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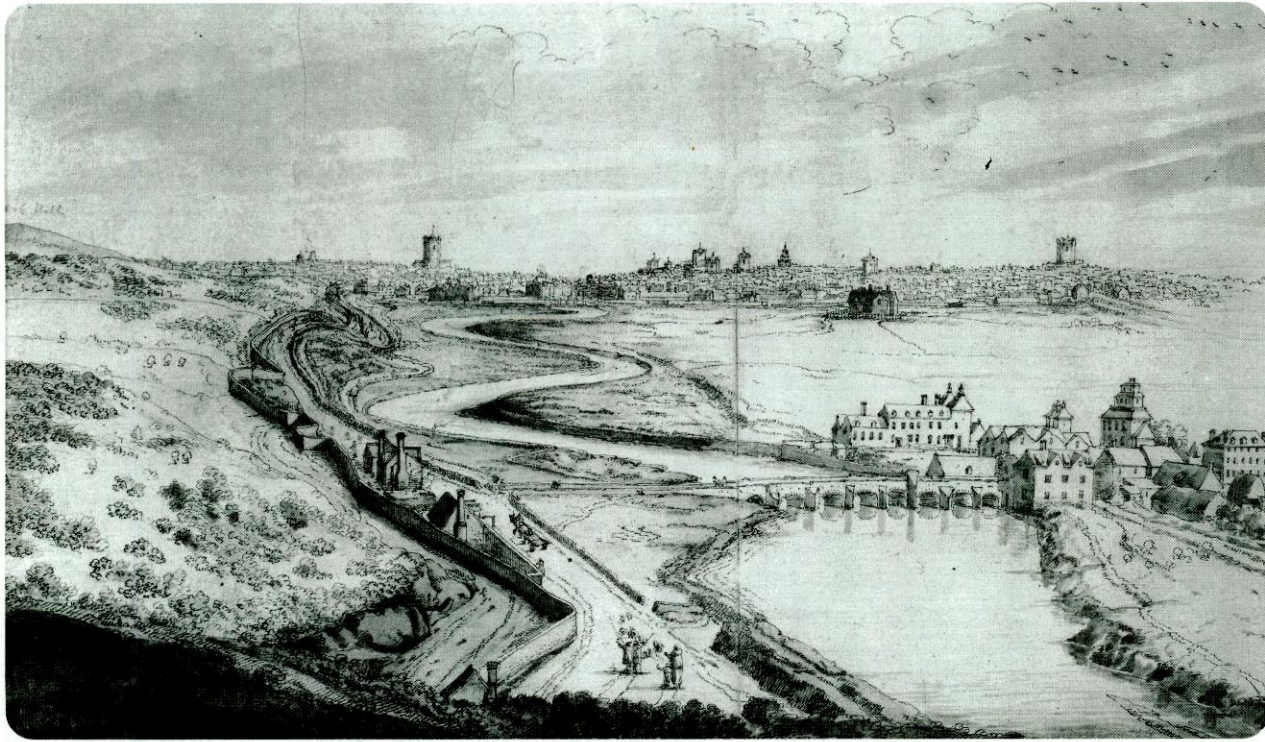
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View from the Phoenix Park, c. 1698 (Place)

DUBLIN TO 1610

Among the cities and towns of Ireland, Dublin is exceptional. It was the first place on the island to evolve into a settlement whose economy was based primarily on craftworking and trading, and whose infrastructure was recognisably urban. In other words, Dublin was Ireland's first town. For most of the time since the mid tenth century, it has also been consistently the biggest urban entity in Ireland, with the exception of a brief interlude in the late nineteenth century when Belfast's population overtook that of Dublin. From the eleventh century onwards Dublin was regarded by contemporaries — both native and foreign, lay and ecclesiastical — as the key power centre and it is of course the capital city of the Irish Republic. Dublin's historical importance for over a thousand years has resulted in a more complete and a more continuous documentary record than for anywhere else in Ireland. The redevelopment of much of the historic core in the last three decades of the twentieth century has also yielded a vast amount of archaeological material, though most of this relates to the period before c. 1300 because of the loss of late medieval and early modern archaeological horizons arising from cellar construction in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This fascicle is the first of four for Dublin and takes the story down to the oldest extant map, which was engraved in Amsterdam in the year 1610.¹

Dublin grew up at the lowest regular crossing-point of the River Liffey, whose circuitous course begins surprisingly near to its eventual outfall in Dublin Bay. The underlying rock is calp limestone, which was quarried locally and still lends its distinctive mottled grey appearance to many of the oldest buildings. Overlying the bedrock are deposits of boulder clay of varying depth, with a noticeably thick platform to the north-west now occupied by the Phoenix Park (Map 1). The river traced a gently sinuous path between natural bluffs separated by wetter ground,² accompanied by a series of gravel terraces, many of them liable to inundation caused by exceptionally high tides and by flash floods. The head of the bay in early historic times was characterised by a combination of raised beaches and alluvial deposits,³ which would be suitable for large-scale reclamation in the distant future. Sandbanks and shallows added to the difficulty of gaining safe access to the river and are recorded on much later navigational charts.⁴ The highest point to which the tide now flows is the weir at Islandbridge, possibly constructed c. 1220 by the Knights Hospitaller of Kilmainham Priory.⁵ A number of small islands in the Liffey facilitated a crossing known as the ford(s) of Kilmehauoc and variants (Irish Cell Moshamóc, 'church of Moshamóc').⁶ Despite a recent suggestion to the contrary,⁷ this is unlikely to have been the site of the main north-south route across the country, since the steep scarp of the boulder clay platform on the northern bank made it quite unsuitable. There was, however, a much larger natural island farther downstream called Usher's Island in later times; it had an area of about 1.6 hectares and evidence of its former existence is still preserved in the name Island Street.⁸ To all appearances, the east-west ridge south of the Liffey was the most promising location for human settlement in this district. This ridge was given sharper definition by the presence of the tributary River Poddle, approaching the principal river in a north-easterly direction and likewise subject to tidal influences in its lowest reaches.

Present-day capital cities are situated frequently, though by no means universally, at a natural focus of some kind. In the case of the island of Ireland, this has been identified as a triangle of territory extending inland from just north of Dundalk and just south of Dublin, with its apex at Lough Owel near Mullingar.⁹ The coastal arm of this 'eastern triangle' represents the longest continuous break in the fragmented and irregular chain of mountains and hills that acted as a defensive barrier, both physical and psychological, around the sea-girt margins of the island. That this same coastal strip looked out towards Ireland's nearest geographical neighbour has long been of critical importance — one of those ineradicable constants and constraints of Irish history. It is true that highland rather than lowland Britain presents its face to Ireland, but London governments would find

ways to penetrate this physical barrier via Bristol and Chester in the middle ages and later via Holyhead and Liverpool. By far the biggest harbour, if not always the easiest to navigate, was afforded by Dublin Bay, whose treacherous sandbanks and shallows, together with areas of slob-land along the fringes, would in early times have challenged even the most intrepid and skilful of ships' captains. But from an outsider's point of view the great bay, with Howth Head and Killiney Hill rising as sentinels on either side, would have presented an open invitation and a welcome respite from a sometimes stormy Irish Sea. A little to the north, Scandinavian intruders in the ninth century named a small island after the entire country — Ireland's Eye (Norse *Irlands ey*, 'Ireland's island'). Once this had been sighted, Vikings knew that they had arrived.

Over land, prehistoric routeways were a standard feature of many parts of Europe, Ireland being no exception. For the inhabitants of Ireland since the earliest human occupation, one habitual destination would have been the island of Britain. When highways (Irish *slighte*) with Irish names enter history, four of them appear to have converged on the site of Dublin (Fig. 1).¹⁰ The existence of such highways, defined as roads on which chariots could pass one another, is demonstrated by a tract dating from around A.D. 700.¹¹ The fifth highway, the Slige Assail from Connacht, terminated at the estuary of the River Boyne, which suggests that the vicinity of Drogheda, a colonial town foundation of the late twelfth century, was also an early point of embarkation for Britain and, very possibly, the Isle of Man. But with its magnificent bay and commanding position in the system of overland communications, the site of Dublin had the greatest urban potential in the whole of Ireland.

* * *

An unnamed road from Tara, Co. Meath, is likely to have headed in a south-easterly direction towards the main fording-point on the lower Liffey. A short length of this alignment may be preserved in the old Dublin street name, Stonybatter — the stony *bóthar*, 'cow-track', 'drove way'. The official Irish name of the modern city, Baile Átha Cliath, lends primacy to the ancient placename Áth Cliath, which means 'ford of hurdle-work'. Accordingly Dublin takes one of its two names from a man-made feature of the principal river on which it stands. In the absence of archaeological confirmation, the exact nature of this ford is a matter of speculation. It is reasonable to assume that a river some 300 m wide at high tide was fordable only at low tide and that the exposed mud-flats would have made hurdles constructed from interwoven branches or saplings a great convenience for all pedestrian traffic, both human and animal. The precise location of this ford is also unknown, but it can be deduced from the probable alignments of the prehistoric and early medieval routeways. In this regard the key trajectory south of the Liffey is represented by present-day St Augustine Street and Francis Street (respectively the Slige Midluachra and Slige Chualann), heading in the direction of the equally crucial Poddle crossing.¹² On the summit of the ridge, this north-south route intersected the east-west alignment of the Slige Mhór — the 'great highway' that traversed the whole island and divided it into symbolic halves called Leth Conn (north) and Leth Moga (south). At this crossroads may have stood a wayside church associated with St Mo Lua, though recorded only much later in the anglicised form of Molloye.¹³ A short distance to the east, a market space that would eventually acquire the name Cornmarket acted as the focal point of a whole network of streets and laneways in the developed medieval city. Morphologically this open space looks like the core of an early settlement of some kind. On its north-eastern side is reputedly the oldest church site in central Dublin, that of St Audoen's (Church of Ireland).¹⁴ The crossroads, market space and churches are encompassed collectively by a curving pattern of streets, laneways and property boundaries that may represent the demarcation of an early settlement: indeed, an ancient ditch in the south-western sector is referred to in two thirteenth-century documents.

On the south side of the natural ridge the land slopes down more gently towards the Commons' Water. This small tributary of the River Poddle flowed in an easterly direction along a well-defined valley, part of which still bears that evocative street name The Coombe (Irish *com*, 'valley'). The Poddle crossing, later called Cross Poddle, was effected just above the maximum tidal reach, near a point where the river originally divided into two branches. The Commons' Water was followed by a fourth highway, the Slige Dála (meaning 'highway of the assemblies'), whose terminus was the southern end of a large, early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure. In its distinctively pear-shaped outline this feature is typical of many hundreds in Ireland, whilst in size it belongs to the late Leo Swan's biggest category of over 140 m across.¹⁵ To judge from the surviving streets and a recently destroyed property boundary, the enclosure's essential dimensions were approximately 335 m north-south and 260 m east-west, and its imprint is still visible in the morphology of modern Dublin (Maps 2, 3). The physical nature of this demarcation may be hinted at in a ditch, exposed by archaeological investigation, with an internal bank running roughly parallel to the curving alignment of Stephen Street Lower, although no finds pre-dating the twelfth century have been discovered.¹⁶ In the late middle ages this area coincided with the parish of St Peter's Church, located in the north-western quadrant. An association with the prince of the Apostles may or may not date from an early period, but this later church was probably a replacement of the original one. This postulated early medieval enclosure may be the place referred to in annals and martyrologies as Duiblinn (modernised as Dubhlinn), taking its name from a tidal pool in the Poddle a short distance to the north. The context is always ecclesiastical and a number of shadowy personages of early medieval date are described as abbots, bishops and, in one instance, both.¹⁷ Dubhlinn may have served as the chief church of a small and politically insignificant dynastic group, Uí Fergusa, who formed part of the great Uí Dúnlainge confederation that monopolised the provincial kingship of Leinster from A.D. 738 to 1042.

was also a nexus of communications by land and by sea; here the site of Dublin invites comparison with that of London.¹⁹ In addition, Áth Cliath may have been a trading place where goods of non-local origin were exchanged. In early times such trading places were often situated on political boundaries, in this instance between Leinster, to which Áth Cliath belonged, and what became the Southern Uí Néill territories of Brega and Mide. The district was called Cualu, hence the reference in the prose *Dindshenchas* to Áth Cliath Chualann. The younger of the two settlements, Dubhlinn, took its name from a natural attribute of the River Poddle. Again its chronological point of origin has not yet been confirmed, but this ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical community came into being not later than the early seventh century. It must be admitted that this construct of Gaelic Dublin is largely hypothetical: unfortunately a pre-ceramic, non-coin-using culture leaves little trace in a heavily urbanised environment. Even so, the dual nature of the city's original pre-urban nucleus can hardly be in doubt; in this respect Dublin represents a fairly common category of early town formation in northern Europe.

Against this background and contrary to the prevailing view, the Vikings did not 'found' the city of Dublin as a straightforward operation. Had they done so, it would have acquired a Scandinavian name comparable with Waterford and Wexford, whereas in fact the foreigners adopted and adapted one of the two existing native names in the form of Dyflinn and variants. The precise location of the first Viking settlement, or settlements, in the ninth century remains uncertain and has been much debated. The term *longphort* (plural *longphuirt*) contains the idea of a naval encampment. All of the annalists who refer to the initial settlement in A.D. 841 say that it took place at Dubhlinn. The most likely scenario is that the monastery on the south side of the pool was seized and its resources commandeered for short-term gain. After A.D. 842, however, most of the references down to A.D. 902 are to the Vikings of Áth Cliath, implying that a second *longphort* had been established. Some of the invading Norsemen, under the leadership of kings from A.D. 853, may have taken advantage of an island in the main river, as they did elsewhere in western Europe in the mid ninth century. Usher's Island (Fig. 2) could have provided foreign plunderers operating in a hostile environment with a ready-made defensive site that did not require them to construct ditches, ramparts, palisades, gates and the like, none of which has been identified in the archaeological record. A further advantage of this location would have been direct control of the strategic river crossing

and of the network of highways associated with it, for much Viking raiding was conducted on horseback.²⁰ A short distance downstream, at Essex Street West, some evidence of habitation in the second half of the ninth century has been discovered, much of it with rural connotations in the shape of a ploughing level, sunken-featured buildings, wattle enclosures and animal pens.²¹ Both here and elsewhere, notably at Kilmainham and Islandbridge between the main river and its tributary the Camac, a total of between eighty and ninety pagan burials has been deduced from unsatisfactory written records and fragmentary archaeological survivals (Fig. 3).²² These burials are indicative of a pattern of scattered settlement along both banks of the Liffey, of which the naval encampment was only one component.

After a period of enforced exile from Ireland (A.D. 902–17), Scandinavians operating under the same dynastic leadership recaptured Dublin.²³ Eventually a new nucleus of defended settlement emerged, this time towards the eastern end of the natural ridge where the Liffey and the Poddle offered protection on three sides. The somewhat unpredictable behaviour of the former may explain the presence of flood banks at Wood Quay and at Essex Street West. The first defensive embankment in a military sense along the Liffey has been dated to approximately A.D. 950, that is, around the time when the epithet *dún*, 'stronghold', starts to be used of Dublin in the annals. The change of terminology is consistent thereafter in the documentary record and is probably significant. In Irish eyes, Dublin was becoming a different kind of settlement — in plain English, a town. Its Norse name Dyflinn is preserved chiefly on later coins and in Icelandic sources. Throughout the Viking world, Dublin became famous as a trading place and a waterfront district at Wood Quay and Essex Street West is likely to have been the primary focus of urban growth. The existence of post-and-wattle houses standing side by side along street frontages is good evidence of these qualitative developments and the sequence of house plots at Fishamble Street suggests that the riverward part was colonised intensively earlier than the upslope part.²⁴ The evolution of a genuine town seems to have coincided with the long reign of Amlaíb (Norse Óláfr) Cúarán (A.D. 945–80), who had previously been a king of York in northern England (A.D. 941–3). Most of the tenth-century English coins that have been recovered from the Dublin excavations have been found in the same waterfront district.²⁵ These coins were minted in various parts of England, but the most regular point of contact for Dublin-based traders was probably the Hiberno-Norse community living between the Roman walls and the River Dee at Chester.²⁶ This strategically positioned English port was to have a more durable association with Dublin than any other.

Like the ninth-century *longphort*, the tenth-century *dún* was only one component in the settlement pattern, albeit the most important. Another focus lay across the Poddle estuary a short distance to the east, comprising an assembly place and burial mounds. The former would have been called the Thingmót by Norse speakers and, thanks to the survival of a seventeenth-century sketch and plan, its precise location is known. The Thingmount (as it is customarily anglicised) appears to have been a substantial, flat-topped mound reminiscent of later mottes. Open air assembly places were a standard feature of major Scandinavian settlements and settled areas in the Viking period; across the Irish Sea the counterpart of Dublin's Thingmount was at Thingwall in the middle of the Wirral peninsula north of Chester. As at Old Uppsala in Sweden, the Dublin assembly site appears to have been accompanied by a number of burial mounds, one of which was still standing as late as the mid seventeenth century.²⁷ They presumably marked the graves of Scandinavian kings of Dublin. Indeed, a small number of grave-goods have been recorded: swords, spearheads, a shield boss and a silver buckle. Old Norse *haugr* (plural *haugar*), 'burial mound', is believed to lie behind the medieval name Hogges (later Hoggen) Green, which had continued to be a public space. The Thingmount itself was situated on boulder clay near the ancient shoreline, an appropriate venue for a nation of seafarers. About 300 m to the north-east, presumably on a tract of slob-land lining the inner bay, stood another monument; this was the Long Stone that is thought to have commemorated the taking, or retaking, of Dublin by Vikings. This man-made feature gave rise to the name of the adjacent stream flowing into Dublin Bay, the Steine, derived from Norse *steinn*, 'stone'. The origins of this ceremonial complex are unknown, for the only datable remains are the grave-goods and archaeological opinion on these is divided.²⁸ But there can be little doubt that it would have been familiar to, if not created by, King Amlaíb Cúarán in the third quarter of the tenth century.²⁹

As was usual in much of northern Europe during the early middle ages, Dublin's first defences were made of earth and timber. The zigzag in the later wall behind Wood Quay (a prominent feature of this, the largest and most hotly contested archaeological site in the city) and the less dramatic curve to the south in the vicinity of Ross Road hint at a squarish or possibly ovoid enclosure occupying the eastern end of the natural ridge.³⁰ It will be convenient still to refer to this as the eastern core of the early town. The clearest indications of the precise nature of the defences come from the Wood Quay excavations. There the mid tenth-century defensive embankment known as Bank 2 consisted of earth and gravel piled around a

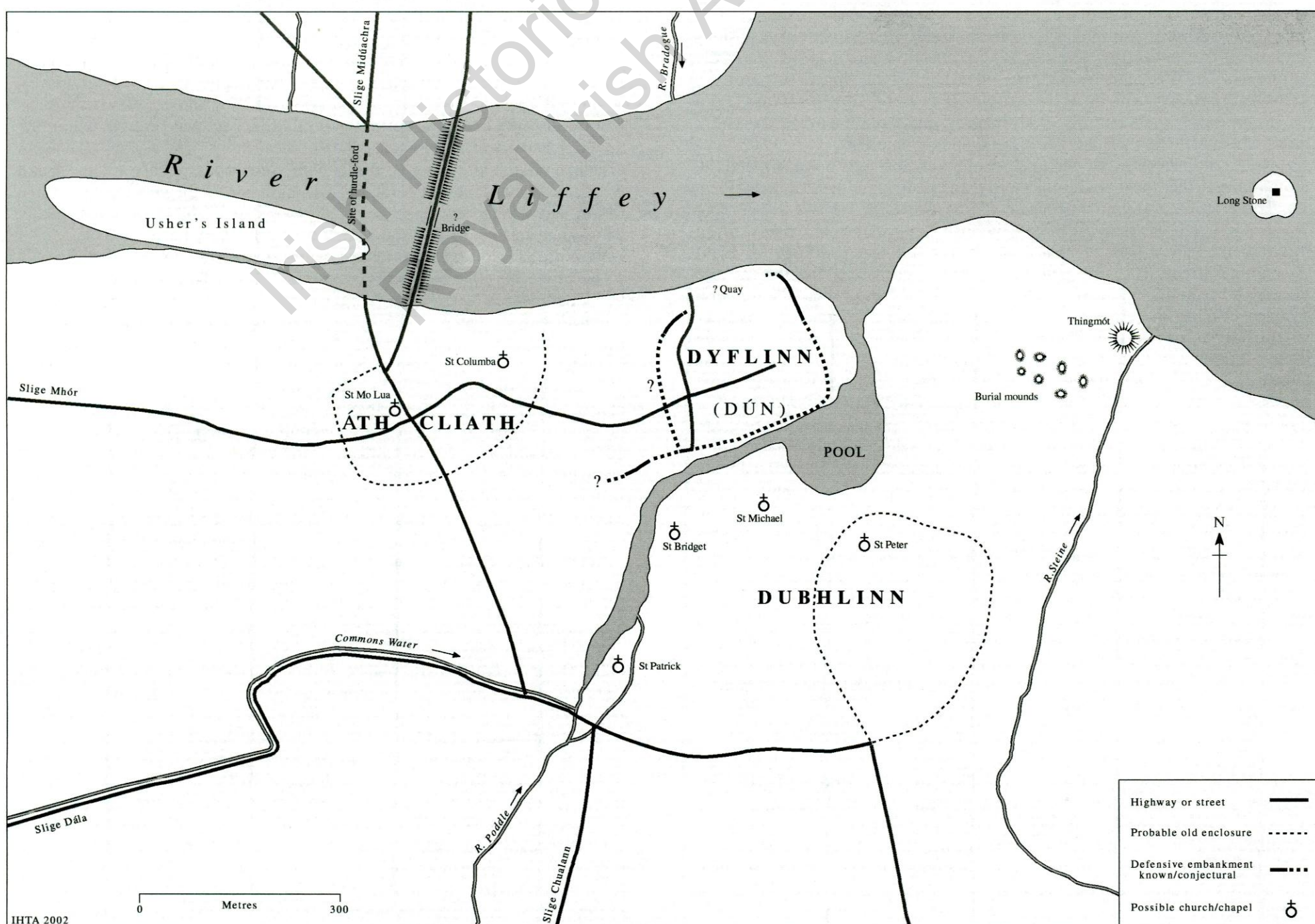


Fig. 2 Dublin, c. 1000

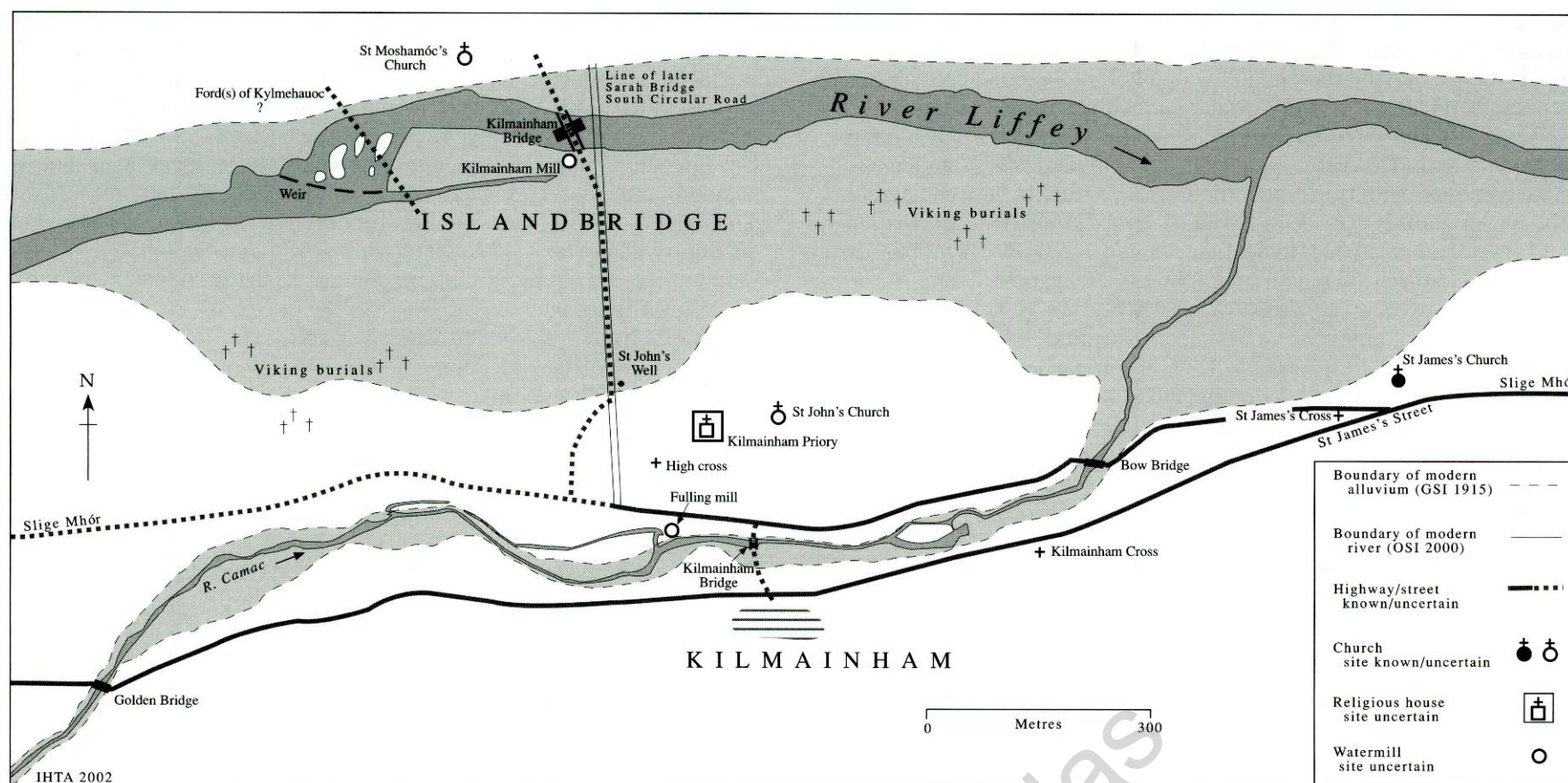


Fig. 3 Principal sites in medieval Kilmainham

pre-existing post-and-wattle fence.³¹ Estuarine mud was used as a bonding agent, a post-and-wattle breakwater protected the lowest part towards Fishamble Street, and there was probably a wooden palisade on the outer slope of the bank. The second defensive embankment at Wood Quay (Bank 3) was more substantial and has been assigned to c. 1000. It was built immediately outside its predecessor and incorporated some of the earlier materials. On the riverward side, thick planks were driven into the ground and then earth, gravel and stones, reinforced by discarded screens and by brushwood, were dumped in layers behind them. Later on, Bank 3 was crowned by a post-and-wattle palisade and, having been raised in height, by a more robust stave-built fence. Starting in A.D. 936, Viking Dublin in this phase of its history was attacked by Irish armies on a number of occasions and sometimes plundered. The annals pinpoint two major destructions of the settlement, in the years A.D. 944 and 1000, which appear to coincide remarkably closely with the archaeologically attested dates for Banks 2 and 3. In the excavator's opinion, both banks could have encircled the entire town (the annalists' *dún*) and there are hints to that effect.

The street pattern inside the tenth-century enclosure is unknown and the probability is that most of Dublin's early streets underlie present ones (Plate 1). The east-west alignment represented by Castle Street and the curving north-south alignment represented by Fishamble Street are likely to be original, the former being the eastern terminus of the ancient Slige Mhór. At Fishamble Street all of the house-plots were truncated along the modern frontage by builders' steel shuttering, with the result that the relation between Viking and Hiberno-Norse houses and the contemporary roadway could not be ascertained.³² Another critical alignment is represented by Essex Street West, whose riverward (northern) side has yielded few conclusive signs of any defensive embankment or wall.³³ It is possible that this space was reserved for quayside and associated activities, although six house-plots have been found towards the west.³⁴ What is reasonably clear, however, is the nature of the tenth-century streetscape, to judge in particular by evidence from the western frontage of Fishamble Street. There the double curve in the street, designed to ease the steep ascent,³⁵ led to an irregular pattern of house-plots that may not have been typical. Nevertheless the basic dwelling house, known as Type 1, was usually positioned with its long axis at right-angles to the roadway. In many cases, access to the rear of the plot appears to have been through the house rather than by means of a pathway alongside. Other types of building were generally found behind the principal dwelling, though wattle-lined rubbish pits have been identified on the streetward side of some houses. Post-and-wattle boundary fences commonly separated house-plots from one another, creating and reinforcing a remarkable degree of spatial stability from the mid tenth to the early twelfth century, at least in that part of the eastern core.³⁶

* * *

In 1015, the year after the battle of Clontarf, the restored king of Tara (high-king of Ireland), Máel Sechnaill II of Mide, captured Dublin in order to reassert his authority. A significant detail preserved in the *Chronicum Scotorum* is that he then burnt the *dún* together with all the houses outside it. If the annalist's *dún* is to be equated with the eastern core of the town, there was an overspill population living immediately to the west. Indeed the earliest archaeological levels at High Street have been dated to c. 1010.³⁷ Some time after 1015, therefore, a western extension to the defensive enclosure was constructed, again out of earth and timber (Fig. 4). A large

earthen embankment at High Street may have been part of this development; otherwise the course of this western extension can be estimated mainly from that of the later stone wall. Parts of the Hiberno-Norse town wall — one of the earliest of its kind outside the boundaries of the former Roman Empire — survive at Wood Quay, inside the Powder Tower in Dublin Castle, and at Ross Road a short distance north of its Anglo-Norman successor. At Wood Quay the wall, including the demolished section, ran roughly parallel to Bank 3 and between 5 and 10 m from it on the riverward side.³⁸ At the distinctive zigzag, the structure was about 1.5 m in width and its mortared stone facings contained a rubble fill. This extension to the original enclosure had a pronounced north-westward projection, presumably to enable defenders to control the strategic crossing-place of the River Liffey. The western wall followed the course of the Slige Chualann (Francis Street) at a fairly consistent distance, but did not encroach upon it. Accordingly north-south traffic would have continued to use the Liffey and Poddle crossings as before. Coincidentally the eastern part of Áth Cliath was brought within the new defensive line and in particular its focal point (later Cornmarket) and principal church site (later St Audoen's). We can reasonably assume that a west gate, the ancestor of Newgate, was built across the course of the Slige Mhór and a market space so positioned would have been especially convenient for the display and sale of food on a daily basis.

The area enclosed by the town's defences was roughly doubled to about 12 hectares. This dramatic physical expansion may be interpreted as part of the long process whereby a Viking emporium was transformed into an Hiberno-Norse town. The accompanying social phenomenon of acculturation took on a spiritual dimension with the official recognition accorded to Christianity, the refoundation c. 1030 of the diocese of Dublin and the construction of the first cathedral of the Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church. According to one of two late medieval accounts preserved in the *Black Book*, the incoming bishop, Dúnán (Donatus, c. 1030–74), built a nave, two 'collateral structures' (probably aisles), a chapel dedicated to St Nicholas on the north side, along with other buildings. Dúnán is also credited with the foundation of a chapel dedicated to St Michael the Archangel; this was located due west of his cathedral, in the episcopal palace, and probably served as a private chapel for the bishop's own use. The cathedral complex occupied a central position in the enlarged urban space, immediately north of the presumed alignment of the Slige Mhór and overlooking the River Liffey. Although the earliest buildings may have been modest in scale and even of timber, or partly so, they nevertheless would have presented a prominent profile. Dúnán's successor as bishop, Gilla Pátraic (Patrick, 1074–84), is believed to have converted Christ Church into a monastic cathedral along English lines (Map 8). Its Benedictine monks may have been provided with a standard set of domestic buildings arranged around a cloister on the south side, but no certain remains of the first cathedral priory are known to have survived. The small number of free-standing, Romanesque capitals found by the architect G.E. Street in the 1870s may have belonged to the later Augustinian priory established by Archbishop Laurence O'Toole c. 1163.³⁹ Even so, by the time that Dublin was being equipped with a stone town wall c. 1100, it already possessed a high-status ecclesiastical complex patronised by bishops and kings. The secular counterpart of this complex — the royal hall and associated buildings — has not yet been discovered archaeologically. It was presumably located in the town's eastern core, probably in the south-eastern angle overlooking the pool on the site of the later castle.⁴⁰

When the Anglo-Normans arrived in 1170, there were seven parish churches inside the walls. Two of these had dedications of biblical origin, to St John the Baptist and to St Mary, and there are hints in twelfth-century documents that both were proprietary churches founded and patronised by members of wealthy trading families. Three other churches were dedicated to saints associated with external national groups, the English, the French and the Scandinavians. St Werburgh's commemorated the daughter of a king of Mercia whose remains had been translated to Chester and her presence in Dublin conforms with the archaeological, numismatic and written evidence for regular trading relations between the two ports. St Martin's, standing on a small bluff overlooking the Poddle and the pool, may have been patronised by merchants from northern France, whose presence is again attested archaeologically.⁴¹ St Olave's (Óláfr's) clearly had Scandinavian connotations that tie in with the abundance of cultural manifestations in the archaeological record, such as decorated wood, graffiti, ringed pins, runic inscriptions, and models and timbers of ships. Judging by its location down by the Liffey,⁴² St Olave's would have been frequented by sailors and traders plying the northern seas. In addition to the cathedral complex, the western extension contained two further churches. The cult of St Nicholas, the patron of merchants and sailors amongst others, was apparently refocused in a separate building towards the south, perhaps in the twelfth century. Its central position was typical of northern European ports at that time. Finally the church dedicated to St Columba (Colum Cille) recorded briefly soon after 1170 can be identified only tentatively as the precursor of St Audoen's, but there can be little doubt that this ancient site was occupied by a place of Christian worship. The coexistence of all these churches must lead us to conclude that Hiberno-Norse bishops had organised territorial parishes and possibly tithes to support resident priests.

Most of the extramural developments in Hiberno-Norse Dublin of which we have any knowledge occurred to the south and east, between the Poddle and the Steine. Here, relict features of pre-urban and early urban growth were to be found: the putative Gaelic ecclesiastical enclosure and the Viking assembly place and burial ground. Apart from St Peter's in the north-western quadrant of the enclosure, one of the oldest church sites in this district may be that of St Michael's, whose proximity to the pool of Dublin would later confer upon it the suffix 'le Pole'. This church had a round tower, beneath which, along with the earliest stone edifice, burials of around the turn of the first millennium have been discovered. St Michael's may have started as a proprietary church whose Hiberno-Norse patrons erected

the tower as some kind of status symbol. A more practical use may have been as a watch-tower guarding the local fleet stationed in the nearby pool. The sparsely recorded St Paul's, also situated not far from the pool, may have been another proprietary church; likewise St Andrew's, whose Scottish associations suggest patronage by Meic Ottair and/or Meic Torcaill kings in the mid twelfth century. Three further churches were all linked to major native cult figures and cult centres: Brigid (Kildare), Kevin (Glendalough) and Patrick (Armagh). In a document of c. 1179, St Kevin's is described as a *villa*, that is, an estate or manor that may have supported visiting monks from their mountain retreat. St Patrick's was located on the 'island' between two branches of the River Poddle; if it did represent an Armagh presence in the Hiberno-Norse town, this physical separation befitted the circumstance that the townspeople's ecclesiastical loyalty was normally focused on Canterbury. One of the most powerful patrons in the world of these semi-independent craftsmen and traders was Diarmait Mac Murchada, king of Leinster (1126–71), who left his mark on Dublin with two monastic foundations of continental reformed orders. Asserting his authority over the townspeople in 1146 following the death in battle of their king, Ragnall mac Torcaill, he established a community of Arroasian nuns next to the former Viking assembly place and the burial ground of pagan rulers. This abbey came to be known as St Mary de Hogges', after the *haugar* still standing outside the nuns' boundary wall. Then, soon after Diarmait's resumption of overlordship of Dublin in 1162, the Augustinian priory of All Saints' was founded on an expanse of raised beach not far from the Viking Long Stone.

With its royal hall, centrally-placed cathedral, seven parish churches inside the stone town walls and about the same number outside them, two suburban monasteries belonging to continental orders, two Viking monuments, and a concentration of post-and-wattle houses and workshops, late Hiberno-Norse Dublin south of the Liffey must have been an impressive sight. Not surprisingly, therefore, the *Book of Leinster* — another Mac Murchada product — describes the *dún* of Dublin as one of the seven wonders of Ireland.⁴³ There was even a transpontine suburb on the northern bank. The bridge itself is reliably documented in 1112; it was probably made of timber, though of this there is no proof, and accessed by means of causeways built across the mud-flats on either side. If this is how we should imagine this structure to have been, the constriction of the waterway may have inaugurated a long-term process of silting. Yet another church stood beside the route leading northwards; it was dedicated to St Michan, a name that may be a variant of Cainnech, patron of the early Christian monastery

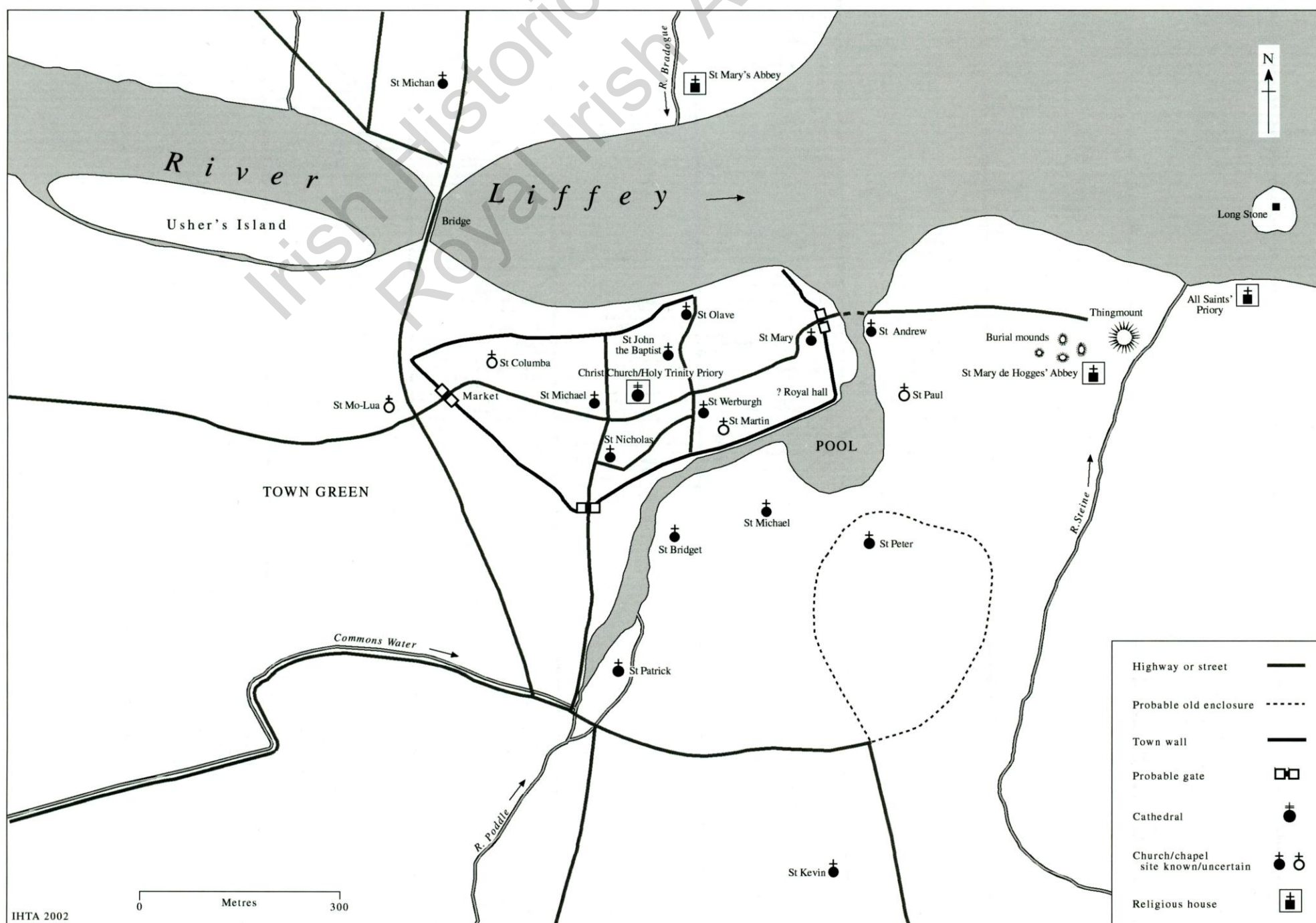


Fig. 4 Dublin, c. 1170

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middle of the thirteenth century, around the time of the riverward extensions and of the most comprehensive murage facility.⁴⁸ On the eastern side, the name of the most forward tower — Buttevant (French *butte avant*) — suggests that this defensive structure jutted outwards in the direction of the Liffey without any return wall along the river frontage, which may have served as an Hiberno-Norse quayside.

These arrangements were left to the citizens themselves to organise, with the encouragement of the English crown, but Dublin's new royal lord needed to establish his own physical presence there. As in some English towns after the Norman conquest of 1066–71, a castle was built in an angle of the existing town walls. Best suited to the provision of water defences was the south-eastern angle, facing onto the pool in the River Poddle. The Hiberno-Norse royal hall may have occupied the same site, in which case there was continuity dating back to Viking times. When in the spring of 1172 most of the Anglo-Norman barons and knights left Ireland with Henry II, a garrison of forty knights remained behind in Dublin. This force would have required a defensive structure of some kind, presumably an earthwork castle. The appointment of Hugh de Lacy as 'keeper' (Latin *custos*) of Dublin implies that a castle had been, or would be, built. A reference to the castle gate in the time of Strongbow means that the first castle predated his death in 1176. King John's order of 1204 for the construction of a stone castle is usually regarded as the beginning of Dublin Castle as we know it. The document alludes to the need for a strong tower for storing royal treasure and a stone keep may originally have been envisaged. But around the turn of the twelfth century keeps were going out of fashion and walled enclosures with round mural towers and gatehouses were regarded as more effective. The building programme may not have begun until c. 1210, the year of the king's visit to Ireland. A few years later the archbishop of Dublin, Henry Blund (de Londres), was compensated for damage to church property, possibly St Martin's Church and/or its graveyard.⁴⁹ There are indications that this vast enterprise was nearing completion in 1228. Various buildings of a non-military nature were constructed inside the courtyard, especially the King's Hall measuring 120 by 80 feet. The first castle chapel was built in the early 1220s and was dedicated to St Edward the Confessor, whose cult was promoted with particular enthusiasm by King Henry III.

One of the provisions of Dublin's charter of urban liberties of 1192, which was modelled on that of Bristol dating from four years earlier, was that the citizens were permitted to build outside the town walls as well as inside them (Map 5).⁵⁰ The most dramatic and large-scale development was a programme of land reclamation from the River Liffey at Wood Quay and

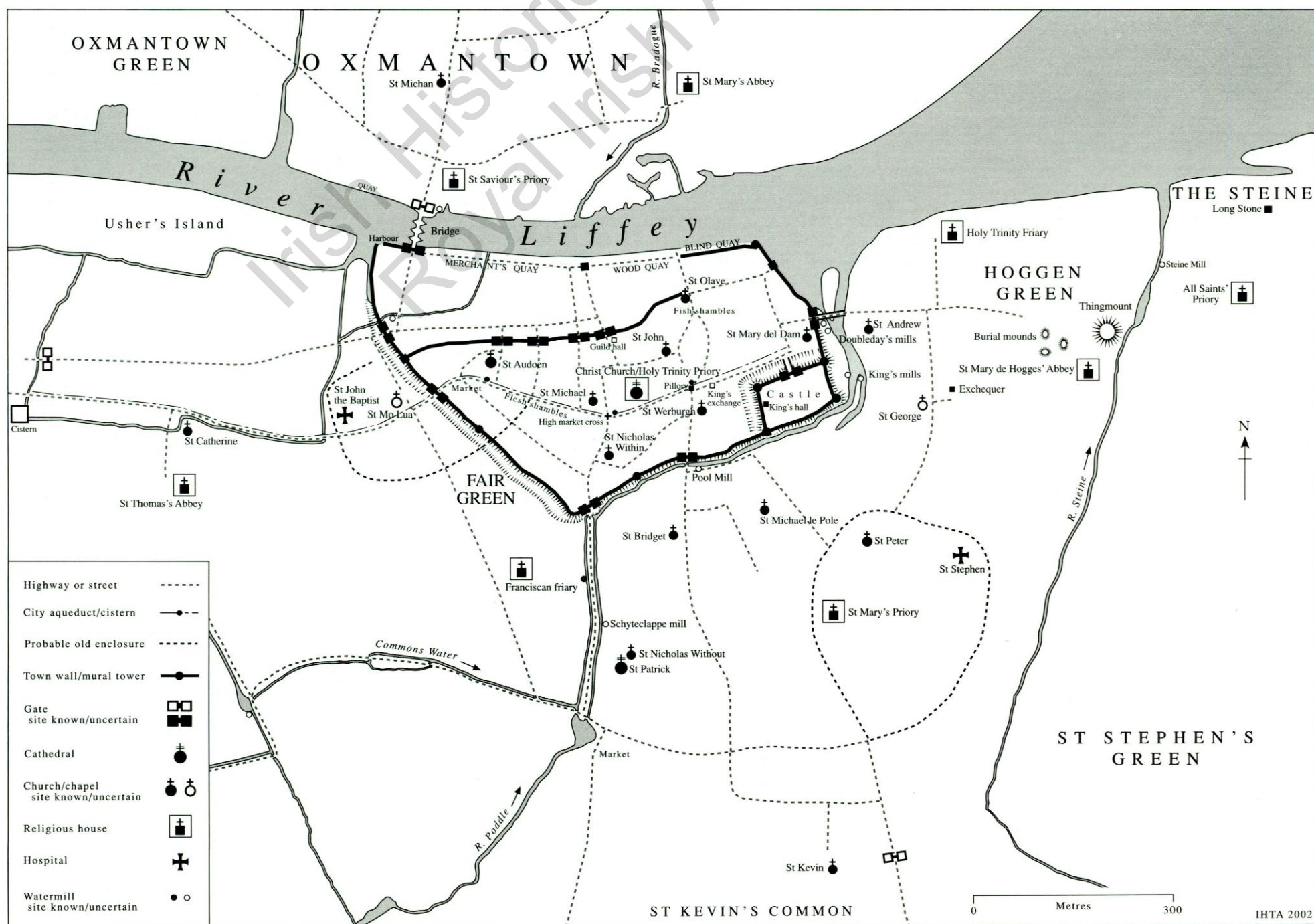


Fig. 5 Dublin, c. 1300

Exchange Street Lower. Starting in the last years of the twelfth century, a series of wooden revetments were constructed, behind which materials of different kinds were deposited. Variations in the carpentry at Wood Quay suggest that individual landowners and/or groups of carpenters may have been responsible.⁵¹ The style of the carpentry has been interpreted both as conservative and Hiberno-Norse (raising the possibility that some of the previous inhabitants and their descendants continued to live, or at least to work, in the old town) and as innovative and English.⁵² In either case, the main objective was probably to achieve a deeper berthage for larger trading ships. Around 1260 a stone quay wall completed the process at Wood Quay, a name that may reflect the continued usage of the natural river bank for docking purposes immediately upstream. To date, there is no evidence that a similar programme of methodical reclamation was undertaken behind Merchant's Quay.⁵³ Part of Cook Street is referred to in 1223 as the 'highway on the bank' and as late as c. 1268 we hear about The Strand. In the course of time, however, streets and buildings were laid out on the new land in a fairly regular pattern. In order to give access in both directions, gateways were cut through the existing north wall, one of which survives in a modified form as St Audoen's Arch. The opening in Winetavern Street was called initially the King's Gate, implying that this was the main approach to the old town from the quay. During the middle decades of the thirteenth century extensions to the city walls were built to the east and west. The section from the foot of Fishamble Street to the bridge may have been left undefended apart from Pricket's Tower, hence the occasional references to royal galleys moored in the Liffey.⁵⁴

As we have seen, Dublin began to overspill its defensive enclosure in the eleventh century (and possibly earlier) and this process continued even more strikingly after 1170. The result was four discrete suburbs, each with its own particular set of characteristics, extending in the four main directions of the compass. Judging by the number of parish churches, the most populous suburb lay to the south, between the Poddle and the Steine, and incorporating the ancient ecclesiastical site of Dubhlinn. Names in this locality reflect proximity to the pool: the Pool Gate, leading out to Pulle Street (Ship Street Little), the Pool Mill, and the church of St Michael le Pole. The postulated early medieval enclosure was preserved in outline by streets for the most part, as well as by the parish boundary of St Peter's Church.⁵⁵ In addition to this church, in the north-eastern quadrant of the original enclosure, the leper-house of St Stephen may have been founded by 1192, while the southern part was eventually occupied by Carmelites of St Mary's Priory. To the east stretched a vast public space, St Stephen's Green, the common pasture of citizens who dwelt on the south side of the Liffey. Outside the enclosure site, St Bride's, St Kevin's and St Michael's — all of Hiberno-Norse or earlier origin — served as parish churches. Three streets led westwards to the most dramatic plan-unit in the southern suburb, that associated with St Patrick's Cathedral along with the archiepiscopal palace and chapel of St Sepulchre (Map 9). The palace was older than the cathedral as such, having been built by the first Anglo-Norman archbishop around the time of the consecration of the collegiate church of St Patrick in 1192. This church stood on the island formed by the River Poddle and is referred to in early Anglo-Norman sources as St Patrick's *de insula*. The great Gothic cathedral, the largest church in medieval Ireland, belongs to the second quarter of the thirteenth century. On the other side of St Patrick's Street and accessible from it was another mendicant house, the Franciscan friary founded by 1233 and reinforcing the overwhelmingly ecclesiastical identity of Dublin's southern suburb.

The western suburb was of an entirely different character morphologically, focused as it was on a single main street — St Thomas's Street and its continuation St James's Street — and paralleled by a back lane towards the north. It was therefore essentially a linear suburb outside a city gate, a common phenomenon in the middle ages. The main street itself followed the course of the ancient Slige Mhór, its gentle curves tracing the northern edge of the natural ridge. As a suburban space, it owed its origin to the Anglo-Normans, being called the 'great new street' in the late twelfth century. The back lane, Crockers' Street, is also first documented at about the same time. According to the register of St Thomas's Abbey, St James's Church and its cemetery were built in the years 1185–92 and were granted to the Augustinian canons a few years later. These details all point to early and rapid suburban development, with an almost continuous line of house plots on both sides of the roadway, along an alignment extending roughly 1 km west of Newgate.⁵⁶ Some of this economic dynamism would have been derived from the commercial needs of the royal monastery, St Thomas's Priory founded in 1177, that lent its name to part of the principal thoroughfare, which in turn would have served as the great artery for victuals and other necessities entering the walled city. Dublin's first annual fair lasting for eight days was instituted by King John in 1204 'at St John the Baptist's Bridge', that is, just outside Newgate. Only later in the thirteenth century did the annual fair come to occupy a more spacious and designated site on Fair Green outside the western wall and city ditch. Accordingly the open ground between Bertram's Court and the Franciscan friary would have satisfied both commercial and military requirements. At least part of the extension to the city walls must date from quite early in the thirteenth century judging by references to the second opening towards the west, Gormond's Gate. The old alignment represented by Francis Street and St Augustine Street continued to be important and gave access, via Gormond's Gate and Bridge Street, to the Liffey crossing and the northern suburb.

