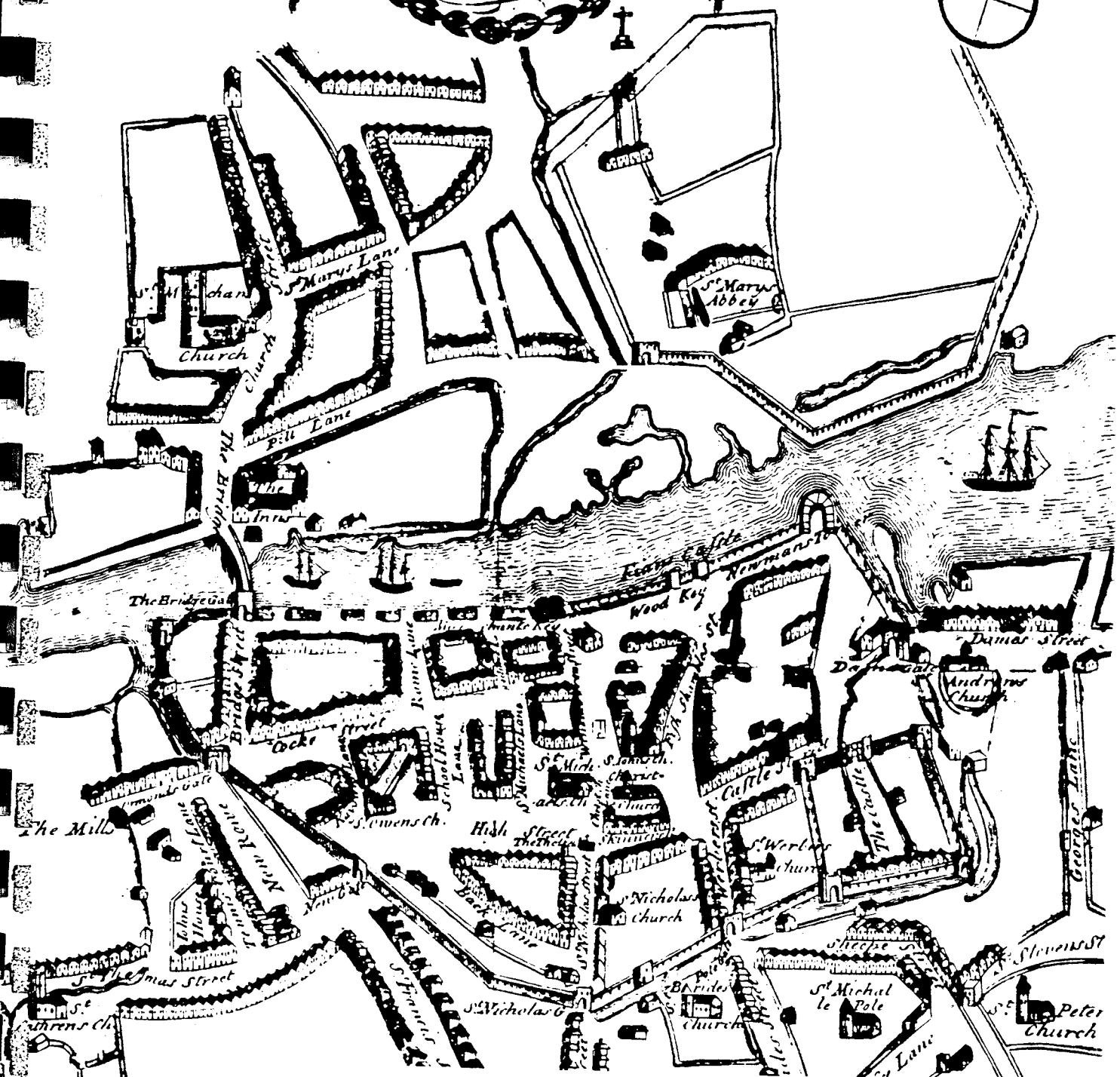


31

A PLAN OF
DUBLIN
1610.
as it then stood.



DUBLIN CITY ⁽ⁱ⁾

THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY^{n Paul}

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

PART VIII (i)

DUBLIN CITY

JOHN BRADLEY

HEATHER A. KING

A REPORT COMMISSIONED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS

[Type of volume 1185]

LIST OF CONTENTS

List of Figures.....	viii
Acknowledgements.....	x
General Introduction.....	xi
Introduction to Dublin City.....	xv
Archaeological Background.....	1
The setting of Viking Dublin.....	1
The Layout of Viking Dublin.....	3
Anglo-Norman Dublin.....	11
Late Medieval and Post Medieval Dublin.....	15
Inventory of Archaeological Monuments.....	17
Streets.....	18
Domestic houses.....	22
Archdeacon of Dublin's Manse.....	25
Archdeacon of Glendalough's Manse.....	25
Barons Inns.....	25
Blakeney's Inns.....	26
Burnell's Inns.....	26
Carbrie House.....	26
Carles Inns.....	26
Castelragge.....	27
Chancellor's Manse.....	27
Chantor's Manse.....	27
College of the Vicars Choral.....	27
Corynghan's Inns.....	27
Deanery.....	28

Frank House.....	28
Genevel's Inns.....	28
Hall of the Minor Canons.....	28
Preston's Inns.....	28
St Sepulchre's Palace.....	29
Town Prison.....	29
Treasurer's Manse.....	29
Watch House.....	30
Public & Civic Buildings.....	30
Carpenter's Hall.....	30
Common Hall.....	30
Crane-house and Crane.....	30
Exchequer.....	31
Guildhall.....	31
King's Exchange and Royal Mint.....	32
King's Hall.....	32
New Chamber's.....	32
Tailor's Hall.....	32
Tholsel and Town Clock.....	32
Markets.....	33
Cornmarket.....	33
Flesh shambles (Fishamble Street).....	33
Flesh shambles (High Street).....	33
New Hall Market.....	34
Quays.....	34
Industrial Areas.....	35
Bridges.....	35
Arran Bridge.....	36

Bloody Bridge.....	37
Castle Bridge.....	37
Dame's Bridge.....	37
Essex Bridge.....	37
Ormond Bridge.....	37
Pole Gate Bridge.....	38
St Nicholas' Bridge.....	38
Mills.....	39
Dame's Mills.....	39
Double Mills.....	39
Doubleday Mills.....	39
King's Mills.....	39
Malt Mill.....	39
Mullinahack Mill.....	40
Pole Mills.....	40
Shyreclap Mill.....	40
Steine Mill.....	40
Watte Mill.....	41
Dublin Castle.....	42
City Defences.....	45
Stanihurst's tower.....	47
Pole Gate.....	47
Genevel's tower.....	48
St Nicholas' Gate.....	48
Round tower.....	48
Sedgrave's tower.....	49
Watch tower.....	49
Newgate.....	49

Brown's castle.....	50
Gormond's Gate.....	50
William Harbard's tower.....	50
William Usher's house.....	51
Bridge Gate.....	51
Prickett's tower.....	51
Fyan's Castle.....	52
Case's tower.....	52
Isolde's tower.....	52
Buttevant tower.....	53
Bise's tower.....	53
Dame's Gate.....	53
The Inner Wall.....	54
Fagan's castle.....	54
St Audoen's Gate.....	54
MacGilla Mocholmoc's Gate.....	55
King's Gate.....	55
Suburban Gates.....	55
Coombe Gate.....	56
Crocker's Bar.....	56
St Francis' Gate.....	56
Hogges Gate.....	56
St James' Gate.....	57
St Kevin's Gate.....	57
St Patrick's Gate.....	57
Washam's Gate.....	58
Whitefriar's Gate.....	58
Christ Church Cathedral.....	58

St Patrick's Cathedral.....	73
Parish Churches.....	94
St Andrew.....	95
St Audoen.....	96
St Bride's.....	111
St Catherine.....	111
St George.....	113
St James.....	113
St John.....	114
St Kevin.....	115
St Martin.....	116
St Mary del Dam.....	117
St Mary's (Mary Street).....	118
St Michael.....	118
St Michael le Pole.....	120
St Michan.....	121
St Nicholas Within.....	125
St Nicholas Without.....	126
St Olave.....	127
St Paul.....	127
St Paul (North King St).....	128
St Peter.....	128
St Thomas.....	129
St Werburgh.....	129
Chapels, shrines and non-parochial churches...	132
Blessed Virgin Mary.....	132
Holy Trinity.....	132
St Clement.....	132

St Colmcille.....	133
St Edward the Confessor.....	133
St Eligius.....	133
St MacTail.....	133
St Molua.....	133
St Saviour.....	134
Religious Houses.....	135
Aleyn's Hospital.....	136
Arroasian Convent of St Mary de Hogges.....	136
Augustinian Priory of All Saints (All Hallows).....	137
Augustinian Priory of St Thomas.....	138
Augustinian Friary (Holy Trinity).....	139
Carmelite Priory of St Mary.....	139
Cistercian Abbey of St Mary.....	141
Dominican Priory of St Mary.....	144
Franciscan Friary (St Francis').....	145
Friars of the Sack.....	146
St James' Hospital.....	147
St John the Baptist's Hospital (Fratres Cruciferi).....	147
St Steven's Hospital.....	148
Miscellaneous Sites.....	149
Archbishop's Gallows.....	149
Archbishop's Pillory.....	149
Bridewell.....	149
Butter Cross.....	149
Fountains and wells.....	149
Freeman's Stone.....	150
Henry II's Palace.....	150

High Cross.....	150
Horse Mill.....	150
Long Stone.....	150
Pillory.....	151
St Kevin's Cross.....	151
Thingmount.....	151
Trinity College.....	151
Viking Burial Mounds.....	151
Waterhouse.....	152
List of Archaeological Excavations.....	153
List of Archaeological Stray Finds.....	166
Archaeological Problems.....	167
Archaeological Potential.....	172
Archaeology, Planning and Development.....	174
Area of Archaeological Potential.....	176
The City Development Plan 1987.....	178
Excavation.....	179
Recommendations.....	181
Bibliography.....	183

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1. Extent of Dublin c.1700.
- Fig. 2. Extent of Dublin in 1610.
- Fig. 3. Extent of Anglo-Norman Dublin c.1300.
- Fig. 4. Extent of Viking Dublin c.1100.
- Fig. 5. Base map showing Dublin in 1841.
- Fig. 6. Outline Plan of Viking Dublin.
- Fig. 7. St Sepulchre's Palace: plaque above door.
- Fig. 8. St Sepulchre's Palace: view of vaulted chamber.
- Fig. 9. The remains of the city wall and Stanihurst's Tower, Ship Street.
- Fig. 10. St Audoen's Arch viewed from the north.
- Fig. 11. Christ Church Cathedral: ground plan.
- Fig. 12. Christ Church Cathedral: view from south.
- Fig. 13. Christ Church Cathedral: Romanesque door (c.1184-1200).
- Fig. 14. Christ Church Cathedral: FitzOsbert effigy, popularly known as Strongbow, and the demi-figure of a knight.
- Fig. 15. St Patrick's Cathedral: ground plan.
- Fig. 16. St Patrick's Cathedral: view from south-west.
- Fig. 17. St Patrick's Cathedral: view from east.
- Fig. 18. St Patrick's Cathedral: effigy of archbishop Fulk de Sandford (d.1271)
- Fig. 19. St Audoen's Church: view of tower from south east.
- Fig. 20. St Audoen's Church: cenotaph of Roland FitzEustace.
- Fig. 21. St Audoen's Church:
- Fig. 22. St Michan's Church, viewed from west.
- Fig. 23. St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian): ground plan of chapter house.

