W. Capuchin chapel, built in 1720; repaired in 1736 (Donnelly, 1904, 18); *c.* 1750 (Burke, 1974a, facing 86), 1756 (Rocque).
- St James Church (R.C., **A 40**), Thomas St N. Built in *c*. 1724 (Donnelly, 1904, 13); *c*. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 84), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- St Catherine's Chapel (R.C., **A 37**), Bridgefoot St W. Built by 1724 (Donnelly, 1983, 13); c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 84), 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 18.8.1753), 1756 (Rocque).
- Chapel (R.C., **A 3**), Rosemary Lane W. (50754060). Opened in 1726–7 (Donnelly, 1904, 14); *c*. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 84), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Nunnery (Augustinian), Parnell St, site unknown. Augustinian nuns transferred from 'Mrs Sedgrave's house', transferred to new premises (see next entry) in c. 1728 (Donnelly, 1904, 21).
- Nunnery (Augustinian), Russel Court, site unknown. Augustinian nuns transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in *c*. 1728 (Donnelly, 1904, 21). Transferred to new premises by 1749 (see next entry).
- Nunnery (Augustinian, A 20), Oliver Bond St N. Augustinian nuns transferred from former premises (see previous entry) by 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 21); nunry 1756 (Rocque).
- Chapel (R.C., A 4), Ash St W. Carmelite chapel 1728 (Donnelly, 1904, 17), c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 85); 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$
- Nunnery (Poor Clares), St Michan's St, site unknown. Nuns transferred to new premises by 1728 (see next entry).

  Nunnery (Poor Clares A 23), Prepayable St S. Built, Poor Clare puns transferred from
- Nunnery (Poor Clares, A 23), Brunswick St S. Built, Poor Clare nuns transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1728 (Donnelly, 1904, 19–20); nunry 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Nunnery (Poor Clares), King St North, site unknown. 1728 (Donnolly, 1904, 19–20).
- Nunnery (Poor Clares), Church St, site unknown. 1752 (Donnolly, 1904, 20). Closed, nuns transferred to new premises in *c*. 1753 (see next entry).
- Nunnery (Poor Clares), Dorset St Upper, site unknown. Nuns transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in *c*. 1753 (Donnolly, 1904, 20).
- St Mary and St Paul's Church (R.C., A 47), Liffey St Upper W. Built in 1729 (Donnelly, 1904, 11); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  Nunnery (Carmelite), St Michan's St, site unknown. Carmelite nuns transferred to new
- Nunnery (Carmelite), St Michan's St, site unknown. Carmelite nuns transferred to new premises after 1729 (see next entry).

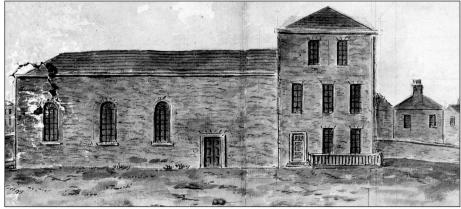
  Nunnery (Carmelite, A 21), Lincoln Lane E. (47904255). Carmelite nuns transferred from
- former premises (see previous entry) after 1729 (Donnelly, 1904, 21); nunry 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Mass house (R.C. A 16). Townsend St.N. (62104285). Mass house 1736 (Dublin Advertiser
- Mass house (R.C., **A 16**), Townsend St N. (62104285). Mass house 1736 (*Dublin Advertiser* 29.12.1736). Chapel 1738 (Burke, 1974a, 81), 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 30.7.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Chapel (R.C., **A 5**), Thomas St N. (47553890). Augustinian chapel, rebuilt in 1746 (Kelly, 174); 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 17), c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 84), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Chapel (R.C.), Bridge St Lower E., site unknown. Dominican chapel 1749 (Donnelly, 1904, 14, 15–16); c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 84).
- Chapel (R.C., A 7), St Augustine St E. (48154060). Carmelite (discalced) chapel c. 1750 (Burke, 1974a, 85); 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian), Mary's Abbey N. (52954405). [1192]. Church site, porch, dormitory with vaults under, vestry, cloister, ruinous tower, courtyard, house called Abbot's Lodging, garden, 4 messuages, S. gate near R. Liffey all within precinct granted to Thomas Hibbotts and William Crowe in 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas*

- *I*, 184). St Mary Abbey 1610 (Speed). Walls of St Mary's Abbey facing R. Liffey, house slated, called Fermorie otherwise Fermor 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 169, 186). St Mary's Abbey 1662 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660–62*, 527), 1733 (*Faulkner's DJ* 13.1.1733). See also **14** Primary production: Abbey Green, Abbott's garden, Ankaster's park, Ashe park, common orchard, Lord Moore's park, Shillingfoord's garden; **15** Manufacturing: bakehouse; **16** Trades and services: granary; **17** Transport: stable. ⇒
- $\Rightarrow$  Chapter house (53054405) [c. 1200]: unnamed 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Precinct [1434]: churchyard 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 169, 184); crenellated boundary walls, internal walls 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- ⇒ St Mary de Hogges' Abbey (Arroasian nuns), St Andrew St S. (58753955). [c. 1146]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Monastery or 'house of nuns', Hoggs, closed by 1610; Abbey of the Hoggs 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 142, 220).
- ⇒ St Thomas's Abbey (canons regular of St Augustine), Thomas Court E. (55553810). [c. 1192]. 'Site and precinct' including church, belfry and churchyard granted to Sir Edward Brabazon in 1610 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 757–8). St Thomas's Abbey 1626 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625–32*, 111). Abbey, great court, inner court, old long garden 1634 (Elliott, 72).
  - ⇒ Precinct [late 12th cent.]: boundary walls, internal walls, towers, gates unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1634 (Elliott, 72).
- ⇒ St Mary's Priory (Carmelite), Whitefriar St E., site unknown. [c. 1270]. White friars 1610 (Speed).
- ⇒ Holy Trinity Friary (Augustinian friars), Cecilia St N. (56804150). [1282]. 'St Augustines' 1610 (Speed).
- ⇒ Cross, Green St, in Little Green (see **14** Primary production), site unknown. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).
- ⇒ St James's Cross, James's St N., site unknown. [1320]. St James's Cross 1657, 1666 (Ancient records, iv, 112, 362).
- St Molloy's Chapel, junction Augustine St/Thomas St. (48353910). St Molloy's Chapel 1614 (Mason MSS, i (1), 31), 1615, 1695 (*Ancient records*, iii, 56; vi, 104).
- Quaker meeting house, Ship St Little, site unknown. Meeting place 1655; transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1657 (Butler, 44).
- Quaker meeting house, Bride Rd, site unknown. Meeting place, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1657; transferred to new premises (see next entry)
- in 1678 (Butler, 45).

  Quaker meeting house, St Augustine St, site unknown. Quaker meeting place, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1678; transferred to new premises (see
- next entry) in 1687 (Butler, 45, 46).

  Quaker meeting house (A 30), Meath Place S. (46803665). Quaker meeting house,
- transferred from former premises (see previous entry), built in 1687 (Butler, 46); 1720 (Whalley's Newsletter 19.5.1720), 1756 (Rocque).
- Quaker meeting house, Bride St, site unknown. Quaker meeting place, built in 1667; 1672 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 322). Transferred to new premises in 1692 (see next entry).
- Quaker meeting house (A 31), Sycamore St E. Quaker meeting house, transferred from former premises (see previous entry), built in 1692 (Butler, 48–9, 29); 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 7.4.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Quaker burial ground, York St N. (58153455). 1674 (Butler, 59). Quaker burying ground 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Quaker burial ground, Cork St N. Quaker burial ground 1698 (Butler, 59). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). See also 13 Administration: Quaker poor house. ⇒
- French (Huguenot) church (**A 10**), Patrick St E., in Lady Chapel of St Patrick's Cathedral (q.v.). French church 1666 (Ferguson, 143), 1668 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669–70*, 609), 1722 (*Ancient records*, vii, 182), 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque).
- French (Huguenot) church (A 11), Chancery Place W. (51054210). Converted from Jesuit school (see 20 Education) in 1690 (O'Donnell, 17–18); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- French burial ground, Merrion Row N.: 1710 (Ferguson, 143), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
  French (Huguenot) church, Bride St, site unknown. Opened in 1691; transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1701 (Ferguson, 158).
- French (Huguenot) church, Wood St, site unknown. Opened, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1701; transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1711 (Ferguson, 158).
- French (Huguenot) church (A 13), Peter St S. (54203470). French church opened, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1711 (Ferguson, 143, 158); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- French (Huguenot) church (A 12), Mary's Abbey N., on site of later Presbyterian meeting house (see below). Opened in 1701; closed in 1740 (Ferguson, 143).
- French (Huguenot) burial ground, New St South E. French burying ground 1754 (Kendrick).

  Burying ground 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Presbyterian meeting house (A 24), Capel St W. Opened in 1667 (Ferguson, 150). 'New conventicle house' 1681 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 52); 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 1.5.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Presbyterian meeting house (A 25), Whitefriar St W. (54553535). Presbyterian meeting house 1667 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 52), 1707 (Mason MSS, i (2), 239), 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 26.3.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Presbyterian meeting house (A 26), Cook St N. (49654070). Built in c. 1673 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 50). Presbyterian meeting house 1720 (Mason MSS, i (2), 240), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$
- Presbyterian meeting house (A 27), John Dillon St W. (50603660). Opened in 1692 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 53). Presbyterian meeting house 1727 (Mason MSS, i (2), 241), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Presbyterian meeting house (A 28), Usher's Quay S. (47854090). Built in 1707 (Ferguson, 150). Presbyterian meeting house 1710, 1734 (Mason MSS, i (2), 240, 243), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Presbyterian meeting house, Fishamble St, site unknown. Presbyterian meeting house 1720 (Mason MSS, i (2), 241).
- Presbyterian meeting house, St Augustine St, site unknown. Congregation moved to new premises (see next entry) in 1728 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 50).



Lutheran church, Poolbeg St, c. 1820 (National Gallery of Ireland)

- Presbyterian meeting house (A 29), Eustace St W. Built, congregation transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1728 (Casey, 28, 480). Presbyterian meeting house 1734 (Mason MSS, i (2), 242), 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 27.11.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Presbyterian meeting house, East St, location unknown. Presbyterian meeting house 1734 (Mason MSS, i (2), 243).
- Presbyterian meeting house (A 12), Mary's Abbey N., on site of earlier French church (see above). Presbyterian meeting house 1739 (Mason MSS, i (2), 244), 1756 (Rocque).
- Lutheran church (A 14), Marlborough St W., on site of later St Thomas's Church (see above). Built in 1697–1706; closed in 1725; temporary Methodist meeting place 1747 (Ferguson, 145–6).
- Lutheran church (A 15), Poolbeg St S. Dutch church, built in 1725 (Ferguson, 144); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Meeting house (A 17), The Coombe S. (48403520). Anabaptist meeting house, built by 1701 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 54). Vacant, used as Methodist meeting place 1746 (Cole, 16). Converted to Moravian meeting house in 1747 (Ffeary-Smyrl, 54). Meeting house 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Meeting house, Bull Alley N., site unknown. Meeting house 1711 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 314)
- Baptist chapel, Francis St, site unknown, possibly same as next entry. Baptist chapel 1706 (Mason MSS, i (2), 245).
- Baptist chapel (A 1), Swift's Alley N. Baptist meeting house 1719 (Mason MSS, i (2), 245). Converted to Anabaptist meeting house in 1738 (see next entry). See also previous entry
- Anabaptist meeting house (A 1), Swift's Alley N. Anabaptist meeting house, built on site of earlier Baptist chapel (see previous entry) in 1738 (Ferguson, 147); 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 14.9.1754), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Moravian meeting house (A 19), Bishop St S. Built in 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 14.9.1754). Meeting house 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Methodist meeting house (A 18), Whitefriar St E. (54803530). Built in c. 1750 (Ferguson, 137). Meeting house 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$

#### 12 Defence

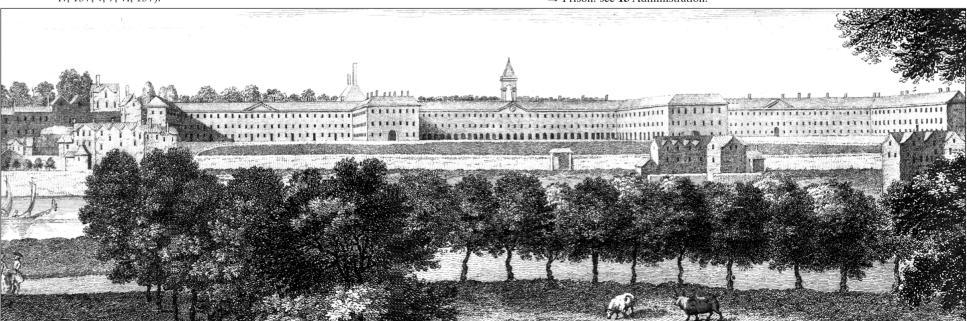
- City walls and ramparts
- ⇒ Walls and ditches. [1170]. City ditch 1619 (Exp. lease, 1377). Walls ruinous 1642; gates in need of repair 1667 (*Ancient records*, iii, 390, 393; iv, 405). 'Formerly city ditch' 1710 (Exp. lease, 1381).
- $\Rightarrow$  Bermingham Tower to Stanihurst's Tower (53753850). [c. 1250]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Stanihurst's Tower to Pool Gate (53103830). [late 12th cent.]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). City wall 1685, 1700, 1735 (*Ancient records*, v, 365; vi, 231; viii, 167).
- ⇒ Pool Gate to Genevel's Tower (52453820). [pre-1170]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Ruinous part of city wall 1704; with adjoining ditch 1705 (*Ancient records*, vi, 306, 331–2). ⇒
  - ⇒ Genevel's Tower to St Nicholas's Gate (51603770). [pre-1170]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Ruinous part of city wall 1704 (*Ancient records*, vi, 306); 1756 (Rocque).
- ⇒ St Nicholas's Gate to Sarsfield's Tower (50203815). [1585]. 1610 (Speed). Rampart 1618 (Ancient records, iii, 90). City wall 1622 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 510), 1661 (Christ Church deeds, 1595), 1673 (de Gomme). Town wall 1674 (WSC maps, 650). City wall 1700, 1726–7; city wall 'broken and ragged' 1731 (Ancient records, vi, 225; vii, 372; viii, 14); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- vi, 223, vii, 372, viii, 14), 1736 (Rocque). ⇒
  Sarsfield's Tower to Sedgrave's Tower (49503880). [1585]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Sedgrave's Tower to Fagan's Tower (50103825). [1585]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Fagan's Tower to Newgate (49903845). [1585]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). City wall 1704 (*Ancient records*, vi, 305); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Newgate to Fitzsimon's Tower (48853945). [c. 1190]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Part of city wall to be demolished 1733; part extant 1740 (Ancient records, viii, 106, 363). ⇒
- ⇒ Fitzsimon's Tower to Gormond's Gate (48453995). [c. 1261]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme).
- ⇒ Gormond's Gate to Harbard's Tower (48104075). [c. 1240]. 1610 (Speed). Collapsed, to be rebuilt 1661 (*Ancient records*, iv, 201); 1673 (de Gomme). City wall 1705, 1756 (*Ancient records*, vi, 325; x, 231). ⇒
- ⇒ Harbard's Tower to Usher's House (48154145). [1585]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). City wall 1675 (Christ Church deeds, 1790), 1695, 1756 (Ancient records, vi, 114; x, 231). ⇒
- vi, 114; x, 251). ⇒

  ⇒ Usher's House to Bridge Gate (48604140). [c. 1300]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme).

  City ditch behind city wall 1710, 1734 (Ancient records, vi, 415; viii, 157). ⇒
- ⇒ Bridge Gate to Pricket's Tower (49954140). [1317]. Discontinuous wall 1610 (Speed). Walls to be repaired 1672 (*Ancient records*, v, 5); 1673 (de Gomme). ⇒
- ⇒ Pricket's Tower to Fyan's Castle (51954120). [1317]. 1610 (Speed). Walls to be repaired 1672 (Ancient records, v, 5); 1673 (de Gomme). ⇒
- ⇒ Fyan's Castle to Casey's Tower (52954130). [c. 1275]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme).
- $\Rightarrow$  Casey's Tower to Isolde's Tower (53554135). [c. 1261]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme).
- ⇒ Isolde's Tower to Buttevant Tower (54004120). [1585]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme); decayed, of no use 1681 (Ancient records, v, 222). ⇒
- ⇒ Buttevant Tower to Bysse's Tower (54304060). [1585]. 1610 (Speed). 'Greatly decayed' 1612 (Ancient records, iii, 26); 1673 (de Gomme); city wall 1721 (WSC maps, 654), 1726 (Ancient records, vii, 364). ⇒
- ⇒ Bysse's Tower to Dam Gate (54654045). [1585]. 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). City wall 1721 (WSC maps, 654), 1726 (Ancient records, vii, 364). ⇒
- ⇒ Dam Gate to Powder Tower (54704000). [1610]. New wall in Castle St, possibly part of city wall, to be built 1610 (*Ancient records*, ii, 528–9). City wall 1610; town ditch 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 161, 193); 1673 (de Gomme). City wall 1700 (*Ancient records*, vi, 230). ⇒
- Inner N. wall
- $\Rightarrow$  Cook St S. (50053990). [c. 1200].  $\Rightarrow$
- $\Rightarrow$  Wood Quay S. (52204040). [13th cent.].  $\Rightarrow$
- City ditch, St Augustine St E., John Dillon St E. (48403975, 50603760), outside city wall (see above, city walls and ramparts). [late 12th cent.]. Ditch outside Newgate encroached upon by residents 1610 (*Ancient records*, ii, 4, 12, 357, 533). N. section 1610 (Speed). Former city ditch 1710 (*Ancient records*, vi, 415).
- Mural towers
- ⇒ Genevel's Tower, Ross Rd N. (52053805). [early 13th cent.]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme), 1682 (Mason MSS, i (1), 29). ⇒
- ⇒ Isolde's Tower, Exchange St Lower N. (53904140). [mid 13th cent.]. Isod's Tower 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). Isoudes Tower 1610 (Rich, 59). Newmans Tower 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Isolde's Tower, decayed, of no use

- 1681; 1705 (Ancient records, v, 222; vi, 335). Isold's Tower 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Issold's Tower 1756 (Ancient records, x, 229).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Sedgrave's Tower, John Dillon St E. (49753865). Possibly shown 1673 (de Gomme).
- ⇒ Fitzsimon's Tower, Bridge St Upper W. (48603980). [c. 1260]. Probably used as mass house (see 11 Religion) in early 17th cent. (Lennon, 1989, 185). Also known as Brown's Castle c. 1610 (Gilbert, i, 262). See also 13 Administration: Black Dog
- $\Rightarrow$  Buttevant Tower, Essex Gate, W. end (54104110). [c. 1262]. Buttevant's tower 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 206), 1662 (Ancient records, iv, 227). Altered, converted to Essex Gate by 1674 (see below). ⇒
- ⇒ Fyan's Castle, Wood Quay, E. end (52604125). [1305]. Fians Castle 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 161; Speed). Fyan's Castle alias Proudfoot's Castle 1662 (Ancient records, iv, 247). Proudfoot's Castle 1665 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663-5, 678). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Fyan's alias Proudfoot's Castle 1697; Fyan's Castle 1707; Proudfoot's Castle 1710 (Ancient records, vi, 175, 366, 422). Profot's Castle 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Fian's Castle 1752 (Ancient records, x, 20).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Usher's House, Usher's Quay S. (48404145). [1310]. Unnamed tower house 1610 (Speed). William Ussher's house 1664 (Ancient records, iv, 285). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Usher's House 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 114).
- ⇒ Casey's Tower, Exchange St Lower N. (53204135). [1471]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Ruinous 1742 (Ancient records, ix, 54).
- ⇒ Stanihurst's Tower, Ship St Little N. (53403840). [1556]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Also known as Cole's [Tower] 1992 (Thomas, ii, 80). ⇒
- ⇒ Bysse's Tower, Parliament St E. (54554060). [1574]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Butivant's Tower (mistakenly identified) 1721 (WSC maps, 654). ⇒
- ⇒ Fagan's Tower, John Dillon St E. (49453890). [1585]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). ⇒ ⇒ Harbard's Tower, Bridge St Lower W. (48204125). [1585]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed),
- 1673 (de Gomme). ⇒ Sarsfield's Tower, John Dillon St E. (50403800). [1585] Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Delvin's Tower, Wood Quay, site unknown. Delvin's Tower 1614 (Mason MSS, i (1), 63). Donnovan's Castle, Bridge St Upper W., site unknown, probably same as Fitzsimon's Tower (q.v.). Donnovan's Castle 1698 (Mason MSS, i (1) 21), 1725 (Exp. lease, 78)
- Mural gates  $\Rightarrow$  Dam Gate, Dame St, W. end (54704030). [c. 1171]. Damas Gate 1610 (Speed). Damas Gate 1660; tower over Damasgate 1662 (Ancient records, iv, 572, 227). Dammas Gate 1673 (de Gomme). Removed in c. 1699 (Ancient records, vi, 222-3).
- ⇒ Newgate, Cornmarket (49103925). [1177]. Newe Gate 1610 (Speed). Several defects in Newgate 1611; repaired in 1651 (Ancient records, iii, 12; iv, 6). New Gate, Newgate 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663-5, 112). New Gate 1673 (de Gomme). Newgate 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 305). New Gate 1728 (Brooking). New Gate 1731 (DCS maps, 113), 1756 (Rocque). See also **13** Administration: prison. ⇒
- ⇒ St Nicholas's Gate, Nicholas St, S. end (51153750). [c. 1190]. St Nicholas Gate 1610 (Speed). Ruinous 1621 (Ancient records, iii, 133). Proposal to rebuild 1626 (Thomas, ii, 87). Nicholas Gate 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669-70, 455). St Nicholas Gate 1673 (de Gomme). St Nicholas Gate 1697; Nicholas gate 1727 (Ancient records, vi, 168; vii, 372).
- ⇒ St Audoen's Arch, Cook St S. [early 13th cent.]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Tower over gate 1675 (Ancient records, v, 70). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). St Audoen's Gate 1675 (Mason MSS, i (1), 4). St Audoen's Arch 1679 (Christ Church deeds, 1822), 1754 (Universal Advertiser 28.11.1754). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Winetavern Gate, Winetavern St (51504010). [1213]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme). Winetavern Gate 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223). Gate 1661 (Forfeited houses). =
- ⇒ Pool Gate, Werburgh St, S. end (52803825). [c. 1220]. Pole Gate 1610 (Speed). Tower over Pauls Gate 1611; Powles Gate 1611 (Mason MSS, ii (1), 195, 30). St Werburgh's Gate 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 549). Pole Gate 1673 (de Gomme). St Werburgh's alias St Paul's Gate 1684; tower over St Werburgh's Gate 1695; St Paules Gate, to be demolished 1700; W. side of St Werburgh's Gate 1749 (Ancient records, v, 307; vi, 115, 239; ix, 319).
- ⇒ Gormond's Gate, Wormwood Gate (48254015). [1229]. Ormonds Gate 1610 (Speed). Gormond's Gate 1640 (Ancient records, iii, 372). Ormond Gate 1673 (de Gomme). Tower 1694; demolished in *c*. 1699 (*Ancient records*, vi, 61, 212).
- ⇒ Bridge Gate, Bridge St Lower, N. end (48754135). [c. 1250]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Bridge Gate 1660 (Ancient records, iv, 573), 1673 (de Gomme). Old bridge gate, ruinous, demolished in c. 1706 (Ancient records, vi, 357).
- Essex Gate, Essex Gate, W. end (54104110). Buttevant Tower (see above) converted to Essex Gate by 1674 (Ancient records, v, 56; Thomas, ii, 84). Essex Gate 1681 (Ancient records, v, 222). Removed in early 18th cent. (de Courcy, 1996, 146).
- Extramural gates ⇒ New Street Gate, New St South, S. end, site unknown [1326]. New Street Port 1663 (Leslie, 1934, 191).
- ⇒ Washam's Gate, The Coombe, site unknown. [1328]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Coombe Gate 1662; middle gate of The Coombe 1696 (Ancient records, iv, 235; vi, 150).
- ⇒ St Patrick's Gate, Patrick St (51303550). [1390]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Blind gate of St Patrick St 1663 (Leslie, 1934, 191). St Patrick's Gate 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663–5, 112).
- ⇒ St Francis's Gate, Francis St, S. end (50453480). [1454]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). St Francis Gate 1659; demolished in c. 1672; St Francis's Gate 1696 (Ancient records, iv, 157; v, 7; vi, 157).