Cities and towns located on major rivers in medieval Europe often

acquired a transpontine suburb. Dublin's 'mother-town' in the late twelfth century, Bristol, offers an instructive example, for Redcliffe across the River Avon became a serious commercial rival to the original town.⁵⁷ In Latin documents, Dublin's suburb is called *villa Ostmannorum*, which most naturally translates as Ostmantown and must reflect, at least to some degree, an ostensibly Norse ethnic component.⁵⁸ The main north-south axis to and from the bridge was still being linked to the Ostmen in the early sixteenth century, while the bridge itself had similar associations down to the 1280s. Even before it was rebuilt in stone c. 1215, the bridge was described as 'great' and for a period of time a stone gateway stood at the Oxmantown end.⁵⁹ Dublin's northside suburb came to occupy the ground between the private enclosure of St Mary's Abbey to the east and the public space of Oxmantown Green to the west. The street pattern has the appearance of a rough-and-ready grid or chequer plan and, if sixteenth-century traditions about an Hiberno-Norse exodus are correct, this is an example of late twelfth-century town planning. The main east-west alignment comprised Broad Street (Mary's Lane) towards the abbey and Comyn's Lane (May Lane) towards the green. Nearer to the Liffey was Pill Lane, which served both the southern gate of the monastic precinct and the monks' fishing harbour (The Pill). On its eastern flank Oxmantown was partially protected by the Cistercians' walled enclosure, but was otherwise completely exposed militarily for most of the middle ages. Near the bridgehead, Dominicans took over a prominent site and built their own, much smaller enclosure in due course. Thus in terms of its size and presumed level of economic activity, Oxmantown would have been comparable with a typical country town in thirteenth-century Ireland.

Dublin's most unusual suburb lay to the east, along the south side of the bay. Much of it was taken up by public spaces called Hoggen Green and The Steine, both of which evince Viking ancestry in their names (burial mounds and megalith respectively). Outside Dam Gate, the 'highway to the hogges' gave way to Sea Lane, the latter apparently defining the seaward limit of the two public spaces. The shoreline itself was probably characterised by pasture and marsh. A short distance beyond the Long Stone there was another reminder of the sea in the form of St James's Hospital. This hospice for pilgrims heading for the famous shrine at Compostela in north-western Spain was founded by Archbishop Henry Blund c. 1216. Here travellers would wait for ships and for suitable weather before setting out, as well as rest on their safe return to Ireland. The resident population of the eastern suburb would have been small and their spiritual needs catered for by a single parish church, St Andrew's, near which King Henry II had spent much of the winter of 1171–2 presiding over a combination of festivities and politics in a specially constructed, but temporary, wattle palace. The association of this district with the English government acquired a more stable, if more intimidating, presence with the establishment of the Irish exchequer towards the end of the twelfth century. This group of buildings is sometimes referred to as the 'houses of the exchequer' and in a deed of c. 1240 St George's Lane (South Great George's Street) is called the 'highway to the court of the exchequer', reflecting the organisation's judicial functions. In the course of time this important complex of buildings — the financial nerve-centre of the English colony in Ireland — came to be provided with a walled enclosure and a gateway. The adjacent church of St George was granted to All Saints' Priory at an early date, but the eastern suburb's most dominant feature remained the Viking Thingmót, which in the form of Thingmote seems to have become a district name.⁶⁰

To all appearances, Dublin was expanding rapidly in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries. One of the essentials of life, of course, was an adequate and continuous supply of fresh water. A traditional source may have been the Coombe stream, whose later name, the Commons' Water, is redolent of public access for everybody. Other natural streams included the Steine south of the Liffey and the Bradogue north of it. Private wells must have existed in large numbers, but are not normally documented. Ironically the most deprived part of the city from this point of view was probably the walled enclosure, situated on relatively high ground and initially almost surrounded by tidal and therefore salty waterways. The solution to this problem depended on a previous undertaking of the monks of St Thomas's Abbey, who diverted a portion of the River Poddle, starting near Harold's Cross, so as to make it pass by the southern boundary of the monastic precinct before rejoining the old course at Blackpitts (Fig. 6). In addition, the flow was improved by means of a canal bringing water from the Dodder at Balrothery to the Poddle at Kimmage. Once this arrangement was in place, it was possible to construct another canal, known later as the City Watercourse, from a simple divider made of stone at the Tongue, via Dolphin's Barn to a large cistern at St James's Street. From there an aqueduct ran eastwards along the northern side of the street alignment on the crest of the natural ridge, reaching Dublin Castle late in 1245. Public cisterns or fountains located at intervals gave access to fresh water inside the city walls, notably the one in Cornmarket donated (or improved) by a mayor, John le Decer. As time went by, small private pipes were taken off the main aqueduct, subject to financial and other conditions. An early example, benefiting the Dominicans in Oxmantown, involved the laying of a 5-inch pipe towards the Liffey and across the bridge, whereupon the diameter was reduced to that of a man's little finger.⁶¹ A secular beneficiary was Henry the Marshal, mayor of Dublin in 1279–80, whose water pipe had the diameter of a goose-quill and whose annual rent was at once privileged and picturesque — a bunch of roses presented to the current mayor every 24 June.⁶²

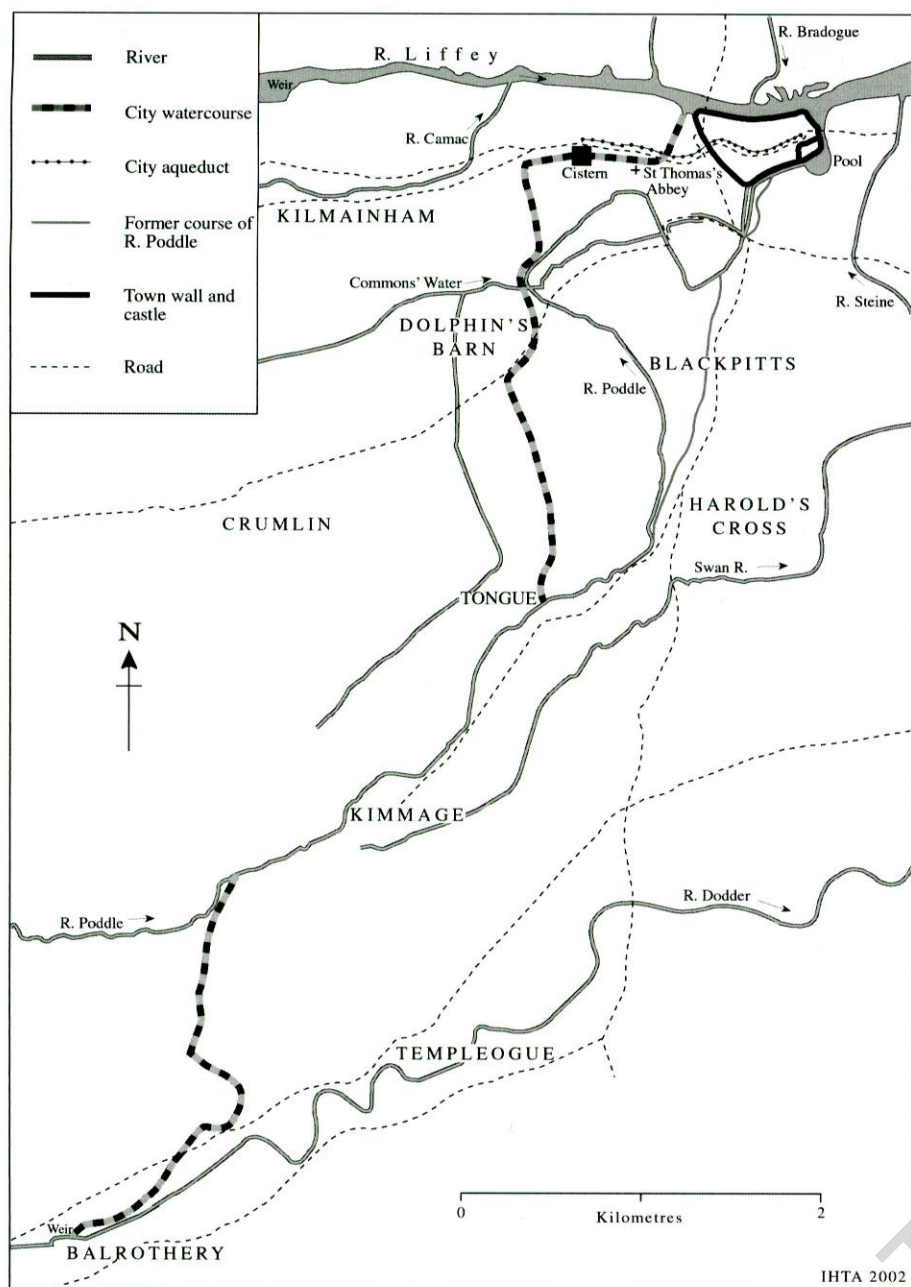


Fig. 6 City watercourse

In addition to the canal, cistern, aqueduct and fountains, the authorities were responsible for other municipal property. As was usually the case in northern Europe, Dublin's city council grew out of the merchants' guild, which probably predated the formal grant of urban privileges in 1192. The guild hall of the merchants is first cited c. 1210 and stood just inside the King's Gate in Winetavern Street. Like some of the more imposing houses in thirteenth-century Dublin, this building appears to have had a stone undercroft and a timber superstructure. In all likelihood the council, comprising twenty-four members and from 1229 onwards a mayor and two provosts (later called bailiffs), held its meetings in an upper room. Situated between the expanding waterfront district to the north and the cathedral complex to the south, this was a high-status venue for the governing élite. Like those of Waterford, Dublin's medieval by-laws survive in a Norman-French copy, French being the *lingua franca* of international trade in this part of Europe. The city's main commercial axis, as at London, was equipped with two municipal utilities with legal connotations.⁶³ One was the high market cross, the symbolic centre-point of the city where public announcements were made and wills were read out; the other was the pillory, first mentioned in 1260, which was used to chastise people for minor misdemeanours. In principle, the powers of the municipal authorities extended out to the boundary of the city's territorial liberty, which had been established by order of Henry II (Map 10). Dublin's liberty covered an unusually large area of some 15.5 square kilometres,⁶⁴ as befitted its special status in the English colonial enterprise in Ireland. The municipal boundary encompassed the shoreline of the inner bay from Raheny round to Blackrock and otherwise followed an irregular course as far west as the river crossing at Islandbridge. In practice, landownership complicated matters and a number of private jurisdictions or 'liberties' were created inside and outside the city's own liberty. The beneficiaries were the archbishops (with the liberties of the two cathedrals and St Sepulchre's Palace), the abbots of St Mary's and St Thomas's, and the priors of Kilmainham. Many citizens were therefore subject to seigneurial rather than municipal justice; as so often in the middle ages, jurisdictional boundaries were both convoluted and jealously guarded.

* * *

By the end of the thirteenth century the Anglo-Norman city had far outstripped the Hiberno-Norse town in physical size and in institutional sophistication. Even excluding the remarkable suburban developments, the walled area, now extended towards the main flow of the Liffey, had come to be dominated by a cathedral that combined a late Romanesque east end and an elegant Gothic nave, and by a royal castle whose design still bore comparison with that of the latest, if more complex, models in North Wales.

Municipal organisation was well established and the mayoralty emulated that of London in being the most ancient in the land. As in London, everyone looked to the mayor for leadership in times of crisis and one of the greatest tests facing any medieval mayor of Dublin was presented by a Scottish army early in 1317. Having earned a fierce reputation for destructiveness, the Scots encamped at Castleknock, north-west of the city, on 23 February. In a panic, the citizens demolished St Saviour's Priory near the bridgehead and used the stones to build a wall along the unprotected quayside. Part of the church of St Mary del Dam was also demolished to provide materials for repairing the royal castle, as well as to deny the enemy a strategic vantage point.⁶⁵ Finally, having consulted the Irish council (the governing body of the English colony), the mayor, Robert de Nottingham, issued an instruction to the effect that the great western suburb was to be set on fire. At least parts of the other suburbs appear to have been demolished or burnt as well, causing some damage to St Patrick's Cathedral. The extent of the devastation was immense, despite the fact that the Scots were duly deterred from undertaking a siege. About three-quarters of the fee farm (city rent payable annually to the English crown) was customarily derived from the suburbs and the proportion of the population that dwelt inside the walls was therefore as low as it may again have been in the late seventeenth century.⁶⁶ In response to a petition to the English king the fee farm, set at 200 marks (£133 6s 8d) in or before 1215, was reduced or remitted from time to time after 1319, implying that recovery was protracted; a further petition from the citizens on this subject dates from c. 1334. As it happened, serious depopulation ensued in and after 1348 following the first visitation of the Black Death, limiting the need to reconstruct the suburbs. St John the Baptist's Hospital seems to have been rebuilt by 1334, when it contained enough beds for 155 infirm persons. Most of the remarkable number of extramural gates at Dublin are not documented until after 1317, although even before then the growing threat of attacks on the southside suburbs by the Irish of the mountains is likely to have created a demand for further protection (Map 4).

The late medieval period was characterised in many parts of Europe by crises of various kinds, yet cities and towns generally succeeded not only in surviving, but also in preserving and even elaborating their municipal customs. One symptom of this is better record-keeping, with the result that much of what we know about urban conditions in detail dates from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries rather than from the great age of economic growth itself. Dublin is no exception, as the question of street maintenance will illustrate. As everywhere else in northern Europe where timber was a standard building medium, accidental fire presented a constant danger. In 1304 there had been a serious fire in Oxmantown, to the extent that part of St Mary's Abbey was destroyed along with governmental records stored there. The city's by-laws provided for circumstances that may have been common enough: a fine of 20s for an outbreak of fire inside a house; of 40s if flames were visible outside; and of 100s if a whole street burnt down. Failure to pay the latter would have drastic consequences for the careless or merely unfortunate householder: he was to be seized and consigned to the middle of the conflagration.⁶⁷ From the fourteenth century onwards there are more frequent indications that some at least of Dublin's streets were paved: in 1493, for example, a distinction was drawn between the main paved thoroughfare in Oxmantown (Church Street) and the outer laneways.⁶⁸ Another common problem was caused by the prevalence of horses and other animals in the streets, which had to be kept free of dung. Dung-heaps were maintained at traditional places in the suburbs, such as the one at the end of Hangman Lane (Hammond Lane) in Oxmantown. Despite the best efforts of the municipal authorities, however, street maintenance fell short of contemporary standards: in 1489 no less a person than the king of England, Henry VII, was moved to instruct the mayor and bailiffs to ensure that swine, rubbish and filth were removed from the city's streets.⁶⁹ Dublin, after all, was still the king's city.

Certain streets were special because they were used as market places. As in the case of most country towns in colonial Ireland, there was no designated square where market functions were concentrated; instead, some of the more prominent streets, or parts thereof, served for this purpose. In another striking parallel with medieval London, buying and selling inside the walls were organised officially along much of the principal east-west axis, with an important extension towards the river.⁷⁰ High Street was a meat market and its westward continuation, Cornmarket, may have begun to specialise in grain by the first half of the fifteenth century. Christ Church Cathedral and its associated priory were bounded on the east and south by Bothe Street (later Christchurch Place), a name (variously spelt) that is suggestive of booths or market stalls stocked with general provisions and located in the heart of the walled city. The journey towards the River Liffey was completed by Fishamble Street and a slipway into the river; to this day the central part of this street is noticeably wider and was presumably the main focal point of commercial activity there. The strongly suburbanised character of medieval Dublin meant that other market places were needed. The southern, ecclesiastical suburb had three of these, two of which were dignified by a cross. One such cross stood on a possibly ancient site outside the enclosure of Dubhlinn that is described in the 1320s as the old market. St Kevin's market is cited only once, in 1226, and may have been linked in some way with the abbey of Glendalough in the Wicklow Mountains. The third market place also had a stone marker, apparently a natural outcrop of rock situated at the northern and broader end of New Street, and complemented in the early sixteenth century by the Freeman's Stone. In the

western, linear suburb the main thoroughfare, St Thomas's Street, was probably comparatively wide between St John the Baptist's Hospital and St Catherine's Church. One of its marketing specialities was horses. Across the Liffey in Oxmantown, there are signs that the original market functions of Broad Street had been transferred to the suburb's north-south axis by the fourteenth century.⁷¹

Much of the marketing activity taking place in these streets would have satisfied demand for basic essentials, especially food and craftworking materials of many different kinds, which were transported overland. Another type of commercial space was connected with goods arriving and departing by boat and ship, some of these being luxury items originating in faraway places. Murage grants and other sources indicate that imports into Dublin included coal, fine cloth, herrings, iron, millstones, pitch, resin, salt, timber, wine and woad. Some of these commodities were particularly heavy and would have required dockside handling facilities. Primitive hoists were presumably in everyday use, but by the mid fifteenth century we start to hear about a more elaborate contraption — the crane and crane-house. This device stood at the bottom of Winetavern Street and was operated by porters appointed by the city council. The existence of the crane-house implies that Merchant's Quay had been engineered as a regular dockside capable of receiving ships. Because of sandbars in the bay and natural silting in the Liffey, access to Dublin's harbour seems to have been precarious at best.⁷² Indeed, in 1358 the king of England was informed of the danger that merchants might no longer have recourse to the city.⁷³ Dalkey, outside the city's liberty, was being used as an outpost where goods were transferred to smaller vessels.⁷⁴ Nevertheless the systematic appointment of porters to service the crane is good evidence that the main port continued to function. In addition, there were other harbours. One such has been identified archaeologically at Usher's Quay, in the extreme north-western angle of the city's defences. Judging by the way in which the extension to the city wall terminated independently without any immediate return section along the river, this was an original feature of the mid thirteenth century whose life-span may have been relatively brief.⁷⁵

Late medieval Dubliners inherited from their thirteenth-century forebears a quite sophisticated water supply system and the richer documentation means that we are now much better informed as to the precise location of its various components, their maintenance and their operation. The lowest, tidal reaches of the River Poddle had been diverted c. 1185 mainly for military reasons, so as to protect the city wall as well as to feed the later castle's deeply excavated moat. A constant depth of water was attained by means of a dam outside the city's eastern gate, which gave rise to the element 'del Dam' in the medieval name of the gate and of the adjacent church of St Mary. It explains, too, the later name of the extramural street and of a pair of watermills due north of the structure driven by the fall of the water. Judging by its depiction on Speed's map, the eponymous pool of Dublin became an elongated backwater and partly dried up. The lower Poddle powered other mills: Doubleday's, first cited in the late twelfth century; Shyreclap Mill (later Talbot's mill) in St Patrick's Street; the Pool Mill, later Mills; and the king's mills, described as newly built in 1243. An officer who appears to have had ceremonial functions, called the bannerman, was also charged by the city council with responsibility for the maintenance of the aqueduct, or high pipe, flowing eastwards along the ridge. Parts of the system were fitted with leaden covers, but elsewhere pollution by animals was a constant problem, the bannerman himself at risk of being fined as an incentive to be vigilant. If the banks of the watercourse leading to the cistern were washed away, the mayor and two bailiffs would organise a working party to undertake repairs.⁷⁶ Another feature of the system was an artificial channel (the Glib Water) flowing behind houses on the south side of St Thomas's Street for part of its course, before passing underneath the roadway to drive St John's mills near the hospital. Many other watermills are recorded, including one near, or under, the northern arch of the Liffey bridge.

Most of Dublin's mills appear to have been water-powered, the only windmill on record being a comparatively early example located on Oxmantown Green. Many mills had been built and were owned by lay and ecclesiastical lords as a source of profit in the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when a rapidly rising urban and suburban population would have needed a regular supply of flour. With the sharp fall in the number of inhabitants after 1348, fewer mills were required. Some are not recorded subsequently and Steine Mill outside the precinct of All Saints' Priory is last mentioned in 1462. Medieval mills were capable of powering industrial machinery as well, for example, for the fulling of cloth, though no details are available at present. In broad terms, however, all industrial activity of this kind would have been located in the suburbs. The same is true of pottery-making, which was concentrated in the western suburb, but little is known apart from what can be gleaned from sherds found in archaeological contexts.⁷⁷ Besides Crocker's Lane or Street, other names may be indicative of particular manufacturing activities. For example, the lost Shoemakers' Street, a back lane running behind Bothe Street, was clearly a focus of shoemaking, as was the area west of St Nicholas's Street to judge from the great mass of shoes and leather offcuts found there.⁷⁸ The east-west portion of Bothe Street had begun to acquire an association with skimmers by the 1260s and was known as Skinners' Row from the fifteenth century onwards. The west end of Castle Street was linked to saddle-making for a time, while the east end, which led to Castle Gate, was a natural location for the manufacture of armour and weapons. Equally appropriate was the

concentration of bakers and cooks outside the Hiberno-Norse north wall in Cooks' Street; their ovens were less of a danger to householders in the walled city, while the river provided a ready source of water for extinguishing out-of-control fires.

The walled enclosure of the city survived the crisis of 1317 intact, but its continued maintenance would have become a massive burden on the citizens with their reduced numbers and resources after the initial outbreak of plague. Indications of the ruinous nature of sections of walling and of the need for a rebuilding programme occur in 1427, 1455 and 1510 (Plate 2). Casey's Tower and Fitzsimon's Tower are both mentioned in the late fifteenth century in this context. In 1469 John Roche, a Dublin tailor, agreed to take a 30-year lease of Dam Gate, to roof it with oak timbers and slates, and to act as gatekeeper — all for an annual rent of 4d.⁷⁹ These details are sure signs of the parlous condition of the gate itself and of the city's finances. In addition to the main walled circuit, extramural gateways had to be constructed and maintained so as to offer minimal protection from marauders at a time of growing Anglo-Irish insecurity and nervousness, especially from the 1450s onwards. In 1466, for instance, a tower was to be added to Crocker's Bars and a gate erected at Hangman Lane; a second gate was to be provided for Oxmantown four years later. If the citizens of Dublin could claim to be impoverished in the later middle ages, so could the crown, for the colony was a burden on the English exchequer from the 1360s onwards.⁸⁰ Referred to in 1351 as the king's chief castle in Ireland, Dublin Castle is said to have required major repairs in 1358. Three years later, early in the governorship of Lionel, duke of Clarence, extensive works were indeed carried out in what has been labelled 'the most thorough renovation since its foundation'.⁸¹ Yet by 1380 the castle was close to complete dereliction, to the extent that official meetings could no longer be held nor records stored there. In the ensuing decades, little effective work was undertaken, with the result that in 1462 Dublin Castle, no doubt with a calculated degree of exaggeration, was described as being so ruinous that it was likely to collapse.

Despite further reparations from time to time, Archbishop John Alen was inclined c. 1530 to denounce the chancery quarters in Dublin Castle as being 'more like a swine-sty than a stable'.⁸² Even so, when they were put to the test four years later in the revolt of Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord Offaly (commonly known as Silken Thomas), both the city walls and the royal castle confounded the insurgents' strenuous efforts. This was so, even though cannon were available in addition to traditional armoury. The initial assault on the castle from the north, near Preston's Inns, was pathetically inadequate and all the city gates were closed against the rebels, proving them still to be capable of functioning in a military crisis. In order to weaken the citizens opposed to him, Fitzgerald cut off the water supply at the aqueduct. His attack on the castle from the south, across the River Poddle, also failed, especially after the constable had dislodged the rebels by setting fire to the thatched roofs of houses in Sheep Street (later Ship Street Great). Finally the besiegers tried the tactic of demolishing the side walls of houses along St Thomas's Street, so as to approach within reach of Newgate. An attempt to set fire to the gate itself was thwarted by armed citizens, whose military prowess was predicated on generations of campaigning against the Irish in the Wicklow Mountains and on compulsory archery practice at the butts erected on Hoggen Green. Fitzgerald's failure to capture Dublin played a major part in his subsequent downfall. As in 1317, the citizens sought compensation from the English crown for damage and losses sustained in the cause of defending the king's interests in Ireland. Their petition to King Henry VIII, presented in 1536, reflected a consciousness of new technology: they requested six small cannon, one for each of the main gates, together with a supply of gunpowder. The defensible core of the city was the same as it had been during the second half of the thirteenth century, and no less effective militarily notwithstanding constant reports of dilapidation.

The siege of September and October 1534 brought forth another request to the English king — one that was to leave a lasting impression on the morphology of Dublin. In order to defray the cost of repairing the fortifications, the citizens wanted to take over the property and possessions of either St John the Baptist's Hospital or All Saints' Priory. As in English towns prior to the dissolution of the monasteries, there was tension between the citizens of Dublin and some of the religious houses. Many of the latter probably had small numbers of monks or nuns, whose wealth and in particular whose property holdings were regarded with increasingly covetous eyes. In the event, on 3 February 1539, it was All Saints' in the eastern suburb that was given over to the mayor and citizens in consideration of their services during the rebellion. In the previous year the ancient relics of Christ Church Cathedral had been laid out in a heap in Skinners' Row on the new archbishop's orders and consigned to the flames.⁸³ This highly symbolic act of destruction would have paved the way psychologically for the far greater destruction that was to be visited upon the city's monasteries and hospitals. On 7 April 1539 Henry VIII appointed the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Dublin and others to act as commissioners to accept the surrender of all religious houses and to punish recalcitrants. Since the city was so central to that part of Ireland which was under English control, there was little hope of reprieve. On 21 May the Irish council pleaded for the retention of St Mary's Abbey — the country's wealthiest monastery — together with five others, but to no avail. The suburbs of Dublin were about to endure another purge.

Whatever reconstruction had occurred after the devastation of 1317 was motivated by a desire to replace what had been lost. Very little building on new sites is recorded thereafter until the late sixteenth century. One of the few exceptions is St Mary's Chapel, situated at the northern end of the Liffey bridge for the convenience of travellers. Permission for this innovation was granted in 1348, the year of the first visitation of the Black Death, and the chapel certainly existed by 1408. Of the parish churches, only St Audoen's contains any datable medieval fabric and this important church was enlarged considerably eastwards and southwards. It was the principal intramural parish church west of the north-south alignment represented by Winetavern Street and St Nicholas's Street, for St Michael the Archangel's parochial territory was minuscule. A number of churches are known to have acquired a chantry chapel in the late middle ages. In general, however, the destruction of monastic churches and of other buildings as part of the Henrician Reformation followed on from more than two centuries of morphological stagnation at Dublin. The extents dating from 1540–41 for many of the city's former religious houses provide a valuation of their assets in the walled city and its suburbs. The statistics enable us to classify these institutions into three main groups by wealth (excluding annuity payments) and therewith to estimate their 'morphological mass' in the suburban landscape. The big three were St Mary's Abbey, St Thomas's Abbey and Kilmainham Priory, worth together £157.⁸⁴ Next came St John the Baptist's Hospital and All Saints' Priory, the former valued at just under £20, the latter having no surviving extent but clearly equated in value by the citizens in their petition of a few years before.⁸⁵ Lastly came the least well endowed houses, mostly mendicant, along with St Mary de Hogges' Abbey; their combined wealth (again excluding annuity payments) amounted to roughly £31 10s.⁸⁶ In terms of morphological mass, therefore, the greatest opportunities for redevelopment were available in the western and northern suburbs, where the religious houses were effectively privatised; towards the east, on the other hand, it was the municipal authority that disposed of the potentially exploitable site of All Saints' Priory.

Constructed mainly of stone, some of it dressed, and capped by solid roofs, monastic buildings would have been among the most superior in the city, where thatch was still commonly employed. There was an incentive to find new uses for at least some of them. Least readily adaptable for other purposes and at the same time prime targets for precious metals (including lead) and heavy structural timber were the churches themselves, which were often first to be stripped bare. At St Thomas's Abbey, for example, the church and its bell tower are recorded as having been surrendered in 1539, yet are absent from the extent of the following year. By then, authorisation had been given for the demolition of the Dominican church near the Liffey bridge, while that at St John the Baptist's Hospital had already been knocked down. At the Carmelite precinct in Whitefriars' Street, only a small hall, room and stable had escaped destruction by 1541 and the entire range of buildings at St Mary de Hogges' Abbey was cleared in order to assemble materials for repairing the castle. By 1550 this site had been earmarked for industrial use, presumably with provision for a linen and woollen mill driven by the River Steine, which had formed the eastern boundary of the nunnery. Christ Church Cathedral was secularised and its priory converted into a much more compact suite of administrative offices than that which had long existed in the relatively spacious surroundings of St Patrick's. In Oxmantown the church of St Mary's Abbey was assigned to the master of the king's ordnance for the storage of munitions and much of the remainder was granted to the earl of Desmond in 1543. Nearly forty years later, many components of the former abbey, including the church, were still relatively intact. In the mean time, the former Dominican priory had been taken over by lawyers as the King's Inns, thereby establishing a powerful legal presence on land overshadowed nowadays by the Four Courts.

The most spectacular and durable instance of conversion occurred on the eastern fringes of the city and on the margins of Dublin Bay, where reclusive contemplation of God was replaced by inclusive pursuit of scholarship. By stages in the early 1590s, the site of All Saints' Priory, which now belonged to the corporation, was adapted for a college of Dublin University. Beginning in 1320, attempts had been made to establish a university based in the grounds of St Patrick's Cathedral, but the institution appears to have led a desultory existence.⁸⁷ Another centre dignified by the word 'college' had been opened in the premises of Blakeney's Inns at Schoolhouse Lane in the middle of the sixteenth century, but seems to have been a residence thereafter. The name of this latest initiative to endow Dublin, and by extension the rest of Ireland, with a university was the same as that of the older of the two cathedrals and its defunct priory, even if theologically the new Trinity was now officially protestant. The 28-acre site was acquired formally and a plan, known as the Hatfield plan, was drawn up to illustrate the proposals in the manner of a planted town.⁸⁸ Building work was well advanced by 1593 and the college opened its doors early in the following year. Speed's map shows a double enclosure that may well have been that of the medieval priory. What appears to be a square tower embedded in the north range could have been that of the priory church, whilst a number of mural towers helped to protect the outer perimeter in what was an exposed position. The eventual success of the new venture, together with its long and distinguished history, should not blind us to the fact that only a small number of sons of city aldermen were in attendance in the early seventeenth century.⁸⁹

The same decade witnessed a drama of a quite different and terrifyingly destructive kind — the great gunpowder explosion on 11 March 1597 at the dockside crane. Since 1573, if not earlier, the crane-house had served as

Dublin's customhouse. It was probably a two-storey building, the upper floor providing accommodation that had been renovated shortly before the disaster took place. Thanks to an official enquiry, we know a good deal about the precise circumstances that led to the explosion.⁹⁰ A lighter had brought about six lasts (24,000 pounds) of gunpowder to the crane for unloading and carriage to the castle. Sparks caused by the rolling of the firkins (small barrels) or by a restless horse may have ignited some spilt powder; in any event, the force of the explosion must have been immense. According to one witness, Sir John Norris, twenty houses were totally destroyed and a large number of others, both inside and outside the city walls, sustained serious damage to their tiles, roofwork and glass. Even stone-built churches did not escape: Christ Church Cathedral, recovering from the collapse of its roof, was still suffering from the effects of the explosion in 1603. Not long after this, the draft on which John Speed based his famous map was prepared.⁹¹ A striking detail is that the corner of Winetavern Street and Wood Quay, which may have taken the full force of the blast, is depicted without most of the usual gable-fronted houses that are Speed's stock-in-trade. The number of human casualties was over-estimated by Norris at nearly 200, but some measure of comfort was drawn from the fact that few of them were English, 'nor any of account' apart from the master of a ship from Chester.⁹² As in the late middle ages, much local labour in the city would have been Irish and, it would seem, socially inferior if not merely expendable.

If, as has been suggested, the draft that lies behind Speed's map of Dublin was made c. 1604, the Poddle estuary is there delineated immediately prior to a small but highly significant piece of land reclamation outside the angle of the city walls (Map 6). The River Liffey was still essentially shallow, for back in 1466 the Augustinian friars had been ordered to block off access to a ford near their premises because of the danger to horseriders endeavouring to cross over at that point.⁹³ The low-water mark was about 4 m north of Isolde's Tower and the main flow of the Poddle was deflected north-eastwards after its passage by Dam Mills.⁹⁴ Speed's map shows two northward projections of land in the Poddle estuary at high tide; from the small harbour so created, Archbishop Alen had made his initial escape from the forces of Silken Thomas in 1534.⁹⁵ This triangular patchwork of elongated islands and mud-flats was targeted for the first undertaking to reclaim land on the south bank of the Liffey since the thirteenth century. In 1603 Isolde's Tower was leased by the corporation to Alderman Jacob Newman, a development that is reflected in the new name given to it in the key to Speed's map. Early in 1606, Newman took a lease of the adjacent piece of ground, probably with a view to reclaiming it since he was obliged to preserve both the watercourse from the mills and that from the castle ditch.⁹⁶ By the following year the ground had duly been reclaimed, the technique involving the construction of a thick wall of stone and lime eastwards from Newman's tower. In accordance with the terms of his lease, Newman had been forbidden to build on the reclaimed land, much of which was given over to gardening.⁹⁷ In broad terms, however, the process of reclamation had been restarted and its continuation as far as Ringsend was already being envisaged in 1612.⁹⁸

Despite the changes that had taken place since the dissolution of the monasteries, Speed's map is essentially a portrait in bird's-eye-view style of the late medieval city. Two factors prevented Speed (and his source) from showing more detail than we would wish. One was the small size of the drawing, for it is as well to remember that this is only an inset to his provincial map of Leinster. The other was the decision, correct in principle, to include the four suburbs as well as the main walled enclosure. The contraction in scale placed severe limits on what could be depicted in a map of a city of this size.⁹⁹ The walls themselves stand out prominently, as do the six gates, but many mural towers are not shown. The corner towers and gate of Dublin Castle are clear enough, but the internal layout is even more obscure than that depicted on the almost contemporary plan by Thomas Watson (Map 7).¹⁰⁰ Christ Church Cathedral is reduced by pressure of space to the dimensions of a parish church, though St Patrick's is resplendent in its large enclosure surrounded by stone walls and mural towers. The two biggest monastic sites inside the map frame suggest that some of their buildings and much of their system of boundary walls, towers and gates had survived, whereas no trace is indicated of the Augustinian and Franciscan convents apart from the name of the former. Street widths are generally exaggerated and the number of houses under-represented to a considerable extent. Bridge Street is labelled mistakenly as 'Ormunton', in error for the seriously depopulated transpontine suburb where only three features are named. Despite its numerous imperfections, however, Speed's map — a characteristic product of the post-medieval era — can be interrogated with profit as a partial if already distant reflection of Dublin's complex and convoluted medieval imprint.

NOTES

1. Speed. The date of publication, given as 1611, may have been 1612 (Andrews, p. 207).
2. De Courcy, 2000, pp 118–28.
3. *Geological survey of Ireland*, drift edition (Dublin, 1915), sheet 18.
4. For example, Collins's map of 1686 in H.A. Gilligan, *A history of the port of Dublin* (Dublin, 1988), end papers. For his second map (1693), see De Courcy, 1996, p. 84.
5. De Courcy, 1996, pp 25–6, 204, 206–7.
6. O'Brien, E., 1998, p. 216. Islandbridge probably takes its name from the bridging point on the larger Mill Island, which was created further down-river by the mill race serving Kilmainham Mill.
7. *Ibid.*, pp 217–19.
8. Usher's Island is shown clearly on de Gomme's map of 1673, reproduced in context in Clarke, H.B., 1998a, p. 349, fig. 13.3.
9. J.H. Andrews, 'A geographer's view of Irish history', in T.W. Moody and F.X. Martin (eds), *The course of Irish history* (2nd ed., Cork and Dublin, 1984), p. 20; map reproduced with modifications for historical purposes in Clarke, H.B., 1998a, p. 345.

10. Colm Ó Lochlainn, 'Roadways in ancient Ireland', in John Ryan (ed.), *Essays and studies presented to Professor Eoin MacNeill* ... (Dublin, 1940), pp 465–74 and map following p. 593.
11. Printed most conveniently, with a translation, in Fergus Kelly, *Early Irish farming* (Dublin, 1997), pp 537–8.
12. For the suggestion that the ford and later bridge occupied the same position, see Simms, 2001, p. 26.
13. *Ancient records*, iii, 56 (1615).
14. The dedication to St Audoen is Anglo-Norman. For a different interpretation of Dublin's earliest churches, see Bradley, 1992, pp 48–53.
15. Leo Swan, 'Enclosed ecclesiastical sites and their relevance to settlement patterns of the first millennium A.D.', in Terence Reeves-Smyth and Fred Hamond (eds), *Landscape archaeology in Ireland* (Oxford, 1983), p. 274 and fig. 4.
16. Peter Harbison, 'A shaft-fragment from Slane, Co. Meath, and other recent high cross discoveries', in Manning, p. 175 (note by Alan Hayden).
17. Clarke, H.B., 2000, pp 25–8.
18. One pre-Viking house has been discovered at Copper Alley (Simpson, 1999, pp 9–11, figs 4, 7 and plate II).
19. Clarke, H.B., 1999, pp 108, 122.
20. For this purely hypothetical interpretation, as yet unconfirmed by limited archaeological investigations, see further Clarke, H.B., 1998a, pp 346–50.
21. Simpson, 1999, pp 11–28.
22. Ó Floinn, p. 142.
23. In the Essex Street West area there appears to have been no complete break in habitation during these years (Simpson, 1999, pp 32–3). The residents, of course, could have been Irish.
24. Again at Essex Street West, the standard Type 1 dwelling house links the late ninth- and early tenth-century habitation levels (ibid., pp 17–20, 25, 27 and figs 10, 11).
25. P.F. Wallace, 'The English presence in Viking Dublin', in M.A.S. Blackburn (ed.), *Anglo-Saxon monetary history: essays in memory of Michael Dolley* (Leicester, 1986), pp 210–11 and table 12.2; and 'The economy and commerce of Viking age Dublin', in Klaus Düwel, Herbert Jankuhn, Harald Siems and Dieter Timpe (eds), *Untersuchungen zu Handel und Verkehr der vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Zeit in Mittel- und Nordeuropa*, iv, *Der Handel der Karolinger- und Wikingerzeit* (Göttingen, 1987), pp 210–11.
26. A.T. Thacker, 'Early medieval Chester: the historical background', in Richard Hodges and Brian Hobley (eds), *The rebirth of towns in the west A.D. 700–1050* (London, 1988), pp 122–3.
27. Walter Harris (ed.), *The whole works of Sir James Ware concerning Ireland, revised and improved* (3 vols, Dublin, 1739–64), ii, p. 145.
28. James Graham-Campbell, 'The Viking-age silver hoards of Ireland', in Bo Almqvist and David Greene (eds), *Proceedings of the Seventh Viking Congress, Dublin, 15–21 August 1973* (Dublin, 1976), p. 40; Ó Floinn, p. 138.
29. Charles Doherty, 'The Vikings in Ireland: a review', in Clarke, H.B. *et al.*, pp 301–5.
30. Clarke, H.B., 1977, p. 34, fig. 2; Simms, 1979, p. 32, fig. 2; Thomas, ii, p. 88; Simms, 2001, p. 35, fig. 8. Archaeological evidence from Ross Road has been interpreted, on the basis of unsatisfactory radio-carbon dating, as an extended westward alignment of the southern defences built in two phases during the mid to late tenth century. On the other hand, excavations along the line of the later western city wall have failed to uncover defensive works from so early a date, while those at High Street have been interpreted as indicating an early eleventh-century start to urban development in the vicinity (see below, n. 37). At present, therefore, considerable uncertainty exists as to whether the expanded town shown in Plate 1 predates or postdates the year 1000.
31. For this and what follows, see Wallace, 1985, pp 114–15.
32. The most authoritative and detailed discussion of all aspects of Dublin's Viking and Hiberno-Norse buildings is in Wallace, 1992.
33. Archaeological monitoring at the western end of the street has revealed a section of unidentified wall-work (Linzi Simpson, personal communication).
34. Simpson, 1999, pp 1, 30 and fig. 13.
35. For this and other pertinent observations, see Simms, 1979.
36. For the succession of building levels, see Wallace, 1988, p. 125, fig. 6:3.
37. Murray, p. 43.
38. For these and other details, see Wallace, 1985, p. 117.
39. Rachel Moss, 'A medieval jigsaw puzzle: the ancient stones of Christ Church', in *Archaeology Ireland*, xiv (2000), pp 22–3; Stalley, 2000a, p. 56; Stalley, 2000b, p. 115 and plate 7a.
40. Excavated layers predating the castle contained mainly domestic material (Lynch and Manning, pp 178–82).
41. P.F. Wallace, 'Anglo-Norman Dublin: continuity and change', in Donnchadh Ó Corráin (ed.), *Irish antiquity: essays and studies presented to Professor M.J. O'Kelly* (Cork, 1981), p. 253.
42. The evidence for the precise site of this church is examined in Haworth.
43. *Bk Leinster*, i, p. 212.
44. Clarke, H.B., 2000, p. 39.
45. For a full discussion of the origins of this church, see Purcell, pp 17–18, 60–67, 158, 204.
46. Ibid., pp 73–99.
47. Walsh, 1997, p. 77.
48. *Ancient records*, i, pp 9–10 (1250).
49. *Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, p. 120.
50. *Ancient records*, i, p. 5.
51. P.F. Wallace, 'Carpentry in Ireland A.D. 900–1300: the Wood Quay evidence', in Sean McGrail (ed.), *Woodworking techniques before A.D. 1500: papers presented to a symposium at Greenwich in September, 1980, together with edited discussion* (Oxford, 1982), p. 288; Halpin, p. 180.
52. Wallace, 'Carpentry in Ireland', pp 287–9, 295, 296; Halpin, pp 87–8, 179.
53. Halpin, p. 180.
54. *Close rolls, 1231–4*, pp 544, 553; *Close rolls, 1237–42*, pp 362, 529.
55. Donnelly, ii, p. 134.
56. Duddy, pp 164–9.
57. M.D. Lobel and E.M. Carus-Wilson, 'Bristol', in M.D. Lobel (ed.), *Historic towns*, ii (London and Oxford, 1975), p. 6.
58. The later form 'Oxmantown' is used hereafter.
59. This reference seems to imply that one or more smaller bridges were in existence, presumably across watercourses other than the Liffey.
60. Duffy, 1997, pp 83–5.
61. *Ancient records*, i, pp 101–2.
62. Ibid., pp 109, 124.
63. For this striking similarity, see Clarke, H.B., 1999, p. 106, fig. 2.
64. Ferguson, p. 70.
65. Robinson, A.T., 1994, pp 52–3.
66. Clarke, H.B., 1998b, pp 46–8; J.H. Andrews, personal communication based on an analysis of Phillips's map of 1685.
67. *Ancient records*, i, p. 221.
68. Ibid., p. 379.
69. Ibid., pp 139, 325–6, 328–9.
70. Clarke, H.B., 1999, pp 114–15 and fig. 2.
71. Purcell, pp 203–4, 209–14.
72. Cf. Gerald Daly, 'George Semple's charts of Dublin Bay, 1762', in *RIA Proc.*, xciii C (1993), pp 81–105.
73. *Ancient records*, i, pp 19–20.
74. C.V. Smith, *Dalkey: society and economy in a small medieval Irish town* (Dublin, 1996), pp 47–53.
75. Swan, p. 156.
76. *Ancient records*, i, pp 302, 372–4.
77. Clare McCutcheon, 'Medieval pottery in Dublin: new names and some dates', in Duffy, 2000, pp 117–25.
78. A.B. Ó Ríordáin, 'Excavations at High Street and Winetavern Street, Dublin', in *Medieval Archaeology*, xv (1971), p. 75.
79. *Ancient records*, i, p. 336.
80. J.A. Watt, 'The Anglo-Irish colony under strain, 1327–99', in *NHI*, ii, p. 376.
81. Robinson, A.T., 1994, p. 74.
82. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, v, p. 198.
83. *AU* (2), iii, p. 625; *ALC*, ii, 317; *AFM*, v, pp 1447, 1449; M.V. Ronan, *The reformation in Dublin, 1536–1558* (Dublin, 1926), pp 116–18. For the probable survival of the Staff of Jesus (Baculus Ihesu), see Raymond Gillespie, 'The coming of reform, 1500–58', in Milne, p. 164.
84. *Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, pp 1–8, 26–9, 82, 88. This figure excludes the substantial annuity paid to St Thomas's Abbey in lieu of the custom formerly charged on ale and mead. The value of Kilmainham Priory is that of the buildings and surrounding land together with rents from properties in the city.
85. Ibid., pp 56–7, 122; *Ancient records*, i, p. 500.
86. *Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, pp 53–4, 69–70, 72, 78–80, 121.
87. Aubrey Gwynn, 'The medieval university of St Patrick's, Dublin', in *Studies*, xxvii (1938), pp 199–212, 437–54.
88. Hatfield; R.A. Skelton and John Summerson, *A description of the maps and architectural drawings in the collection made by William Cecil, first Baron Burghley, now at Hatfield House* (Oxford, 1971), p. 80.
89. Lennon, 1989, p. 90.
90. *Ancient records*, ii, pp 561–74.
91. Andrews, p. 210; Burke, 1974, p. 117.
92. *Ancient records*, ii, p. 562. For revised estimates, see Lennon, 1989, p. 125.

93. *Ancient records*, i, p. 325.
94. Burke, 1974, fig. 1.
95. Holinshed, 1577, p. 269.
96. *Ancient records*, ii, pp 457–8; Burke, 1974, pp 127–8.
97. Burke, 1974, pp 128–9.
98. Ibid., p. 131.
99. Andrews, p. 211. Speed's scale is approximately six inches to a mile.
100. For the date, see J.H. Andrews, review, in *IHS*, xiv (1964–5), p. 270.

Topographical Information

The following information relates not to any single administrative division or the sheet lines of any particular map, but to the built-up area of Dublin at each of the dates referred to. Exceptionally the key sites in Kilmainham have been included, even though the monastic extent of 1541 describes it as a village. As a general rule, only sources that are available in print have been consulted.

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. Some streets and sites are outside the limits of the core maps and, where possible, these are illustrated in text figures.

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. 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.

The list of spellings in section 1 is confined for the most part to the earliest and latest examples noted of the variants deemed to be the most significant in English, Irish, Latin, Norman-French and Norse. With the exception of Casey's Tower, the names of city gates and mural towers in section 12 are standardised versions of those given in the 1585 survey (see Appendix C).

Sections 8 and 9 contain the most trustworthy modern estimates of the number of inhabitants and of houses respectively. The section on primary production is more than usually selective because of the difficulty and magnitude of site identification in this comparatively early period.

Street names are listed in alphabetical order. The first entry for each street gives its present-day name according to the most authoritative source, followed by its first identifiable appearance, named or unnamed, in a map or other record and the various names subsequently applied to it in chronological order of occurrence. English translations are provided for Latin street names and the word 'street' is modernised throughout. 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 important people, lay and ecclesiastical. 'Inns' have been included in this section since they appear to have been either the private town houses of well-to-do people or substantial houses built by landlords for multiple occupancy.

Archaeology has provided an exceptionally high proportion of the information detailed below. In addition to published material, files held by Dúchas: The Heritage Service and by the office of the City Archaeologist have been consulted. More archaeological material is known to exist but is too imprecise chronologically and topographically to be utilised for this purpose.

Map 4 is a revised version of Clarke, H.B., 1978 and relates to the period down to the mid sixteenth 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 Information.

This fascicle will be followed in due course by *Dublin, part II, 1610–1756*; accordingly, main entries and selected sub-entries whose history is known at the time of publication to continue after 1610 terminate with an arrow symbol. Abbreviated source-references are explained in the bibliography on pages 33–6 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name

Early spellings

Ebdana c. A.D. 150 (*NHI*, ix, 16); Eblana 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 39) to present (traditional association). ⇒

Baile Átha Cliath

Áth Cliath 6th cent. (O'Brien, M.A., 1962, 3); Ath Cliath A.D. 770, 851, 902, 917 (*AU* (2), 224, 310, 352, 366); Áth Cliath 9th cent. (Meyer, 6), A.D. 944; Áth Cliath A.D. 984, 1094 (*Ann. Inisf.*, 152, 164, 246), early 12th cent. (*Bk Rights*, 4) to present (directional signs). ⇒

Uadam Clid late 7th cent. (Anderson and Anderson, 98).

Ath Cliath Cualann 11th–early 12th cent. (Stokes, 455).

At Cliad 1126 (*Ann. Inisf.*, 286).

Hathcleyth early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 162).

Áth Cliath Duiblinni late 13th–early 14th cent. (*Cath Maighe Léna*, 40); Ath Cliath Dublinne 1464 (*Ann. Conn.*, 520).

Baile Atha Cliath 1368 (*AU* (1), ii, 532), 1503 (*AU* (1), iii, 464); Baile Átha Cliath 1581 (*ALC*, ii, 440) to present. ⇒

Ballee er Cleagh 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 39).

Dublin

Duiblinn A.D. 790, 841, 919 (*AU* (2), 246, 298, 368), 9th cent. (Meyer, 6).

Difelin A.D. 937 (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 72).

Diflin, with variants, A.D. 997–c. 1130 (Dolley, 1966, pl. I–III; Dolley, 1973b, 50–63; O'Sullivan, 3, 38–9); Difflin c. 1200 (*Orkneyinga saga*, 26).

Duiblind 11th–early 12th cent. (Stokes, 326–7), early 12th cent. (*Bk Rights*, 10, 134).

Dublind Atha Cliath early 12th cent. (*Cog. Gaedhel*, 12); Dublind ... Ath Clíath c. 1160 (*Bk Leinster*, ii, 398).

Duibhlinn Atha Cliath early 12th cent. (*Cog. Gaedhel*, 34).

Dublna 1121 (Eadmer, 297), 1216 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 73), 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 39).

Duvelina 1154 (Sheehy, i, 11); Duvelina c. 1171 (Mac Niocaill, i, 76), late 12th cent. (*Guild merchant roll*, 2, 3).

Dublnia c. 1174 (Mac Niocaill, i, 76), 1192 (Charter), 1215 (Mac Niocaill, i, 86), c. 1230, c. 1263 (*Guild merchant roll*, 106, 113), 1320 (Richardson and Sayles, 1947, 5), 1334, 1363 (Mac Niocaill, i, 89, 93), 1421 (Richardson and Sayles, 1947, 181), 1485 (Mac Niocaill, i, 103), 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 39) to present (heritage centre). ⇒

Divelinia 1185 (Mac Niocaill, i, 77).

Dubellinia 1188 (Sheehy, i, 61).

Dwelin late 12th cent. (*Guild merchant roll*, 7); Duly'n 1488 (Metes).

Dyflinn c. 1200 (*Orkneyinga saga*, 285) to late 13th cent. (*Brennu-Njáls saga*, 444–5).

Deueline, formerly Hathcleyth, early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 162); Develynge 1420 (Richardson and Sayles, 1947, 187); Delvyn c. 1490 (*L.P. Rich. III and Hen. VII*, i, 379).