- Fig. 24. St Mary's Abbey: general view of the chapter house (c.1190-1200).
- Fig. 25. St Mary's Abbey: detail of vault ribbing.
- Fig. 26. Dublin: Distribution map of archaeological excavations and stray finds.
- Fig. 27. Dublin: Location map of archaeological excavations 1961-85.
- Fig. 28. Dublin: Condition of archaeological deposits within the walled city in 1979 (After Breen 1980)
- Fig. 29. Dublin: Condition of archaeological deposits within the walled city in 1986.
- Fig. 30. Dublin: Listed buildings within the area of archaeological potential.
- Fig. 31. Dublin: Zone of archaeological potential.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a pleasure to thank all who helped in the course of this work. The survey was financed by the National Parks and Monuments Branch of the Office of Public Works and I am delighted to thank the staff of that branch for their constant help. In particular thanks are due to the Director, Mr Noel Lynch, his predecessor, Mr. John Berkery, and to Mr. John Mahony; Mr. Jim Cotter and Mr. Michael Conroy have also rendered much practical help.

Special thanks are due to Professor George Eogan, Dept. of Archaeology, University College Dublin for his constant support and advice in the course of the survey.

I wish to thank Mr. Edward Bourke, M.A., for his help in the field and Mr John Wallace for his help in preparing the report. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Thaddeus C. Breen for his help with archaeological stray finds from the city and for permitting access to his own unpublished notes. I also wish to thank Andrew Halpin for his help in this matter.

In examining monuments throughout the city we received help from many quarters but I would particularly like to thank Dean Victor Griffin, Dean Salmon, the late Mr Joe Cody, and Mr Patrick Healy.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Towns pose one of the most formidable problems faced by archaeology today. Lived in and occupied over long periods of time, and often covering quite large areas, they are the most complex form of human settlement that we know of. Deep archaeological deposits have accumulated in most towns as a result of the long period of occupation and, accordingly, towns are among the most important areas of our heritage. However, towns are also the homes of modern communities, and are the centres of present-day business, industry and cultural life. The requirements of modern life has brought considerable change to many towns with extensive road widening, building schemes, housing estates and industrial development. The demolition of buildings and the digging of deep foundations has brought about irrevocable change in the appearance of towns, and change, in this century, means more thorough destruction than anything that has gone before. The problem for archaeology is not one of preservation, although this may be desirable, but of recording standing buildings and archaeological levels before they are destroyed. The unfortunate truth is that what is not recorded now has little chance of ever being recorded later.

By its nature archaeology is concerned with the past of ordinary people. The fragmentary building remains, pottery sherds and scraps of worked stone or wood which the archaeologist discovers cannot be used to reconstruct political movements or great administrative changes. These parts of our past can only be glimpsed from documents, from what people who were alive at the time have observed themselves or heard related. Archaeological data, however, can tell us a great deal about the everyday life of ordinary people and the quality of that life in terms of the technological and economic resources of the particular time and place in question.

Urban archaeology may be defined as the study of the evolution and changing character of urban communities from their earliest origins until modern times; more especially it is concerned with the reconstruction of the natural and human environment within which and as part of which human actions take place. A methodical definition such as this, however, should not obscure the fact that urban archaeology is fundamentally concerned with the past of ordinary citizens, of the form of their houses and streets, of the business of their markets and workshops, of the style and arrangement of their churches, of health and disease, of the variety of cultural, religious and economic activity; in short, it is concerned with the life and death of communities ancestral to our own.

Development of Urban Archaeology

For long the study of the urban past has largely been the preserve of historians, sociologists and geographers and it is only recently that the potential of archaeology to uncover the past has been realised. Part of the reason for this is the general lack of awareness that almost all towns have archaeological deposits. This stems in part from the incomprehension of the ordinary man-in-the-street that a town which is lived-in can have archaeological deposits at all: purely because it is lived in, one tends to think that everything of past ages, unless it is visibly standing has been swept away. In part it also stems from the fact that the construction on a vast scale of buildings requiring deep foundations has only occurred recently, and it is only as a consequence that archaeological deposits have come to light. It is also due to the fact that, in previous centuries, archaeological methods and techniques were not advanced enough to take advantage of opportunities even if they did arise. Until relatively modern times the buildings of one generation have been constructed upon the foundations of the last. As structure replaced structure the ground level rose slightly and over the centuries, in cities such as Dublin, considerable depths of archaeological deposits have accumulated.

It was at Novgorod in Russia that the potential of urban archaeology was first revealed. There, organic remains were found in large quantities and it became possible to reconstruct entire streetscapes and to chronicle the changes which happened in them as one generation succeeded the next (Thompson 1967). Gradually as excavation took place in England and Germany it became apparent that the rich archaeological material in towns was not just a side-light on urban life but it could contribute greatly to our understanding of the archaeology of entire periods and regions. In Ireland the first scientific excavations were commenced at Dublin Castle in 1961 and excavations were to continue in Dublin for the next twenty years. The interest aroused by the High Street and, later, the Wood Quay excavations was widespread and it created an interest in the archaeology of other towns. To date, excavations have taken place in about twenty Irish towns.

Urban sites are important to the archaeologist for a number of reasons. Firstly, in all towns archaeological deposits form the earliest archive. Only a handful of Irish towns are referred to prior to 1200 AD and it is only during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that references become anyway common. Yet the urban life of many towns has continued unbroken since the twelfth or early thirteenth century, while the origins of others lie in the Viking, Early Christian and Prehistoric periods. Even when references occur they rarely throw much light on daily life and tend to be more concerned with political and administrative events. Indeed, most individual properties within towns have no

documentation relating directly to them until the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century. To all intents and purposes, then, individual sites within towns may have remained completely prehistoric, in so far as they have no documentation, until the seventeenth century or later. Accordingly, archaeological excavation is important if one is to gain any knowledge of the initial period of a town's foundation or of how a particular area evolved and was used.

Secondly, towns usually possess a much greater depth of stratigraphy than any other type of archaeological site. Stratified deposits are important because they preserve the sequence of developments on a particular site and the wealth of finds associated with urban sites means that it is usually possible to date both structures and layers quite closely. This is particularly important because it makes it possible to establish tight chronologies for artefacts.

Thirdly, the archaeology of a region cannot be understood without knowing what happened to the towns within it. Each town is a unique expression of the history of its area and the destruction of its archaeology would leave an irreplaceable gap in knowledge of the evolution of the region.

The recovery of this information is threatened, however, by the increasing redevelopment and gradual expansion of our cities and towns. It is very difficult to foresee the effects of this redevelopment when the extent of archaeological deposits is generally not known to the Planning Authority and it has happened in the past that the archaeological significance of a site has only become apparent when building work was about to commence. It is important then that the areas containing archaeological deposits should be identified if the potential of this important part of our heritage is to be realised.

Purpose and Aim of the Present Survey

The Urban Archaeology Survey was established with monies allocated for the purpose by the Minister for Finance in 1982. Its purpose was to compile a corpus of archaeological information on Ireland's towns and to present it in such a way that it could be used effectively by the archaeologist, urban planner, property developer, or interested layman. In this regard the survey has been guided by a submission prepared by the Royal Irish Academy on Urban Archaeology which recommended that the report should have four aims:

1. "To evaluate critically the archaeological potential, both above and below ground of the listed towns".
2. "To emphasise areas where the archaeological deposits could be preserved by the judicious use of new building

techniques and the presentation of open spaces, etc."

3. "To assess the level of destruction of the original townscape".

4. "To measure the effects of urban expansion on originally rural archaeological sites".

The chronological cut-off point beyond which material would not be included was 1700 AD.

The identification of sites which were urban centres before 1700 AD is not without difficulties. In many cases such an identification is dependent on the survival of documentary evidence. However, it was felt that it was better to follow the existing work of Graham (1977) and Martin (1981) rather than impose new criteria. Accordingly the sites which are included in the survey are those for which there is evidence of their status as boroughs prior to 1700 AD.

INTRODUCTION TO DUBLIN CITY

Dublin is the largest city in Ireland. Its history is important not only because it tells us about the development of Dublin itself, about its trade, industry and past social life, but also because, without it, it is impossible to understand the history of Ireland. The story of Dublin is, in effect, a microcosm of Irish urban history. It has taken over one thousand years to reach its present size and, in that time, it has played a major role at every stage of Irish history.

It commenced on the south bank of the Liffey as a Viking port town although there may have been native Irish settlements preceding it. The Viking town clustered around the Christ Church ridge and had its long axis arranged east-west along High Street. By 1100 it was already enclosed by walls and was the most important town in Ireland. In 1170 it was seized on by the Anglo-Normans who made it the administrative centre of the Lordship of Ireland. It was retained by the crown throughout the Middle Ages as a royal city. The Anglo-Normans were great economic entrepreneurs and Dublin was expanded by them during the thirteenth century. Land in the area of the south quays was reclaimed from the Liffey, and suburbs were established on the north bank of the river, in Thomas Street, Patrick Street, Bride Street, Kevin Street, and Dame Street. These suburbs, established during the expansionist years of the thirteenth century, were to decline and fade by the end of the fifteenth. The period after 1550, however, saw an economic revival with expanding overseas trade and the input of English monies as part of the Elizabethan conquest of Ireland. The old suburbs re-emerged and land was reclaimed from the marshes on the east of the city. The seventeenth century, despite its wars was a period of prosperity. Economic improvement continued in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when the city centre took on the shape which it largely retains to this day. The present century has seen the continued expansion of the city on all sides, such that it now occupies an area of many square miles, a far cry from the tiny Viking nucleus established around Christ Church Cathedral.

The city's significance to Irish history may be gauged from the fact that it is was the most important Viking town in Ireland, the seat of the Anglo-Norman administration of Ireland, and the undoubted capital of Ireland since 1650. The plain facts of the matter are that it is impossible to understand the history of Ireland without studying the history of Dublin.

Fate has been relatively kind to the student of Dublin's history in that more early documents survive for Dublin than

for any other town in Ireland. The documentary sources for the last two centuries or so are particularly plentiful but for the period before 1700 they are relatively extremely scarce, nonetheless. Yet four-fifths of Dublin's history had elapsed by 1700 and it is regrettable that it is this formative period of the city's history which is the most obscure. Much of our knowledge of the overseas trade of Dublin during the Middle Ages, for instance, has to be reconstructed from the port books of foreign towns. We lack information on the population of the city prior to 1660. We know next to nothing of the comparative wealth of those who lived within the city or of what that wealth was based on. We do not know how much of the city was built-up and how much open ground in 1300, 1400, or, indeed, 1500. We do not know the type of housing favoured in the Anglo-Norman city, or the craft techniques and activities of the fifteenth and sixteenth century. We do not even know the precise location of many of the churches and great abbeys mentioned in the documents.

This situation of ignorance about our past does not have to continue. The answer to these problems lies beneath the soil of Dublin. The artefacts and structures from which the archaeologist can reconstruct the past lie sealed beneath the roads, cellars and yards of the modern city. These archaeological layers are extremely vulnerable, however. They can be ripped out and destroyed by laying sewage pipes, by digging foundations, and by clearing soil down to bedrock. Very often, in the past, these layers have been destroyed through ignorance, because the developer did not realise beforehand that there were archaeological deposits on the site. The purpose of this report is to resolve that problem by documenting the known archaeological sites, and by isolating that area where archaeological deposits are likely to survive.

DUBLIN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The discussion of Dublin in this report concentrates primarily on its archaeology rather than history. This is essentially because the sequence of historical events has received more attention over the years and is much more widely known than the archaeological data that has become available during the past twenty five years or so. Documentary data is not excluded, however, but is introduced in those sections where it is deemed to be relevant.

Excavations commenced at Dublin Castle in 1961 and since then have been carried out at ten sites (Wallace 1985a, 105-7). The work has been particularly significant for two reasons. Firstly the presence of deep stratigraphy has enabled the identification of up to twelve successive phases in parts of the Viking town. Secondly, organic remains such as leather, textiles and wood have been preserved because of the anaerobic conditions of the soil. This combination of deep stratigraphy and good preservation provides a detailed picture of life in the town.