- ⇒ Gate, May Lane, W. end, site unknown. [1470]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).
- ⇒ St James's Gate, James's St, E. end (43103925). [c. 1485]. St James Gate 1610 (Speed). To be repaired 1625; tower 1657 (Ancient records, iii, 192; iv, 109). St James's Gate 1673 (de Gomme). Repaired 1690 (Ancient records, v, 510). St James's Gate 1728 (Brooking). Demolished in c. 1734 (Ancient records, viii, 138–9).
- ⇒ Gate, Whitefriar St, site unknown. [1496]. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme).
- ⇒ Whitefriars' Gate, Stephen St Upper, W. end (54803695). [1502]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). North-east gate 1619 (Ancient records, iii, 109). White Fryer Gate 1655 (Christ Church deeds, 1574). White Fryers Gate 1673 (de Gomme). White Fryars gates, demolished in c. 1676 (Ancient records, v, 115).
- ⇒ Bungan's Gate, near New St, site unknown. [1577]. Bagan Gate 1640 (Ir. Builder 1.1.1896).
- ⇒ Blind Gate, Dame St, site unknown. [1577]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Blind Gate 1612 (Account book, 791); removed in 1661 (Gilbert, ii, 257).
- ⇒ Gate, Pimlico, S. end, site unknown, leading to St Thomas Court (see 22 Residence). [1603]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).
- St Andrew's Gate, Dame St, site unknown. 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 213).
- Gate, Aungier St, site unknown. South-west gate 1619; White Fryars gates, demolished in c. 1676 (Ancient records, iii, 109; v, 115).
- Gate, St Michan's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. 1630 (Cal. exch.
- Gate, Pimlico, N. end, site unknown. Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). 'Gate formerly called Brown Thread Gate' 1705 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/89).
- Gate, Crane Lane, site unknown. Demolished in c. 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 309).
- Gate, Anglesea St, site unknown. c. 1720 (North countryman's description).
- ⇒ Dublin Castle (C 5), Castle St S. [1204]. The castle 1610 (Speed). In decay 1611 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611-14, 64). Repaired in 1619; 'ruin and decay' 1620 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 294); repaired in 1642 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1633-47, 787); 1661 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660-62, 239). Castle 1673 (de Gomme). Castle of Dublin, chief secretary's office, cole yard, constables lodgings, dining room, kitchens, lodgings, long gallery, presence chamber, withdrawing rooms 1673 (Castle plan). Great and violent fire destroyed most buildings in 1684 (Ancient records, v, 312-13). Rebuilding commenced in 1687 (see 13 Administration: Dublin Castle).
  - Castle Gate and bridge (54353955) [c. 1224]: unnamed 1610 (Speed); rebuilt in 1614-17 (Casey, 350); in need of repair 1618; new gate house 1618 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 196, 202); Castle Gate 1660 (Ancient records, iv, 572); great gate 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663–5, 112); Castle Gate 1672 (Ancient records, v, 9), 1678 (Maguire, 197); partly destroyed by fire in 1684 (Ancient records, v, 312-13); one gate-tower in use 1715 (Harris, 48); demolished in 1738 (Casey, 352).
- ⇒ Tower, abutting W. side of Bermingham Tower (see next entry) [early 13th cent.]: platform 1673 (Castle plan). ⇒
- ⇒ Bermingham Tower, S.W. angle of courtyard [c. 1228]: unnamed 1610 (Speed); Birmingham's Tower 1666 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666-9, 78); Brimicham's Tower 1670 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669-70, 347); Kitchen Tower 1673 (Castle plan); Berminghams Tower 1678 (Maguire, 198); 1698 (Place 2); in ruins 1728 (Brooking); Bermingham's Tower, in ruins 1746 (McParland, 2001, 104). ⇒
- Cork Tower, N.W. angle of courtyard (53803930) [c. 1228]: unnamed 1610 (Speed); fell in 1624; rebuilt by 1629 (Harris, 18–19); 'the N.W. tower of Dublin', fortified in 1625; 'the castle tower' 1627 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-32, 19, 258); Corke Tower 1673 (Castle plan). ⇒
- $\Rightarrow$  Powder Tower, N.E. angle of courtyard (54853970) [c. 1228]: unnamed 1610 (Speed); Powder Tower 1673 (Castle plan); demolition started in 1712 (McParland,  $2001, 96). \Rightarrow$
- Record Tower, S.E. angle of courtyard (55003910) [c. 1228]: 1610 (Speed); Gunners' Tower 1673 (Castle plan); 1698 (Place 2); in ruins 1728 (Brooking). ⇒
- ⇒ Middle tower, S. side of courtyard (54603880) [1585]: unnamed 1673 (Castle plan). ⇒ Castle ditch, adjacent to N. and W. walls (54003950, 53753890) [13th cent.]: section 100 ft by 150 ft 'lately held' by James Wingfield granted to Sir Richard Boyle in 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 161; Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 764). Water-course of castle, 24 ft in breadth, extending from castle bridge to city wall W. of bridge
- and from castle W. and N. 1616 (Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, ii, 355); old city wall 1720 (Ancient records, vii, 135–7). ⇒ King's Hall (54053910) [1243]: repaired in 1610; fitted up for meeting of 2 houses 1613 (Falkiner, 21, 22); great hall for parliament house and law courts destroyed
- by fire in early 1670s (McParland, 2001, 91); old parliament house, burnt by 1673 (Castle plan); 1678 (Maguire, 198).
- ⇒ Chancery: see 13 Administration.
- ⇒ Hall (54353885) [c. 1361]: 1673 (Castle plan), 1678 (Maguire, 198).
- ⇒ Gardens and arbours, sites unknown [1361–2]: garden 1649 (Christ Church deeds, 1566); castle yard or garden 1671; castle garden 1675 (Ancient records, iv, 518; v, 91). See also below, Castle Garden.
- ⇒ Council chamber (54553950) [c. 1560]: 1610 (Ing. cancell. Hib. repert., i, Dublin, no. 18); roof fallen in 1620; chamber rebuilt in 1621 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 294, 311); converted to lord lieutenant's lodgings by 1673 (Castle plan); destroyed by fire in 1684 (Gibney, 19).
- ⇒ Public clock, 'in inner court', site unknown [c. 1560]: clock 1636 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1633-47, 137).
- ⇒ Prison: see 13 Administration.



Barracks, Benburb St, 1753 (Tudor 4)

⇒ Bridge, over castle ditch (53803895) [1606]: castle bridge 1610, 1616 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 161, 355).

Lower Yard: unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme); Back Court 1673 (Castle plan); unnamed 1728 (Brooking); castle yard 1731 (*Pue's Occurrences* 10.4.1731), 1755 (*Universal Advertiser* 30.12.1755); Lower Castle Yard 1751 (*Survey, 1751*); Lower Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Upper Yard: unnamed 1610 (Speed), 1673 (de Gomme); court yard 1673 (Castle plan), 1678 (Maguire, 197); unnamed 1728 (Brooking); castle yard 1731 (*Pue's Occurrences* 10.4.1731); Upper Castle Yard 1751 (*Survey, 1751*); Upper Castle Court 1753 (Tudor 5); Upper Yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Stables (55103975): stables repaired in 1619 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615–25*, 246); erected of Holland brick 1635 (Falkiner, 381); stables 1673 (de Gomme); stable yard 1678 (Maguire, 199); 1697 (McParland, 2001, 94).

Armoury, site unknown: 1625 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-32, 45).

Gallery, site unknown: 'stately, long gallery' erected by 1629 (Maguire, 197).

Bake house, site unknown: 1633 (Knowler, i, 131).

Postern gate (54803940): 1663 (Harris, 24), 1673 (Castle plan).

Sally port, near Birmingham Tower (*q.v.*), site unknown: closed in 1663 (Harris, 24). Arsenal, site unknown: 'called King's Arsenal', formerly the granary 1665 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1686).

St Patrick's steeple-house, site unknown: 1670 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669-70, 376).

Chapel, S. of Lower Yard (*q.v.*) (54603905): chapel 1673 (Castle plan), 1678 (Maguire, 197–8, 199–200); destroyed by fire in 1684 (Gibney, 19); rebuilt by 1697 (see **13** Administration: Dublin Castle).

Coach house, E. of Lower Yard (54803925): 1673 (Castle plan).

Magazine (55803920): 1673 (de Gomme).

Castle Garden, near Ship St Great E. (54953850): garden laid out in c. 1695 (McParland, 2001, 94); unnamed 1728 (Brooking); Castle Garden 1756 (Rocque). See also above, gardens and arbours; 14 Primary production: Derndall. ⇒

⇒ Kilmainham Castle, Kilmainham Lane N., site unknown. [1560]. Demolished, stones used in construction of Royal Hospital (see 19 Health) by 1680 (Wilson, 44).

⇒ Young's Castle, Church St Upper E., site unknown. [1562]. Young's Castle c. 1641, 1659, 1724 (*Ancient records*, vi, 570; iv, 169; vii, 271–2). See also **15** Manufacturing: malt house.

Castle John's (C 3), Thomas St N. (47703920). Depicted in 1698 (Place 2). St Johns Castle 1728 (Brooking). Tower ruinous 1740 (Donnelly, 1904, 17). Castle Johns 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ Tower, Kevin St Upper, associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. [1504]. Unnamed tower house 1610 (Speed).

Fort, Townsend St, site unknown. Built in c. 1659 (Ancient records, iv, 159).

Magazine, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1643, 1659 (St John's vestry, 157, 219).

Guard houses:

Church St Upper E., site unknown. House of court of guard, converted from storehouse (see 16 Trades and services) by 1659; guard house 1665; guard house for militia

1695 (Ancient records, iv, 169, 337; vi, 126). St Michael's Hill, site unknown. Court of guard 1663 (Christ Church rolls, 1/105).

Kevin St, site unknown. Court of guard 1664 (*Ancient records*, iv, 294).

Christchurch Place S., adjacent to tholsel (see **13** Administration), site unknown. 1669, 1671 (*Ancient records*, iv, 484, 518).

Werburgh St, site unknown. Built in c. 1676; 1701, 1705 (*Ancient records*, v, 113; vi, 250, 336).

Essex Gate, site unknown. 1683 (Ancient records, v, 299).

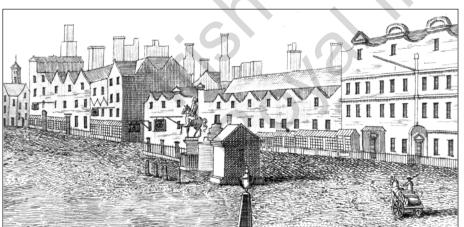
Wood Quay, site unknown. Built in c. 1684 (Ancient records, v, 309).

Cornmarket, at Newgate (q.v.), site unknown. New guard house 1687; 1727 (Ancient records, v, 433; vii, 369).

(C 6), Werburgh St E. (52753870). Main guard house, built in c. 1734 (Ancient records, viii, 130). Main guard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

City guard house (C 4), Ormond Quay Upper S. (53904235). Citty guard house 1753 (Survey, 1753).

Artillery ground (C 1), Benburb St N. (44004450). Laid out in 1676 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 487). Artillery yard 1677, 1711; out of repair 1720; artillery ground enclosed with wall of limestone, with gateway 1749 (*Ancient records*, v, 139; vi, 442; vii, 111; ix, 293). Artillery ground 1756 (Rocque). See also 16 Trades and services: city timber sheds. ⇒



Watch house, College Green, 1753 (Tudor 7)

Watch houses:

Inns Quay, E. end (51104175). Built in c. 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 305); 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Wood Quay, W. end (51404120). Watch house, to be enlarged 1726 (*Ancient records*, vii, 354, 355), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

vii, 354, 355), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
College Green, E. end (59504060). 1753 (Tudor 7), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Parish watch house, Ormond Quay Lower S. (54354240). Parish watch house 1753 (*Survey*, 1753).

Patrick St, S. end (51203435). 1754 (Kendrick), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Abbey St Middle W. (59304495). 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Arran Quay W. (45854285). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Francis St N. (49453715). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ James's St, E. end (42703935). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Kevin St Upper, E. end (53253370). 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

King St North E. (49404675). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Newmarket (48103325). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Stephen St Upper S. (54753680). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Stoneybatter N. (42015025). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Thomas Court W. (44853695). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Thomas St E. (47353870). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Usher's Quay, E. end (48704150). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Barracks (C 2), Benburb St N. Royal Barracks, building completed in 1708 (McParland, 2001, 24). Barracks 1711 (*Ancient records*, vi, 442), 1728 (Brooking). Horse square in barracks 1732 (*Faulkner's DJ* 19.8.1732). Barracks, Horse Square, Little Square, Palatine Square, Royal Square 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Chapel: built in c. 1746 (McParland, 2001, 124); converted to riding school in 1747 (see next entry).

Riding school: converted from chapel (see previous entry) in 1747 (Casey, 249). Hay yard: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Lord Chief Baron's yard, Cork Hill, site unknown. 1711 (*Dublin Intelligence* 13.10.1711), 1732 (*Faulkner's DJ* 18.3.1732).

Horse guard yard, Dame St N. (55104070). Horse guard yard 1721 (WSC maps, 654).

#### 13 Administration

Mint, Capel St, site unknown. c. 1680, 1692 (NHI, ix, 417–19).

Royal exchange, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1634 (St John's vestry, 91).

Exchange, Cork Hill S., in part of Cork House (see **22** Residence). Established in 1671 (Gilbert, ii, 155–6). Exchange 1673 (de Gomme). Transferred to tholsel (*q.v.*) by 1681 (see next entry).

Exchange, Christchurch Place S., in tholsel (*q.v.*). New exchange of Dublin 1681 (Dineley MS, 53). Royal Exchange 1685 (Mason MSS, i (1), 19). 'In a decayed condition' 1754 (*Ancient records*, x, 133).

⇒ Thingmount, junction Church Lane/Suffolk St (58204020). [1171]. Teigmothe 1625 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 586). Mount 1671 (Ancient records, iv, 529). Depicted in 1682 (Haliday, 163). Levelled in 1685 (Wheeler and Craig, 9). Trinity Mount 1724 (Dublin Intelligence 4.7.1724).

⇒ Gallows, Parkgate St, in Oxmantown Green (see **14** Primary production), 0.25 km W. of city, site unknown. [1488]. Implicit in Gallows Hill (see **10** Streets) 1674 (Exp. lease, 843), 1729 (*Ancient records*, vii, 455).

Gallows, near St Stephen's Green, site unknown. 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 2.7.1714).

⇒ Pillory (G 7), junction Castle St/Werburgh St (52803920). [1610]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). To be repaired 1618; replaced by cistern (see 18 Utilities) in 1632 (Ancient records, iii, 87, 265).

⇒ Pillory, Ship St Great, site unknown. [1610]. 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470).

Pillory, Cornmarket, site unknown. Gibbet 1644; wooden horse 1652; pillory 1666 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 64). Pillory 1710 (Mason MSS, i (1), 12).

Pillory, Fishamble St, site unknown. Removed in 1663 (Mason MSS, i (1), 210).

⇒ Exchequer, Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. [c. 1394]. 1713 (Ancient records, vi, 472).

⇒ Prison, Commarket S., in S. tower of Newgate (see 12 Defence). [1486]. Gaol of Newgate 1658; gaol of Newgate 1692 (Ancient records, iv, 140; v, 538). Newgate gaol 1716 (Whalley's Newsletter 9.6.1716). Towers of gaol in ruinous condition 1732 (Ancient records, viii, 78). ⇒

⇒ Marshalsea prison, Werburgh St W., over E. end of Sutor St, site unknown. [1580]. Marshalsea of the four courts 1654, 1657 (*Ancient records*, iv, 56, 122).

⇒ Prison, Castle St S. (53903925), in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence). [c. 1566]. 1628 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1625–32, 313, 573), 1673 (Maguire, 197), 1681 (Robinson, 398).

Black Dog Prison, Bridge St Upper W., in Fitzsimon's Tower (see **12** Defence). Black Dog Prison, marshalsea prison of sheriff of Dublin early 18th cent. (Gilbert, i, 262). Black Dog Prison 1731 (DCS maps, 113).

Marshalsea, John's Lane East, site unknown. 1640 (St John's vestry, 138).

City marshalsea (**D 2**), Merchant's Quay S. (49804105). Established in 1704 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 94). City marshalsea 1714, 1752 (*Ancient records*, vi, 502; x, 2). Marshalsea 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 28.4.1753). City marshalsea 1756 (Rocque).

Four courts marshalsea (**D 8**), Wood Quay S. Four courts marshalsea 1712 (*Ancient records*, vi, 449). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Four courts marshalsea 1754 (*Ancient records*, x, 145), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Cage, Cornmarket, site unknown. 1658 (*Ancient records*, iv, 157).

Cage, Wood Quay, site unknown. 'Lately erected' 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 3.10.1732). See also next entry.

Cage, Wood Quay, site unknown, possibly same as previous entry. 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 23.1.1753).

⇒ Bridewell, Dame St S., site unknown. [1603]. Bridewell 1610 (Speed). Converted to free school in 1615 (see **20** Education).

Bridewell, Smithfield E., S. of Oxmantown Green (see **14** Primary production), site unknown. Bridewell 1664; house of correction 1694; bridewell 1721; closed, transferred to new premises in Mount Brown (see next entry), converted to flesh market (see **16** Trades and services) in 1730 (*Ancient records*, iv, 285; vi, 59; vii, 157, 497).

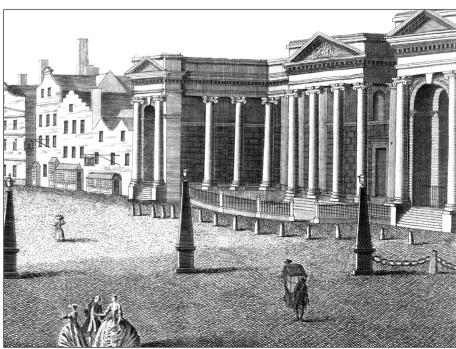
Bridewell (**D 1**), Mount Brown S., associated with City Workhouse (*q.v.*). Built, transferred from former premises in Smithfield (see previous entry) in 1730 (*Ancient records*, vii, 497); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

vii, 497); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

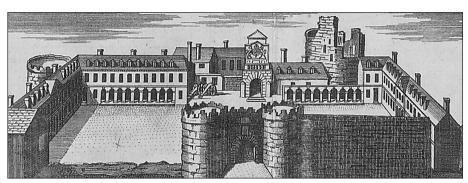
⇒ Tholsel (**D 22**), Christchurch Place S. (51803876). [1305]. The tolsell 1610 (Speed).

Upper room, 'commonly called house of commons' 1668 (*Ancient records*, iv, 435).

Tolsell 1673 (de Gomme); in disrepair 1674 (*Ancient records*, v, 46). Rebuilt in 1678 (Casey, 23). Tolsel 1681 (Dineley MS, 53). Tholsel 1682; hall of merchants' guild 1684; great room, record room 1685 (*Ancient records*, v, 256, 316, 379, 360).



Parliament House, College Green, 1753 (Tudor 7)



Dublin Castle, 1728 (Brooking)

Tolsol or exchange 1698 (Place 1). Tholsell 1700 (*Flying Post* 19.2.1700), 1728 (Brooking). 'In a decayed condition' 1754 (*Ancient records*, x, 133). Tholsel 1756 (Rocque). See also above, exchange; below, sessions house. ⇒

⇒ Town clock [1466]: clock 1666; new clock 1685 (Mason MSS, i (1), 19); great clock 1686; tholsel clock 1742 (*Ancient records*, iv, 397; v, 412; ix, 46). ⇒

⇒ Chancery, Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. [1334]. Moved to new premises (see next entry) by 1626 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1495).

⇒ Four courts (**D** 7), St Michael's Hill E. (51703925). [1607]. Court of exchequer 1622; four courts 1624; court of chancery, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1626; court of wards 1627 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1491, 1492, 1495, 1500). Courts of justice: chancery, commons pleas, king's bench, star chamber 1635 (Falkiner, 382). Court of wards, removed by 1635 (Gilbert, i, 134). Four courts 1657 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1647–60*, 656). Court of common pleas 1662; court of chancery 1664; court of exchequer 1686; king's bench 1688; four courts 1697 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1630, 1676, 1864, 1869, 1925); 1698 (Place 2). The Four Courts 1728 (Brooking). Four Courts 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ King's Inns (**D 10**), Church St E. [1539]. The Innes, crenellated boundary wall 1610 (Speed). King's Inns, ruinous church, burying ground 'now waste' 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 202). Friars' hall containing 2 chambers 1624 (Kenny, 1992, 222). The Kings Inns 1673 (de Gomme). The Inns 1678 (*Ancient records*, v, 581). King's Inns, cloisters 1702 (*Flying Post* 6.4.1702). House ruinous 1742 (Kenny, 1992, 231). King's Inns 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Registry of metropolis and consistory court of Dublin, New Row South, site unknown. Moved to Bishop St (see next entry) in 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 14.5.1715).

Registry of metropolis and consistory court of Dublin, Bishop St, site unknown. Moved from New Row South (see previous entry) in 1715 (Whalley's Newsletter 14.5.1715).

New Inn (**D 14**), Chancery St S. (50654290). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). New Inn 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Consistory court, Patrick St E., abutting S. side of nave of St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

Sessions house, Christchurch Place S., in tholsel (*q.v.*). City court 1683; new sessions house 1684 (*Ancient records*, v, 272, 308).

⇒ Record office, Castle St S., site unknown, probably in Bermingham Tower (see above). 1684 (*Ormonde MSS*, vi, 219).

Customhouse (**D 4**), Essex St East N., on site of later customhouse (see next entry). Custom house, built in c. 1621 (Gilbert, ii, 132–3). Dublin Custom House 1630 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625–32, 531). Custom house 1659 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1647–60, 679). Rebuilt in 1661 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660–62, 239). 'New custom house' 1675 (Ancient records, v, 85); 1698 (Place 2). Replaced by new customhouse in 1704 (see next entry). See also **18** Utilities: crane.

Customhouse (**D 4**), Essex St East N. Built to replace former customhouse (see previous entry) in 1704 (McParland, 2001, 119). Custom house 1721 (WSC maps, 654), 1753 (Tudor 6), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Ballast office, Essex St N., adjacent to customhouse (see previous entry), site unknown.

Ballast office 1709 (de Courcy, 1996, 19), 1718, 1740 (*Ancient records*, vii, 70; viii, 385)

Excise office (**D 6**), Essex St N. (54404160), associated with customhouse (*q.v.*). Excise office 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Surveyor of excise 1731 (*Pue's Occurrences* 21.8.1731). Excise office 1751 (*Survey, 1751*); 1753 (Tudor 6). To be demolished 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 28.2.1754).

Poor house, Krysars Lane, site unknown. 1638 (Ir. Builder 15.2.1886).

Poor house, Skippers' Alley, site unknown. 1638 (Ir. Builder 15.2.1886).

Poor house, Bride St, site unknown. 1683 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 320).

Quaker poor house, Cork St, site unknown. 1742 (Mason MSS, i (2), 250). See also 11 Religion: Quaker burial ground.

King's bench office, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1647 (St John's vestry, 175).

King's bench office, Schoolhouse Lane West, site unknown. Transferred to new site in 1745 (see next entry).

King's bench office, Kennedy's Lane, site unknown. Transferred from former site (see previous entry) in 1745 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 94); 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 15.5.1753).

Treasury (**D 24**), Crane Lane E. Treasury 1660 (de Courcy, 1996, 106). Destroyed by fire in 1711 (*Dublin Intelligence* 17.4.1711). Moved to Dublin Castle by 1715 (see below). See also next entry, council chamber.

Council chamber, Crane Lane E., in treasury (see previous entry). Council chamber 1660 (de Courcy, 1996, 106), 1673 (de Gomme), 1703 (*Ancient records*, vi, 287). Destroyed by fire in 1711 (*Dublin Intelligence* 17.4.1711). Moved to Dublin Castle in 1715 (see below).

Post office, Cork Hill, site unknown. 1661 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1660–62, 180).

Post office, location unknown. 1688 (*Ancient records*, v, 488).

Post office, Fishamble St, site unknown. Old post office 1710 (*Dublin Intelligence* 9.2.1710).

Post office (D 18), Dame St N. (57954070). 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Parliament House (**D 16**), College Green N. Chichester House (see **22** Residence), converted to Parliament House in c. 1670 (Casey, 377). Parliament House 1673 (de Gomme), 1683 (*Ancient records*, v, 286). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Rebuilt, extended in 1729; completed in 1739 (McParland, 2001, 187; Casey, 29, 380); 1753 (Tudor 7). Parliament House 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Dublin Castle (**D 5**), Castle St S., on site of former castle buildings (see **12** Defence: Dublin Castle). Construction commenced in 1687 (McParland, 2001, 94); 1698 (Place 2). S.W. block built in 1712–17; E. and W. ranges completed by 1717 (Casey, 351). The castle 1728 (Brooking). W. building, piazza built by 1728 (McParland, 2001, 96). Chief Secretary's office built in 1740s; St Patrick's Hall built in 1746–7 (Casey, 352, 356). Ballroom built by 1747 (McParland, 2001, 104). Under Secretary's office built in c. 1750; Bedford Tower built in 1750 (Casey, 352). New presence chamber, state apartments on E. side of new entrance 1751; central part of N. range in Upper Yard c. 1753 (McParland, 2001, 104, 105). Statues of peace and justice erected in Upper Yard in c. 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 20.10.1753). The castle 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Chapel, S. of Lower Yard (see 12 Defence: Dublin Castle): built on adjacent site to former chapel (see 12 Defence: Dublin Castle) by 1697 (McParland, 2001, 94). Chappel 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Stable yard (55503985): stables built by 1714 (McParland, 2001, 98); unnamed 1728 (Brooking); stable yard 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Armoury (55353945): built in c. 1715 (McParland, 2001, 98); armory 1756 (Rocque).

Council chamber, S. of Upper Yard (see **12** Defence: Dublin Castle): built to replace premises in Crane Lane (see above) in 1715 (McParland, 2001, 96). ⇒

Treasury: built to replace premises in Crane Lane (see above) by 1715 (McParland, 2001, 98); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Artillery ground (55653880): unnamed 1728 (Brooking); artillery ground 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Castle Gate: new entrance built by 1741 (McParland, 2001, 95); Castle Gate, with dome 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 21.7.1753). ⇒

Arsenal (55403870): 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Arsenal guard (55203915): 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Horse guard (54553980): 1753 (Survey, 1753); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

'Prouo se' (53903845): 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Riding house: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

City workhouse (**D 3**), Mount Brown S., associated with bridewell (*q.v.*). Built in *c.* 1705 (McParland, 2001, 76). City workhouse 1717 (*Ancient records*, vii, 59). Poor house 1728 (Brooking). City Work House 1756 (Rocque). See also **20** Health: bedlam. ⇒

Foundling hospital: 1729 (McParland, 2001, 77–8).

Chief Remembrancer's office, Kennedy's Lane, site unknown. 1731 (*Pue's Occurrences* 26.6.1731).

Pipe office (**D 17**), Benburb St N. (43604415). Pipe office yard 1749 (*Ancient records*, ix, 293), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

#### 14 Primary production

⇒ Hoggen Green, College Green S. (59003945). [late 12th cent.] Hogg's Green 1618 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 337). Hoggen Green 1628 (Cal. exch. inq., 413), 1656 (Ancient records, iv, 106). Partly built over by College Green by 1661 (see 10 Streets). Hoggen Green 1682 (Ancient records, v, 238). Built over by 1728 (Brooking).

⇒ Steine, The, Pearse St, W. end (62154205). [c. 1192]. 40 acres of pasture, marsh, formerly belonging to St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion) 1610; The Steyne 1614 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 161, 269). Stane 1626 (Cal. exch. inq., 411). Partly built over by Lazy Hill by 1658 (see 10 Streets: Townsend Street). Slaine le Strand, piece of land beside Trinity College (see 20 Education), 19 acres 1689 (Cal. exch. inq., 420). Built over by 1728 (Brooking).

⇒ Little Green, Green St E. [1213]. Little Green 1710 (see 10 Streets: Green Street [north]). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). See also 11 Religion: cross; 16 Trades and services: Green Market. ⇒

⇒ St Stephen's Green, King St South, E. end. [c. 1250]. St Stephen's Green, used for grazing 1616 (Ancient records, iii, 65). St Stephen's Green, enclosed, adapted to park (see 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies). St Stephen's Green (see 10 Streets), 4 sides laid out in 1664 (Ancient records, iv, 297–9).