Diuelyn, Diuiline, Diveline, Dyuelyn early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 144, 120, 12, 170); Diuelin, Diueline early 14th cent. (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 240); Divelyn 1312 (Sayles, 69); Dyvelyn 1377, Dyvelyne 1432 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 101, 253); Dyvelyn 1461 (*Cal. pat. rolls, 1452–61*, 643); Divelin c. 1490 (*L.P. Rich. III and Hen. VII*, i, 381); Divelyn 1493 (*L.P. Rich. III and Hen. VII*, ii, 56).

Dublinium 1204 (*Rot. pat.*, 2); Dublinum 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 39).

Delin c. 1224 (*Guild merchant roll*, 49).

Dublem' 1260 (*Close rolls, 1259–61*, 86).

Dubblin' c. 1262 (*Guild merchant roll*, 104).

Dublyn c. 1496 (*L.P. Rich. III and Hen. VII*, ii, 69), c. 1558 (Swift, 22), c. 1580 (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, iv, pt 1, no. XV); Dublin, Dublinne, Dublyne, Dublynne 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 44, 40); Dublin 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Dublin 1567 (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, iv, pt 1, no. V), 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 44), c. 1610 (Swift, 64) to present. ⇒

Current spellings

Dublin

Baile Átha Cliath

Derivation

Dublin from Duiblinn, an inversion compound derived from *linn duib*, 'black pool', referring to tidal pool in R. Poddle; Baile Átha Cliath, initially Áth Cliath, from *áth cliath*, 'ford of hurdle-work', referring to ford across R. Liffey and later prefixed by *baile*, 'township'.

2 Legal status

'Metropolis of Ireland' 1074 (Ussher, iv, 488).

'Town' (*baile*) early 12th cent. (*Cogadh Gaedhel*, 112), 1169 (*Misc. Ir. ann.*, 52), 1538 (*ALC*, ii, 316).

Burgesses 1121 (Eadmer, 297).

Charter granted by John, lord of Ireland, conferring essential urban liberties in 1192 (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, ii, no. LXV; Mac Niocaill, i, 78–81; *Ancient records*, i, 2–6). See also Appendix A.

Charter confirmed by King John, fishing rights added in 1200 (Mac Niocaill, i, 82–6; *Ancient records*, i, 6).

Charters confirmed by King John, additional liberties conferred in 1215 (Mac Niocaill, i, 86–8; *Ancient records*, i, 6–7).

Vill 1218 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1204–24, 383), 1234 (*Close rolls, 1231–4*, 454), 1310 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 16), c. 1330 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 12).

Charter granted by King Henry III conferring mayoralty in 1229 (Mac Niocaill, i, 88–9; *Ancient records*, i, 8).

Liberties rescinded by crown 1275–6 (*NHI*, ix, 548), 1283 (*Ancient records*, i, 164–5; *Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 296–9), 1301–2, 1309 (*NHI*, ix, 549); to be restored in full 1304 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 221–2).

Charter granted by King Edward III conferring additional liberties in 1334 (Mac Niocaill, i, 89–92; *Ancient records*, i, 14).

Charters confirmed by King Edward III, additional liberties conferred in 1363 (Mac Niocaill, i, 92–9; *Ancient records*, i, 21–4).

Charter granted by King Henry IV conferring use of civic sword in 1403 (*Ancient records*, i, 27).

'County of city' 1403 (St John deeds, 191), 1565 (*Inq. cancell. Hib. repert.*, i, Dublin, no. 1), 1592, 1609 (*Chapter acts*, 74, 131).

Charter granted by King Henry V conferring additional liberties in 1420 (Mac Niocaill, i, 99–103; *Ancient records*, i, 28–9).

'Royal and metropolitan city' 1470 (*Franchise roll*, 48).

Charter granted by King Richard III conferring corporate status in 1485 (Mac Niocaill, i, 103–6; *Ancient records*, i, 32).

Charter granted by King Edward VI conferring status of county of city of Dublin in 1548 (*Ancient records*, i, 35).

Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I conferring office of admiralty, including coastal jurisdiction and fiscal privileges, in 1582 (*Ancient records*, i, 36–7).

Liberties rescinded temporarily by crown in 1603 (Lennon, 1989, 191). ⇒

3 Parliamentary status

Burgesses elected 2 members from late 13th cent., names known from 1559 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt I, Parliamentary register, 15). Archbishops of Dublin, abbots of St Mary's and St Thomas's, priors of All Saints', Holy Trinity and Kilmainham (see **11 Religion**) spiritual peers (Richardson and Sayles, 127). ⇒

4 Proprietorial status

Possession of Viking and Hiberno-Norse kings of Dublin A.D. 853–902, A.D. 917–1052 (*NHI*, ix, 139, 208–9).

Usually subject to lordship of provincial over-kings and of Irish or Norse under-kings 1052–1171 (*NHI*, ix, 209).

'Inherited' by Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare (Strongbow) in 1170 (*NHI*, viii, 76).

Converted to English royal city by force of arms in 1171 (*NHI*, viii, 77).

Granted by King Henry II to 'men of Bristol', crown retaining ultimate authority, in c. 1171; status confirmed by John, lord of Ireland, in 1185 (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, ii, no. LXIII, 1; Mac Niocaill, i, 75–6, 77; *Ancient records*, i, 1, 2).

Reverted to direct crown control, granted first charter of urban liberties in 1192 (see **2 Legal status**). ⇒

5 Municipal boundary

Boundary of liberty of Dublin defined in 1192 (Charter), 1200 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 57), 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 156–8), c. 1395 (*Chartae*, 97; *Alen's reg.*, 231–2), 1488 (Metes). Dispute settled in archbishop of Dublin's favour in 1524 (Harris, 137–42); 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 190–98). Boundary to be ridden every second or third year 1584, 1596, 1606 (*Ancient records*, ii, 188, 299, 463). See also Appendices A, B. ⇒
Bailliwick (La Thounerie) of Dublin. 1290 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1285–92, 299); liberties of Dublin 1400 (*Christ Church deeds*, 796). ⇒

Boundary markers

Long Stone (**K 3**), junction College St/D'Olier St/Pearse St (61354225). Erected by Vikings to symbolise taking possession in 9th–10th cent. (Clarke, H.B., 1998a, 346). Lang Sten 1462 (*Ancient records*, i, 313). Boundary mark between jurisdictions of city and St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1473 (*Alen's reg.*, 56). Longe Stone 1488 (Metes), 1534 (*Ancient records*, i, 397–8), 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 474). Modern replica 2002. ⇒

Cairn, Dolphin's Barn, site unknown. Carn Uí nDúchada, possibly erected by Uí Dúchada in response to Viking presence in 9th cent. (Clarke, H.B., 2000, 32). Karnanclonogunethe 1192 (Charter). Carnaclonngymothe 1488 (Metes). Carnoclohoyunaghe 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194).

Cross, Blackrock, junction Main St/Newtown Ave, 6.5 km S.E. of city. Old cross c. 1100 (O'Reilly). Extant 2002. ⇒

Cross, Bishop St, E. end, site unknown. Stone cross 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157), 1488 (Metes).

Kilmainham Cross, Mount Brown, 0.75 km W. of city, site unknown. 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157), c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231).

Black Rock, Rock Hill N., 6.5 km S.E. of city, site unknown. Black stone 1488 (Metes). 'Black stone, now called Black Rock' 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 191). ⇒

Franchise stone, Stonyhammer E., 0.25 km N. of city, site unknown. 1488 (Metes), 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 197).

Stone, W. of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1488 (Metes).

Freeman's Stone, junction Dean St/Patrick St, near rock (see next entry), site unknown. 'New stone directly opposite rock' c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 302). Freeman's Stone 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194). ⇒

Rock, junction Dean St/Patrick St, near Freeman's Stone (see previous entry), site unknown. 'Ancient rock' c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 302). See also next entry.

Stone, location unknown, perhaps same as rock (see previous entry). 'Great stone showing franchises' 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194).

6 Administrative location

County: Dublin late 12th cent. (Otway-Ruthven, 173), 1207 (*Rot. chart.*, 172), 1251 (*Close rolls, 1247–51*, 448), 1267 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 3), 1348 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (4), 48–52), 1420, 1546 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 35, 76). City formally became separate county in 1548 (see **2 Legal status**). ⇒

Barony: county of city of Dublin 1548 (*Ancient records*, i, 35), 1590 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 92–3). ⇒

Townlands: Kilmainham, outside city liberty; Little Cabra, absorbed into city liberty in 1486 (*Ancient records*, i, 196; *Mun. corp. Ire. rept.*, iii, 1). ⇒

7 Administrative divisions

Wards: Patrick St, Nicholas St, High St, St John's parish, St Werburgh's parish, Cook St, Wood Quay, Oxmantown, Thomas St, Francis St 1457; Patrick St, Nicholas St, High St, Fishambles, St Werburgh's parish, Cook St, Sutter Lane, Merchant's Quay, Wood Quay, Winetavern St, Oxmantown, Thomas St, Francis St, Bride St, Ship St 1465; Patrick St, Nicholas St, Thomas St, St James's parish, Francis St, Oxmantown, Bride St, Ship St, High St, Skinners' Row, Bridge St, Merchant's Quay, Wood Quay, Cook St, Winetavern St, Fishamble St, St Werburgh's parish 1470; Patrick St, Nicholas St, Thomas St, Francis St, Oxmantown, St James's parish, Bride St, Ship St, High St, Skinners' Row, Bridge St, Merchant's Quay, Wood Quay, Cook St, Winetavern St, Fishamble St, Werburgh St 1480; Thomas St, Francis St, Patrick St, Ship St, Church St, Oxmantown (outer lanes), Bridge St, Cook St, Winetavern St, Merchant's Quay, Wood Quay, Fishambles, Castle St, Werburgh St, Skinners' Row, Nicholas St, Bull Ring, St Michael's Close, High St 1493 (*Ancient records*, i, 296, 320–21, 343–4, 358, 379); Thomas St, 1576; James's St, 1601; Cook St, 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 113, 369, 490). ⇒

Liberties of St Sepulchre and St Thomas created by King John in early 13th cent. (*Mun. corp. Ire. rept.*, iii, 290, 299). Liberty of St Mary's Abbey 1229 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 254). Liberty of St Sepulchre 1409 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 235); boundaries infringed by citizens in c. 1525; liberties of St Patrick, St Sepulchre, St Thomas c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 272–3, 302). Liberties of St Mary's Abbey, Thomas Court and others subject to encroachment 1572; 'precinct' of Christ Church 1580 (*Ancient records*, ii, 75, 146). Liberty of St Patrick incorporated in that of city in 1608 (Lennon, 1989, 43). ⇒

8 Population

Estimate 4,500 in mid 11th cent. (Geraghty, 59).

Estimate 11,000 in late 13th cent. (Russell, 136–8).

Estimate 8,000 in 1540 (Mac Niocaill, 1981, 19).

Estimate 9,000, reduced to 6,000 after plague epidemic in 1575 (Lennon, 1989, 31, 96).

Estimate 10,000 in 1610 (Andrews, 218). ⇒

9 Housing

Estimate 900 in mid 11th cent. (Geraghty, 59).

Approximately 700 stylised houses depicted in 1610 (Speed). ⇒

10 Streets

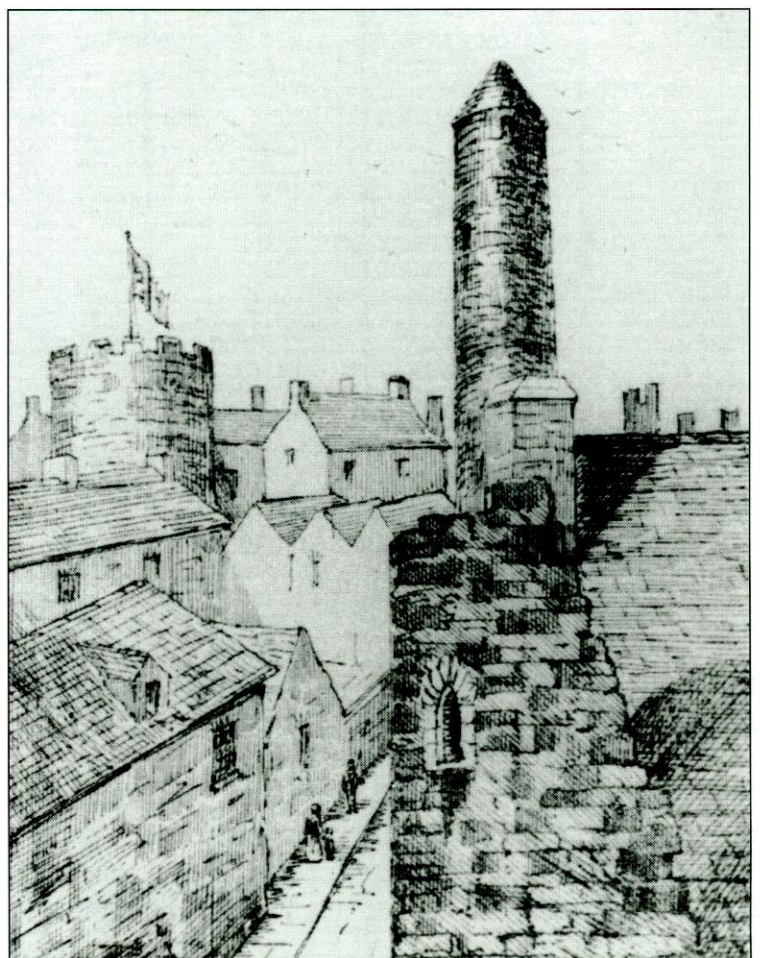
Arbour Hill	0.25 km N. of city. The Erbere 1488 (Metes). Earber Hill 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 196). ⇒
Ardee Street [mid]	Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Arran Street East	Lane 1443 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 938). Ourlady Lane 1469 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 48). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also way (2). ⇒
Back Lane	Rochelle Street c. 1195 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 476). Rochel Street early 13th cent. (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 215). Rupelle Street c. 1235; Rochel Street c. 1267 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 487, 509). Rocheli Street 1329 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 415). Roche Street 1345 (<i>Cal. fine rolls, 1337–47</i> , 423). Rupell Street 1408 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 274). Rochell Street 1482 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 56). Lane 1496 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 382). Rupelle Street early 16th cent. (<i>Obits</i> , 46). Rochell Lane or Back Lane 1532 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1155). Rosipelle Street 1556 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 240). Rochen Lane 1583 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 4214). Rochell Lane 1595 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 92). Back Lane 1605 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 446). Rochell Lane 1607 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 123–5). Back Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Bakers' Street	St Olave's parish, site unknown. Bakers' Street (<i>vicus pistorum</i>) 1540 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 79).
Bakhous Lane	St Audoen's parish, site unknown, possibly same as Schoolhouse Lane [north] (<i>q.v.</i>). Bakhous Lane 1370 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 18).
Behind or Behynd Street	See Sutor Street.
Behinde Street	See Marshal Lane.
Beresford Street	Frapsawse Lane 1409 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 273). Frapsaus Lane 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 56). Frapsans Lane 1540 (<i>Extents Ir. mon. possessions</i> , 7); named after Frapsus family, local landholders (Purcell, 162). Frapper Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Bertram Street or Bertram's Court	(49153870). Bertram de Verdun's Court (<i>curia Bertram de Verdun</i>) late 12th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 418), 1213 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 347). Bertram Court c. 1265 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 95). Bertram's Court 1305 (Smyly (1), 30). Bertram Street 1338 (Smyly (2), 20). Le Haggard Place or Bertremes Court 1455 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 242).
Birgge Street	See Bridge Street Lower.
Bishop Street	Lane 1488 (Metes). Butter Lane 1577 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 119), 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 193). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Blind Street	Location unknown, probably Schoolhouse Lane [south] (<i>q.v.</i>). Blind Street (<i>vicus cecus</i>) early 13th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 394). Gated lane 1244 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 351).
Blinde Lane	(48903880). Blinde Lane 1245 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 430), c. 1265 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 92). Partially excavated (Hayden, 103, 106, 110).
Bod Street	See Cork Hill.

Bod, Bode or Bothe Street	See Christchurch Place [north], Christchurch Place [west].	Church Street [south]	Street c. 1242 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 475). High street c. 1265 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 96). Oxmantoun Street 1401; Ostmen's Street 1483 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 810, 1046). Le Fere Street 1543; Fore Street 1562 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 98, 174). Street of Oxmantoun 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 198). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Boue Street	See Christchurch Place [west].	Cocow or Cowcow Lane	See Cuckoo Lane.
Bow Lane East	Lane 1465 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 321). ⇒	Cock Lane	See Cow Lane (1).
Bow Lane West	Lane 1488 (Metes), 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 195). See also way (1), way (8). ⇒	Cock Street	See Cook Street [east], Cook Street [west].
Bow Street	Street c. 1264 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 508). Lebhome Lane 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 56), 1540 (<i>Extents Ir. mon. possessions</i> , 8). For another Bow Street, see Christchurch Place [north]. ⇒	Cocke Hill	See Cross Lane South.
Bride Street [north]	Great street c. 1230 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 34). King's highway 1285; lane 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 108, 157). St Birgide Street 1350 (Sayles, 199). Lane c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). St Bridget's Street 1408 (<i>Ormond deeds</i> , ii, 283). St Bride Street 1465 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 321). Highway 1488 (Metes). St Brides Street 1587; St Bridg or St Bridge Street 1596 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 55, 95, 97). St Bryd Street 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 533). Bred Street 1610 (<i>Cal. S.P. Ire.</i> , 1608–10, 463). St Brides Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Cok Hill	St Olave's parish, site unknown. Cok Hill 1570 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 1682).
Bride Street [south]	Street of great bridge (see 17 Transport: Father Mathew Bridge) c. 1196 (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 284). Bruge Street c. 1255 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 31). Street of Oxmantown Bridge c. 1267 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 92). Bridge Street 1282 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 31). Buildings burnt in 1304 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 332). Bridge Street 1347; Birgge Street 1490 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 634, 1099). Bridge Street 1505 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 74). Brige Street 1564 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 19). Bridge Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Ormuntoun 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Coke Street	See Cook Street [east], Cook Street [west].
Bridge Street Lower	See lane (1), street (1).	Colcot Lane	See Bull Lane.
Bridgefoot Street	See Mary's Lane.	Comynes Lane	See May Lane.
Brode Street	See Bridge Street Lower.	Constitution Hill	0.25 km N. of the city. King's highway 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 157), c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). Highway 1488 (Metes), 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 197). ⇒
Bruge Street	Colcot Lane 1519 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1132). Stonyng Lane 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 54). Stony lane 1581 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1356). See also lane (9). ⇒	Cook Street [east]	Highway 1223 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 45). Street c. 1231, c. 1268 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 47, 514). Cooks' Street (<i>vicus cocorum</i>) c. 1279 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 58). Cook Street 1305 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 223). Coke Street 1365 (Smyly (3), 37). Cok Street 1378 (<i>Cal. close rolls</i> , 1377–81, 225). Cooks' Street 1450 (<i>Rot. pat. Hib.</i> , 265). Coke Street 1564 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 19). Cooke Street 1580 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 35). Cock Street 1590 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 5408). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Cook Street 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 413). Cocke Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Bull Lane	See Cornmarket.	Cook Street [west]	Pipers' Street (<i>vicus sibulatorum</i>) 1234 (<i>Cal. doc. Ire.</i> , 1171–1251, 328). Way c. 1234 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 37). Cook Street 1305 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 223). Cok Street 1378 (<i>Cal. close rolls</i> , 1377–81, 225). Cooks' Street 1450 (<i>Rot. pat. Hib.</i> , 265). Coke Street 1564 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 19). Cooke Street 1580 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 35). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Pipe Street 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 534). Cocke Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Bulrynge	See Skippers' Alley.	Cookestreet Lane	Location unknown, presumably near Cook Street (see next entry). Cookestreet Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48).
Burnell's Lane	See Bishop Street.	Coombe, The	Valley 1192 (Charter). Le Combe c. 1260 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 126). Coumba c. 1270 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 97). The Coumbe 1306 (<i>Cal. justic. rolls Ire.</i> , 1305–7, 198). Valley 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 157), c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). The Cowme 1454 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 283). The Couimbe 1488 (Metes). The Cumbe c. 1530 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 302). Lyeowne Street 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 51). The Kowme 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). The Come 1610 (Speed). See also Dean Street. ⇒
Butter Lane	Way c. 1240 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 68). Closed by 1323 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 157). Old blocked lane c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). ⇒	Copper Alley	Lane 1349 (<i>Gormanston reg.</i> , 85). Preston's Lane 1451; lane 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 951, 1246). W. end to be leased 1609 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 520). Copper Row 1609 (<i>Cal. pat. rolls Ire.</i> , <i>Jas I</i> , 147). Copper Alley 1610 (Rich, 59). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Canon Street	See Castle Steps.	Cork Hill	Bod Street c. 1282 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 41). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). For another Cork Hill, see Cross Lane South. ⇒
Castle Lane	Location unknown, perhaps E. end of Castle Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Castle Square 1577 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 235).	Cork Street	Highway 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 194). ⇒
Castle Square	Way 1326 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 569). Castle Lane 1403 (St John deeds, 191). Shepes Lane 1412 (<i>Rot. pat. Hib.</i> , 199). Castle Lane 1540 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 78). ⇒	Cornmarket	Great street c. 1258 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 38). Main street 1338 (Smyly (2), 20). High street 1359, 1443; Bulrynge 1435 (Berry, 1904, 65, 68, 75). Newgate Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Corn Market 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 534). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Castle Steps	Laid out by late 10th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 32, 34). Route opposite castle gate c. 1173 (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 370, 371). Great street c. 1195 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 125). Castle Street c. 1232 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 48), 1316, 1341, 1543 (St Werburgh deeds, 299, 300, 308). Castell Street 1552 (<i>Fiants, Edw. VI</i> , 1108). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Castle Street 1606 (Watson), 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Cow Lane (1)	(53103985). Street c. 1220 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 47). Possibly same as Krokere Street (<i>q.v.</i>) 1290 (Smyly (1), 28). Old lane 1379 (Smyly (3), 42). Cow Lane 1471 (St John deeds, 201). Red Cow Lane 1530 (Clark and Refaussé, 39). Cow Lane 1543 (Berry, 1915, 39). Cock Lane 1569 (St John deeds, 210). Closed by 1577 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 235). To be surveyed and mered 1605 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 442). For another Cow Lane, see Greek Street. ⇒
Castle Street [east]	Laid out by late 10th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 32, 34). Great street c. 1195 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 125). Castle Street c. 1253 (St Werburgh deeds, 298). Saddlers' Street (<i>vicus sellariorum</i>) c. 1259 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 505). Castle Street 1316 (St Werburgh deeds, 299). Castel Street 1412 (<i>Rot. pat. Hib.</i> , 199). Castle Street 1543 (St Werburgh deeds, 308). Castell Street 1552 (<i>Fiants, Edw. VI</i> , 1108). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Castle Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Cow Lane (2)	Location unknown, probably Francis St W. Cou Lane c. 1262, c. 1300 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 16, 14), 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 157). Cowe Lane c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231), 1488 (Metes). Cow Lane 1530 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 38), 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1249). Cowe Lane 1592 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 79). For another Cow Lane, see Greek Street. ⇒
Castle Street [west]	Near Winetavern Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown, perhaps same as Lokot Street (<i>q.v.</i>). 'Way called Ceyle' c. 1210 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 62). See also lane (4).	Cow Lane (3)	St Audoen's parish, site unknown. Cow Lane 1405 (St John deeds, 192). For another Cow Lane, see Greek Street.
Ceyle	Street c. 1230 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 34), 1488 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 352). Chancery Lane 1536 (<i>Cal. S.P. Ire.</i> , 1509–73, 24). High street 1571 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 1854). ⇒	Cow Lane (4)	W. of ditch of Dublin Castle (see 12 Defence), site unknown. Cowe Lane 1552 (<i>Fiants, Edw. VI</i> , 1108). For another Cow Lane, see Greek Street.
Chancery Lane	See Exchequer Street.	Crocker Lane	Between Castle Street (<i>q.v.</i>) and Copper Alley (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Crocker Lane 1610 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 93). ⇒
Chequer Lane	See St Michael's Hill.	Crockers' Lane or Street	See Marshal Lane.
Christ Church Lane	Boue Street c. 1215 (<i>Crede Mihi</i> , 135). Bode Street c. 1220 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 47). Bothe Street c. 1238 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 484). Both Street 1244 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 352). Bothe Street c. 1266; Boue Street c. 1270 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 82, 65). Bod or Bouth or Bouthe Street c. 1285 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 41, 39). Bothy Street 1287 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 525). Bothe Street 1345 (St John deeds, 187). Doue Street 1361; Bothe Street 1379 (Smyly (3), 33, 42). Bow Street 1419 (St John deeds, 196). Bovhe Street 1471 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 992). Bove Street 1533 (<i>Rep. viride</i> , 182). Bode Street 1540 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 78). Boothe Street 1541 (<i>Extents Ir. mon. possessions</i> , 87). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Cromwell's Quarters	0.75 km W. of city. 'Blind, steep lane' called Murdring Lane 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 195). ⇒
Christchurch Place [north]	Bode Street c. 1220 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 47). Bohe Street c. 1259 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 504). Skinners' Street (<i>vicus pellepariorum</i>) c. 1267; Boue Street c. 1270; Skinners' Street c. 1279 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 78, 65, 84). Bod or Bouth or Bouthe Street c. 1285 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 41, 39). High street 1324; Bothe Street 1345 (Smyly (2), 4, 23). Skinner Row or Bothe Street 1435 (Smyly (4), 12). Bothe Street 1488 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 61). Skykker Row 1514 (St Werburgh deeds, 314). Skyner Lane or Row 1564 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 19). Skinners Row 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Cross Lane	See Bride Street [south].
Christchurch Place [west]	Way early 15th cent. (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 224). St Keuyn's Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Cross Lane South	(51353960). Street of Holy Trinity c. 1190; lane 1329, 1334; Rownyng Lane 1444, 1483 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 472, 577, 588, 939, 1042). Rownen Lane 1528 (St Michael deeds, 90). Cork Hill 1543 (St Werburgh deeds, 315). 'Pavement formerly called Rowninge Lane' 1551 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1233). Cocke Hill 1557 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 460). Rowning Lane 1572 (St Michael deeds, 90). Cocke Hill 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). Cork Hill 1588 (Friday Bk, 486). Rowing Lane 1589 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 61). Dock Hill or Cock Hill 1592 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 147). Rounde Lane 1594 (St Michael deeds, 90). Dotchill or Cock Hill 1604 (<i>Pat. rolls Ire.</i> , <i>Jas I</i> , i, 131). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Church Lane South	Great street c. 1248 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 492). High street c. 1265 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Great street of Oxmantown 1296 (Berry, 1918, 34). King's way c. 1303 (St John deeds, 182–3). Oxmantoun Street 1401; Ostmen's Street 1483 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 810, 1046). Pavement 1493 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 379). Eastmans' Street or Ostmans' Street (<i>vicus Estemanorum</i> , <i>vicus Ostimanorum</i>) early 16th cent. (<i>Obits</i> , 70, 75). Pavement 1539, 1557; queen's highway 1576 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1174, 1248, 1344). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Crosse Lane	See Golden Lane (2).
Church Street [north]		Cuckoo Lane	Lane 1320; Gocoue's Lane 1397 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 553, 785). Cocow Lane 1409 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 273). Cowcow Lane 1469; Cocoue Lane 1483 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 984, 1044). Cowkow Lane 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 55). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
		Curryer's Lane	See Sutor Street.
		Cusakes Lane	See Rosemary Lane.
		Cut-throat Lane	0.75 km W. of city. Lane 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 195). ⇒
		Dame Street	Way to Hogges 1239 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 83–4). Great street c. 1260 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 469). Street c. 1272, 1310; highway 1347; Teyngmouth Street 1348 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 517, 539,

	636, 239). Tengmouth Street 1364 (St John deeds, 189); named after Thingmount (see 13 Administration). Dames Street 1565; Dammes Street 1577; Dames Street 1606 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 41, 547, 458). Damas Street 1610 (Speed); named after dam, R. Poddle (see 18 Utilities). ⇒	Hoey's Court	Lane 1345, 1411; prison lane 1430 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 629, 851, 907). ⇒
Dean Street	Le Combe c. 1260 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 126). Coumba c. 1270 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 97). Coumbe c. 1300 (<i>Crede Mihi</i> , 115). The Coumbe 1306 (<i>Cal. justic. rolls Ire.</i> , 1305–7, 198). The Cowme 1454 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 283). The Couimbe 1488 (Metes). The Cumbe c. 1530 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 302). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also Coombe, The. ⇒	Hogges Lane	See Temple Lane South.
Dock Hill or Dotchill	See Cross Lane South.	Holmoke Street	See St Michael's Close.
Donour Street	See Pimlico.	Holy Trinity Lane	See St Michael's Hill.
Dorset Street	0.75 km N. of city. King's highway 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 158), c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). Highway 1488 (Metes), 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 197). ⇒	Homer or Hongemon Lane	See Hammond Lane.
Doue Street	See Christchurch Place [north].	Hyn Street or Hyne Lane	See Sutor Street.
Earber Hill	See Arbour Hill.	Isoudes Lane	See Exchange Street Lower.
Eastmans' Street	See Church Street [north].	James's Street	Great road c. 1210 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 8). St James's Street early 13th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 412). St Jamis Street 1601; St James Street 1607 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 369, 482). St James Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Essex Street West	Lane 1303 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 366). Partly 'impaled' in c. 1609 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 512). See also street (2). ⇒	John Street West	Tennis court Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Exchange Street Lower	Skarlet Lane 1342 (Berry, 1904, 65). Scarlettis Lane 1352 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 120). King's pavement 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1246). Scarlet Lane or Isoudes Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Skarlet Lane 1582 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 3980). Lane 1609 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 521). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	John's Lane East	St John's Lane 1470 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 986), 1485 (St John deeds, 203). St John's Street or Fishe shamble Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). St Johns Lane 1594 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 90). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Exchange Street Upper	Scarlett Lane 1293 (St Michael deeds, 90). Scarletes Lane 1302 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 77). Skarlet Lane 1342 (Berry, 1904, 65). Scarlettis Lane 1352 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 120). Way to Isolde's Tower (see 12 Defence) 1451; pavement 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 951, 1246). Lane 1609 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 521). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Kennedy's Lane	Lane c. 1279 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 58, 125), 1425 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 64), 1543 (St Werburgh deeds, 314–15). To be reopened 1557 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 468). Lane 1588 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 214). 'Cobbled path' excavated (Walsh, 2001, 116). ⇒
Exchequer Street	Chequer Lane, opened in 1610 (Harris, 105). ⇒	Kevin Street Lower	St Keauin's Street c. 1225 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 112). Highway 1317 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 548). King's way early 15th cent. (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 224). St Kevvynes Street 1466 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 323). St Keauen's Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). St Kevam Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Fere Street	High Street N., site unknown. 1585 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 4692).	Kevin Street Upper	St Kevin's Street c. 1225 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 112). Highway 1317 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 548). St Kevvynes Street 1466 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 323). King's way 1506 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 259). St Keauen's Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Fish, Fishermen's or Fishery Street	See Fishamble Street [south].	Key, The	See Merchant's Quay.
Fishamble Street [north]	Pavement 1562 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1280). St Tullock's Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). For another Fishamble Street, see John's Lane East. ⇒	Keysars Lane	See Krysars Lane.
Fishamble Street [south]	Laid out in early to mid 10th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 30, 34). Fishery Street (<i>vicus piscarie</i>) 1261 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 425). Fyschame Street c. 1285 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 39). Fishmongers' Street (<i>vicus piscenariorum</i>) 1308 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 67). Fishery Street 1327 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 115). Fishamel Street 1350 (St John deeds, 188). Fishermen's Street 1409 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 846). Fish Street 1470 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 344). Fysshamllys Street 1488; Fyshe Street 1537 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1090, 1163). Fysshamyls Street 1540 (<i>Extents Ir. mon. possessions</i> , 69). Fishery Street 1569 (St John deeds, 210). Fish Shambles Square 1577 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 235). Fishe Street 1586 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 50). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Fish Street 1610 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1470). ⇒	Kilholmok Street or Kylmehalmokis Lane	See St Michael's Close.
Fisher's Street or Fisshere's Lane	See St Michan's Street.	King Street South	King's pavement 1553 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1243). ⇒
Fore Street	See Church Street [south].	Kisher's Lane	See Krysars Lane.
Fount Street	Near Cook Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Fount Street (<i>vicus phontis</i>) 1540 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 79).	Krokkere Street	See Marshal Lane.
Francis Street	Great street c. 1200; street 1258 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 12, 91). King's highway 1325; St Francis's Street 1337 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 120, 121). St Francis Street 1363 (Smyly (3), 35), 1446 (St John deeds, 199). St Fraunces Street 1575 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 2579). St Fransest Street 1604 (<i>Pat. rolls Ire.</i> , <i>Jas I</i> , i, 46). St Francis Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Krysars Lane	Kisher's Lane 1381; Kyssere's Lane 1400; Kisshoke's Lane 1482 (Berry, 1904, 47, 70, 81). Keasers Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Keyzar's Lane, 'steep and slippery' 1587 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 254). Keysars Lane 1608 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 509). Kaysars Lane 1610 (Speed). See also lane (2). ⇒
Frapesawse or Frapper Lane	See Beresford Street.	La Stronde Lane	See Merchant's Quay.
Freestone Alley	See Rocke Lane.	Lane	Near Ship Street Great (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lane c. 1230 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 148).
Fumbally Lane	See lane (5).	Lane	Near St Martin's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Small lane c. 1238 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 485).
Fyschame Street	See Fishamble Street [south].	Lane (1)	Near Marshal Lane (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lane c. 1239 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 47). Perhaps same as later Bridgefoot Street.
Giglot Hill	Oxmantown, site unknown. Gyglot Hill 1546 (St John deeds, 208). Giglottes Hill 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48).	Lane	Near Cook Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lane c. 1241 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 84).
Gilleholmoc Street or Gilmeholmoc's Lane	See St Michael's Close.	Lane (2)	Between Newgate (see 12 Defence) and St Audoen's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown, perhaps same as Krysars Lane (<i>q.v.</i>). Small lane 1244 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 351).
Gocoue's Lane	See Cuckoo Lane.	Lane (3)	Oxmantown, site unknown, possibly Mary's Lane (<i>q.v.</i>). Lane 1301 (St John deeds, 180).
Gold Lane	St Michael's and St Nicholas's parishes, site unknown. Gold Lane 1365 (Smyly (3), 37). Golde Lane 1438 (Smyly (4), 12), 1483 (Smyly (5), 44).	Lane	(52903500). Lane 1303 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 157). 'Backside of St Sepulchre's' (see 22 Residence: St Sepulchre's Palace) 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). ⇒
Golden Lane (1)	St John's parish, site unknown. Golden Lane 1382 (Berry, 1904, 64).	Lane	Bride St W., site unknown. Old lane 1303 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 157). ⇒
Golden Lane (2)	Crosse Lane 1610 (Speed). See also way (9). ⇒	Lane (4)	Near Winetavern Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown, perhaps same as Ceyle (<i>q.v.</i>) and Lokot Street (<i>q.v.</i>). 'Lane from St John's Church (see 11 Religion: St John's Church, John's Lane East) to Winetavern Gate' (see 12 Defence) 1305 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 223).
Grafton Street	Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also way (6). ⇒	Lane	(49953955). Lane, arched over by chancel and aisle of St Audoen's Church (see 11 Religion) in c. 1350 (Crawford, 87). Partly built over in c. 1570 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 279). Portion extant inside church 2002. ⇒
Greek Street	Cow Lane 1409 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 273), 1471 (St John deeds, 201). Cowe Lane 1519 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1132). Cow Lane 1530 (St John deeds, 206). ⇒	Lane (5)	Near New Street South (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lane 1465, c. 1530 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 243). Perhaps same as later Fumbally Lane.
Hammond Lane	King's highway c. 1265 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 96). Hongemon Lane 1454; Hangmanes Lane 1466; Hankman's Lane 1468; Hangeman Lane 1486 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 282, 322, 329, 370). Homer Lane 1540 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 80). Hangman Lane 1560, 1568 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 10, 52). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Lane (6)	Near New Street South (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lane 1465 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 243). Perhaps same as later Long Lane.
Hangman Lane	See previous entry.	Lane	Near Bride Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lane 1488 (Metes).
High Street	Laid out by early 11th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 35, 36). Main street of Dublin c. 1241 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 491). High street c. 1293 (Berry, 1904, 79), 1307; king's way 1481; high street 1522; 'the trade way' 1548 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 537, 1030, 1140, 1221). Hyghe Street 1564 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 20). Hy Street 1565 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1298). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Highe Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Lane (7)	Near St Mary's Priory (see 11 Religion), site unknown, possibly Whitefriar Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Lane 1496 (Smyly (5), 46).
Highway (1)	Near St Stephen's Green (see 14 Primary production), site unknown, possibly Wexford Street (<i>q.v.</i>). Highway 1379 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 742).	Lane (8)	Near Francis Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. 'Lane against St Francis's Church door' (see 11 Religion: Franciscan friary) 1530 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 37). Perhaps same as later Wall's Lane.
Highway (2)	Near St Stephen's Green (see 14 Primary production), site unknown. Highway 1385 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 753). Perhaps same as later Protestant Row.	Lane	Oxmantown, site unknown. 'Lane adjoining Bathe's lands' 1563 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 33).
Highway (3)	Near St Stephen's Green (see 14 Primary production), site unknown, possibly Redmond's Hill (<i>q.v.</i>). Highway 1385 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 753).	Lane (9)	(49903965). Lane 1572 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 76).
		Lane	In Oxmantown, site unknown, possibly Bull Lane (<i>q.v.</i>). Stony lane 1581 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1356).
		Le Combe	Oxmantown, site unknown. Lane 1603 (St John deeds, 214).
		Le Fere Street	See Coombe, The, Dean Street.
		Le Haggard Place	See Church Street [south].
		Le Podell	See Bertram's Court.
		Le Wodkey	See Patrick Street.
		Lebhome Lane	See Wood Quay.
		Leeson Street	See Bow Street.
		Leighlin Lane	Highway 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 193). ⇒
		Liththorne Street	Oxmantown, site unknown. Leighlin Lane 1546, 1598 (Berry, 1915, 42).
		Lokot Street	St Nicholas's Within parish, perhaps part of Christchurch Place [west] (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown. Lithorus Street c. 1220 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 50). Lithhoru Street c. 1220 (<i>Crede Mihi</i> , 57). Liththorne Street 1382 (Mills, 123).
		Long Lane	Near Winetavern Street (<i>q.v.</i>), site unknown, perhaps same as Ceyle (<i>q.v.</i>). Lokot Street 1380 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 105). See also lane (4).
		Lotebourne Lane	See lane (6).
		Louestokes Lane	See Mullinahack, Wormwood Gate.
		Lycowne Street	See Rosemary Lane.
		Marshal Lane	See Coombe, The.
			Street of the pots (<i>vicus pottorum</i>) c. 1190 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 22). Crokere Street late 12th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 404). Krokkere

	Street c. 1202 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 29). Crockers' Street c. 1264 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 96). Croker Street 1273 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 41). Crockere Street 1318 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 49). Highway 1332 (Berry, 1904, 85). Potters' Street (<i>vicus figulorum</i>), 'now called Behinde Street' 1344 (Smyly (2), 23). Crokeris Lane 1365 (Smyly (3), 36). King's pavement 1533 (Smyly (7), 66). Croker Lane 1549 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 420). Crockerys Lane 1567 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 1133). Crockers' Lane 1590 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 237). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Mary's Lane	Brode Street c. 1262 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 94). Lane 1409 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 273). Lane of St Mary the Virgin 1477 (St John deeds, 202). Mary Lane 1501 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 387), 1546 (St John deeds, 208), 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48), 1603 (St John deeds, 214). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also lane (3), way (4). ⇒		
May Lane	Comynes Lane 1470 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 341). ⇒		
Merchant's Quay [east]	La Stronde early 13th cent. (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 213). The Strond c. 1230; The Strand c. 1268 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 43, 514). Royal road 1327 (Smyly (2), 12). The Key 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1250). Merchaunt Quay 1560 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 9). Merchand Quay 1569 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 1311). Merchants Quay 1570 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1317). Merchant Quay 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Marchants Quay 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Merchant's Quay [west]	La Stronde early 13th cent. (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 213). The Strond c. 1230; The Strand c. 1268 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 43, 514). Royal road 1327 (Smyly (2), 12). The Key 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1250). Merchaunt Quay 1560 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 9). Merchand Quay 1569 (<i>Fiants, Eliz.</i> , 1311). Merchants Quay 1570 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1317). Merchant Quay 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Marchants Quay 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Meyler's Alley	(52553595). Old lane, closed up 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 157), c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). Old lane 1488 (Metes), 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 193). ⇒		
Michael's Lane	See St Michael's Close.		
Morehampton Road	1.5 km S.E. of city. High road c. 1255 (<i>Cal. Pembroke deeds</i> , 1). Highway 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 192). ⇒		
Mount Brown	0.75 km W. of city. Lane 1488 (Metes). Highway 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 195). ⇒		
Mullinahack	Royal road c. 1234 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 37). Lotebourne Lane 1348 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 123). ⇒		
Murdring Lane	See Cromwell's Quarters.		
Nassau Street	Lane or 'booter' 1538 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 74). Lane 1592 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 94). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
New Buildings	See St Augustine Street.		
New Street South	New street c. 1218 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 480), mid 13th cent. (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 78), 1300 (<i>Cal. justic. rolls Ire.</i> , 1295–1303, 314), 1331 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 201). New Street 1478 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 50). New Street or The Poddell 1497 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 253). Buildings burnt in 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 273). Newe Street 1541 (<i>Fiants, Hen. VIII</i> , 238), 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Newe Row	See St Augustine Street.		
Newgate Street	See Cornmarket.		
Nicholas Street	St Nicholas Street c. 1190 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 473), c. 1202 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 29). Great street c. 1279 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 125). St Nicholas's Street 1349 (Sayles, 196). Royal road 1357 (Smyly (2), 27). St Nicholas Street 1543 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1193). St Nicholas's Street 1577; St Nycholas Street 1593 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 547, 263). St Nicolas Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Ormunton	See Bridge Street Lower.		
Ostmen's or Oxmantoun Street	See Church Street [north], Church Street [south].		
Ourlady Lane	See Arran Street East.		
Palace Street	Lane c. 1260 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 468). 'Way to king's mill' (see 15 Manufacturing) 1352, 1387, 1467, 1537 (St John deeds, 188, 190, 200, 207). ⇒		
Parnell Street	0.5 km N. of city. King's highway 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 158), c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). Highway 1488 (Metes), 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 197). ⇒		
Patrick Street	Implied in rerouting of R. Poddle in late 12th cent. (Walsh, 1997, 22). Royal street c. 1230 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 101). St Patrick's Street mid 13th cent., c. 1287, 1326 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 81, 151, 171). St Patrick Street 1455 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 961). Street 1488 (Metes). Street of St Patrick, called Le Podell 1496 (<i>Dignitas decani</i> , 54). St Patrycke's Street 1552 (<i>Fiants, Edw. VI</i> , 1052). St Patricks Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Paulemyll Street	See Ship Street Little.		
Peter Picot's Lane	See Schoolhouse Lane [north].		
Peter Row	See St Peter 'apoles' Street.		
Pill Lane	(50754300). Lane called Le Phill 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 55). Lane called The Pill 1540 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 80). Lane of St Mary's Abbey 1581 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1356). Abbey lane 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 198). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also street (3). ⇒		
Pimlico	Donour Street c. 1196 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 32). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒		
Pipe Lane	Thomas Street S., site unknown. Pye Lane 1320 (Smyly (1), 39), 1349 (Smyly (2), 25). Lane late 14th cent. (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 126). Pipe Lane 1426 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 898).		
Pipe or Pipers' Street	See Cook Street [west].		
Poddell, The	See New Street South.		
Pol, Poule or Pulle Street	See Ship Street Little.		
Potters' Street	See Marshal Lane.		
Preston's Lane	See Copper Alley.		
Protestant Row	See highway (2).		
Pycotis Lane	See Schoolhouse Lane [north].		
Ram Lane	See Schoolhouse Lane [south].		
Rame Lane	See Skippers' Alley.		
Red Cow Lane	See Cow Lane (1).		
Redmond's Hill	Lane 1465, 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 321, 193). See also highway (3). ⇒		
Road	(53504065). Stone road, orientated N.–S., 9th cent. (Simpson, 1999, 21, 25).		
Road	(53154070). Wattle road, orientated E.–W., early 10th cent., later made of stone (Simpson, 1999, 24, 30, 31–2).		
		Roche Street, Rochelle Lane or Street, or Roehen Lane	See Back Lane.
		Rocke Lane	Location unknown, perhaps same as later Freestone Alley. 1543 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 98).
		Rosemary Lane	King's lane c. 1270 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 96). Louestokes Lane 1403 (Smyly (3), 48); named after Adam de Louestoc, bailiff. Lane 1406 (Smyly (4), 2). Cusakes Lane 1469 (<i>Franchise roll</i> , 48). Cusakeis Lane 1479 (Smyly (5), 40). Lane 1579; Rosemarye Lane 1608 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 140, 490). Woodstock Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒
		Rosipelle Street	See Back Lane.
		Rounde, Rownen or Rownyng Lane	See Cross Lane South.
		Rupelle Street	See Back Lane.
		Saddlers' Street	See Castle Street [west].
		St Audoen's Lane	(49603975). Lane c. 1241 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 84). Audoen's Street c. 1286 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 29). St Audoen's Lane 1305 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 223), 1397; way 1425 (Berry, 1904, 79, 80). St Audoen's Lane 1559 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 482–3). St Townes Lane 1565 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 42). St Awdeons Lane 1607; St Awdeons Arch 1609 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 471, 522). St Owens Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒
		St Augustine Street	New Buildings 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Newe Row 1610 (Speed). ⇒
		St Augustines	See Temple Lane South.
		St Bride's Street	See Bride Street [north], Bride Street [south].
		St Francis's Street	See Francis Street.
		St George's Lane or Street	See South Great George's Street.
		St James's Street	See James's Street.
		St John's Lane	See John's Lane East.
		St Katherine's Street	See Thomas Court.
		St Kevin's Cross-road	See Bride Street [south].
		St Kevin's Lane	See Church Lane South.
		St Kevin's Street	See Kevin Street Lower, Kevin Street Upper.
		St Martin's Lane	(53303915). Lane c. 1238, c. 1256, c. 1273 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 485, 496, 100), c. 1285 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 41). St Marten's Lane 1543 (St Werburgh deeds, 308).
		St Martin's Street	Oxmantown, site unknown. St Martin's Street 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 54).
		St Michael's Close	Gilleholmoc Street c. 1200; St Michael's Street early 13th cent. (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 216, 221). Gilleholmoc Street c. 1249; Gilmaholmog Street c. 1258 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 493, 87). Gilleholmokis Street 1282; Gylmeholmoc Street c. 1285 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 32, 41). Kilholmok Street 1288; Gilmeholmoc's Lane 1305 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 109, 223). Gilmoholmog Street 1314; Gilmocholmog Street 1319 (Smyly (1), 36, 38). Holmoke Street 1316 (<i>Cal. Pembroke deeds</i> , 7). Kilmehalmokis Lane 1326 (Smyly (2), 10). Kilmchalmokys Lane 1329 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 577). Gilmeholmokis Lane 1335 (<i>Cal. fine rolls</i> , 1327–37, 448). Michael's Lane 1337 (St Michael deeds, 90). Gilmoholmoc Street c. 1341 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 203). Kilmealmocis Lane 1350; Kilmhalmokys Lane 1355 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 643, 648, 657); named after Mac Giolla Mo-Cholmóc, local chieftain. St Michael's Lane 1396, 1410 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 781, 848). St Mychell's Lane 1477 (Smyly (5), 37). St Mighell's Lane 1483 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1042). St Mighales Lane 1493; St Mygcall's Lane 1500 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 379, 384). Lane of St Michael the Archangel 1544; St Mighel's Lane 1565 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1194, 1300). St Michael's Lane 1579 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 140). St Mychaell's Lane 1589 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1388). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). St Migells Lane 1594; St Michells Lane 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 270, 413). St Michaels Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒
		St Michael's Hill	Street, to be diverted 1226 (<i>Cal. doc. Ire.</i> , 1171–1251, 209). To be realigned W. of Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion) 1234 (<i>Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.</i> , 100); possible remains of original alignment uncovered in cathedral crypt (<i>Excavations 1999</i> , 62). Lane 1305 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 223). Christ Church Lane 1354; Holy Trinity Lane 1382; Cristchirche Lane 1444; Cristis churche Lane 1483; Trynyte Lane 1542 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 648, 746, 939, 1042, 434). Trinity Lane 1564 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 19). Christ Church Lane 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 534). Trinity Lane 1610 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1470). Christchurch Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒
		St Michan's Street	Lane 1320; Fisshere's Lane 1397; Fysshers Lane 1443; Fisher's Street 1513 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 553, 785, 938, 1121). Fysher Lane 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 55). Fisher Lane 1564 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1295), 1606 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 120). Fish or Fische Lane 1610 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1470). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also way (3). ⇒
		St Mychell's Lane	See St Michael's Close.
		St Nicholas's Street	See Nicholas Street.
		St Owens Lane	See St Audoen's Lane.
		St Patrick's Street	See Patrick Street.
		St Peter 'apoles' Street	Location unknown, possibly later Peter Row. 1591 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 54).
		St Pulcher's Lane	Near St Patrick's Close, site unknown. 'New street of St Sepulchre' (see 22 Residence: St Sepulchre's Palace) 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 51). St Pulchers Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48).
		St Stephane's Lane	See Stephen Street Lower, Stephen Street Upper.
		St Thomas's Street	See Thomas Street.
		St Townes Lane	See St Audoen's Lane.
		St Tullock's Lane	See Fishamble Street [north].
		St Verberosses Lane	See Sutor Street.
		St Verberosses or Werburgh's Street	See Werburgh Street.
		Scarlet Lane (1)	See Exchange Street Lower, Exchange Street Upper.
		Scarlet Lane (2)	(52153995). Street, blocked at both ends 1577 (<i>Cal. exch. inq.</i> , 235).
		Scepe Street	See Ship Street Great.
		Schoolhouse Lane [north]	Peter Picot's Lane c. 1250 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 85). Lane 1328; Pycotis Lane c. 1337 (Smyly (2), 14, 18). Picot's Lane c. 1340; Pycott's Lane c. 1371; Picottis Lane c. 1374 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 621, 713, 730). Schoolhouse Lane 1610 (Speed). See also Bakhous Lane. ⇒