The setting of Viking Dublin

Dublin was established as a longphort in 841. The location of the initial settlement appears to have been near Kilmainham-Islandbridge where a cemetery of ninth century date was discovered over one hundred years ago (Wilde 1866-9;

Coffey and Armstrong 1910; Boe 1940, 11-65; Wallace 1985a, 107-8). In 902 the settlement was captured by an Irish alliance and its destruction was so thorough that Dublin was abandoned. When the dispossessed Vikings returned in 917 they established themselves in a different location, on a spur overlooking the confluence of the rivers Liffey and Poddle in the vicinity of the present-day Christ Church cathedral (Graham-Campbell 1976, 40). The morphology of this new settlement has been the subject of important papers by Clarke (1977) and Simms (1979), but nothing is known about the layout of the earlier longphort. Clarke (1977, 41) has suggested that this new foundation was at the site of two earlier Irish settlements, Ath Cliath, a farming community controlling the ford, and Dubhlinn, an ecclesiastical community overlooking the "black pool" from which the town derives its name. If these Irish settlements existed they were almost certainly of rural character, however, and the beginnings of Dublin as a town rest clearly with the Vikings.

Early Dublin's most dominant topographical feature was a long narrow ridge, some 15m high, running parallel to the river. It was a location that was easy to defend but the new site had a number of other important advantages. It had a sheltered haven at a point where the Liffey was not only broad but fordable; it was at the intersection of three major long-distance land routes, and it was also close to Dublin Bay. This combination of favourable geographical factors has prompted Clarke to suggest the existence of a pre-Viking settlement overlooking the ford, the ath cliath first

mentioned in mid seventh century sources. In his analysis of Dublin's early topography he has also identified an ecclesiastical enclosure, co-extensive with the medieval parish of St. Peter, overlooking the dubh linn (black pool) from which the city derives its name. The outline of this enclosure is preserved in the modern street pattern, immediately southeast of the Viking town. Clarke has identified it with the otherwise mysterious ecclesiastical site of Dubh Linn, whose abbots obits are noted in the seventh and eight centuries. Both of these settlements, however, were rural in character and the beginnings of Dublin as a town rest clearly with the Vikings.

The Layout of Viking Dublin

Simms' analysis of the first large-scale map of Dublin, prepared by Jean Rocque in 1756, has identified three plan-units within the walled medieval town. The first unit is centred around the intersection of two routes, the east-west axis of Castle Street/ Christ Church Place, and the north-south axis of Fishamble Street/ Werburgh Street. The primacy of the east-west route is suggested by the fact that it hugs the northern edge of the ridge and avoids any alteration in street level. By contrast both Fishamble Street and Werburgh Street lead down steep slopes, and the marked bend in Fishamble Street probably arose in order to avoid a sharp break in slope. The boundary of this first plan-unit on the north, east and south is indicated by the line of the town wall, while its western extent can be gauged from two

features, the curving alignment of the former Ross Lane, on the southwest, and the excavated portion of the town's tenth century rampart on the northwest. Archaeological support for this analysis comes from the excavations at Fishamble Street where the houses and plots were laid out in the early tenth century (Wallace 1984, 114-6), in contrast with the evidence from High Street and Winetavern Street where the earliest levels were dated to c.1010-1030 (Murray 1983, 43, 203).

Interestingly two routes merge immediately outside the western entrance to Simms' first plan-unit, the route leading to the ford, represented by High Street, and the route south, represented by Nicholas Street. High Street was evidently the more important of these two routeways because it forms the axis of the second plan-unit, an extension of the original settlement to the west. The length of the High Street plots is irregular and Simms' suggestion that this may indicate piecemeal growth is supported by the archaeological evidence which has shown that the property boundaries did not stabilise until the mid eleventh century (Murray 1983, 43-9). The boundaries of this plan-unit on the south, west and north coincide with the medieval town wall. Thus the walled area of the Viking town would have comprised about twelve hectares.

In the light of this analysis it is interesting to note that the archaeological evidence suggests that the oldest parts of the Viking town, the first plan-unit, were also the wealthiest (Murray 1983, 54-60). High Street, in contrast, was an area of large yards with small dwellings and workshops

which probably supported an artisan population. Simms' third plan-unit lies to the north of the other two, and is a more regularly laid-out area, north of Cook Street, which archaeological evidence indicates was reclaimed from the river Liffey during the early years of the thirteenth century.

Dublin is particularly fortunate in that the combination of archaeological research and town plan analysis has successfully identified its earliest growth stages, but the most important result of the archaeological excavations is undoubtedly the evidence which they have provided for town layout. Excavation on the west side of Fishamble Street revealed ten plots, all of which were aligned to the modern street. The individual plots were trapezoidal with the broad end fronting onto the street and they stretched back to the earthen embankment which defended the town. The property divisions were separated from their neighbours by a wooden fence, and these property boundaries continued in use throughout the tenth and eleventh centuries indicating that the properties were "the products of an ordered urbanised society in which property was respected and its regulation possibly controlled by the legal force of an urban authority" (Wallace 1984, 115). The presence of such a plot pattern had been suspected because of the reference in 989 to the imposition of a tax on every 'garth' (garrdha) in Dublin (O'Donovan 1851, ii: 722-5), but the regularity of its layout and the stability of the property boundaries themselves was not anticipated.

Social distinctions have been recognised in different parts of the eleventh century town (Murray 1983, 54-60). The number of coins and rich personal possessions from Christ Church Place, Fishamble Street and High Street 1 is significantly greater than elsewhere, and the houses are larger, more systematically arranged and structurally better built. By contrast, High Street 2 was an area of large yards with small dwellings and workshops and it probably had an artisan population. Winetavern Street had similar small buildings and appears to have been very crowded. Perhaps it is significant also that it is in these areas that the property boundaries do not stabilise until the mid eleventh century.

The most important result of the Dublin excavations is probably the evidence for town layout. One side of Fishamble Street consisting of ten plots was examined and here the properties related to the modern street. The individual plots were trapezoidal with the broad end fronting onto the street and stretched back to the earthen embankment which defended the town. The property divisions were separated from their neighbours by a wooden fence which continued in use throughout the tenth and eleventh centuries indicating that the properties were "the products of an ordered urbanised society in which property was respected and its regulation possibly controlled by the legal force of an urban authority" (Wallace 1984, 115). The size, position and number of buildings varied from plot to plot. Some features remained consistent, however. The long axis of the main building was

generally parallel to the length of the plot and there was individual access through each plot (Wallace 1985a, 113).

Within the town virtually all of the buildings were of wood. Post-and-wattle construction was the most common and ash was the most popular wood. In these buildings the walls were composed of upright hammer-driven circular posts with horizontal layers of wattles or rods woven between them in basketry fashion. Evidence for daub was found at only two sites and it is likely that the walls were lined with dung, mud or sods. In some houses a double row of post-and-wattle was present suggesting that the space in between may have been insulated. The buildings have been the subject of detailed study and a wide variety of structures have been recognised. These include houses, workshops, sheds and latrines while an unusual platform at Christ Church Place may have had a ceremonial function (Murray 1983, 54). The initial identification of five building groups on the basis of wall-construction (Murray 1981, 57) has been abandoned in favour of a division according to plan (Murray 1983, 19), a division which appears to correspond with that recognised by Wallace (1982a, 20-3; 1984, 116-9; 1985a, 117-30) in his excavations at Fishamble Street. The buildings tend to be rectangular in plan, most appear to have been hip-roofed rather than gabled, and nearly all must have been thatched.

Wallace's typical Type 1 house measures about 8.5 x 4.75 m, with a wall 1.25 m high almost always of post-and-wattle construction. The roof was supported on four main posts

arranged in a rectangle within the floor area. The door was located in the endwall and its stout jambs also appear to have played a part in supporting the roof. The floor space was sub-divided into three, the central strip, sometimes paved or gravelled, being the broadest. A rectangular stone-kerbed fireplace was located in the centre. Along the side walls, two raised areas of turves and brushwood formed benches which also served as beds. Sometimes corner areas near the doorways were partitioned off and provided with a separate entrance for greater privacy. Type 2 is smaller than Type 1 and measures 5 x 3.75 m on average. At Fishamble Street it was usually located behind the Type 1 house and Wallace (1984, 119) has suggested it may represent the evolution into a separate building of a function previously contained within the corner compartment area of the larger Type 1 house. The entrance is normally in the southern side wall and a greater accent on comfort is indicated by the proportionately greater floor area than Type 1. Type 3 is a sunken-floored building of which three examples are known. All date to the mid-late tenth century and none was clearly domestic in function (Murray 1983, 17; cf. Murray 1981, 66). They may have been used for food storage and appear to be related more to the native souterrain than to the continental Grubenhaus. Type 4 is a grouping of small rectangular hut-like sheds which were probably used for storage. In Fishamble Street these tended to be located at the river end of the plots.

The eleventh century seems to have been a period of great expansion and the intensity of occupation was such that by the second half of the century the build-up of debris seems to have caused problems of structural stability (Murray 1983, 22, 32). Rafts of wattle and timber were used to cover the demolished ruins of the previous building, larger wattle posts were needed in the walls and roof posts were given the added support of padstones. The century also witnessed a growth in the skill of the carpenter and the quality of the houses improves. Perhaps the most outstanding example of this improvement is the stave-built house of oak from Christ Church Place dated by dendrochronology to c.1059 (Murray 1983, 95-7; O Riordain 1976, 139-40). It measured 9.5 by 4.45m and had a single entrance slightly off-centre in the south wall. The sides of the building were straight and the corners right-angled. The floor consisted of a damp layer of fermenting vegetation with a texture akin to mouldy hay and analysis indicated that flies, fleas and mites were present in abundance. Indeed Coope (1981, 56) has suggested that this "fermenting carpet was deliberately contrived to maintain warmth within the building". The high numbers of two beetles, *Gracilia minuta*, which attacks wickerwork, and *Anobium punctatum*, the common furniture beetle, indicates that the house was badly infected with wood worm (Coope 1981, 55). Objects found within the house included an inscribed leather scabbard, a small wooden weaving tablet, a Hiberno-Norse coin of c.1035-55 and sherds of a glazed and decorated tripod pitcher of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Viking Dublin was a town of merchants and craftsmen (Wallace 1984, 121-6). Balance scales, gold and silver ingots and the large numbers of coins indicate the importance of the merchants who traded with England, especially the Chester area, and the north-west of France. The presence of walrus ivory, soapstone vessels and amber indicates that trade was maintained with Scandinavia while the discovery of silks show that its trading network stretched further to the east. Trade with the Irish interior is evidenced by the presence of souterrain ware suggesting contact with Ulster. It may have been from the Irish hinterland that the wool, hides and slaves were obtained which formed Dublin's exports.

There is considerable evidence for tradesmen and craftwork. The range of artisans include carpenters, coopers, turners, shipwrights, carvers, blacksmiths, silversmiths, goldsmiths, bronzesmiths, leadsmiths, comb-makers, weavers and carpenters. Some of their workshops have been discovered: a bronze pin manufacturer at High Street, comb-makers at High Street and Christ Church Place, amber jewellers at High Street and Fishamble Street. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the town was the home of a group of particularly skilful carvers and bronzeworkers who produced remarkably accomplished works of art.

The town was enclosed by an earthen embankment in the early tenth century and this was modified and enlarged in four stages culminating in a stone wall constructed c.1100 (Wallace 1981c, 110-13). Bank 1, which consisted of a low

flood bank scarped out of boulder clay above the high-water, may have been a purely waterfront feature. It was replaced about the middle of the tenth century by Bank 2, built of earth and gravel, stabilised at its core by a post-and-wattle fence. It extended beyond the area available for excavation and may have enclosed the entire settlement. A ditch 1.6 m deep and 2 m wide was cut into the natural limestone bedrock immediately outside the central section of this bank which the excavator considered too slight for defence (Wallace 1981c, 110-1). This was replaced by a third bank c.1000, crowned initially by a post-and-wattle fence and later by a stave palisade. It was revetted on the riverward side by boards driven into the ground and elsewhere by post-and-wattle. The stone wall was built c.1100, and was 1.5 m wide and 2 m in surviving height. It appears to have been the wall assailed by the Anglo-Normans in 1170.

