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Medieval Dublin

c. 840–c. 1540

KEY TO SYMBOLS AND MAP INDEX

Cathedrals and churches

- A1 Christ Church (Holy Trinity) Cathedral
- A2 St Andrew's Church
- A3 St Audoen's Church; St Columba's Church
- A4 St Bridget's Church
- A5 St Catherine's Church
- A6 St John's Church
- A7 St Kevin's Church
- A8 St Mary del Dam's Church
- A9 St Michael's Church
- A10 St Michael le Pole's Church
- A11 St Michan's Church
- A12 St Nicholas's Church Within
- A13 St Nicholas's Church Without
- A14 St Olave's Church
- A15 St Patrick's Cathedral; St Patrick's Church
- A16 St Peter's Church
- A17 St Werburgh's Church

Abbeys, priories and friaries

- B1 All Saints' Priory (canons regular of St Augustine)
- B2 Franciscan Friary
- B3 Holy Trinity Friary (Augustinian friars)
- B4 Holy Trinity Priory (canons regular of St Augustine)
- B5 St Mary de Hogges' Abbey (Arroasian nuns)
- B6 St Mary's Abbey (Benedictine)
- B7 St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian)
- B8 St Mary's Priory (Carmelite)
- B9 St Saviour's Priory (Dominican)
- B9 St Thomas's Priory (canons regular of St Augustine)
- B9 St Thomas's Abbey (canons regular of St Augustine)

Free-standing chapel

- C1 St Mary's Chapel

Mural towers

- D1 Bermingham Tower
- D2 Buttevant Tower
- D3 Bysses's Tower
- D4 Casey's Tower
- D5 Cork Tower
- D6 Fagan's Tower
- D7 Fitzsimon's Tower
- D8 Fyan's Castle
- D9 Genevel's Tower
- D10 Harbard's Tower
- D11 Isolde's Tower
- D12 Middle Tower
- D13 Powder Tower
- D14 Pricket's Tower
- D15 Record Tower
- D16 Sarsfield's Tower
- D17 Sedgrave's Tower
- D18 Stanihurst's Tower
- D19 Tower
- D20 Usher's House

Mural and extramural gates

- E1 Bridge Gate
- E2 Castle Gate
- E3 Crackers' Bars
- E4 Dam Gate
- E5 Gormond's Gate
- E6 Mac Gilla Mo-Cholmóc's Gate
- E7 Newgate
- E8 New Street Gate
- E9 Osman's Gate
- E10 Pool Gate
- E11 St Audoen's Arch
- E12 St Francis's Gate
- E13 St James's Gate
- E14 St Kevin's Gate
- E15 St Nicholas's Gate
- E16 St Patrick's Gate
- E17 Washam's Gate
- E18 Winetavern Gate
- E19 Whitefriars' Gate

Administrative sites

- F1 Exchequer
- F2 Hall of guild of carpenters, millers, masons and tilers
- F3 King's Hall
- F4 King's Inns
- F5 Pillory
- F6 St Anne's guild house
- F7 Thingmount
- F8 Tholsel

Watermills

- G1 Bridge Street Mill
- G2 Dam Mills
- G3 Doubleday's mills
- G4 Double Mills
- G5 Forde's mill
- G6 King's mills
- G7 Mail Mill
- G8 Pool Mill
- G9 St John's mills
- G10 Steine Mill
- G11 Talbot's mill
- G12 Watte Mill

Hospitals

- H1 St John the Baptist's Hospital (Fratres Cruciferi)
- H2 St Stephen's Hospital

Substantial houses

- J1 Archdeacon of Dublin's manse
- J2 Archdeacon of Glendalough's manse
- J3 Burnell's Inns
- J4 Carbury
- J5 Chancellor's manse
- J6 Chantor's manse; Vicars' house
- J7 College of minor canons
- J8 College of vicars choral
- J9 Deanery
- J10 Genevel's Inns
- J11 Prebendary of Clonmethan's manse
- J12 Priest's chamber
- J13 St Sepulchre's Palace
- J14 St Thomas Court
- J15 Senyfeld's Inns
- J16 Stone house
- J17 Treasurer's manse

Miscellaneous sites

- K1 Cistern, site uncertain
- K2 High market cross
- K3 Long Stone
- K4 Round tower
- K5 St Patrick's Well (Nassau Street)
- K6 St Patrick's Well (Patrick Street)



NOTES ON CARTOGRAPHY AND REVISION

- This map has been revised in accordance with the topographical information section of the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas* (IHATA, no. 11), *Dublin, part I, to 1610*, by H.B. Clarke, which includes over 1,300 entries on features of medieval Dublin.
- Over 100 sites have been identified, classified by a capital letter, numbered and included alphabetically in a category of the map index. The map is linked to the IHATA, *Dublin, part I, to 1610* by the classification number/letter, which are indicated in bold type immediately after the site name in the topographical information section.
- The map presents a composite picture of medieval Dublin in its Gaelic, Viking, Hiberno-Norse and Anglo-Norman phases, down to the mid sixteenth century. Thus not all features and sites depicted were contemporary with one another.
- Only known sites are depicted. The exceptions are features that are associated with streets or waterways, such as gateways or mills. In these cases, site uncertainty is indicated by the use of dashed lines or open symbols.
- Streets are indicated in yellow. Broken lines indicate a conjectural alignment or an element of uncertainty as to whether the street was in existence by the mid sixteenth century.
- In general, the commonest names for the sites and the earliest names for

- the streets have been used.
- The colour system used includes red for ecclesiastical buildings, orange for secular buildings and green for monastic cloisters and open spaces. The symbols indicate relative size and importance of various structures but do not represent accurate scale or topography. Exceptionally most of the wall towers and main gateways have been drawn to scale, relative to one another, on the basis of 'A note of the whole circuit of the citie walls ... [1587] in *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1574–85*, pp 590–92; *Ancient records*, ii, pp 551–7; reprinted as Appendix C in *IHATA, Dublin, part I, to 1610*.
- The outline of Dublin Castle has been taken from J.B. Maguire,

- 'Seventeenth-century plans of Dublin Castle', in *KSJAI*, civ (1974), 8.
- The early medieval river and shore lines may be reflected in the distinction between alluvium and boulder clay shown on the *Geological Survey of Ireland*, drift edition map, sheet 18 (Dublin, 1915). The late medieval river and shore lines have been conjectured on the basis of Speed's map, 1610 and the 1:1056 city drainage maps, 1864 (Dublin City Council, Engineering Department).
- The base-map comprises Ordnance Survey, sheet 18.XI, 1:2500 (1939) and is reproduced by permission of the Government Permit No. MP013701© Government of Ireland.

0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

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- Linear earthwork
- Town wall
- Pre-1170 defences
- = Bridge
- # Prison
- Limit of main zone of archaeological potential
- Liberty boundary
- Early shore and river line
- City aqueduct
- Probable cistern