Schoolhouse Lane [south]	Lane 1328 (Smyly (2), 14). Ram Lane 1404, 1423, 1476; Rame Lane 1523 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 268, 886, 1011, 1142), 1557 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 462). Ram Lane or Schoolehouse Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Ram Lane 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 534). Schoolhouse Lane 1610 (Speed). See also Blind Street. ⇒ Dame Street N., site unknown. Sea Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Trinity or Trynnte Lane	267); 1457 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 296). Thomas Street 1572 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 75). St Thomas Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Sea Lane	See Ship Street Great, Ship Street Little.	Wall's Lane	See St Michael's Hill.
Sheep Street	See Castle Steps.	Watling Street	See lane (8).
Shepes Lane	Sheep Street c. 1215 (<i>Crede Mihi</i> , 135). Scepe Street c. 1261 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 426). Schepes Street 1308; Sheep Street 1318 (Smyly (1), 32, 36). Shep Street 1320; Sheepe Street 1326 (Smyly (2), 3, 11). Ship Street 1488; Shipp Street 1489 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1088, 1097). Sheep Street (<i>vicus ovium</i>) or Ship Street (<i>vicus navium</i>) 1533 (<i>Rep. viride</i> , 182). All houses burnt in 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 273). Ship Street 1556 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1243). Sheepe Street or Shippe Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Shipe Street 1591; Shepe Street 1596 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 68, 94). Shyp Street 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 533). Sheepe Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Way (1)	Watling Street 1573 (<i>Cal. S.P. Ire.</i> , 1509–73, 512). ⇒ Leading towards Kilmainham, site unknown, possibly Bow Lane West (q.v.). 'Way to court of Kilmainham' (see 11 Religion: Kilmainham Priory) early 13th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 395). See also way (8).
Ship Street Great	Pulle Street c. 1180; highway 1328 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 4, 575). Pol Street 1350 (Sayles, 198). Way towards Poll Mills (see 15 Manufacturing: Pool Mill) 1356; street to Poll Mill c. 1499; pavement 1557 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 662, 1110, 1246). Poule or Paulemyll Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). Shyp Street 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 533). Sheepe Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Way (2)	Near St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown, perhaps Arran Street East (q.v.). Way c. 1255 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 494), 1320 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 553).
Ship Street Little	See Sutor Street.	Way (3)	Near St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown, possibly St Michan's Street (q.v.). Royal way c. 1255 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 494).
Shoemakers' Street	See Christchurch Place [west].	Way (4)	Near St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown, probably Mary's Lane (q.v.). Royal way c. 1257 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 510–11).
Skinnners' Row or Street, or Skyner Lane or Row	Burnell's Lane 1450 (Berry, 1904, 80), 1573, 1599 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 85, 332); named after Henry Burnell, recorder. Rame Lane 1560; Skypers Lane 1605; Skipper Lane 1608 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 9, 446, 506). Rame Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Way (5)	St Andrew's parish, site unknown, possibly Temple Lane South (q.v.). Royal way c. 1257 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 26).
Skippers' Alley	Smithfield 1440 (D'Alton, 309–10). ⇒	Way (6)	Leading towards St Stephen's Green (see 14 Primary production), possibly later Grafton Street (q.v.). Royal way c. 1262 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 73).
Smithfield	See Sutor Street.	Way (7)	On bank of R. Liffey, site unknown, possibly Wood Quay (q.v.). Royal way c. 1281 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 78).
Souter Street or Souteris Lane	Way 1239 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 83–4). Highway c. 1240 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 492). Royal way c. 1278 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 22). Street 1310 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 539). St George's Street 1330 (Smyly (2), 15). St George's Lane 1455 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 961). Barriers to be erected at both ends 1466 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 325). St George's Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). St Georges Lane 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Way (8)	Leading towards Kilmainham, site unknown, possibly Bow Lane West (q.v.). 'Hanging way' 1320 (Smyly (2), 1–2). See also way (1).
South Great George's Street	Royal way 1334 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 32). Street 1455; king's pavement 1556 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 961, 1243). St Stephane's Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒	Way (9)	St Bridget's and St Michael le Pole's parishes, site unknown, possibly Golden Lane (2) (q.v.). King's way 1428 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 904).
Stephen Street Lower	Royal way 1334 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 32). Highway 1370; street 1455; king's pavement 1556 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 711, 961, 1243). St Stephane's Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). St Stevens Street 1610 (Speed). See also street (4). ⇒	Werburgh Street	Street alignment stabilised by mid 10th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 34). St Werburg's Street c. 1258 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 500). St Werburgh Street 1338 (Smyly (2), 20). St Werburgh's Street 1341; street of St Werburgh the Virgin 1349 (St Werburgh deeds, 286). St Warburg's Street 1385; St Warburg's Street 1478 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 754, 314). St Warbrowis Street 1493 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 379). St Verberosses Street 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 47). St Warboroughe's Street 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 534). St Warbro's Street 1610 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1470). St Warbers Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Stephen Street Upper	0.25 km N. of city. King's highway 1328 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 157), c. 1395 (<i>Alen's reg.</i> , 231). Highway 1488 (Metes). Stony bator or highway 1603 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 196). Second element derived from Irish <i>bóthar</i> , 'cow-track', 'drove way'. ⇒	Wexford Street	King's way 1430 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 910). Lane 1465 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 321). See also highway (1). ⇒
Stonybatter	See Bull Lane.	Whitefriar Street	Whyte Friars Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also lane (7), street (5). ⇒
Stonyng Lane	See Merchant's Quay.	Winetavern Street	Taverners' Street c. 1220 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 55). Winetavern Street c. 1285 (<i>Cal. Christ Church bks</i> , 41). Winetaverners' Street 1317 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 353). 'Row of taverns' 1325 (<i>Cal. Pembroke deeds</i> , 8). High street of the taverners (<i>altus vicus tabernariorum</i>) 1326 (Smyly (2), 6). Tavern Street 1332 (St John deeds, 187). Wyntavern Street 1356 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 663). Taverners' Street 1443 (Berry, 1904, 68). Wyntevern Street 1465; Wyne taverne Street 1470 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 321, 341). Wynteuer Street 1477 (Smyly (5), 38). Wynetavern Street 1493 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 379). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Wintavern Street 1600 (<i>Ancient records</i> , iii, 534). Wine tavern Street 1610 (Speed). ⇒
Strand, The	Off Marshal Lane (q.v.), site unknown, possibly later Bridgefoot Street. 'Middle street' early 13th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 378).	Wood Quay	Le Wodkey 1520 (St John deeds, 206). Le Woodkey 1539 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 47). Wode Quay 1565 (<i>Proctor's accounts</i> , 78), 1590 (<i>Chapter acts</i> , 66). Woode Quay 1585 (Circuit). Buildings severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125). Wood Quay 1610 (Speed). See also way (7). ⇒
Street (1)	Near Isolde's Tower (see 12 Defence), site unknown, possibly Essex Street West (q.v.). c. 1262 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 95).	Wood Street	Street 1364, 1405 (<i>Reg. All Saints</i> , 34, 35). ⇒
Street (2)	Oxmantown, site unknown, possibly Pill Lane (q.v.). 'Street from Ostmans' Bridge (see 17 Transport: Father Mathew Bridge) towards St Mary's Abbey' (see 11 Religion) c. 1271 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 477).	Woodstock Lane	See Rosemary Lane.
Street (3)	St Peter's parish, site unknown, probably Stephen Street Upper (q.v.). 'Street of St Peter de la Hill' (see 11 Religion: St Peter's Church) 1359 (Smyly (2), 30), 1402 (Smyly (3), 47).	Wormwood Gate	Royal road c. 1234 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 37). Lotebourne Lane 1348 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 123). ⇒
Street (4)	Near cemetery of St Mary's Priory (see 11 Religion), site unknown, perhaps Whitefriar Street (q.v.). Street 1424 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 281).		
Street (5)	See next entry.		
Stutter Lane	(52253865). Laneway c. 1100 (Simpson, 2000, 34). Sutor Street c. 1190 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 473). Shoemakers' Street (<i>vicus sutorum</i>) c. 1220 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 181), c. 1230 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 47). Souter Street 1290 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 106). Souteris Lane 1324 (Smyly (2), 4). Souteres Lane 1337 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 122). Sutoris Lane 1360; Sutor Street 1389 (Smyly (3), 33, 43). Behynd Street 1432 (St Werburgh deeds, 313). Sowtes Lane or Behind Street 1448 (<i>Ir. Builder</i> , xxxi, 44). Sutter Lane or Behind Street 1452; Hyn Street 1465 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 150, 321). Sutteres Lane 1470 (St Werburgh deeds, 314). Sewteres Lane 1486 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 369). Souter Lane or Hyne Lane 1549 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1224). St Verberosses Lane, 'now enclosed' 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). E. end said to have been closed on building of Marshalsea prison, Werburgh St W. (see 13 Administration) in 1580 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 148; <i>Ir. Builder</i> , xxxi, 127). Sutter Lane or Hyne Lane 1591 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 1397). Small parcel of waste ground called Sutter Lane 1601 (<i>Cal. pat. rolls Ire.</i> , Jas I, 8). Curryer's Lane 1604 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 176). Stutter Lane c. 1607 (<i>Cal. S.P. Ire.</i> , 1606–8, 62).		
Sutor Street	⇒		
Tanner Street	Location unknown. c. 1357 (Connolly, 487).		
Taverners' Street	See Winetavern Street.		
Temple Lane South	Lane 1343 (<i>Ancient records</i> , i, 165). Hogges Lane 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 48). Hog Lane 1606 (<i>Ancient records</i> , ii, 457). Hogg's Lane 1610 (<i>Cal. pat. rolls Ire.</i> , Jas I, 161); named after Viking burial mounds. St Augustines 1610 (Speed). See also way (5). ⇒		
Tennis Court Lane	See John Street West.		
Teyngmouth Street	See Dame Street.		
Thomas Court [north]	Thomas's Court 1535 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 259). St Katherine's Street 1540 (<i>Extents Ir. mon. possessions</i> , 68). ⇒		
Thomas Street	Great street c. 1190 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 22). Great new street late 12th cent. (<i>Reg. St Thomas</i> , 404). St Thomas's Street c. 1200 (<i>Reg. St John</i> , 92), 1260 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , i, 520). Buildings burnt in 1317 (<i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> , ii, 299). St Thomas's Street c. 1335 (<i>Christ Church deeds</i> , 602). Buildings burnt in 1343 (Harris,		



Round tower, St Michael le Pole's Church from the west, 1751 (Tower view)

11 Religion

Early Christian monastery of Kilmainham, Kilmainham Lane N., site unknown. Founded by St Maignenn in early 7th cent. (Gwynn and Hadcock, 394); A.D. 787 (*AU* (1), 243). St Maignenn's Church 9th cent. (*Félire Óengusso*, 261).

Cemetery: high cross shaft possibly 9th cent. (Harbison, i, 377), extant 2002; Viking burials late 9th cent. (O'Brien, E., 1998).

Early Christian monastery of Dubhlinn, Aungier St E. and W. (55953575). Implied by abbot A.D. 650 (*AFM*, i, 265), A.D. 790 (*AU* (1), 247). Perhaps occupied by Vikings as part of encampment (see 12 Defence) in A.D. 841 (Clarke, H.B., 2000, 31). Possible W. ditch, aligned N.–S., excavated in 2002 (local information).

Cross: high cross shaft fragment 12th cent. (*Excavations* 1991, 14); stone cross c. 1267 (*Reg. All Saints*, 30).

Cathedrals and churches

St Bridget's Church (A 4), Bride St W. (52503710). Implicit in churchyard late 9th–10th cent. (see below). St Bride's Church c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*). Granted by Asculf Mac Torcaill to Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) in c. 1165 (*Alen's reg.*, 29); c. 1178, c. 1180 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364, 4). Granted to St Patrick's Church (*q.v.*) in 1191 (*Alen's reg.*, 19). St Brigid's Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 134). St Brigid in the Pool, St Brigid of the Polle c. 1265, 1494 (*Christ Church deeds*, 88, 360); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181). St Brides Church 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Churchyard: 1 human burial late 9th–10th cent. (Gowen, 2001, 49); cemetery c. 1200 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 216), c. 1256 (*Christ Church deeds*, 498), 1545 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 278); boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Moshamóc's Church, Islandbridge, N. of R. Liffey, near ford (see 17 Transport), site unknown. Church of Moshamóc A.D. 919 (*AFM*, ii, 593).

St Patrick's Church (A 15), Patrick St E., probably on part of site of later St Patrick's Cathedral (*q.v.*). Implicit in churchyard 10th–11th cent. (see below). St Patrick's Church c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*); c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Parish church, property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) 1179. New collegiate church on same site endowed by Archbishop John Cumin of Dublin in 1191 (*Alen's reg.*, 3, 18–19). Consecrated in 1192 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 72). St Patrick's Church 1216 (Sheehy, i, 177, 189). Raised to cathedral status by Archbishop Henry Blund of Dublin in c. 1220 (see below, St Patrick's Cathedral).

Churchyard: 6 cross-slabs in St Patrick's Cathedral (*q.v.*) 10th–11th cent. (King, 75–8, 82–4); 8 houses for canons 'about the graveyard' to be built 1191 (*Alen's reg.*, 19).

St Columba's Church (A 3), Cornmarket N., probably on site of later St Audoen's Church (*q.v.*). Cross-slab late 10th–early 12th cent. (King, 77–8). St Columba's [Church] c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Stone foundations, possible boundary wall excavated (Simpson, 2000, 37–8). Cross-slab extant 2002.

St Michael le Pole's Church (A 10), Ship St Great W. (53753750). Implicit in churchyard late 10th–early 11th cent. (see below). Built probably in early 12th cent. (Gowen, 2001, 36). St Michael's Church c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*). Granted by Bastolian Gormelach to 'Holy Trinity' before 1170; c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) c. 1179 (*Alen's reg.*, 29, 7); early 13th cent. (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 468), c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 135). 'Not worth service of a chaplain' c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). St Michael de Poll 1357 (Smyly (2), 28), 1428 (*Christ Church deeds*, 904). St Michael de Polla 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 182). Parish depopulated and impoverished, to be annexed to St Werburgh's Church (*q.v.*) mid 16th cent. (*Reg. diocesis*, 6). 'Church on Pauls' 1610 (Speed). Paving tile fragments extant (Eames and Fanning, 65); part of W. wall extant below ground level 2002. ⇒

Churchyard: 92 burials late 10th–early 11th cent. onwards (Gowen, 2001, 36, 41–2); cemetery c. 1230 (*Reg. All Saints*, 34).

Round tower (K 4), in W. end of church: built in 12th cent.; square base excavated (Gowen, 2001, 39–40, 50). Foundations extant below ground level 2002. ⇒

Christ Church (Holy Trinity) Cathedral (A 1), Christchurch Place N. Founded as royal and episcopal church, dedicated to Holy Trinity, by King Sitric Silkbeard and Bishop Dúnán of Dublin in c. 1030 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 70). Nave, 2 'collateral structures', St Nicholas's Chapel on N. side built by Dúnán in mid 11th cent. (Cal. Christ Church bks, 69). Ceall Crist c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*). Became metropolitan cathedral in 1152 (*NHI*, ix, 309, 311). Choir, transepts, St Edmund's Chapel, St Mary's Chapel built in late 12th cent. (Cal. Christ Church bks, 69; Stalley, 2000a, 61–2). Royal licence to lengthen and widen church, W. extension to be built on street (see 10 Streets: St Michael's Hill) 1234 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1232–47, 70). Nave built in c. 1240 (Stalley, 2000a, 70). Steeple burnt in 1283 (Butler, 6–7). Choir rebuilt in c. 1285 (Cal. Christ Church bks, 66). Lady Chapel built in c. 1290 (Stalley, 2000b, 99, 106–7). Belfry demolished by storm in 1316 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 137). Royal permission for crenellated belfry granted in 1330 (*Christ Church deeds*, 223). Choir rebuilt by Archbishop John of St Paul of Dublin in c. 1355 (*Obits*, 70). Cellars beneath N. aisle, with benches and outstalls, in commercial use 1379, 1423, 1466 (*Christ Church deeds*, 740, 886, 977). S. aisle to choir built in late 14th–15th cent. (Stalley, 2000b, 99). E. window collapsed, damaging muniments, major repairs in progress 1461 (Cal. Christ Church bks, 56; *Stat. Ire.*, *Edw. IV*, i, 241). Cathedral damaged 'by Irish rebels', to be restored 1462; cellar beneath chancel, with 'new house', leased in 1471 (*Christ Church deeds*, 297, 992). Holy Trinity Chapel 1472 (*Reg. wills*, 39–40). Great chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary 1501 (Cal. Christ Church bks, 28). Church of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 183). Secular chapter to be established 1539; 'long loft called St Nicholas's Chapel' 1541 (*Christ Church deeds*, 431, 1182). Cathedral to be converted to administrative uses 1542 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 64). Nave roof, S. wall collapsed, S. wall rebuilt in 1562 (wall plaque). Extensive rebuilding and repairs undertaken in 1564–5 (Stalley, 2000c, 221–31). E. window damaged by storm in 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 105). Holy Trinity Chapel, in dangerous state, upper part demolished in c. 1565 (*Reg. wills*, 205). Steeple to be rebuilt 1582 (*Ancient records*, ii, 169). Cathedral 'altogether ruinous and decayed' 1584 (Gillespie, 180). Steeple, cracked in 1588 (Stalley, 2000c, 232); repaired in c. 1591 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1392). Chancel roof, 5 bays, to be reconstructed 1594 (*Chapter acts*, 85). Cathedral severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597; still dilapidated 1603 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1603–6, 99). Tower rebuilt with clock faces in c. 1600 (Stalley, 2000c, 232–3). Christchurch 1610 (Speed). Fragment of 14th-cent. choir extension, remainder extant in restored and modified condition, including dressed stonework, paving tiles (Eames and Fanning, 62), 2002. See also below, Holy Trinity Priory. ⇒

Bishop's palace: see 22 Residence.

Archbishop's palace: see 22 Residence.

Choir school: see 20 Education.

Chapter house: taken over from former Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) in 1540 (*Christ Church deeds*, 432); damaged 'by dogs', to be repaired 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 105–6); 1568 (*Reg. diocesis*, 37), 1607 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1457); lower walls, side benches extant 2002. ⇒

Deanery: see 22 Residence.

Precinct, E. and S. of cathedral: E. gate 1540; churchyard 1565 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1178, 1299); Christ Church Yard 1585; gatehouse ruinous, to be repaired 1591 (*Chapter acts*, 69), 1608 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1371, 1461). ⇒

Grammar school: see 20 Education.

Chantor's house: see 22 Residence.

Brewhouse: see 15 Manufacturing.

Sexton's house: see 22 Residence.

St Michael's Church (A 9), St Michael's Hill W. St Michael's Church, built by Bishop Dúnán of Dublin 'in his palace' (see 22 Residence: bishop's palace) in mid 11th cent. (Cal. Christ Church bks, 69); c. 1178, c. 1241, c. 1270, c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364, 491, 96, 150). Parish 1316 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 7). St Michael in Alto c. 1341 (*Alen's reg.*, 203). St Michael's Church, within the walls 1489 (*Franchise roll*, 64). St Michael Archangel 1504 (*Alen's reg.*, 255), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 180). Granted to Christ Church Cathedral (see previous entry) as prebendal church in 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 431). Steeple 1578 (*Ancient records*, ii, 131). St Michaels Church 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Churchyard: 1483, 1521 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1042, 1138), 1598 (*Chapter acts*, 100).

St Michan's Church (A 11), Church St W. Traditionally said to have been founded in 1095 (Hanmer, ii, 194). St Michen's Church, granted to 'Holy Trinity' by 1170 (*Alen's reg.*, 29); c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). St Michean's Church c. 1179 (*Alen's reg.*, 7). St Michan's Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 134). St Mychan c. 1250 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 489). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150); 1363 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1361–4, 430), 1458 (*Stat. Ire.*, *Hen. VI.*, 513), 1474 (*Reg. wills*, 70), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 180–81). Granted to Christ Church Cathedral (*q.v.*) as prebendal church in 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 431). St Michan's Church 1599 (*Ancient records*, iii, 531). St Mihans Church 1610 (Speed). Lower part of tower possibly 15th cent. (Purcell, 205, 238). ⇒

Churchyard, N. and W. of church: c. 1266, 1342, 1407, 1481, 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 94, 233, 828, 1032, 1175); burials N. of church 14th–15th cent. (*Excavations* 1996, 29); cemetery early 16th cent. (*Obits*, 71, 75); churchyard c. 1572 (*Tanner letters*, 517); boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Mary del Dam's Church (A 8), Cork Hill E. and S. (54603995). St Mary's Church c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*). 'Monastery' c. 1173 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 370). St Mary's [Church] c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364), late 12th cent. (*Ancient records*, i, 82). St Mary de la Dam c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 134). St Mary de Hulle c. 1230 (*Reg. All Saints*, 86). St Mary de Monte 1234 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 328). St Mary de Dam 1244 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1232–47, 428), 1250 (*Close rolls*, 1247–51, 292), c. 1271, 1281 (Connolly, 2, 66). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). Bell tower demolished, stones used to repair Dublin Castle (see 12 Defence) in 1317; to be repaired 1319 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1318–23, 90). Church of Blessed Mary del Dam 1348 (Smyly (2), 24), 1370 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 18), 1488 (Gilbert, 1854–9, ii, 2), 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 275). 'Serves inhabitants of castle and some poor people' 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181). Closed, parish incorporated in that of St Werburgh's Church (*q.v.*), by 1559 (St John deeds, 210). Chapel 1561 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 171). St Marys Dames, house, messuages, church, churchyard, all other property leased to Sir George Carew in 1589 (*Chapter acts*, 63). Site granted to Sir Richard Boyle (see 22 Residence: Cork House) in 1603 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, 12).

Churchyard: cemetery c. 1173 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 370, 371); boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Paul's Church, E. of Dublin Castle (see 12 Defence), site unknown, probably South Great George's St W. Church of Sts Paul and Peter c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*). St Paul's Church, granted by Gillamichell to 'Holy Trinity' by 1170 (*Alen's reg.*, 29); c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) c. 1179 (*Alen's reg.*, 7), c. 1230; occupied by hermit 1275 (*Christ Church deeds*, 44, 106). Demolished, site incorporated in garden belonging to Christ Church Cathedral (*q.v.*) by 1504 (*Alen's reg.*, 255–6, 293).

St Peter's Church (A 16), Stephen St Upper E. (55403700), in part of enclosure of former Early Christian monastery of Dubhlinn (*q.v.*). Church of Sts Paul and Peter c. 1121 (*Bk Uí Maine*). St Peter's Church, property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) c. 1179 (*Alen's reg.*, 7); c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 134). St Peter de la Hulle 1262 (*Ancient records*, i, 93). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). St Peter de la Hille 1305 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1305–7, 21). St Peter de Hull 1357 (Smyly (2), 28). In ruins, to be repaired 1370 (Donnelly, ii, 135); 1403 (Smyly (3), 48). St Peter de Hulla 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 180, 185). St Peter de Monte, property of St Patrick's Cathedral (*q.v.*) 1577 (Holinshead, 1577, 45). St Peters Church 1610 (Speed). Paving tiles excavated (*Excavations* 1999, 72). ⇒

Churchyard: boundary wall 1610 (Speed); 69 burials excavated (*Excavations* 1999, 72; Nelis, 6; Coughlan, 2001, 4). ⇒

St John's Church (A 6), John's Lane East N. St John the Baptist's Church, granted by Gillamichell to 'Holy Trinity' before 1170; parish church, property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) c. 1179 (*Alen's reg.*, 29, 7); 1186; St John's Church c. 1230; too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 6, 44, 150). St John the Evangelist's Church c. 1285 (Cal. Christ Church bks, 39). Adjacent messuage granted for enlargement of church and churchyard in 1350 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1348–50, 564). St Mary's Chapel to be built 1350; under restoration c. 1477 (St John deeds, 188, 201–2). St John del Douestret 1361 (Smyly (3), 33). Church damaged by storm, repaired in c. 1477 (Building account, 74–5). St John the Evangelist's Church 1478 (Berry, 1904, 69). St Mary's Chapel to be repaired 1495 (St John deeds, 205). Church rebuilt in 1500 (Donnelly, ii, 184). St John the Evangelist's Church 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 275); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 182). Granted to Christ Church Cathedral (*q.v.*) as prebendal church in 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 431). St John's Church 1558 (St John deeds, 209). Chancel to be enlarged 1589 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 50). St Johns Church 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Andrew's Church (A 2), Dame St S. (55504020). St Andrew's Church c. 1171 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 141). Granted to precentor of St Patrick's Cathedral (*q.v.*) in c. 1220 (*Alen's reg.*, 42); c. 1272 (*Christ Church deeds*, 517), 1446 (St John deeds, 199), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181). Parish depopulated and impoverished, to be annexed to St Werburgh's Church (*q.v.*) mid 16th cent. (*Reg. diocesis*, 6). Chapel, leased to John Ryan, merchant, in 1549 (Mason, 33). To be converted to schoolhouse or pothouse 1577 (*Ancient records*, ii, 120). Converted to stable and yard for viceroy in c. 1581 (Falkiner, 1904, 164). To be leased out with churchyard 1593 (*Ancient records*, ii, 259). St Andrews Church 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Churchyard: cemetery c. 1260 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 468–9), 1352, 1387 (St John deeds, 188–9, 190–91), 1549 (Mason, 33); boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Martin's Church, Werburgh St E., site unknown. St Martin's Church c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Granted to chancellor of St Patrick's Cathedral (*q.v.*) in c. 1220 (*Alen's reg.*, 42); c. 1238, 1272 (*Christ Church deeds*, 485, 103). Parish c. 1285 (Cal. Christ Church bks, 41). Closed by 1341 (St Werburgh deeds, 286). 'Few vestiges' 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 183).

Churchyard: 1345 (*Christ Church deeds*, 629), 1411 (Berry, 1915, 34); part converted to garden (see 14 Primary production) by 1411; 1427 (*Christ Church deeds*, 851, 902); burials uncovered in 1785 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 45). See also 14 Primary production: St Martin's orchard.

St Kevin's Church (A 7), Camden Row N. St Kevin's Church, property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) c. 1179; granted to St Patrick's Church (*q.v.*) in 1191 (*Alen's reg.*, 7, 19); 1216 (Sheehy, i, 176). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150); 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157), 1382 (Mills, 122), 1478 (*Reg. wills*, 104), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 182). St Keavans parish 1594 (*Chapter acts*, 91). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Paving tiles extant (Eames and Fanning, 63). ⇒

Churchyard: gate c. 1395; graveyard c. 1400 (*Alen's reg.*, 231, 224), 1584 (Lennon, 1989, 157). ⇒

St Nicholas's Church Within (A 12), Nicholas St E. Parish church of St Nicholas, property of Holy Trinity Priory (*q.v.*) 1179; granted to St Patrick's Church (*q.v.*) in 1191 (*Alen's reg.*, 3, 19); c. 1210 (*Reg. St John*, 49). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ*

- Church deeds*, 150); 1381 (Berry, 1904, 47), 1489 (*Franchise roll*, 64), 1532 (*Rep. viride*, 182), 1543 (St Werburgh deeds, 314–15). Said to have been rebuilt in 1573 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxi, 1). S. wall rebuilt in 1578 (Harris, 319). St Nicholas Church 1610 (Speed). Paving tiles extant (Eames and Fanning, 64). ⇒
- Churchyard: 1311 (*Ancient records*, i, 110), 1468 (*Christ Church deeds*, 980); cemetery 1488 (*Franchise roll*, 61); churchyard 1539 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 185).
- St Thomas's Church, probably Thomas St S., site unknown. St Thomas's Church, property of Holy Trinity Priory (q.v.) 1179; parish c. 1205 (*Alen's reg.*, 3, 29). Replaced by St Catherine's Church (q.v.) in early 13th cent.
- St Werburgh's Church (A 17), Werburgh St E. Parish church of St Werburgh, property of Holy Trinity Priory (q.v.) 1179; c. 1205 (*Alen's reg.*, 3, 29). St Warburga's Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 135); c. 1273 (Berry, 1915, 33). Burnt in 1301 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 329). New chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary 1346 (*Christ Church deeds*, 633). Church c. 1493; reroofed in c. 1520 (Robinson, J.L., 1914, 136, 135); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 182), 1547 (Berry, 1915, 35). St Warbors Church 1564 (*Proctor's accounts*, 21). Ruinous 1605; extensively repaired in 1607 (St Werburgh deeds, 294, 282). St Warbers Church 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Churchyard: cemetery c. 1243 (St Werburgh deeds, 298), c. 1259, 1335 (*Christ Church deeds*, 505, 596), 1414 (Berry, 1915, 34), 1454 (*Christ Church deeds*, 957); door 1547; with stone wall 1576 (St Werburgh deeds, 293, 308); 1608 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1460). ⇒
- St Mary's Chapel: see below, free-standing chapels.
- St Martin's Chapel: see below, free-standing chapels.
- St Audoen's Church (A 3), Cornmarket N. Built probably on site of St Columba's Church (q.v.) in late 12th cent. (Crawford, 86, 89–90). Granted by Archbishop John Cumin of Dublin to Grace Dieu Priory in c. 1190 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 317). St Audoen's Church c. 1200 (*Christ Church deeds*, 477). Granted to treasurer of St Patrick's Cathedral (q.v.) in c. 1220 (*Alen's reg.*, 42); 1275 (*Christ Church deeds*, 106). Rebuilt, chancel and S. aisle partly over lane (see 10 Streets: lane 49953955), in c. 1350 (Crawford, 87, 91). St Owin's or St Oldewin's Church, annexed to Christ Church Cathedral (q.v.) by 1393 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1391–6, 308). Tower built in early 15th cent.; S. aisle replaced by St Anne's Chapel in c. 1431; N. aisle extended, Portlester Chapel erected by Roland FitzEustace in 15th cent. (Crawford, 86, 87–8, 91). Granted to St Patrick's Cathedral (q.v.) as prebendal church in 1467 (Mason, 136); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 180). Tower 1552 (*Ancient records*, i, 428). Church damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (*Ancient records*, ii, 573). Belfry window repaired, St Anne's Chapel to be rebuilt 1605 (Lennon, 1989, 186–7). St Adwins or St Owens Church 1610 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 755). St Owens Church 1610 (Speed). 12th-cent. W. doorway, 13th-cent. nave, 15th-cent. chapel and lower part of tower, roofing tiles, other fragments, including paving tiles (Eames and Fanning, 63), extant 2002. ⇒
- Churchyard: churchyard 1285 (*Christ Church deeds*, 141); cemetery 1416, 1450; churchyard 1593 (Berry, 1904, 57, 80–81, 82). ⇒
- School: see 20 Education.
- St Anne's guild house: see 13 Administration.
- St Olave's Church (A 14), Fishamble St W. (52654060). St Olave's Church late 12th cent. (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 222), c. 1225, 1260 (*Reg. St John*, 189, 76). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). St Tovens's Church 1317 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 138). Church 1470; St Owyn's 1491 (*Franchise roll*, 48, 67); 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 275). Property of St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181). St Oloke's Church 1537; St Tullok's Church 1546 (St John deeds, 207, 208). Closed by 1553 (*Fiants, Mary*, 6). 'Church or chapel of St Tulloches or St Olaues', leased in c. 1574 (*Tanner letters*, 517). Church, cemetery, precinct granted to George Bowchier in 1575 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 2653). 'Old church called St Tullock's' 1589 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1588–92, 161). Former church or chapel 1599 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 9). ⇒
- Churchyard: 1410 (*Christ Church deeds*, 850), 1553 (*Fiants, Mary and Philip*, 6); cemetery 1575 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 2653); burials uncovered in 1939 (Clarke, J.K., 1950, 118–19).
- St James's Church, James's St N., 0.25 km W. of city. Land for St James's Church and cemetery donated by Henry Tirel in c. 1190; church with appurtenances granted to St Thomas's Abbey (q.v.) in c. 1196 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 383, 284). St James's Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 134), 1248, 1260 (Sheehy, ii, 136, 319). Too poor to be taxed c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150); 1390 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 147), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181). St James's Church 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 87), 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 689). ⇒
- Churchyard: 16th-cent. gravestones extant (Ní Mharcaigh, 276). ⇒
- St Catherine's Church (A 5), Thomas St S. Founded as chapel to replace St Thomas's Church (q.v.) in early 13th cent. (*Rep. viride*, 181). St Catherine's parish c. 1220 (*Reg. St John*, 10), 1244 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 480). St Catherine's Chapel 1248, 1260 (Sheehy, ii, 136, 319). 'Not worth service of a chaplain' c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150); 1477 (*Reg. wills*, 134–5), 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 275). Chapel 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 184). St Catherine's Church 1599 (*Ancient records*, iii, 531). St Cathren Church 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Churchyard: boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- St John's Church, Thomas St N., associated with St John the Baptist's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. Parish c. 1205 (*Alen's reg.*, 29); 1400 (*Cal. papal letters*, 1396–1404, 303). Demolished in c. 1539 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55). Church wall 1547 (*Ancient records*, i, 416).
- St George's Church, South Great George's St W., site unknown. St George's Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 135). Property of All Saints' Priory (q.v.) 1234 (*Reg. All Saints*, 2); 1267 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 3), c. 1342 (*Reg. St John*, 73). To be rebuilt 1426 (Clark and Refaüssé, 35). Under repair 1457 (*Stat. Ire., Hen. VI*, 451). In disrepair 1476 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, ii, 507). St George's Chapel 1498 (*Ancient records*, i, 242), 1506 (Gilbert, 1854–9, iii, 183). Parish church c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 293); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181, 183). Granted to city authorities in 1539 (Clark and Refaüssé, 36); 1543 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 98). To be reroofed 1553; to be rebuilt with stone from All Saints' Priory (q.v.), but partly demolished in 1555 (*Ancient records*, i, 431, 445, 447). Church remains to be preserved 1565; stones used for communal oven 1577 (*Ancient records*, ii, 36–7, 549). Remains demolished by 1607 (Clark and Refaüssé, 37).
- Churchyard: 1410 (*Reg. All Saints*, 29); 'with little tower' 1553 (*Ancient records*, i, 431); leased in 1565; 'void garden' 1607; 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 36–7, 474, 497); unnamed tower 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- St John's Church, Kilmainham Lane N., associated with Kilmainham Priory (q.v.), site unknown. Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 138), 1309 (D'Alton, 306), 1311 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1308–14, 219), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 190). St John's Church, S. chapel to be demolished 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 81). Roofless 1572 (Falkiner, 1901, 468). Paving tile fragments extant (Proceedings and papers, 444; Eames and Fanning, 63).
- St Stephen's Church, Stephen St Lower S., associated with St Stephen's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. St Stephen's Church c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 135), 1234 (*Reg. All Saints*, 2). Chapel 1394 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxviii, 128). St Stephen's Church 1455 (*Christ Church deeds*, 961). Used by lepers 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 183). Church 1541 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 350). Church or chapel, churchyard, tenement, 3 gardens, close 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 162). St Stevens Church 1610 (Speed). Corner of substantial stone building, stone terrace c. 1200; 146 burials 13th cent. and later (*Excavations 1991*, 14; *Excavations 1992*, 22; Simpson, 2000, 15–16). Paving tiles excavated (RMP 020593). ⇒



St Patrick's Cathedral, 1818 (Mason)

- St Patrick's Cathedral (A 15), Patrick St E. Established in former St Patrick's Church (q.v.) in c. 1220 (*Alen's reg.*, 42). Funds for new cathedral to be raised 1225 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 189). Parish c. 1230 (*Reg. St John*, 101). Rebuilt, dedicated in 1254 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 72). Spire destroyed by storm in 1316 (Mason, 118). Cathedral 'despoiled by citizens' in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353). Tower and W. part of nave burnt in 1362; tower rebuilt in 1372 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 72). St Patrick's Church c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231). Metropolitan church 1471 (*Reg. wills*, 26); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 182). 'Fit to be maintained' 1542 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 64). Nave vaulting collapsed in 1544 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 72). Cathedral and revenues surrendered to royal commissioners in 1546; closed in 1547 (Bernard, 502; *L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1546–7, 356). Converted to common hall of four courts in 1548 (see 13 Administration). Former cathedral 1553 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 77). Cathedral status restored in 1555 (*Dignitas decani*, 149–63). Public clock installed in steeple in 1560 (Mason, 164). St Patricks Church 1599 (*Ancient records*, iii, 531), 1610 (Speed). Extant in restored condition, including paving tiles (Eames and Fanning, 64), 2002. ⇒
- St Patrick's Well (K 6), in precinct (51403545): 'fountain of Dublinia', 'fountain of St Patrick' c. 1185 (Jocelin, 95–6, 98–9); 1509; incorporated in private houses in c. 1590 (Drew, 4); rediscovered in 1901 (inscription). ⇒
- Talbot's mill: see 15 Manufacturing.
- Cathedral school: see 20 Education.
- Canons' houses: see 22 Residence.
- Vicars' house: see 22 Residence.
- Hall of minor canons, Patrick St E., in precinct, site unknown: c. 1245, 1303 (*Alen's reg.*, 70, 157); to be converted to hospital for infirm soldiers 1547 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 152, 158); house of petty canons 1609 (*Christ Church deeds*, 457). ⇒
- Chapter house, probably in S. transept: 1267 (Mason, 111), 1378 (Sayles, 241), 1468, 1546 (Mason, 136, 150), 1569 (*Reg. diocesis*, 40).
- Deanery: see 22 Residence.
- Treasurer's manse: see 22 Residence.
- St Lawrence's Chapel: see below.
- St Nicholas's Church Without: see below.
- University: see 20 Education.
- Precinct: stone wall 1390; W. gate 1473 (*Christ Church deeds*, 255, 304); St Patrick's Close 1488 (Metes); close 1496 (*Dignitas decani*, 54); stone wall 1504; graveyard gate c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 254, 152); St Patrick's Close 1550 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 648); bawn 1598 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1598–9, 419); St Patrick's Close 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 193); boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- College of minor canons (J 7), Bride St W. (52653535): established by Archbishop Richard Talbot of Dublin, 6 minor canons and 6 choristers, in 1432 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 74); 4 minor canons 1493; incorporated by charter in 1519 (*Dignitas decani*, 175, 171–2); castle, bedchambers, other buildings, garden; 'house' converted to almshouse (see 22 Residence) in 1547 (Mason, 81, 154).
- Almshouse, Kevin St Upper: see 22 Residence.
- College of vicars choral (J 8), in precinct (51553445): land near R. Poddle granted in 1506 (*Alen's reg.*, 259); hall, kitchen, 16 bedchambers, other houses; 'house or hall' to be converted to grammar school (see 20 Education) 1547; premises restored to vicars choral in 1555 (Mason, 15, 80, 91, 154). ⇒
- Notary's house: see 22 Residence.
- Chantor's manse: see 22 Residence.
- Grammar school: see 20 Education.
- Archdeacon of Dublin's manse: see 22 Residence.
- Archdeacon of Glendalough's manse: see 22 Residence.
- Library: see 20 Education.
- St Nicholas's Church Without (A 13), Patrick St E., in N. transept of St Patrick's Cathedral (q.v.). Altarage of St Nicholas 1306 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 68); 1450 (Berry, 1904, 80–81). St Nicholas without the Walls 1496 (*Franchise roll*, 69). Church 'in nave' 1532 (*Rep. viride*, 182); 1547 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 85), 1555 (*Reg. diocesis*, 77), 1590 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5424). ⇒
- Mass house, Bridge St, site unknown. Early 17th cent. (Lennon, 1989, 185). ⇒
- Mass house, Schoolhouse Lane W., in former St Audoen's College (see 20 Education). Early 17th cent. (Lennon, 1989, 185). ⇒
- Mass houses, High St, sites unknown. Early 17th cent. (Lennon, 1989, 185). ⇒
- Mass house, Hammond Lane, site unknown. 1610 (Rich, 67). ⇒
- Mass house, Oxmantown, site unknown. Established by 1610 (Lennon, 1989, 145). ⇒
- Abbeys, priories and friaries
- Priory (Benedictine), near Christ Church Cathedral (q.v.), site unknown. Established by Bishop Patrick of Dublin by 1084; monks expelled by Bishop Samuel of Dublin in c. 1097 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 70).
- St Mary's Abbey (Benedictine, B 6), Mary's Abbey N. (52954405). Founded as Savigniac house in 1139; absorbed into Cistercian order in 1147 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 130). See also next entry.
- St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian, B 6), Mary's Abbey N., on site of earlier abbey (see previous entry). Church of St Mary of Houstmanebi (Ostmanby) 1192 (Charter). St Mary's Abbey 1213 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1204–24, 137). Royal protection granted in 1227 (*Cal. chart. rolls*, 1226–57, 2). 'Houses' to be repaired 1284 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1279–88, 260). Church, monastic buildings burnt in 1304 (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, iii, no. III; *Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 332). 'Despoiled by citizens' in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 183). Church, cemetery, house called Abbot's

- Garden, large orchard, enclosure, granary over outer gate, abbot's stable, enclosed pasture called Ankesteris Park, water mill, watercourse and horse-mill, messuage and garden, brewhouse, bakehouse, stable, common garden surrendered to crown in 1539 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 78). All buildings extant; Abbot's Lodging, Abbot's Garden, Common Orchard, Ash Park, granary, abbot's stable, Ankerest Park, leased as residence to Sir Leonard Grey, former lord deputy; other buildings, convent garden 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 1–2). Large part of abbey, except church, Abbot's Lodging, Aish Park and Ankisters Park granted to 14th earl of Desmond in 1543 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 386). Abbots Lodgings, dormitory ('very ruinous', to be repaired), Abbots Chambers, garden, Common Orchard, Ays Park, haggard, barn, 3 gardens and Ankyster's Park leased to John Travers in 1544 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 6796). Great hall c. 1552 (*Tanner letters*, 18). Former monastery 1560 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 7, 9, 21). St Mary Abbey 1564 (*Proctor's accounts*, 32). Portions to be granted to earl of Ormond 1569 (Acts privy council, *Ir.*, 238). Site, church, church porch, cemetery, dormitory, vestry, cloister adjoining Abbot's Lodging, ruinous tower and courtyard, Shillingsford's garden granted to 10th earl of Ormond in 1581 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 3773). Messuage called Le Fermory, small house, cloister, messuage called Le Brewhouse, messuage called Le Backhouse, 2 gardens, stable next to gate 1583 (*Inq. cancell. Hib. rept.*, i, Dublin, no. 5). 'Late dissolved house' 1584 (*Chapter acts*, 45). St Mary's Abbey, leased by city authorities 1601 (Friday Bk, 499). Church site, porch, dormitory with vaults under, vestry, cloister, ruinous tower, courtyard, Shillingfoord's Garden, house called Abbot's Lodging, garden, Common Orchard, Ashe Park, granary over outer gate, 4 messuages, S. gate near R. Liffey all within precinct granted to Thomas Hibbotts and William Crowe in 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ir.*, *Jas I*, 184). St Mary Abbey 1610 (Speed). Fragments of cloister arcade, probably from former abbey, excavated at Cook St (Ó hÉilidhe; Stalley, 2000b, 114). Paving tiles extant (Eames and Fanning, 63–4). ⇒ Chapter house (53054405): built in c. 1200 (Stalley, 2000b, 121); 'council chamber' 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 262); national monument, with slype, 2002. ⇒ Prison: see **13** Administration.
- Precinct: gates 'broken by citizens' in 1434 (Mason, 132); stone boundary wall 1443 (*Christ Church deeds*, 938); tower to be built by boundary wall 1455 (*Stat. Ir.*, *Hen. VI*, 403, 405); boundary wall, outer gate 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 1–2); outer gate 1597 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ir.*, *Eliz.*, 412), 1605 (*Pat. rolls Ir.*, *Jas I*, i, 124); churchyard 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ir.*, *Jas I*, 169, 184); crenellated boundary walls, internal walls 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- St Mary de Hogges' Abbey (Arroasian nuns, **B 5**), St Andrew St S. (58753955). Founded by Diarmait Mac Murchada, king of Leinster, in c. 1146 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 316). St Mary's [Abbey] 1228 (Sheehy, ii, 27). St Mary de Hoges 1271 (*Facs nat. MSS Ir.*, ii, no. LXXIV, 1). [St Mary] del Hoggys c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). St Mary del Hoges 1328 (Smyly (2), 14), 1435 (Smyly (4), 12), early 16th cent. (*Obits*, 50). 'Hardly deserves to be called a cell' 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 184). Church with bell tower, dormitory, chapter-house, other buildings, 2-acre walled pasture surrendered to crown in 1536 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 98). Church and other buildings demolished by William Brabazon, under-treasurer of Ireland, materials retained for repair of Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site and possessions granted to Francis Gosby in 1537 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 316). Walled close, garden 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 69). Site granted to James Sedgrave in 1552 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ir.*, *Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 268, 281). Former monastery 1560 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 5, 15). 'Site and precinct' granted to Thomas Fitzsimons, existing buildings to be repaired and maintained, in 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ir.*, *Jas I*, ii, 554–5); 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ir.*, *Jas I*, 193). Paving tiles extant (Eames and Fanning, 62). See also **15** Manufacturing: linen and woollen manufactory. ⇒
- All Saints' Priory (canons regular of St Augustine, **B 1**), College Green E. (61104070). Founded by Diarmait Mac Murchada, king of Leinster, in c. 1162 (Flanagan, 224, 234); c. 1186, 1216 (Sheehy, i, 46, 177), c. 1243 (St Werburgh deeds, 298–9), c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). Church, cloister, other buildings dilapidated 1370 (Donnelly, ii, 131); 1390 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 145). Buildings ruinous 1423 (Budd, 31). Al Hallous 1488 (Metes). 'Hall or house S. of dormitory called Earl of Kildare's Chamber', orchard S. of gate granted to Nicholas Stanyhurst in 1526 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 72); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 184). House and possessions claimed by citizens of Dublin 1536 (*Ancient records*, i, 500). House and site, 2 acres meadow, 9 acres pasture, 7 orchards surrendered to crown in 1538 (*Facs nat. MSS Ir.*, iii, no. LXIX; *Cal. exch. inq.*, 71). Site and possessions granted to citizens, leased to Nicholas Stanyhurst and Walter Forester in 1539 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 70; *Reg. All Saints*, lx–lxiii). Former priory 1560 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 6, 29). Steeple 'ruinous and liable to collapse', to be repaired 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 65). Premises used as temporary hospital 1576 (Berry, 1918, 23); 1582 (Friday Bk, 485). Site and remaining buildings assigned to Trinity College (see **20** Education) in 1592. 15th-cent. funerary monument extant in St Werburgh's Church (q.v.) 2002. See also above, St George's Church.
- Precinct: wall, gate c. 1192 (*Red Bk Ormond*, 9); gate c. 1230, c. 1240; 'byrtas', gatehouse, porter's lodge at W. end 1539 (*Reg. All Saints*, 28, 29, lxii); gatehouse to be rebuilt 1576 (Budd, 33); burials excavated (*Excavations 1998*, 59).
- Holy Trinity Priory (canons regular of St Augustine, **B 4**), Christchurch Place N. (51903920), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (q.v.). Established by Archbishop Laurence O'Toole of Dublin in c. 1163 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 170); 1229 (*Close rolls*, 1227–31, 147), 1272 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 56). Dormitory, cloisters burnt in 1283 (Butler, 6–7); 1391 (Smyly (3), 45). Granted portion of city's fee farm in 1444 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 269), 1463 (*Stat. Ir.*, *Edw. IV*, i, 235–41); 1511 (*Ir. mon. deeds*, 241). Canons replaced by secular chapter in 1540 (*Christ Church deeds*, 432). See also **13** Administration: king's treasury.
- Precinct: cemetery 1202; entrance gate to be built c. 1220; walled churchyard c. 1267; stone wall c. 1278; wall 1322; broad gate 1326 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364, 30, 508, 520, 561, 571); great gate, repaired in c. 1343 (*Account roll*, 28); 'broad door' 1363; Holy Trinity Close with stone wall 1367; churchyard 1470 (*Christ Church deeds*, 696, 703, 986); precinct 1497 (*Ancient records*, i, 383).
- Prior's chamber, in W. range of cloister: 1226 (*Cal. doc. Ir.*, 1171–1251, 209), 1344 (*Account roll*, 97–9), 1536 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1162); to be converted to deanery (see **22** Residence) in 1538 (*Cal. S.P. Ir.*, 1509–73, 36).
- Chapter house: built in mid 13th cent. (Stalley, 2000b, 122); burnt in 1283 (Butler, 6–7); council chamber 1410, 1434 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 204, 206); 1483 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1046–7). See also above, Christ Church Cathedral, chapter house.
- Brewhouse: see **15** Manufacturing.
- Refectory (51903915): 1338 (*Account roll*, 19); 'common house' for sessions of parliament mid 15th cent. (*Stat. Ir.*, *Edw. IV*, i, 361, 525, 607); refectory 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 431); converted to vicars' hall in c. 1540 (see **22** Residence).
- Bakehouse: see **15** Manufacturing.
- Kitchen, in W. range of cloister, site unknown: 1346 (*Account roll*, 117).
- Garden, site unknown: 1536 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1162).
- Hall, site unknown: 1536 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1162).
- Kilmainham Priory (Knights Hospitaller), Kilmainham Lane N., site unknown. Founded by Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare (Strongbow) in c. 1174 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 334); 1212 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 139), 1319 (*Dignitas decani*, 36–7). 'Castle' c. 1330 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 27, 68, 71). Conventual church 1358; house or preceptory, collegiate church 1441 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 73, 263). Kilmainham Priory 1483 (*Dignitas decani*, 74). Hospital, guest-house, almshouse for the sick, pilgrims and others 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 184–5). Priory dissolved in 1540; house, mansions and other buildings 'in great decay', 4 towers (1 ruinous), large curtilage, fortified gate, hospice, 2 stables, granary, malt house, stone-built barn, 3 gardens, orchard 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 81). Restored in 1557; closed in 1558 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 334–5). Annexed to crown, converted to residence of chief governors (see **12** Defence: Kilmainham Castle) in 1560 (*Stat. Ir.*, 2 Eliz., c. 7).
- St John's Church: see above, Kilmainham Lane N.
- Brewhouse: see **15** Manufacturing.
- Prison: see **13** Administration.
- College: see **20** Education.
- Precinct: close 1478 (*Stat. Ir.*, *Edw. IV*, ii, 643); 'mansion or house' over S. gate, with garden and orchard 1567 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 89).
- St Thomas's Priory (canons regular of St Augustine, **B 9**), Thomas Court E. (55553810). Founded by King Henry II in 1177 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 172). Carucate of land called Donore, with appurtenances, granted in 1177 (*Chartae*, 2; *Ancient records*, i, 165). Became abbey in order of St Victor in c. 1192 (see next entry).
- St Thomas's Abbey (canons regular of St Augustine, **B 9**), Thomas Court E., on site of earlier priory (see previous entry). St Thomas's Abbey, established in c. 1192 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 172); 1203 (*Rot. lib.*, 71). Foundation stone of new church laid in c. 1227 (*Cal. doc. Ir.*, 1171–1251, 234). Under construction 1251 (*Close rolls*, 1247–51, 526). 'Houses' burnt, to be repaired 1289 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1288–96, 25–6). Dormitory destroyed, other damage sustained in 1392 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 172). St Thomas Court 1477 (Smyly (5), 38). 'Head church' 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 183–4). Church with bell tower, dormitory, cloister, hall with tower, 2 gardens, 8 orchards, water mill surrendered to crown in 1539 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 99). Site granted to William Brabazon in 1544 (see **22** Residence: St Thomas Court). 'Late monastery of Thomas Court' 1587 (*Ir. mon. deeds*, 274). 'Site and precinct' including church, belfry and churchyard granted to Sir Edward Brabazon in 1610 (*Pat. rolls Ir.*, *Jas I*, ii, 757–8). Parts of church with tile pavement, cloister uncovered (Walsh, 2000, 194–8). ⇒
- Precinct: perimeter ditch dug in late 12th cent.; infilled, replaced by stone wall in 14th cent. (Walsh, 2000, 191–4); boundary wall, gate 1320 (*Ancient records*, i, 114); St Thomas's Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 46); boundary walls, internal walls, towers, gates unnamed 1610 (Speed); part of E. wall excavated (Walsh, 2000, 198–200). ⇒
- Cemetery: early 13th cent. (*Reg. St Thomas*, 320); to be extended by ground 260 ft by 30 ft 1305 (*Cal. doc. Ir.*, 1302–7, 111); 1359 (Smyly (2), 30); 17 burials excavated (Walsh, 2000, 198–200).
- Prison: see **13** Administration.
- Gallows: see **13** Administration.
- St Saviour's Priory (Dominican, **B 8**), Church St E. (49404225). Site for St Saviour's Church granted in c. 1218; building permission for St Saviour's Chapel granted in c. 1219 (*Christ Church deeds*, 23, 29). Site taken over by Dominicans in 1224; new church dedicated in 1238 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 224). Water pipe from city aqueduct (see **18** Utilities) to be installed c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 101–2). 30 oak trees granted by crown for church fabric in 1285; burnt in 1304; foundation stone for new church laid in c. 1308 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 224–5). Demolished by citizens, stones used to extend city wall on quay (see **12** Defence; **17** Transport) in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353). Walls broken, trees in garden felled, premises despoiled 1317 (Sayles, 87). Subsequently rebuilt by order of crown (*Ancient records*, ii, 546). Bell tower, E. window, roof built by Kenewrek Scherman, mayor of Dublin, by 1349; bell tower blown down in 1362 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 391, 396). At least 29 friars 1380; church consecrated in 1402; to be repaired 1459 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 225). St Saviour's Chapel 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 185). Priory dissolved in 1539 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 225); premises occupied by lawyers as King's Inns (see **13** Administration). Church 'can be thrown down', other buildings on site with cemetery 'worth nothing above repairs' 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 53). Stone fragments 13th–14th cent. (McMahon, 1988, 307–8); paving tiles extant (Eames and Fanning, 64).
- Cemetery: c. 30 skeletons excavated (McMahon, 1988, 276).
- Franciscan friary (**B 2**), Francis St E. (50303685). Founded by King Henry III by 1233 (*Close rolls*, 1268–72, 197; Gwynn and Hadcock, 248). Church and houses to be repaired 1233 (*Cal. liberate rolls*, 1226–40, 195). Crown subsidy to continue building 1236 (*Cal. doc. Ir.*, 1171–1251, 348). 'Diverse works' 1257 (*Close rolls*, 1256–9, 123). Church in danger of collapse, to be repaired 1270 (*Cal. liberate rolls*, 1267–72, 127). St Mary's Chapel built in c. 1300; 1331 (Fitzmaurice and Little, 89, 133). St Francis's Church 1468 (*Ancient records*, i, 328–9); 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 185). Church, cloister, cemetery, other buildings, total 2 acres, 'worth nothing above repairs', garden 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 78). Grey Friars 1542; former Franciscan 'abbey' a dwelling house 1554; gardens and plots 1568; precincts 1601 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 94, 143, 189, 314).
- Cemetery: 84 burials mid 13th cent. and later (RMP 02045); apparently disused after 1540 (*Excavations 1994*, 26).
- House of Friars of the Sack, location unknown, possibly Bride St E. House of Friars of the Sack, founded probably in 1268 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 306); 1275 (*Christ Church deeds*, 106), 1282 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 31), 1285 (*Ancient records*, i, 108), c. 1313 (Pipe rolls *Ir.*, *Edw. II* (1), 36). Dissolved by c. 1315 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 306). Convent church 'waste' c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 294).
- St Mary's Priory (Carmelite, **B 7**), Whitefriar St E., in part of enclosure of former Early Christian monastery of Dubhlinn (q.v.), site unknown. Founded by Sir Robert Baggot in c. 1270 (*Alen's reg.*, 146). 3 messuages to be enclosed for church 1280 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1272–81, 379). 'Manse' to be enlarged 1403 (Smyly (3), 47–8); 1465 (*Ancient records*, i, 321). White Friars Dublin 1529 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 66). House of Carmelite friars 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 180). Priory church with bell tower, dormitory, hall, chamber, stable, 2 cellars, 3 gardens, 2 former orchards, buildings in need of repair, dissolved in 1540 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 96). Church and other buildings, except for small hall, room and stable, destroyed; 3 gardens, 2 vacant plots formerly orchards 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 121). Site 'with appurtenances' granted to Nicholas Stanyhurst in 1542 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 545). Site of monastery, 3 'castles', hall, divers rooms, other buildings, yard, 3 gardens, 2 fields 1598 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 313). 'Great house' of Carmelites 1601 (Ronan, 488). White friars 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Precinct: cemetery 1424; gate 1502 (*Christ Church deeds*, 281, 1113).
- Holy Trinity Friary (Augustinian friars, **B 3**), Cecilia St N. (56804150). Holy Trinity Friary, founded by 1282; 1348 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 298), 1466 (*Ancient records*, i, 325), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 185). 'No superfluous buildings ... only what are necessary for farmer', garden, cemetery, 'land on which church was built', park, meadow 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 79). Site granted to Robert Casey, then to Walter Tyrrell in 1541 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 299). Austin Friars 1542 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 94). Former monastery 1560 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 2, 18, 31). 'St Augustines' 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Precinct: to be extended by 1 acre 1284 (*Cal. doc. Ir.*, 1252–84, 515); E. boundary wall, other remains, excavated; partly demolished (*Excavations 1996*, 20–21; *Excavations 1997*, 35–6); section of N. wall excavated (*Excavations 1999*, 61); restored portion of E. wall extant 2002.