Anglo-Norman Dublin

The coming of the Normans is not reflected as an archaeological watershed until the early thirteenth century (Wallace 1981b, 248), but their innovative impact on the town is clear architecturally from about 1186 when a major building programme commenced at Christ Church cathedral (Stalley 1979, 115). The lack of a distinctive archaeological break during the first generation of the Anglo-Norman invasion may indicate the continuity of earlier twelfth century lifestyle and patterns of trade, and it may mean that the Anglo-Normans were content to take over existing Viking

properties without altering them (Wallace 1985b, 381). Its absence may also be due, however, to a change in the nature of the archaeological record because habitation levels of the later twelfth century have not been found and the Anglo-Norman evidence comes mainly from the waterfront area.

The early thirteenth century is a period of growth and change in Dublin. This may have occurred as a result of the loss of Normandy to the French in 1204 after which King John's administration appears to have devoted more attention to affairs in Ireland (Warren 1974, 13-4). Dublin was extended on all sides and new monasteries were established in the suburbs. The port was improved by the reclamation of land from the Liffey which placed the quays closer to the river channel and enabled larger ships to dock. Dublin's trading pattern expanded southwards to Aquitaine and large quantities of Bordeaux wines were imported. There were changes in the merchant and craftsman community (Wallace 1981b, 261-2). The manufacture of fine metalwork declined and the amber-, lignite- and glass-workers of the Viking town vanished completely. In their place came potters, tylers, pewterers, lorimers and bakers. Other crafts appear to have continued without interruption, however, including spinning, weaving, the manufacturing of bone combs, pins and needles, while carpentry techniques seem to have changed little.

Evidence of land reclamation comes from Wood Quay where the waterfront was advanced into the Liffey by five stages during the thirteenth century (Wallace 1981c, 113-8). It

began c.1200 with Bank 4, a 35 m stretch of post-and-wattle erected on the river gravel 25 m north of the stone wall. The area between the stone wall and bank 4 was divided by six post-and-wattle fences, put in partly to facilitate reclamation but also as the foundations of a 13th century warehouse complex. Revetment 1 was constructed c.1210 and consisted of squared oak uprights with horizontal planks set on edge behind, an example of the front-braced vertical quayside characteristic of northern Europe. By contrast, revetments 2 and 3, constructed later in the thirteenth century, were back-braced. A stone quay wall was constructed c.1300.

Dublin's revetment carpentry seems to have been little influenced by contemporary English practice and was rather the product of a conservative Dublin-based school (Wallace 1982b, 295). It lacks innovation and while much is of poor quality work, the carpenters were also capable of high quality achievements such as the oak-framed house cellars at High Street and Winetavern Street. Two of these were dated dendrochronologically, one to 1195, the other to 1307 (Murray 1983, 175-9); they may have been used for storage and a complete jug of south-west French Saintonge ware was found in one, suggesting that it may have been a winecellar. Both of these cellars probably belonged to substantial timber-framed houses (Wallace 1985b, 390). Wallace (1985b, 387) has suggested that the two major contributions of the Anglo-Normans to Dublin's housing were the change to heavier timber-framed houses and an increased use of building stone.

Evidence for workshops is slight but an extensive area of leatherworking was uncovered at High Street dating to the late twelfth and thirteenth centuries (O Riordain 1971, 75; National Museum of Ireland 1973, 16). It consisted of a stratum 1 m thick composed exclusively of worked leather covering an area 18 by 6 m. It included many examples of shoes and knife-sheaths. The examination of the leather demonstrated that a large proportion consisted of worn, damaged or holed shoes. In fact over 1000 soles were present! The excavator has suggested that it was not the practice to repair used soles and that the area was the refuse dump of cobblers rather than shoemakers. It sometimes happened that the uppers, when cut away from the worn shoes, were re-used as new articles of footwear. Cattle hides were the source of most of the leather but goat-skin was also used.

The Anglo-Normans imported pottery in huge quantities and they also set up local kilns (Wallace 1983, 226-30). The most commonly imported English wares came from the Bristol Channel - Severn Valley area but Chester and Scarborough were also represented. There is a lack of the better made early 14th century Bristol wares perhaps because of the development of local Dublin pottery. Indeed the shape and character of the 13th and early 14th century locally produced wares was very influenced by Bristol examples. Most continental imports came from south-west France and only a tiny fraction originated in Germany and the Low Countries. The Dublin Saintonge pottery is in fact a distinct group including specimens not commonly found elsewhere and it has been suggested that it may have

come from a small area of the Saintonge which was producing pots and wine especially for the Dublin market (Wallace 1983, 228). Rouen jugs also form a considerable proportion of the thirteenth century quality imports while others come from Caen and Orleans. A series of painted wares of Mediterranean origin are present together with amphorae, maiolica and a single sherd of Spanish lustreware.

Late Medieval and Post Medieval Dublin

It is evident from the documentary sources that Dublin began to decline in area shortly after 1300. The threatened siege of the city by Edward Bruce appears to have been particularly important in this regard insofar as the suburbs were fired in order to prevent them falling into enemy hands. It is generally accepted that the suburbs never regained their former extent after this. Archaeological knowledge of Dublin in the Later Middle Ages is extremely slight. A number of diagnostic fifteenth century finds, such as line impressed floor tiles have been uncovered as stray finds on a number of excavations but stratified layers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries remain to be discovered.

The seventeenth century has not received any archaeological study in Dublin but it is a most important period because it coincides with the time of the city's rise to being a national capital. The lack of study is largely due to the fact that stratified layers of this period are absent over most of Dublin, having been removed by digging for

cellars during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The recent discovery of seventeenth century deposits at Dublin Castle is particularly important in this regard because it is the only body of archaeological data which can be compared with other towns. Much remains to be done in this area.

INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

STREETS

The street pattern of the Viking town appears to have developed in two stages as outlined in the introduction above, an initial core area at the intersection of Castle Street--Christ Church Place with Fishamble Street--Winetavern Street, and an extension to the west in the late tenth/ early eleventh century, along High Street. It is clear from the presence of pre-Norman church sites at All Saints, St Bride's, St Patrick's, and St Michan's, that Dame Street, Bride Street, Patrick Street, and Oxmantown Street were already in existence by 1170.

The Anglo-Norman contribution to the street plan of Dublin, seems to have consisted largely of the reclaimed area on the south bank of the river north of the city walls, between Cook Street and the Quays, Thomas Street and Francis Street to the west of the city, and, perhaps the network of streets in Oxmantown.

In the seventeenth century, the city expanded as never before, and this resulted most notably in the laying out of Capel Street on the north side of the Liffey, and Aungier Street, King Street, Nassau Street, Pearse Street, and two sides of St Stephen's Green, on the south.

The following is a shortlist of those streets for which there is documentary evidence for their existence before 1700. It has been compiled essentially from M'Cready 1892.

Streets

-19-

Modern Street Name	Old Street Name	Date Recorded
Ardee Street	Crooked Staff	1654
Arran Street East	Boot Lane	1697
Aungier Street	Aungier Street	1670
Back Lane	Rochel Street	1195
Beresford St	Frappier Lane	1577
Bride's Street	St Bride's Street	1255
Bridge Street	Bridge Street	1317
Brunswick St N.	Channel Row	1697
Bull Alley (part)	Bull Alley	1680
Capel Street	Capel Street	1697
Castle Steps	Cole Alley	1693
Castle Street	Castle Street	1235
Christ Church Place	Bothe Street & Skinner's Row	1305
Church Street	Church Street, old	1666
Church St (Smithfield)	Church Street, new	1685
Cock Hill	Rowen Lane	1444
College Green	Hoggen Green	1541
Cook Street	Cook Street	1270
Coombe	Coombe	1454
Copper Alley	Preston's Lane	1451
Cork Hill	Cork Hill	1658
Cornmarket	Cornmarket	1612
Croker Lane	Crocker Street	1263
Dame Street	Tengmouth Street	1348
Drury Street	Butter Lane	1577
Essex Gate	Essex Gate	1678

Streets

-20-

Modern Street Name	Old Street Name	Date Recorded
Essex Street	Essex Street	1697
Essex Street W	Smock Alley	1661
Exchange St Lr	Scarlet Alley	1619
Exchange St Upr	Scarlet Lane	1293
Exchequer Street	Chequer Lane	1667
Fishamble Street	Fishamble Street	1467
Fownes Street Lr	Bagnio Lane	1559
Francis Street	St Francis Street	1337
Golden Lane	Cross Lane	1466
Green Street	St Mary's Lane	1438
Hamond Lane	Hangman Lane	1454
High Street	High Street	1240
James' Street	St James' Street	1610
John's Lane East	St John's Lane	1577
John's Lane West	Tennis Court Lane	1610
Kevin Street	St Kevin Street	1577
King St N	King Street N	1552
Mary's Lane (part)	Broad Street	1261
May Lane	Comyn's Lane	1470
Merchant's Quay	Merchant's Quay	1565
Nassau Street	Nassau Street	1646
New Row South	New Row	1610
New Street	New Street	1218
Nicholas Street	St Nicholas Street	1190
Queen Street	Queen Street	1687
Parliament Row	Turn-stile Alley	1675

Streets

- 21 -

Modern Street Name	Old Street Name	Date Recorded
Patrick Street	St Patrick Street	1285
Rosemary Lane	Lowestock Lane	1270
St Audoen's Lane	St Audoen's Lane	1305
St Michael's Hill	Trinity Lane	1190
St Michael's Lane	Gillamocholmog's St	1218
St Patrick's Close	St Patrick's Close	1678
St Stephen's Green	St Stephen's Green	1250
Sth Gt George's St	St George's Lane	1280
Schoolhouse Lane	Ram Lane	1404
Ship Street	Pulle Street	1180
Skipper's St (part)	Burnell's Lane	1573
Smithfield	Smithfield	1697
Stephen Street	Stephen Street	1577
Strand Street	Strand Street	1697
Temple Lane	Hogges Lane	1577
Thomas Street	St Thomas Street	1263
Townsend Street	Lazar's Hill	1657
Usher's Island	Usher's Island	1562
Werburch Street	St Werburgh Street	1257
Whitefriar Street	Whitefriar's Lane	1577
Winetavern Street	Winetavern Street	1311
Wood Quay	Wood Quay	1451
Wood Street	Wood Street	1682

A number of streets, both medieval and seventeenth century, have become defunct and are no longer used. These include: Bertram's Street (c.1305), Cow Lane (1552), Darby Square

(1694), Pill Lane, Keysar's Lane (1577), St Martin's Lane (1230), and Sutor Street (1190).

DOMESTIC HOUSES

"The buildings of the city of Dublin, like those through other parts of the kingdom, were anciently mean and contemptible, erected of wattles daubed over with clay to keep out the cold, and covered over with sedge or straw" (Whitelaw, Warburton and Walsh 1822, 76)

It is in some ways remarkable that this statement of over 160 years ago should be so apposite as a description of the houses of Viking Dublin, but whether these words were written because it was assumed that the ancient Dubliners would have simple buildings or because fragments of them were actually found is not known. Archaeological excavations in the city, however, have clearly revealed that the houses and properties of Dublin have been laid out along clearly ordered lines since the time of the city's foundation. Many of the property boundaries of today, and far more of the nineteenth century city, simply reflect the spacial organization and layout of past ages. The houses of Viking Dublin have already been discussed as part of the general archaeological introduction, and it suffices to say that by the twelfth century Viking Dublin was densely built up, and contained a considerable population for the time, probably in the region of five thousand.