⇒ Oxmantown Green, King St North S. [c. 1265]. Oxmantown Green 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 203), 1646 (Christ Church deeds, 1558). Oxmantown Green, partly divided into lotts in 1665 (Ancient records, iv, 329–32). Common 1673 (de Gomme). Oxman Town Green 1728 (Brooking). Oxmantown Green 1756 (Rocque). See also 13 Administration: gallows; 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: bowling green. ⇒

Abbey Green, Mary's Abbey N., on site of earlier St Mary's Abbey precinct (see 11 Religion). St Mary's Abbey Green 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184). Abby Parkes 1673 (de Gomme). St Mary's Abbey Green 1675; Abbey Green 1681; built over in 1715 (*Ancient records*, v, 72, 203; vi, 514).

Gallows Green, probably Oxmantown, site unknown. 1663 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1663–5, 176).

⇒ Derndall, Ship St Great E., site unknown, probably on part of site of later Castle Garden (see **12** Defence: Dublin Castle). [1395]. Dernedall 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 140). Castle Garden, called Derndall, walled on S.E. 1672 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1758).

⇒ Bernell's Inns garden, Cook St N. (50304040). [1610]. Small garden called Bernell's Inns 1610 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 223; ii, 736). Garden of Burnell's Inns 1613 (Gilbert, i, 297). See also **22** Residence: Burnell's Inns.

⇒ College Green N., site unknown. [1610]. 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 193).

⇒ Dame St N., site unknown. [1610]. 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 161).

⇒ Merchant's Quay S., near New Rent (see 22 Residence), site unknown. [1610]. 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470).

⇒ St Michan's St, site unknown. [1610]. 1610 (Christ Church deeds, 1470).

Shillingfoord's garden, Mary's Abbey N., on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion). Shillingfoord's garden 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184).

Abbott's garden, Mary's Abbey N., on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion). 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184).

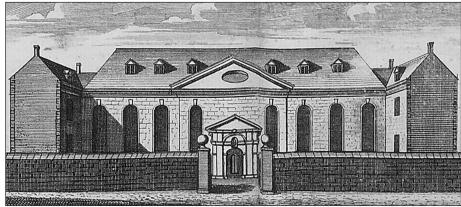
Beadle Garden, Exchange St Lower N., adjacent to Isolde's Tower (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1612 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 254), 1629, 1644 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).

Vicar's garden, Patrick St, site unknown. 1660–61 (Leslie, 1934, 192).

Chanter's garden, Bride St. site unknown. 1662 (Leslie, 1934, 181).

Belman's garden, South Great George's St E., site unknown. 1670 (Mason MSS, i (1), 75).

Lovetts Garden, Essex St East, site unknown. 1673 (Mason MSS, i (1), 75).



City workhouse, 1728 (Brooking)

Kill Garden, Fishamble St E., site unknown. Kill Garden, converted to butchers' market (see **16** Trades and services) by 1699 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1948).

Stang, Croker's Lane N., site unknown. 1700 (Ancient records, vi, 233).

Whalley's garden, Nicholas St, adjoining city wall, near St Nicholas's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1726 (Exp. lease, 31), 1727 (*Ancient records*, vii, 372).

Archbishop's garden, Bride St W., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). Arch Bishop's garden 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

Deanry garden, St Patrick's Close E. (52153450). Deanry garden 1754 (Kendrick). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ City fishery, R. Liffey. [1200]. Fishery belonging to city 1655 (Ancient records, iv, 83–4); 1661 (Christ Church deeds, 1613); 1691 (Ancient records, v, 513).

⇒ Eustace St E. and W. (56204080). [1606]. 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 161).

⇒ Castle St N., near Preston's Inns (see 22 Residence), site unknown. [1610]. Orchard or garden 1610 (Gilbert, i, 93).

Mary's Abbey N., on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion). Common orchard 1610; garden or orchard called convent garden 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Ias I* 184 186)

Fagan's orchard, Temple Lane South E., site unknown. 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 161)

Thomas St N., in grounds of former chapel of St Elegius, site unknown. Orchard, garden 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 147).

Bride St W., near Pool Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Orchard 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 549).

Exchange St, site unknown. Orchard or garden 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 223). Archbishop's orchard, Bride St W., site unknown. Orchard of archbishop of Dublin 1626 (*Ancient records*, iii, 200).

Ryan's orchard, Castle St S., site unknown. Ryan's orchard, formerly called Ryan's land 1632, 1669 (*Ancient records*, iii, 263; iv, 458).

Bride St, 3, sites unknown. 1640 (Ir. Builder 1.1.1896).

Bride St, site unknown. Orchard or garden 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 179).

Paradice Orchard, Ship St Little S., site unknown. Garden 1660; garden called Paradice 1681; orchard called Paradice 1691 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1584, 1838, 1875).

Treasurer's orchard, Bride St W., site unknown. Treasurer's garden 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 178). Treasurer's orchard 1661 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1593).

Chauntor's orchard, South Great George's St W., site unknown. Chauntor's orchard 1661; Chauntor's ground 1696 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1609, 1916).

Exchequer St, site unknown. Christopher White 1661 (Forfeited houses).

Thomas St, site unknown. Thomas Browne 1661 (Forfeited houses).

St Bride's Orchard, Bride St E., site unknown. 1663–4 (Leslie, 1934, 195).

Bride St, site unknown. 1664 (Leslie, 1934, 197).

Thorpe's Alley, site unknown. 1668 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 287).

Chantor's orchard, Bride St W. 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

#### Parks:

⇒ Ashe park, Francis St W., site unknown. [1592]. 1610; Ash parke 1668 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470, 1713). Ash park or Collins' garden 1701 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/156). Ash park 1708 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 267).

⇒ Ankaster's park, Green St, site unknown, on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion). [1610]. Anchorist's or Ankaster's park 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184). Ancestors park 1617 (Mason MSS, i (1), 175). Ankster's park 1624 (*Ancient records*, iii, 171). Ankester park 1676 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 487).

⇒ Culver park, location unknown. [1610]. 1610 (Christ Church deeds, 1470).

Ashe park, Mary's Abbey N., on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion). Ashe park 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184).

Marie-acre, St James's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Small park called the Marie-acre 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 220).

Chaunter's park, Camden St Lower E., site unknown. 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 178). Pyphoe's park, King St North S., in Oxmantown Green (q.v.), site unknown. Mistress

Piphoe's park 1662; Pyphoe's park 1665 (*Ancient records*, iv, 227, 339).

Tirrell's park, Drury St, site unknown. Terrells park 1661 (Mason MSS, i (1), 99).

Tirrell's parks (alias Tib and Tom) 1664; Tib and Tom 1667, 1676 (*Ancient records*,

iv, 295, 403; v, 116). Lands of Tibb and Tom 1683 (Mason MSS, i (1), 125). ⇒ Flint's Croft, Grafton St W. (58753725). 1674 (*Ancient records*, v, 38), 1752 (DCS maps, 55).

Lord Moore's park, Mary's Abbey N., on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion). 1695 (*Ancient records*, vi, 113).

⇒ Ellen Hore's meadow, Conyngham Rd S., site unknown. [1488]. 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 169).

Long Meadows, Parkgate St S. (36004350). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Quarry, location unknown. Belonging to city 1658 (Ancient records, iv, 151).

Stone quarry, St Sepulchre's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. 1678 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/1/198).

Sallock's wood, Oxmantown, site unknown. Shalcock's wood 1662; Salwck's wood 1677; Sallock's Wood 1679 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1620, 1805, 1821).

Naboth's vineyard, Long Lane S. (52103110). Belonging to Jonathan Swift 1726 (Mason, 305). Naboth's vineyard 1749 (Malins and Knight of Glin, 72).

Glebe of St Kevin's, Kevin St Lower S. (51903325). Glebe of St Kevin's 1754 (Kendrick).

## 15 Manufacturing

⇒ Malt Mill, Ardee St W., site unknown. [c. 1196]. Malte Mill 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 159).

 $\Rightarrow$  Kilmainham Mill, R. Liffey, South Circular Rd W., on Mill Island, 1.5 km W. of city. [late 12th cent.]. Mill c. 1655 (Kenny, 1995, 39).

⇒ Mill streams, 2, Patrick St E., W. (51153575, 51403575). [late 12th cent.]. Culverted by 1673 (de Gomme). Poddle 1728 (Brooking). Poddle Water 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

⇒ Talbot's mill, Patrick St E., site unknown, associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [late 12th cent.]. Mill 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470), 1636, 1644 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).

⇒ Pool Mill (E 27), Ship St Little N. (53003815). [c. 1231]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Pole Mill, watercourse 1626 (*Ir. Builder* 1.1.1896). Poll Mill 1660 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1584). Poule Gate Mill 1661 (Forfeited houses). Pole Mill 1665 (*Ancient records*, iv, 342), 1691 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1875). Mill dam 1666, 1735 (*Ancient records*, iv, 369; viii, 167). ⇒

⇒ King's mills, Palace St W., near Dublin Castle (see 12 Defence), sites unknown. [1243].
Mill, mill pond 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 12, 193). Unnamed 1610 (Speed).
King's mill 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 206). Mills 1661 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660–62, 327).

⇒ Watte Mill, Pimlico, N. end, property of St Thomas's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown. [1328]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).

⇒ Dam Mills (E 10), Dame St N. (54904045, 55004050). [1343]. Dams Mill, watercourse repaired 1611 (*Ancient records*, iii, 8). Mill pond 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 193). Dame's Mills 1639 (Gilbert, ii, 263). Dames Mill, mill ponds 1683; Dames Mills 1720 (*Ancient records*, v, 275; vii, 111). Dame's Mill 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Mill pond 1733 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 242). Dames Mills 1734 (*Ancient records*, viii, 157).

⇒ St John's mills, Thomas St N., in precinct of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19** Health), sites unknown. [1452]. The mills 1610 (Speed). 3 mills 1610, 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 147, 572). Malt mill, demolished by 1654; St John's mills, watercourse 1684, 1697 (*Ancient records*, iv, 57; v, 346; vi, 167).

⇒ Double Mills (E 11), Mill St S. (48403160, 48503155). [1540]. 2 mills 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 159). Double Mills 1691 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/128).

⇒ Mill, Bridgefoot St E., site unknown. [1610]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).

Mill, Wood Quay, site unknown. Mr Danyell 1622 (St John's vestry, 29).

Horse mill, Cook St N., site unknown. 1643 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 203), 1691 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1882).

East Mill, St Nicholas Without's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. James Roome 1647 (Cess book, 3, 26).

Mill, St Bride's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Michael Caddell 1647 (Cess book, 48).

Thomascourt Mills, Thomas Court, site unknown. Widow Nichollson 1647 (Cess book, 12, 32). Water mill 1678; watercourse 1691 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/80, A/2/128).

Birmingham's Mill, St Michan's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown.

Robert Barnes 1648 (Cess book, 221).

Mill St Bride's gerich (see 7 Administrative divisions) site unknown. Walter Bride's gerich (see 7 Administrative divisions) site unknown.

Mill, St Bride's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Walter Ryvers 1648 (Cess book, 128, 146).Malt mill, Croker's Lane, site unknown, associated with malt house (see below). Malt mill

1654 (Ancient records, iv, 57).

Red Mills, Ardee St, S. end, site unknown. Red Mills 1658; Read Mills 1669 (Ancient records, iv, 149, 477). Red Mills 1673 (de Gomme), 1695 (Ancient records, vi,

Mabbot's mills, James Joyce St, site unknown. Built in 1674 (Mason MSS, i (1), 168). Mabbott's mills 1715, 1750 (Ancient records, vi, 549; ix, 344).

Mill, near Rory O'More Bridge (see **17** Transport), site unknown. Mill, destroyed by flood in 1687 (Mason, 205).



Windmills north of River Liffey, 1728 (Brooking)

Mill race, between Rory O'More Bridge (see 17 Transport) and Watling St, site unknown. 1697 (Exp. lease 1342)

Mill stream, running W. from Essex St East, site unknown. 1694 (Mason MSS, i (1), 68). Hawkin's mill, Townsend St, site unknown. 1709 (Ancient records, vi, 402).

Windmills, 3, N. of R. Liffey, sites unknown. 3 windmills, depicted in 1728 (Brooking).  $\Rightarrow$  Bakehouse, Church St E., site unknown. [c. 1560]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).

Bakehouse, Mary's Abbey N., in St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1611 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 186).

Bakehouse, Fishamble St, site unknown. 1614 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 254).

City bakehouse, Winetavern St E., site unknown. City bakehouse 1659 (Mason MSS, i (1), 10), 1660; common bakehouse 1704 (Ancient records, iv, 176, 316).

Mary's Abbey, site unknown. 1611 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 186).

St Andrew's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Built in c. 1614 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 257).

Wood Quay, site unknown. Alderman Younge c. 1621-30 (St John's vestry, 213).

Wood Quay, site unknown. Mr Danyell 1622 (St John's vestry, 29).

Wood Quay, site unknown. Mr Bretterich 1626 (St John's vestry, 49).

Fishamble St, site unknown. Dominick Perceavall 1626 (St John's vestry, 47).

Wood Quay, site unknown. Henry Jones 1629 (St John's vestry, 58).

Dame St N., site unknown. 1637 (Ancient records, iii, 330).

Werburgh St, site unknown. Mr Plunket 1641 (St Werburgh's records, 27(3)28).

James's St, sites unknown. Brewhouses 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 319). Cooperages:

Fishamble St W., site unknown. 1616 (Christ Church deeds, 1474). Nicholas St, site unknown. 1620 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 446).

Merchant's Quay, site unknown. 1643 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 203).

Merchant's Quay, site unknown. Thomas Ball 1648 (Cess book, 116).

Pipe St, site unknown. Dominick Dungan 1648 (Cess book, 115). St Audoen's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Aidan Doyle 1648 (Cess book, 116).

James's St, site unknown. 1662 (Christ Church deeds, 1624).

Arran St East, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Bachelors Walk, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Clarendon Row, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.)

Exchange St Lower, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

4, Fleet St, sites unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Temple Bar, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Abbey St, site unknown. Mr Main 1753 (Universal Advertiser 3.7.1753).

Fleet St, site unknown. Samuel Lawrence 1753 (Universal Advertiser 3.2.1753).

Liffey St, site unknown. Francis Quire 1753 (Universal Advertiser 16.1.1753).

St Michan's St, site unknown. Barnaby Grumley 1753 (Universal Advertiser 17.2.1753).

Temple Bar, site unknown. Richard Allen 1753 (Universal Advertiser 16.1.1753)

Westmoreland St, site unknown. David Roberts 1753 (Universal Advertiser

Westmoreland St, site unknown. Mr Warmingham 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.11.1753).

Essex St, site unknown. Wine cooper, Henry Russell 1754 (Universal Advertiser 14.12.1754).

Francis St, site unknown. Mr Ridley 1754 (Universal Advertiser 27.7.1754). Liffey St Lower, site unknown. Robert Burton 1754 (Universal Advertiser 5.3.1754).

Breweries:

New St South, site unknown. George Spence 1703 (Dublin Intelligence 25.9.1703). Brunswick St, site unknown. Rowland Parker 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 7.5.1709).

Miller's Alley, site unknown. 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 23.8.1709)

Thomas St, site unknown. Mr Gayton 1714 (Whalley's Newsletter 16.8.1714).

The Coombe, site unknown. Jonathan Gerrard 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 8.7.1718). King St South, near Clarendon Market (see 16 Trades and services), site unknown. Mr

Murphy 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 17.6.1721). James's St, site unknown. John Gorman 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 16.9.1729).

Proper Lane, site unknown. John Byrn 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 3.6.1729), 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 30.3.1731).

Strand St Great, site unknown. John Bulkeley 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 7.4.1733).

Bride Rd, site unknown. 1744 (Dublin Courant 3.7.1744).

Mount Brown, site unknown. Large new brewery, dwelling house, malt houses, outhouses, gardens 1753 (Universal Advertiser 23.10.1753).

Brunswick St N., adjacent to Dominican nunnery (see 11 Religion), associated with distillery (see below), site unknown. Brewery 1754; large brewery 1756 (Universal Advertiser 16.7.1754, 18.10.1756).

Distilleries:

Cook St N., site unknown. Sign of the Half Moone 1622 (Christ Church deeds, 1631). Back Lane S., site unknown. 1661 (Christ Church deeds, 1595).

Bridge St, site unknown. John Basby 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 5.8.1712).

Exchange St Lower, site unknown. Mr Brooks 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 11.7.1730).

Merchant's Quay, W. end, site unknown. John Andrews 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 8.8.1730).

Anderson's Court, site unknown. Dorothy Cunningham 1731 (Faulkner's DJ 5.6.1731).

Townsend St, site unknown. Mr Lindsey 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 28.10.1732).

Thomas St, site unknown. Burke 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 4.11.1736).

Hammond Lane, site unknown, 1738 (Dublin dir.)

2, Thomas St, sites unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Mountrath St, site unknown. Still house 1744 (Dublin Courant 30.6.1744).

Hammond Lane, site unknown. Robert Moore 1753 (Universal Advertiser 7.7.1753).

Brunswick St N., adjacent to Dominican nunnery (see 11 Religion), associated with brewery (see above), site unknown. Large distillery 1754; distillery with 2 stills 1756 (Universal Advertiser 16.7.1754, 18.10.1756).

Church St, site unknown. James Sympson 1755 (Universal Advertiser 7.1.1755).

King St North, E. end, site unknown. John Hill 1755 (Universal Advertiser

Malt houses:

Church St Upper E., in Young's Castle (see 12 Defence), site unknown. c. 1641 (Ancient records, vi, 570).

James's St, site unknown. Quick's malt house c. 1641 (Ancient records, vi, 570). 5, Francis St, sites unknown. Dennis Byrne, Maurice Moghan, Nicholas Robuck, Patrick Linch, Widow Connor 1647 (Cess book, x).

6, Kevin St, sites unknown. Catherine Coyle, Daniel Boylan, Henry Halpenny, Hugh Harman, Patrick Jones, Richard Eccleston 1647 (Cess book, v, xi, ix).

7, New St South, sites unknown. Ann King, Ann Thomas, George Caddy, John Hogden, Margaret Stockdale, Margery Donnan, Robert Perrison 1647 (Cess book, vii). 6, Patrick St, sites unknown. Elizabeth Usher, James Sweetman, John Cranwell, Nicholas

Jones, Thomas Holland, William Beck 1647 (Cess book, iv, x).

18, St Audoen's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. Andrew Tuile, Dominick Crolly, Edmund Fyan, James Luttrell, John Cheevers, Lawrence Cosgrave, Nicholas Moore, Patrick Lambert, Patrick Moore, Patrick Sheman, Richard Moore, Robert Barnewall, Richard Coman, Symon Marley, Widow Fitzwilliam, Widow Hanlon, Widow Humphreys, William Purcell 1647 (Cess book, iii).

6, St Bride's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. Daniel Horan, Ellen Myller, Garrett Nevell, Henry Hutchinson, J. Fanning, Robert Fox 1647 (Cess book, vi).

10, St James and St Catherine's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. John Ambrose, John Casy, Michael Braghall, Patrick Browne, Patrick Lock, Peter Fitzgerald, Richard Bates, Richard Braghall, Robert Walsh, William Curragh 1647 (Cess book, iii).

St James and St Catherine's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. William Cox 1647; Mr Cox's malt house 1648 (Cess book, 11, 85).

6, St John's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. John Woorrall, Oliver Daveren, Oliver Walsh, Richard Butterly, Thomas Drake, William Damell 1647 (Cess book, iv).

11, St Michael's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. Edward Crolly, Garrett Cavenagh, James Galbally, James Moore, John Coleman, John Kelly, Mary Taylor, Nicholas Barricks, Nicholas Keating, Thady Delany, William Marten 1647

7, St Michan's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. Bartholomew Hadson, Daniel Lynegan, Edward Sykes, Hugh Murry, John Taylor, Patrick Birmingham, William Lewis 1647 (Cess book, ix).

3, St Nicholas Within parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. George Neale, John Doyle, John Kelly 1647 (Cess book, viii).

2, St Nicholas Without parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. Henry Pryce, Joshua Halle 1647 (Cess book, viii, xi).

8, St Werburgh's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), sites unknown. Francis Fyan, James Moony, Mary Nevell, Matthew Nulty, Owen Tudor, Robert Dey, Thomas Harroll, William Emerson 1647 (Cess book, vii).

Croker's Lane, site unknown, associated with malt mill (see above), possibly same as next entries. 1654 (Ancient records, iv, 57).

Croker's Lane, site unknown, associated with malt mill (see above), possibly same as previous, next entries. Captain Mollineux 1693 (Ancient records, vi, 30).

Croker's Lane, site unknown, possibly same as previous entries. Mr Shelly 1707, 1749 (Ancient records, vi, 372, ix, 304-5).

Chancery St, site unknown. Nicholas Weston 1659 (Ancient records, vi, 572).

Dame St, site unknown. John Paine 1661 (Forfeited houses).

Near R. Liffey, site unknown. Malt house on the quays, Henry Owen 1661 (Forfeited houses).

New Row, site unknown. Hugh Roberts 1661 (Forfeited houses).

Oxmantown, site unknown. Daniel Hutchinson 1662 (Forfeited houses).

Oxmantown, site unknown. Lewis Desminieres 1677, 1687 (Ancient records, v, 142,

New Row, site unknown. 1688 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/121).

Mary's Abbey N., site unknown. Alderman Percy 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 113).

Pimlico/The Coombe Upper, site unknown. Malt house, brewhouse 1697 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/150).

Bride Rd, site unknown. Thomas Gavin 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 306). Lamb Alley, site unknown. Robert Hendrick 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 305)

Oxmantown Green, site unknown. Mr Thwaites 1718, 1726 (Ancient records, vii, 61–2,

Thomas St, site unknown. 1732 (Faulkner's DJ 16.2.1732).

Location unknown. Mr Hilliard 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 205).

Coach manufactories:

Castle St, site unknown. Outhboard Horde 1641 (St Werburgh's records, 27(3)28).

Dame St N., site unknown. Ffordmaundre Smyth 1641 (St Werburgh's records, 27(3)28).

South Great George's St, site unknown. Mr Doyle 1715 (Dublin Intelligence 21.5.1715).

South Great George's St, site unknown. Mr Jones 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 30.12.1718), 1754 (Universal Advertiser 15.10.1754).

Bolton St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

James's St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Jervis St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

South Great George's St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Anglesea St, site unknown. Martin Nowlan 1753 (Universal Advertiser 13.1.1753). Anglesea St, site unknown. Mr Jones 1753 (Universal Advertiser 9.1.1753).

Aungier St, site unknown. Bartholomew Archbold 1753, 1754 (Universal Advertiser 7.4.1753, 7.3.1754).

Exchequer St, site unknown. Henry Grady 1753 (Universal Advertiser 27.10.1753). Gun Lane, site unknown. Signor Cavallo 1753 (Universal Advertiser 19.5.1753). King St North, site unknown. Jonathan Clarke 1753, 1754 (Universal Advertiser 20.10.1753, 9.3.1754).

Mary St, site unknown. Mr Cairncross 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.1.1753). St Andrew St, site unknown. Mr Holmes 1753 (Universal Advertiser 17.2.1753).

Exchequer St, site unknown. Mr Hall 1754 (Universal Advertiser 9.3.1754). Grafton St, site unknown. Mr O Neal 1754 (Universal Advertiser 16.4.1754). Parnell St, site unknown. Mr Jervis 1754 (Universal Advertiser 21.5.1754).

Smithies:

Cook St, site unknown. 1643 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 203). Cornmarket/High St, site unknown. 1643 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 203).

Fishamble St, site unknown. Widow Fullam 1643 (St John's vestry, 152).

Fishamble St, site unknown. Anthony Thompson 1643 (St John's vestry, 164). Winetavern St, site unknown. James Begge 1643 (St John's vestry, 157).

Wood Quay, site unknown. Thomas Lawrence 1643 (St John's vestry, 218).

Abbey St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Back Lane, site unknown, 1738 (Dublin dir.). 2, Chancery St, sites unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Cork Hill, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.). Crane Lane, site unknown, 1738 (Dublin dir.).

2, Golden Lane, sites unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Hammond Lane, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.). Merchant's Quay, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Ormond Quay, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Thomas Court, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.). Cloth manufactory, Baggot St, site unknown. Peter Smyth 1670 (Cal. Pembroke deeds,

Cloth manufactory, Nicholas St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Glass houses: (E 13), Pearse St N. (66604070). 1673 (de Gomme).

Thomas St, near Cornmarket, site unknown. 1698 (Place 2).

(E 14), Mary's Lane N. (51654480). Round glass house 1705 (Pue's Occurrences

19.4.1705); 1754 (Universal Advertiser 9.7.1754), 1756 (Rocque). See also below, bottle manufactory. ⇒

(E 15), Marlborough St E. (60104510). 1747 (DCS maps, 219), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Anne St North, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 18.8.1753).

Fleet St, site unknown. 1754 (Universal Advertiser 2.2.1754).

(**E 16**), Custom House Quay N. (65154530). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

(**E 17**), O'Connell St Lower E. (59454495). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Skinners' yards, James's St, sites unknown. 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 319).

Tanyards, James's St, sites unknown. 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 319).

Tanyard, Cork St, site unknown. 1754 (Universal Advertiser 14.9.1754).

Bottle manufactory, Mary's Lane N., site unknown, associated with glass house (see above). 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 19.4.1705).

Bottle manufactory, Townsend St, site unknown. 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 19.4.1705).

Glass manufactory, Fleet St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Marble manufactory, Ship St Great, site unknown. Moved to new premises (see next entry) in 1705 (Pue's Occurrences 30.6.1705).

Marble manufactory, Wood St, site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) in 1705 (*Pue's Occurrences* 30.6.1705).

Woollen manufactory, Francis St W., site unknown. James Woodside 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 11.11.1712).

Woollen manufactory, Cork Hill, site unknown. Hoggart and Vincent 1736 (Dublin Advertiser 1.11.1736), 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Rope manufactory, Church St, site unknown. Edward Chadick 1716 (Dublin Intelligence 5.5.1716).

Rope manufactory, Chancery St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Rope manufactory, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, site unknown. Mr Clinton 1754 (Universal Advertiser 19.11.1754).