Churchyard: c. 70 burials late 12th–mid. 14th cent. (*Excavations 1993*, 29); St Augustine's churchyard 1310 (*Christ Church deeds*, 539); further human remains discovered (RMP 020188).

College: see 20 Education.

Free-standing chapels

St Clement's Chapel, College Green, E. end, near gate of All Saints' Priory (q.v.), site unknown. St Clement's Church c. 1192 (*Red Bk Ormond*, 9), 1212 (Sheehy, i, 149), c. 1239 (*Reg. All Saints*, 49). St Clement's Chapel, closed by c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 56).

St Mary Magdalen's Chapel, Thomas St N., in precinct of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. St Mary Magdalen's Chapel 1260 (*Reg. St John*, 76). Said to have been [re]built by John le Decer, mayor, by 1308; burnt in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 293, 299, 353). Rebuilt by 1388 (*Ancient records*, i, 129). Adopted by barber-surgeons' guild in 1446 (Berry, 1903, 219).

St Lawrence's Chapel, Patrick St E., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (q.v.), site unknown. Built by William de Ferrys by 1303 (*Dignitas decani*, 99); 1547 (Mason, 81).

St Mary's Chapel (C 1), Church St E. (49054210). St Mary's Chapel, permission to build 'on stone bridge' (see 17 Transport: Fr Mathew Bridge) granted to John de Grauntsete in 1348 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1348–50, 197). Built by 1408 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 333); 1471 (*Reg. wills*, 9), 1480 (*Stat. Ire.*, Edw. IV, ii, 769), 1526 (*Christ Church deeds*, 417), 1540 (McNeill, 1922, 26). Closed, converted to bakehouse (see 15 Manufacturing) in c. 1566.

St Mary's Chapel, Werburgh St E., S. of St Werburgh's Church (q.v.), site unknown. St Mary's Chapel c. 1495, c. 1570 (Robinson, J.L., 1914, 135–6). Annexed to St Werburgh's Church 1577 (Holinshead, 1577, 44).

St Martin's Chapel, Werburgh St E., N. of St Werburgh's Church (q.v.), site unknown. St Martin's Chapel c. 1510; repaired in c. 1570 (Robinson, J.L., 1914, 135–6). Annexed to St Werburgh's Church 1577 (Holinshead, 1577, 44).

St Eligius's Chapel, Thomas St N., associated with St John the Baptist's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. St Eligius's Chapel, closed, converted to house by 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55); 1552 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, Hen. VIII–Eliz., 281). Former chapel 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, Jas I, ii, 599).

St Margaret's Chapel, Thomas St N., associated with St John the Baptist's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. St Margaret's Chapel, vacant, in need of repair 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55).

Chapel, Capel St W., near N. gate of former St Mary's Abbey (q.v.), site unknown. 1597 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, Eliz., 412), 1605 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, Jas I, i, 124).

Crosses

Crosses, Green St, in Little Green (see 14 Primary production), sites unknown. Crosses 1213 (*Ancient records*, i, 170). Unnamed cross 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St James's Cross, James's St, site unknown. Small cross 1320 (*Ancient records*, i, 114).

St Kevin's Cross, Bride St, site unknown. Implicit in St Kevin's Cross-road 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 88).

Cross, St Stephen's Green, site unknown. 1608 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1606–8, 554).



Christ Church Cathedral, 1826 (O'Callaghan Newenham)

12 Defence

Encampment (*longphort*), location unknown, near Dubhlinn (see 1 Name). Established by Vikings in A.D. 841 (*AU* (1), 299). Plundered, possibly destroyed, in A.D. 849 (*Chron. Scot.*, 149).

Encampment (*longphort*), location unknown, near Áth Cliath (see 1 Name). Destroyed in A.D. 851 (*Chron. Scot.*, 151). Plundered and abandoned in A.D. 902 (*AU* (1), 353).

Stronghold (*dún*), Castle St N. and S. (53553985). *Dún*, burnt in A.D. 944, 1000, 1005 (*Chron. Scot.*, 206–7, 243; *Ann. Inisf.*, 175). Burnt, with all houses outside, in 1015 (*Chron. Scot.*, 255). 'Áth Cliath of the ramparts' c. 1100 (*Bk Rights*, 11); 1172 (*ALC*, i, 147).

S. side, Ross Rd N. (51953815): 2 earthen banks mid–late 10th cent. (Walsh, 2001, 104, 106).

N.W. angle, Fishamble St W. (52404050): 2 earthen palisaded embankments mid–late 10th cent. (Wallace, 1981, 111–13).

E. side, Parliament St W. (54304075): earthen bank probably 10th cent. (*Excavations 1998*, 49); palisaded embankment built on top of earlier flood/reclamation bank (see 18 Utilities) in c. 1000 (Gowen and Scally, 17, 21–2); earthen bank 11th cent. (*Excavations 1994*, 30).

E. side, Palace St W., inside Powder Tower (see below, Dublin Castle): earthen bank with dry-stone facing 11th–12th cent. (Lynch and Manning, 182–3).

W. side, Back Lane S. (50003815): possible defensive earthen bank, replaced by city wall (q.v.) in 12th cent. (*Excavations 1995*, 15); defensive earthen bank 11th–12th cent.; consolidated in late 12th cent. (*Excavations 1997*, 32).

W. side, Bridge St Upper W. (48453975): ditch 12th cent. (Hayden, 87, 91–4).

W. side, Commarket S. (49053875, 49103880): 2 ditches 12th cent. (Hayden, 86–90, 93–4).

Town walls (pre-1170)

Inner N. wall, Wood Quay S. (52254020). Stone wall, aligned E.–W., 1.5 m wide, built in c. 1100 (Wallace, 1981, 113). Partly extant above ground, remainder outlined at ground level 2002.

E. wall, Parliament St W. (54204105). Stone wall, aligned N.–S., built in c. 1120 (*Excavations 1998*, 49). Implied in E. gate 1171 (Giraldus, *Conquest*, 77).

S. wall, Werburgh St W. (52703830). Built in c. 1100, demolished probably in late 12th cent. (*Excavations 1999*, 77).

S. wall, Ross Rd N. (52003810). 1 m wide, built in c. 1140 (Walsh, 2001, 108–11). Implied in S. postern 1171 (Giraldus, *Conquest*, 77). Wall partly demolished in late 12th cent. (Walsh, 2001, 111). Partly replaced by Genevel's Tower (q.v.) in early 13th cent.

Tower, Ross Rd N. (51903805). Possible mural tower 11th–12th cent. (Gowen, 1992, appendix 1, fig. 2).

W. wall, John Dillon St E., St Augustine St E. (49103925). Implied in W. gate (see below, Newgate) 1171 (*Song of Dermot*, 292).

City walls and ramparts (post-1170, sections clockwise from Dublin Castle)

Walls and ditches 1170, 1171 (Giraldus, *Conquest*, 67, 69, 77, 91). Wall c. 1180 (*Christ Church deeds*, 4). Ditch outside S. wall 'new' 1186 (*Alen's reg.*, 15). Battlements early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 173). City to be refortified 1204, 1215 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 35, 84). Regular murage grants from 1221 (Thomas, i, 155; ii, 84–5, 89). Common wall 1365 (*Christ Church deeds*, 698). In need of rebuilding 1427; in ruinous condition 1455; decayed and weak, to be repaired 1464 (*Ancient records*, i, 29–30, 31–2). Walls partly ruinous, to be repaired 1510 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1509–13, 352); 1537 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1537, pt 2, 464). Tax imposed for repairs in 1574; ditches and walls to be strengthened, earthen ramparts 4 yards thick to be provided 1580 (*Ancient records*, ii, 90, 150, 153). Measured survey made in 1585 (Circuit). Walls insecure 1598 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1589–1600, 285). S. wall ruinous, to be repaired 1603; 'walls of quay' ruinous, to be repaired 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 407, 468–9). ⇒

Posterns, sites unknown: unlicensed posterns to be closed 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 478); to be properly gated with iron gratings 1591 (*Ancient records*, ii, 247); 1597 (Friday Bk, 492); to be closed 1601 (*Ancient records*, ii, 370).

Bermingham Tower to Stanihurst's Tower (53753850). Wall strengthened in c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 86). 132 ft long (excluding castle ditch), 28 ft high, 7 ft thick, with rampier 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Extant in modified form 2002. ⇒

Stanihurst's Tower to Pool Gate (53103830). Wall built probably in late 12th cent. (*Excavations 1999*, 77). Strengthened in c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 86). Repaired in brick in 16th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 45). 168 ft long, 28 ft high, 7 ft thick, with rampier 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Partially extant 2002. ⇒

Pool Gate to Genevel's Tower (52453820). Wall partly rebuilt 10–13 m outside pre-1170 S. wall (q.v.) in late 12th cent. (RMP 02007). 186 ft long, 28 ft high, 7 ft thick, with rampier 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion extant below ground level 2002. ⇒

Genevel's Tower to St Nicholas's Gate (51603770). Wall partly rebuilt 10–13 m outside pre-1170 S. wall (q.v.) in late 12th cent. (RMP 02007). 252 ft long, 28 ft high, 7 ft thick, with rampier 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion extant below ground level 2002. ⇒

St Nicholas's Gate to Sarsfield's Tower (50203815). Wall 312 ft long, 16 ft high, 4 ft 6 ins thick, with rampier, buttress 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion extant below ground level, marker plaques 2002. ⇒

Sarsfield's Tower to Sedgrave's Tower (49503880). Wall 340 ft long, 16 ft high, 4 ft 6 ins thick, with rampier, buttress 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion extant, marker plaque 2002. ⇒

Sedgrave's Tower to Fagan's Tower (50103825). Wall 90 ft long, 16 ft high, 4 ft 6 ins thick, with external buttress 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion extant 2002. ⇒

Fagan's Tower to Newgate (49903845). Wall to be repaired c. 1190 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 56). 120 ft long, 17 ft high, 5 ft thick, with external buttress 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portions extant 2002. ⇒

Newgate to Fitzsimon's Tower (48853945). Wall to be repaired c. 1190 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 56). 180 ft long, 22 ft high, 4 ft thick, with external buttress 1585 (Circuit). In 'dangerous condition' 1597 (*Ancient records*, ii, 302–3); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Fitzsimon's Tower to Gormond's Gate (48453995). New city wall c. 1261 (*Ancient records*, i, 94). 140 ft long, 20 ft high, 5 ft thick, with external buttress 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Gormond's Gate to Harbard's Tower (48104075). City wall next to R. Liffey c. 1240 (*Christ Church deeds*, 489). New wall towards R. Liffey c. 1260 (*Reg. St John*, 33; *Reg. novum* (2), 132). 308 ft long, 12 ft high, 5 ft thick, with small external buttress 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portions extant below ground level (McMahon, 1991, 43, 44). ⇒

Harbard's Tower to Usher's House (48154145). Wall 140 ft long, 14 ft high, 5 ft thick 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Usher's House to Bridge Gate (48604140). Wall 2–3 m thick c. 1300 (*Excavations 1989*, 21). Section near Bridge Gate damaged, to be restored 1312 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1307–13, 455, 456, 553). Obstructions to be removed 1313 (*Chartae*, 45). Wall 104 ft long, 19 ft high, 4 ft thick, washed by R. Liffey at spring tides 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Bridge Gate to Pricket's Tower (49954140). Wall built along quay (see 17 Transport: Merchant's Quay) with stone from St Saviour's Priory (see 11 Religion) in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353). Repaired in 1565 (Harris, 314). 843 ft long 1585 (Circuit). Section E. of crane (see 18 Utilities) to be repaired 1593 (*Ancient records*, ii, 262). Discontinuous wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Pricket's Tower to Fyan's Castle (51954120). Wall built along quay (see 17 Transport: Wood Quay) with stone from St Saviour's Priory (see 11 Religion) in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353). Repaired in 1565 (Harris, 314). 356 ft long 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Fyan's Castle to Casey's Tower (52954130). New wall c. 1275 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 252). 144 ft long 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Casey's Tower to Isolde's Tower (53554135). New city wall c. 1261 (*Ancient records*, i, 95). 174 ft long 1585 (Circuit). Upper part of wall W. of Isolde's Tower demolished in c. 1600 (Simpson, 1994, 26–7, 29); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Isolde's Tower to Buttevant Tower (54004120). Wall c. 2.4 m thick 13th cent. (*Excavations 1996*, 23; *Excavations 1997*, 43). 106 ft long, 22 ft high, 5 ft thick 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion excavated (Simpson, 1994, 104–8). ⇒

Buttevant Tower to Bysses's Tower (54304060). Wall 188 ft long, 22 ft high, 5 ft thick 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Portion excavated (*Excavations 1997*, 43; *Excavations 1998*, 49). ⇒

Bysses's Tower to Dam Gate (54654045). Wall 108 ft long, 17 ft high, 5 ft thick 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Dam Gate to Powder Tower (54704000). New wall in Castle St, possibly part of city wall, to be built 1610 (*Ancient records*, ii, 528–9). Small section 1.8 m thick at Cork Hill S. excavated (Simpson, 2000, 41). ⇒

Inner N. wall

Cook St S. (50053990). c. 1200 (*Christ Church deeds*, 477). City wall c. 1220 (*Reg. St John*, 56). 'Near Liffey' c. 1240 (*Christ Church deeds*, 489). Old city wall c. 1243, c. 1279 (*Reg. St John*, 75, 58). Strengthened in 1317 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 138); 1338 (Smyly (2), 20). 'Old wall' 1404; 1470 (Berry, 1904, 57, 87–8). Old city wall 1485 (*Christ Church deeds*, 343); 1568 (Berry, 1904, 78). Section c. 2 m wide at base, coursed limestone masonry on N. face (*Excavations 1989*, 21). Largely extant in modified form 2002. ⇒

Wood Quay S. (52204040). Repaired in 13th cent. (Thomas, ii, 80). Portion extant 2002. ⇒ Essex St West. (53354085). Old city wall c. 1281 (*Reg. St John*, 78). 'Old walls' 1562 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1280).

Wall, Patrick St W., presumably running N.–S., adjacent to ditch (see below, Patrick St W.), site unknown. Old clay wall 1348 (Smyly (2), 24).

Wall, Watling St E., N. of Crockers' Bars (see below, extramural gates), on site of garden (see **14** Primary production), site unknown. Earthen wall, to be built 1462 (*Ancient records*, i, 314).

Ditch, Kevin St Lower S., running E.–W. (55003290). Ditch, 'early medieval' (*Excavations* 1997, 46; *Excavations* 1998, 52).

City ditch, St Augustine St E., John Dillon St E. (48403975, 50603760), outside city wall (see above, city walls and ramparts). Dug probably in late 12th cent. (Hayden, 94–6, 98). St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion) to be compensated for land occupied by city ditch 1225 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 198–9; Hayden, 99). City ditch c. 1265 (*Reg. St John*, 20). Granted to Roger de Assheburn in 1305 (Smyly (1), 30). Common fosse 1325, 1337 (*Ancient records*, i, 120–21). Partly infilled by mid 14th cent. (Hayden, 100). Town ditch 1458 (*Ancient records*, i, 170–71). N. end to be kept clean and full of water, leased to John Ussher (see below, Usher's House) in 1560; street-side wall N. of Newgate (q.v.) to be raised in height 1600; ditch outside Newgate encroached upon by residents 1610 (*Ancient records*, ii, 4, 12, 357, 533). S. section recut probably in 16th cent. (Hayden, 100). N. section 1610 (Speed). See also **17** Transport: St John the Baptist's Bridge. ⇒

Ditch, Patrick St W., presumably running N.–S., adjacent to wall (see above, Patrick St W.), site unknown. 'Ancient fosse' c. 1230 (*Reg. St John*, 101), 1310 (Smyly (1), 33).

Ditch, Thomas St S., 'opposite St John the Baptist's Hospital' (see **19** Health), site unknown. Old fosse c. 1263, old ditch c. 1283 (*Christ Church deeds*, 511, 98).

Ditch, Watling St E., presumably running N.–S., site unknown. Fosse 1320 (Smyly (2), 2).

City ditch, Parliament St E. and W. (54404060), outside city wall (see above, city walls and ramparts). Ditch 1559 (*Ancient records*, ii, 4).

Mural towers

Genevel's Tower (**D 9**), Ross Rd N. (52053805). Built partly on former town wall (see above, S. wall, Ross Rd N.) in early 13th cent. (RMP 02007; Walsh, 2001, 112). Genevels Tower, round outside city wall and square inside, 3 storeys, 46 ft high, walls 8 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Tower 1604 (*Ancient records*, ii, 417). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Isolde's Tower (**D 11**), Exchange St Lower N. (53904140). Built in mid 13th cent. (Simpson, 1994, 4). Ysolde's Tower, gate c. 1260 (*Ancient records*, i, 95). Tower 'outside stone wall opposite Buttevant Tower' (q.v.) 1263 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 519). Ysolde's Gate, Ysolde's Tower c. 1275 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 252). Isolde's Tower 1451 (*Christ Church deeds*, 951). Leased to bakers' guild in 1558 (Clark and Refaussé, 15). Isotis Tower 1564 (*Proctor's accounts*, 19). Round, 2 storeys, 40 ft high, walls 9 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Bakers' Tower, in ruins 1602 (*Ancient records*, ii, 389). Leased to Jacob Newman in 1603 (Burke, 1974, 145). Extensively refaced in 1604 (Simpson, 2000, 54). Isod's Tower 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). Isoudes Tower 1610 (Rich, 59). Newmans Tower 1610 (Speed). Lowest courses extant below ground level 2002. ⇒

Pricket's Tower (**D 14**), Winetavern St, N. end (51304115). Tower 'outside and opposite King's Gate' (see below, Winetavern Gate) mid 13th cent.; stone tower 1285, 1322 (*Ancient records*, i, 90, 105–6, 118). 'Great tower by crane' (see **18** Utilities) containing printing press 1551 (Hammond, 30–31). Prickettes Tower, square, 34 ft high, walls 3 ft 4 ins thick 1585 (Circuit). Probably severely damaged by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (De Courcy, 1996, 315).

Sedgrave's Tower (**D 17**), John Dillon St E. (49753865). Tower 'in Back Lane' c. 1259 (*Ancient records*, i, 101). 'New' c. 1267 (*Christ Church deeds*, 509). Christopher Sedgrave's tower, half round, 2 storeys, 26 ft high, walls 4 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). ⇒

Fitzsimon's Tower (**D 7**), Bridge St Upper W. (48603980). Corner tower c. 1260; tower 14th cent.; to be repaired 1492 (*Ancient records*, i, 94, 126–7, 377). Nicholas Fitzsymons's tower, square, 4 storeys, 32 ft high, walls 3 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Tower 1598 (*Ancient records*, iii, 527). Probably used as mass house early 17th cent. (Lennon, 1989, 185). ⇒

Buttevant Tower (**D 2**), Essex Gate, W. end (54104110). Butaunt Tower c. 1262 (*Ancient records*, i, 95); 1263 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 519). Boteaunt Tower c. 1275 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 252). La Botavaunt 1305 (Simpson, 1994, 105). Tower called La Botavant 1327 (*Ancient records*, i, 115). To be reconstructed 1563; Buttevant Tower 1574 (*Ancient records*, ii, 32, 93). Square, 30 ft high, walls 4 ft thick, in ruins 1585 (Circuit). Part of N. wall excavated (Simpson, 1994, 107, 108). Marker plaque 2002. ⇒

Fyan's Castle (**D 8**), Wood Quay, E. end (52604125). Small tower 1305; tower over fishslip (see **17** Transport: slipways) 1456; leased to Richard Fyand in 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 223, 290, 469). 'New' tower 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 71). Fian's Castle, square, 4 storeys, 42 ft high, walls 4 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Fyans Castle 1608 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, ii, 471). Fians Castle 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, 161; Speed). Substantial foundations damaged in 1975 (Clarke, H.B., 1984, 152); marker plaque 2002. ⇒

Usher's House (**D 20**), Usher's Quay S. (48404145). Crenellated and turreted tower 'at corner of city wall', to be built 1310; to be completed 1331 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 16; *Cal. pat. rolls*, 1330–34, 98). John Ussher's house 1560 (*Ancient records*, ii, 12). William Usher's house 1585 (Circuit). Possibly rebuilt as 'little new tower' by 1598 (*Ancient records*, iii, 527). Unnamed tower house 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Tower, Fishamble St, adjacent to gate (see below, Fishamble St), site unknown. Built in 1317 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 138).

Casey's Tower (**D 4**), Exchange St Lower N. (53204135). Tower, to be built by Robert FitzSymon 1471 (*Ancient records*, i, 347). FitzSymon of Balmadroght's tower, small, round outside city wall and square inside, 22 ft high, walls 3 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Casses little tower 1605 (*Ancient records*, ii, 435). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Stanihurst's Tower (**D 18**), Ship St Little N. (53403840). Tower, recently held by Nicholas Stanihurst 1556 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 143). Round outside city wall and square inside, 3 storeys, 46 ft high, walls 6 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Tower 1598 (*Ancient records*, iii, 527). Extant in modified form 2002. ⇒

Bysse's Tower (**D 3**), Parliament St E. (54554060). Bulwark 1574 (*Ancient records*, ii, 93). Tower, half-round, attached to house, 3 storeys, 26 ft high, walls 4 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Tower or flancard 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 514). Marker plaque 2002. ⇒

Fagan's Tower (**D 6**), John Dillon St E. (49453890). Richard Fagan's tower, round outside the city wall, square inside, 32 ft high, walls 2 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Probable N. wall excavated (Coughlan, 2000, 229–30). ⇒

Harbard's Tower (**D 10**), Bridge St Lower W. (48204125). Tower 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 194). William Harbardes tower, square, 2 storeys, 32 ft high, walls 5 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Tower 1598 (*Ancient records*, iii, 527). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Sarsfield's Tower (**D 16**), John Dillon St E. (50403800). Half-round, filled with earth, 16 ft high, walls 4 ft 6 ins thick 1585 (Circuit). ⇒

Mural gates

Dam Gate (**E 4**), Dame St, W. end (54704030). E. gate c. 1171 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 141). St Mary's Gate early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 171). E. gate of Dublin, of St Mary del Dam c. 1234 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 222, 225). Gate del Dam 1305 (*Ancient records*, i, 223). Blocked up in 1316–17 (Bennett and Elton, iv, 15, 19, 20). Tower above 1459; to be repaired 1469 (*Ancient records*, i, 302, 336). 'Small house' above 1475 (*Reg. wills*, 91). Dammys Gate 1488 (Metes). Dam's Gate 1534

(Holinshed, 1577, 262). Presumably 1 of 6 gates to be provided with cannon 1536 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 18). Tower to be repaired 1543 (*Ancient records*, i, 413); 1574 (*Ancient records*, ii, 93). Dames Gate 1585 (Circuit). Small arch 'under gate' 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 518). Damas Gate 1610 (Speed). Marker plaques 2002.

⇒

Newgate (**E 7**), Cornmarket (49103925). 'New W. gate' of Dublin 1177 (*Ancient records*, i, 166). Upper floor c. 1190 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 56). W. entrance early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 171). Towers on gate to be built mid 13th cent.; old tower 1261; barbican tower 1284; 2 arches under 1294 (*Ancient records*, i, 100–01, 92–3, 103, 107). Towers to be rebuilt 1312 (Sayles, 69); 1391 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 147). Repaired in c. 1452 (*Ancient records*, i, 274–5); 1475 (*Franchise roll*, 50). Damaged by fire in 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 274). Presumably 1 of 6 gates to be provided with cannon 1536 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 18). Ruinous, to be repaired 1578, 1581 (*Ancient records*, ii, 133, 159). 2 towers, each 3 storeys, 40 ft high, walls 5 ft thick (Circuit). Gate house with portcullis 1585 (McNeill, 1921, 156–7). Walls and roof ruinous 1598; to be repaired 1600, 1603; 'very ruinous and much decayed' 1606; portcullis about to collapse 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 316, 340, 360–61, 407, 463, 487). Newe Gate 1610 (Speed). Marker plaque 2002. See also **13** Administration:prison. ⇒

St Nicholas's Gate (**E 15**), Nicholas St, S. end (51153750). Asculf's Gate c. 1190 (*Reg. St John*, 46); named after Asculf Mac Torcaill, last king of Dublin. St Patrick's Gate early 13th cent. (*Reg. St Thomas*, 394), 1228 (*Close rolls*, 1227–31, 131), c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 86, 90). Hasculpft's Gate 1273 (*Gormanston reg.*, 135). St Patrick's Gate 1305 (Smyly (1), 30). Tower above 1342; St Nicholas Gate 1466 (*Ancient records*, i, 174, 323). Hasculpft's Gate c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 50). Old tower over gate, to be repaired 1535 (*Ancient records*, i, 399). Presumably 1 of 6 gates to be provided with cannon 1536 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 18). St Nicholas Gate, 2 towers, round outside the city wall, square inside, each 3 storeys, 45 ft high, walls 5 ft thick, gate with portcullis 1585 (Circuit); 1610 (Speed). Marker plaque 2002. ⇒

Mac Gilla Mo-Cholmóc's Gate (**E 6**), St Michael's Close, N. end (51154005). Gillemholmoc Gate c. 1200 (*Christ Church deeds*, 477); named after local chieftain. St Michael's Gate c. 1202 (*Alen's reg.*, 29), early 13th cent. (*Reg. St Thomas*, 378, 382). Gillemholmoch Gate early 13th cent.; Gillemholmoke Gate 1244 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 215, 351).

St Audoen's Arch (**E 11**), Cook St S. St Audoen's Gate early 13th cent. (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 241), c. 1241 (*Ancient records*, i, 84), 1244 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 349), 1290 (*Ancient records*, i, 107), 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353). Tower and gate, leased to tanners, presumably as guild hall, in 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 400). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Extant in modified form 2002. ⇒

Winetavern Gate (**E 18**), Winetavern St. (51504010). King's Gate 1213 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 215, 347); c. 1220 (*Reg. St John*, 55). Kings Gate 1228 (*Close rolls*, 1227–31, 131). Gate 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353). King's Gate 1338 (*Reg. St John*, 59–60). Gate 1373 (Smyly (3), 38–9). Winetaberne Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Marker plaque 2002. See also **13** Administration: guild hall. ⇒

Pool Gate (**E 10**), Werburgh St, S. end (52803825). Asoold's Gate c. 1220 (*Christ Church deeds*, 481). St Martin's Gate c. 1230 (*Reg. All Saints*, 34), c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 86). St Werburgh's Gate 1273 (*Gormanston reg.*, 135), 1318 (*Ancient records*, i, 148). Pol Gate 1338 (Smyly (2), 21), 1466; tower above, to be repaired 1491 (*Ancient records*, i, 323, 374). Presumably 1 of 6 gates to be provided with cannon 1536 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 18). Poule Gate or Paules Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). Square tower, 2 storeys, 46 ft high, walls 6 ft thick, gate with portcullis 1585 (Circuit). Poole Gate 1600 (*Ancient records*, iii, 534). Pole Gate 1610 (Speed). Marker plaques 2002. ⇒

Gormond's Gate (**E 5**), Wormwood Gate (48254015). Gate by 1229 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 387). Goudmund's Gate c. 1234 (*Reg. St John*, 37). Tower over Gurmund's Gate c. 1260; Gormund's Gate 1305; Gormond's Gate 1348; Gormonds Gate, to be repaired 1491 (*Ancient records*, i, 94, 223, 123, 372). Presumably 1 of 6 gates to be provided with cannon 1536 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 18). Gormwelles Gate 1574; Gurmund's Gate or Ormonde's Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 46). Gormondes Gate, square tower, 2 storeys, 30 ft high, walls 5 ft thick, gate with portcullis 1585 (Circuit). Leased to goldsmiths, presumably as guild hall, in 1593 (*Ancient records*, ii, 263). Ormond Gate 1598 (*Description*, 298). Gate of Coleman's Brook 1601 (*Ancient records*, ii, 370). Ormonds Gate 1610 (Speed). Reconstructed wall 2002. ⇒

Gate, Schoolhouse Lane, N. end (50554000). 1244 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 351). Marker plaques 2002.

Bridge Gate (**E 1**), Bridge St Lower, N. end (48754135). Tower c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 85). Bridge Tower, accidentally burnt, to be repaired and strengthened 1308 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1307–13, 90). Damaged, to be restored 1312 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1307–13, 455, 553). Tower, to be completed 1331 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1330–34, 98). Presumably 1 of 6 gates to be provided with cannon 1536 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 18). Gate, with clock in tower 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 69). Bridge Gate, square tower, 2 storeys, 30 ft high, walls 7 ft thick 1585 (Circuit). Repaired in 1593 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 325). In danger of falling, battlements to be removed 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 283; Friday Bk, 489). Repaired in 1598 (Harris, 66). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Marker plaque 2002. ⇒

Gate, Fishamble St (52804070). 1317 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 138). Marker plaque 2002. Postern, location unknown, perhaps same as gate, Schoolhouse Lane (q.v.). 1346 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 164).

Extramural gates

Ostmans' Gate (**E 9**), Church St, S. end, near main bridge (see **17** Transport: Father Mathew Bridge), site unknown. Stone gate c. 1185 (*Christ Church deeds*, 469), 1200 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 18), 1284 (*Ancient records*, i, 103). Possibly demolished in c. 1317 (Purcell, 164).

St Kevin's Gate (**E 14**), Wexford St, site unknown. St Kevin's Gate c. 1213 (*Alen's reg.*, 41), 1216 (*Dignitas decani*, 38), 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157), c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231), 1436 (*Christ Church deeds*, 922), 1465 (*Ancient records*, i, 321), 1488 (Metes). St Keuen's Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). St Kevin's Gate 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 193). ⇒

Gate, Cook St N., near St Audoen's Arch (q.v.), site unknown, perhaps same as tower (see below). To be built c. 1240 (*Ancient records*, i, 84).

Crockers' Bars (**E 3**), Marshal Lane, W. end, site unknown. Le Barris and ditch c. 1276 (*Reg. St John*, 1). Tower 1318; gate 1320 (*Ancient records*, i, 117, 114). The Bars 1332 (Berry, 1904, 85). Tower, 2 shops in N. part, house in S. part 1333, 1349 (Smyly (2), 15, 25). Gate ruinous, to be repaired; tower to be added 1466 (*Ancient records*, i, 322, 324). 2 houses called Crockers' Bars 1477; messuage 1499 (Smyly (5), 37, 47). Tower above 1503; Crokers Bars 1557 (*Ancient records*, i, 389, 459), 1568 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 1311). ⇒

New Street Gate (**E 8**), New St South, S. end, site unknown. New Street Gate 1326, c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 171, 172), 1577 (*Ancient records*, ii, 547). ⇒

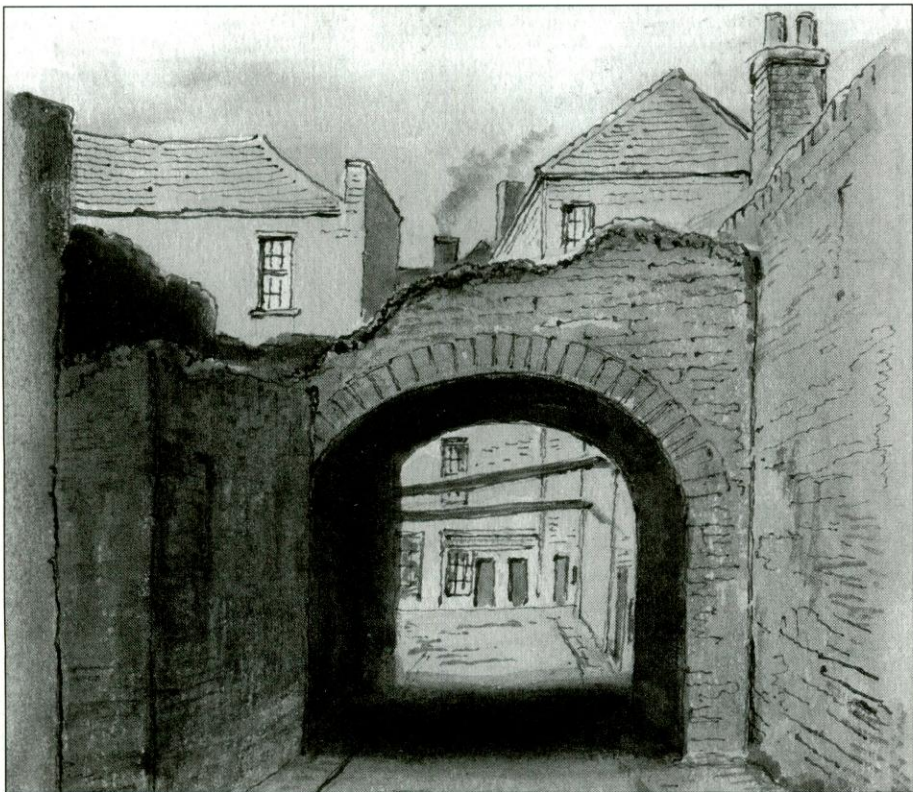
Washam's Gate (**E 17**), The Coombe, site unknown. Gate of Weycesthame 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157). Couombe Gate 1488 (Metes). Washam's Gate 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Patrick's Gate (**E 16**), Patrick St (51303550). St Patrick's Gate 1390 (*Christ Church deeds*, 255). Gate, 2 parts c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 232). St Patrick's Gate 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 109), 1584 (*Chapter acts*, 49). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also below, gate, Patrick St. ⇒

- St Francis's Gate (**E 12**), Francis St, S. end (50453480). Gate 1454 (*Ancient records*, i, 283). St Francis's Gate c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 302). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Gates, Bow Lane East, sites unknown. 1465 (*Ancient records*, i, 321).
- Gate, Hammond Lane, site unknown. To be built in lime and stone 1466 (*Ancient records*, i, 322). Gate 1600 (*Ancient records*, ii, 350–51). ⇒
- Gate, May Lane, W. end, site unknown. To be built 1470 (*Ancient records*, i, 341). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- St James's Gate (**E 13**), James's St, E. end (43103925). St James's Gate c. 1485 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 176), 1556 (*Ancient records*, i, 454). Tower over gate 1599 (*Ancient records*, ii, 330). St James Gate 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Gate, Whitefriars St, site unknown. 'New gate near house of Carmelite friars' (see **11 Religion**: St Mary's Priory) 1496 (Smyly (5), 46); 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). ⇒
- Whitefriars' Gate (**E 19**), Stephen St Upper, W. end (54803695). Gate, tower above 1502 (*Ancient records*, i, 388). Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). Whitefriars' Gate 1602 (*Chapter acts*, 113). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Bungan's Gate, location unknown. Bungan's Gate 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 46).
- Blind Gate, Dame St, site unknown. Hogs Gate 1577; Blynd Gate 1600; gate 1604 (*Ancient records*, ii, 546, 348, 420). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Gate, Patrick St, S. end, possibly same as St Patrick's Gate (*q.v.*), site unknown. Built in c. 1578 (*Ancient records*, ii, 123); 1601 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 622).
- Gate, Pimlico, S. end, site unknown, leading to St Thomas Court (see **22 Residence**). Small gate 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Earthwork castle, Castle St S., on site of later Dublin Castle (see next entry). Castle gate c. 1173 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 370). Possible enclosing wall late 12th cent. (Lynch and Manning, 183, 186). Bridge, fosse 1194 (Gilbert, 1865, 495). Castle c. 1195 (*Reg. St John*, 125). Kitchen 1197 (Gilbert, 1865, 496), 1201 (*Ancient records*, i, 166). Bridge, ditch 1200 (Stenton, 310). Castle, keep early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 199). See also **13 Administration**: prison.
- Dublin Castle, Castle St S., incorporating site of former earthwork castle (see previous entry). 'Stronger' stone castle commissioned by King John in 1204 (*Rot. pat.*, 10). Construction began in c. 1210 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 8–11). Building timber brought from Wicklow in c. 1212 (Pipe rolls Ire., 14 John, 15). Dublin Castle, placed in custody of Archbishop Henry Blund of Dublin in 1213 (*Dignitas decani*, 4; *Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 79). Archbishop to be compensated for losses sustained by construction of castle 1218 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1204–24, 369). Castle c. 1220 (*Alen's reg.*, 42). 3 chambers, alms hall, workshop, pantry, kitchen, butlery c. 1224 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 187). Constable 1225 (*Crede Mihi*, 65). Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**) to be compensated for losses sustained by construction of castle 1226 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1224–7, 99, 124). Angle towers nearing completion c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 30); 1229 (*Close rolls*, 1227–31, 147). Archbishop-elect of Dublin compensated for losses sustained by construction of castle 1230 (*Cal. chart. rolls*, 1226–57, 117). Extensively repaired in c. 1235, c. 1250 (Gilbert, 1865, 514–15). Refortified in c. 1265 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 47). Justiciar's chamber, constable's chamber, marshalsea tower, other towers, old stable repaired in c. 1308 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (1), 25). Repaired with stones from St Mary del Dam's Church (see **11 Religion**) in 1317 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1318–23, 90). King's chief castle in Ireland 1351, 1366 (*Stat. Ire., John–Hen. V*, 387, 457). 'Utterly ruinous' 1380 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 107). Extensive repairs required 1396 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1391–6, 693). Great hall, other buildings, towers ruinous, to be repaired 1430 (Connolly, 568–9). Frost damage to walls c. 1441 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 394). Ruinous, likely to collapse 1462 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, i, 19). 'New offices recently erected' 1541 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1540–41, 595). 'Great piece' liable to collapse, roofs of 2 or 3 towers without lead 1545 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1545, pt 1, 116, 366). Roofs to be releaded 1545 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1545, pt 2, 47). 'Ruinous, foul, filthy and greatly decayed', refurbished extensively by Sir Henry Sidney in c. 1567 (Holinshed, i, pt 4, 152). New administrative and residential buildings 1578 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 3265). In need of repair 1580 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1575–88, 212). S. wall weakened by windows, privies 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 561). 'Broad, deep trench of water all round' 1587 (Maxwell, 178). Storehouses in need of repair 1591 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1589–1600, 52). Powder and munitions stored dangerously under same roof as law courts 1599 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1598–99, 472). Roof walkways 1600 (Acts privy council, Ire., 293). 'Great court where artillery lies' 1606 (Watson). The castle 1610 (Speed). See also **13 Administration**: prison, exchange and mint, chancery, exchequer. ⇒
- Castle Gate (**E 2**) and bridge (54353955): turnbridge c. 1224 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 187); castle gate 1267 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 3); gate tower burnt, subsequently repaired together with turnbridge in c. 1276; bridge repaired in c. 1307 (Connolly, 13, 197); 'marshalsea tower' reroofed in c. 1308 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (1), 25); turnbridge repaired in c. 1361 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 73), c. 1366 (Gilbert, 1865, 547); bridge 1412 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 199); barbican, N. side, repaired in 14th–15th cent. (*Excavations* 1986, 18); bridge destroyed, to be repaired 1478 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, ii, 667); outer gate to drawbridge broken 1536 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1515–74, 97); castle bridge 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 49); stone bridge 1581 (Derricke, plate VI); gate with E. and W. towers, 3 and 2 stories respectively 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 558, 560); 'compact bridge of boards' 1587 (Maxwell, 178); bridge 1595 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 303); drawbridge 1606 (Watson); 1609 (Friday Bk, 512); unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Tower (**D 19**), abutting W. side of Bermingham Tower (see next entry): square tower early 13th cent. (Lynch and Manning, 186); little square tower, 3 storeys 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 560). Lowest courses extant below ground level 2002. ⇒
- Bermingham Tower (**D 1**), S.W. angle of courtyard: under construction, lead for gutters c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 30); Bermyngehames Tower 1412 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 199); royal treasure and records to be kept in Brymmynjames Tower 1537 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1537, pt 2, 261); ruinous, public records to be removed to former library of St Patrick's Cathedral (see **20 Education**) 1551 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 287); roof reinforced to support cannon in 1556 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 176); 1578 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1574–85, 150); S.W. tower, 5 stories 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 559–60); public records reinstalled in 1579 (Harris, 319); Brimingham's Tower 1606 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1603–6, 498); 'tower' 1606 (Watson); unnamed 1610 (Speed); base extant 2002. ⇒
- Cork Tower (**D 5**), N.W. angle of courtyard (53803930): under construction, lead for gutters c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 30); possibly rebuilt in 1413 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 130); N.W. tower, 3 stories above dungeon 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 560); unnamed 1606 (Watson), 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Powder Tower (**D 13**), N.E. angle of courtyard (54853970): under construction, lead for gutters c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 30); N.E. tower, 5 stories 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 558–9); tower 1610 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 764); unnamed 1606 (Watson), 1610 (Speed); base extant 2002. ⇒
- Record Tower (**D 15**), S.E. angle of courtyard (55003910): under construction, lead for gutters c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 30); refloored and reroofed in c. 1566 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 399); lodgings 1579, 1597 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 3549, 6052); S.E. tower, 3 stories 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 559); unnamed 1606 (Watson), 1610 (Speed); extant in modified form 2002. ⇒
- Middle tower (**D 12**), S. side of courtyard (54603880): 3 stories 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 559). ⇒
- Castle ditch, adjacent to N. and W. walls (54003950, 53753890): U-shaped moat, partly rock-cut, c. 22 m wide, 10 m deep, 13th cent. (Lynch and Manning, 172, 194); fosse 1326 (*Christ Church deeds*, 568); W. ditch, arch over S. end closed up probably in 14th cent.; N. ditch, arch over E. end closed up in late 14th–15th cent. (Lynch and Manning, 197); castle ditch 1403 (St John deeds, 191); section from castle bridge (*q.v.*) to Bermingham Tower (*q.v.*) granted to John Corryngham in 1412 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 199); 1471 (*Ancient records*, i, 345); partly filled in, boundary wall rebuilt in 1578 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 245; Harris, 319); watercourse 24 ft broad 1588 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5175), 1594; section 100 ft by 150 ft granted to Sir Robert Napper in 1599 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 303, 516); 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); arch, adjacent wall extant 2002. ⇒
- Postern with steps: W. of Powder Tower (*q.v.*): early 13th cent. (Lynch and Manning, 194); extant 2002.
- Horse mill: see **15 Manufacturing**.
- St Edward the Confessor's Chapel, site unknown: chapel, built by 1225 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 198); repaired in c. 1235 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 34); St Edward the Confessor's Chapel 1240 (*Close rolls*, 1237–42, 227); glass windows to be made 1242 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 385); chapel c. 1271 (Connolly, 3); repaired in c. 1308 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (1), 25); 1326; perhaps same as chapel of exchequer (see **13 Administration**) c. 1339 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (2), 33); walls repaired in c. 1340; c. 1473 (Connolly, 626).
- Well, site unknown: c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 29).
- Kitchen, site unknown: built in c. 1235 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 34); 1291 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1285–92*, 381).
- King's Hall (**F 3**) (54053910): hall 120 ft by 80 ft with great portal to be built 1243 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 389); to be completed, water to be piped from city aqueduct (see **18 Utilities**) 1245 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1232–47, 467); King's Hall 1297 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1296–1302, 21); reroofed in c. 1308 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (1), 25); walls demolished and rebuilt in c. 1323 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (1), 27); hall repaired in c. 1361 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 73); extensive repairs needed 1396 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1391–6, 693); great hall, used as temporary weapons store 1400 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1399–1402, 79); hall and windows ruinous, to be repaired 1427 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 221); lead from aisle roofs to be sold, hall to be repaired 1462 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, i, 19); great chamber 1533 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 17); old hall 1584 (Mason, 103); 'still ruinous owing to gunpowder explosion' 1606 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1603–6, 460); repaired in 1610 (Falkiner, 1904, 21). See also **13 Administration**: four courts. ⇒
- Stores, sites unknown: c. 1322 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (2), 32), c. 1344 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (4), 37).
- St Thomas the Martyr's Chapel, site unknown: St Thomas the Martyr's Chapel, built in c. 1360 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 112–15); 1373 (Connolly, 317, 396, 532), 1381 (*Ormond deeds*, ii, 168, 170), 1388 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1385–9, 424); king's chapel 1441 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 263).
- Hall (54353885): small hall, repaired in c. 1361 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 73); 'S. hall', rebuilt in c. 1566 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 399); 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 561). ⇒
- Gardens and arbours, sites unknown: prepared for tournaments in 1361–2 (Otway-Ruthven, 287–8); garden, laid out in c. 1567 (Burke, 1972, 45); 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 561). ⇒
- Ordnance house, site unknown: to be built 1550; officers appointed from 1551 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 101, 104); master's lodgings built in c. 1557 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 377); storehouse 1597 (Lennon, 1988, 10).
- Constable's lodgings, against N. wall (54253940): built in c. 1560; 'cottage in castle' 1572 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 484; Falkiner, 1904, 36); converted to administrative offices by 1606 (Watson).
- Council chamber (54553950): built in c. 1560 (*Sidney S.P.*, 20); castle chamber 1564 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 71, 73); parliament house 1569 (Holinshed, 1586, pt 4, 119); ushers appointed by 1582 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 84); 1606 (Watson), 1610 (*Inq. cancell. Hib. rept.*, i, Dublin, no. 18). ⇒
- Public clock, 'in inner court', site unknown: said to have been erected in c. 1560 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxi, 141); 1570 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 541); 'recently installed' 1578 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 3265); 1583 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1575–88, 361), 1597 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 6052).
- Deputy's house (54553895): 'new house for castle', built in c. 1566 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 398); 1606 (Watson).
- Gardens, 2, small, Castle St S., sites unknown: 1594 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 303).
- Bridge, over castle ditch (53803895): built by 1606 (Watson).
- Castle, St Kevin's parish, site unknown. 1547 (Mason, 98).
- Kilmainham Castle, Kilmainham Lane N., in former Kilmainham Priory (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. House of Kilmainham, residence of chief governors, keepers appointed by 1560 (Acts privy council, Ire., 113; *Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 89). Royal castle, recently repaired 1562 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 48, 64); 1570 (*Sidney S.P.*, 130). 'Very much decayed' 1580 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1575–88, 211–12). Houses of Kilmainham, in ruins, to be repaired 1599 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1598–9, 472). 'Abbey' ruinous 1604; to be repaired as summer residence for lord deputy 1605 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1603–6, 195, 381). ⇒
- Young's Castle, Church St Upper E., site unknown. Yorges castle 1562 (*Ancient records*, ii, 25). ⇒
- Castle, Patrick St, site unknown. 1602 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 622).
- Tower, Cook St, N. of St Audoen's Arch (*q.v.*), site unknown, perhaps same as gate (see above). c. 1250, 1290 (*Ancient records*, i, 85, 107), 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353).
- Towers, 2, R. Liffey, N. bank, sites unknown. 1284 (*Ancient records*, i, 103).
- Tower, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1336 (Smyly (2), 17).
- Tower, South Circular Rd W., 1.75 km W. of city, on Kilmainham Bridge (see **17 Transport**: R. Liffey). Tower with gate to be built 1455 (*Stat. Ire., Hen. VI*, 315, 403, 405). Under construction 1463 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, i, 263).
- Tower, Winetavern St E., site unknown. Tower with hall c. 1470 (Smyly (4), 19). Tower, 2 cellars 1477 (Smyly (5), 38). See also **13 Administration**: guild hall.
- Tower, Kevin St Upper, associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Built by 1504 (*Alen's reg.*, 254). Unnamed tower house 1610 (Speed). ⇒
- Tower, Christchurch Place N., site unknown. 'Tower of Dublin' 1517 (*Christ Church deeds*, 407).
- Tower, Bridge St, site unknown. Behind dwelling house 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 194).
- Tower, Patrick St W., outside St Nicholas's Gate (*q.v.*), site unknown. 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 285).
- Fortified house, Thomas St, site unknown. 1541 (*Ancient records*, i, 408).
- Munitions store, Mary's Abbey N., in former church of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**). 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 1).
- Munitions store, location unknown, perhaps Fishamble St. Munitions to be imported and stored 1579 (*Ancient records*, ii, 140–41). City store with artillery, powder, shot 1586 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1586–8, 184). Old house 'wherein the ordnance of this city lies' 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 404).
- Munitions store, Merchant's Quay E., in cellar of crane-house (see **18 Utilities**). In use for city ordnance 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 290). See also previous entry.
- Munitions store, Schoolhouse Lane E., in upper rooms of common schoolhouse (see **20 Education**). Opened in 1599; to be closed 1606 (*Ancient records*, ii, 328, 331, 464).
- Gunpowder store, Christchurch Place S., on site of former residence (see **22 Residence**: Carbury). To be used as gunpowder store 1597 (*Ancient records*, ii, 417, 567).