Very little is known about the nature of the houses built in Anglo-Norman Dublin, simply because so much of the archaeological levels of this period has been removed. The documentary sources make it clear that there were a number of substantial stone houses, and presumably timber-framed houses built with the same carpentry methodology as was found in the Wood Quay wharves. Antiquaries of the eighteenth century, such as Harris and Cooper, regularly remark on the cage-work houses of Dublin and these seem to have been an important feature of the late sixteenth and seventeenth century city. The plaques and inscriptions on a number of them have been recorded. In Cook Street, for instance, Harris states that there was a cage-work building with a beam bearing the inscription:

Qui fecisti coelum et terram benedic domum istam, quam
Johannes Lutrel et Johana nei construi fecerunt A.D.
1580 et anno regni Reginae Elizabethae 22

He adds that another cage-work house stood beside it and had the inscription: Robert Eustac, An Manning, 1618 (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 297). In Rosemary Lane, leading from Cook Street to Merchants Quay there was another cage-work house, with two escutcheons cut in timber and between them a date, with the letters E.P. (Whitelaw, Warburton and Walsh 1822, 77), while in Fishamble Street there was a cage-work house bearing the arms of Plunkett. According to Harris, cage-work houses were still present in the eighteenth century in Castle Street, High Street, Wood Quay, Thomas Street and Patrick Street

(Whitelaw, Warburton and Walsh 1822, 78), while in 1782 Austin Cooper added that there were similar houses in Back Lane, at the corner of Trinity Street, and in Boot Lane (Frazer 1890-1, 368). The best known of these cage-work houses was the one which stood at the corner of Werburgh Street and Castle Street until 1812, and two surviving beams of which remained exposed in the wall of the adjoining property until about five years ago (Walsh 1973, 58-9).

Apart from these cage-work houses a number of later medieval fortified town houses, built of stone, endured into the seventeenth century but the number of stone dwellings seems to have been small. Writing at the end of the sixteenth century Fynes Morrison described the houses of Dublin as being "for the most part of timber, clay and plaster" (quoted in Butlin 1976, 161). The seventeenth century saw the introduction, however, of a new type of stone house, the Jacobean style of residence. One of these stood in Winetavern Street,, opposite Cook Street, and had a coat of arms and tablets with the initials R.M and the date 1641 (Whitelaw, Warburton and Walsh 1822). After the Cromwellian period there was an influx of new people, many of whom settled in the Coombe where they built terraced houses, mainly of brick, with characteristic triangular gables (Walsh 1973, 61). These were the predecessors of the eighteenth century houses, so characteristic of Dublin, known as "Dutch Billies".

Individual Buildings

It is difficult to over-emphasise the degree to which Dublin was built-up in the middle ages and seventeenth century, and, within the confines of this report, it is not possible to document every house or property for which there is evidence. The extent of the documentary evidence for Dublin's medieval houses is exceptional, however, and no other Irish town has a comparable amount of data. The buildings which are isolated below are merely the tip of the iceberg as regards documented pre-1700 houses in Dublin, and they have been singled out here largely because of the prominence given to them by Clarke in his map of medieval Dublin (1978). It is important to understand, then, that there is hardly a property within the zone of archaeological potential, outlined in the conclusion of this report, which does not have some measure of documentation relating to it prior to 1700 A.D.

Archdeacon of Dublin's Manse

This lay to the east of the college of the Vicar's Choral. In 1656 it was described as a mansion house (Mason 1819, 16).

Archdeacon of Glendalough's Manse

This was located in the North Close of St Patrick's, now the Cathedral Park. In 1546 it was valued at 33s 4d per annum (Mason 1819, 17).

Barons Inns

Clarke (1978) shows the site of this building immediately to

the south St Bride's Church.

Blakeney's Inns

Clarke (1978) shows the site of this building to the east of St Audoen's Church.

Burnell's Inns

This was located on the northern side of Cook Street, and was the residence of the Burnell family who are documented in Dublin from the early fifteenth century (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 296-7).

Carbrie House

This stood on the southern side of Skinner's Row, not far from the Tholsel. It was the Dublin house of the earl's of Kildare and was the residence of Gerald (Gearoid Og), ninth earl of Kildare, when he was lord deputy (1513-19, 1524-6, 1532-4). After the defeat of Silken Thomas it was granted to Piers Butler, ninth earl of Ormond, and consequently obtained the name "Ormond Hall" (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 171-2). According to Warburton, Whitelaw and Walsh (1822, 78) it survived until the mid eighteenth century and was a cage-work house.

Carles Inns

It is clear from a deed of 1559 that this house was located close to Merchant's Quay but its precise position is unknown (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 370).

Castelragge

This was described in 1546 as a tower, which lay close to the archdeacon of Dublin's manse (Mason 1819, 16).

Chancellor's Manse

This was situated at some distance to the south of St Patrick's Cathedral and its ruins were still visible in the early nineteenth century. An inquisition of 1546 described it as a castle lying outside the precincts in the parish of St Kevin (Mason 1819, 16).

Chantor's Manse

This was situated in the North Close of St Patrick's in what is now the Cathedral Park. In 1546 it was valued at 40s per annum (Mason 1819, 16).

College of the Vicars Choral

In 1546 this consisted of a hall, kitchen and sixteen bedchambers (Mason 1819, 15). Fragments of it still remained when Mason wrote in the early nineteenth century. It was located south of St Patrick's cathedral.

Corynham's Inns

This stood on the north side of Castle Street and obtained this name from the fact that it was occupied in the reign of Henry VI (1422-61, 1470-1) by John Corynham (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 14). In 1479 it was granted to the proctors of St Werburgh's parish to furnish a chantor for the chapel of St

Martin, in St Werburgh's (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 28).

Deanery

The present deanery of St Patrick's is located on the site of its medieval predecessor (Mason 1819, 14-15). The building is a Georgian structure but the kitchens are vaulted and may be of seventeenth century date. The kitchens consist of two rooms, the larger of which has a brick vault, but the smaller has a low barrel vault of stone with brick infill.

Frank House

This stood on the corner of Winetavern Street and John's Lane and was so-called because it was held by the Knights Hospitallers who was exempt from local taxation (C.A.R.D., i, 5, 104, 164).

Genevel's Inns

This was the property of Sir Henry Genevel, whose wife Maud Lacey is known to have died in 1302.

Hall of the Minor Canons

This was situated in the North Close of St Patrick's, today the Cathedral Park, adjoining Bride Street. It was described in 1546 as a castle with divers bedchambers and other edifices (Mason 1819, 17).

Preston's Inns

This was located on Preston's Lane (Copper Alley). The

building was demolished before 1534 when the supporters of Silken Thomas placed their cannon here when besieging Dublin Castle (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 22).

St Sepulchre's Palace (figs. 7-8)

This was the residence of the archbishops of Dublin from the late twelfth century (Jackson 1974-5). The site is at present occupied by Kevin Street Garda Station, which incorporates a fragment of the medieval building. This consists of three parallel pointed vaults, a possible medieval doorway between the two inner yards, and a blocked up door in the west end of the building with foliage sprays in the spandrels. Over the door is a rectangular wall plaque decorated in false relief with the defaced shield of an archbishop of Dublin. Above its frame is the motto VIRTUS NOBILITAT in raised Roman capitals (Mems Dead vi, 308-9). In 1926, when drains were being repaired, the skeletons of two elderly men and a child were found in the courtyard, near the inner east door, and a "deposit" of human bone was found in the centre of the front yard (Jackson 1974-5, 84).

Town Prison

Clarke (1978) positions this to the south of St Werburgh's church where, in the seventeenth century, the Main Guard was situated (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 41-2).

Treasurer's Manse

The ruins of this building were still visible in the early

nineteenth century, located in the North Close of St Patrick's, today the Cathedral Park. The inquisition of 1546 describes it as "one messuage, three gardens, one orchard, and one tower, worth per annum xls." (Mason 1819, 17).

Watch House

Clarke (1978) shows the position of this building in Cook Street.

PUBLIC & CIVIC BUILDINGS

CARPENTER'S HALL

This was located at the western end of Keyzar's Lane, in Cornmarket. The guild of carpenters, millers, Heylers and tilers was incorporated in 1507 by Henry VII (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 254). This building became known as the "new hall" and gave its name to the adjoining New Hall Market.

COMMON HALL

This is shown by Clarke (1978) to have been located at the western end of High Street, overlooking Cornmarket from the south.

CRANE-HOUSE AND CRANE

This was in effect the custom house of medieval Dublin,

and was the point where goods were unloaded. In 1597 a quantity of gunpowder landed at the crane exploded accidentally, causing considerable destruction (Gilbert 1854-49, i, 358-68). It was situated on Merchant's Quay, just to the west of O'Donovan Rossa bridge.

EXCHEQUER

A number of late thirteenth century documents indicate the the original exchequer was in the vicinity of St George's Church (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 181). It had a chantry chapel attached to it which was conferred on the Carmelite friars by Edward III in 1335. Its exact position is unknown but the name Exchequer Street preserves a hint of its location.

GUILDHALL

One of Dublin's earliest charters states that the citizens should be impleaded nowhere but in their guildhall (gild halla sua). It appears to have fallen into disuse in the early fourteenth century when its business was transferred to Skinner's Row. Its exact position is unknown but it is clear that it stood at the upper end of Winetavern Street (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 153-4). It was built partly of stone but by 1311 all except its two cellars had been demolished (C.A.R.D., i, 106, 109-10).

KING'S EXCHANGE AND ROYAL MINT

Before 1260, this was located on the south-west side of Castle Street (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 1). In 1338 Edward III ordered that dies for coining pence should be transported to the king's exchange in Dublin (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 2).

KING'S HALL

This was situated within Dublin Castle.

NEW CHAMBER'S

A building of this name was located near Wood Quay, but its exact position is unknown (23 RDKPRI, 150).

TAILOR'S HALL

This stood originally in Winetavern Street (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 155). The guild of tailors were incorporated by two charters dated 1417 and 1418. The present Tailor's Hall in Back Lane was built in 1706 (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 243-9).

THOLSEL AND TOWN CLOCK

This was erected before 1311 when six shops "under the new Tholsel in the high street" were rented (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 161-2). It was a stone built structure and had a gaol attached. Meetings of the citizens were usually held in the Tholsel and it was customary to elect the mayor here each

year on Michaelmas day. A public clock was set up here in 1560 (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 163).

MARKETS

Cornmarket

This was the area where grain was exposed for sale (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 250-2).

Flesh shambles (Fishamble Street)

According to Stanihurst there were weekly markets on Wednesdays and Fridays in Dublin and he describes the shambles as "so well stored with meat and their market with corne, as not onelie in Ireland, but also in other countries, you shall not see anie one shambles, or anie one market better furnished with the one or the other, than Dublin is". The Fishamble Street shambles would seem to have been essentially for the sale of fish and the street is called the vicus piscariorum in the fourteenth century (23 RDKPRI, 135). The shambles consisted of lean-to structures which were put up against the frontage of houses along the street (Haworth 1988).

Flesh shambles (High Street)

Gilbert (1854-9, i, 240) states that the High Street flesh shambles were removed in the reign of James I (1603-25).

New Hall Market

This was a meat market extending from Cornmarket to Cook Street (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 254).

QUAYS

No evidence of a Viking quayside has been found in the course of excavations in the city and it is not clear whether boats were simply beached or if there was a pier or dock jutting into the Liffey. The steine is a possible position for such a pier because ships are known to have put in here from the thirteenth century, as the explanation behind the foundation of St James' Chapel indicates. The earliest quaysides discovered in Dublin, as has been outlined in the archaeological introduction above, belong to the initial years of the thirteenth century. The Wood Quay excavations uncovered a sequence of quayside building, beginning just outside the city wall and stretching virtually to the position of the modern quays. It is to be assumed that this pattern is reflected along the length of the southern quays from Essex Quay to the western end of Merchants Quay. Wood Quay, the oldest of the quay names, is mentioned in 1451 (23 RDKPRI, 150). Merchant's Quay was so-named by 1565, probably because it was occupied by merchants who had landing slips here (M'Cready 1892, 89).