Rope walk (E 29), Gardiner Street Lower W. (63454750). Rope walk 1747 (DCS maps, 219). Old rope walk 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Rope walk (E 30), James's St S. (39703760). The rope walk 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Basket manufactory, Fishamble St, site unknown. 1718 (Pue's Occurrences 7.6.1718).

Card manufactory, Eustace St, site unknown. Goold 1726 (Faulkner's DJ 12.7.1726).

Card manufactory, Eustace St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Card manufactory, Thomas St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Card manufactory, College Green, site unknown. Thomas Fullerton 1754 (Universal Advertiser 21.12.1754).

Card manufactory, Essex St West, site unknown. Christopher Byron 1754 (Universal Advertiser 19.3.1754).

Brass foundry, Thomas St, site unknown. John Molyneux 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 7.4.1730).

Brass foundry, Thomas Court, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Brass foundry, Back Lane, site unknown. 1744 (Dublin Courant 17.7.1744).

Brass foundry, South Great George's St, site unknown. Thomas Dixon 1754 (Universal Advertiser 27.4.1754). Glue manufactory, Cork St, site unknown. Henry Vershoyle 1730 (Faulkner's DJ

2.5.1730). Lead works, Dame St S., site unknown. James Esdall 1730 (Faulkner's DJ 11.4.1730).

Iron foundry, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, E. end, site unknown. Edward Constable and Abraham Nickson 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 14.9.1731).

Poundens Foundry (E 28), Luke St E. (63304285). New foundry 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.1.1754). Poundens Foundry 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Foundry, Bride St, site unknown. Mr Constable 1755 (Universal Advertiser 26.8.1755). Paper manufactory, Swift's Alley, site unknown. Thomas Slator, 1731–52 (Pollard, 524).

Paper manufactory, Cook St, site unknown. William Slator 1753 (Pollard, 526). ⇒ Paper manufactory, Strand St, near Capel St, site unknown. 'Poet's Head', Thomas Watson 1753 (Pollard, 594). ⇒

Breeches manufactory, Trinity St, site unknown. William Maine 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 27.2.1733).

Breeches manufactory, Thomas St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Breeches manufactory, King St North, site unknown. Thomas Kinnier 1754 (Universal Advertiser 12.10.1754).

Mathematical instrument manufactory, Essex St, site unknown. Gabriel Stokes 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 27.1.1733), 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Brush manufactory, South Great George's St, site unknown. John Key 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 3.6.1737)

Brush manufactory, South Great George's St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Brush manufactory, South Great George's St, site unknown. John Wilson 1753 (Universal Advertiser 18.8.1753).

Comb manufactory, Chancery St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Dye works, Mary's Lane, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Dye works, Meath St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Dye works, New Row South, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Dye works, 2, Pimlico, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Lime kiln, Bridgefoot St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Lime kiln, Grafton St, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 8.9.1753).

Lime kiln, Marlborough St, site unknown. 1755 (Universal Advertiser 11.3.1755).  $Lime\ kiln, Thomas\ St\ N., site\ unknown.\ Implied\ by\ Lime\ Kiln\ Yard\ (see\ {\bf 10}\ Streets)\ 1756$ 

 $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ Musical instrument manufactory, Little Christ Church Yard, site unknown. Musical

instrument manufactory 1738 (Dublin dir.). Dennis Connor 1754 (Universal Advertiser 21.9.1754).

Bleach yard, Galway's Walk, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 14.8.1753).

Bleach yard, Leinster St South, site unknown. Bleach yard house 1753 (Universal Advertiser 3.7.1753). Bleach yard, Marrowbone Lane, site unknown. 1753, 1754 (Universal Advertiser 5.1.1753,

27.7.1754). Bleach yard, James's Gate, near City Basin (see 18 Utilities), site unknown. 1754 (Universal

Advertiser 22.6.1754).  $\Rightarrow$ Bleach yard, Mercer St Lower, site unknown. 1754 (Universal Advertiser 6.7.1754).

Block manufactory, Poolbeg St, site unknown. Mr Davis 1753 (Universal Advertiser

Brick kilns, Leinster St South N., sites unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 16.6.1753). Brick field (**E 3**), Moore St E. Old brick field 1756 (Rocque). = Edge tool manufactory, Church St, site unknown, near St Michan's Church (see 11

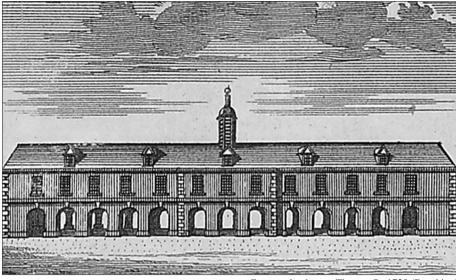
Religion). John Keely 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.7.1753). Saw pit, Bishop St, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.4.1753).

Sail manufactory, George's Quay, site unknown. Anthony Heron 1754 (Universal Advertiser 4.5.1754).

Silk manufactory, James's St, site unknown. Mr Thomason 1754 (Universal Advertiser 20.8.1754).

Silver and gold refinery, Custom House Quay, site unknown. 1754 (Universal Advertiser 23.2.1754).

China manufactory (E 7), Store St W. (63454840). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Flax manufactory (E 12), King St North N. (51254805). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Velvet manufactory (E 34), Marlborough St E. (63254700). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



Corn market house, Thomas St, 1728 (Brooking)

#### 16 Trades and services

 $\Rightarrow$  Fish shambles, in Fishamble St. [c. 1275]. Fish shambles 1610 (Speed). Fish market, fish house and stalls, built in 1661 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 334). Fish market 1673 (de Gomme). Fish house, demolished in c. 1682; fish market, moved to Ormond Market (q.v.) by 1683 (Ancient records, vi, 23–4; v, 302). See also 17 Transport: fishslip.

Butchers' shambles, Wormwood Gate, site unknown. Butchers' shambles established by 1617 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 334). Shambles for butchers 1618 (Ancient records, iii,

Fleshshambles, Bridge St Upper W., in ground floor of New Hall (q.v.), site unknown. Fleshshambles 1663; shambles 1679; butchers' stalls 1712 (Ancient records, iv, 273-4; v, 176; vi, 466).

Butchers' standings, in Fishamble St, sites unknown. 1682 (Ancient records, v, 603); removed in 1682 (Mason MSS, i (1), 211).

Fleshambles, Fishamble St, site unknown. 1683 (Mason MSS, i (1), 6).

Fleshambles, High St, site unknown. 1687 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 336).

Butchers' market, Fishamble St E., on site of former garden (see 14 Primary production: Kill Garden), site unknown. 1699 (Christ Church deeds, 1948).

Flesh market, Smithfield E. S. of Oxmantown Green (see 14 Primary production), site unknown. Flesh market, converted from bridewell (see 13 Administration) in 1730 (Ancient records, vii, 497).

St Kevin's Market, St Kevin's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. 1635 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1633–47, 106).

St Patrick's Market, location unknown, possibly same as next entry. 1635 (Cal. S.P. Ire., *1633–47*, 106).

St Patrick's Market (E 31), Patrick St E. (51453635). St Patrick's Market 1732 (Citizen of London, 19). Market 1756 (Rocque). See also previous entry. ⇒

Corn market, James's St, site unknown. Removed in 1641 (Mason MSS, ii (2), 334).

Corn market, in Thomas St, site unknown. 1687 (Ancient records, v, 446). Corn market house, Cornmarket, site unknown. 1697 (Ancient records, vi, 176).

Corn market house (E 9), Thomas St, E. end. (48453890). Built in c. 1726 (Ancient records, vii, 323). Corn market house 1728 (Brooking). Corn market house, granary 1752 (Ancient records, x, 40). Corn market house 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Market, Werburgh St E., site unknown. 'Market place next to church of St Werbugh's' 1654 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 303)

Market for tanned leather, in Cornmarket. Tanned leather to be sold 1660 (Ancient records, iv, 176).

Smithfield Market, Smithfield. Smithfield Market, city livestock market, laid out in 1665 (Casey, 262). Smithfield, public market, paving to be repaired 1734; Smithfield Market 1753 (Ancient records, viii, 151–2; x, 61–2).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Market house, Werburgh St, site unknown. Market house, built in c. 1670 (Ancient records, iv. 511).

Newmarket, in Newmarket. c. 1670 (Casey, 656).

Market house (E 24), Kevin St Upper, E. end. (53103365). 1673 (de Gomme).

Poultry market, Fishamble St, site unknown. Established in 1677 (Mason MSS, i (2),

Crane market for coals, cars, timber and hay, in Thomas St, Francis St, James St. 'To be continued' 1683 (Ancient records, v, 607).

Market, Aungier St W., site unknown. 1683 (Ancient records, v, 297).

Ormond Market (E 26), Ormond Quay N. Fish market, moved from Fishamble St by 1683 (see above, fish shambles). Ormond Markets 1684 (Ancient records, v, 303). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Ormond Market 1695; hide market, potato market 1716 (Ancient records, vi, 85; vii, 19-20). Ormond Market 1728 (Brooking). Ormond Market, principal market 1732 (Citizen of London, 19). Herb and root market, moved to Little Green in 1736 (see below, Green Market). Ormond Market, bread, butter, country poultry, fish markets 1742 (Ancient records, ix, 58). Ormond Market, fish market 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Clarendon Market (E 8), King St South N. (57503670). Market, built in 1684; Clarendon Market 1709 (Ancient records, v, 329; vi, 405), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque).

Hay and straw market, James's St, site unknown. 1687 (Mason MSS, i (1), 137).

Hay market, Queen St E. Implied by Hay Market (see 10 Streets) 1728 (Brooking), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Market, James's St, W. of St James's Gate (see 12 Defence). Fixed market 1687 (Ancient records, v. 445).

New Hall Market (E 25), Cornmarket N. (48953960). Market established, to be called Newhall Market 1694 (Mason MSS, i (1), 15). New Hall Market, built by 1698; New Hall Market, stairs 1718 (Ancient records, vi, 204; vii, 68). Market 1728 (Brooking). Newgate Market 1731 (DCS maps, 113). New Hall Market 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Glib Market (E 18), in Thomas St (46003875). Glibb 1696; hide market 1709 (Mason MSS, i (1), 134). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). The Glib 1738 (Dublin dir.). Glib Market 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Butter market, Oxmantown, site unknown. 1697 (Ancient records, vi, 176).

Butter market, Cornmarket, near Newgate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. 1725, 1740 (Ancient records, vii, 292, 297; viii, 384).

Castle Market (E 6), Dame St S. (56153985). Market, built in 1704 (Ancient records, vi, 304). Castle Market 1728 (Brooking). Market 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Black Dog Market (E 1), Cornmarket N. Market 1709 (Mason MSS, i (1), 15). Black Dog

Market 1715 (Ancient records, vi, 517). Black Dog 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Green Market, Green St W., in Little Green (see 14 Primary production). Herb and root market, moved from Ormond Market (q.v.) in 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 219). Green Market 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Bacon, butter, fish and poultry market, John Dillon St, site unknown. Opened in 1753 (Universal Advertiser 30.6.1753).

Leaden Hall Market, location unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 24.2.1753).

Market (E 21), Benburb St S. (42854390). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Market (**E 22**), Brabazon St E. (47603490). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Market (E 23), Poolbeg St S. (61304340). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ High market cross (G 5), junction Christchurch Place/High St/Nicholas St/St Michael's Hill (51603890). [1326]. High cross 1610 (Rich, 53). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). High cross, defaced and broken, to be repaired 1628 (Ancient records, iii, 214-15). Cross 1634, 1644 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).  $\Rightarrow$ 

⇒ St Anne's guild house, Cook St S., in Blakeney's Inns (see 22 Residence). (49963965). [mid 15th cent.]. Hall of St Ann's guild 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223). Converted to mass house in 1618 (see 11 Religion).

⇒ New Hall, Bridge St Upper W., site unknown. [1576]. New Hall 1654; in disrepair 1671, 1676; old bell 1679; New Hall 1698; New Hall Market 1712 (Ancient records, v, 413; vi, 466). New Hall 1730 (Mason MSS, i (1), 19). See also below, butchers' hall; above, fleshshambles.

⇒ Tailor's Hall (E 33), Back Lane N. [c. 1583]. Repaired in 1628 (Mason MSS, i (1), 10). Rebuilt in c. 1705 (Casey, 367-8). Tailor's Hall 1731 (Pue's Occurrences 9.10.1731), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Tanners' hall, St Audoen's Arch, site unknown. 1616 (Mason MSS, i (1), 4).

Butchers' hall, Bridge St Upper W., in upper floor of New Hall (q.v.), site unknown. Corporation of butchers 1652; butchers' hall 1686 (Ancient records, iv, 32; v, 413).

Guild hall, near Fishamble St, site unknown. Old guild hall 1661 (Christ Church deeds,

Carpenters' hall (E 4), St Audoen's Arch W. (49653985). 1688 (St Anne deeds), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Carpenters' hall (**E 5**), Pimlico N. (44953670). 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Smiths' hall, Fishamble St, site unknown. 1711 (Dublin Intelligence 13.10.1711).

Weavers' hall, Cornmarket N., associated with Protestant charity school (see 20 Education), site unknown. 1720 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 232-4).

Weavers' hall (E 35), The Coombe N. Built in 1745 (McParland, 2001, 26). Weavers Hall 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Linen hall (E 20), North King St N. (50704800). Built in c. 1725 (McParland, 2001, 22); opened in 1728 (Mason MSS, i (1), 217). Linen Hall 1728 (Brooking), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Common hall, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1730 (Mason MSS, i (1), 19).

Stationers' hall, Exchange St Upper, site unknown. 1731 (Mason MSS, i (1), 9).

Shoemakers' hall (E 32), Cook St N. (50054040). 1754 (Universal Advertiser 3.12.1754), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Goldsmiths' hall (**E 19**), Werburgh St W. (52753855). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Yarn hall (**E 36**), Bolton St W. (52004860). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ St James's fair, James's St, at St James's Gate (see 12 Defence). [1577]. 'Great mart or fair', ale only 1610 (Rich, 52-3).

Granary, Mary's Abbey N., over gate of former St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion). Granary called the Garnell 1610, 1611 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 184).

Granary, location unknown. 'In the hospital' 1719 (Ancient records, vii, 86).

Storehouses

Church St Upper E., site unknown, near Young's Castle (see 12 Defence). Storehouse for corn early 17th cent. (Ancient records, vi, 126). Converted to guard house by 1659 (see 12 Defence).

Winetavern St, site unknown. William Baggot 1626 (St John's vestry, 49).

Winetavern St, site unknown. 1627 (St John's vestry, 40).

Ship St Great, site unknown. 1636 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).

Schoolhouse Lane West, site unknown. 1644 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).

Oxmantown, site unknown. 1662 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).

Warehouses:

Fishamble St, site unknown. Robert Usher 1626, 1632 (St John's vestry, 47, 78).

Oxmantown, sites unknown. 1636, 1645 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3).

Higgins's warehouse, Merchant's Quay, site unknown. 1643 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 203).

2, Essex St East, sites unknown. Formerly belonging to Richard Huysh 1675 (Exp. lease, 455).

Bridge St Lower, site unknown. 1685 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 280).

2, Skippers' Alley, sites unknown. 1693, 1713 (Ancient records, vi, 37, 481).

Cook St S., site unknown. John Moore 1694 (Ancient records, vi, 49). Mary's Abbey, site unknown. 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 5.7.1709).

Back Lane S., site unknown. 1731 (Ancient records, viii, 14–15).

Cider warehouse, Abbey St, site unknown. Warehouse for cider 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Elixir warehouse, Silver Court, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Pimlico, site unknown. Woollen warehouse and dyehouse 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Catherine St, N. end, site unknown. Paper warehouse, Thomas Slator 1743 (Pollard,

Jervis St, site unknown. Lace warehouse 1753 (Universal Advertiser 9.10.1753).

Coal yard, St Michael's Hill, site unknown. 1665 (Christ Church deeds, 1687). City coal yard, Fleet St S., site unknown. 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 202).

Greyhound Inn, Townsend St, site unknown. 1666 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666–9, 34).

Bell Inn, Oxmantown, site unknown. 1692 (Ancient records, v, 540).

Brazen Head Inn (E 2), Bridge St Lower W. (48504120). Brazen Head 1704 (Flying Post 2.10.1704), 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 325), 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 29.5.1708). Brazen Head Inn 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 2.11.1754). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 26.5.1753)

Printing houses: King's printing house, Christchurch Place, site unknown. John Crooke and Benjamin Tooke 1671; Andrew Crooke and Mary Crooke 1681 (Pollard, 134, 129). Moved to new premises in 1685 (see next entry).

King's printing house, Ormond Quay, site unknown. Andrew Crooke, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1685 (Pollard, 129). Moved to new premises in 1697 (see next entry).

King's printing house, Copper Alley, site unknown. Andrew Crooke, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1697; 1710 (Pollard, 129, 131).

King's printing house (G 6), Essex St East N. (54504135). George Grierson 1732 (Pollard, 254), 1751 (Survey, 1751). College Green, site unknown. Joseph Ray, printer to the city and the Dublin Philosophical

Society 1681 (Pollard, 479). Moved to new premises in 1693 (see next entry). Essex St East N., site unknown, adjacent to customhouse (see 13 Administration). Joseph Ray, printer to the city, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in

1693 (Pollard, 479-80). Moved to new premises in 1698 (see next entry). Christchurch Place S., site unknown, adjacent to tholsel (see 13 Administration). Joseph Ray, printer to the city, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1698 (Pollard, 479). Moved to new premises in 1709 (see next entry).

Christchurch Place N., site unknown. John Ray, printer to the city, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1709; 1712 (Pollard, 479).

Fishamble St, site unknown, in post office coffee house (see 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies). Stephen Powell, John Brent and John Brocas 1697 (Pollard, 469). Moved to new premises in 1698 (see next entry).

Christchurch Place, site unknown, in Dick's coffee house (see 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies). Stephen Powell and J. Brent, transferred from former premises (see previous entry); Richard Pue 1698 (Pollard, 469, 473). Powell's printing works transferred to Post Office Yard by 1707 (see next entry). Aaron Rhames 1709 (Pollard, 488); transferred to new premises on Capel St by 1725 (see below). Elizabeth Pue 1722; Richard Pue 1731 (Pollard, 472, 474). ⇒

Post Office Yard, site unknown. Stephen Powell, transferred from Dick's coffee house (see previous entry) by 1707 (Pollard, 469). Moved to new premises in 1714 (see

Copper Alley, site unknown. 'Sign of the Printing Press', Stephen Powell, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1714; Deborah Powell [alias S. Powell] 1722 (Pollard, 469, 465). Moved to new premises in 1728 (see next entry).

Crane Lane, site unknown. Deborah Powell [alias S. Powell], transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1728; Samuel Powell 1731 (Pollard, 465, 467). ⇒ Capel St, site unknown. Aaron Rhames, transferred from Dick's coffee house (see

above) by 1725; Margaret Rhames 1735 (Pollard, 488, 491). ⇒ New post office printing house, Sycamore St, S. end, site unknown. John Harding 1718, 1720 (Pollard, 274).

General post office printing house, Cork Hill S., in Cork House (see 22 Residence). Pressick Rider 1723-6 (Pollard, 495).

Pembroke Court, Castle St, site unknown. George Faulkner 1725 (Pollard, 198). Moved to new premises in 1726 (see next entry).

Christ Church Yard, site unknown. George Faulkner, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1726 (Pollard, 198). ⇒

Pembroke Court, Castle St, site unknown. James Hoey 1725 (Pollard, 291). Moved to new premises in 1726 (see next entry). See also 20 Education: circulating library.

Christ Church Yard, site unknown. James Hoey, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1726 (Pollard, 291). Moved to new premises in 1735 (see next entry).

Christchurch Place S., site unknown. James Hoey, transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1735 (Pollard, 292). ⇒

(**G 11**), Cork Hill N. (54404055). Printing house 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Timber yards:

Essex St N. (50604180). Wood yard 1673 (de Gomme). Timber yard 1675, 1687 (Ancient records, v, 85, 421).

City timber sheds, Benburb St N., on artillery ground (see 12 Defence). Sheds for city timber, built in 1735 (Ancient records, viii, 185).

Merchant's Quay N. (50904125). Deal yard 1740 (Ancient records, viii, 390). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Abbey St Lower, site unknown. 1744 (Dublin Courant 16.6.1744).

Usher's Island S. (44004245). 1753 (Universal Advertiser 15.9.1753). Unnamed 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Abbey St Lower S. (59454445). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 2, Abbey St Lower S. (61354500). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 2, Aston Quay S. (60704315). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). = Bachelors Walk N. (58004380). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bridgefoot St E. (45454045). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bull Alley S. (51653605). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 2, City Quay S. (65204355). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Clarendon St W. (58253810). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Corn Exchange Place W. (61854385). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Custom House Quay N. (65304535). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Custom House Quay S. (63004500). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Earl St South N. (45853730). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Earl St South S. (45503700). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Ellis Quay N. (45454315). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Ellis St W. (43404335). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Francis St E. (50603520). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Garden Lane S. (48853680). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ 2. Gloucester St South N. (66204330). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Hendrick St N. (45654420). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hendrick St S. (44804415). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Inns Quay N. (50354210). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

John St North E. (44954320). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ John St North W. (44754315). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Lincoln Place S. (65153820). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Luke St W. (63154365). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

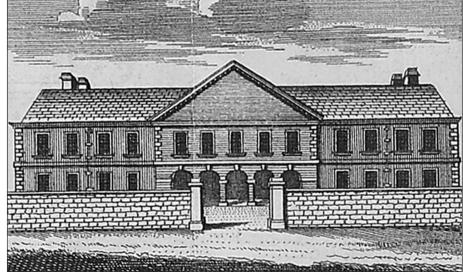
2, Marshal Lane S. (44854000). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Prince's St North S. (57804525). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Queen St E. (46254560). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). = St Stephen's Green South S. (60703170). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ South Great George's St E. (56703875). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Swift's Alley N. (48203735). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Swift's Alley S. (48303715). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

The Coombe S. (47853525). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ Wexford St W. (55703145). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

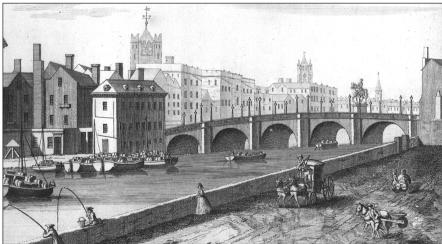
Whitefriar St W. (54453640). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Wolfe Tone Quay N. (42254325). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



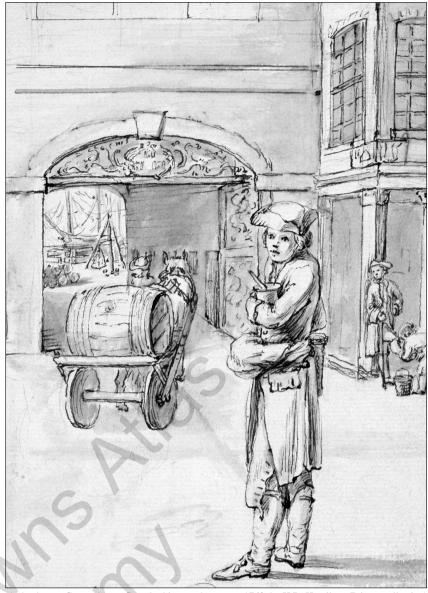
Linen hall, North King St, 1728 (Brooking)