Hogges butts, College Green, in Hoggen Green (see **14** Primary production), sites unknown. Hogges butt 1468; Hogges butts 1469 (*Ancient records*, i, 329, 333). The Butts 1604 (*Ancient records*, ii, 420).

Archery butts, 2, Smithfield W., in Oxmantown Green (see **14** Primary production), sites unknown. 1600 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1600–I, 319).



St Audoen's Arch, 1887 (Wakeman)

13 Administration

Mint, location unknown. Mint implied by earliest Hiberno-Norse coins 997 (Dolley, 1973a, 147–8); closed by c. 1130 (Dolley, 1965, 31).

Mint, location unknown. Mint implied by earliest Anglo-Norman coins c. 1185 (Dolley, 1987, 818).

Exchange and mint, Castle St S., site unknown. King's exchange and mint 1215, 1251 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 83, 474). King's exchange 1253 (*Close rolls*, 1251–3, 411). To be closed 1254 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1252–84, 46). Reopened, 4 furnaces, by 1276 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1285–92, 7–8; *Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 449); 1281 (*Cal. fine rolls*, 1272–1307, 141), c. 1282 (Connolly, 81). Granted to Frescobaldi merchants in 1300 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (3), 67).

Exchange and mint, Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Repaired in c. 1308 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (1), 25). 12 pairs of dies for halfpennies and farthings 1336 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1333–7, 579). King's mint 1380 (*Stat. Ire., John–Hen. V*, 477). Mint 1425 (Falkiner, 1904, 31), 1460 (*Stat. Ire., Hen. VI*, 667), 1485 (*Rot. parl.*, 1472–1554, 346), 1548 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 171). Bullion from St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11** Religion) to be coined, mint closed in 1549 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 99). Exchange or mint re-established in 1601 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1601–3, 68). ⇒

Royal hall, location unknown. Large building, traditional place of assembly 1115; 'court' (*curia*) 1171 (Giraldus, *Conquest*, 67, 77).

Thingmount (**F 7**), junction Church Lane/Suffolk St (58204020). La Hogges 1171 (*Song of Dermot*, 170). Thengmotha, Thengmothe c. 1241 (*Reg. All Saints*, 26). Teggemuta c. 1259 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 461, 468). Tengenmouthe c. 1281 (*Reg. St John*, 78). Tengenmouthe 1310 (*Christ Church deeds*, 539). Tengenmonth 1343 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 15). ⇒

City gallows, Constitution Hill E., 'N. of Glastynok brook', 0.5 km N. of city, site unknown. Gallows 1192 (Charter). City gallows 1328 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 150). Gallows 1363 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1361–4, 430). Old gallows c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231). Disused 1488 (Metes), 1603 (Connolly, i, 197). See also next entry.

Gallows, 'at Crohuroric', location unknown, perhaps same as previous entry. Old gallows 1213 (*Ancient records*, i, 170).

Gallows, Parkgate St, in Oxmantown Green (see **14** Primary production), 0.25 km W. of city, site unknown. Gallows implicit in Gibbett Slade 1488 (Metes), Gybbett Mede (see **14** Primary production: Ellen Hore's meadow) 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 54), Gybbetes Meade 1541 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 238). Gallowse Hill 1563 (*Ancient records*, ii, 27). Gybbett Slade 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 196). ⇒

Gallows, The Coombe, site unknown. Archbishop of Dublin's gallows, dismantled by c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 302).

Gallows, Thomas St S., associated with St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Built 'shortly before' 1539 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 59).

Pillory, location unknown. Erected by Archbishop Henry Blund of Dublin in c. 1223 (*Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, 78).

Pillory (**F 5**), junction Castle St/Werburgh St (52803920). 1260 (*Reg. St John*, 76), c. 1330 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 12), 1382 (Mills, 123), 1481 (*Ancient records*, i, 361), 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181), 1574; missiles causing pollution of water supply (see **18** Utilities: city aqueduct) 1589 (*Ancient records*, ii, 90, 220–21); 1600 (*Ancient records*, iii, 534). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Pillory, Kevin St Upper N., associated with St Sepulchre's Palace (see **22** Residence), site unknown. Archbishop of Dublin's pillory 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 230).

Pillory, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1564 (*Proctor's accounts*, 32).

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

Stocks, in each city ward (see **7** Administrative divisions), sites unknown. 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 479). ⇒

Cuckold's post, junction Bridge St Lower/Cook St, site unknown. c. 1560 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 319), 1564 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 491).

Exchequer (**F 1**), Exchequer St N. (56703935). Exchequer 1200 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 18), 1215 (*Ancient records*, i, 6), 1228 (*Close rolls*, 1227–31, 26). Court c. 1240 (*Christ Church deeds*, 492). Site extended in c. 1280, c. 1284, c. 1285; 'new house' to be built c. 1293 (Connolly, 42, 93, 107, 121). Houses of exchequer, repaired in c. 1308 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II (1), 25). Burnt, moved to new premises in 1317 (see next entry). Old exchequer 1328 (*Christ Church deeds*, 573). 'King's land where exchequer used to be' c. 1344 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (4), 37). Site granted to Holy Trinity Friary (see **11** Religion) in 1362 (Harris, 105). Old exchequer 1425 (*Christ Church deeds*, 894). Exchequer yards 1501 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 96). See also **14** Primary production: garden, Exchequer St.

Chapel, site unknown: c. 1271; chapel c. 1316 (Connolly, 3, 237).

Boundary wall: built by 1290 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1281–92, 380); 1310, 1347 (*Christ Church deeds*, 539, 636).

Exchequer, 'within the walls', near High St, site unknown. Transferred from former premises (see previous entry) to rented houses in 1317 (Connolly, 255). Major repairs carried out in c. 1328 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (1), 27), c. 1361 (Gilbert, 1865, 545). Closed, moved to Carlow in c. 1363 (Connolly, 516).

Exchequer, Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Reopened in c. 1394 (Otway-Ruthven, 327); early 15th cent. (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, iii, no. XXXVII). Closed temporarily in c. 1445 (Connolly, 583); 1542 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1542, 404), 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 109), 1606 (Watson). See also below, four courts. ⇒

Prison, Castle St S., in earthwork castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 'Prison of Dublin' 1206 (*Rot. litt. pat.*, 67).

Prison, Castle St S. (53903925), in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence). Prison implied by restraining equipment c. 1224 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 187); 1285 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1285–92, 37). King's 'free prison' 1317 (Connolly, 241); 1333 (Richardson and Sayles, 1947, 13, 16), 1381 (Berry, 1904, 47), 1401 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 165), 1478 (*Christ Church deeds*, 327). Former prison 1606 (Watson).

Prison, Mary's Abbey N., associated with St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Prison c. 1282 (*Ancient records*, i, 164), 1320 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 7).

Prison, Kevin St Upper N., associated with St Sepulchre's Palace (see **22** Residence), site unknown. Prison 1302 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1295–1303, 398). Partly demolished 1326 (*Alen's reg.*, 170); 1377 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1377–81, 55). Walls standing 1504; repaired in 1529 (*Alen's reg.*, 254, 172).

Prison, Thomas St S., associated with St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1306 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1305–7, 256).

City prison, Hoey's Court, E. end, site unknown. City gaol 1309 (*Ancient records*, i, 235). Common prison 1411; town prison 1441 (*Christ Church deeds*, 851, 292). City gaol 1481 (*Ancient records*, i, 360–61).

Prison, Kilmainham Lane N., associated with Kilmainham Priory (see **11** Religion), site unknown. c. 1330 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 24–7, 30, 31, 71).

Prison, location unknown. 'Prison for fornicators to be built in house called Tune' c. 1378 (Sayles, 248).

Prison, Christchurch Place S., in Tholsel (q.v.). Town prison 1381 (Berry, 1904, 47). Upper and lower gaol 1395 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 162).

Prison, Cornmarket S., in S. tower of Newgate (see **12** Defence). Prison 1486 (*Ancient records*, i, 237–8), 1535, 1577 (Berry, 1903, 222, 225). Neglected 1578; loft, 2 chimneys to be built 1580; prisons, to be repaired 1589 (*Ancient records*, ii, 133–4, 148, 225). Public prison 1598 (*Description*, 298). ⇒

Marshalsea prison, location unknown. Marshalsea 1526 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 16). Marshal's prison 1547 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 109). Replaced by new prison in c. 1580, see next entry.

Marshalsea prison, Werburgh St W., over E. end of Sutor St, site unknown. Marshalsea commissioned to replace former prison (see previous entry) in 1580 (*Ancient records*, ii, 148). New city gaol 1589 (*Court bk*, 52); 1601 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1600–01, 266, 320). ⇒

Prison, Castle St S. (54053930), in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence). Built in c. 1566 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 398); 1580 (Friday Bk, 484), 1606 (Watson). Common gaol 1609 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1608–10, 175). ⇒

Prison, Bridge St Upper W., in New Hall (q.v.). 1576 (*Ancient records*, ii, 112).

Bridewell, Dame St S., in Tirrell's park (see **14** Primary production), site unknown. To be built 1603 (Gilbert, 1854–9, iii, 7–8). Under construction 1604; new bridewell 1605 (*Ancient records*, ii, 420, 433). Bridewell 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Guild hall, Winetavern St E., S. of King's Gate (see **12** Defence: Winetavern Gate), site unknown. Guild hall c. 1210 (*Reg. St John*, 62). Tholsel 1254; outer gate of guild hall 1282; in need of repair 1305 (*Ancient records*, i, 87, 97, 106, 222). Closed, 2 cellars and garden 1311 (Smyly (1), 35). Site leased to Robert de Bristol in 1311 (*Ancient records*, i, 109). Old guild hall (*vetus gnyhalda*) 1340 (Smyly (2), 21). See also next entry.

Tholsel (**F 8**), Christchurch Place S. (51803876). New tholsel 1305; guild hall, probably of 6 bays 1311 (*Ancient records*, i, 162, 223, 110). Gwyhalda 1323 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 414). Tholsel 1326 (*Christ Church deeds*, 571). Court c. 1345 (*Account roll*, 90). Guild hall 1363 (*Cal. chart. rolls*, 1341–1417, 182). City court, council chamber 1448 (*Ancient records*, i, 272). Upper room leased to merchants' guild in 1451 (Clark and Refaüssé, 23). Guild hall of city 1465 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, i, 343). Tholsel, 'common house for executing laws' 1486 (*Franchise roll*, 60); 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 79). E. wall to be repaired 1585 (Friday Bk, 486). Upper assembly rooms 1588; part of cellar reconstructed to strengthen building in 1589; E. wall in danger of collapse 1597; upper loft in decay 1600; windows of new hall and treasury to be repaired 1607; roof to be repaired 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 216, 227, 304, 358, 476, 509). The tolsell 1610 (Speed). See also above, prison. ⇒

Town clock: 1466, 1504 (*Ancient records*, i, 323, 393); in disrepair 1599 (*Ancient records*, ii, 330).

St Anne's guild house (**F 6**), Cornmarket N. (49963965). Built in mid 15th cent. (Crawford, 86, 91). Small window, squints in S. wall of St Audoen's Church (see **11** Religion) extant 2002. ⇒

Guild hall, Winetavern St E., in tower (see **12** Defence: tower, Winetavern St E.), site unknown. 1477 (Smyly (5), 38).

Tailors' Hall, Winetavern St E., site unknown. Loft of hall 1537 (Berry, 1918, 38). Taylour Hall 1542 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1191). Roof retiled in c. 1553 (Berry, 1918, 21). Tailors' Hall 1557 (*Ancient records*, i, 461). Upper room leased to guild of carpenters, masons, joiners and tilers in 1565 (*Ancient records*, ii, 36). Taylers Hall c. 1573 (*Tanner letters*, 518). Closed, moved to new premises (see next entry) in c. 1583; building granted to Sir Henry Broncar in 1604 (Clark and Refaüssé, 28).

Tailors' Hall, Back Lane N., site unknown. Built to replace premises on Winetavern St (see previous entry) in c. 1583 (Berry, 1918, 38–41). Tailors' Hall 1589 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5328), 1603 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 49), 1608 (Berry, 1918, 25). ⇒

Hall of guild of carpenters, millers, masons and tilers (**F 2**), St Audoen's Lane W. (49353975). Guild founded in 1508; hall demolished by 1565 (Clark and Refaüssé, 17, 47). Replaced by New Hall by 1576 (see next entry).

New Hall, Bridge St Upper, site unknown. New Hall, built to replace former hall (see previous entry) by 1576 (*Ancient records*, ii, 112). Carpenters' Hall 1579 (Berry, 1918, 23). New hall of guild of carpenters, millers, masons and tilers 1597 (Friday Bk, 490). See also above, prison; **16** Trades and services: market. ⇒

Chancery, location unknown, probably Exchequer St N. Chancery 1232 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 296), c. 1275 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1285–92, 10). Burnt in 1317; to be restored 1320 (Sayles, 103).

Chancery, Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Keepers of rolls appointed by 1334 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 203). 'More like a swine-sty than a stable', recently repaired 1531 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1531–2, 198); 1606 (Watson). See also below, four courts. ⇒

King's treasury, Christchurch Place N., in Holy Trinity Priory (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1278, c. 1293, c. 1316 (Connolly, 27, 121, 235).

Treasury house, location unknown, perhaps part of tholsel (q.v.). Municipal records to be deposited for safety 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 510).

Courthouse, location unknown. 'House of pleas' 1305 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1305–7, 88). 'Place for holding pleas annually during time of fair' 1336 (*Ancient records*, i, 121).

Courthouse, location unknown, probably Exchequer St N. Manor house used by royal officials, burnt in 1317; to be restored 1320 (Sayles, 103).

New Chambers, Essex St West, site unknown. 1451, 1476 (*Christ Church deeds*, 951, 1010).

Four courts, Patrick St E., in St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**). Common hall, opened in 1548, closed in 1555 (Mason, 154).

Four courts, Castle St S., in King's Hall of Dublin Castle (see **12 Defence**). Former courts of chancery (*q.v.*), exchequer (*q.v.*), king's bench, pleas 1606 (Watson).

Four courts, College Green N., in Carey's Hospital (see **19 Health**). Opened in 1605 (Gilbert, 1854–9, iii, 57). Closed, transferred to new premises in 1606 (see next entry).

Four courts, Church St E., in former storehouse (see **16 Trades and services**). Transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1606 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1603–6, 459). Closed, transferred to new premises in 1608 (see next entry).

Four courts, St Michael's Hill E. (51703925). Chancery, exchequer, king's bench, common pleas, to be built partly on site of cloister of former Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**) 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 478–9; Butler, 8). Four courts transferred from former premises (see previous entry) in 1608 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 133). See also **22 Residence**: Deanery, St Michael's Hill. ⇒

Fair court, location unknown. 1565 (*Ancient records*, ii, 39).

Customhouse, location unknown. Repaired in 1495 (Conway, 183); 1571 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 357).

Customhouse, Merchant's Quay, E. end, site unknown. Opened on upper floor of crane-house (see **18 Utilities**) in c. 1573 (*Ancient records*, ii, 79). Destroyed by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125, 222).

St Anne's Workhouse, location unknown, associated with St Audoen's Church (see **11 Religion**). 1535 (Berry, 1904, 42).

King's Inns (**F 4**), Church St E., in former St Saviour's Priory (see **11 Religion**). Occupied by lawyers in 1539 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 532). Leased in 1541 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 238), 1567; granted to Anthony Lowe in 1573; site with gardens and orchards surrounded by stone walls granted to 10th earl of Ormond in 1578 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 986, 1854, 3210). 'House', church, other buildings 1584 (Mason, 103). Closed, converted to storehouse (see **16 Trades and services**) in 1599 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1599–1600, 66, 97, 240). Reopened in 1607 (Kenny, 74–86). The Innes, crenellated boundary wall 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Record office, Castle St S., probably in Bermingham Tower of Dublin Castle (see **12 Defence**: Dublin Castle). State records stored 'in a tower' 1566 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1509–73, 295); record keepers appointed from c. 1570 (*Liber mun. pub. Hib.*, i, pt II, 78). ⇒

14 Primary production

Green of Dublin (*faithche Átha Cliath*), location unknown, probably Thomas St S. c. 1030 (*Leabhar oiris*, 83, 84), early 12th cent. (*Cogadh Gaedhel*, 155, 211). Town green (*faithche an baile*) 1171 (*Misc. Ir. ann.*, 55).

Hoggen Green, College Green N. and S. (58654035). 'Oggas' late 12th cent. (*Reg. St Thomas*, 390). Hogges c. 1220; Hogges Green c. 1262 (*Reg. St John*, 115, 74). Hoges Green 1328 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 150). 'Pleasure-ground' (*viridarium*) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 57). Grazing reserved for freemen 1577; unringed swine to be killed, walking places to be kept clean 1585; 1604 (*Ancient records*, ii, 116, 120, 196, 198, 420). Part to be used as site of Carey's Hospital in 1602 (see **19 Health**). Named after Viking burial mounds (Norse *haugar*). ⇒

Steine, The, Pearse St, W. end (62154205). Le Steyne c. 1192 (*Red Bk Ormond*, 9). The Stein or The Steine early 13th cent. (*Song of Dermot*, 167, 171). 'Sea-shore called Steyne' c. 1220 (*Alen's reg.*, 55). The Steyne c. 1342 (Pipe rolls *Ire.*, Edw. III (3), 43), 1403 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 171). The Stayn 1488 (Metes). 40-acre share formerly held by St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1539 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 57); 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 8). The Stayne c. 1575 (*Tanner letters*, 519), 1584 (*Ancient records*, ii, 183). Field 1604 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, i, 4). 40 acres of pasture and marsh, formerly belonging to St Mary's Abbey 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, 161). ⇒

Common, James's St N., site unknown. 'Common pasture of citizens' c. 1210 (*Reg. St John*, 8); 1584 (*Ancient records*, ii, 191).

Little Green, Green St E., 0.25 km N. of city. 'Green place', to be maintained as common pasture 1213; green 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 170, 158), c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231). Green of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1529 (Holinshead, 1577, 332); 1599 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Eliz.*, 525, 527), 1605 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, i, 124). ⇒

St Kevin's Common, Camden Row S., site unknown. Broken up for tillage 1223; 15th cent. (*Alen's reg.*, 44–5, 233).

St Stephen's Green, King St South, E. end. 'Green area of St Stephen, citizens' common pasture' c. 1250 (*Ancient records*, i, 87). St Stephen's Green c. 1262 (*Reg. St John*, 73–4), 1379, 1430 (*Christ Church deeds*, 742, 910), 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 72). Grazing reserved for freemen 1577; use restricted to 8 corporations of city 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 116, 120, 523–4). ⇒

Oxmantown Green, Smithfield E. and W. (44804500). Ostmans' Green c. 1265; Oustmantown Green 1330 (*Christ Church deeds*, 578). Oxmangrene 1400 (*Ancient records*, i, 96, 124). Oxmantown Green 1485 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 176). Oxmantown Green 1541 (*Ancient records*, i, 411). Grazing reserved for freemen 1577 (*Ancient records*, ii, 116, 120). Great green 1607 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1606–8, 154). ⇒

Little Steine, Pearse St, W. end, site unknown. Lytle Steyne 1573 (*Ancient records*, ii, 81).

Gardens:

St Patrick's parish, site unknown. Granted by Gillacormda before 1170 (*Alen's reg.*, 29).

Inns Quay, near main bridge (see **17 Transport**: Father Mathew Bridge), associated with mill (see **15 Manufacturing**: mill, Inns Quay), site unknown. 1186 (*Christ Church deeds*, 6), c. 1230 (*Alen's reg.*, 80).

Location unknown, probably Ross Rd, near 'new ditch' (see **12 Defence**: city walls and ramparts). 1186 (*Christ Church deeds*, 6).

Patrick St, near St Patrick's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1186 (*Christ Church deeds*, 6).

Francis St W., site unknown. c. 1190 (*Reg. St John*, 23).

Francis St W., site unknown. c. 1190, c. 1278 (*Reg. St John*, 23, 18).

Kevin St Upper N., site unknown. Property of Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**), disused, site occupied by St Sepulchre's Palace (see **22 Residence**) c. 1192 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxiii, 59).

Bride St, site unknown. In possession of William of Worcester c. 1220 (*Reg. St John*, 103).

Bride St E., site unknown. c. 1230 (*Reg. All Saints*, 34).

Earl Hascald's garden, Bride St E. and W., near city wall (see **12 Defence**: city walls and ramparts), site unknown. c. 1230 (*Alen's reg.*, 80). Named after Asculf Mac Torcaill, last (under) king of Dublin. See also below, Great Garden.

Bride St W., site of later chanter's manse (see **22 Residence**). To be used as site of vicars' house (see **22 Residence**) 1244 (*Alen's reg.*, 69).

Chancellor's garden, Kevin St Upper N., site unknown. c. 1245 (*Alen's reg.*, 70).

Kevin St Upper N., opposite chancellor's garden (see previous entry), site unknown. c. 1245 (*Alen's reg.*, 70).

Francis St W., site unknown. c. 1262 (*Reg. St John*, 16).

Henry Plunket's garden, Francis St E., site unknown. 'Henry Plunket's former garden' c. 1285 (*Reg. St John*, 87).

Ship St Great E., site unknown. 1308 (Smyly (1), 32).

Fishamble St E., site unknown. 1317 (St John deeds, 185).

Ship St Great, site unknown. 1323 (*Christ Church deeds*, 564).

Several, Bridge St Lower, sites unknown. In dispute between Holy Trinity Priory and St Audoen's Church (see **11 Religion**) 1324 (*Christ Church deeds*, 218).

Francis St E., site unknown. Property of Franciscans 1325 (*Ancient records*, i, 120–21).

Kevin St Lower S., near St Kevin's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1326 (*Alen's reg.*, 171).

Winetavern St E., behind guild hall (see **13 Administration**), site unknown. 1326 (Smyly (2), 6), 1374 (Smyly (3), 39).

Watling St E., near Crookers' Bars (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1335 (Berry, 1904, 85), 1462 (*Ancient records*, i, 314), 1477 (Smyly (5), 37).

Werburgh St E., site unknown. 1338 (Smyly (2), 20).

Exchequer St N., site unknown. Formerly property of exchequer (see **13 Administration**) 1347 (*Christ Church deeds*, 636).

Dame St, site unknown. 1348 (*Christ Church deeds*, 239).

Back Lane S., site unknown. Property of Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**) 1356, 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 667, 1172).

Wood St N., site unknown. 1364, 1405 (*Reg. All Saints*, 34, 35).

Fishamble St, site unknown. 1375 (St John deeds, 190).

Cork Hill E., adjacent to St Mary del Dam's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1385 (*Christ Church deeds*, 753).

Werburgh St E., near Pool Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1385 (*Christ Church deeds*, 754).

Dermdall, Ship St Great E., site unknown. Garden 1395 (Smyly (3), 45). Orchards, gardens, lands and tenements 1404 (Smyly (4), 1). Garden called Dermdale 1439 (*Christ Church deeds*, 290). Orchard called Dermedale c. 1470 (Smyly (4), 19), 1488, c. 1499 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1088, 1110). Dearnedall 1589; 1602 (*Chapter acts*, 62, 113); 'ancient crown estate' 1609 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, 140). ⇒

Werburgh St E., site unknown. c. 1408 (St Werburgh deeds, 287).

South Great George's St W., site unknown. 1410 (*Reg. All Saints*, 29).

Fishamble St E., site unknown. 1411 (*Christ Church deeds*, 854).

Werburgh St E., part of former churchyard of St Martin's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1411 (*Christ Church deeds*, 851), 1468 (St Werburgh deeds, 291).

Nicholas St E., site unknown. 1425 (*Franchise roll*, 64).

Great Garden, Bride St E., site unknown, perhaps part of former Earl Hascald's garden (*q.v.*). 1428 (*Christ Church deeds*, 904).

Cow Lane garden, near Cow Lane (1), site unknown. 1434 (St John deeds, 198).

Ship St Great E., site unknown. 1434 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 254).

St Michan's St E., site unknown. 1443 (*Christ Church deeds*, 938).

Palace St E., near St Andrew's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1446, 1467, 1537 (St John deeds, 199, 200–01, 207).

The Coombe N., site unknown. 1450 (Berry, 1904, 81).

Beddell Garden, Essex St West, near Isolde's Tower (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. Garden 1451; great garden 1528; Beddell Garden 1557 (*Christ Church deeds*, 951, 1153, 1246). Beadle Garden 1583 (*Chapter acts*, 41). Beddell Garden 1606 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1246). Disused, built over by 1608 (*Chapter acts*, 126–7).

Exchange St Lower S., site unknown. 1451 (*Christ Church deeds*, 951).

2, near junction South Great George's St/Stephen St Lower, sites unknown. 1455 (*Christ Church deeds*, 961).

Stephen St Lower, near St Stephen's Hospital (see **19 Health**), site unknown. 1455 (*Christ Church deeds*, 961).

Francis St, site unknown. 1461 (*Ancient records*, i, 310).

Poon Garden, New St South W., site unknown. Poongardeyne 1465, c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 243).

Werburgh St E., site unknown. 1468 (St Werburgh deeds, 291).

South Great George's St, site unknown. 1469 (*Franchise roll*, 48).

Several, May Lane, sites unknown. 1470 (*Ancient records*, i, 341).

Church St W., near St Michan's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1481 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1032).

Christchurch Place S., site unknown. 1485 (*Christ Church deeds*, 346, 348).

Dame St N., near Holy Trinity Friary (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1485 (*Christ Church deeds*, 346, 348).

Patrick St, site unknown. 1485 (*Christ Church deeds*, 348).

Castle St S., site unknown. 1495 (Berry, 1915, 38).

Back Lane, site unknown. 1499 (Smyly (5), 47).

Stephen St Upper N., site unknown. c. 1499 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1110).

2, between Bull Lane and Greek St, sites unknown. 1519 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1132).

Church Lane South, near St Kevin's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. With pigeon house 1524 (Berry, 1904, 86).

South Great George's St W., near St George's Church (see **11 Religion**) on site of former St Paul's Church (see **11 Religion**). 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 181, 182).

Werburgh St, near St Werburgh's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1534 (Berry, 1915, 35).

Dame St S., adjoining St Andrew's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1537 (St John deeds, 207), 1549 (Mason, 34).

Back Lane S., site unknown. Property of Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**) 1538 (Berry, 1904, 76–7).

Back Lane S., site unknown. Property of Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**) 1538 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1169).

Back Lane S., site unknown. Property of St Anne's Guild 1538 (Berry, 1904, 76–7).

Bride St, site unknown. Dillon's land 1538 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 180).

Sutor St S., site unknown. 1539 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 185).

Bakers' St, site unknown. 1540 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 79).

Castle St, site unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 3).

Castle St N., site unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 7).

3, Christchurch Place, sites unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 3–4).

Cuckoo Lane, site unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 7).

3, Francis St, sites unknown. Formerly property of Franciscan friary (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 78).

2, James's St, sites unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 6).

St Michan's St, site unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 7).

Several, Arran St East, sites unknown. Formerly property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 7).

Thomas St, site unknown. Formerly property of St Thomas's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 27).

Wicklow St N., outside walls of St Mary de Hogges' Abbey (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Formerly property of St Mary de Hogges' Abbey 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 69).

Pouers Inns garden, Cork Hill E., site unknown. 'Garden called Pouers Inns' 1541 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1540–41, 374). 'Part of queen's ancient inheritance' 1561 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 313). Powers Inns park or garden 1604 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, i, 46). To be leased with house built on site 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 511–12, 514).

- Castle St N. (53603960). 1543, 1604 (Berry, 1915, 39–40).
 Exchange St Lower S., site unknown. 1544, 1568 (Berry, 1904, 78).
 Leighlin Lane, site unknown. 1546, 1598 (Berry, 1915, 42).
 Common Garden, Back Lane, site unknown. To supply vicars choral of Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**) 1547, 1569, 1609 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1211, 1314, 1459).
 3, Bride St, sites unknown. 1547 (Mason, 98).
 Patrick St E., near St Nicholas's Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1551 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1231).
 Location unknown, probably St Augustine St. With orchard 1560 (*Ancient records*, ii, 12).
 Francis St, site unknown. Property of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19 Health**) 1569, 1604 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 9).
 Thomas St S., S. of former horse market (see **16 Trades and services**), site unknown. 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 72).
 Exchequer St, near St George's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Garden or orchard called Collet's Inns (see **22 Residence**) or Old Exchequer (see **13 Administration**), 'part of queen's ancient inheritance' 1573 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 2240); 1592 (*Chapter acts*, 82).
 Pryors Inn garden, location unknown. Pryors Inn garden 1573 (*Tanner letters*, 518).
 Adjacent to Dublin Castle (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. c. 1573 (*Tanner letters*, 518).
 Fishamble St, site unknown. 1578 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 322).
 Beadle Garden, Essex St West N. and S., site unknown. Beadle Garden, disused by 1583; buildings 1608 (*Chapter acts*, 41, 126–7).
 Kill Garden, Fishamble St E., site unknown. 1586 (St John deeds, 212).
 Christchurch Place W., next to churchyard of Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Small garden 1586 (*Chapter acts*, 50).
 Fishamble St W., S. of St Olave's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1589 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1588–92, 161).
 Bellman's garden, South Great George's St, site unknown. Uncultivated 1593 (*Ancient records*, ii, 258).
 Back Lane, site unknown. 1595 (*Chapter acts*, 92).
 4, Stephen St, sites unknown. 1601 (Ronan, 488).
 Ship St Great E., outside Whitefriars' Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1602 (*Chapter acts*, 113).
 Ship St Great E., site unknown. Great garden 1602 (*Chapter acts*, 113).
 Francis St, site unknown. 1604 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 46).
 Castle St N., site unknown. 1605 (*Ancient records*, ii, 442).
 Bow Lane E., next to churchyard of St Michan's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1606 (*Chapter acts*, 120).
 South Great George's St W., near chantor's orchard (q.v.), site unknown. 1607 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1458).
 Bernell's Inns garden, Cook St N., site of earlier Burnell's Inns (see **22 Residence**). Small garden called Bernell's Inns 1610 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 223; ii, 736). ⇒
 College Green N., site unknown. Part replaced by Carey's Hospital (see **19 Health**) by 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 193). ⇒
 2, Copper Alley S., sites unknown. Disused, replaced by Copper Row (see **22 Residence**) by 1610 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 93).
 Dame St N., site unknown. 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 161). ⇒
 Merchant's Quay S., near New Rent (see **22 Residence**), site unknown. 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
 St Michan's St, site unknown. 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
Fisheries:
 R. Liffey, S. side, site unknown. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Granted by King John to Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**), 1 boat, in c. 1205 (*Alen's reg.*, 29); 1215, 1230 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 99, 266), 1338, 1425 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 58, 13). Limits defined in 1494 (*Christ Church deeds*, 360); 1504 (*Alen's reg.*, 256).
 R. Liffey, N. side, site unknown. Granted by the Lord John to St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) in 1185 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 85). 1 boat 1200 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 20); 1243 (*Close rolls*, 1242–7, 65); 1290, 1331 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 137, 396–7), 1425 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 13). Monks' salmon fishery 1494; pole erected as boundary marker 1500 (*Christ Church deeds*, 360, 373). Rights defined in 1517 (*Ancient records*, i, 175–6); 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 6).
 R. Liffey, S. side, site unknown. Granted by the Lord John to St Thomas's Abbey (see **11 Religion**), 1 boat, in 1197 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 281); 1201 (*Ancient records*, i, 166), 1291 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1285–92, 381), 1527 (*Ancient records*, i, 186–7).
 R. Liffey, near Kilmainham Mill (see **15 Manufacturing**), site unknown. Granted to Kilmainham Priory (see **11 Religion**) in late 12th cent.; 1 boat, nets to be emptied on N. side of river 1261 (*Ancient records*, i, 161–3). Weir to be reduced in height 1306 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1305–7, 259). Fishery 1338, 1349 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 93, 136). Weir with 4 traps 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 82). Granted to lord deputy in 1558 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1515–74, 272). Fisheries, weirs granted to Francis Agarde in 1566 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 803).
 City fishery, R. Liffey, site unknown. Granted by King John in 1200 (*Ancient records*, i, 6). River obstructed, course to be 'rectified' 1218 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 127). 'Water of Dublin' 1219 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1204–24, 401). Section above Kilmainham destroyed by 1220; to be restored 1225 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 149, 150, 197). Nets to be emptied on N. side of river 1261 (*Ancient records*, i, 162); 1275 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (1), 29). Fixed net 'contiguous to' city bridge (see **17 Transport**: Father Mathew Bridge) removed in c. 1303 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1302–7, 82). 'Water of Liffey' 1386 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 124). Granted to Richard Chamberlain in 1399; endangered by pollution 1466; leased to archbishop of Dublin, 3 monasteries in 1503 (*Ancient records*, i, 174, 326, 390). Endangered by pollution 1585 (*Ancient records*, ii, 196). ⇒
 R. Liffey, S. side, site unknown. 1 boat 1219 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 135). Granted to All Saints' Priory (see **11 Religion**) by c. 1267; 1276 (*Reg. All Saints*, 23–4, 7). Granted, with priory, to citizens in 1539 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 70).
 R. Liffey, S. side, near The Steine (see **14 Primary production**), site unknown. Granted to Ralph and Richard Clut in late 13th cent. (*Ancient records*, i, 104).
Fishponds or weirs, Palace St W., near Dublin Castle (see **12 Defence**), sites unknown. 1587 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5014).
St Patrick's glebe, Patrick St E., between St Patrick's Church (see **11 Religion**) and city wall (see **12 Defence**: city walls and ramparts), site unknown. c. 1202 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364). Illegal trading place 1588 (*Ancient records*, ii, 217–18).
Glebe, The Coombe, site unknown, associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**). c. 1270 (*Reg. St John*, 123). To be purchased for city 1579 (*Ancient records*, ii, 139).
Glebe, Thomas St S., site unknown, associated with St Thomas Court (see **22 Residence**). 1573; illegal trading place 1584, 1588 (*Ancient records*, ii, 82, 189, 216).
Glebe, location unknown, associated with former St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**). Illegal trading place 1584 (*Ancient records*, ii, 189).
Orchards:
 Near St Michael le Pole's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. c. 1207 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 86, 239).
 Thomas Suetterby's orchard, Patrick St E., site unknown. c. 1287 (*Alen's reg.*, 151), 1488 (Metes). Incorporated in chantor's orchard (q.v.) by 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 193).
 Patrick St, site unknown. 1335 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1338–40, 86).
 Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. c. 1337 (Smyly (2), 18).
 Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. c. 1340 (*Christ Church deeds*, 621).
 Werburgh St E., near churchyard of St Werburgh's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1341, 1454 (St Werburgh deeds, 286, 305), 1478 (*Christ Church deeds*, 314).
 Patrick St, site unknown. c. 1342 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (3), 52).
 Location unknown, probably near Stephen St Upper. 1357 (Smyly (2), 28).
 Wood St S., site unknown. 1405 (*Reg. All Saints*, 35).
 Ship St Great E., site unknown. 1434 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 254), 1609 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 140).
 Paradise orchard, Ship St Little S., site unknown. Orchard or garden with apple-house, to be repaired 1464; 1488 (*Christ Church deeds*, 974, 352).
 St Martin's orchard, Werburgh St E., perhaps part of former churchyard of St Martin's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1468 (St Werburgh deeds, 291). See also above, garden, Werburgh St E.
 Francis St W., site unknown. 1474 (Smyly (5), 36).
 N. of Oxmantown Green (q.v.), site unknown. 1486 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1072).
 Chantor's orchard, Bride St W., site unknown. Chantor's orchard or haggard place 1488 (Metes). Extended by incorporation of Thomas Suetterby's orchard (q.v.) by 1603.
 Whitefriars' St, site unknown. 1496 (Smyly (5), 46).
 Bride St E., site unknown. c. 1499 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1110).
 Thomas St S., site unknown. Property of St Thomas's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1516 (Smyly (6), 117–18).
 Wall's Lane, W. end, site unknown. Orchard or garden 1530 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 37).
 New St South, site unknown. Crown property 1537 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1537, pt 2, 459), 1541 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1540–41, 374).
 Bride St, site unknown. 1538 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 180).
 Oxmantown, N. of Oxmantown Green (q.v.), site unknown. Great orchard 1541 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1181).
 Castle St N., site unknown. 1543 (Berry, 1915, 39), 1605 (St Werburgh deeds, 294).
 Exchange St Lower S., site unknown. 1544 (Berry, 1904, 78), 1574 (*Ancient records*, ii, 91).
 Bride St W., S. of Barons Inns (see **22 Residence**), site unknown. 1545 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 278).
 Patrick St E., S. of St Nicholas's Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1545 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1198).
 5, Bride St, sites unknown. 1547 (Mason, 98).
 Patrick St E., near St Nicholas's Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. Disused by 1551 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1231).
 New St South, site unknown. 1560 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 3, 15, 28).
 Proctor's orchard, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 86).
 St Augustine St E., adjoining city ditch (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1566 (*Ancient records*, ii, 44).
 Castle St, site unknown. 1578 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 322).
 College Green E., in former All Saints' Priory precinct (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Small orchard 1584 (*Ancient records*, ii, 190).
 Werburgh St, site unknown. 1605 (Berry, 1915, 37).
 Eustace St E. and W. (56204080). 1606 (*Ancient records*, ii, 457), 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 161). ⇒
 Bride St E., site unknown. 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 471).
 Chantor's orchard, South Great George's St W., site unknown. 1607 (*Chapter acts*, 125). Garden or orchard, house to be built 1608 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1462).
 Castle St N., near Preston's Inns (see **22 Residence**), site unknown. Orchard or garden 1610 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 93). ⇒
Parks:
 Flynt's park, Grafton St W., site unknown. Flynttys croft c. 1230 (*Reg. All Saints*, 28). Flynts park 1530 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 72).
 Ship St Great E., associated with Dublin Castle (see **12 Defence**), on site of earlier mill (see **15 Manufacturing**), site unknown. Small park 1318 (*Ancient records*, i, 148).
 Russell's park, Stonybattery E., site unknown. 1488 (Metes), 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 197).
 Sharp's park, Stonybattery W., site unknown. 1488 (Metes), 1591, 1592 (*Chapter acts*, 71, 80), 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 196).
 Friars' mead park, St Stephen's Green N., site unknown. Friars' mead park 1530 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 72).
 Cudrehouse park, South Great George's St, site unknown, perhaps same as Culver park (q.v.). 1542 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1191).
 The Coombe, site unknown. With messuage 1547 (Mason, 99).
 Ashe park, Francis St W., site unknown. Former property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**), 100 ash-trees to be planted 1592; 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1405, 1470). ⇒
 James's St, outside St James's Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 400).
 Tirrell's park, Dame St S., site unknown. Site of Bridewell (see **13 Administration**) 1604 (*Ancient records*, ii, 420).
 Ankaster's park, Green St, site unknown. Former property of St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**) 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 184). ⇒
 Culver park, location unknown, perhaps same as Cudrehouse park (q.v.). 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
 Quarry, Oxmantown, site unknown. 'Old quarry of Ostmen' 1236 (*Ancient records*, i, 81). Disused c. 1291 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 500).
 Quarry, stone, Essex St West N. (53454100). 13th cent.; infilled in c. 1300 (Simpson, 1995, 2, 11–12, 15–19, 25, 34–5).
 Quarry, stone, Capel St W., site unknown. c. 1285 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 40).
 Quarry, stone, location unknown, probably near Stephen St Upper. 1357 (Smyly (2), 28).
 Quarry pits, locations unknown, perhaps Eustace St E. Disused 1377 (*Ancient records*, i, 131–2).
 Foyle's grove, Castle St S., site unknown. c. 1243, 1454 (St Werburgh deeds, 299, 305).
Meadows:
 Grafton St W., site unknown. c. 1262 (*Reg. St John*, 73–4), 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 57).
 Cradock's meadow, Watling St E., site unknown. Property of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19 Health**) c. 1267; Brother Cradock's former meadow c. 1276 (*Reg. St John*, 4, 1). Cradokesmede 1344 (Smyly (2), 23).
 Honimede, location unknown. 1268 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 3).
 Longford St Great, adjoining St Peter's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1305 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1305–7, 21–2).
 Ship St Great E., site unknown, associated with Dublin Castle (see **12 Defence**). 1308, 1318 (Smyly (1), 32, 36).
 St Stephen's Green West W., associated with Ratoun Row (see **22 Residence**), site unknown. Meadow and croft 1379 (*Christ Church deeds*, 742).
 Redmond's Hill E., site unknown. Meadow or croft 1430 (*Christ Church deeds*, 910).
 Garget's meadow, St John's Rd West N., site unknown. Gargetsmedys 1425 (*Cal. Pembroke deeds*, 39). Gargetesmed 1435 (*Reg. St John*, 105). Gargetes meadow 1488 (Metes). Gargetismedes 1504 (*Alen's reg.*, 256).

Ellen Hore's meadow, Conyngham Rd S., site unknown. Ellen Hore's, Hore's or Horres meadow 1488 (Metes). Helenehore's Mede or Gybbett Mede (see **13** Administration: gallows, Parkgate St) 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 54). Ellen Hore's meadow 1563 (*Ancient records*, ii, 27), 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 169).

⇒

Abbot's meadow, Cork St N., site unknown. 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194).

Lime pit, Church St W. (49154485). Stone-lined, 13th cent. (*Excavations 1996*, 21).

Lime pit, Smithfield W., site unknown. 1342 (*Christ Church deeds*, 233).

15 Manufacturing

Furnaces:

Iron, 2, Werburgh St W. (52703840). 11th cent. (*Excavations 1994*, 31).

Iron, Thomas St S. (47603840). c. 1200 (*Excavations 1997*, 55).

Iron, Cornmarket S. (49003875). Small, mid 13th cent. (Hayden, 106, 108).

Lead, Christchurch Place S., site unknown. Capacity 24 stone 1452 (*Christ Church deeds*, 952).

Lead, Castle St S., site unknown. Capacity 18 stone 1454 (Berry, 1915, 38; *Christ Church deeds*, 957).

Brass, Werburgh St E., site unknown. 1508 (St Werburgh deeds, 292).

Several, St Michael's Hill W., near St Michael's Church (see **11** Religion), sites unknown. 1574 (Berry, 1903, 226).

Bridge St Mill (**G 1**), Bridge St Lower, at W. end of Colman's Brook, site unknown. Mill, miller's house c. 1173 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 258). Implicit in mill pond, property of Holy Trinity Priory (see **11** Religion) c. 1220 (*Reg. St John*, 9). Mill with hall c. 1232 (St John deeds, 179). Mill with watercourse called Colemanesbroc c. 1260 (*Reg. St John*, 33). 'Old site' late 13th cent. (*Ancient records*, i, 103). Bridge St Mill 1324; mill, mill stream 1347; closed by 1490 (*Christ Church deeds*, 218, 634, 1099).

Mill, Inns Quay, near main bridge (see **17** Transport: Father Mathew Bridge), site unknown. Mill c. 1178 (*Christ Church deeds*, 364), c. 1202; with garden (see **14** Primary production) c. 1230 (*Alen's reg.*, 29, 80). Possible mill race, sluice gate 13th cent. (McMahon, 1988, 276–85, 311). Early 16th cent. (*Obits*, 48). See also below, mill race.

Malt Mill (**G 7**), Ardee St W., site unknown. Possibly among mills of St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion) c. 1196 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 284). Implicit in 'pond below St Thomas Court' c. 1196 (*Alen's reg.*, 32). 'Mill next to Donore' 1216 (*Dignitas decani*, 38). Mill pond 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157), c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231). Probably one of 'abbot's mills' 1527 (*Ancient records*, i, 184–5). Maltte Mill, granted to Sir William Brabazon in 1544 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 547). Malt Mill 1552 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 1055). Mill pond 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 194). Malte Mill 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 159). ⇒

Doubleday's mills (**G 3**), Palace St W., site unknown. Site granted by John, lord of Ireland, to William Dubelday in late 12th cent. (*Ancient records*, i, 82). Half-share held by St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion) by c. 1200; 2 mills, granted to St Mary's Abbey in c. 1236 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 222, 100). Function impaired by erection of king's mills (q.v.) in c. 1248 (Bennett and Elton, iv, 10–11). Dubelday's Mill 1284 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1252–84*, 549), c. 1305 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (3), 98). Mill c. 1329 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III (1), 32). Monks compensated by king for losses sustained 1331 (*Cal. fine rolls, 1327–37*, 286). See also below, mills.

Forde's mill (**G 5**), Patrick St W. (51103650). Possibly implicit in mill stream late 12th cent. (see below). Mill c. 1230 (*Reg. St John*, 101). Rebuilt in late 14th cent. (Walsh, 1997, 28, 82). Forde's mill 1590; mill pond 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 236, 284–5).

Kilmainham Mill, R. Liffey, South Circular Rd W., on Mill Island, 1.5 km W. of city. Tithes of mill, fish from mill pond granted to St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion) in late 12th cent. (*Reg. St Thomas*, 392). Mills 1216; mill pool extended in c. 1220; mills, pool to be restored to former condition 1223 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 105, 149, 150, 171). Mill, demolished by citizens in c. 1269 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1302–7*, 82). Weir to be reduced in height 1306 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1305–7*, 259). 2 pairs of millstones 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 82). Granted to lord deputy in 1558 (*Cal. Carew MSS, 1515–74*, 272). Mills, recently repaired 1561 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 62). Granted to Francis Agarde 1566; mill 1576 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 803, 2856). Kilmainham Mill 1584 (*Ancient records*, ii, 191). ⇒

Mill streams, 2, Patrick St E., W. (51153575, 51403575). Built in late 12th cent.; W. channel partly walled in stone in 14th cent. (Walsh, 1997, 27, 80). See also above, Forde's mill; next entry. ⇒

Talbot's mill (**G 11**), Patrick St E., site unknown. Implicit in mill stream late 12th cent. (see previous entry). Mill, built 'on land of St Patrick's' (see **11** Religion: St Patrick's Church) in c. 1200; c. 1286; Schyteclappe Mill 1326; Shyreclap Mill, old mill race, pond; mill derelict, to be rebuilt 1371 (*Alen's reg.*, 33, 151, 171, 220). Shitclap Mill 1382 (Mills, 32–3, 119). Shuteclap Mill 1518 (*Alen's reg.*, 264). Mill 1551 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1231). Mr Justice Talbot's mill, to be repaired 1563 (*Ancient records*, ii, 33). Mill 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒

Mills, locations unknown, perhaps same as Doubleday's mills (q.v.). 1216 (*Rot. litt. claus., 1204–24*, 263).

Horse mill, Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 'Without horses' c. 1224 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 187).

Mill, Ship St Great E., site unknown. Built by c. 1230; demolished, replaced by park (see **14** Primary production) by 1318 (*Ancient records*, i, 148).

Pool Mill (**G 8**), Ship St Little N. (53003815). Mill opened in c. 1231, subsequently closed (*Ancient records*, i, 148). Mill 1273 (*Gormanston reg.*, 135). 2 mills, ponds, watercourses, to be rebuilt 1328, 1356 (*Christ Church deeds*, 575, 661). Pole Mill 1385 (*Ancient records*, i, 125). Pol Mill 1423; Poll Mill c. 1499; Pole Mill 1539 (*Christ Church deeds*, 886, 1110, 431). Repaired in 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 70). Powl Mill 1587; Powell Mill 1588 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5014, 5168). Pole or Poll Mill, with watercourses 1607 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1457). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). Worked timbers excavated (*Excavations 1992*, 26). ⇒

King's mills (**G 6**), Palace St W., near Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), sites unknown. 'New mills of king' 1243 (*Reg. All Saints*, 27). King's mills, 'newly built' 1248 (*Close rolls, 1247–51*, 58), 1254 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 194). Castle mill, demolished by flood, rebuilt in c. 1302 (Connolly, 165, 590). 2 mills to be built 1302 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1295–1303*, 411). Repaired in c. 1306, c. 1313 (Connolly, 187, 218). Seriously damaged, repaired in 1317 (Bennett and Elton, iv, 19, 20). King's mill 1331 (*Cal. fine rolls, 1327–37*, 250). Mills 1340 (*Cal. fine rolls, 1337–47*, 187). King's mill 1352 (St John deeds, 188–9). Castel Mill 1390; water mill 1403 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 144, 176). King's mill 1446; in ruins 1537 (St John deeds, 199, 207). Site only, mill to be rebuilt 1587 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5014). 'Newly built' 1588; mill, mill pond 1610 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 5168; *Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 12, 193). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Mill race, Arran Quay N. (48954270), perhaps associated with mill at Inns Quay (q.v.). c. 1245 (*Excavations 1993*, 14).