More so than in any other Irish town Dublin has preserved the names of its medieval industrial quarters. Cook Street, called the *vicus cocorum* as early as 1270 (C.A.R.D., i, 295); Crocker Street, the ancient *vicus figulorum* or street of the potters, now represented by Croker Lane and Marshall Lane, mentioned in deeds at the beginning of the thirteenth century (Brooks 1936, 6-7); Skinner's Row, the *vicus pellipariorum* of 1367 (23 RDKPRI, 118), is now called Christ Church Place; Saddler's Street, the *vicus sellariorum* of 1260, was in St Werburgh's parish (23 RDKPRI, 83); Sutor Street, the street of the shoemakers, is mentioned in a deed of c.1190 (23 RDKPRI, 77) and ran between Nicholas Street and Werburgh Street; Winetavern Street, the *vicus taberariorum vini* of 1329 (23 RDKPRI, 98), was the street of the wine taverners.

BRIDGES

The importance of the ford in the development of Dublin is evident from its Irish name of Áth Cliath, the ford of the hurdles, and this ford seems to have been replaced by a bridge, probably in the eleventh century. It is first clearly mentioned in the annalistic entry of 1112 which recounts the plundering of Fine Gall as far as the bridge of Dubhgall (AFM; AU). From the twelfth century Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh this can be identified with the bridge of Dublin. This was the only bridge across the Liffey until the seventeenth century and it is termed Pons Ostmannorum the

early Anglo-Norman deeds, although it is not clear whether this name was applied to it because it was built by the Ostmen or because it led to Ostmantown (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 320). John's charter of 1215 to the citizen's of Dublin authorized them to build a bridge across the Liffey in such a position as they deemed expedient (Gilbert 1854-9, 322). The wording of this text suggests that it may not have exactly replaced the older bridge. The bridge fell in 1385 and was rebuilt in that year and the granting of pontage to the medieval town indicates that the bridge was kept in repair. As with many continental bridges, there were shops, houses and a chapel on the bridge and a gatehouse at its southern end (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 323, 418-20).

Foundations of the older bridges were recovered in 1816 when the present Fr. Mathew (then Whitworth) Bridge was being built: "it was found that the foundation of the Old Bridge, which occupied the site, stood upon the ruins of another still more ancient. The stones of which it was formed rather resembled Portland stone than any of the sorts found in Ireland. These were regularly laid, connected by iron cramps, on a platform of oak timber, supported by small piles, shod with iron, which was completely oxidated, and being incrustated with sandy matter, the lower ends of the piles were as hard as stone, as if entirely petrified" (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 322).

Arran Bridge

Erected in 1681 (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 388), it was rebuilt in 1768 and called Queen's Bridge. It is now called Queen Maev's

Bridge.

Bloody Bridge

This was a timber structure erected in 1670 a short distance to the west of Fr Matthew Bridge. It received its name from an affray which occurred there (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 388). Its site is now occupied by Rory O'More bridge, built in 1863 as Victoria Bridge.

Castle Bridge

This provided access to Dublin Castle from Castle Street. The remains of it have been discovered in the recent OPW excavations at the castle.

Dame's Bridge

This was located outside Dame's Gate, wher it spanned the poddle. It is mentioned in a document of 1574 (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 359).

Essex Bridge

Built in 1676, it was originally called after Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. Its site is occupied by the present Grattan Bridge, built in 1874.

Ormond Bridge

Erected in 1684 this was called after James Butler, duke of Ormond, who was then lord lieutenant (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 372). Its site is occupied by the present O'Donovan Rossa

Bridge built in 1816 as Richmond Bridge. In sinking the foundations of the southern side of this bridge in 1813, German, Spanish and English coins (of Phillip and Mary, 1554-8), together with cannon balls and pike heads were found lying on "a stratum of sand, about seven feet thick, under which was a bed of clay, eight feet thick, which rested on the solid rock" (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 381). In digging the foundation for the northern abutment "two very ancient ... and rudely formed boats were discovered. These were eighteen feet long from stem to stern. They were caulked with moss, and in one of these was found a large human skeleton. They were embedded in a stratum of sand, about seven feet thick, which appears to have been deposited, at once, by some great flood, as it was not in layers and was perfectly free from sediment. It was further remarkable that the foundation of the old Liffey-wall was laid four feet above these boats and sand-bank, and rested upon them" (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 381).

Pole Gate Bridge

This lay immediately outside the Pole Gate, spanning the Poddle. It is mentioned in a document of 1574 (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 358).

St Nicholas' Bridge

This was a bridge which spanned the Poddle immediately outside St Nicholas' Gate.

DAME'S MILLS

These mills were located in an island of the Poddle whose water was dammed to produce a flow, and the mills derived their name from this feature. There were two mills and they belonged to St Mary's Abbey at the Dissolution (Gilbert 1884, ii, 58).

DOUBLE MILLS

These were located on a mill pond south of the present Mill Street (Clarke 1978).

DOUBLEDAY MILLS

These were located on the Poddle, just outside the city wall, and quite close to Dame's Mills (Clarke 1978).

KING'S MILLS

These were constructed in the early thirteenth century just under Dublin Castle. The mills were still standing in the seventeenth century (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 263). A detailed account of the mills is provided by Bennett and Elton, 1904, 1-27.

MALT MILL

This was located at the southern boundary of the liberty of St Thomas, at the northern end of Ardee Street (Clarke 1978).

MULLINAHACK MILL

The name is derived from Muilenn an cháca, the mill of the shit, and it may be the mill "near the bridge" granted by Gillamurra to Christ Church Cathedral before the coming of the Normans (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 351; McNeill 1950, 29; but see J.R.S.A.I. xxvii, 1897, 409 where there is a suggestion that it was on the north side of the bridge).

POLE MILLS

These are listed among the possessions of Holy Trinity (Christ Church) in 1504. Their exact situation is unknown but they would seem to have stood outside the Pole Gate, on the Poddle, and Clarke's (1978) suggestion of a Ship Street location is a likely one.

SHYRECLAP MILL

First described in 1326 as Schyteclappe mill (McNeill 1950, 171), a document of 1371 adds that it was located in Patrick Street, and states that it was then in ruins. It was granted to John Pasvannd in that year on condition that he rebuilt it (McNeill 1950, 220).

STEINE MILL

This was situated on the river Steine, just outside the present west front of Trinity College (Clarke 1978).

WATTE MILL

This may be identified with the mill mentioned in 1272 as in Thomas Court (Gilbert 1889, 353).

DUBLIN CASTLE

Commenced in 1204, Dublin Castle probably replaced an earlier Viking structure. References to the execution of Askulv, the last Scandinavian king of Dublin, state that he was killed in his own hall and this was most likely located on the site of the present castle. Archaeological excavations within the castle area have recovered Viking habitation deposits, but to date no evidence for a Viking stronghold has been found. This, however, is probably due to the position of the excavations which have been conducted on the west and north, whereas the Viking stronghold is more likely to have situated overlooking the pool in the south-eastern portion of the medieval castle.

The castle of 1204 was constructed in order that there might be a safe place in Ireland to hold royal treasure. The initial authorization specified that a tower was to be first built onto which a "castle and bailey and other requirements" might be added. The actual progress of the building is not known but by 1225 a complex of domestic buildings was present including a sheriff's chamber, an alms hall, a workshop, a pantry, a kitchen, butlery, and chapel. The castle took on a quadrangular form with drum towers at the angles, and was

enclosed by an impressive ditch which the recent OPW excavations have shown was over 20m wide in places. The entrance was through a double-bastioned gatehouse situated roughly mid-way along the north wall, more or less in the position of the late genealogical Office. Excavation in this area has revealed the remains of the bridge crossing the moat which gave access to the castle from the town. The reference in 1228 to the payment of artificers for constructing the towers of the castle suggests that the plan which was to endure for the rest of the middle ages had taken place by then.

The corner towers had specific names. On the south-east, the Record Tower, which still survives, topped with nineteenth century battlements. It was so-called from the fact that it was used as a store for state documents. At the south-west, the Bermingham Tower, which was rebuilt after a gunpowder explosion in 1775. At the north-west, the Corke Tower, so called because it was rebuilt in 1629 at the expense of the earl of Cork after it had collapsed in 1624. At the north-east the Powder (or Storehouse) Tower, which was demolished in 1711. There was a projecting tower on the south wall, subsequently known as the middle tower; it was demolished before 1776, when the present polygonal tower was built on its site. The south wall was kinked, perhaps to incorporate an earlier structure which was out of alignment with the castle's north wall, but it is possible that it may have been governed by the simpler need for firm foundations.

Historically, the castle is one of the most important fortified buildings in Ireland. Throughout the middle ages it functioned as the principal crown fortress in Ireland and was the principal place of detention for important state prisoners. It was also a centre of administration and it contained law courts. It was never captured and its resistance against the siege of Silken Thomas in 1534 might be regarded as one of the turning points of Irish history.

By the early sixteenth century the castle seems to have lost its attraction as a place of residence for the lord deputies and indeed one of the reasons given for not suppressing St Mary's Abbey in 1536 was that the lord deputy lived there and would have nowhere to go if it was dissolved! In the later sixteenth century, however, the castle was substantially rebuilt by Sir Henry Sidney who according to Holinshed converted it from a "ruinous, foule, filthie and greatly decaied" condition into a "verie faire house for the Lord deputie or the chief govenor to reside and dwell in". By the early seventeenth century the castle had also become the principal meeting place of parliaments.

On 7 April 1684 a fire broke out in the castle and some of the link buildings were blown up in order to prevent the fire from reaching the Power Tower and the Record Tower. This opened the way for a new building which was constructed by the surveyor general, Sir William Robinson. The Genealogical Office and its flanking gateways were built about 1750-60 and the State Apartments were reconstructed in the state in which

they exist today. Portions of the State Apartments have been rebuilt several times, most recently in the early 1960s, when the first scientific archaeological excavation in the city was carried out by the OPW. The recent conversion of parts of the west and north wings into a conference centre has been preceded by an excavation, conducted for the OPW by Dr Ann Lynch and Mr Conleth Manning, which has shed much important new light on the history of the castle. Their report, which also contains a more detailed historical account of the castle, is in the process of preparation.

Leask, n.d.; Hughes 1939-40; Loeber 1980; Maguire n.d.

CITY DEFENCES

Dublin is unique among Irish towns in the detail with which its defences have been recorded and the name of every gate and tower on the wall is known. Many references occur in documents of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries where it is mentioned as a boundary, and where references to its gates and towers will be found. The most important single document relating to the walls, however, is the survey prepared in 1585 for Sir John Perrott, then lord deputy (C.A.R.D., ii, 551ff). This describes the circuit of the walls in exceptional detail, starting at the Birmingham tower and finishing at Dame's Gate. The survey describes each gate and tower in sequence, giving the shape, length, breadth, height, and thickness of the walls. It also gives the number of floors, and states whether they were vaulted or lofted, the number of windows or loops in each floor, and the direction in which they were pointing. The length of wall between each tower or gate is also given with the height and thickness, the depth of the city ditch, the presence of an internal rampart, or external buttress. It is because of the wealth of information in this survey that scholars have tended, with few exceptions, to utilise the names which it applies to gatehouses and towers, even though earlier names are recorded in some cases.

The area enclosed by the walls extended along the Liffey from parliament Street to Augustine Street, and as far south as the castle, St Nicholas Place, and Lamb Alley. The

enclosed area amounted to 44 acres. The wall was defended on three sides by water, the Liffey on the north, and the Poddle on the east and south.