17 Transport

- ⇒ Father Mathew Bridge, R. Liffey, Bridge St Lower to Church St. [1001]. The Bridge 1610 (Speed). Repaired in 1655; 'ancient bridge of the city' 1664 (Ancient records, iv, 75, 309). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Old bridge 1683, 1717 (Ancient records, v, 263; vii, 44), 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Bridge, R. Poddle, Dame St, W. end (54954035). [c. 1171]. Built over on culverting of R. Poddle by 1673 (de Gomme).
- ⇒ Kilmainham Bridge, R. Liffey, South Circular Rd, 0.25 km W. of city, W. of later Sarah Bridge. [1261]. Kilmainham Bridge 1666 (Ancient records, iv, 370), 1674 (Exp. lease, 843); c. 1699 (Bate). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque environs).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Bow Bridge, R. Camac, Bow Bridge. [1488]. Bow Bridge 1673 (de Gomme), 1658, 1699 (Ancient records, iv, 139; vi, 224). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Bow Bridge 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 17.3.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Pool Gate Bridge, R. Poddle, Werburgh St, S. end (52803815). [c. 1499]. Poule Gate Bridge 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Built over on culverting of R. Poddle by 1728 (Brooking).
- ⇒ Bridge, R. Poddle, New St South, N. end, site unknown. [1541]. 1610 (Speed). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Built over on culverting of R. Poddle by 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Golden Bridge, R. Camac, Emmet Rd, W. end, 2 km W. of city. [1541]. Unnamed 1756 (Rocque environs). ⇒
- ⇒ Kilmainham Bridge, R. Camac, South Circular Rd, 1.25 km W. of city. [1541]. Unnamed 1756 (Rocque environs).  $\Rightarrow$
- Barrocks alias Braddocks Bridge, Oxmantown, probably R. Bradogue, site unknown. Bradock's Bridge 1643 (Exp. lease, 696). Barrocks alias Braddocks Bridge 1658, 1724 (Ancient records, iv, 138; vii, 271).
- Fyan's Bridge, Oxmantown, site unknown. 1663 (Exp. lease, 841), 1664 (Ancient records, iv, 284).
- Wooden bridge, Thomas St, site unknown. 'N. side of St Catherine's Church' (see 11 Religion) 1664, 1667 (St Catherine's vestry, 56, 74).
- Rory O'More Bridge, R. Liffey, Watling St to Ellis St. Timber bridge, built in 1670 (de Courcy and Conlin, 20). Unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). Bloody Bridge 1697 (Ancient records, vi, 184-5); c. 1699 (Bate). Replaced by stone bridge in 1705 (de Courcy and Conlin, 20). St James's Bridge 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 343). Partially collapsed in 1722 (Whalley's Newsletter 24.9.1722). Bloody Bridge 1728 (Brooking), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$
- Grattan Bridge, R. Liffey, Capel St, S. end. Built in c. 1676; Essex Bridge 1681; repaired in 1683; old drawbridge in disrepair 1685 (Ancient records, vi, 596; v, 203; v, 298; v, 369). Essex Bridge, destroyed by flood in 1687 (Mason, 205). Essex Bridge 1717 (Ancient records, vii, 46), 1721 (WSC maps, 654), 1728 (Brooking), 1751 (Survey, 1751); 1753 (Tudor 6). Rebuilt in 1753 (Harris, 474). Essex Bridge 1756 (Rocque). See also below, ferry. ⇒
- Mellowes Bridge, R. Liffey, Queen St, S. end. Built in c. 1682 (Ancient records, v, 238). Unnamed (site incorrect) 1685 (Phillips). Wooden bridge 1698 (Place 1). Arran Bridge 1686; Elices Bridge 1702; Arran alias Ellis Bridge 1707 (Ancient records, v, 411; vi, 266; vi, 372). Arran Bridge 1728 (Brooking). Bridewell Bridge 1754 (Universal Advertiser 8.1.1754). Bridewel Bridge 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- O'Donovan Rossa Bridge, R. Liffey, Winetavern St, N. end. Timber bridge, built in 1682 (Ancient records, vi, 587). Replaced by stone bridge in 1684 (de Courcy and Conlin, 27). Ormond Bridge 1684; Ormonde Bridge 1716 (Ancient records, v, 314; vii, 19). Ormond Bridge 1728 (Brooking). Repaired in 1753 (Ancient records, x, 67). Ormond Bridge 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- ⇒ Wood Quay, Wood Quay S. [c. 1260]. Wood Quay, enlarged in 1628 (Ancient records, iii, 216). Wood Key 1673 (de Gomme), 1728 (Brooking). Coal Key 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 18.1.1729). Stone wall built along R. Liffey 1753; Coal Quay (Universal Advertiser 27.3.1753, 27.7.1754). Wood Quay 1756 (Rocque). =
- ⇒ Blind Quay, Essex Quay S. (53504150). [1303]. Blind Key 1673 (de Gomme). Blind Quay 1674, 1681 (Ancient records, v, 30, 222). Converted to street (see 10 Streets: Exchange Street Lower) on construction of Essex Quay in 1684 (see below).
- ⇒ Merchant's Quay, Merchant's Quay S. [1304]. Merchant's Quay, perhaps incorporating earlier Bridge Street Quay 1651 (Ancient records, iv, 12). Merchants Key 1673 (de Gomme). Repaired in 1678 (Ancient records, v, 165). Merchants Key 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$
- ⇒ Inns Quay, Church St E. [possibly 1480]. Built, perhaps incorporating earlier quay in c. 1638 (de Courcy, 1996, 200); unnamed 1673 (de Gomme). The Inns 1728 (Brooking). Inns Quay 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 198), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Custom House Quay, Essex St East N. Wooden quay, built by 1625 (de Courcy, 1996, 106). Wharf 1637 (Mason MSS, i (1), 66). Custom House Quay 1651 (Ancient records, iv, 554). Customhouse Key 1673 (de Gomme). Custom House Quay 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 328). Custom House Key 1728 (Brooking). Custom House Yard 1751 (Survey, 1751). Extended northwards in c. 1754 (de Courcy, 1996, 107). Custom
- House Quay 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$  Aston Quay, Westmoreland St W. Built in c. 1680 (de Courcy, 1996, 13). Astons Key 1708 (Exp. lease, 492), 1728 (Brooking). Astons Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Ormond Quay Lower, Capel St E. Ormond Quay, built by 1682 (Ancient records, vi, 590). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Quay wall built in c. 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 85-6). Ormond Key 1728 (Brooking). Ormonde Quay 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 219). Ormond Quay Lower 1738 (Dublin dir.). Lower Ormond Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
- Ormond Quay Upper, Capel St W. Ormond Quay, built by 1682 (Ancient records, vi, 590). Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Quay wall built in c. 1695; Ormonde Quay 1709 (Ancient records, vi, 85-6, 400). Ormond Key 1728 (Brooking). Ormonde Quay 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 219). Ormond Quay Upper 1738 (Dublin dir.). Upper Ormond Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



Essex Bridge, 1753 (Tudor 6)



A shoeboy at Customhouse Gate, looking north to quay, 1760, by H.D. Hamilton (Private collection)

Ellis Quay, Queen St E. Quay, built in c. 1683 (Ancient records, v, 263). Ellis Quay 1725 (Exp. lease, 1428). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ellis' Quay 1752 (Ancient records, , 42). Back Quay 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 20.1.1753), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Nichols Quay, Townsend St N., site unknown. Captain Nicholl's Quay 1683; Nichols Quay 1713 (Ancient records, v, 279; vi, 484).

Essex Quay, Exchange St Lower N. Essex Quay, built to replace Blind Quay (see above) in 1684 (Ancient records, v, 339). Back Key 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Quay walls in need of repair 1755 (Ancient records, x, 190). Essex Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Arran Quay, Church St W. Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Arran Quay 1692 (Ancient records, vi, 2). Arran Key 1728 (Brooking). Arran Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Bachelors' Walk, O'Connell St Lower W. Unnamed 1685 (Phillips). Jervis Key 1711; Jervis Key, commonly called Batchelor's Walk 1712 (Dublin Intelligence 13.1.1711, 9.8.1712). Batchelors' Walk 1723 (Ancient records, vii, 243). Batchelours Walke 1728 (Brooking). Batchelors Walk 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Usher's Island, Bridgefoot St W. Upper Usher's Quay, built by c. 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 343). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Ushers Island 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Usher's Quay, Bridge St Lower W. Usher's Quay, built by c. 1705 (Ancient records, vi, 343). Ushers Key 1728 (Brooking). Ushers Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Gardiner St E. Built in 1716; Sir John Rogersons Quay 1723 (Ancient records, vi, 557; vii, 84). Sr John Rogersons Quay 1728 (Brooking). Unnamed 1760 (Rocque). ⇒

City Quay, Moss St E. City Quay 1717 (Ancient records, vii, 51). St Georges Key 1728 (Brooking). City Quay 1754 (Universal Advertiser 3.8.1754). Rogerson's Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Apple Key, near O'Donovan Rossa Bridge (q.v.), site unknown. Apple Keay 1719; Apple Key 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 30.9.1719, 28.6.1721).

Custom House Quay, Beresford Place E. New wharf or quay called Dublin Quay 1721; North Strand Quay 1723 (Ancient records, vii, 595, 244). Unnamed 1728 (Brooking). Quay walls, North Strand 1745 (Ancient records, ix, 191). Part of North Wall 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

George's Quay, Tara St E. 'G. Key' 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 2.7.1723). St Georges Key 1728 (Brooking). Georges Quay 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Hawkin's Quay, Hawkins St, N. end, site unknown. Hawkin's Key 1723 (Dublin Intelligence 7.5.1723). Hawkin's Quay 1755 (*Universal Advertiser* 20.5.1755).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Iron Quay, Abbey St Lower S. (61004465). Built in 1733 (de Courcy, 1996, 202). Iron Key 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Ferries, across R. Liffey:

Ferry 1629 (Mason MSS, i (1), 65).

Hawkins St, N. end. (60804410). Ferry 1652, 1708 (Ancient records, iv, 36; vi, 380). Old ferry 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Steven's Lane to Parkgate St, W. end. Ferry 1733 (Ancient records, viii, 114).

Ormond Quay S., site unknown. Temporary ferry during rebuilding of Essex Bridge (see above, Grattan Bridge) 1752 (Ancient records, x, 53–4).

Fownes St Lower N. (57004255). Ferry 1753 (Universal Advertiser 6.1.1753), 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Bedford Row N. (58054305). Ferry 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Temple Lane N. (56504245). Ferry 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

- ⇒ Fishslip, Wood Ouay, E. end, associated with fish shambles (see 16 Trades and services). [1456]. Slips of Wood Quay and Merchant's Quay 1672, 1699 (Ancient records, v, 4; vi, 220).
- ⇒ Inns Quay, W. end, site unknown. [1480]. Slip of the Inns 1684; 1699 (Ancient records, v, 341; vi, 212).
- Merchant's Quay, W. end, adjacent to Bridge Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. [1503]. Slips of Wood Quay and Merchant's Quay 1672; slip beside Carles's Inns (see 22 Residence) 1674; 1699 (Ancient records, v, 4, 51; vi, 220).

- ⇒ Skippers' Alley, N. end (50504105). [1560]. To be repaired 1614 (Mason MSS, i (1), 78). ⇒
- ⇒ Merchant's Quay, site unknown. [1560]. 1671 (de Courcy, 1996, 370).
- ⇒ Merchant's Quay, E. end, site unknown. [1567]. 1671 (de Courcy, 1996, 370).

Ship St Great, N. end., R. Poddle. 1658 (Ancient records, iv, 134).

Ormond Quay Upper, site unknown. Built in c. 1684; 1695, 1718 (*Ancient records*, v, 315; vi, 86; vii, 61).

6, Usher's Quay and Usher's Island, sites unknown. Built in c. 1705 (Ancient records, vi. 343).

Fownes St Lower, N. end, site unknown. Repaired in 1718 (Ancient records, vii, 60).

Fownes St Lower, N. end, site unknown, possibly same as Bagnio Slip (see next entry). Built in *c*. 1718 (*Ancient records*, vii, 61).

Bagnio Slip, Fownes St Lower, N. end. (57054225). 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 23.7.1754); implicit in Bagnio Slip 1756 (see **10** Streets). See also previous entry.

North Wall Slip, Beresford Place W. (62454525). Unnamed 1728 (de Courcy, 1996, 273). North Wall Slip 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Steven's Lane, N. end. Slip 1733 (Ancient records, viii, 114).

Dirty Lane Slip, Temple Lane, N. end. Dirty Lane Slip 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 13.1.1753).

Gravel Walk Slip, Benburb St S. (44204340). Slip 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 10.4.1753). Gravel Walk Slip 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Ferryboat slip, Hawkins St, N. end. Old ferryboat slip 1756 (*Universal Advertiser* 6.3.1756). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Stable, Mary's Abbey N., on site of former St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion). 1611 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184).

City stables and yard, Benburb St, site unknown. 1728, 1752 (*Ancient records*, vii, 414; x, 23). ⇒

Mercer's Dock, Corn Exchange Place, N. end. 1712, 1727, 1741 (*Ancient records*, ix, 27; vii, 391; ix, 28).

Thompson's Dock, Eden Quay, W. end. Mourney's Dock 1716; Marney's Dock 1724; Thompson's Dock 1728, 1733 (*Ancient records*, vii, 5, 251, 403; viii, 93).

Toll house, St Stephen's Green, site unknown. 1717 (Ancient records, vii, 41).

Toll house (**D 23**), James's St, W. end. (38553875). Toll house 1742 (*Ancient records*, ix, 78). Towl house 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Floating light, R. Liffey. Floating light, 'on the quay' 1738 (*Ancient records*, viii, 305). Turn pike (G 17), Aughrim St. (40605055). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

## 18 Utilities

⇒ River wall, R. Liffey, Essex St East S., Temple Bar S., Fleet St S. (58054205). [1610]. River wall 1610 (Speed). N.–S. extension, W. end, adjacent to R. Poddle, 0.6 m wide, excavated (*Excavations 1997*, 39–40). Presumably demolished during reclamation works in c. 1620 (see below, land reclamation).

Land reclamation:

The Pill, Chancery St S., site unknown. 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 169). 'Wast and voide' 1634 (*Ancient records*, iii, 287). Ground lying on the Pill 1684 (*Ancient records*, v, 313); 1685 (Phillips).

Aston Quay E. and W. Reclaimed by 1673 (de Gomme).

Essex Quay E. Reclaimed by 1673 (de Gomme).

Ormond Quay N. The Pill, reclaimed by 1673 (de Gomme).

Usher's Island, Usher's Quay S. Sr William Usher's Island 1673 (de Gomme). Reclaimed, including Usher's Island, by 1728 (Brooking).

George's Quay, City Quay S. Reclaimed by 1728 (Brooking).

Custom House Quay N. Reclaimed by 1756 (Rocque).

- ⇒ City watercourse, Balrothery, 7.25 km S.W. of city, to James's St S., carrying water from R. Dodder, R. Poddle. [late 12th cent.]. Head of watercourse to be repaired 1620; 1692 (*Ancient records*, iii, 126; v, 491). Watercourse, from basin to tongue, choaked with weeds; in some places impaired by breaches made in banks for private use; water conducted 'in shores' along Thomas St, Francis St and Bridgefoot St 1735 (Castle, 7). New water course proposed, 15–16 perches in length, 'in burying ground of poorhouse', to replace 'defective' old course 1755; water course leading from Dolphin's Barn to basin, wall partly fallen down, preventing water coming into basin 1755 (*Ancient records*, x, 175).
  - ⇒ Cistern, main, James's St S., near St Thomas's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown [1245]: cistern 1661 (Forfeited houses). New large cistern proposed at St James's Gate (see 12 Defence) in 1669; pipes in St James's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions) proposed for improving and saving the city water in 1703; cistern at St James's Gate 1721 (*Ancient records*, iv, 461; vi, 296; vii, 154). Trough, part of city water supply, 'beyond James's Gate'; open trough leads to great wastage 1735 (Castle, 5, 7).
  - ⇒ Crockers' Stream, overflow, Thomas St to Usher's Quay: 1610 (Speed).
- ⇒ Glib Water, overflow, Thomas St to Usher's Quay: unnamed 1610 (Speed).

 $\Rightarrow$  Overflow, Thomas St to Bonham St: unnamed 1610 (Speed).

- ⇒ City aqueduct, James's St to Castle St. [1244]. Conduit at St James's Gate (see 12 Defence) to be mended 1626; whole conduit to be repaired 1628; High St pipe defective 1633; conduit at St Michael's Church (see 11 Religion) 1655, 1663; new pipe to be laid 1664, 1667 (*Ancient records*, iii, 197, 240, 274; iv, 84, 262; iv, 313, 412)
  - ⇒ Lower conduit, Cook St, site unknown [c. 1560]: conduit, Newgate area (see 12 Defence) 1683 (*Ancient records*, v, 289).

Cistern (G 7), junction Castle St/Werburgh St: replaced pillory (see 13 Administration) in 1632; to be removed 1657 (*Ancient records*, iii, 265; iv, 114).

Conduits: Cornmarket pipe, pillory pipe, St Michael's cistern 1652–3; ancient water conduit at St Michael's Church (see 11 Religion) 1663; old conduit in old Cornmarket 1676; new pipe from High St to the lower end of Kennedy's Lane 1698; main branch of city pipe to be carried into New Hall Market (see 16 Trades and services) 1701; conduit at Cornmarket to be pulled down 1710 (*Ancient records*, iv, 41, 262; v, 128; vi, 195, 249, 419).

Glib River watercourse, Thomas St, site unknown. Constructed in 1670 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 144); 1685 (*Ancient records*, v, 366).

City basin, Basin St Lower S. The Bason, completed by 1724 (*Ancient records*, vii, 275). City bason 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

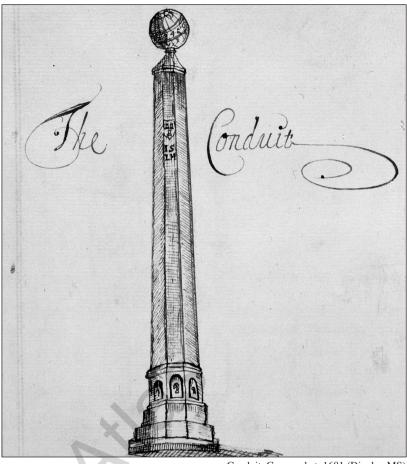
⇒ Public latrine, Christchurch Place N. (52103910), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [1581]. Colfabias 1635, 1663; old colfabias 1691 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1528, 1656, 1871).

House of ease, Cornmarket N., in New Hall Market (see **16** Trades and services). House of ease 1732; demolished by 1737 (*Ancient records*, viii, 85, 232).

Bog house, Ormond Quay Upper, site unknown. Bog house, closed by 1737 (Ancient records, viii, 241).

⇒ Crane and crane-house, Merchant's Quay, E. end, site unknown. [1406]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Castle of crane 1614 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 255). Old crane 1651, 1703; 'pulled down' by 1753 (*Ancient records*, iv, 12; vi, 288; x, 85). ⇒

Crane (G 3), Essex St East S. (54404110). Crane and wharf, built in c. 1621 (Gilbert, ii, 132–3). Old city crane 1751 (Survey, 1751).  $\Rightarrow$ 



Conduit, Cornmarket, 1681 (Dineley MS)

Crane, Dame St N., site unknown, possibly same as previous entry. 1641 (St Werburgh's records, 27(3)27).

Crane (G 4), Essex St East N., associated with customhouse (see 13 Administration) (54504175). New crane 1675 (Exp. lease, 455). Lower crane 1675; watch house or crane 1705 (Ancient records, v, 85; vi, 328–9). Depicted in 1728 (Brooking), 1753 (Tudor 6). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

City butter crane, Usher's Island, site unknown. 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 29.12.1753). Butter crane (**G** 1), Kevin St Upper S. (52953350). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Butter crane (G 1), Kevin St Opper S. (32933330). 1736 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

⇒ St John's Well, Inchicore Rd N., 1.75 km W. of city. [c. 1538]. 1739 (Kenny, 1995, 48).
 ⇒ St Patrick's Well (G 12), Nassau St N. [1538]. St Patrick's Well 1610 (Rich, 52), 1665 (Ancient records, iv, 344), 1673 (de Gomme), 1708 (Pratt), 1731 (Faulkner's DJ

1.6.1731). ⇒

St James's Well, James's St, near St James's Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown.

[1610]. 1610 (Rich, 52–3), 1658 (Ancient records, iv, 149).

City weigh house, Winetavern St, site unknown. Weigh house 1705; City weigh house

1727 (Ancient records, vi, 344; vii, 384).
Weigh house, Essex St, site unknown. 1675 (Mason MSS, i (1), 76), 1753 (Ancient records, x, 57).

Pounds:

James's St, site unknown. 1674, 1687 (*Ancient records*, v, 36, 446). See also next entry.

Thomas St, site unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. 1683 (*Ancient records*, v, 281).

(**G 8**), Grafton St E. (59903875) 1680 (WSC maps, 565), 1695 (*Ancient records*, vi, 124; DCS maps, C1/S1/1).

Location unknown. 1695 (*Ancient records*, vi, 116).

(**G 9**), Amiens St E. (42015025). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

(**G 10**), Manor St, N. end (65654865). 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

## 19 Health

⇒ St John the Baptist's Hospital (Fratres Cruciferi, **B 10**), Thomas St N. (47703900). [1174]. Johns house 1610 (Speed). House with 50 beds for sick persons 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 199). Ruins to be surveyed 1625; walls, roof to be erected 1626 (*Ancient records*, iii, 184, 195). Hospital of St John Baptist, closed in 1666 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1666–9*, 245). Grounds of hospital of St John's 1669 (Leslie, 1935, 41).⇒ St John's mills: see **15** Manufacturing.

⇒ St Stephen's Hospital (**B 12**), Stephen St Lower S., associated with St Stephen's Church (see **11** Religion) (56953670). [1192]. 3 houses unnamed 1610 (Speed). St Stephen's Hospital 1612 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 220). St Stephen's poorhouse 1654, 1677 (*Ancient records*, iv, 59; v, 142). Converted to almshouse by 1709 (see **22** Residence: Mary Mercer's almshouse).

⇒ Carey's Hospital, College Green N., on site of later Parliament House (see 13 Administration). [1597]. The Hospitall, 3-bay building 1610 (Speed). Carie's Hospital 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 193). Converted to Chichester House in 1612 (see 22 Residence).

Hospital, Back Lane S., in Kildare Hall (see 22 Residence). Hospital 'formerly called the Kildare Chapel' 1662 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 235). Hospital 1662 (Christ Church deeds, 1638). Old hospital 1671 (Quane, 185). Hospital 1697 (Christ Church deeds, 1937). Patients transferred to new premises by 1702 (see next entry).

Hospital, St Audoen's Arch, site unknown. Patients transferred from former hospital (see previous entry) by 1702; closed, patients transferred to soldier's infirmary (see next entry) by 1730 (McParland, 2001, 218).

Soldier's infirmary (B 13), James's St N. (40253950). Patients transferred from former hospital (see previous entry) by 1730 (McParland, 2001, 218). Soldier's infirmary 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Royal Hospital (**B 9**), Kilmainham Lane N. Building started in 1680; completed in 1684 (McParland, 2001, 55). The Hospital 1685 (Phillips); *c.* 1699 (Bate). Royal Hospital 1728 (Brooking), 1756 (Rocque). See also **12** Defence: Kilmainham Castle. ⇒

Chapel: opened in 1687 (McParland, 2001, 57). Hospital park: 1692 (*Ancient records*, vi, 15).

Infirmary (**B 5**): 1728 (Brooking); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Bedlam (**B 1**), Mount Brown S., in city workhouse (see **13** Administration). Cells for the insane 1708 (McParland, 2001, 81). Bedlam 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Charitable infirmary, Cook St, site unknown. Opened in 1718; patients transferred to new premises (see next entry) in *c*. 1724 (McParland, 2001, 218).

Charitable infirmary, Anderson's Court, site unknown. Opened, patients transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in *c*. 1724; patients transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1728 (McParland, 2001, 218).

Charitable infirmary (B 2), Inns Quay N. (50854210). Opened, patients transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1728 (McParland, 2001, 218). Charitable infirmary 1736 (Ancient records, viii, 198). Ruinous 1739; rebuilt in 1741 (McParland, 2001, 218). Arch of charitable infirmary fell in 1754 (Universal Advertiser 31.8.1754). Infirmary 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Dr Steeven's Hospital (B 3), Steven's Lane W. Building in progress 1720 (Coakley, 12). Dr Steeven's Hospital 1728 (Brooking). Opened in 1733 (Coakley, 15). Doctor Steevens's Hospital 1756 (Rocque). See also 20 Education: Worth Library. ⇒

Mercer's Hospital (B 12), Stephen St Lower S. Opened, on site of earlier Mary Mercer's almshouse (see 22 Residence), in 1734 (Lyons, 299). Extended in 1738 (Casey, 552). Rebuilt in 1756 (McParland, 2001, 218). Mercers Hospital 1756 (Rocque). =

Hospital for incurables, Exchange St Lower, site unknown. Opened in 1744; patients transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1753 (McParland, 2001, 218).

Hospital for incurables (B 4), Townsend St N. (63004280). Opened, patients transferred from former premises (see previous entry), in 1753 (McParland, 2001, 218). Hospital of incurable 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Women's lying-in hospital, South Great George's St, site unknown. Opened in 1745 (McParland, 2001, 84). Lying-in hospital 1754 (Universal Advertiser 27.4.1754).

St Patrick's Hospital (B 11), Bow Lane West N. Building started in 1749 (McParland, 2001, 81). St Patricks Hospital 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Rotunda (B 8), Parnell St N. Building started in 1751 (Browne, 12). Lying-in hospital 1756 (Rocque). See also 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies: new gardens.

Charitable infirmary, Meath Place, site unknown. Opened in 1752 (McParland, 2001,

Charitable surgery, Dame St, site unknown. Moved to new premises (see next entry) in 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 13.1.1753).

Meath Hospital, The Coombe, site unknown. Opened, incorporating earlier charitable surgery (see previous entry), in 1753 (McParland, 2001, 218). ⇒

Francis Street Infirmary, Francis St, site unknown, probably same as next entry. New charitable infirmary, opened in 1753; Francis Street Infirmary 1753 (Universal Advertiser 10.4.1753, 15.9.1753).

Nicholas's Hospital (B 7), Francis St W. (49103785), probably same as previous entry. Opened in 1753–4 (Mason MSS, i (1), 233). NH 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Lock Hospital (**B 6**), Bellevue W. (43503715). Lock H. 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

## 20 Education

⇒ Choir school, Patrick St E., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. [1431]. Closed in c. 1655 (Cathcart, 1994, 71). Reopened in 1660 (Cathcart, 1991, 7).  $\Rightarrow$ 

⇒ Choir and grammar school, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11** Religion), site unknown. [1480]. 1676 (Milne, 2000b, 264). ⇒

⇒ Common schoolhouse, Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. [1541]. Ruins of schoolhouse to be repaired 1615; repairs carried out in 1664; old schoolhouse 1674 (Ancient records, iii, 57; iv, 289; v, 53). Closed, transferred to new premises (see next entry) in 1675 (Quane, 187). Demolished in 1695 (Ancient records, vi, 102-3).

Common schoolhouse, Copper Alley, site unknown. Transferred from former site (see previous entry) in 1675 (Quane, 187). Moved to new premises in 1686 (see next

Free school, Wood St, site unknown. Proposed in 1686 (Ancient records, v, 397). Transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1686 (Quane, 187).

⇒ Grammar school, Patrick St E., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. [1547]. St Patrick's School 1637 (Cathcart, 1991, 4). Reopened in 1660 (Cathcart, 1991, 7). School of St Patrick's 1667 (Leslie, 1935, 36-7). St Patrick's School 1694; Diocesan School of Dublin c. 1726 (Cathcart, 1991, 10–11).

Free school, Dame St S., in former bridewell (see 13 Administration), site unknown. Opened for use of Trinity College (q.v.) in 1615 (Ancient records, iii, 57). Converted to Trinity Hall by 1661 (see 22 Residence).

Grammar school, Bridge St, site unknown. 1624 (Moran, 324).

Jesuit college, Back Lane S., in Kildare Hall (see 22 Residence). College 1629 (O'Donnell, 13). Jesuit's house 1630 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625–32, 510). Granted to Trinity College in 1630 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-33, 504, 522). See also 11 Religion: mass house.

Catholic school, St Catherine and St James's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown, associated with mass house (see 11 Religion). In house of John Crosby 1630 (Bulkeley's visitation, 62).

St Stephen's Hall, Lower Bridge St E., site unknown. Converted from Capuchin convent (see 11 Religion), granted to Trinity College (q.v.) by 1630 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625–33, 522). 'College' 1647 (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 112).

Grammar school, Kevin St Upper N., in St Sepulchre's Palace (see 22 Residence). Opened in c. 1655; probably closed c. 1660 (Cathcart, 1994, 72).

Jesuit school, Skippers' Alley, site unknown, associated with Jesuit chapel (see 11 Religion). Opened by Fr Ussher in 1665; closed in 1667 (O'Donnell, 15–16).