Steine Mill (**G 10**), College Green E., site unknown. 1276; to be repaired 1297 (*Reg. All Saints*, 6, xviii), 1299 (*Stat. Ire., John–Hen. V*, 219). Ruinous, to be rebuilt 1462 (*Alen's reg.*, 56; *Ancient records*, i, 313).

Pool Mill, location unknown, probably Smithfield, S. end. Old corn mill 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 158). Poule Mill 1542 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1190).

Watte Mill (**G 12**), Pimlico, N. end, property of St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Implied by mill pond 1328; probably one of 'abbot's mills' 1527 (*Ancient records*, i, 155, 157, 184–5). Watte Mill 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 26). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Windmill, Smithfield W., in Oxmantown Green (see **14** Primary production), site unknown. 1330 (*Christ Church deeds*, 578).

Dam Mills (**G 2**), Dame St N. (54904045, 55004050). Mill 1343 (*Ancient records*, i, 165). 2 mills 1539 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 58). Dammys Mills 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 8), 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 472). ⇒

Mill, location unknown, probably Kevin St Upper, W. end. Mill 1382 (Mills, 122).

St John's mills (**G 9**), Thomas St N., in precinct of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19** Health), sites unknown. St John's mill 1452 (*Ancient records*, i, 275). New mill built nearby in c. 1478 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, ii, 639). 3 mills 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 56). Granted with watercourse to James Sedgrave in 1552 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 268, 281). St John's mills 1564 (*Ancient records*, ii, 35). 2 of 3 granted to Thomas Luttrell in 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 599). The mills 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Watercourse (47453965): fosse, to be built 1458 (*Ancient records*, i, 171); 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55), 1564 (*Ancient records*, ii, 35); U-shaped, cut into boulder clay, partly replaced by stone-lined channel in c. 1600 (*Excavations 1996*, 32); partially extant below ground level 2002.

Watercourse (47603995), probably part of Glib Water (see **18** Utilities: city watercourse); cut into boulder clay, replaced by stone-lined channel, slightly realigned, in c. 1600 (*Excavations 1996*, 32); partially extant below ground level 2002.

Double Mills (**G 4**), Mill St S. (48403160, 48503155). Double Mills, former property of St Thomas's Abbey (see **11** Religion) 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 26). Granted to Sir William Brabazon in 1544 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII*, 547). 2 mills 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 159). ⇒

Horse mill, Mary's Abbey N., near S. gate of former St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 2), 1552 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 1083).

Mill, Mary's Abbey N., in precinct of former St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 2), 1552 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 1083).

Fulling mill, R. Camac, Kilmainham Lane S., 1.25 km W. of city, site unknown. Fulling mill, tucking mill 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 82, 86). Fulling mill 1603 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 42). ⇒

Mill, James's St, outside St James's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Built, using water diverted from city watercourse (see **18** Utilities), in c. 1593 (*Ancient records*, ii, 259–60).

Mill, Castle St S., N. of Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1599 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 516). 'Lately built' 1603 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 58). ⇒

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

Potteries, Crocker Lane, sites unknown. Implicit in 'street of the pots' c. 1190 (*Reg. St John*, 22).

Bakehouses:

City bakehouse, Schoolhouse Lane, site unknown. c. 1195 (*Christ Church deeds*, 475). Bakehouse of the Rame 1342; 1450 (Berry, 1904, 65, 80). City bakehouse 1560, 1564 (*Ancient records*, ii, 14, 35).

Castle St S., in Dublin Castle (see **12** Defence), site unknown. Repaired in c. 1228 (Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III, 29), c. 1284 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (1), 75), c. 1361 (Robinson, A.T., 1994, 73).

Christchurch Place N., in Holy Trinity Priory (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Oven repaired in 1344 (*Account roll*, 98).

Patrick St E., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1382 (Mills, 33, 119).

Church St E., in former St Mary's Chapel (see **11** Religion). Opened in c. 1566 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 398). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

City bakehouse, Exchange St Upper, site unknown. Ground reserved 1574 (*Ancient records*, ii, 90).

Kilns:

Lime, Patrick St W. (51053715). Late 12th cent. (Walsh, 1997, 77).

Lime, Cecilia St N. (56954145), associated with Holy Trinity Friary (see **11** Religion). Presumably 13th cent. (*Excavations 1996*, 21).

Lime, Bow St W., near churchyard of St Michan's Church (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Old lime kiln 1486 (*Ancient records*, i, 370).

Tile, Cornmarket (48953880). 13th cent. (Hayden, 109).

Tile, Thomas St S. (46203815). Implied by paving tiles 14th–15th cent. (Walsh, 2000, 200).

Church St W., site unknown. To be built 1440 (Berry, 1918, 36).

Ironware manufactories, Castle St, sites unknown. c. 1236 (*Christ Church deeds*, 48), c. 1285 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 41), 1326 (Berry, 1915, 39).

Brewhouse, Christchurch Place N., in Holy Trinity Priory (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1327 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 380).

Brewhouse, Kilmainham Lane N., in Kilmainham Priory (see **11** Religion), site unknown. c. 1330 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 12, 25, 27, 72).

Brewhouse, St Michael's Hill E. (51653905), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11** Religion). 1591 (*Chapter acts*, 54, 69).

Brewery, Thomas Court, site unknown. 1603 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1601–3*, 574).

Forges, Kilmainham Lane N., associated with Kilmainham Priory (see **11** Religion), sites unknown. c. 1330 (*Reg. Kilmainham*, 25).

Tanhouse, junction Bride St/Ship St Little, site unknown. With bawn, haggard place 1485 (*Christ Church deeds*, 348).

Tanneries, Patrick St, sites unknown. 1493 (Mason, 141).

Tanhouse, Mary's Abbey N., in precinct of former St Mary's Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 1544 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 6796).

Tanhouse, Patrick St, outside St Patrick's Gate (see **12** Defence), site unknown. 1601 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 622).

Linen and woollen manufactory, Wicklow St N., in precinct of former St Mary de Hogges' Abbey (see **11** Religion), site unknown. 6 looms to be set up 1550 (*Cal. S.P. Ire., 1509–73*, 109).

Slaughter-house, location unknown. c. 1569 (*De L'Isle and Dudley MSS*, 413).

16 Trades and services

Market (*margadh*), location unknown. Early 12th cent. (*Cogadh Gaedhel*, 113).

King's market, in Christchurch Place. Market place c. 1202 (*Alen's reg.*, 29). City market place 1220 (Shirley, i, 108), c. 1282 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (1), 67). King's market 1420 (*Ancient records*, i, 28); 1574 (*Ancient records*, ii, 90).

St Kevin's market, near St Kevin's Church (see **11** Religion), site unknown. Market, Thursday, granted to archbishop of Dublin in 1226 (*Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251*, 203, 204).

Fish shambles, in Fishamble St. Fishmongers' stalls c. 1275 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (1), 29).

Fish market 1305; stalls early 14th cent. (*Ancient records*, i, 223, 233–4). Fish to be sold only in public shambles and at proper times 1355 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 59). The Fysshambles 1408 (*Christ Church deeds*, 838). Le Fyshamoles 1415 (St John deeds, 196). Fysshambles 1452 (*Ancient records*, i, 275). Fyscheshamelys 1477 (Smyly (5), 37). Fysshambles 1566 (*Ancient records*, ii, 45), 1588 (Friday Bk, 487).

Fish shambles 1610 (Speed). See also **17** Transport: fishslip. ⇒

Flesh shambles, in High St. Butchers' stalls c. 1275 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (1), 29), early 14th cent.; flesh market 1451; building with doors and windows 1484; fleshshambles 1496, 1539; shambles 1559 (*Ancient records*, i, 234, 274, 366, 382, 405, 487). Open shambles 1567; Wednesdays and Fridays 1577; common fleshshambles 1587; shambles 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 49, 541, 210, 399). ⇒

Fish house, Bridge St Lower W., next to city wall (see 12 Defence: city walls and ramparts), site unknown. 1323 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1321–4, 330).

Market, in New St South. 1326 (*Alen's reg.*, 171).

Market, in Bishop St, E. end. Old market 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157). See also below, Butter Cross.

Newgate market, adjacent to Newgate (see 12 Defence), perhaps in Cornmarket, site unknown. 1538 (*L.P. Hen. VIII*, 1538, pt 2, 24).

Cattle market, Smithfield W., in Oxmantown Green (see 14 Primary production), site unknown. To be opened 1541 (*Ancient records*, i, 411).

Country butchers' meat market, St Audoen's Lane, under St Audoen's Arch (see 12 Defence). Tuesdays and Saturdays 1552 (*Ancient records*, i, 428).

Country shambles, location unknown. Fleshshambles 'for outsiders', to be built 1563 (*Ancient records*, ii, 32). To be surveyed 1577 (Berry, 1905, 335). To be rebuilt 1594; 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 277, 481). ⇒

Horse market, Thomas St S., site unknown. Old horse market 1556 (*Ancient records*, i, 456). Closed, houses built on part of site by 1571; 'void piece of ground called horse market' 1579 (*Ancient records*, ii, 72, 140).

Market, Bridge St Upper W., in New Hall (see 13 Administration). 1576 (*Ancient records*, ii, 112). ⇒

Fish market, in Winetavern St. To be opened 1588 (Friday Bk, 486–7).

Keysar's market, Bridge St Upper, site unknown. Empty houses to be converted into fleshshambles 'for younger butchers' 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 509).

High market cross (K 2), junction Christchurch Place/High St/Nicholas St/St Michael's Hill (51603890). 'New cross of city tholsel' (see 13 Administration) 1326 (*Christ Church deeds*, 571). High cross of city 1357 (Smyly (2), 27). Tall cross 1359 (Smyly (2), 30). High cross 1442 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 262), 1483 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1047), 1511 (*Cal. Christ Church bks.*, 36). High market cross 1595 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1432). The cross 1600 (*Ancient records*, iii, 534). High cross 1610 (Rich, 53). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Butter Cross, Bishop St, E. end, site unknown, associated with market (see above). Butter Cross 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157). Stone cross 1488 (Metes). 'Old stone cross called Butter Cross' 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 193).

St Kevin's Cross, Bride St, S. end, site unknown. Stone cross 1490 (*Ancient records*, i, 371).

Fair, city. Annual 8-day fair at St John the Baptist's Bridge (see 17 Transport), authorised by King John in 1204 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1204–24, 6). Annual 15-day fair beginning 2 May, to be held within city boundary 1215; date of commencement changed to 6 July in 1252; 1282 (*Ancient records*, i, 7, 10, 107). Early 14th cent. (Mac Niocaill, 16; *Ancient records*, i, 232–3). See also next entry.

Fair Green, Francis St E. (49653810). Fair ground (*locus nundinarum*) 1305 (Smyly (1), 30). Site reserved for annual fair 1335, 1359 (*Ancient records*, i, 119, 120).

St Patrick's fair, location unknown. Annual fair, moved from 3 May to 17 March in 1226 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 203, 204). Archbishop of Dublin's 2-day fair, 20–21 March, 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 230).

St James's fair, James's St, at St James's Gate (see 12 Defence). 6-day fair beginning 25 July, closed by 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 45). 'Great mart or fair', ale only 1610 (Rich, 52–3). ⇒

Granaries and storehouses, locations unknown. c. 1301, c. 1304 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (3), 58, 86).

Granary and storehouse, location unknown. Built in c. 1303 (Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I (3), 85).

City storehouse, Thomas St N., outside Crookers' Bars (see 12 Defence), site unknown. 'Town garnel' 1455 (*Ancient records*, i, 285). City storehouse 1589 (Friday Bk, 488), 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 279).

Storehouse, Church St E., in former King's Inns (see 13 Administration). Opened in 1599 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1599–1600, 66, 97, 240). Closed, converted to four courts (see 13 Administration) in 1606 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1603–6, 459). See also next entry.

Magazine, location unknown, probably same as previous entry. Storehouses for grain, bakehouses 1603 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1601–3, 573).

17 Transport

Ford, R. Liffey, probably Bow St to St Augustine St, site unknown. 'Ford of hurdle-work' (*áth cliath*) at Áth Cliath (see 1 Name) 6th cent. (O'Brien, M.A., 1962, 3), late 7th cent. (Anderson and Anderson, 99), A.D. 770 (*AU* (2), 225). 1 of 3 notable fords of Ireland 9th cent. (Meyer, 7).

Ford, location unknown, perhaps R. Poddle, Dean St to Kevin St Upper. 'Ford of the rock' (*áth an cairthind*) 1013 (*AFM*, ii, 768–9).

Ford, R. Liffey, South Circular Rd, perhaps W. of Mill Island, site unknown. Fords of Kylmehauoc 1192 (Charter). Ford of Kylmehanok early 13th cent., 1236, 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 163, 81–2, 157). Fords of Kilmayhanoc c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231). Ford of Kilmahennoke 1488 (Metes). Disused by 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 196).

Tyrel's ford, R. Camac, site unknown, probably Bow Bridge, W. end. Tyrel's ford 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157), c. 1395 (*Alen's reg.*, 231). Replaced, presumably in 15th cent., by Bow Bridge (*q.v.*).

Ford, R. Liffey, from near St Mary's Abbey to near Holy Trinity Friary (see 11 Religion), site unknown. To be blocked off 1455 (*Stat. Ire.*, *Hen. VI*, 315, 403). Dangerous, access from S. to be blocked off 1466 (*Ancient records*, i, 325). 'Ford of St Mary's Abbey' 1565 (Harris, 36).

Father Mathew Bridge, R. Liffey, Bridge St Lower to Church St. Causeway (*tochor*) to middle of river built by King Máel Sechnaill II in 1001 (*Chron. Scot.*, 239). Dubhghall's Bridge early 12th cent. (*Cogadh Gaedhel*, 185, 191). Bridge 1112 (*AFM*, ii, 995), 1195 (*ALC*, i, 191). Great bridge c. 1196 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 284). Bridge of Dublin 1200 (*Rot. chart.*, 6). Bridgehead on N. side 1213 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 347). Bridge to be demolished, new one to be built 1214 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1171–1251, 81), 1215 (*Ancient records*, i, 6). Ostmans' Bridge (*pons Houstmannorum*) c. 1218 (*Reg. novum* (1), 270), c. 1234 (*Reg. St John*, 37). Oxmantown Bridge c. 1267 (*Christ Church deeds*, 92). New bridge of Ostmen c. 1271 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 477). Ostmans' Bridge 1284 (*Ancient records*, i, 103). Stone bridge 1348 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1348–50, 197). Collapsed in 1385 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 128). Ferry fares to pay for reconstruction 1386 (*Ancient records*, i, 26–7). Said to have been rebuilt by 1428 (De Courcy, 1996, 47, 151). Tolls charged 1455; lacking in paving, in need of repair 1462 (*Ancient records*, i, 284, 314). Said to have been destroyed in 1480 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, v, 342). Great bridge 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 185). Bridge of Dublin 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 277). Timber supplied for piles in 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 476). Bridge of city 1562; piles 'ruinous' 1582; piles to be repaired 1583; 2 arches ruinous, structure to be surveyed 1603; piles to be repaired 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 22, 162, 171–2, 407, 495). The Bridge 1610 (Speed). See also below, ferry. ⇒

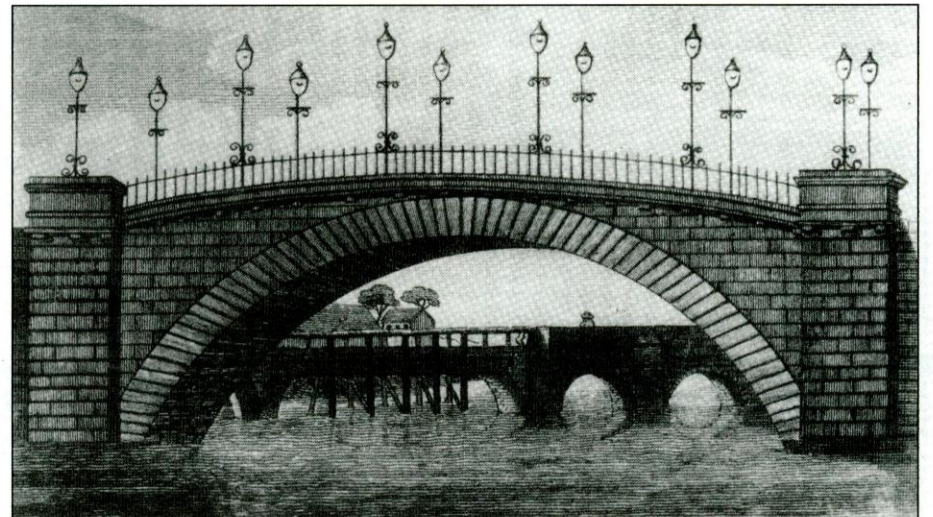
Statue, at foot of N. end: 'image of Blessed Virgin Mary' 1341, 1347 (*Christ Church deeds*, 236).

Bridge, R. Poddle, Dame St, W. end (54954035). Bridge c. 1171, c. 1200 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 141, 325). ⇒

Steine Bridge, R. Steine, site unknown. Bridge c. 1192 (*Red Bk Ormond*, 9). To be repaired 1297 (*Reg. All Saints*, xvii), 1299 (*Stat. Ire.*, *John-Hen. V*, 219).

St John the Baptist's Bridge, location unknown, perhaps over city ditch, St Augustine St, John Dillon St (see 12 Defence). 1204 (*Rot. litt. claus.*, 1204–24, 6).

Kilmainham Bridge, R. Liffey, South Circular Rd, 1.75 km W. of city, W. of later Sarah Bridge. Bridge of Kilmainham 1261 (*Ancient records*, i, 162). Narrow bridge 1535 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1515–74, 63). Stone bridge, 6 arches, 'ruinous and dilapidated' 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 82); 1576 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 2856). Rebuilt in 1578 (Harris, 319). Kilmainham Bridge 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 196). ⇒



Kilmainham Bridge and later Sarah Bridge (foreground) from the east, 1792 (Bridge view)

Bridge, city ditch (see 12 Defence), Cornmarket, W. end (48953925). 1307 (Smyly (1), 32); 1338 (Smyly (2), 20).

Bridge, R. Poddle, Patrick St E., near Talbot's mill (see 15 Manufacturing), site unknown. Stone bridge 1371 (*Alen's reg.*, 220).

Bridge, city ditch (see 12 Defence), Wormwood Gate (48154020). 1458 (*Ancient records*, i, 170).

Bow Bridge, R. Camac, Bow Bridge, 0.5 km W. of city. Bowbridge 1488 (Metes). 'Narrow bridge' 1535 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1515–74, 63). Bowe Bridge 1603 (*Pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, i, 42), 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 474). ⇒

Pool Gate Bridge, R. Poddle, Werburgh St, S. end (52803815). Bridge c. 1499 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1110). Poule Gate Bridge, repaired in c. 1544 (*Ancient records*, ii, 549–50); 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Bridge, city aqueduct (see 18 Utilities), Cornmarket N. (48903915). Timber bridge, to be built 1500 (*Ancient records*, i, 386).

Bridge, R. Poddle, New St South, N. end, site unknown. 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 87), 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Golden Bridge, R. Camac, Emmet Rd, W. end, 2 km W. of city. Gyldon Bridge 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 82). ⇒

Kilmainham Bridge, R. Camac, South Circular Rd, 1.25 km W. of city. Towne Bryge 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 85). ⇒

St James's Bridge, overflow (see 18 Utilities: city watercourse), James's St, E. end (42903930). St James's Bridge 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 49).

St Nicholas's Bridge, R. Poddle, Nicholas St, S. end (51253740). St Nicholas's Bridge 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 49).

Bridge, South Circular Rd W., near Kilmainham Mill (see 15 Manufacturing), site unknown. Old bridge 1584 (*Ancient records*, ii, 191).

Jetty, Winetavern St, N. end (51404060). c. 1189 (Walsh, 1997, 95–7).

Pier or jetty, Winetavern St, N. end (51354085). Early 13th cent.; disused by early 14th cent. (Walsh, 1997, 99–103, 106).

Harbour, Usher's Quay S. (48204140). 13th cent. (Swan, 155–6).

The Pill, Chancery St S., site unknown. Harbour 1470 (*Stat. Ire.*, *Edw. IV*, i, 665). Disused by 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, 169). ⇒

Harbour, Dame St N., near Dam Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 269).

Wood Quay, Wood Quay S. Stone quay wall c. 1260 (Halpin, 181). Quay 1285 (*Ancient records*, i, 105–6), 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353), 1358 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 74). 'Unsuitable for large ships' c. 1396 (*Alen's reg.*, 233). Repaired in c. 1564 (*Proctor's accounts*, 19). Wall 'ruinous' 1582 (*Ancient records*, ii, 162). Pavement 9 ft above channel 1585 (Circuit). Obstructed by large stones, to be cleared 1593; quay wall to be maintained 1600, 1603; 'much ruined', to be repaired 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 264, 340, 407, 480). See also next entry. ⇒

Wooden revetment (51704060): mainly reused ships' planking late 12th cent. (Halpin, 35–6).

Wooden revetment (51604065): c. 1200 (Halpin, 37–42, 179).

Wooden revetments, 2, running N.–S. (51554050, 51654055): unbraced c. 1200 (Halpin, 44–9, 94–5, 182).

Wooden revetment (52404080): early to mid 13th cent. (Wallace, 1981, 110, 116).

Wooden revetments, 2 (51704110, 51754105): mid 13th cent. (Wallace, 1981, 110, 116).

Blind Quay, Essex Quay S. (53504150), outside city wall (see 12 Defence: city walls and ramparts). Quay of Dublin 1303 (*Reg. St John*, 366). Quay of R. Liffey 1327 (*Ancient records*, i, 115–16). Quay 1342 (Berry, 1904, 65). Bodekey 1343 (Smyly (2), 22). Wodkey 1451 (*Christ Church deeds*, 951). Wood Quay 1532 (St Michael deeds, 91). Quay 1582 (*Fiants, Eliz.*, 3980), 1585 (Circuit). Obstructed by large stones, to be cleared 1593 (*Ancient records*, ii, 264). Probable new quay wall built by Jacob Newman adjacent to W. side of Isolde's Tower (see 12 Defence) in c. 1600 (Simpson, 1994, 24–33, 40). ⇒

Quay, Arran Quay N. (48104225). 3 timber revetments built in early 14th cent.; replaced by stone walls in late 14th cent.; extended towards river in late 15th or 16th cent. (RMP 020426, 020568).

Merchant's Quay, Merchant's Quay S., site unknown. Buildings destroyed by fire in 1304 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 332). Quay 1310 (*Christ Church deeds*, 180), 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 353), 1327 (Smyly (2), 12), 1379 (*Christ Church deeds*, 250). 'Unsuitable for large ships' c. 1396 (*Alen's reg.*, 233); 1487 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1082). Merchant Quay 1560 (*Ancient records*, ii, 9). Repaired in 1565 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 370). Wall 'ruinous' 1582 (*Ancient records*, ii, 162). Pavement 9 ft above channel 1585 (Circuit). Obstructed by large stones, to be cleared 1593; quay wall to be maintained 1600, 1603; 'much ruined', to be repaired 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 264, 340, 407, 480). ⇒

Quay, Inns Quay, W. end, site unknown. 1480 (*Ancient records*, i, 359). ⇒

Bridge Street Quay, Merchant's Quay, W. end, site unknown. Bridge St Quay 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 69). ⇒

Pier, near St Mary's Abbey (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. To be repaired 1455 (*Stat. Ire., Hen. VI*, 403).

Ferry, across R. Liffey, site unknown. 4-year concession from crown to replace bridge (see above, Father Mathew Bridge) granted in 1386 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 124; *Ancient records*, i, 26–7).

Slipways:

Fishslip, Wood Quay, E. end, partly under Fyan's Castle (see **12 Defence**), associated with fish shambles (see **16 Trades and services**). 1456, 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 290, 469). Request for new slipway 1589 (*Ancient records*, ii, 223). ⇒

Inns Quay, W. end, site unknown. 1480, 1557 (*Ancient records*, i, 359, 465), 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 399). ⇒

Merchant's Quay, W. end, adjacent to Bridge Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. Water gate called Le Slype 1503 (*Ancient records*, i, 391). Slip 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 277). To be repaired 1560 (*Ancient records*, ii, 9). Gate to be provided 1595 (Friday Bk, 489). 'Ruinous and dangerous', to be repaired 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 500). ⇒

Skippers' Alley, N. end (50504105). To be repaired 1560; derelict, to be repaired 1608 (*Ancient records*, ii, 9, 489). Partly extant below ground level 2002 (local information). ⇒

Merchant's Quay, site unknown. To be built 1560 (*Ancient records*, ii, 12). ⇒

Merchant's Quay, E. end, adjacent to crane (see **18 Utilities**), site unknown. 1567, 1598 (*Ancient records*, ii, 47, 320). ⇒

18 Utilities

Flood banks:

Essex St West S. (53154060). Clay bank strengthened with wattle screens mid-late 9th cent. (Simpson, 1999, 14, 16, 27).

Fishamble St W. (52504040). Early 10th cent. (Wallace, 1981, 110).

Parliament St W. (54154060). Flood/reclamation bank early 10th cent. (Gowen and Scally, 10–12, 14, 21).

Fishamble St W. (52454045). Mid 10th cent. (Wallace, 1981, 110–11).

Parliament St W., on site of later palisaded embankment (see **12 Defence**: stronghold). Flood/reclamation bank mid 10th cent. (Gowen and Scally, 15–16, 21).

Exchange St Lower S. (53654115). Small revetment, partly stone-faced 13th cent. (Simpson, 1995, 19–21, 25, 34–5).

Junction Exchange St Lower/Fishamble St (53754120). Clay bank with stone facing 13th cent. (Simpson, 1995, 21, 35).

River wall, R. Liffey, Essex St East S., Temple Bar S., Fleet St S. (58054205). River wall 1610 (Speed). N.–S. extension, W. end, adjacent to R. Poddle, 0.6 m wide, excavated (*Excavations 1997*, 39–40). ⇒

City watercourse, Balrothery, 7.25 km S.W. of city, to James's St S., carrying water from R. Dodder, R. Poddle. S. section constructed probably in late 12th cent. (Walsh, 1997, 26). Water supply to city to be investigated 1244; obstructed 1466; embankments damaged 1491; city watercourse 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 92, 325, 373, 470). Water diverted to mill in 1593 (see **15 Manufacturing**: mill, James's St). Watercourse to be repaired 1594–6; obstructed 1597; grills to be provided 1601; in poor condition 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 273, 287, 293–4, 307, 369, 407). See also next entry. ⇒

Cistern (**K 1**), main, James's St S., near St Thomas's Abbey (see **11 Religion**), site unknown: presumably built to service city aqueduct by 1245 (see below); 1320 (*Ancient records*, i, 114), 1385, 1455, 1491 (*Ancient records*, i, 126, 289, 374). ⇒

Crockers' Stream, overflow, Thomas St to Usher's Quay: 'fosse' 1320; water-house near Crockers' Bars (see **12 Defence**) 1458; 1548 (*Ancient records*, i, 114, 171, 418). Channel to city ditch (see **12 Defence**) 1562; overflow 1580, to be repaired 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 22, 149, 279); 1610 (Speed); culverted portion excavated (*Excavations 1999*, 70). ⇒

Glib Water, overflow, Thomas St to Usher's Quay: stone-lined channel c. 1600 (see **15 Manufacturing**: St John's mills); unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Overflow, Thomas St to Bonham St: unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Dam, R. Poddle, Dame St, W. end (54954035). Implied by name of St Mary del Dam's Church (see **11 Religion**) by c. 1215 (*Crede Mihi*, 134).

City aqueduct, James's St to Castle St. City aqueduct to be investigated 1244 (*Ancient records*, i, 92). Section from cistern (see above, city watercourse) completed in c. 1245 (Jackson, 35). 'Pipe of water of Dublin' 1335; water conduit 1342; high pipe 1425 (Berry, 1904, 85, 65, 80). St Michael's pipe, to be repaired 1481; lead pipes 1536 (*Ancient records*, i, 361, 500). Pipes cut in 1534 (Holinshed, 1577, 273). St Michael's pipe 1559; pipes to be repaired and covered over 1595 (*Ancient records*, ii, 6, 279). City conduits to be repaired with lead and tin 1599 (Friday Bk, 496). Householders to pay water charge 1601; lead pipes decayed 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 375–6, 407). ⇒

Cistern, Christchurch Place N., near gate of Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**), site unknown: 1254 (*Ancient records*, i, 87).

Cistern, High St N., near St Michael's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown: 1323 (*Ancient records*, i, 115).

Cistern, Cornmarket N., site unknown: 1351 (Smyly (2), 26).

Cistern, Castle St N., near pillory (see **13 Administration**), site unknown: polluted 1589 (*Ancient records*, ii, 220–21).

Cistern, Cook St, site unknown: removed, replaced by small pipe, to be restored 1605 (*Ancient records*, ii, 446).

Water house, Thomas St N., near Crockers' Bars (see **12 Defence**), site unknown: small house 1458 (*Ancient records*, i, 171). ⇒

Lower conduit, Cook St, site unknown: aqueduct (see **11 Religion**) c. 1560 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 319); householders in Cook St and Pipe St to be supplied 1603; lower conduit 1605; supply in Bridge St and Cook St area to be improved 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 413, 446, 522–3). ⇒

Public latrine, Exchange St Lower, W. of Isolde's Tower (see **12 Defence**), site unknown, possibly (53804145). 1305 (Simpson, 1994, 21). Public 'privy or jacks', closed by 1558 (*Ancient records*, i, 481).

Public latrine, Fishamble St, N. end, on E. side of Fyan's Castle (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. Built in 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 71).

Public latrine, Wormwood Gate, site unknown. To be built over watercourse from St John's mills (see **15 Manufacturing**) 1571 (*Ancient records*, ii, 71).

Public latrine, Christchurch Place N. (52103910), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**). Colfabias, 'common privy', to be restored with 6 seats 1581 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1357). Colfabus 1608 (*Chapter acts*, 126). ⇒

Crane and crane-house, Merchant's Quay, E. end, site unknown. Crane 1406 (Smyly (4), 2). Crane-house 1450 (*Ancient records*, i, 274), 1482 (*Franchise roll*, 54), 1578 (*Ancient records*, ii, 131). 'Castle of crane' 1593 (*Cal. Carew MSS*, 1589–1600, 79). Crane, crane-house destroyed by gunpowder explosion in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 125, 222). In ruins, to be rebuilt 1600; citizens' lands mortgaged to raise funds, rebuilt in 1602 (*Ancient records*, ii, 358, 380, 389–90, 395). Crane 1608 (*Ancient records*, iii, 545). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). See also **12 Defence**: munitions store; **13 Administration**: customhouse. ⇒

St Francis's Well, The Coombe, site unknown. c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 302). ⇒

St John's Well, Inchicore Rd N., 1.75 km W. of city. 1538 (Joyce, 341). ⇒

St Patrick's Well (**K 5**), Nassau St N. 1538 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 74), 1592 (*Reg. All Saints*, 94), 1610 (Rich, 52). Extant 2002. ⇒

St James's Well, James's St, site unknown. 1610 (Rich, 52–3). ⇒

Public washing place, Thomas St, near St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19 Health**), site unknown. 1538 (*Ancient records*, i, 404).

Weigh-houses, locations unknown. 1553; more to be built for grain from mills (see **15 Manufacturing**) 1555 (*Ancient records*, i, 433, 446).

19 Health

St John the Baptist's Hospital (Fratres Cruciferi, **H 1**), Thomas St N. (47703900). Land set aside for hospital for males and females 1174 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 33). St John's Hospital of Dublin 1188 (Sheehy, i, 61). Hospital house of Edred Palmer c. 1190 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 33). St John's Hospital 1216 (*Crede Mihi*, 9), 1253 (*Close rolls*, 1251–3, 402), c. 1294 (*Christ Church deeds*, 150). Burnt in 1317 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, ii, 299, 353). To receive financial support 1317 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 25). Insufficient resources for 155 poor sick persons 1334 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1330–34, 552); 1381 (*Ancient records*, i, 124), 1457, 1533 (*Rep. viride*, 184). House and possessions claimed by city 1536; St John's Poorhouse 1538 (*Ancient records*, i, 295, 500, 404). Dissolved, site leased to Edmund Redman in 1539 (*Fiants*, *Hen. VIII*, 85). Precinct with house with 50 beds for the sick, prior's quarters including kitchen with curtilage, chambers, other rooms 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55). Precinct with house with 50 beds for sick men, kitchen with curtilage called Avaneline, 4 other houses, orchard, garden granted to James Sedgrave in 1552 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 268, 281). Poor male residents 1561; funds raised for restoration 1563; admission restricted to 'decayed citizens' 1590 (*Ancient records*, ii, 16, 29, 238). St Johns without Newgate 1607 (*Chapter acts*, 125). House with 50 cells for sick persons, kitchen, curtilage, other rooms, 4 other houses, orchard, garden granted to Thomas Luttrell in 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 599). Johns house 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St John's Church: see **11 Religion**.

St Mary Magdalen's Chapel: see **11 Religion**.

Precinct: churchyard c. 1263 (*Christ Church deeds*, 511); cemetery 1273; great gate c. 1300 (*Reg. St John*, 40, 14); stone boundary walls demolished in 1317 (*Rot. parl.*, 1327–77, 393); 1378 (Smyly (3), 42), 1458 (*Ancient records*, i, 170), 1478 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, ii, 639); presumably closed, cemetery 'unoccupied' 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55); 1552 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 281); cemetery 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 599); paving tiles, 168 burials excavated (*Excavations 1998*, 44).

St John's mills: see **15 Manufacturing**.

St Eligius's Chapel: see **11 Religion**.

St Margaret's Chapel: see **11 Religion**.

St Stephen's Hospital (**H 2**), Stephen St Lower S. (56953670), in part of enclosure of former Early Christian monastery of Dubhlinn (see **11 Religion**). Leper house founded by 1192 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 350). St Stephen's c. 1200 (*Reg. St John*, 114). Leper house of St Stephen 1230 (*Ancient records*, i, 168); c. 1261 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 426), 1352 (St John deeds, 188), 1381 (Berry, 1904, 47), 1479 (*Franchise roll*, 51), 1508 (*Christ Church deeds*, 386). In care of city authorities 1535 (*Ancient records*, i, 399). 3 stone houses 1541 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 350); 1577; under repair c. 1590 (*Ancient records*, ii, 545, 239). 3 'castles', hall, precinct 1601 (Ronan, 488). St Stephen's Hospital 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 746). 3 houses unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

St Stephen's Church: see **11 Religion**.

St James's Hospital, Townsend St N., site unknown. Founded by Archbishop Henry Blund of Dublin for the poor and pilgrims in c. 1216 (*Chartae*, 18–19; *Alen's reg.*, 55).

St Patrick's Hospice, Kevin St Upper S., site unknown. 1349 (*Alen's reg.*, 205).

Carey's Hospital, College Green N. Large house for sick soldiers required 1597; hospital for poor people and maimed soldiers to be built on part of Hoggen Green (see **14 Primary production**) under supervision of Sir George Carew 1602 (*Ancient records*, ii, 306, 390–92). Carie's Hospital 1610 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 193). The Hospital, 3-bay building 1610 (Speed). See also **13 Administration**: Law Courts. ⇒

Kilmainham Hospital, Kilmainham Lane N., site unknown. 1603; closed by 1608 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, i, 42; ii, 376).

Fever hospital, South Great George's St, site unknown. Pest-house, in rented house 1604; to be rebuilt 1605 (*Ancient records*, iii, 536–7).

20 Education

Cathedral school, Patrick St E., S. of St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Schools 1233 (*Ir. cartul. Llanthony*, 281). Schoolhouse 1364 (*Alen's reg.*, 215–16).

College, Cecilia St N., associated with Holy Trinity Friary (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Established after 1348; 1421 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 298).

School, Cornmarket N., associated with St Audoen's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 4 scholars 1381; schools 1438 (Berry, 1904, 47, 49).

Schools of St Thomas Aquinas, location unknown, perhaps Island St, associated with St Saviour's Priory (see **11 Religion**). 1438 (Gwynn and Hadcock, 225).

College, Kilmainham Lane N., associated with Kilmainham Priory (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 'Of royal foundation' 1467 (*Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, i, 537).

Choir school, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 4 boys 1480 (Boydell, 238), 1493 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 17). 6 boys 1547; 4 boys 1604 (Boydell, 241). ⇒

Common schoolhouse, Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. Common schoolhouse of city, students 'to learn grammar or any other science' 1541; closed, to be reopened 1557 (*Ancient records*, i, 408–9, 462). To be rebuilt 1583; new schoolhouse, repaired in c. 1586; payments to schoolmaster to be discontinued 1598; closed temporarily in 1599; ruinous, to be repaired 1603; free school, 2 schoolmasters in lower rooms; upper rooms to be reopened 1606 (*Ancient records*, ii, 177, 203, 321, 328, 336, 407, 455, 457, 463–4). See also **12 Defence**: munitions store. ⇒

Grammar school, Patrick St E., in hall of former college of vicars choral (see **11 Religion**: St Patrick's Cathedral). Grammar school, to be established 1547 (Mason, 154); 1552 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 284). Closed in 1555 (Mason, 91, 160).

School, in or near Thomas St, site unknown. Implied in gift of St Catherine's Church rectory (see **22 Residence**) to schoolmaster in 1551 (*Fiants*, *Edw. VI*, 658).

St Audoen's College, Schoolhouse Lane W., in Blakeney's Inns (see **22 Residence**). Opened by 1554 (Berry, 1904, 52). 2 cellars, hall with lofts, chambers, buttery, small garden N. of St Audoen's Church (see **11 Religion**), old kitchen 1593 (Berry, 1904, 53). Great hall renovated in 1597 (Lennon, 1989, 148). Premises used as mass house (see **11 Religion**) by early 17th cent.

Grammar school, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1575 (*Chapter acts*, 27). ⇒

School, location unknown. Schoolhouse to be completed 1583 (*Ancient records*, ii, 180).

School, Dame St S., near St Andrew's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Opened in 1587 (Gilbert, 1854–9, ii, 263).

University, Patrick St E., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Papal permission granted in 1311; ordinances laid down, though said to be merely nominal, in 1320 (*Alen's reg.*, 164, 168; *Clyn annals*, 14). Students under royal protection 1358 (Mason, 101). 'Arches of old schools' 1390 (*Christ Church deeds*, 255). University (*studium generale*) of theology and liberal arts to be established 1475 (*Cal. papal letters*, 1471–84, pt 1, 427). College 1496 (*Dignitas decani*, 54). Closed by 1547 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 149). House, buildings and site of college to be surveyed for university 1563 (*Cal. Carew MSS*,

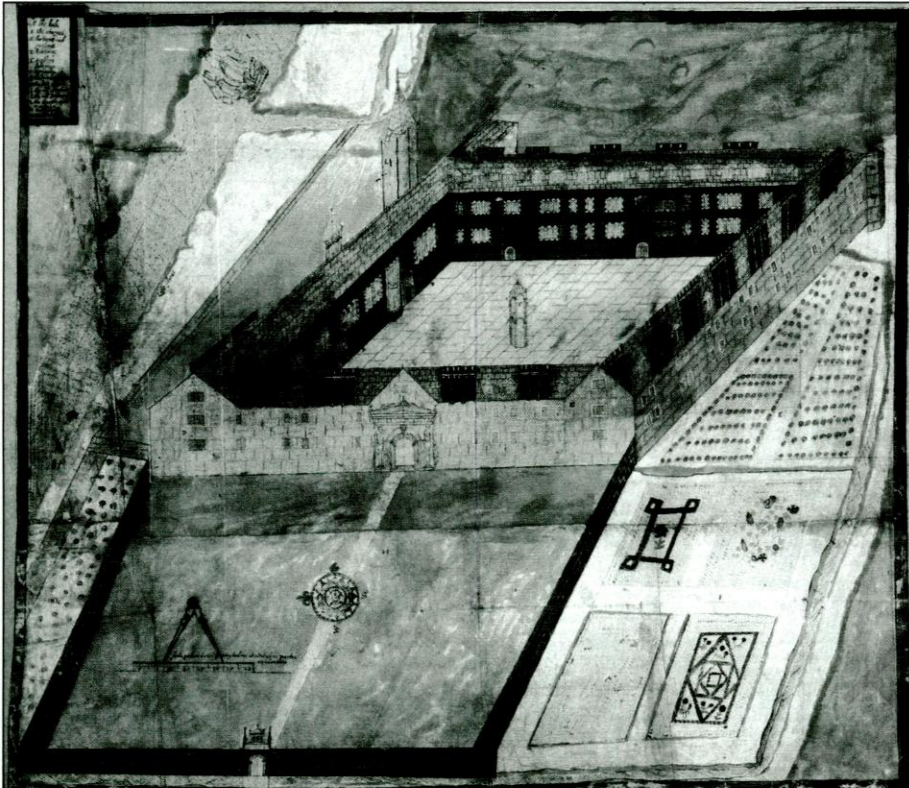
1515–74, 359). College and revenues to be surveyed 1565 (*Church letters*, 208); 1570 (Acts privy council, Ire., 246–7).

Trinity College (University of Dublin), College Green E. on site of former All Saints' Priory (see **11 Religion**). Site granted for college of Holy and Undivided Trinity in 1592 (*Reg. All Saints*, 94; *Fiants, Eliz.*, 5718). 'Newly erected college in precinct of All Hallows', funds for completion to be sought 1592 (*Ancient records*, ii, 253). Quadrangular complex, tower of former All Saints' Priory, chapel, hall, master's lodgings, courts, gate, boundary wall c. 1592 (Hatfield). Building 'well advanced' 1593 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1592–6, 77). Opened in 1594 (*Particular bk*, vi). Quadrangle 120 ft square, chambers to W., chapel, hall, buttery, kitchen to N. 1594 (Budd, 43). College 1608 (*Chapter acts*, 126). The Colledge, quadrangular complex with tower 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Precinct: forecourt with gateway c. 1592 (Budd, 14); unnamed boundary wall with towers, gatehouse 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Orchard: walls under construction 1596 (Budd, 40).

Library, Patrick St E., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Closed, to be adapted for public records 1551 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Hen. VIII–Eliz.*, 287).



Trinity College from the west, c. 1592 (Hatfield)

21 Entertainment

Bull ring, Cornmarket N., site unknown. 1382 (Berry, 1904, 66), 1493 (*Ancient records*, i, 379), 1532 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 159). Iron ring for annual bull baiting 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 43); 1599 (*Ancient records*, iii, 531), 1610 (Rich, 73). ⇒

Tennis court, Thomas St N., site unknown. 1609 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1608–10, 322). Implicit in Tennis Court Lane (see **10 Streets**: John St West) 1610. ⇒

22 Residence

Single and paired houses

Bishop's palace, St Michael's Hill, associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Built by 1074 (Black Bk, 308, 309). Possible foundations uncovered in cathedral crypt (*Excavations* 1999, 62–3), extant 2002.

Archbishop's palace, location unknown, perhaps St Michael's Hill E., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**). Plundered in 1170 (Giraldus, *History*, 86–7); c. 1185 (Jocelin, 99).

Royal palace, Dame St, near St Andrew's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Post-and-wattle palace 1171 (Howden, ii, 32). Great hall 1171 (Giraldus, *Conquest*, 97). King's house 1172 (*Misc. Ir. ann.*, 57).

St Sepulchre's Palace (**J 13**), Kevin St Upper N. (52903450). Built on site of former garden (see **14 Primary production**: garden, Kevin St Upper) by Archbishop John Cumin of Dublin in c. 1192 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxiii, 59). Houses, other buildings 1216 (*Alen's reg.*, 38–9); 1282 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 32). Stone hall roofed with shingles, chamber, kitchen, chapel, 'all of no value and in disrepair' 1326 (*Alen's reg.*, 170). Great hall 1395 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 152); 1473 (*Reg. wills*, 37). St Pulchris, St Pulcris 1488 (Metes). Repaired in c. 1525 (FitzGerald, 309). 'Pleasantly sited and gorgeously built' 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 50). St Sepulchers 1610 (Speed). 3 vaults, 2 doorways, wall plaque extant (Urb. Arch. Survey, viii, pt 1, 29), 2002. ⇒

Church of Holy Sepulchre: late 12th cent. (*Crede Mihi*, 49), 1328 (*Ancient records*, i, 157).

Prison: see **13 Administration**.

Stone boundary wall: 1504 (*Alen's reg.*, 254), 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Alelm's house, Thomas St, site unknown. c. 1196 (*Reg. St Thomas*, 284).

Stone house, Cook St S., site unknown. Early 13th cent. (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 215, 433).

Stone house, junction Cook St/Winetavern St, outside Winetavern Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. Gilbert de Livet's house, 2 stone cellars with buildings above c. 1220 (*Reg. St John*, 55–6). Great stone hall with loft, cellar, portico, stone-built kitchen c. 1231 (*Christ Church deeds*, 47). Stone house c. 1243; granted to St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19 Health**) in c. 1279; 1290 (*Reg. St John*, 75, 57–8, 71). Great stone house 1355 (*Christ Church deeds*, 657).

Stone house, St Michael's Hill W., 'opposite door of Holy Trinity' (see **11 Religion**: Holy Trinity Priory), site unknown. c. 1230 (*Alen's reg.*, 80).

Stone house, Winetavern St W., outside Winetavern Gate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. c. 1230 (*Reg. St John*, 61).

Canons' houses, Bride St W., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), sites unknown. Canons' houses c. 1237 (*Dignitas decani*, 94). Destroyed by fire, to be repaired 1284 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1279–88, 260); 1315 (Sayles, 77).

Stone house, Cook St, site unknown. c. 1241 (*Ancient records*, i, 84).

Stone house, Church St W., on bank of R. Liffey, site unknown. c. 1242 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 475).

Stone house, Cook St N., site unknown. 1244 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 352), c. 1270 (*Christ Church deeds*, 96).

Stone house, High St S., site unknown. 1244 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 350), c. 1250 (*Reg. St John*, 30).

Vicars' house (**J 6**), Bride St W., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), on site of later chantor's manse (*q.v.*). To be built in garden (see **14 Primary production**) 1244 (*Alen's reg.*, 69). Replaced by chantor's manse by c. 1530.

Chancellor's manse (**J 5**), Kevin St Upper S. (52203360). 'Court' mid 13th cent.; 'manse or glebe' 1497 (*Alen's reg.*, 78, 253). Castle or messuage, garden, orchard 1547 (Mason, 81). Precinct leased in 1547 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 32). ⇒

Stone boundary wall: with unnamed tower 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Deanery (**J 9**), Kevin St Upper N. (52253410), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**). Deanery 1267 (*Ancient records*, i, 100), 1302 (*Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*, 1295–1303, 398), 1388 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 139). Dilapidated 1465, 1467 (Mason, 135, 136); 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 275), 1547 (Mason, 80). Repaired in 1563–5 (*Fitzwilliam accounts*, 102, 109, 121). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒

Stone house, Back Lane S., near Sedgrave's Tower (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. c. 1267 (*Christ Church deeds*, 509).

Stone house, Back Lane, site unknown. c. 1267 (*Christ Church deeds*, 509). With cellars c. 1285 (*Cal. Christ Church bks*, 40).

Le Cutelery, Cornmarket, E. of Newgate (see **12 Defence**), site unknown. 1273 (*Reg. St John*, 41).

Stone house, location unknown. With wooden hall 1273 (*Reg. St John*, 40).

Treasurer's manse (**J 17**), Bride St W. (52353525), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see **11 Religion**). Houses, buildings, garden, court c. 1274; house c. 1330 (*Alen's reg.*, 146, 206). Tower, messuage, 3 gardens, orchard 1547 (Mason, 81). ⇒

Le Cokt, Church St W., site unknown. 1277 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 470).

Stone house, Christchurch Place W., adjacent to cemetery of Holy Trinity Priory (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. c. 1277 (*Reg. St John*, 44).

Collet's Inns, Exchequer St N., site unknown. Edward Colet's land near exchequer (see **13 Administration**) 1281 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1252–84, 394). Bought by crown in c. 1285 (*Cal. doc. Ire.*, 1285–92, 75). Collets Inns 1577; claimed by city authorities 1607; to be leased out 1609 (*Ancient records*, ii, 549, 480, 511). See also **14 Primary production**: garden, Exchequer St. ⇒

Henry le Mareschal's stone house, Winetavern St E., near Christ Church Cathedral (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. Converted to frankhouse of Knights Hospitaller in 1284 (see next entry).

Frankhouse of Knights Hospitaller, Winetavern St E., site unknown. Property of Kilmainham Priory (see **11 Religion**), opened in former Henry le Mareschal's house (see previous entry) in 1284 (*Ancient records*, i, 164). Demolished, replaced by Chamberlyn's Inns and frankhouse (*q.v.*) by c. 1500.

House of merchants of Lucca, location unknown. 1291 (*Facs nat. MSS Ire.*, ii, nos LXXXI, 2; LXXXII, 2).

Genevill's Inns (**J 10**), Ross Rd N. (51953800). Built in early 13th cent. (Walsh, 2001, 112, 114). 'Messuage formerly called Genevill's Inns' 1448 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxi, 44). Stone house 15th cent. (RMP 02007). Tenement, tower, gardens 1489 (Lennon, 1989, 146). Jenevilles Inns 1571 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1321). Jenevilles Inn or Jenevilles Inns 1583, 1605 (*Ancient records*, ii, 175, 445). Walls surviving to height of 5 m excavated (RMP 02007), extant below ground level 2002. ⇒

Stone house (**J 16**), Christchurch Place S. (52253865). Built in c. 1300; demolished in early 14th cent. (Simpson, 2000, 64).

Bishop of Meath's house, Bride St W., site unknown. 1303 (*Alen's reg.*, 157).

Stone houses, Bride St W., near St Lawrence's Chapel (see **11 Religion**), sites unknown. 1303 (*Alen's reg.*, 157).

Thomas le Mareschal's house, near St Michael's Church (see **11 Religion**), site unknown. 1305 (*Ancient records*, i, 223).

Stone house, Thomas St N., adjoining St John the Baptist's Hospital (see **19 Health**), site unknown. 1309 (*Reg. St John*, 10).

House, Bridge St Lower W., adjoining city wall (see **12 Defence**: city walls and ramparts), site unknown. Hall and cellar, built illegally by Geoffrey de Morton, to be demolished 1312 (*Cal. close rolls*, 1307–13, 456, 553). To be rebuilt 1317 (*Ancient records*, i, 112–14), 1323 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1321–4, 330). Crenellated and turreted tower, to be completed 1331 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1330–34, 98).