Three stages are clearly evidenced in the growth of Dublin's defences. The first is represented by the walled area of the Viking town. The defences of the Viking town are known to have grown in two stages, as discussed in the archaeological introduction, and the area of the Viking town enclosed by the stone wall presumably marks the extent of the Viking town in the late twelfth century, at the time of the coming of the Normans. This area was expanded to the north when the land between this wall and the present quays was reclaimed in the thirteenth century. A new quayside wall was built c.1300 and the old Viking wall became in effect an inner line of defence. The third area of growth is the one that least is known about archaeologically--the enclosure of the suburbs that existed on the east, south and west of the walled city. Nothing is known of the outline of the defences in these suburban areas, but the names of many of the suburban gates, and the sites of some, are known. This suburban growth seems to have been mainly a feature of the thirteenth century in Dublin, as it was in most Irish medieval towns.

The following account consists of a brief description of each of the known towers and gatehouses, derived mainly from the 1585 survey and from the work of identification and

plotting which has been carried out by Healy (1973). Beginning at Dublin Castle, the wall is described in a clockwise direction, then the inner wall is described, and finally the sub-urban gates. Reference to surviving portions of the wall is made under the tower or gate which they survive closest to.

STANIHURST'S TOWER

This tower was so-called from James Stanihurst, recorder of Dublin, who owned the adjoining property (Healy 1973, 18). The remains of the tower still survive on the north side of Ship Street. It was refaced with cut stone in the nineteenth century, and has a thick base batter. A stretch of the town wall survives on either side of it. The section to the west has been infilled somewhat with brick but the coursing of the original wall is still visible. Most of the wall to the east, stretching towards Dublin Castle, has been refaced.

POLE GATE

This gate was located in Werburgh Street, just inside the junction with Ship Street and was some 56 yards from Stanihurst's tower. It derived its name from its proximity to the pool in the river Poddle, from which Dublin also obtained its name. The Pole gate was a square tower and the first storey was vaulted and contained a portcullis for the gate. In 1250, it is referred to as St Martin's Gate (C.A.R.D., i, 86) and subsequently as St Werburgh's Gate.

GENEVEL'S TOWER

From Pole Gate the wall ran along the south side of Darby Square for 62 yards to where there was a three-storied tower, which was round on the outside and square within. The tower received its name from the nearby Genevel's Inns, the property of Sir Henry Genevel at the end of the thirteenth century. The tower was located just inside the corporation gate in Ross Road.

ST NICHOLAS' GATE

The distance from Genevel's tower to this gate was 84 yards. The wall cut across Ross Road to the south end of Nicholas Street at St Nicholas Place, where the gate was situated. It was three storeys high and had two round towers outside the wall, and two square ones within, with a portcullis for the gate. It would seem to be identifiable with Hasculf's Gate, mentioned in 1534 (McNeill 1950, 50), and therefore presumably with Asoold's Gate mentioned in 1220 (23 RDKPRI, 78).

ROUND TOWER

From St. Nicholas' Gate to the Round Tower was 104 yards, the wall running along the site of the present wall which separates Powers Square from St Joseph's Night Shelter. The tower was sixteen feet high and filled with earth. Its position was marked on a deed map of 1780 showing that it was located behind no. 10 John Dillon Street (Healy 1973, 19).

SEDGRAVE'S TOWER

The distance from the round tower to this tower was 113 yards, and the ditch outside the wall was nineteen feet deep. The tower was two storeys high and had stairs leading into it from the wall. It was occupied in 1585 by Christopher Sedgrave, and hence the name.

WATCH TOWER

The distance between Sedgrave's Tower and the Watch Tower was thirty yards. The tower was twenty-six feet high with stairs inside leading to the top, and it was so-called because a sentry stood here watching over Newgate Gaol.

NEWGATE

The distance between the Watch Tower and Newgate was 40 yards and portion of the wall still survives here. Newgate had a circular tower at each corner, with a gate and portcullis in between. This gate was in existence by 1177 (C.A.R.D., i, 166). In 1285 the city gaol was established here (Healy 1973, 19). In 1620 gaoler Edward Horton reported that a good part of Newgate had already fallen and that more was likely to fall. Repairs and alterations were carried out throughout the seventeenth century. In 1705 it was ordered that the gate should be taken down and disposed of so that the passage could be widened. It continued to be used as a prison, however, until 1780 and was only demolished c.1788 (Healy 1973, 20). Half of one tower survived, incorporated

into a shop, and was exposed in 1915. It was preserved by the corporation until 1932, when it was demolished.

BROWN'S CASTLE (The corner tower)

This was situated some sixty yards from Newgate. It was rectangular with projecting angle turrets and was four storeys high. It was so-named from Sir Richard Brown, lord mayor of Dublin in 1614-15. It stood about the middle of the now vacant site between Upper Bridge Street and Augustine Street. It is described in many early documents as the corner tower because it was at the angle of the old town wall, coming along Cook Street, and the western line of the defences. A view of it was included by Grose in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, published in 1791.

GORMOND'S GATE

This was located 47 yards from Brown's Castle. It stood in the street named Wormwood Gate near the corner of St Augustine Street. It was two storeys high, vaulted and had a portcullis for the gate. It appears to have been named from William Gudmund who lived nearby in 1233 (Healy 1973, 20). During the seventeenth century the name of the gate was corrupted into Ormond Gate, and subsequently into Wormwood Gate.

WILLIAM HARBARD'S TOWER

There was a distance of 103 yards between Gordmond's Gate

and this tower. It was two storeys high and the upper storey was vaulted. It was situated at the rear of the Brazen Head in Bridge Street. It was held in 1585 by William Harbard.

WILLIAM USHER'S HOUSE

The distance between the tower and Usher's house was 47 yards. It was situated at or near the north-west corner of the city wall, where it met the Liffey. In 1310 Geoffrey de Mortone was granted permission to build a tower at the town end of the bridge of Dublin, and another at the corner of the town wall west of the bridge, and between them to build a fortified house (Healy 1973, 20).

BRIDGE GATE

From Usher's House to the Bridge Gate was 35 yards. The gate defended the southern end of the bridge. It was two storeys high, with the lower storey vaulted. It is first mentioned about the year 1200. The gate was rebuilt in 1598 when a slab bearing the arms of Elizabeth I was placed on it (Healy 1973, 21). It is termed Ostman's Gate in 1284 (C.A.R.D. i, 103).

PRICKETT'S TOWER

From the Bridge Gate along Merchant's Quay to Prickett's Tower was 281 yards. The wall seems to have been absent here. Prickett's tower is probably to be identified with the tower "on the bank outside and opposite to the King's Gate",

granted to John le Warre in the thirteenth century. In 1585 it was occupied by a Mr Prickett, and hence the name. The tower was situated at the foot of Winetavern Street; it was thirty-four feet high with a turret on top.

FYAN'S CASTLE

This was located at the bottom of Fishamble Street, some 119 yards along Wood Quay from Prickett's Tower. It is first mentioned in 1305 and was some four storeys high. In 1557 the castle was granted to Richard Fyan. In 1605 some adjoining land was reclaimed by Richard Proudfoote and the tower was subsequently known as Proudfoote's castle.

CASE'S TOWER

This was situated 48 yards from Fyan's Castle on Essex Quay, more or less opposite SS Michael & John's church. In 1471 it was granted to Robert FitzSimon on condition that he repaired it and re-roofed it. In 1585 it was still held by his descendants but in 1604 it is referred to as Case's tower (Healy 1973, 21).

ISOLDE'S TOWER

This was a round tower, some forty feet high, and was situated 58 yards from Case's Tower, on Essex Quay near the corner of Parliament Street. It was granted in 1558 to the Corporation of Bakers and in 1602 to Jacob Newman with permission to sue the bakers for ruining the tower (Healy

1973, 21).

BUTTEVANT TOWER

In 1585 this was described as an old square ruinous tower with one vault. It was located some 35 yards from Isolde's tower. It was granted in the thirteenth century to William Picot. It was demolished in 1675 when Essex Gate was constructed (Healy 1973, 21).

BISE'S TOWER

This was a three storied half-round tower, 63 yards from Buttevant tower, and was so-named from the fact that it adjoined Mr Bise's house and was granted to him in 1574 (Healy 1973, 21). It lay in the middle of Parliament Street, about two-thirds of the way up, and was demolished in 1763 when Parliament Street was laid out.

DAME'S GATE

From Bise's Tower to Dame's Gate was a distance of 36 yards. The gate was located at the top of Dame Street, opposite the entrance to Exchange Court. It derived its name from the nearby dam on the Poddle, which also gave its name to the church of St Mary del Dame. Up until the reformation a statue of the Blessed Virgin stood in a niche over the gate. It had two towers and a portcullis, and was one of the narrowest entries into the city. The gatehouse was let to various tenants who are recorded from 1459. It was demolished

in 1698 (Healy 1973, 21).

From Dame's Gate the town wall continued southwards to join the castle at the Store Tower, thus completing the circuit of the city.

THE INNER WALL

Running eastwards from Brown's Castle (The Corner Tower) and south of Cook Street was an inner wall which marks the northern line of the Viking town. The land between this wall and the quays was reclaimed from the river Liffey in the thirteenth century, as the Wood Quay excavations have shown.

FAGAN'S CASTLE

From Brown's Castle the wall ran to Fagan's Castle which stood in Page's Court, a passageway which led from Cornmarket to Cook Street. Both castle and passage were in existence in 1788 (Healy 1973, 22).

ST AUDOEN'S GATE

This is the only surviving gate of the medieval town walls but it has been heavily rebuilt. A substantial stretch of the town wall survives to the east and west of the gate, with crenelations that are recent fanciful additions. The gate was originally a proper gatehouse with a tower above it. The gate is first mentioned in 1240 (C.A.R.D., i, 84) and was subsequently called the Watergate. It was let in 1602 to the

master of the tanners, and they used it as a meeting place until the middle of the eighteenth century. It was subsequently occupied by the publishers of the Freeman's Journal (Healy 1973, 22). In 1880 the tower was condemned and it would have been demolished except for a public outcry. Subsequently the present upper storey and its crenellations were added.

MACGILLA MOCHOLMOC'S GATE

This is mentioned in a twelfth century deed and it stood at the bottom of MacGilla Mocholmoc's street, now St Michael's Close (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 230).

KING'S GATE

So named as early as 1185 (23 RDKPRI, 77), it stood near the top of Winetavern Street and is shown on Speed's map of 1610. From King's Gate the wall continued eastwards across the Wood Quay site, where a long stretch was discovered in the course of excavations some ten years ago. Halfway across the Wood Quay site the wall takes a kink which suggests that it continued along the north side of Essex Street West until it reached Buttevant Tower.

SUBURBAN GATES

The presence of gates in the suburbs immediately outside the walled town suggests that these areas were originally

enclosed. The line of these defences, which presumably consisted of earth and timber, is unknown. At least nine suburban gates are known to have existed, however.

COOMBE GATE

First mentioned in 1468 this gate stood at the lower end of the Coombe where it separated the liberty of St Sepulchre from that of St Thomas (C.A.R.D., i, 493).

CROCKER'S BAR

This gate is mentioned in the fiants of Elizabeth I, in 1568, when it was said to be in St James' parish. It presumably stood at the western end of Crocker's Street, which ran along the line of the present Cromer and Marshall Lanes.

ST FRANCIS GATE

This is mentioned in a deed of 1529-34 which mentions it as one of the boundaries of the liberty of St Patrick's (McNeill 1950, 302). Because it was a boundary of the liberty its position can be fairly accurately pin-pointed at the southern foot of Francis' Street.

HOGGES GATE

This was located at the eastern end of Dame Street and separated it from College ("Hoggen") Green. In 1662 it was in

a ruined and dangerous condition and the citizens complained that it was a blind gate and "wholly useless" (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 257). It was removed shortly after.