King's Hospital, 1728 (Brooking)

King's Hospital (D 9), Queen St W. Schoolhouse or almshouse 1671 (McParland, 2001, 168). King's Hospital 1676 (Ancient records, v, 95). Hospital or free school of King Charles II, hospital of Michan's 1697 (Christ Church deeds, 1930). Blue Coat Hospital 1707 (Ancient records, vi., 364). Blew Coat Boys Hospital 1728 (Brooking). Hospital and Free School of King Charles II 1753 (St Anne deeds). Blue Coat Boys Hospital 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Chapel: 1675; rebuilt in 1725 (Ancient records, v, 71; vii, 293).

Graveyard: 1675 (Ancient records, v, 71).

Schoolhouse, Back Lane, site unknown. 1674 (Mason MSS, i (1), 32).

Jesuit school, Chancery Place W., on site of later French church (see 11 Religion). Converted to French church in 1690 (O'Donnell, 17–18).

Latin school, St Bride's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Opened in 1690 (Quane, 189).

Schoolhouse (D 19), Ship St Great W., on site of former St Michael le Pole's Church (see 11 Religion). Schoolhouse, built in 1706 (Mason, 221; Quane, 189). ⇒

Mrs Dawson's boarding school, Meath St, site unknown. Moved to new premises (see next entry) in 1707 (Flying Post 20.6.1707).

Mrs Dawson's boarding school, Mary St, site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) in 1707 (Flying Post 20.6.1707).

Mathematical school, Blind Quay, site unknown. John Gibson, moved to new premises (see

next entry) in 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 14.8.1708). Mathematical school, Essex St, site unknown. John Gibson, moved from former premises

(see previous entry) in 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 14.8.1708). Boarding school, St Stephen's Green, site unknown. James Fontaine, 14 boarders 1710

(Dublin Intelligence 11.11.1710). Charity school of St Catherine's, location unknown. Established c. 1711, 1750 (Mason MSS, i (1), 150).

Protestant charity school (boys), Cornmarket N., adjacent to weavers' hall (see 16 Trades and services), site unknown. Established in 1720 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 232–4). ⇒

Charity school, Plunket St, site unknown. 1727 (Mason MSS, i (2), 241). Boarding school, Brunswick St, site unknown, associated with nunnery (see 11 Religion). Boarding school 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 20.12.1729), 1755 (Universal Advertiser

22.3.1755).

Charity school of St Nicholas's Within, St Nicholas's Within parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. 1729 (Ancient records, vii, 454).

Mr Wassington's boarding school, Dorset St Upper, site unknown. 1729 (Faulkner's DJ 16.8.1729).

Mrs Antrobus's boarding school and Mr Fletcher's boys' school, York St, site unknown. 1732 (Pue's Occurrences 25.4.1732).

Mrs Faith Power's ladies' boarding school, Parnell St, site unknown. 1733 (Pue's Occurrences 6.1.1733).

School, Parnell St, site unknown. 'Lately kept by Rev. Mr Sterling' 1733 (Faulkner's DJ

Charity school, East St, site unknown. 1734 (Mason MSS, i (2), 243).

Charity school, Cook St. site unknown, 1737 (Mason MSS, i (2), 243).

Meeting house school, Usher's Quay, site unknown. 1742 (Mason MSS, i (2), 245).

Charity school of St Michan's, St Michan's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown, 1747 (Ancient records, ix, 247–8).

St John's charity schools, John's Lane East N., site unknown, associated with St John's Church (see 11 Religion). 1747 (Mason MSS, i (1), 15).

Charity school, Capel St, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 7.4.1753).

Mr Quintin's school, Dorset St, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 30.10.1753). Boarding school, Temple Lane South, N. end, site unknown. 'Young gentlemen and others', mathematics 1754 (Universal Advertiser 16.11.1754).

Dr Michael Clancy's gentlemen's school, Bolton St, site unknown. 1754 (Universal Advertiser 2.4.1754).

Mrs de Glatigny's French boarding school, Meath St, site unknown. Moved to new premises (see next entry) in 1754 (Universal Advertiser 6.8.1754).

Mrs de Glatigny's French boarding school, O'Connell St, site unknown. Moved from former premises (see previous entry) in 1754 (Universal Advertiser 6.8.1754).

Mrs Weeks's boarding school, Henry St, site unknown. 1755 (Universal Advertiser 22.7.1755).

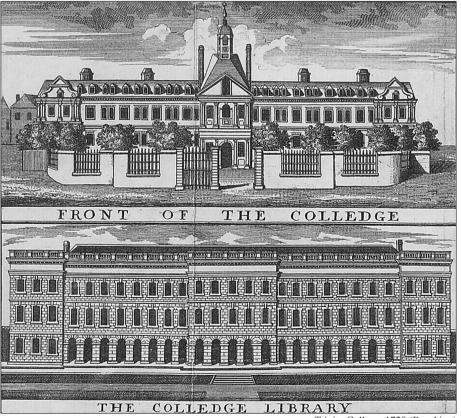
Parish school (**D 15**), Parnell St S. (55454715). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ Trinity College (University of Dublin, **D 25**), College Green E. [1592]. The Colledge, quadrangular complex with tower 1610 (Speed). Trinity College 1611; University of Dublin 1613 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611–14, 116, 333). Garden, library 1635 (Falkiner, 383). Colledge of Dublin 1660 (Leslie, 1934, 178). Trinity College 1673 (de Gomme); 1698 (Place 2). West front built by c. 1700 (McParland, 2001, 145). Trinity Colledge 1728 (Brooking). Trinity College 1756 (Rocque). =

 $\Rightarrow$  Precinct [c. 1592]: unnamed boundary wall with towers, gatehouse 1610 (Speed). Chapel: 1629 (Mahaffy, 225); enlarged in c. 1684 (McParland, 2001, 143); 1756  $(Rocque). \Rightarrow$ 

Library Square: Rubrics built in c. 1699; square laid out in 1720s (McParland, 2001, 148); Lybrary Square, new buildings 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Gate house: built in c. 1700 (McParland, 2001, 145); 1747 (Ancient records, ix, 461). Anatomy House: opened in 1711 (McParland, 2001, 146–7); 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Library: begun in 1712; opened in 1732 (McParland, 2001, 150–51); 1753 (Tudor 8); lybrary 1756 (Rocque). ⇒



Trinity College, 1728 (Brooking)

Printing house: built in c. 1735 (McParland, 2001, 156, 159); 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

Dining hall: begun in 1748 (McParland, 2001, 155, 161); new hall 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

College Park: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Hall: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Old Square: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

College of physicians, Dame St S., in Trinity Hall (see **22** Residence), site unknown. 1667; possibly moved to Trinity College (see previous entry) in 1680 (Widdess, 14, 24).

Marsh's Library (**D 11**), St Patrick's Close N., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11** Religion). Built in *c*. 1703 (McParland, 2004, 41). St Sepulchre's library 1754 (Kendrick). Marsh's Lybrary 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Circulating library, Pembroke Court, Castle St, site unknown. James Hoey 1725 (Pollard, 291). See also **16** Trades and services: printing house.

Worth Library, Steven's Lane W., in Dr Steeven's Hospital (see **19** Health). Opened in 1742 (Coakley, 20). ⇒

#### 21 Entertainment, memorials and societies

⇒ Bull ring, Cornmarket N., site unknown. [1382]. 1610 (Rich, 73), 1657 (Mason MSS, i (1), 12)

Tennis courts:

⇒ Thomas St N., site unknown. [1609]. Implicit in Tennis Court Lane (see 10 Streets: John Street West) 1610 (Speed). Old rackett court, bowling alley 1661 (Forfeited houses). Tennis court 1753; 'ball-yard to be dug up' 1755 (*Universal Advertiser* 12.5.1753, 8.7.1755).

St John's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Tennis courts 1626 (Leslie, 1943, 48).

Winetavern St, site unknown, probably same as previous entry. Tennis court 1629 (Gilbert, i, 157), 1659 (St John's vestry, 218), 1721 (Whalley's Newsletter 26.6.1721). 'Ball-yard to be dug up' 1755 (Universal Advertiser 8.7.1755).

Cork Hill, site unknown. 1632 (St John's vestry, 79).

Dame St, site unknown. 1754 (Universal Advertiser 2.4.1754).

Townsend St, site unknown. Great tennis court 1755 (*Universal Advertiser* 26.7.1755). (**G 16**), Benburb St N. (43104415). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Bowling green, Suffolk St S. (59103950). Bowling green, railed in 1621 (*Ancient records*, iii, 133). Bowling alley 1631 (Mason MSS, i (1), 102), 1656, 1671 (*Ancient records*, iv, 88, 529). Bowling green 1682 (WSC maps, 567/1).

Bowling green, Benburb St N., in Oxmantown Green (see 14 Primary production). Bowling green to be laid out 1664 (*Ancient records*, iv, 286); 1673 (de Gomme), 1698 (Place 1). Bowling green, commonly called Mr Asbury's green 1715 (*Whalley's Newsletter* 2.11.1715). Bowling green 1733 (*Faulkner's DJ* 24.3.1733), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Bowling house: 1676 (*Ancient records*, v, 114).

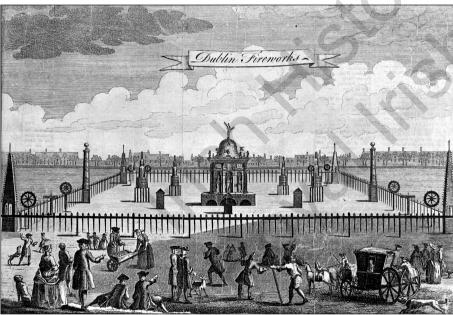
Bowling green, Dawson St E. (61103635). Bowling green proposed in 1733 (*Ancient records*, vii, 115). Bowling green 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Marlborough Bowling Green, Marlborough St E. (62854720). Bowling green 1733 (Faulkner's DJ 22.9.1733). Marlborough Green 1747 (WSC maps, 219). Marlborough Bowling Green 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Bowling alley, Winetavern St, site unknown. Bowling alley, built over by 1661 (Forfeited houses).

Phoenix Park, Conyngham Rd N. Deer park, His Majesty's park, to be enclosed 1623 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1615–25, 429). Phoenix Park, walled in 1664; Phoenix Green 1665 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1663–5, 368, 550). Phoenix Parke 1673 (de Gomme). Park gate, park wall 1674 (Exp. lease, 843), 1683 (*Ancient records*, v, 38). Deer park 1685 (Phillips). Park gate 1728 (Brooking). Phoenix Park 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Magazine fort: built on site of earlier House of the Phoenix (see 22 Residence) in 1738 (Casey, 305). ⇒



St Stephen's Green, 1749, by Joseph Tudor (National Gallery of Ireland)

St Stephen's Green, King St South, E. end. Adapted from common (see 14 Primary production: St Stephen's Green) in 1664 (*Ancient records*, iv, 297–9). St Stephens Green 1673 (de Gomme). St Stephen's Green 1680 (*Ancient records*, v, 199). Stephens Green 1685 (Phillips). St Stevens Green 1728 (Brooking). St Stephens Green 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

New gardens, Parnell St N. (57005020), associated with lying-in hospital (see **19** Health: Rotunda). Laid out in 1748 (Sheridan, 2001a, 95). New garden 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 14.4.1753). New gardens 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

The Orchestra: 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
The Mall, O'Connell St Upper (58504840). Gardiner's Mall 1749 (Bonar Law and Bonar Law, i, 19). The Mall 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Lord Gallway's Walk, Steven's Lane E. (42204145). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Theatre, Werburgh St, site unknown. 1633 (Gilbert, i, 38). Playhouse 1641 (St Werburgh's records, 27(3)28). Closed in 1641 (Craig, 1980, 80).

Theatre Royal (**D 20**), Essex St West N. (41105325). Opened in 1661 (Craig, 1980, 80). Playhouse 1703 (*Dublin Intelligence* 7.8.1703), 1728 (Brooking). Rebuilt in 1735 (Craig, 1980, 81). Theatre Royal 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Fishamble Street Theatre, Fishamble St, site unknown. 1690, 1753 (Mason MSS, i (1), 7). Playhouse, Crane St, site unknown. New playhouse 1733 (*Pue's Occurrences* 3.2.1733).

Theatre Royal (**D 21**), Longford St Great N. (55303665). Theatre Royal 1736 (*Dublin Advertiser* 8.10.1736). Old theatre 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

City Theatre, Capel St, site unknown. New theatre 1744–5; City Theatre 1749 (Mason MSS, i (1), 172).

Music hall (**D 12**), Crow St N. (56854140). Built in 1730 (Mason MSS, i (1), 103). New musick hall 1732 (*Faulkner's DJ* 25.3.1732). Theatre 1747 (Mason MSS, i (1), 103). Musick hall 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Music hall (**D 13**), Fishamble St E. (53054040). Music hall 1742 (Boyd, 33), 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 23.1.1753). Musick hall 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Bath house, Cook St, site unknown. Peter Weybrant 1673 (St Anne deeds).

Bath house, N. of R. Liffey, site unknown. 1708 (Exp. lease, 492).

Watering place, Wellington Quay S. (56504210). Watering place 1721 (WSC maps, 654). Public watering place, Ellis Quay, W. end. Public watering place or slip 1725 (Exp. lease, 1428).

Dublin Philosophical Society premises, Crow's Nest, Dame St, site unknown. 1684 (Hoppen, 93).

Coffee houses:

The Cock, Cook St, site unknown. The Cock, tavern or coffee house 17th cent. (St Audoen's history, xxviii, 156).

Post office coffee house, Fishamble St, site unknown. Post office coffee house 1697 (Pollard, 469). Post office coffee house 1700 (*Flying Post* 16.4.1700), 1738 (*Dublin dir.*). See also **16** Trades and services: printing house.

Dick's coffee house, Christchurch Place, site unknown. Dick's coffee house 1698 (Pollard, 469), 1699, 1702 (*Flying Post* 7.3.1699, 24.4.1702), 1738 (*Dublin dir.*), 1754 (*Faulkner's DJ* 22.10.1754). See also **16** Trades and services: printing house.

Tom's coffee house, Near Castle Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1701 (*Flying Post* 24.11.1701), 1710, 1711 (*Dublin Intelligence* 25.2.1710, 5.5.1711).

Oxmantown coffee house, Church St, site unknown. 1702 (*Dublin Intelligence* 13.6.1702), 1705 (*Pue's Occurrences* 6.1.1705).

Parliament coffee house, College Green, site unknown. 1703 (Pollard, 473), 1708 (Dublin Intelligence 27.7.1708).

St Lawrence's coffee house, Exchange St Upper, site unknown. 1704 (*Flying Post* 28.8.1704).

Dempster's coffee house, Essex St West, site unknown. 1705 (*Pue's Occurrences* 14.7.1705), 1709 (*Dublin Intelligence* 18.6.1709), 1738 (*Dublin dir.*).

Post office coffee house, Exchange St Upper, site unknown. 1705 (*Pue's Occurrences* 19.4.1705).

Four courts coffee house, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1706 (Flying Post 31.8.1706). Union coffee house, Exchange St Upper, site unknown. 1707 (Flying Post 22.5.1707).

Darby's coffee house, Christchurch Place, site unknown. 1708 (*Flying Post* 6.8.1708). Lucas's coffee house, Exchange St Upper, site unknown. 1708 (*Flying Post* 4.5.1708), 1732 (*Faulkner's DJ* 18.3.1732), 1738 (*Dublin dir.*).

Merchant's coffee house, Essex St East S. (54354115). New custom house coffee house 1708 (*Dublin Intelligence* 27.7.1708), 1731 (*Faulkner's DJ* 21.9.1731), 1738 (*Dublin dir.*). Merchant's coffee house 1751 (*Survey, 1751*). ⇒

Old Custom House coffee house, location unknown. 1709 (Flying Post 24.4.1709).

St Dunstan's coffee house, location unknown. 1709 (Flying Post 24.4.1709), 1711 (Pue's Occurrences 10.4.1711).

Pat's coffee house, Christchurch Place N., site unknown. 1710 (Flying Post 3.11.1710).

Bacon's coffee house, Essex St East, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Cocoa Tree coffee house, Capel St, site unknown. 1738 (Dublin dir.).

Doyle's coffee house, Sycamore St, site unknown. 1738 (*Dublin dir.*). St James's coffee house, Capel St, site unknown. 1738 (*Dublin dir.*).

Statue of King William III (**G 15**), in College Green (58604070). 1701 (Hill, 11), 1753

(Tudor 7), 1756 (Rocque). ⇒
Statue of King George I (**G 13**), on Essex Bridge (see **17** Transport) (53954195). 1717 (Hill, 11). Unnamed 1751 (*Survey*, 1751); 1753 (Tudor 6). Moved, during rebuilding of

bridge, to new site in 1753 (see next entry).

Statue of King George I (**G 14**), Aungier St (55553530). Moved from former site (see previous entry) in 1753 (Dixon, 62); unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Banqueting house, Benburb St, site unknown. 1724 (*Ancient records*, vii, 274).

Cock-fighting ring, Cork Hill, site unknown. Royal cock pit 1737 (Dublin Advertiser 17.1.1737). Cock-fighting ring 1744 (Dublin Courant 16.6.1744).

Ball yard, James's St, site unknown. 1753 (Universal Advertiser 2.6.1753).

## 22 Residence

## Single and paired houses

⇒ St Sepulchre's Palace (**F 11**), Kevin St Upper N. (52903450). [c. 1192]. St Sepulchers 1610 (Speed). Mansion house of see of Dublin, decayed, ruinous, in need of repair 1664 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1663–5, 368). St Sepulchre's 1707 (*Dublin Intelligence* 13.12.1707). St Sepulchres 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ Stone boundary wall [1610]: 1610 (Speed).

Grammar school: see **20** Education.

⇒ Chancellor's manse (F 4), Kevin St Upper S. (52203360), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [mid 13th cent.]. Old castle 1689 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/1/178), 1698 (Place 1). The Chancellors 1754 (Kendrick). Old castle 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ Stone boundary wall [1610]: with unnamed tower 1610 (Speed).

⇒ Deanery, Kevin St Upper N. (52253410), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [1267]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Dean's house, ruined, demolished by 1661 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660–62, 422). Deanery, dean's stables 1665 (Leslie, 1934, 198). Rebuilt in 1713 (Mason, 15). Deanery, coach house, garden, house, stables, yard 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

⇒ Treasurer's manse, Bride St W. (52353525), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [c. 1274]. Treasurer's manse 1656; in ruins 1753 (Mason, 17). The treasurer 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

⇒ Collet's Inns, Exchequer St N., site unknown. [1281]. Collet's Inns 1610 (Harris, 104–5). Colletts Inn or Old Exchequer 1661 (Forfeited houses).

⇒ Genevel's Inns, Ross Rd N. (51953800). [13th cent.]. Jennifeld's Inns 1620 (Ir. Builder 15.5.1889). ⇒

⇒ Corryngham's Inns, Castle St N., site unknown. [1316]. House, called Coningham's Inn 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 223).
 ⇒ Preston's Inns, Copper Alley N., site unknown. [1359]. 'Old house or toft' 1610 (Gilbert,

i, 92). Preston's Inns 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 147).

⇒ Almshouse, Kevin St Upper N., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion),

site unknown. [1497]. Unnamed 1610 (Speed).

Almshouse, Bull Alley, site unknown. Built in 1684 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 342).

Mary Mercer's almshouse, Stephen St Lower S., on site of earlier St Stephen's Hospital (see 19 Health). Almshouses 1709 (*Ancient records*, vi, 405). Mary Mercer's almhouse 1723 (Lyons, 300). Hospital 1728 (Brooking). Closed, replaced by Mercer's Hospital in 1734 (see 19 Health).

Almshouse, St Werburgh's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Established in 1738 (*Ancient records*, viii, 290).

Almshouse, earl of Meath's liberty (see **7** Administrative divisions), site unknown. 'Lately erected' 1753 (*Universal Advertiser* 3.11.1753).

Widows' almshouse (**F 12**), Parnell St S. (55054710). Almshouse 1754 (*Universal Advertiser* 23.3.1754). Widows almshouse 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Carpenters' widows' house (F 3), Arbour Hill S. (43804645). Carpenters' widow house, opened in 1728 (Twomey, 13). Carpenters widdow house 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

St Catherines Almshouse (**F 10**), Marrowbone Lane S. (44503615). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒ Widows' almshouse (**F 13**), Liffey St Upper W. (55454705). 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

⇒ Barons Inns, Bride St W., S. of St Bridget's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 3bay house unnamed 1610 (Speed). Tenement, 'with a castle called Barrons Innes', called Pollgate 1616 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 513). Barons Inns 1632 (Mason

⇒ Chamberlyn's Inns and frankhouse, Winetavern St E., site unknown. House, called the francke-house 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 145). Frankhouse 1618 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 216).

Frankhouse, St Michael's parish (see 7 Administrative divisions), site unknown. Frankhouse of Knights of St John of Jerusalem 1694 (Mason MSS, i (1), 12).

⇒ Carbury (**F 2**), Christchurch Place S. (51953890). Carbery House, large stone messuage or tenement with garden 1615 (Cal. exch. inq., 389). Carberie House, dilapidated state, divided into 2 houses 1631 (Ir. Builder 15.6.1889). Carbery House 1661 (Forfeited houses). Carberry House 1732, 1756 (Ancient records, viii, 52; x, 196).

⇒ Chantor's manse, Bride St W. (52403550), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [c. 1530]. Chantor's manse 1656 (Mason, 17), 1754 (Kendrick). ⇒

⇒ Chantor's house, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Chantor's manse 1653 (Christ Church deeds, 1656).

⇒ Blakeney's Inns (**F 1**), Cook St S. (50103985). [1534]. In ruins 1637 (Crawford, 29). Blackney's Inns 1675 (Ancient records, v, 70). See also 11 Religion: mass house; 16 Trades and services: St Anne's guild house.

⇒ St Thomas Court, Thomas Court E. (55553750), associated with former St Thomas's Abbey (see 11 Religion). [1539]. St Thomas Court 1610 (Speed). Thomas Court, residence of earl of Meath 1674 (Elliott, 73). See also 12 Defence: gate.

Cherry Garden: 1701 (Cal. Meath papers, i, A/2/156).

MSS, iii (2), 313).

⇒ Deanery, St Michael's Hill E. (51653915), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [1540]. Dean's house 1619, 1633; Deanery House, cloister yard of Christ Church S., door of house facing Trinity Lane 1662; gate house, between dean's house on the N. and other properties on the S. 1675 (Christ Church deeds, 1481, 1512, 1632, 1743).

⇒ Revestre, Thomas St N., in former precinct of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. [1540]. House, called Reverstre 1610, 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 147, 199). Resident house for vicar 1666, 1708 (Mason MSS, iii (2),

⇒ Power's Inns, Cork Hill E., site unknown. [1541]. House, garden, orchard, porch, yard, formerly called Power's Inns 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 206).

⇒ Archdeacon of Dublin's manse, Patrick St E. (51353455), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [1547]. Archdeacon of Dublin's manse, 'mansion house' leased in c. 1656; 1728 (Mason, 16), 1754 (Kendrick).  $\Rightarrow$ 

⇒ Archdeacon of Glendalough's manse, Patrick St E. (52153595), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [1547]. Archdeacon of Glendalough's manse, leased probably in c. 1656 (Mason, 17); 1754 (Kendrick).  $\Rightarrow$ 

⇒ Prebendary of Clonmethan's manse, Patrick St W. (51053550), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). [1547]. Prebendary of Clonmothan 1754  $(Kendrick). \Rightarrow$ 

⇒ Burnell's Inns, Cook St N. (50304040). [1558]. Converted to garden by 1610 (see 14 Primary production: Bernell's Inns garden). Ruinous stone house 1613 (Gilbert, i,

⇒ Carles's Inns, Merchant's Quay S., site unknown, near slipway (see 17 Transport: Merchant's Quay, W. end). [1560]. Careless Inn 1618 (Mason MSS, i (1), 6). Carles Inn, known as Castle Ragg 1674 (Exp. lease, 751). Carles's Inns 1674 (Ancient records, v, 51).

⇒ Priest's chamber, Church St W., near St Michan's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. [1581]. Stone house, called Priest Chamber 1660 (Christ Church deeds, 1587).

⇒ Priest's chamber, St Michael's Hill W., site unknown. [1592]. 1610 (Christ Church deeds, 1470).

⇒ Cork House (**F 5**), Cork Hill S. (54504000). [1604]. Cork House 1632 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1625-32, 677). Corke House 1638 (St John's vestry, 113), 1651, 1696 (Ancient records, iv, 553; vi, 155-6). Cork House 1751 (Survey, 1751). See also 13 Administration: exchange. ⇒

⇒ New Rent, Merchant's Quay S., site unknown. [1610]. 1610, 1661 (Christ Church deeds, 1470, 1602).

Alderman Kennedy's house, Back Lane, site unknown. 1611 (Ancient records, iii, 7). House of the Phoenix, Kilmainham, on site of later magazine fort (see 21 Entertainment,

memorials and societies: Phoenix Park). Built in 1611 (Casey, 305). 'His Majesty's house at Kilmaynham, called the Phoenix' 1619 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615–25, 246), 1632 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-32, 648). House of the Phoenix, 'the unfinished part is quite open to the sky and much decayed' 1670 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1669-70, 115). Demolished in 1734 (Falkiner, 473).

Chichester House, College Green N., in former Carey's Hospital (see 19 Health). Converted from hospital in 1612 (de Courcy, 1996, 21). Ruinous 1624 (Gilbert, iii, 57). Chichester House 1662 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1660–62, 563). Converted to Parliament House in c. 1670 (see 13 Administration).

Newcromblin, location unknown. House called Newcromblin, 'lately destroyed' 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 222).

St Peter of the Hill, location unknown. St Peter of the Hill, house, with garden 1614 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 254).

Mr Brice's house, Cornmarket, site unknown. 1617 (Cal. Christ Church deeds, 121).

Sir Arthur Savage's house, Back Lane, site unknown. 1618 (Ir. Builder 15.4.1889). Sir George Sexton's house, Dame St N., site unknown. 1620 (Gilbert, ii, 171).

Kildare Hall (F 6), Back Lane S. (50153865). In use by Jesuits 1625 (see 11 Religion: mass house). Kildare Hall 1627 (Loeber and Stouthamer-Loeber, 247), 1630 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1625-32, 510). Kildare Chapel 1634 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 235). Converted to hospital by 1662 (see 19 Health). See also 20 Education: Jesuit college.

Plunkett's house, Bridge St, site unknown. 1627 (Cal. Pembroke deeds, 96). Percevall's house, Fishamble St, site unknown. 1629 (St John's vestry, 55).