Stone house, High St N., site unknown. 1314 (Smyly (1), 36).

Stone houses, 2, Cook St S., sites unknown. 1315 (*Reg. St John*, 58–9).

Corrynham's Inns, Castle St N., site unknown. Land, partly waste 1316; 2 shops with appurtenances 1324 (St Werburgh deeds, 299). Messuage of John Cor(r)yngham 1410, 1444 (Berry, 1915, 40; St Werburgh deeds, 303). Chamber with solar 1463 (St Werburgh deeds, 305). Granted to St Werburgh's Church (see **11 Religion**) in 1479 (Berry, 1915, 40). Corynham's Inns 1482; leased except for loft and cellar in 1488; Corrynham's Inns 1515 (St Werburgh deeds, 306, 307). Inns leased in 1582, 1600 (Berry, 1915, 40). ⇒

House, Fishamble St, site unknown. Hall 1316, 1419 (St John deeds, 184–5, 196–7).

The Ramme, High St S., site unknown. The Ram, tenement containing 3 mounds 1316; The Ramme 1357, 1408 (*Christ Church deeds*, 545–6, 672, 274).

Stone hall, Christchurch Place S., site unknown. 1324 (Smyly (2), 4).

Houses, 2, High St S., sites unknown. Halls 1326 (Smyly (2), 8).

Stone house, Schoolhouse Lane, site unknown. 1328 (Smyly (2), 14).

Stone house, Merchant's Quay S., on bank of R. Liffey, site unknown. 1335 (Smyly (2), 17).

Stone house, Patrick St, site unknown. 1335 (*Cal. pat. rolls*, 1338–40, 86).

Stone house, Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. c. 1337 (Smyly (2), 18).

Stone house, Sutor St, near city wall (see **12 Defence**: city walls and ramparts), site unknown. 1338 (*Reg. St John*, 50).

Stone house, Winetavern St, site unknown. 1338 (*Reg. St John*, 60).

Stone house, Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. c. 1340 (*Christ Church deeds*, 621).

House, Exchange St Lower N., site unknown. Hall and shops 1343 (Smyly (2), 22).

House, High St, site unknown. Hall and shops 1343 (*Christ Church deeds*, 627).

Stone house, High St N., site unknown. 1345 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 343).

Stone house, Cornmarket N., adjacent to cistern (see **18 Utilities**: city aqueduct), site unknown. 1351 (Smyly (2), 26).

House, Sutor St, site unknown. Hall and 7 shops 1356 (Smyly (2), 26).

Stone house, Winetavern St E., site unknown. Great stone house 1356 (*Christ Church deeds*, 663).

Preston's Inns, Copper Alley N., site unknown. Inn, former property of Robert le Poer 1359 (*Gormanston reg.*, 85). Preston's Inns 1557 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1246). Disused by 1577 (Holinshed, 1577, 50); 1583 (*Chapter acts*, 41). 'Old house or toft' 1610 (Gilbert, 1854–9, i, 92). ⇒

Le Brodeseld, High St, site unknown. 1370 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 18, 21).

Stone house, High St, site unknown. 1370 (*Chartul. St Mary's*, i, 17).

House, Cornmarket, site unknown. Hall 1378 (Smyly (3), 41).

House, Lokot St, site unknown. Stone messuage 1380 (*Reg. St John*, 105).

Nicholas Seriaunt's Inn, Bridge St Lower W., site unknown. Nicholas Seriaunt's Inn 1381 (Berry, 1904, 47). Sergantes Inn 1608 (*Ancient records*, iii, 544). 'Old house or toft with bawns, backsides and places thereto belonging', built over by 1609 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*, *Jas I*, 147).

Houses, 2, probably Christchurch Place S., sites unknown. Halls 1382 (Mills, 123).

Stone house, Winetavern St, site unknown. With upper storeys 1404 (Smyly (4), 1).

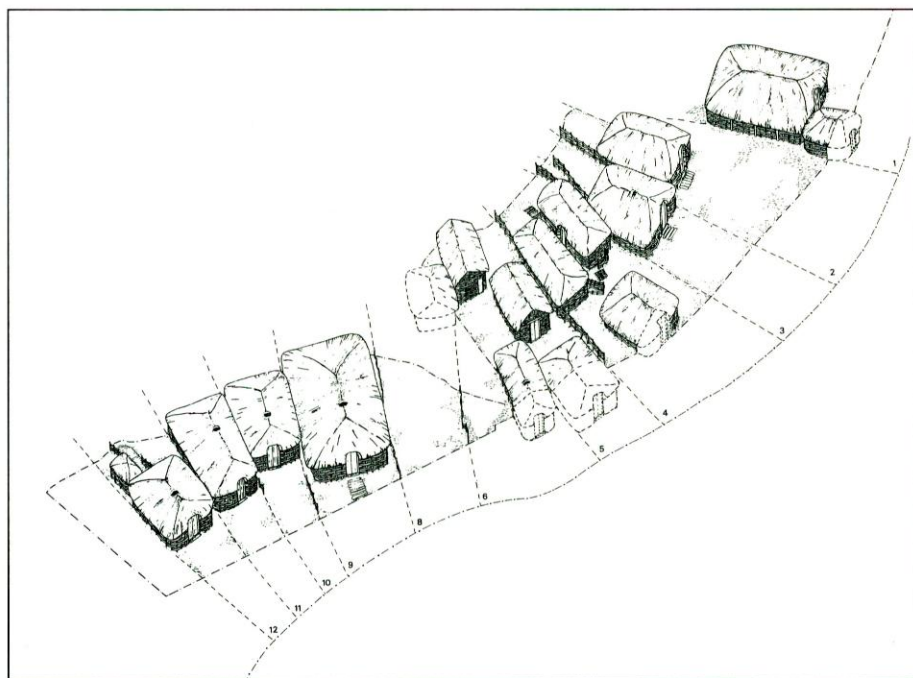
Gardener's Inn, Cow Lane (3), site unknown. Gardener's Inn 1405 (St John deeds, 192).

Stone house, Cook St S., site unknown. 1409 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 273).

Stone house, Cook St S., site unknown. 'With watery cellar' 1409 (Sts Catherine and James deeds, 273).

Mansion house, location unknown, perhaps Wood Quay S. 1411 (St John deeds, 194).
 House, St Michael's Close W., site unknown. Hall with kitchen, cellars, solars, 2 shops 1413 (Smyly (4), 7).
 Stone house, Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. 1423 (*Christ Church deeds*, 886).
 Watch house, Cook St, site unknown. Stone house, 2 solars, cellar 1424 (Berry, 1904, 57).
 Stone house, Back Lane W., site unknown. 1435 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 258; Berry, 1904, 75).
 Houses, 2, Cook St, sites unknown. Halls 1450 (*Rot. pat. Hib.*, 265).
 Stone house, Schoolhouse Lane E., site unknown. To be repaired 1476, 1523 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1011, 1142).
 Stone house, Werburgh St W., near Pool Gate (see 12 Defence), site unknown. Stone house or 'great place' 1482 (Berry, 1915, 35; St Werburgh deeds, 291).
 Dowdall's House, Patrick St, site unknown. John Artour's house 1488; great house named Dowdall's House 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 493, 193).
 Holmes' Inns, High St, site unknown. Holm's Inns 1493 (*Christ Church deeds*, 357). Holmes' Inns 1585 (Gilbert, 1854-9, i, 219).
 Almshouse, Kevin St Upper N., associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Site acquired in 1497; built of stone with oak timbers in c. 1505 (*Alen's reg.*, 253, 254, 258-9). Poorhouse 1547 (Mason, 80). 'Place of one of the poor within precinct' 1553 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII-Eliz.*, 314). Unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
 Barons Inns, Bride St W., S. of St Bridget's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Barron's Inns 1499 (*Ormond deeds*, iii, 284). Barons Inn 1528 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 119). Earl of Ormond's house c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 16). To be rebuilt and garden enclosed 1545 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 278); 1607 (*Ancient records*, ii, 471). 3-bay house unnamed 1610 (Speed). ⇒
 Chamberlyn's Inns and frankhouse, Winetavern St E., site unknown. Built on site of former frankhouse of Knights Hospitaller (q.v.) by William Chamberlain in c. 1500; subdivided into Chamberlyn's Inns and frankhouse in c. 1518 (*Ir. Builder*, xxxiii, 108). Frankhouse 1541 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 87). Frankhouse or Chamberlyn's Inns 1569 (St Michael deeds, 90). Frankhouse 1609 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 145). ⇒
 Carbury (J 4), Christchurch Place S. (51953890). Built in early 16th cent. (Berry, 1915, 33). Carbury 1532 (Holinshed, 1577, 334). House or great messuage, garden, formerly of earls of Kildare 1537 (*L.P. Hen. VIII, 1537*, pt 2, 354). Earl of Ormond's great house 1539 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 185). The Carbre, kitchen chimney and slated roof to be built, granted by Sir Thomas Butler, 10th earl of Ormond, to Giles Allen, in 1558 (*Ormond deeds*, v, 107). Carbury, great house 1589 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1588-92, 161). Converted to gunpowder store (see 12 Defence) in c. 1597.
 Notary's house, Patrick St E., near W. end of St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1516 (Smyly (6), 117).
 Prioress of Timolin's house, Patrick St E., site unknown. c. 1525 (*Alen's reg.*, 272).
 House, Church St W., opposite St Mary's Chapel (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Stone messuage 1526 (*Christ Church deeds*, 417).
 Frankhouse of St Thomas's Abbey, Thomas St S., near St Catherine's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1527 (*Ancient records*, i, 184).
 Chantor's manse (J 6), Bride St W. (52403550), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). Built on site of former vicars' house (q.v.) by c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 69). Messuage, garden, orchard 1547 (Mason, 81). ⇒
 Vicars' house, Dean St N., site unknown. c. 1530 (*Alen's reg.*, 302).
 Blakeney's Inns, Schoolhouse Lane W., site unknown. Transferred with turret and garden to St Anne's Guild by 1534; great cellar leased in 1538; converted into school by 1554 (see 20 Education: St Audoen's College). ⇒
 Stone house, beside gate of St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1536 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 83).
 St Thomas Court (J 14), Thomas Court E. (55553750), associated with former St Thomas's Abbey (see 11 Religion). 'Solar called King's Lodgings' 1539 (*Cal. exch. inq.*, 99). Hall with tower, chamber, upper room and other buildings, 'called King's Lodging'; other buildings, 2 gardens, 8 orchards, all comprising 12 acres, all 'worth nothing above repairs' 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 25-6). Monastic buildings granted to William Brabazon in 1544 (*Fiants, Hen. VIII, 547*). Thomas Court 1578 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 58-9). St Thomas court 1610 (Speed). ⇒
 Senyfeld's Inns (J 15), Christchurch Place S. (51903890). Senyfeldes Inns 1539 (*Ormond deeds*, iv, 185).
 Deanery, St Michael's Hill E. (51653915), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion), in former prior's chamber of Holy Trinity Priory (see 11 Religion). Opened in 1540 (*Christ Church deeds*, 432). Dean's chamber 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 47). Stone house called Dean's Stable 1581; dean's house, closed on construction of four courts (see 13 Administration) in 1608 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1354, 1461).
 Revestre, Thomas St N., in former precinct of St John the Baptist's Hospital (see 19 Health), site unknown. The Revestre 1540 (*Extents Ir. mon. possessions*, 55). Revestre 1609 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 599). ⇒
 Power's Inns, Cork Hill E., site unknown. Implied by Pouers Inns garden 1541 (see 14 Primary production: gardens).
 Lord chancellor's house, near St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1546 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Hen. VIII-Eliz.*, 125). Lord chancellor's 'houses', burnt in 1581 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1574-85, 336).
 Almshouse, Bride St W., in former college of minor canons (see 11 Religion: St Patrick's Cathedral). 1547 (Mason, 154).
 Archdeacon of Dublin's manse (J 1), Patrick St E. (51353455), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). Messuage, 'tower called Castleragge', other buildings, garden 1547 (Mason, 80). ⇒
 Archdeacon of Glendalough's manse (J 2), Patrick St E. (52153595), associated with St Patrick's Cathedral (see 11 Religion). Messuage, garden, orchard 1547 (Mason, 81). ⇒
 Priest's chamber (J 12), Fishamble St W. (52704075), associated with St Olave's Church (see 11 Religion). Granted to Richard Barnewall in 1547 (St John deeds, 208); 1589 (Clarke, J.K., 1950, 120).
 Prebendary of Clonmethan's manse (J 11), Patrick St W. (51053550). 1547 (Mason, 54). ⇒
 Stone house, The Coombe, site unknown. 1547 (Mason, 97).
 Rectory, Dame St S., associated with St Andrew's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1549 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 344).
 Rectory, Thomas St, associated with St Catherine's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Rectory, converted to schoolmaster's house in 1551 (see 20 Education: school).
 Rectory, Fishamble St W., associated with St Olave's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Rectory 1552 (*Fiants, Edw. VI*, 1108).
 Cross House, location unknown, perhaps near high market cross (see 16 Trades and services). 1557 (St Michael deeds, 90).
 Burnell's Inns (J 3), Cook St N. (50304040). Burnelles Inns 1558 (*Fiants, Philip and Mary*, 249). Garden 192 by 42 feet; stone wall, gatehouse or tower to be built 1570 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, 12). 'Messuage called a skaffle with garden on quay'; edifice called scaffold or vault, formerly Burnelles Inns 1585 (*Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Eliz.*, 85; *Fiants, Eliz.*, 4575). Ruinous stone house 1605; converted to garden by 1610 (see 14 Primary production: Bernell's Inns garden). Building debris exposed (*Excavations 1992*, 20).

Carles's Inns, Merchant's Quay S., site unknown, near slipway (see 17 Transport: Merchant's Quay, W. end). Carles or Carlys Inns 1560 (*Ancient records*, ii, 9).
 Poorhouse, probably Winetavern St, associated with tailors' guild (see 13 Administration: Tailors' Hall, Winetavern St), site unknown. With loft 1561 (Berry, 1918, 22).
 Earl of Kildare's house, near Wood Quay, site unknown. 1565 (*Proctor's accounts*, 52).
 Poorhouses, locations unknown. To be licensed by mayor 'to accommodate poor born in English Pale' 1574; 1579 (*Ancient records*, ii, 97, 143).
 Chantor's house, Christchurch Place N., associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion), site unknown. 1581 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1357).
 Priest's Chamber, Church St W., near St Michan's Church (see 11 Religion), site unknown. Stone house called Priest's Chamber 1581 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1356).
 Poorhouse, probably Back Lane N., associated with tailors' guild (see 13 Administration: Tailors' Hall, Back Lane), site unknown. Stone walls repaired in 1584 (Berry, 1918, 41).
 House, St Michael's Close, site unknown. Great house 1586 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1373), 1608 (*Chapter acts*, 127).
 House, junction Castle St/Werburgh St, site unknown. Great house 1589 (*Cal. S.P. Ire.*, 1588-92, 161).
 Sir George Carew's house, location unknown. 1590 (*Cal. Carew MSS, 1589-1600*, 31).
 Priest's chamber, St Michael's Hill W., site unknown. 1592 (*Pat. rolls Ire., Jas I*, ii, 525), 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
 Sir Lucas Dillon's house, Nicholas St, site unknown. Hall, chamber, study 1593 (*Cal. Carew MSS, 1589-1600*, 79, 82).
 Sir George Bowrcher's house, Mary's Abbey N., in former St Mary's Abbey (see 11 Religion). 1597 (*Cal. Carew MSS, 1589-1600*, 259).
 House, Schoolhouse Lane W., in garden of St Audoen's College (see 20 Education), site unknown. Great house costing c. £300 built by 1598 (Berry, 1904, 54).
 House, College Green, in Hoggen Green (see 14 Primary production), site unknown. To be provided with chimney 1601 (*Ancient records*, ii, 363-4).
 House, probably High St, near flesh shambles (see 16 Trades and services), site unknown. Great house 1603 (*Ancient records*, ii, 399).
 Richard Rouncell's poorhouse, Meyler's Alley N., site unknown. Built in c. 1603 (*Ancient records*, i, 193).
 Cork House, Cork Hill E. and S., on site of former St Mary del Dam's Church (see 11 Religion). Built by 1604 (Gilbert, 1854-9, ii, 6). ⇒
 Stone house, in St Bridget's parish, site unknown. 1607 (*Chapter acts*, 126).
 Sexton's house, St Michael's Hill E. (51653900), associated with Christ Church Cathedral (see 11 Religion). Great stone house 1608 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1461).
 Vicars' hall, Christchurch Place N., in former refectory of Holy Trinity Priory (see 11 Religion). Opened in c. 1540; adjoining kitchen repaired in c. 1542 (Stalley, 2000b, 112, 126). Disused by 1603 (*Chapter acts*, 117). Converted to court of chancery in 1608 (see 13 Administration: four courts).
 New Rent, Merchant's Quay S., site unknown. 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
 Stone house, Christchurch Place, site unknown. Great stone house 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
 Stone house, Ship St, site unknown. Great stone house 1610 (*Christ Church deeds*, 1470). ⇒
Rows and terraces
 Ratoun Row, St Stephen's Green West W., site unknown. 1379 (*Christ Church deeds*, 742).
 Smith's houses, junction High St/St Michael's Hill, site unknown. 1608 (*Chapter acts*, 127).
 Copper Row, Copper Alley, site unknown. Several houses, built on former gardens (see 14 Primary production) in c. 1610 (Gilbert, 1854-9, i, 93). ⇒



Reconstruction of Viking houses, Fishamble Street (Wallace, 1992, pt 2, p. 42)

APPENDIX A

Charter of liberties of John, lord of Ireland, to the citizens of Dublin, 1192 (Latin text from Mac Niocaill, i, 78–81; discussed in Clarke, H.B., 1993).

Translation by H.B. Clarke. Numbered sections as in Mac Niocaill.

1. Johannes dominus Hybernie comes Moretonii omnibus hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglicis Hybernensibus et Walensibus presentibus et futuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse civibus meis de Dublinia tam extra muros quam infra muros manentibus usque ad metas ville quod habeant metas suas sicut proalate fuerant per sacramentum proborum virorum de civitate ipsa per preceptum regis H[enrici] patris mei, scilicet ex parte orientali de Dublinia et australi parte pasturam que durat usque ad portam ecclesie sancti Keivini et sic per viam usque ad Kilmercaregan et sic per divisam terre de Duvenolbroc ad Dother et de Dother usque ad mare scilicet ad Clarade iuxta mare et de Clarade usque ad Renuvelan et in occidentali parte de Dublinia ab ecclesia sancti Patricii per vallem usque ad Karmanclogunethe et exinde usque ad divisam terre de Kylmenan et ultra aquam de Kylmeinan iuxta Avenelith usque ad vada de Kylmehauoc et ultra aquam de Avenelith versus boream per Dunocnegauhoc et deinde usque ad orrea sancte Trinitatis et de orreis illis usque ad furcas et sic per divisam inter Clunlith et Crinan usque ad Tolekan et deinde usque ad ecclesiam sancte Marie de Houstemanebi;
2. et quod habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines subscriptas. Libertates autem quas eis concessi sunt hee, scilicet, quod nullus civis de Dublinia placitet extra muros ville de ullo placito preterquam de placitis de exterioribus tenementis que non pertinent ad hundredum ville;
3. et quod sint quieti de murthero infra metas ville;
4. et quod nullus civis faciat duellum in civitate de aliquo appello quod quisquam versus eum facere possit sed purgabit se per sacramentum xl hominum ipsius civitatis qui legales sint;
5. et quod nemo capiet hospicium infra muros per assisam vel per liberationem marescallorum contra voluntatem civium;
6. et quod sint quieti de theloneo et lastagio et passagio et pontagio et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus per totam terram et potestatem meam;
7. et quod nullus iudicetur de misericordia pecunie nisi secundum legem hundredi scilicet per forisfactum xl solidorum, unde is qui in misericordiam incidit quietus erit de medietate et aliam medietatem dabit in misericordiam, exceptis tribus misericordiis scilicet de pane et cervisia et vigilia, que misericordie sunt et de duobus solidis et vi denariis unde medietas condonabitur et alia medietas reddetur in misericordiam;
8. et quod hundredum tantum semel teneatur in septimana;
9. et quod in nullo placito possit quis causari per meskenningam;
10. et quod iuste habeant terras et tenuras suas et vadimonia sua et debita per totam terram et potestatem meam quicumque ea debeat;
11. et quod possint distringere debitores suos per namia sua in Dublinia;
12. et quod de terris et tenuris que infra villam sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis;
13. et quod de debitis que accomodata fuerint in civitate et de vadimoniis ibidem factis placita in civitate teneantur secundum consuetudinem civitatis;
14. et quod si quis alicubi in terra vel potestate mea ceperit theloneum de hominibus civitatis, si non reddiderit postquam requisitus fuerit reddere, prepositus civitatis capiat inde namium apud Dubliniam et distringat reddere;
15. et quod nullus extraneus mercator emat infra civitatem de homine extraneo blada vel coria vel lanam nisi de civibus et quod nullus extraneus habeat tabernam de vino nisi in navi, hac autem libertate mihi reservata quod de qualibet navi quam illuc cum vinis venire continget baillivus meus loco mei eliget duo dolia vini quecumque voluerit in navi, unum scilicet ante malum aliud retro malum ad opus meum pro xl solidis unum pro xx solidis et aliud pro xx solidis, et nichil amplius inde accipiet nisi ad gratum mercatoris;
16. et quod nullus extraneus vendat pannos in civitate ad decisionem;
17. et quod nullus extraneus mercator moretur in villa cum mercibus suis pro mercibus suis vendendis nisi per xl dies;
18. et quod nullus civis Dublinie alicubi in terra vel potestate mea namietur vel distringatur pro aliquo debito nisi sit debitor vel plegius;
19. et quod possint maritare se et filios et filias et viduas sine licencia dominorum suorum, et quod nullus dominorum propter forenses terras habeat custodiam vel donationem filiorum vel filiarum suarum aut viduarum, sed tantum custodiam tenementorum que sunt de feodo suo donec etatem habeant;
20. et quod nulla recognitio fiat in civitate;
21. et quod habeant omnes rationabiles gildas suas sicut burgenses de Bristollia habent vel melius habere consueverunt;
22. et quod nullus civis cogatur replegiare aliquem nisi ipse voluerit quamvis sit super terram suam manens.
23. Concessi etiam eis omnes tenuras infra muros et extra muros usque ad predictas metas ad disponendum inde pro voluntate sua per communem assensum civitatis in mesagiis et in virgultis in edificiis super aquam et alibi ubicumque fuerint in villa, tenendas in liberum burgagium scilicet per servicium landgabuli quod reddunt infra muros.
24. Concessi etiam quod quilibet eorum possit se emendare quantum poterit in edificiis faciendis ubicumque voluerit super ripam sine dampno civium et villate;
25. et quod habeant et possideant omnes terras et placeas vacuas que infra predictas metas continentur ad voluntatem eorum edificandas.
26. Concessi etiam eis quod neque Templarii neque Hospitalarii habeant aliquem hominem vel aliquod mesagium quietum de communibus consuetudinibus civitatis infra predictas metas nisi unum solum.
27. Hec omnia eis concessi salvis tenuris et terris omnium eorum qui terras et tenuras habent et cartam meam inde extra muros usque ad predictas metas, quod non possit civitas de terris illis sicut de aliis disponere sed faciant omnes consuetudines civitatis sicut alii cives; de illis autem hoc dico qui cartam meam habuerunt de aliquibus terris infra easdem metas extra muros antequam civitati predictas libertates et hanc cartam concesserim.

Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti cives mei de Dublinia et heredes sui post ipsos habeant et teneant omnes predictas libertates et liberas consuetudines suas sicut prescriptum est de me et de heredibus meis sicut eas umquam melius et integrius habuerunt quando bone fuerunt bene et in pace et honorifice absque omni impedimento vel molestia quam aliquis eis inde faciat. Testibus: Stephano Ridello cancellario meo, Waltero de Dunstanvill', Willelmo de Kahaing' senescallo meo, Teobaldo Walteri pincerna, Hamone de Valoiniis, Yngelramo de Pratellis, David Walensi, Ricardo de Ruuer', Fulcone de Canteleu, Willelmo filio Ricardo, Gilleberto de Angulo, Rogero Tyrel, magistro Benedicto, magistro Petro Canuto, apud Londoniam regni Ricardi regis Anglie anno tertio, quintodecimo die Maii.

1. John, lord of Ireland, count of Mortain, to all his vassals and friends, French and English, Irish and Welsh, present and future, sends greetings. Know that I have given and conceded and by this my charter have confirmed to my citizens of Dublin, both outside the walls and inside the walls, dwelling as far as the boundaries of the town, that they shall have their boundaries as they were perambulated by the oath of upright men of the city itself at the command of King H[enry], my father: that is to say, from the eastern part of Dublin and the southern part of the pasture that extends as far as the gate of St Kevin's Church, and thus along the road as far as *Kilmercaregan*, and so by the boundary of the land from Donnybrook to the Dodder, and from the Dodder all the way to the sea, namely, to *Clarade* near the sea, and from *Clarade* as far as *Renuvelan*; and in the western part of Dublin from St Patrick's Church through the valley as far as Dolphin's Barn, and thence as far as the boundary of the land of Kilmainham, and beyond the water of Kilmainham near the River

Liffey as far as the fords of *Kylmehauoc*, and across the water of the River Liffey towards the north through *Dunocnegauhoc*, and then as far as the barns of Holy Trinity, and from those barns as far as the gallows, and so by the boundary between Clonliffe and *Crinan* as far as the Tolka, and then all the way to the church of St Mary of Ostmanby;

2. and that they shall have all the liberties and free customs set down in writing. Now the liberties that I have granted to them are these: namely, that no citizen of Dublin shall plead outside the walls of the town in any plea other than pleas of external holdings that do not belong to the hundred court of the town;
3. and that they shall be exempt from the murder fine inside the boundaries of the town;
4. and that no citizen shall undergo judicial combat in the city concerning any appeal that someone may bring against him, but shall clear himself by the oath of forty lawful men of the city itself;
5. and that no one shall take lodging inside the walls, by an assessment or the billeting of marshals, against the will of the citizens;
6. and that they shall be exempt from toll and lastage and passage and pontage and from all other customs throughout my land and dominion;
7. and that no one shall be fined a sum of money except according to the law of the hundred court, that is to say, by forfeiture of forty shillings, so that he who has been amerced will be quit of half, and will give the other half as a fine, excepting three amercements, namely of bread, ale and the watch, which are fines of two shillings and sixpence, half of which will be pardoned and the other half will be handed over as a fine;
8. and that the hundred court shall be held only once a week;
9. and that in no plea can anyone be challenged through miskonning [mispleading];
10. and that they shall justly have their lands and holdings, and their pledges and debts throughout my land and dominion, whosoever may owe them;
11. and that they may distrain their debtors by their chattels in Dublin;
12. and that, concerning lands and holdings that are inside the town, justice shall be done to them according to the custom of the city;
13. and that, concerning debts that have been arranged in the city and concerning pledges made there, pleas shall be held in the city according to the custom of the city;
14. and that, if someone anywhere in my land or dominion should exact toll from men of the city, and does not refund it after he has been required to do so, the provost of the city shall then seize his chattels at Dublin and enforce repayment;
15. and that no foreign merchant shall buy within the city from a foreigner corn or hides or wool except from citizens, and that no foreigner shall have a wine tavern except on a ship, though with this liberty being reserved to me that, out of any ship that happens to come thither with wines, my bailiff in my place shall select two casks of wine wheresoever he wishes in the ship, that is to say, one before the mast and the other behind the mast for my use, worth forty shillings (one worth twenty shillings and the other worth twenty shillings), and he shall take nothing more therefrom except with the consent of the merchant;
16. and that no foreigner shall sell cloth in the city by retail;
17. and that no foreign merchant shall stay in the town with his wares, in order to sell his wares, for more than forty days;
18. and that no citizen of Dublin shall be distrained or pledged for any debt anywhere in my land or dominion, unless he be the debtor or surety;
19. and that they may contract marriages for themselves, and their sons and daughters and widows, without the permission of their lords, and that none of the lords, on account of external lands, shall have wardship or gift [of wardship] of their sons or daughters or widows, but only custody of holdings that are of his [the lord's] fee until they shall come of age;
20. and that no acknowledgement of lordship shall be made in the city;
21. and that they shall have all their regular guilds just as the burgesses of Bristol have, or rather have been accustomed to have;
22. and that no citizen shall be compelled to replevy [stand bail for] anyone, unless he so wishes, even though he is dwelling on his land.
23. I have granted to them also all holdings inside the walls and outside the walls as far as the aforesaid boundaries, to be disposed of according to their wishes by the common consent of the city, in messuages and in yardlands, in buildings over the water, and elsewhere wheresoever they may be in the town, to be held in free burgage, that is, by the service of the landgable [ground rent] that they pay inside the walls.
24. Furthermore I have granted that any of them may improve himself as much as he can by making buildings wheresoever he wishes on the bank [of the river], without damage to the citizens and the township;
25. and that they shall have and possess all vacant lands and plots that are contained within the aforesaid boundaries for building upon in accordance with their wishes.
26. I have granted to them also that neither the Templars nor the Hospitallers shall have more than one man or one messuage exempt from the common customs of the city within the aforesaid boundaries.
27. I have granted all these things to them, saving the holdings and lands of all those men who, in accordance with my charter, have lands and holdings outside the walls as far as the aforesaid boundaries, because the city may not dispose of those lands as it may of others, but let them observe all the customs of the city just like other citizens; again, I am saying this concerning those who have had my charter for any lands inside the same boundaries outside the walls before I granted to the city the aforesaid liberties and this charter.

Wherefore I wish and firmly command that my aforesaid citizens of Dublin and their heirs after them shall have and hold all their aforesaid liberties and free customs, as has been written, from me and my heirs as well and as fully as they have ever had them when they [the liberties and customs] were suitable, rightly and in peace and honourably without any impediment or hindrance that anyone may make against them. With these witnesses: Stephen Ridell my chancellor, Walter de Dunstanville, William de Kaines my seneschal, Theobald Walter the butler, Hamo de Valognes, Ingram de Pratellis, David the Welshman, Richard de Rivers, Fulk de Cantilupe, William fitz Richard, Gilbert de Angulo, Roger Tyrel, Master Benedict, Master Peter Canuto, at London, in the third year of the reign of Richard, king of England, the fifteenth day of May.

APPENDIX B

'Concerning the metes and bounds of the franchise of the city of Dublin', 1488 (RCB, MS C/6/1.2, fos 65–66).

Capital letters and punctuation modernised.

Memorandum: that Thomas Meylere beyng maire of the citte of Dulyne, Wylliam Englyshe and Robert Boys, bailiffis of the seid citte, withe the aldirmen and comenys, did ryde the fraunches of the forseid citte the fourthe day of September, the yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIIth the iiijth.

In primis: the seid mayre and his bretherne toke ther way, in the name of God, first, owte at the Dammys Gate and so forth by the Longe Stone of The Stayn' levynge Al Hallous onn ther right hand, and so by Ampanlyffy [River Liffey] is side tulle they came to the Rynges Ende, and from that to Clare Rade, in Englysh the clere rode for shippis, whiche is now called Pole Begge; and fromm that to Remelan', now called the Bar Fote, and so estward vpponn the strone [strand] onn the southe side, asfer as a mann moght ride, and caste a spere in to the se; and thenn a yemann named William Walshe rode in to the watyr and keste a spere in to the se at lowe watyr as fere as he moghte, and so ferre extendith the fraunches of the seid citte estward in both the sides of the watyr. And thenn they rydde bakward tulle they came to the blak stone be este Myrrionge and lefte Mirryonge onn ther righte hand, and ridde onn a mere westward tulle they came to Our Lady Welle, and so streight onn the seid mere tulle they came by the gate of Smothiscourte, and so about

the grene and over the ford of Dannabroke, and lefte the towne and the churche onn ther lyft hand, and so forthe throw the hy wey tulle they came to Kylmagergan' be west Dannabroke and by the hy wey is syde, and so forth the streyght wey tulle they came to Seynt Kevynesgate, and from that northward vnto the lane that the cros of stone ys in, and be cause the dyche of that lane was faste, they brake a shard and put menn over the dyche, and went throw the lane to the hy wey be este Seynt Pulchris, and so lefte Seynt Pulchris and alle Seynte Patrikkes Close onn ther lyfte hand tulle they came tulle an old lane, runyng faste to the northe side of the chauntor is orchard or hagar place, and throw an orchard that sumtyme belonged to Thomas Suetirby, and so throw the gardynes tulle they came to ann hous be north the hous that John Artoure sumtyme dwelled ynn, and throw that hous in to the strete, and so throw the strete southward tulle they came to William Englyshe is hous, and so throw that hous and over the roffe of an other hous, and throw the gardynes tulle they came to The Couimbe, and owte at the Couombe Gate tulle they came to the Cowe Lane, and so forthe fromm that to Carnaclonngymothe, that is by Dolfynesberne. And then they turned bakward by the Irmedamm and left it onn ther right hand, as menn rideth to the cros dyche in the lane as ye goeth fromm Duly'n' to Kylmaynan', and so downe tulle they came to the Bowbrige, and throw an arche of the same brige and so throw the watyr of Camoke, but for the moste ayse the[y] rid onn the priour of Crychurches landes tulle they came in to ann acre of Gargetes medues, and left that acre be southe themm. And then they ridde over the watir of Camoke westwarde, for to that place came the watyr of Ampanlyffy in old tyme, and so forth westward levynge the tyllynge land of Kylmaynan' onn ther lyfte hand and parte of the medue onn ther right hand, tulle they kame to the narrowest place of the medue, and ther lyethe by the tilling land a dyche of smale thornes and breres. And then they rid northward in and throw the watyr of Ampanlyffy to the west end of Elynn Hore is medue, for that is caled the ford of Kylmahennoke, for the hylle that is now called the hille of Isoldes Fante of old tyme was called Kylmahennokes Hylle. Ant [sic] at the fote of that hylle be north the west ende of Elynn Horres medue ther is a bushe in the slade by the hye way, and ther they staid and taried and came alle togaddyr and toke ther councele. And they said that ther was ann acre benorth Elynn Hoore is medue that shold be comeynn, of the whiche the priour of Kylmaynan' receveth the rente. And so sum of them rid over the northe side of that acre, and sum over the south syde and met to gadyr in the Gibbett Slade, and lefte Knoknecaake (in the chartre wrytynn and now called Hennok Makenok) onn ther right hand, and so straght to the priour of Crichurche is lessowe [pasture land] be north the gallows and throw the lessow, and lefte the Erbere and parte of the tyllynge land onn ther ryght hand, and so went straght throw the lessow to Sharpis parke and throw aparte of that parke, and so into the hye wey. And when they came in to the hye wey, they turned northward throw the same wey tulle they came agayns the priour of Crychurch is berne, and so over Russelis parke tulle they came to the berne end, and then the priour made a wey for them in to the berne, and made put vp a laddyr to a wyndow at the west ende of the berne. And John Savage, cittezaynn, and Richard Whyte, one of the mase bererez to the mayre, was send [sic] by the mayre and his bretherne to trye how the franchiseis went. And they put a mann throw the wyndow onn a laddyr in to the berne flore, and ther lyethe a stone in the myddis of the flore be twix both the franchises of the towne and the priors franchiseis, and so fromm that stone estward over the old kille, and so estward throw the orchardes of Crychurch vnto the gardynes of the grene, levynge the gardynes onn ther right hand and the tyllynge land onn ther lyfte hand, and so straght to the hy wey that goth vnto Glasnevynge', and so owt of that (as the chartyre makethe mencyonn where the gallowse was of old tyme) be twix the abbote of Seynt Mary Abbay is land onn the este side and the priour of Crichurche is landes onn the west side. And ther the abbott and his covente mett with them and praied them that they wold do them no wronge, and they seid they wold nothyng do but lyke as ther fore fadres enformed and taght them how they shold ride ther fraunches. And then they rode northward vponn the mere to Glaskoynok, and so forthe over the hie wey that goeth to Drysshok, and lefte the stone welle onn ther lifte hand, and so forthe sowhte ward tulle they came in to the hye wey that goth to Ballyboght, and bi the gate of Balliboght to the watir of Tulkan' by the brige of Balliboght, and over that watir, and so by that watir southestward as fer as they moight ride tulle they came to the see, and then they turned abak westward onn the watresside of Ampanlyffy tulle they came to Seynt Mary Abbay, and left the abbay onn ther right hand, and be west the abbay onn the watres side ther lieth a stone, and ther the abbot and his monkes met them agayne. And the abbott said that they did hym wronge, for they shold haue riddynn bewest the abbay and so forthe to the see. And the maire and his bretherne said: 'Nay, for by our boke when we did retorne bakward fromm the Tulkan' we shold haue rid to Our Lady Churche of Ostmanneby'. And so they departed, and every mann went home to ther logynge, and thus the maire and his bretherne made an end of ther ridynge of the fraunchese, the day and yere before said, etc.

APPENDIX C

'A note of the whole circuit of the cittie walls ...', [1585] (SP 63/121/73).
Capital letters and punctuation modernised.

A note of the whole circuit of the cittie walls, from the towre, called Bremeighams Towre of the castell, vnto the easte gate, called the Dameis Gate, of the said cittie, accordinge to the direction of the right honnourable the lord depute.

Inprimis: from Bremeighams Towre to Stanirste is Towre is 196 foote distant, whereof there is next the said Bremeighams Towre 64 foote within the castell diche not rampered, and from thens to Stanirste is Towre, beinge 132 foote, is sufficientlie rampiered, and firme grounde 20 foote hie from the foundation of the wall; which wall is 28 foote hie, wherof 8 foote is abowe the said rampier besydes the garettes and 7 foote thicke. The said Stanirste is Towre is rounde without the wall and skware within, three stories hie, with three tymber loftes, and in the loer storie three lowpes, in the second storie one lowpe, and in the third storie two lowpes, the wall 6 foot thicke, 19 foote square within, and the towre 46 foot hie besydes the garettes.

From Stanhurst is Towre to the Pole Gate is 168 foote distant, and the wall and rampier agreinge in like height and thicknis as the other parte of the said wall and rampier aforsaide. The towre on the said Pole Gate is a square towre with twoe stories, the loer storie vpon a vawte with three lowpes, and the vpper storie a timber lofte, and the wall 6 foote thicke and 14 foote square within, and the towre 46 foote hie, besydes the garettes, from the fundacion of the wall, with a percwilles [portcullis] for the same gate.

From the Pole Gate to the towre caled Genevels Towre, now in Mr Parkins pcession, is 186 foote distant, and the wall and rampier agreinge in like height and thicknis as the other parte of the said wall and rampier aforsaid. The said Genevels Towre is rounde without the wall and square within, three stories hie, with twoe timber loftes, and in the loer storie one lowpe, in the second storie one lardge lowpe, and the wall 8 foote thicke and 12 foote square in one waye, and 16 foote another waye, and the towre 46 foote hie.

From Genevels Towre to Saint Nicholas Gate is 252 foote distant, and the wall and rampier agreinge in like height and thicknis as the other parte of the said wall and rampier aforsaid. Saint Nicholas Gate hawe towre rounde towres without, and square within, and the said gate placed betwixte bothe the towres, every towre three heigtes, whereof towre loftes and fowre lowps in every towre, the wall 5 foote thicke, 39 foote in leinthe one waye and 18 foote brode the other waye, and the towre 45 foote hie, with a percwilles for the same gate.

From Saint Nicholas Gate to the towre in Sir William Sarsfeldes pcession is 312 foote distant, whereof there is 74 foote, nexte adjoyninge vnto Saint Nic[holas] Gate, of the wall but 16 foote hie, and the firme grounde 9 foote hie within the said wall, and the reste beinge 238 foote is fowre foote and a halfe thicke, 16 foote hie besydes the garettes, and a rampier within of 15 foote thicke, and nere as hie as the wall in the insyde, besydes the buttris which is from the botom of the diche to the fundacion of the wall 19 foott goode, by estimacion. The said towre in Sir William Sarsfeldes pcession is a demy rounde tow[r]e fylled with earthe, and nether vawte nor lofte, with fowre lowps, 11 foote square within the towre, and the wall fowre foote demy thic[ke] and 16 foote hie ewin with the wall before.

From the towre in Sir William Sarsfeldes pcession to the smale towre in the pcession of Mr Christofer Sedgrave is 340 foote distant, and the wall and rampier with the buttris withoute the said wall, agreinge in like height and thicknes as the other parte of the said wall, rampier, and

buttris afor mencioned, sawinge that there is no rampier within 80 foote next adjoyning to the said towre in Mr Sedgraves pcession. The said towre in Mr Sedgraves pcession is a demy rounde towre with twoe vawtes, one eqwall with the wall, with three lowps, the other with a paire of stayres going vpe vnto it from the wall, and covered for a fewe to stand vpon, with a garet abowt, and 11 foot long one waye, and 6 foott another waye, the towre 26 foot hie and fowre foote thicke.

From the towre in Mr Sedgraves pcession to the towre in Mr Richard Fagan is pcession is 90 foote distant, and the wall agreeing in like height and thicknis as aforsaid, and no rampier within the said parte of the wall, but the licke buttris without as befor. The said towre in Mr Fagans pcession is a rounde towre withoute, and square within, and nether vawte nor lofte, but a waye goinge vpe vnto the tope, beinge ten foote square vpon the tope, with a garet and fyve lowps in the waye going vpe, and the towre 32 foote hie and 2 foote thicke, besydes the thicknis of the stayres.

From the towre in Mr Fagans pcession to the sowtheaste towre of the Nevegat is 120 foote distant, the wall 17 foote hie and fyve foote thicke, and no rampier within the said wall, but howses joyning close to the said wall within, and the licke buttris without the said wall, as the other parte of the said wall hawe befor. The Nevegatte hawe twoe towres, and every towre is three heigtes, with towre smale towrettes in the tope, and the gatte howse standes betwixt bothe the said towres; the loer storie of every towre is vawted, and the other towre stories lofted; every towre is 12 foote square within the wall, and the wall fyve foote thicke, and in every rowme towre lowps; the gatt howse is 40 footte one waye, and 15 foote another waye, and the height of boethe the said towres, from the pavment to the leades, is 40 foote, besydes the garettes, and there is a percwilles for the same gatte.

From the northe towre of the Nevegat to the towre in Mr Nicholas Fitzsymons pcession is 180 fote distant, the wall 4 foote thicke and 22 foote hie, with a buttris withoute as befor, and no rampier within, but howses close joyning to the wall within. The said towre in Mr Fitzsymons pcession is a square towre, fowre storie hie, with three loftes and no vawte, 2 lowps in the loer storie, three lowps in the second storie, fowre lowps in the third storie, and fowre lowps in the fowrthe storie, the towre 32 foote hie, sixteen foote square, and three foote thicke.



Fitzsimon's Tower (later Brown's Castle), 1791 (Grose)

From the towre in Mr Fitzsymons pcession to Gormondes Gate is 140 foote distant, the wall 20 foote hie and 5 foote thicke, and no rampier within, with a bwtrris withoute as befor. The said Gormondes Gate is a square towre, twoe storie hie, wherof one rowme is vpon a vawte with three lowps; the other rowme is a timber lofte with three lowps and a slate rooffe. The towre is square, 18 foote one waye and 15 foote another waye, the wall 5 foote thicke and 30 foote hie, with a percwilles for the same gate.

From Gormondes Gate to a towre in William Harbardes pcession is 308 foote distant, the wall 12 foote hie and 5 foote thicke, and no rampier within, but howsses close joyninge to the said wall, with a smale buttris of 6 foote hie withoute. The said towre in William Harbardes pcession is a square towre, towre storie hie; the loer storie is a timber lofte with three lowps; the other storie is vawted over with three lowps. The towre is square, 16 foote one waye and 10 foote another waye, and the wall 5 foote thicke and 32 foote hie.

From the towre in William Harbardes pcession to Mr William Vshers howse is 140 foote distant, the wall 14 foote hie and 5 foote thicke, and no rampier within nor bwtrris withoute.

The wall of one syde of the said Mr Vshers howse to the Bridge Gatte is 104 foote, the wall 4 foote thicke and 19 foote hie, and the grounde is firme 5 foote hie within the said wall, and the Liffie goethe hard by, and at every full sea it floses vpe against the said wall, being a springe tyde. The said Bridge Gate is a square towre, towre storie hie; the loer storie is a vawte with 2 lowps; the vpper storie is a timber lofte and no lowpe. The towre is square, 18 foote one waye and 14 foote another waye, the wall 7 foote thicke and 30 foot hie from the pavment.

From the Bridge Gate along the Marchant Key to Prickettes Towre is 843 foote distant, and the key 9 foote hie from the chanell to the pavment. The said towre in Prickettes pcession is a square towre with a towret in the tope on the easte syde; the towre 30 foote square one waye and 28 foote the other waye; the wall three foote fowre inches thicke and 34 foote hie, and no heigtes but one timber lofte in the square, and towre smale vawtes in the towret, and no lowps but a wyndoe to the easte syde.

From Prickettes Towre along the Woode Key to Mr Fianes castell is 356 foote distant, and the key agreinge in height from the chanell to the pavment as befor. The said Mr Fians castell is a square towre, fowre storie hie, 38 foote square one waye and 20 foote another waye, towre spicks or lowps in the loer storie, and windoes in every of the other rowmes; the wall fowre foote thicke and 42 foote hie, and the grounde firme, 8 foote hie from the chanell within the cast[ell].

From Mr Fians castell to a smale towre in the pcession of Fitzsymon of Balmadroght is 144 foote distant, and the pavment from the channell agreinge in height as the key befor. The said towre in Fitzsymons pcession is a smale round towre without and square within, one timber

lofte, with towe rowmes and 2 lowps in every rowme, 12 foote sqware one waye and 14 foote the other waye, the wall 3 foott thick and 22 foote hie, and the earthe hie within the said towre 8 foote as befor.

From Fitzsymons Towre to Issoldes Towre is 174 foote distant, and the pavment from the chanell agreinge in height as befor. The said Issoldes towre is a rounde towre, towe storie hie, 18 foote sqware within the wall, and the wall 9 foote thicke and 40 foote hie from the channell, one timber loft and a plate forme in the tope, with three lowps in every rowme.

From Issoldes Towre to an olde towre caled Buttevantowre is 106 foote distant, the wall 22 foote hie in the owt syde and 5 foote thicke, and firme grounde within the said wall 12 foote hie from the chanell withowt, so the grounde within is within 10 foote as hie as the said wall. The said Buttevantowre is an ould sqware rvenvs [ruinous] towre, with one vawt, and the wall 4 foote thicke, 30 foote hie from the chanell, and 12 foote sqware within the walles, and the grounde 8 foote hie within the said towre from the chanell.

From Buttevantowre to the rounde halfe towre adjoyninge to Mr Robert Bise is howse is 188 foote distant, the wall and grounde within agreinge in height and thicknis as the other parte of the wall befor. The said towre joyninge to Mr Bise is howse is a demy towre with three storie heightes, no vawt but towe loftes, with 3 lowps in the loer rowmes, and 2 lowps in the second rowme, the wall 4 foote thicke, 26 foote hie, and 16 foote sqware within the walles.

From Mr Bise is towre to the easte gatte called Dames Gate is 108 foote distant, the wall 17 foote hie and 5 foote thicke, and the grounde firme within, agreinge in height with the reste befor.

The depthe of the Liffie from the bridge to over against Mr Walter Balles howse is 6 foote demy; from over against Mr Balles howse to over against Mr John Forsters howse is 4 foote demy; from over against Mr Forsters howse to over against Pricketes Towre is 6 foote; from over against Pricketes Towre to over against Mr Fians castell is 4 foote; from over against Mr Fians castell to the weste ende of Mr Brownes buildinge is 3 foote; from over against the weste ende of Mr Browns buildinge to over against Issoldes towre is 4 foote, etc.

There can be sixe foote depthe of watter at leaste drawin in to all the diche abowte the towne, with chardges done vpon cleaneinge of the said diche, and vpon mackinge of slwssis [sluices] for to stave the watter where the grounde do not meett in height lewell.

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(Other abbreviations are explained on the back cover.)

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| <p><i>Account roll</i> <i>Account roll of the priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, 1337–1346.</i> Ed. James Mills. Dublin, 1891; reprinted 1996.</p> <p><i>Acts privy council, Ire.</i> 'Acts of the privy council in Ireland, 1556–1571'. Ed. J.T. Gilbert. In <i>Historical Manuscripts Commission, fifteenth report</i>, appendix, part III. HMSO, London, 1897.</p> <p><i>ALC</i> <i>The Annals of Loch Cé: a chronicle of Irish affairs from A.D. 1014 to A.D. 1590.</i> Ed. W.M. Hennessy. 2 vols. London, 1871.</p> <p><i>Alen's reg.</i> <i>Calendar of Archbishop Alen's register, c. 1172–1534.</i> Ed. Charles McNeill. Dublin, 1950.</p> <p><i>Ancient records</i> <i>Calendar of ancient records of Dublin in the possession of the municipal corporation.</i> Ed. J.T. Gilbert and R.M. Gilbert. 19 vols. Dublin, 1889–1944.</p> <p><i>Anderson and Anderson</i> Anderson, A.O. and Anderson, M.O. (eds). <i>Adomnan's life of Columba.</i> London, 1961. Reprinted Oxford, 1991.</p> <p><i>Andrews</i> Andrews, J.H. 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Dublin, 1938; reprinted 1990.</p> <p><i>Chapter acts</i> <i>The first chapter act book of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, 1574–1634.</i> Ed. Raymond Gillespie. Dublin, 1997.</p> <p><i>Chartae</i> <i>Chartae, privilegia et immunitates, being transcripts of charters and privileges to cities, towns, abbeys, and other bodies corporate ...</i> Dublin, 1829–30.</p> <p><i>Charter</i> Charter of liberties of John, lord of Ireland, to the citizens of Dublin, 1192. In Mac Niocaill, i, pp 78–81. Reprinted with translation as Appendix A.</p> <p><i>Chartul. St Mary's</i> 'Charters and documents of the guild of the Holy Trinity or merchants' guild of Dublin, A.D. 1438–1814'. Ed. J.T. Gilbert. 2 vols. Gilbert Library, Dublin, 1867.</p> <p><i>Christ Church deeds</i> <i>Chartularies of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin ... and annals of Ireland, 1162–1370.</i> Ed. J.T. Gilbert. 2 vols. London, 1884–6.</p> <p><i>Chron. Scot.</i> 'Calendar to Christ Church deeds'. In <i>PRI rept D.K.</i> 20–24. Dublin, 1888–92. 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NOTE ON MAP 2

Map 2, Dublin in c. 1846–7, is derived from the Ordnance Survey published 1:1056 plan of Dublin and the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Dublin, first edition, sheet 18.

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A special feature of this fascicle is Plate 1, an archaeologically-derived reconstruction of the early town by Patrick Wallace, Director of the National Museum of Ireland. I am grateful to him for offering us his own recreation of the medieval past, notably his vision of the urban plot-pattern of a thousand years ago.

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City seal, early 13th cent. (Dublin City Council/City Archives) – Obverse



City seal, early 13th cent. (Dublin City Council/City Archives) – Reverse