Black Horse, College Green, site unknown. William Fownes 1631 (Mason MSS, i (1),

102). Treasurer's house, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11

Religion). 1635 (Christ Church deeds, 1529). Treasury 1673 (de Gomme). Sign of the Fountain, Bridge St, site unknown. 1641 (Christ Church rolls, 1/106).

Sign of the Seahorse, Cook St N., site unknown. 1641 (Christ Church rolls, 1/106). The Black Horse, Thomas St, site unknown. 1641 (Christ Church rolls, 1/106).

King's Head, St Michael's Hill, site unknown. House called The Kingshead, with forestreet

cellar 1643 (Christ Church deeds, 1549). King's Head, formerly belonging to dean and chapter of Holy Trinity (see 11 Religion: Christ Church Cathedral) 1660; 1666 (Christ Church deeds, 1579, 1704).

Chancellor's manse, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1661 (Christ Church deeds, 1616).

Old Hall, Winetavern St, site unknown. Stone house called Old Hall 1661 (Forfeited houses).

Trinity Hall, Dame St S., in former free school (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Trinity Hall 1661, 1671 (Ancient records, iv, 215, 531), 1676 (Mason MSS, i (1), 101). See also 20 Education: college of physicians.

Lord Lowther's house, Oxmantown, site unknown. Lord Lowther's house 1662 (Christ Church rolls, 1/26/3). Lord Lowther's garden 1684 (Ancient records, v, 349).

Golden House, High St, site unknown. 1663 (Christ Church rolls, 1/105). The Sugar, High St, site unknown. 1663 (Christ Church rolls, 1/105).

The Swan, Thomas St S., site unknown. Peter Wybrants house called The Swan 1663 (Christ Church rolls, 1/106); 1665 (Christ Church deeds, 1683).

Watten Hall, Copper Alley, site unknown. 1675 (Mason MSS, i (1), 7).

Mr Burnyates house, Grafton St E., site unknown. 1680 (WSC maps, 564).

Sign of the Red Cross, High St N., site unknown. House or tenement 1680 (Christ Church deeds, 1827); 1705 (Pollard, 469).

The Black Boy, Back Lane, site unknown. 1681 (Christ Church deeds, 1834).

The Bluebell, Oxmantown, site unknown. 1693 (Ancient records, vi, 27).

Clancarty House, College Green, site unknown. 1694 (Ancient records, vi, 52).

Mount Eccles House, Denmark St Great N., site unknown. Built in 1699 (Maher, 11–13), 1728 (Brooking).

Blue Anchor, Garden Lane N., site unknown. House and glebe 1708 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 267).

King Henry the Eighth, Bride St, site unknown. King Henry the Eighth, large house 1709 (Dublin Intelligence 5.7.1709). Henry the Eighth 1661 (Forfeited houses).

Mansion House (F9), Dawson St E. Built in 1710 (Casey, 504). Dawson's house proposed for lord mayor 1715 (Mason MSS, ii (1), 34). Ld Mayer's House 1728 (Brooking). Chimneys 'greatly out of repair' 1749 (Ancient records, ix, 293, 294). Mayoralty House 1756 (Rocque).  $\Rightarrow$ 

City clock: 1729 (Ancient records, vii, 443).

Harold's Laboratory, Bull Alley N., site unknown. 1711 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 314).

Carragan's Inns, Castle St, site unknown. 1713 (Mason MSS, iii (2), 298).

Kildare Street and University Club (F 7), Stephen's Green North N. (60903525). Joseph Leeson's house 1713 (Ancient records, vi, 473). Unnamed 1756 (Rocque). ⇒

Lord Longford's house, Aungier St, site unknown. 1713 (Ancient records, vi, 473).

Anglesea House, Anglesea St, site unknown. 1728 (Mason MSS, i (1), 98). Chester House, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1730 (Mason MSS, i (1), 19).

Leinster House (F 8), Kildare St W. Begun in 1745 (Casey, 132). Kildare House, garden

1756 (Rocque). = Dr Pococke's house, Leeson St W. (61503090). Dr Pococke's house 1747 (Mason MSS, ii

 $(3), 722). \Rightarrow$ Borr House, Bishop St, site unknown. Great dwelling house containing 6 rooms on a floor

1755 (Universal Advertiser 2.8.1755).

**Rows and terraces** 

 $\Rightarrow$  Copper Row, Copper Alley, site unknown. [c. 1610]. Several houses c. 1610 (Gilbert, i, 93). 12 tenements 1619 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 362).

Houses, near Dam Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. 8 thatched houses 1612 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 206).

Row of houses, Thomas St S., site unknown. 1626 (Ancient records, iii, 194-5).



Kildare House, 1757 (Rocque harbour)

## APPENDIX A

Thomas Denton, A perambulation of Cumberland 1687-1688: including descriptions of Westmorland, the Isle of Man and Ireland. Ed. A.J.L. Winchester and Mary Wane (Woodbridge, 2003), pp 530-58.

Dublin Cittie, called by the English Divelin, in Latin Dublinium, Welsh Dulin, Saxon Duplin, the Irish Bala-cleigh, a town upon hurdles, for the foundation was so fenny & moyst they say it was It founded upon hurdles. It was 1t built by Harold Hardager, 1t [king] of Norway. It was replenished by a colony of Bristow men, to whom King Hen: 2 granted it with all the franchises & cu[s]toms which Bristow had. Since then it hath flourished so exceedingly that it's the largest citty in the king's dominions (except London). A city (saith Jocelin of Furness) in regard of the people noble, of the site most pleasant, by reason of the sea & river, rich & plentiful of fish, for traffic famous, for the green plains delightfull, beset with woods of mast bearing trees, environd with parks harbouring deer. And is now extended in length above 3 miles, from Ring-send to Kilmainam Hospitall.

Rings-end stands at the west point of the bay, being the out suburbs eastward, where ships ly at anchor. Here most passengers [take] shipping, to which place from Temple Barr, and e converso, people of all fashions are hurried by a Rings-end coatch for a penny. It is a little tumble cart with one horse, with a seat in the end like an open chariot, which holds 3 persons. Ring-send is so call'd because the sands between that & Lazy hill lye in a circular figure, which at high water is covered with the flood; and then the highway lyes in a semmy circle south & east, as the river does north & west. At lowwater you cross the sand to Lazy-hill, which is a mile over. Here the waters [of the] Custome House have an office, to enter goods. Here are severall houses of entertainment. The Lord Meriam lives on [the] south side this river & the Lord Howth, at Howth-hill on the north, where the lighthouses are kept opposite to Lambe[y Isle].

Lazy-hill lies at the west end of the Ring, which is a long street by the riverside leading to Dublin, well built & inhabited [by] merchants, common brewers, maulsters &c. A little above the high-end of this street westward as you enter into Temple-barr-street, along the southside the river, and so into Essex Street, reedified in a very uniform manner, with cl[oyster] on each side, when the earl of Essex was deputy. The Customs House stands at the head thereof by the waterside, and a new bridge above that built by the earl of Essex, called by his name, leading to the northwest suburbs beyond the river, especially to Smithfield (a new market like those in London) and to Capell Street, the Strand, Clantaff & the [sic] [round] to Draghedagh & to Ulster. By the river side are certain wharfs or kaies to restrain the force of the water. And [a] very strong wall built of rough stone reacheth from Essex-gate along the riverside & round the citty (fortified with rampiers on the south side) which openeth at 7 gates, from whence there run forth suburbs of a great leng[th] on every side.

- 1. Essex Gate leadeth to Smock Alley, where the play house stands, & so to Blindkay & Old Kaie to Ormonds-bridge, the 2d bridge over [the] river to that suburbs. The 2d way into the citty from Essex Gate is through Coppergate, which leads into Fishshamble-street, at the foot whereof stands the Post House, & so along to Wine-Tavern street.
- 2. Dams-gate, now call'd Damaskgate; this leads to Corkhill where on the left hand there is a little exchainge, like Exeter Exch[ainge]. A little higher on the left hand is Castle Street, on the south side whereof stands the king's Castle, on high, strongly fe[nced] with ditches, towers & an armory of store house built by Henry Loundres, archbishopp 1220. It is not larg, nor beautifull; it was lately burnt, but rebuilt again. This is the most considerable street in the town, where the richest merchants, goldsmiths, mercers & other tradesmen of eminent dealing dwell; & also the most taverns, in respect of the lord deputie's court & of the courts of justice not far from hence. At the head of the Castlestreet, crossing Wabergh-street, y[ou] goe through Skinners-row, at the farr end whereof stands the Tolsale, or Citty Hall & exchaing for merchants; on the right whereof, in Christ Church Alley, stands the 4 Courts of Justice. The Court of Chancery on the right h[and], where Sir Alexander Fitton sits lord chancellor, assisted by 4 masters in ordinary, 4 cheif clerks, 1 register, & serjeant at [arms]. The Common Pleas stand opposite to the hall door. Sir John Keeting, chief justice; Sir Robert Dayly, & O'Neal justice[s]. The King's Bench & Exchequer courts are higher up stairs on the left hand. Sir Richard Nugent chief justice, Lin[don] and Lane justices. Sir Richard Rice, cheif baron, Irwin & Linch barons. No sergeants of the coyfe, but there are 2 calld the king's serjeants, Sir John Dillan & Eccles. Sir Richard Neagles attorney generall.

Christ Church stands on the north side of the courts, a cathedrall church in the very heart of the citty, consecrated to Holy Trinity. {Anno 1012} Sitric, king of Dublin, gave this ground & money to Donatus the 1t bishop; then Laure[nce] archbishop there. Richard Strongbow {of Chespstoe} (whose tomb is here repaird by Sir Henry Sydney), Robert fitz Stephen & Reigmond Fitzgerald finished; and is now onely a deanery, the bishop of Kildare dean of [it] and 4 prebends, it being annexed to that bishopprick. They sing better in this quire then in the King's Chap[ell]. Here the lord deputy & king's councell have seats in a gallery, & the lord mair & aldermen near the arch[bishop]. In the east suburbs out of Damaskgate, near St Andrew's church, King Henry the 2d built a banquetting house of admirable work, where he & the princes of Ireland kept a feast on Christmas day. This I presume is the pl[ace] called the Round Church, behind Colledge Street. From Damask cross York Street you go east to Colledge Street, at the east end whereof stands a beautiful Colledge, where Allhallows Monestery stood. Queen Elizabeth cal[led] it Trinity Colledg & endowed it with the priviledges of an university. It's furnished with a large library. It hath 3 quadrangles, the 1t being the best like Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, but not so large. The chappell is [20] yards long; large gardens, orchards & a park for the fellows' horses. It consists of a provost, 17 fellows, 70 schollars of the foundation, 1 dean, 2 chaplains, 2 clerks, severall professors of severall learnings. {Parliament House [ ] north west [ ] the colledge.}

#### {The Discription of Dublin Cittie}

There is a street or highway leading from the Colledg-gate, southward toward Stephen's Green, where on the left hand in a narrow lane, springs St Patrick's Well, enclosed with marble seats. The water is very pleasant.

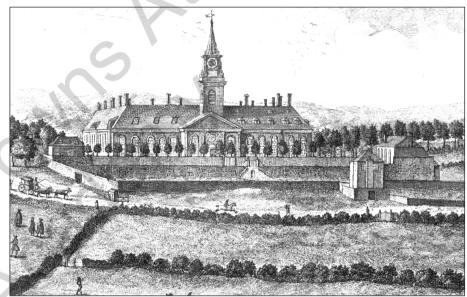
Stephen's Green lyes a 4ter of a mile south from the colledge, being a flat square peice of ground near 500 paces over, with pleasant gravell'd walks on each side the square; garded with a brest wall & shaded with lime trees. 3 sides of the square are well built, the northside especially, next the colledge, where Sir Abell Ram hath a double house like a paradice for beauty. The Lord Roscomon hath a house on the eastside, with large gardens; the farmer makes it a treating house of pleasure. Sir Robert Reading hath a fine house on the westside [of] the square, & a tennis court in the next street. The southside lies open to the prospect of a pleasant woody country under the Wicklo Mountains. There is a little mercate place on the westside of Stephen's Green and severall crosstreets between that & the castle, as New Street, York Street, Angier Street, Damask Street, & severall bylanes.

- 3. Castle-gate is the 3 gate on the backside of the castle leading into the citty, within which there is a courtyard where 1,000 men may be drawn up. On the north side stands the king's stables & on the south side a new Popish chapel & small priory for Dominican-fryers. This part lyes below the cast upon a rill call'd the Miln-pool, which watereth all the suburbs on the south & eastsides & falls into the Liffy at Temple Barr.
- 4. Paull's-gate is the next lying at the end of Bridestreet, which runneth a long way southeast into the suburbs. Within this gate you enter the Wabergh street, where the main gard is kept. Here stands St Wabergh's church. This street leads to Fishambles Street, where there is a large free schoole.
- 5. St Nicholus-gate lyes a more southwardly; look inward to St Nicholas street, which ariseth to the corner of the Tolesale, a square building of stone, where causes are tryed before the maior & where the citizens hold their Sessions. It's underneath an open exchainge, in the east corner in the court, & above stares a councell chamber & treasury. The chief magistrate was at first a provost but King Hen:  $4^{th}$  {1409} gave them a charter for a maior & 2 bayliffs with a gilt sword. King Ed: 6th chainged the bayliffs to sherrifs & made the major a lord major. Out of St Nicholas Gate you go to Saint Patric-street, where stands St Patrick's church, called by the name of St Sepulcre's, the archbishop of Dublin's palace. This is a spacious church arched over the roof with stone, with an high square steeple wherein hang 6 tunable great bells, the same note with those in Christ Church. Besides a large quire here, wherein stands a noble monument of the late earl of Corck & his countess & children. There is a parish church in the north ile & a French church at the eastend. It was founded anno 890 by Gregory, king of Scots, as that Hystory recordeth, but Hollinshed is of opinion that Christ Church was first founded. King John enlarged it. It was 1t made a church of prebends by John Commyn, archbishop of Dubin, {anno 1191} and confirm'd by Pope Celestine 3d. Henry Londres, his successor, augmented it with dignities of parsonages, with the same immunities of the church at Salisbury. Now it maintains a dean, chaunter, chancellor, treasurer, 2 archdeacons & 22 prebendaries. Those of the quire at Christ Church sing here at 11 & 5 afternoon. There runs many cross streets on each side of St Patric's, where cloathiers, weavers, dyers and a number of handicrafts man dwell.
- 6. New-gate stands about the south point of the city. This is the citty goal or common house of correction, where the prisoners hool in the most hideous manner, when any coach or gentry pass through the same, like a den of woulfes; and the poor women sing there ah! hone, a hone with such a dolefull sweetness, that it forces compassion from those who pass by. The way from Patric-street to this gate is through Francis Street, beyond which southwards lyes another large street called the Cooms, in which 2 streets all the worsted-spinners, weevers & mercers, who sell druggets & other Dublin stuffs (the cheif manufactour of the towne) do chiefly inhabitt, who are generally nonconformists. These 2 streets lead into Thomas Street, the longest suburbs about all the citty, which reacheth from Newgate to Kilmanam Hospital, above a mile long. In this street was a magnificent abbay founded by King Henry the 2d, called Thomas Court for expiation of the murther of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. This is the longest & widest street

abut all the city. Kilmanam prison for the county stands at the foot of this street & close by the sessions house. The low end of the street furnished every Wednesday & Saturday morning with kishes of Idough coles, peats, whins (which they call furs) & other fewell; the middle of the street with hay, straw, grass, herbs & sallets according to the season; and a little higher is the corn markett for all manner of grain, meal, malt; and in a crosstreet leading from Newgate to Ormonds gate, called New-raw, there is a market for leather, shooes, milk, both sweet & sour (for churn'd milk, which they call bonny clabber, is the cheife food of the common people both in the city & countrey). Within the gatesteed at Newgate seemsters sell all ordinary & course linen & lace. This gate opens to the High street, where there is a stocking markett every day in the week, as high as the end of Backlane, which leads to St Nicholas Lane, a place inhabited by gentlemen of the long robe, Chancery, clerks & attorneys. The head of High Street concenters with Christ Church Lane, Skinners Raw & St Nicholas-street at the Tolesale.

7. Ormonds-gate is the last gate in this city, standing a the foot of New-raw near the waterside, which leads to Kilmainam Hospitall on the suburbs part, and to Waterlane & the Wood Key on the citty side; which turnes to Ormonds Bridge, arched over with hewen stone, built by King John. And this with the New-bridge & Essex bridge joyns Oustmantown to the city. For here the Oustmans, as Giraldus writeth, out of Norway & the northern islands planted themselves {anno 1050}. In this suburbs stood the great church of St Marie's Oustmanby, so called to this day, and another house called the Black Frye[r]s, founded for preaching fryers, unto which in Mr Cambden's days was translated the judiciall courts of the king; but is now the publick inne where the judges & principall councell dyne in term-time & divers of them lodge. Nigh unto which is erected a place for Grey Friers, and the house of Judge Alexander, not far from thence, is converted to a nunnery. At the westend hereof stands the city hospitall for blew coats; and between that & the waterside a large bowling-green 200 yards long with a tarras walk & banqueting house at each end; and the military-yard lyes west from thence.

The King's Park runs from the westend of the military yard, with pretty lawns, shady groves and pleasant banks all along the north side of Liffy; much finer & larger then Hyde Park. The king's house called the Phoenix stands upon that river, opposite to Kilmainam Hospitall; and Chappell Lyzard, the present lord president's house, stands at the high end of the park upon Liffy, a very pleasant seat; as is also Sir John Temple's, a mile higher on the south side the river, at Palmers Town.



Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, 1753, by Joseph Tudor

Kilmanam Hospitall stands at the westend of Dublin higher then the city, from whence you have the best prospect of the same. It is the large square pile of building, of a quadrangular figure with an east from faceing toward the citty, tho it is of so regular & uniform a frame that it hath also a front to the southe & west sides. Onely the northside, comprehending the chappell in length 20 yards, the hall 60 yards more & the master's lodgings, above the kittchings & buttery; those windows are all large arched windows like church windowes. It is 120 yards square within the walls, four stories high & cloystered on 3 sides of the quadrangle & galleryes above stairs. Within each cloyster & gallery there are ten chambers & 4 beds in every chamber. It contains 400 mayhem'd, soldiers; this house being built, and the poor soldiers maintain'd out of the deductions of the armie's pay. It was erected when the late duke of Ormond was lord deputy. The army consists of 8,000 foot & 4,000 horse & dragoons. The lord deputy is generall; Charles Maccarty, major generall; the Lord Mountjoy, master of the ordinance.

This city of Dublin (taking in the suburbs on both sides of the river) is of an ovall figure, above 3 miles long from Ringsend to Kilmainam; and 2 miles broad from the end of Newstreet beyond St Patric's, to the northend of Oustmanby beyond Liffy. Within the walls the city is orbicular, not above halfe a mile over any way; yet it's larger in circumference (take it all together) then any city in Britain (London excepted). It contains 2 cathedrall churches, 1 archbihsop, 2 deans, 12 parish churches, 1 university, 2 hospitalls, 3 priories, 1 nunnery, 1 corporation & 12 guilds.

King Richard 2 created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquess of Dublin & duke of Ireland.

Houth. Where Liffy runneth into the ocean, Houth standeth almost encompassed with the sea, where the family of St Laurence being inhabitants since King Hen: the 2d's time, have been barons of Houth; none of them since then either being attainted of high treason or dying in minority. Here are great store of sea foul upon these rocks. Near to this place standeth Malehide, or Molachid, whereof the Talbots have been long lords.

Fingall lyes on the northside of Dublin County; named by the Irish a nation of forainers. A little countrey but well husbanded, yielding yearly so much corn that it's call'd the garner & barn of this kingdome, the soyl striveing with the husbandmen's painfull labour to upbraid the inhabitants of other parts of the iland of great sloath. Here are many ancient families of English discent every where in this county, vizt: the Plunkets, Barnwells, Russells, Talbots, Dillons, Nettervils, Holywoods, Lutterells, Burnells, Fitzwilliams, Gouldings, Ushers, Cadleys, Finglases, Sarsfeilds, Blackneys, Curcies, Bathes &c.

## APPENDIX B

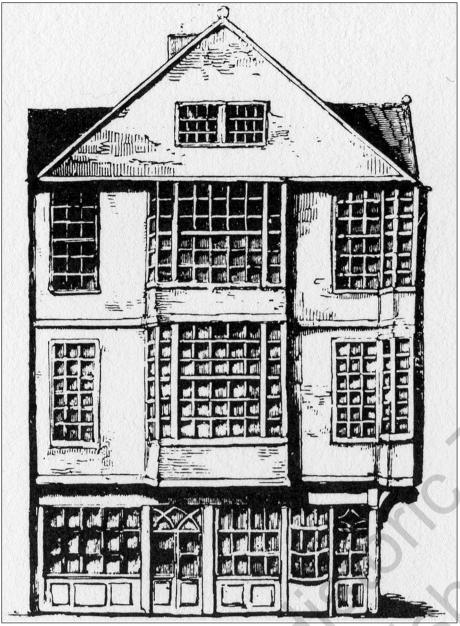
Dublin: number of manufactories recorded (see also Topographical Information, section 15)

**1738**: bakeries 12, brass founder 1, breeches manufactory 1, brewers 12, brush manufactory 1, buckle manufactory 1, cabinet manufactory 1, card manufactories 2, cloth manufactory 1, coach manufactories 4, comb manufactory 1, cooperages 9, cutlers 3, distilleries 3, dye works 5, glass manufactory 1, glaziers 2, glovers 7, goldsmiths 12, gunsmiths 2, hatters and milliners 5, lime kiln 1, mathematical instrument maker 1, musical instrument maker 1, nailer 1, net maker 1, needle maker 1, paper maker 1, pewterer 1, rope maker 1, saddlers 15, shoemakers 29,

Casey

silversmith 1, smiths 18, tailors 32, tallow chandleries 13, watch makers 8, whip maker 1, wig makers 10 (Dublin dir.).

1753–5: anchor smith 1, bakers 11, bellows manufactory 1, bleach yards 5, block manufactory 1, brass founder 1, braziers 3, breeches manufactory 1, breweries 2, brewers 7, brick kiln 1, brush manufactory 1, cabinet manufactories 9, card manufactories 2, chandler 1, clock manufactory 1, coach manufactories 12, coopers 9, cutlers 6, distilleries 4, foundries 2, frame manufacturers 2, glover 1, goldbeater 1, goldsmiths 19, harness manufactory 1, harpsicord and spinnet wire drawer 1, hatters 7, instrument manufactory 1, lime kilns 2, peruke manufactories 9, pewterer 2, rope manufactory 1, saddlers 6, sail maker 1, saw pit 1, shipwright 1, shoemakers 14, silk manufactory 1, silver and gold refinery 1, silversmiths 2, snuff maker 1, stay maker 1, stone cutter 1, sugar baker 1, sword cutlers 3, tanyard 1, thread maker 1, trunk maker 1, watch makers 20, whip maker 1, wig makers 8, wine cooper 1 (Universal Advertiser).



Last surviving cage-work house, junction Castle St/Werburgh St, demolished 1812 (Walsh, 59)

## SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)

Aalen and Whelan Aalen, F.H.A. and Whelan, Kevin (eds). Dublin, city and county: from prehistory to present: studies in honour of J.H. Andrews. Dublin, 1992. City account book, 1540-1613. DCLA, MS MR/35. Account book Ancient records

Calendar of ancient records of Dublin in the possession of the municipal corporation. Ed. J.T. Gilbert and R.M. Gilbert. 19 vols. Dublin, 1889-

Andrews, J.H. "Mean pyratical practices": the case of Charles Brooking'. In Quarterly Bulletin of the Irish Georgian Society, xxiii (1980), pp 33-41.

Andrews, 1983 Andrews, J.H. 'The oldest map of Dublin'. In RIA Proc., lxxxiii C (1983), pp 205–37. Andrews, 1998 Andrews, J.H. 'Two maps of Dublin and its surroundings by John

Rocque'. In Georgian Dublin, pp v-xiii. Barnard, T.C. "Grand metropolis" or "The anus of the world"? The Barnard

cultural life of eighteenth-century Dublin'. In Clark and Gillespie, pp Barrow, G.L. 'The franchises of Dublin'. In *DHR*, xxxvi, pp 65–80.

Bate Bate, Thomas. 'A panoramic view of Dublin', c. 1699. Oil on canvas. Private collection, on loan to No. 1 Royal Crescent, Bath Preservation Trust.

Berry, H.F. 'House and shop signs in Dublin in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries'. In RSAI Jn., x1 (1910), pp 81-98. Bonar Law and Bonar Law, Andrew and Bonar Law, Charlotte. A contribution towards

**Bonar Law** a catalogue of the printed maps of Dublin city and county. 2 vols.

Borsay, Peter. 'London, 1660-1800: a distinctive culture?'. In Clark and Gillespie, pp 167–84.

Brady, Joseph and Simms, Anngret (eds). Dublin through space and

Boyd, Gary. Dublin, 1745-1922: hospitals, spectacle and vice. Dublin, Boyd

Brady and Simms

Brooking

time. Dublin, 2001. Brady, Joseph. 'Appendix: a brief guide to maps of Dublin from 1610 to the beginning of the twentieth century'. In Brady and Simms, pp 341–

Brooking, Charles. A map of the city and suburbs of Dublin. And also

the Archbishop and earl of Meaths liberties with the bounds of each parish, drawn from an actual survey. With inset A prospect of the city of Dublin from the north. Dublin, 1728.

Browne Browne, Alan (ed.). Masters, midwives and ladies-in-waiting: the Rotunda hospital, 1745-1995. Dublin, 1995.

'Archbishop Bulkeley's visitation of Dublin, 1630'. Ed. M.V. Ronan. In Bulkeley's visitation

Archivium Hibernicum, viii (1941), pp 56–98. Burke, N.T. 'Dublin, 1600-1800: a study in urban morphogenesis'.

TCD, Ph.D. thesis, 1972.

Burke, 1972 Burke, N.T. 'An early modern Dublin suburb: the estate of Francis Aungier, earl of Longford'. In Irish Geography, vi (1972), pp 365–85. Burke, 1974a Burke, N.T. 'A hidden church? The structure of Catholic Dublin in the

mid-eighteenth century'. In Archivium Hibernicum, xxxii (1974), pp

Burke, 1974b Burke, N.T. 'Dublin's north-eastern city wall: early reclamation and development at the Liffey-Poddle confluence'. In RIA Proc., lxxix C

(1974), pp 113-32. Reprinted in Clarke, 1990, i, pp 142-61. Butel and Cullen Butel, Paul and Cullen, L.M. (eds). Cities and merchants: French and

Irish perspectives on urban development. Dublin, 1986. Butler, David. The Quaker meeting houses of Ireland. Dublin, 2004. Butler Butlin

Butlin, R.A. 'The population of Dublin in the late seventeenth century'. In Irish Geography, v (1965), pp 51-66.

Calendar of exchequer inquisitions, 1455–1699 [etc.]. Dublin, 1991–. Cal. exch. inq. Malcolmson, A.P.W. 'Meath papers: a list of the papers in possession Cal. Meath papers of the earl of Meath'. 2 parts. PRONI, 1986 (supplied names in square

brackets). Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I Irish patent rolls of James I: facsimile of the Irish record commissioners'

calendar prepared prior to 1830. IMC, Dublin, 1966. Cal. Pembroke deeds Calendar of ancient deeds and muniments preserved in the Pembroke

estate office, Dublin. Dublin, 1891. Campbell, Hugh. 'Contested territory, common ground: architecture and politics in nineteenth-century Dublin'. University College, Dublin,

Casey, Christine. The buildings of Dublin: the city within the Grand

and Royal Canals and the Circular Road with the Phoenix Park. New Haven and London, 2005. Castle, Richard. An essay toward supplying the city of Dublin with Castle

water. Dublin, 1735. Castle plan 'The ground plot of the castle of Dublin, with the thickness of the walls,

parapets and battlements, with the outlines of the several buildings therein contained, anno 1673', scale 40 English feet to an inch. Staffordshire Record Office, D (w) 1778/iii/85.

Cathcart, Rex. 'An help for school boys': the choir and grammar schools, 1431–1991. Dublin, 1991. Cathcart, 1991

Cathcart, Rex. 'In the shadow of St Patrick's'. In DHR, xlvii (1994), pp Cathcart, 1994

Cess book City cess book, 1647–9. DCLA, MS MR/16.

Christ Church deeds 'Calendar to Christ Church deeds'. In PRI rept D.K. 20-24. Dublin, 1888–92. Index in PRI rept D.K. 27, pp 3–101. Reprinted, with additional material and new index, as Christ Church deeds, ed. M.J. McEnery and Raymond Refaussé. Dublin, 2001 (cited by deed number).

Christ Church rolls Leases and rent rolls of Christ Church Cathedral. RCB, C.6.1.26, 1–3. Citizen of London Citizen of London. A description of the city of Dublin in Ireland, wherein is represented the happy situation of Ireland for commerce. London,

Clark Clark, Mary (ed.). The book of maps of the Dublin city surveyors, 1695-1827. Dublin, 1983.

Clark and Gillespie Clark, Peter, and Gillespie, Raymond (eds). Two capitals: London and Dublin 1500-1840. Oxford and London, 2001.

Clark and Lepetit Clark, Peter and Lepetit, Bernard (eds). Capital cities and their hinterlands in early modern Europe. Aldershot, 1996.

Clarke, H.B. 'The mapping of medieval Dublin: a case-study in thematic cartography'. In Clarke and Simms, ii, pp 617-43. Clarke, H.B. (ed.). Medieval Dublin. 2 vols. Dublin, 1990.

Clarke, 1990 Clarke, H.B. Dublin, part I, to 1610 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 11). Clarke, 2002 Dublin, 2002.

Clarke, H.B., Dent, Sarah and Johnson, Ruth. Dublinia, the story of Clarke et al. medieval Dublin. Dublin, 2002.

Clarke, J.K. 'Parish of St Olave'. In DHR, xi (1950), pp 116-23. Coakley Coakley, Davis. Doctor Steevens' hospital: a brief history. Dublin,

Cole Cole, R.L. A history of Methodism in Dublin. Dublin, 1932. Cosgrove, Art (ed.). Dublin through the ages. Dublin, 1988.

Craig, 1980 Craig, Maurice. Dublin, 1660-1800. 2nd ed. Dublin, 1980. Craig, 1983 Craig, Maurice. Charles Brooking: the city of Dublin, 1728. Dublin,

Crawford, John. Within the walls: the story of St Audoen's Church, Crawford Cornmarket, Dublin. Dublin, 1986.

Cullen, L.M. 'The growth of Dublin, 1600-1900: character and Cullen heritage'. In Aalen and Whelan, pp 252–77. Dalsimer

Dalsimer, A.M. (ed.). Visualizing Ireland: national identity and the pictorial tradition. London, 1993. **DCLA** Dublin City Library and Archive. Pearse Street, Dublin.

DCS maps Dublin City Surveyors' maps. DCLA. De Courcy, J.W. The Liffey in Dublin. Dublin, 1996. De Courcy, 1996

De Courcy, 2000 De Courcy, J.W. 'Bluffs, bays and pools in the medieval Liffey at Dublin'. In Irish Geography, xxxiii (2000), pp 117–33. De Courcy, 2004 De Courcy, J.W. 'The Liffey banks in Dublin: the early works of the

private developers'. In DHR, lvii (2004), pp 146-51. De Courcy and Conlin De Courcy, J.W. and Conlin, Stephen. Anna Liffey: the river of Dublin.

Dublin, 1988. [De Gomme, Bernard]. 'The city and suburbs of Dublin, from De Gomme

Kilmainham to Rings-End werein the rivers, streets, lanes, allys, churches, gates & c. are exactly described, 1673', scale 1760 yards to one English mile. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, P/49 (11).

Denton Denton, Thomas. A perambulation of Cumberland 1687–1688. Ed.

A.J.L. Winchester and Mary Wane. Woodbridge, 2003. DHRDublin Historical Record. Dublin, 1938-

'Diary of William King, D.D., archbishop of Dublin, during his

imprisonment in Dublin Castle'. Ed. H.J. Lawlor. In RSAI Jn., xxxiii (1904), pp 119–52, 255–83, 389–416.

Dickson, David. 'Large-scale developers in the growth of eighteenth-

century Irish cities'. In Butel and Cullen, pp 109-24. 'Extracts from the journal of Thomas Dineley'. Ed. E.P. Shirley. In RSAI Dineley

*Jn.*, fourth series, iv (1856–7), pp 143–6, 170–88; v (1858), pp 22–32, 55–6; vii (1862–3), pp 38–52, 103–9, 320–38; viii (1864–6), pp 40–48, 268–90, 425–6; ix (1867), pp 73–91, 176–204.

Dineley MS Dineley, Thomas. 'Observations in a voyage through the kingdom of

Dickson

Ireland ...', 1681. NLI, MS 392.

Dixon Dixon, F.E. 'Dublin portrait statues'. In DHR, xxxi (1977-8), pp 60-Loeber Loeber, Rolf. 'An unpublished view of Dublin in 1698 by Francis Place'. In Quarterly Bulletin of the Irish Georgian Society, xxi (1978), Donnelly, 1904 Donnelly, Nicholas (ed.). Roman Catholics: state and condition of pp 7-15. Loeber, Rolf. 'The rebuilding of Dublin Castle: thirty crucial years, Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin, both secular and regular AD 1749. 1661–1690'. In Studies, lxix (1980), pp 45–69. Dublin, 1904. Donnelly, 1983 Donnelly, Nicholas. A short history of some Dublin parishes. Parts Loeber and Loeber, Rolf and Stouthamer-Loeber, Magda. 'Kildare hall'. In 15-17. Dublin, 1983. Stouthamer-Loeber Fitzpatrick and Gillespie, pp 242–65. Doran Doran, Gráinne. 'Smithfield market — past and present'. In DHR, 1 Lyons, J.B. The quality of Mercer's: the story of Mercer's hospital, Lyons (1997), pp 105-18. 1734-1991. Dublin, 1991. DS Down Survey. 'The barony of Newcastle and Upper Cross in the county McCullough McCullough, Niall. Dublin, an urban history: the plan of the city. of Dublin', [c. 1655], scale 160 perches to an inch. Reproduced OS, Dublin, 2007. Southampton, 1908. McParland, 2001 McParland, Edward. Public architecture in Ireland, 1680-1760. New Dublin Advertiser Dublin Daily Advertiser. Dublin, 1736-8. Haven and London, 2001. Dublin Courant. Dublin, 1744-52 Dublin Courant McParland, 2004 McParland, Edward. 'Building Marsh's Library: the architecture of A directory of Dublin for the year 1738: compiled from the most Dublin dir. Marsh's in its European context'. In Muriel McCarthy and Ann Simmons authentic sources. Dublin, 2000. (eds), The making of Marsh's Library: learning politics and religion in Dublin Intelligence, Dublin, 1690–93. The Dublin Intelligence, later The Dublin Intelligence Ireland, 1650-1750. Dublin, 2004, pp 41-50. Dublin Intelligence or Oxman-Town News-Letter containing variety of Maguire, J.B. 'Seventeenth-century plans of Dublin Castle'. In RSAI Maguire foreign and domestick news. Dublin, 1702–32. *Jn.*, civ (1974), pp 5–14. Reprinted in Clarke, 1990, i, pp 193–201. Dudley Dudley, Rowena. 'St Stephen's Green: the early years, 1664–1730'. In Mahaffy Mahaffy, J.P. An epoch in Irish history: Trinity College, Dublin: its DHR, liii (2000), pp 157-79. foundation and early fortunes, 1591–1903. London, 1903. Elliott Elliott, A.L. 'The abbey of St Thomas the Martyr, near Dublin'. In RSAI Maher Maher, John. 'Francis Place in Dublin'. In RSAI Jn., lxii (1932), pp *Jn.*, xxii (1892), pp 25–41. Reprinted in Clarke, 1990, ii, pp 67–76. Expired leases collection. DCLA. 1-14.Exp. lease Maher, John. 'Francis Place in Dublin'. In RSAI Jn., lxiv (1934), pp Fagan, Patrick. The second city: portrait of Dublin 1700-1760. Dublin, Malins, Edward and Knight of Glin. 'Landscape gardening by Jonathan Malins and Fagan, Patrick. 'The population of Dublin in the eighteenth century'. In Fagan Knight of Glin Swift and his friends in Ireland'. In Garden History, ii (1973), pp 69-Eighteenth-century Ireland, vi (1991), pp 121-56. Falkiner, C.L. 'The Phoenix park, its origins and early history, with Falkiner Mason, W.M. The history and antiquities of the collegiate and cathedral Mason some notices of its royal and viceregal residences'. In RIA Proc., vi C church of St Patrick, near Dublin ... . Dublin, 1819. (1900-02), pp 465-87. Mason MSS William Monck Mason's MSS, transcribed in 1867. DCLA, MSS 62-Faulkner's The Dublin Journal. Dublin, 1726-. Faulkner's DJ Faulkner's Dublin Post-Boy. Dublin, 1725-44. Maxwell, Constantia. Dublin under the Georges, 1714-1830. London, Ffeary-Smyrl, Steven. 'Theatres of worship: dissenting meeting houses Ffeary-Smyrl 1956. in Dublin, 1650–1750'. In Herlihy, pp 49–64. Memoirs Memoirs concerning the city of Dublin in 1755 and 1756. RIA, Haliday Ferguson Ferguson, Kenneth. 'Rocque's map and the history of nonconformity in pamphlet, 272. Dublin: a search for meeting houses'. In DHR, lviii (2005), pp 129–65. Milne, 2000a Milne, Kenneth (ed.). Christ Church Cathedral Dublin: a history. Fitzpatrick and Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth and Gillespie, Raymond (eds). The parish in Dublin, 2000 Gillespie medieval and early modern Ireland: community, territory and building. Milne, 2000b Milne, Kenneth. 'Restoration and reorganisation, 1660-1830'. In Milne, Dublin, 2006. 2000a, pp 255–97. Flood, Donal. 'The birth of the Bull Island'. In DHR, xxvii (1975), pp Flood Moran, P.F. History of the catholic archbishops of Dublin since the Moran reformation. Dublin, 1864. Flying Post The Flying Post: or, the Postmaster. Dublin, 1699–1712. Moylan, Thomas. 'The Little Green'. In DHR, viii (1946), pp 81–91, 'A rent role of the forfeited houses, lands and tenements ...', 1661-3. Forfeited houses Bodl., MS Rawlinson B 508. News Letter. London, reprinted in Dublin, 1685. Frazer, Bill. 'Cracking Rocque?'. In Archaeology Ireland, xviii, no. 2 [J.S.]. The north countryman's description of Christ's Church, in a letter North countryman's (2004), pp 10–14. description to a friend. [1720]. Genevieve, Mary. 'Mrs Bellew's family in Channel Row'. In DHR, xxii Genevieve O'Donnell O'Donnell, E.E. The Jesuits in Dublin. Dublin, 1999. (1968), pp 230–41. Ó Fearghail, Conchubhair. 'The evolution of Catholic parishes in The A-Z of Georgian Dublin: John Rocque's maps of the city in 1756 Georgian Dublin Dublin city from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries'. In Aalen and and the county in 1760. Ed. Paul Ferguson. Lympne Castle, 1998. Whelan, pp 229-50. Gibney Gibney, John. 'Restoration Dublin in the Ireland of its time, c. 1660-O'Mullane, Brigid. 'The Huguenots in Dublin'. In DHR, viii (1946), pp 1700'. In *History Ireland*, xiv (2006), pp 15–20. 110–34. Gilbert Gilbert, J.T. A history of the city of Dublin. 3 vols. Dublin, 1854-9; Ormonde MSS Calendar of the manuscripts of the marquess of Ormonde, preserved reprinted 1978. at Kilkenny Castle. Historical Manuscripts Commission. New series, 8 Gillespie, 1993 Gillespie, Raymond. 'Describing Dublin: Francis Place's Dublin visit, vols. London, 1902–20. 1698–1699'. In Dalsimer, pp 99–117. Owen Owen, William. The last true intelligence from Ireland. In which is Gillespie, Raymond. 'Dublin 1600–1700: a city and its hinterlands'. In related the taking of Carreggmayne-Castle, seven miles south-east from Clark and Lepetit, pp 84-104. Dubline. London, 1644. Gillespie, Raymond. 'Religion and urban society: the case of early Gillespie, 2001 Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I A repertory of the inrolments on the patent rolls of chancery in Ireland modern Dublin'. In Clark and Gillespie, pp 223-38. commencing with the reign of James I. Ed. J.C. Erck. 2 pts. Dublin, Haliday Haliday, Charles. The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin. 2nd ed. Dublin, 1846-52. 1884. Reprinted Shannon, 1969. Petty, 1683 Petty, William. Observations upon the Dublin bills of mortality, 1681. Haliday MSS Haliday MSS. RIA. London, 1683 Harbour maps 'Book of maps of the city and harbour of Dublin', 1693. RIA, C/32/1/D. Petty, 1686 Petty, William. Further observations upon the Dublin bills of mortality Harris, Walter. The history and antiquities of the city of Dublin .... Harris or accompts of the houses, hearths, baptisms, and burials in that city. Dublin, 1766; reprinted Ballinahinch, 1994. Harvey Harvey, John. Dublin: a study in environment. London, 1949. Phillips, Thomas. 'An exact survey of the city of Dublin, and part of the Phillips Healy, Patrick. 'The town walls of Dublin'. In Elgy Gillespie (ed.), The Healy harbour, anno 1685', scale 604 feet to an inch. BL, Maps, K Top 53 8. Liberties of Dublin. Dublin, 1973, pp 16-23. Reprinted in Clarke, 1990, 2nd copy NLI, MS 2557. i, pp 183–92 Place, Francis. 'Dublin from the Wooden Bridge', 1698. Ink and wash Place 1 Herlihy, Kevin (ed.). The Irish dissenting tradition, 1650-1750. Dublin, Herlihy on paper. National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin. Place 2 Place, Francis. 'View of Dublin from the north', 1698. Ink and Hill Hill, J.R. From patriots to unionists: Dublin civic politics and Irish watercolour on paper. Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design. Protestant patriotism, 1660–1840. Oxford, 1997. Pollard Pollard, M.P. (ed.). Dictionary of members of the Dublin book trade, Hoppen Hoppen, K.T. The common scientist in the seventeenth century: a study 1550-1800. Dublin, 2000. of the Dublin Philosophical Society, 1683-1708. London, 1970. Pratt, Henry. 'The city of Dublin'. In A map of the kingdom of Ireland Pratt Hughes Hughes, S.C. The church of St John the Evangelist, Dublin. Dublin, newly corrected and improved ... wih plans of the citys nd fortified towns .... London, 1708. Reprinted Dublin, [1732]. Impartial and Historical Weekly Mercury. Dublin, 1714 (one issue). Pue's Occurrences Impartial occurrences foreign and domestick, later Pue's Occurrences. Inq. cancell. Hib. Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae ... Dublin, 1703-88. repertorium. 2 vols. Dublin, 1826-9, unpaginated. repert. Kelly Kelly, David. 'The Augustinians in Dublin'. In DHR, lviii (2005), pp Quane Quane, Michael. 'City of Dublin free school'. In RSAI Jn., xc (1960), pp Rich, Barnaby. A new description of Ireland .... London, 1610. Rich Kendrick, Roger. 'Map of the liberty of St Patrick's Cathedral, 1754'. Kendrick Robinson, A.T. 'The history of Dublin Castle to 1684'. National Marsh's Library, Dublin. Robinson University of Ireland (University College, Dublin) Ph.D. thesis, 1994. Kenny, 1992 Kenny, Colum. King's Inn and the kingdom of Ireland: the Irish 'Inn of Rocque, John. An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin. 4 Rocque Court'. Dublin, 1992. Kenny, Colum. Kilmainham: the history of a settlement older than sheets. Scale 200 feet to an inch. London, 1756. Kenny, 1995 Rocque environs Rocque, John. A plan of the city of Dublin and the environs on the same Dublin with an account of its founder Saint Maignenn and of its holy scale of London, Paris and Rome, London, 1756. well. Dublin, 1995. Knowler, William (ed.). The earl of Strafforde's letters and despatches Rocque harbour Rocque, John. A survey of the city harbour, bay and environs of Dublin. Knowler London, 1757. with an essay towards his life by Sir George Radcliffe ... . 2 vols. London, Ronan, M.V. 'Lazar houses of St Laurence and St Stephen in medieval Dublin'. In John Ryan (ed.), Essays and studies presented to Professor Lennon, Colm. The lords of Dublin in the age of Reformation. Dublin, Lennon, 1989 *Eoin MacNeill* .... Dublin, 1940, pp 480–89. Lennon, Colm. 'The changing face of Dublin, 1550–1750'. In Clark and 'Royal visitation of Dublin, 1615'. Ed. M.V. Ronan. In Archivium Lennon, 2001 Royal visitation Gillespie, pp 39–52. Hibernicum, viii (1941), pp 1-55. Deeds relating to the guild of St Anne, 15th-17th cents. RIA MSS 12 S Leslie, 1934 Leslie, J.B. 'Calendar of leases and deeds of St Patrick's Cathedral, St Anne deeds Dublin, 1660-89'. In RSAI Jn., lxiv (1934), pp 177-202.

St Audoen's history

St Catherine's vestry

Leslie, 1935

Leslie, 1943

Leslie, J.B. 'Calendar of leases and deeds of St Patrick's Cathedral,

Leslie, J.B. 'An old Dublin vestry book'. In RSAI Jn., lxxiii (1943), pp

Dublin, 1660-89'. In RSAI Jn., lxv (1935), pp 34-7.

'St Audoen's Church, Corn Market: its history from its foundation to the

The vestry records of the parishes of St Catherine and St James, Dublin,

present time'. Extracts in Ir. Builder, xxviii–xxix (1886–7).

1651–1692. Ed. Raymond Gillespie. Dublin, 2004.

St John deeds 'On the ancient deeds of the parish of St John, Dublin, preserved in the

Library of Trinity College'. [Ed.] J.L. Robinson. In RIA Proc., xxxiii C

(1916–17), pp 175–224.

St John's vestry Vestry records of the parish of St John the Evangelist: Dublin, 1595-

1658. Ed. Raymond Gillespie. Dublin, 2002. St Werburgh's records Records of the parish of St Werburgh. RCB, P 326.

Sts Catherine and

Sheridan, 2001a

'Some ancient deeds of the parishes of St Catherine and St James, James deeds Dublin, 1296-1743'. [Ed.] H.F. Twiss. In RIA Proc., xxxv C (1918-20), pp 265-81.

Saunders Saunders, Andrew. Fortress builder: Bernard de Gomme, Charles II's military engineer. Exeter, 2004.

Sheridan, Edel. 'Designing the capital: Dublin, c. 1660–1810'. In Brady

and Simms, pp 66-135. Sheridan, 2001b

Sheridan, Edel. 'Living in the capital city: Dublin in the eighteenth century'. In Brady and Simms, pp 136-58.

Sheridan-Quantz Sheridan-Quantz, Edel. 'The multi-centred metropolis: the social topography of eighteenth-century Dublin'. In Clark and Gillespie, pp

Speed, John. 'Dubline'. In The theatre of the empire of Great Britaine Speed

.... London, 1611 [1612], inset to map following p. 141.

Survey, 1751 A survey of the present streets immediately leading to His Majesty's Royal Pallace of Castle of Dublin, November 9th 1751. Scale 50 feet to

an inch. [Dublin], 1751.

Survey, 1753 A design for opening proper streets or avenues to His Majestys Royal Pallace Dublin January 15th 1753. Scale 50 feet to an inch. [Dublin],

Sweeney, Clair. Rivers of Dublin. Dublin, 1991.

Swift, Michael. Historical maps of Ireland. London, 1999. Swift

Trinity Irish Art Research Centre. The provost's house stables building

& environs, Trinity College Dublin. Dublin, 2008.

Round tower of St Michael le Pole's Church, 1751. Artist unknown. NLI. Tower view Tudor 1, 2

Tudor, Joseph. (1) View of Sackville Street and Gardiner's Mall, [c. 1750]. National Gallery of Ireland; (2) A perspective view of Sackville

Street and Gardiner's Mall, Dublin. [c. 1750].

Tudor 3-8 Tudor, Joseph. (3) A prospect of the city of Dublin, from the Magazine Hill; (4) A prospect of the barracks of Dublin; (5) A prospect of the Upper Castle Court, from the council chamber; (6) A prospect of the

custom house, and Essex Bridge; (7) A prospect of the parliament house, in College Green; (8) A prospect of the library of Trinity College.

London, 1753.

Twomey, Brendan. Smithfield and the parish of St Paul, Dublin, 1698-Twomey

1750. Dublin, 2005.

Walsh

Universal Advertiser The Universal Advertiser. Dublin, 1753-6. Usher

Usher, Robert. 'Reading the cityscape: Dublin's churches, 1670-1720'.

In Rosalind Crone, David Gange and Katie Jones (eds), New perspectives in British cultural history. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2007, pp 22-6.

Walsh, Peter. 'Dutch billys in the Liberties'. In Elgy Gillespie (ed.), The

Liberties of Dublin. Dublin, 1973, pp 58-74.

Watson, John. The gentleman and citizen's almanack for the year of our

Lord 1732 [etc.]. Dublin, 1732-56.

Whalley's Newsletter Whalley's Newsletter, containing a full and particular account of foreign

and domestick news. Dublin, 1714-23.

Wheeler and Craig Wheeler, H.A., and Craig, Maurice. The Dublin city churches of the

Church of Ireland. Dublin, 1948.

'White Book of the guild of St Anne, Dublin, 1655–87'. RIA, MS 12 O 13. White Bk Widdess Widdess, J.D.H. History of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland,

1654-1963. Edinburgh and London, 1963.

Wilson Wilson, Thomas. An account of the foundation of the Royal Hospital of

King Charles the Second. Dublin, 1713.

WSC maps Wide Street Commission maps. DCLA.

#### NOTE ON MAP 2

Map 2, Dublin in c. 1846-7, is derived from the Ordnance Survey published 1:1056 plan of Dublin; the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Dublin, first edition, sheet 18; and was supplemented by the 1:1056 valuation plan of c. 1847. Where information on plot boundaries was not available the internal layout is not represented.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I am very grateful to Ciaran Diamond, Deirdre Brennan, Liam Lanigan and Adam Larragy for research assistance during the course of the project, which was partly funded by a Summer Project Undergraduate Research grant from NUI Maynooth, and the National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis, also in NUI Maynooth.

The staff of many libraries and archives have given valuable help, including those of NUI Maynooth, Trinity College, Dublin, the National Archives of Ireland, the Irish Architectural Archive, Marsh's Library and the Richview Library, UCD. Siobhán Fitzpatrick and Bernadette Cunningham in the Royal Irish Academy library; Mary Clark and Andrew O'Brien in the Dublin City Library and Archive; and Colette O'Daly in the National Library of Ireland were of particular assistance to the project. The Trinity Irish Art Research Centre was a useful resource for the identification of views of the city, and Rachel Moss and Patricia McCarthy were willing to help at all times. In the National Gallery of Ireland Brendan Rooney provided expert guidance, as did Niamh MacNally.

I am grateful to various members of the Old Dublin Society who have supported my interest in the history of Dublin over many years. My colleagues in NUI Maynooth, Raymond Gillespie and Jacinta Prunty, have always been ready with expert advice. To John Montague I am indebted for valuable information on Rocque's map, while Andrew Bonar Law, Paul Ferguson in Trinity College Map Library, Michael O'Neill and William Laffan have helped by supplying maps and illustrations. Rolf Loeber's expertise in the field of architecture has been drawn upon and I acknowledge his encouragement.

Thanks to Angela Byrne and Jennifer Moore for their valuable work as research and editorial assistants on this project; Mary Davies for her comments on the topographical information; and Peter Harbison for his expertise on illustrations. My fellow contributors on Dublin, Howard Clarke and Rob Goodbody, have kept me on the right path with their assistance in the coordination of the separate parts through the system of linking arrows.

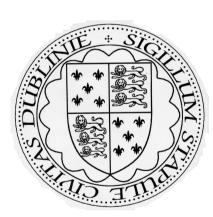
The Royal Irish Academy would like to acknowledge the financial assistance provided by Dublin City Council. John Fitzgerald, former City Manager, his successor John Tierney and Donncha Ó Dúlaing, Heritage Officer, were supportive throughout this project. Thanks should also go to the Heritage Council and the Marc Fitch Fund for awarding grants.



City seal (Dublin City Library and Archive) - Obverse



City seal (Dublin City Library and Archive) - Reverse



Seal of Dublin Staple