ST JAMES' GATE

First mentioned in 1555 (C.A.R.D., i, 454), this separated St James' Street from Thomas Street, and led into the liberty of St Thomas Court.

ST KEVIN'S GATE

First mentioned in 1326 (C.A.R.D., i, 157) the gate was situated in Wexford Street which was still known in the nineteenth century as St Kevin's Port, according to M'Cready 1892, 42). Its precise position in the street, however, is unknown.

ST PATRICK'S GATE

This gate is mentioned in 1250 (C.A.R.D., i, 86) and again in a deed of 1305 in which a certain ditch (presumably the town ditch) without the walls, near Bertram's Court, was granted to Roger de Asheburn. The deed states that the ditch stretched from the tenements near the Newgate as far as the ground near St Patrick's Gate towards the south (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 239). Its precise situation is unknown but presumably it marked the southern extent of the suburb outside St Nicholas' Gate, in Patrick Street.

WASHAM'S GATE

Clarke (1978) shows the position of this gate at the junction between Pimlico and Ardee Street. Its exact position is unknown but it may have been part of the defences of Thomas Court.

WHITEFRIAR'S GATE

Clarke (1978) shows the position of this gate just to the north of the junction between Ship Street and Stephen's Street.

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY (CHRIST CHURCH)

There is a strong tradition already recorded in the thirteenth century that this cathedral was co-founded by Sitric Silkbeard, king of Dublin (c.994-1036) and Dunan, bishop of Dublin (d.1074). Sitric made a pilgrimage to Rome with Flannacan, king of Brega, in 1028 and the most likely date for the foundation of the cathedral is between his return from Rome and his deposition as king in 1036. Dunan was succeeded by three Benedictines Patrick (1074-1084), Donngus Ua hAingliu (1085-95), and Samuel (1096-1121). The first three bishops were consecrated at Canterbury, while Samuel was consecrated at Winchester by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. Shortly after 1096, however, Bishop Samuel began to refuse obedience to Canterbury and he began to integrate Dublin in the emerging Irish episcopal hierarchy. Curiously,

however, Dublin was not mentioned in the Synod of Raith Bressail (1111) where its jurisdiction was claimed by Glendalough. On Samuel's death there was a disputed election with both a Canterbury and an Irish claimant. By 1129, however, Gregory, the Canterbury nominee, had won recognition in Ireland (AU). Dublin was formally integrated into the Irish shema at the Synod of Kells (1152) when Gregory was elevated to become archbishop of Dublin.

Gregory's successor, Laurence O'Toole (1162-81), introduced a monastic chapter to the cathedral in the form of the Augustinian Canons and Holy Trinity was to remain a monastic cathedral until the suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. The cathedral possessed a large collection of relics, including the Staff of Jesus (Bachall Íosa), which was believed to be the staff of St Patrick who had received it from an angel. It was publicly burnt by order of Archbishop George Browne in 1538. In 1405 the citizens of Dublin raided Wales and brought away the shrine of St Cubius which they placed in the cathedral. In 1493 Prior David endowed the church with a master and four choiristers (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 171). In 1512 Gerald, earl of Kildare, built St Mary's chapel in the choir. As part of the suppression of the monasteries the chapter was secularized in 1541.

In 1283 the steeple, chapter house, dormitory and cloister were destroyed by fire. In 1316 the steeple was blown down in a storm and further damage was done in 1461. In 1562 the nave

vaulting fell carrying with it the whole of the south wall and the roof. The condition of the fabric in the nineteenth century was so poor that it required a very substantial restoration. This was carried out between 1872 and 1878 by George Edmund Street.

Description

Street's rebuilding presents the church as he envisaged it would have looked about the middle of the thirteenth century. Large portions of the present structure are of nineteenth century date, including the flying buttresses, a French feature, added by Street to give the building additional stability. As it stands today the cathedral is a cruciform building with a tower at the crossing. The transepts are Romanesque in style and date to the late twelfth century; the north side of the nave is original and dates to c.1216-1234. Fragments survive embedded in the modern chapter house, adjoining the cathedral to the north of the fourteenth century choir, built by Archbishop John de St Paul, and the chapel of St Mary, adjoining it on the north. The crypt preserves the original form of the Romanesque cathedral.

The transepts and two arches of the choir survive from the Romanesque building. The choir itself was demolished in the fourteenth century but the transepts show that it had a three stage elevation with passages at both triforium and clerestorey level. A number of the capitals are decorated

with sculpture, a shepherd and two sheep, fruitpickers, dragons and humans, a troupe of entertainers. The north transept originally had an elaborate doorway which was moved to the south transept during alterations in 1831. The doorway has two major orders of chevron arches and four rather worn capitals. Further twelfth century fragments are present in the crypt. These include a fine monster-head capital and the keystone of an arch decorated with a human face biting on a moulding. The sculpture displays clear affinities with the Bristol Channel/ Severn Valley area and Stalley (1979, 109-16) has argued that the masons came from there. Despite claims that this work was commenced under Laurence O'Toole, the stylistic and historical evidence suggests that the work was carried out under Archbishop Comyn, and a date of 1184-1200 has been suggested by Stalley (1979, 115) for the choir and transepts.

The nave is "a sophisticated essay in Early English, important for its neat integration of triforium and clerestory" (Stalley 1979). The main arcade has massive piers surrounded by a cluster of shafts. Only the north arcade is original, the south being a replica construction by Street. Sculptural ornament is sparse and, apart from an occasional corbel, is limited to the capitals. The sculpture shows clear affinities with St Andrew's, Droitwich, and St Faith's, Overbury and Stalley (1979, 117) has suggested that the work was executed by a Worcestershire mason. The date of the construction of the nave is indicated by two deeds. About 1216 Philip de Portbich granted land to Christ Church "plus

ten shillings and the sheep towards the building of the church" (Christ Church Deeds, no. 22), and a similar grant by Milo de Bret in the same year suggests that building work on the nave may have commenced about this time (Stalley 1979, 116). The first five bays of the nave were complete by 1234 when the cathedral chapter sought royal permission to block a lane in order to lengthen and widen the church (Sweetman 1875-86, i, no. 2178). This request has always been associated with the final western bay of the nave, which is clearly an addition.

The chapter house adjoining the cathedral on the south is of thirteenth century date. It was dug out by Thomas Drew in 1890. A number of burials were found in it together with the remains of a tiled pavement (Drew 1890-1). Drew also uncovered three walls of the calefactory, south of the chapter house and fixed the position of the east and west cloister walks.

Fittings

Floor tiles. 13th-15th cents.

Re-set in the chapel of St Laurence O'Toole are a number of medieval tiles found during the nineteenth century restoration. Thirty-three patterns are represented including inlaid and line impressed designs.

Metal shrine. ?date.

Heart-shaped iron case on the north wall of the chapel of St Laurence O'Toole. It is said to contain his heart.

Piscina. 15th cent.

Limestone. One side is rough showing that it was broken from its original position. it has a central drainage hole surrounded by an eight-leaved flower design.

W. 27. T. 37.

Lectern. 17th cent.

The book desk is in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings standing on a sphere supported on a baluster stem above a stepped circular lectern base which rest on three lion sejant feet.

Monuments

Effigy of a woman. Early 13th cent.

Coffin-shaped limestone slab bearing the effigy of a woman dressed in a mantle, tunic and super-tunic. It appears to have been found in the chapter house (Drew 1890-1, 41).

L. 187. W. 57-55. T. 18.

Hunt 1974, 134-5.

Effigy of a woman. 13th cent.

Coffin-shaped limestone slab set on a modern base. Decorated in high relief with the effigy of a female figure under a cusped ogee-headed gabled canopy.

L. 196. W. 66-50. T. 21.

Hunt 1974, 135.

Effigy of an archbishop. 13th cent.

Coffin shaped limestone slab with chamfered edges and a

rounded moulding at the edge. The figure wears a mitre and holds a Latin-crossed crozier.

L. 199. W. 62-42. T. 17.

Hunt 1974, 135.

Demi-figure of a knight. ?13th cent.

Popularly known as "Strongbow's son". Under the south arcade of the nave. Limestone. Hunt (1974, 135) suggests that it possibly commemorates a bowel interment of Strongbow's.

L. 84. W. 42. T. 19.

John Lumburd. Prob. 13th cent.

Rectangular limestone tablet with an incised inscription in Norman French which uses a mixture of Roman and Lombardic capitals:

:ION:LUMBURD:DILV: GAR MAND:' DE PARME: E DAME: RAME:
 PERIS:' DE: SEINT: SAVADVR: DESTVRIE:' SA FEME:
 ETVTLILINAGE: KEESETTE'RE: MVRVNT: GIEINT: ICI:

H. 44. W. 84. Depth 10.

Mems Dead v, 39; vii, 304.

Effigy of a knight. c.1330.

Popularly known as "Strongbow's tomb". Under the south arcade of the nave. Limestone figure of a knight in armour carved in high relief. The hands are folded on the chest in an attitude of prayer. The shield is borne on the left arm and is charged with the arms of FitzOsbert.

L. 217. W. 52. H. 53.

Hunt 1974, 136.

Floor-slab. 13th-14th cents.

Fragment of a limestone slab with an incised Latin cross fleuree. Found in the chapter house (Drew 1890-1, 41).

H. 58. W. 49.

Brass indent. 15th cent.

Rectangular limestone slab with indents for an ecclesiastic, probably a bishop, with a crozier, under an ogee-headed canopy surrounded by three marginal inscriptions. The nails which held the brass are still in situ.

H. 152. W. 106.

Mems Dead vii, 307.

Wall plaque. 1562.

Rectangular limestone plaque erected to record the rebuilding of the nave. Formed from several rectangular blocks painted brown with an incised inscription painted black in a mixture of Roman and Lombardic:

THE: RIGIHT: H'ONORABL: T: ER'L: OF: SVSSES: L: LEVTEA':
THIS: WAL: FEL: D'OWN: IN: AN: 1562:' + THE BILDING: ' OF
THIS WAL' WAS IN: AN: 1562

H. 118. W. 76.

Mems Dead vii, 298.

Wall plaque. 1570.

Rectangular limestone plaque erected to record the repair of "Strongbow's" monument. Roman inscription in false relief:

THIS: AVNCYENT: MONVMENT: OF: RYCHARD: STRA'NGBOWE:
 CALLED: COMES: STRANGVLENSIS: LORD: OF: ' CHEPSTO: AND
 OGNY: THE: FYRST: AND: PRINCYPALL: INVADER: OF: ' IRLAND:
 1169: QVI OBIIT: 1177: THE MONVMENT: WAS: BROCKEN: BY:
 THE: ' FALL: OF: THE: ROOF: AND: BODYE: OF: CHRISTES
 CHVRCHE: IN: ANo: 1562: AND: ' SET: VP: AGAYNE: AT: THE:
 CHARGYS: OF: THE: RIGHT: HONORABLE: Sr: HENRI: SY'DNEY:
 KNIGHT: OF: THE: NOBLE: ORDER: L: PRESIDENT: OF: WALLEs:
 L: DEPVTY: OF: IRLAND: 1570:

H. 49. W. 148.

Mems Dead vii, 299.

?Henry Sidney. 1577.

Rectangular plaster wall memorial, painted brown, with a shield, mantling, supporters and the date 1577. The shield has eight quarters and is surrounded by the garter with the inscription: HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. The crest is a royal helmet with bear passant and the motto: QUO FATA VOCANT. The initials H.S. occur above.

H. 104. W. 92.

Mems Dead vii, 305; Loeber 1981, 283: 51.

?Henry Sidney. c.1577.

Stone wall plaque decorated with a shield enclosed by the garter. It is very worn and the arms are no longer decipherable. The letters H.S. are cut in relief below.

H. 29. W. 24.

Brass. Sir Arthur Grey's sons. 1580-2.

Almost square plaque with incised decoration consisting of a coat of arms, divided into forty-one coats. The shield is surrounded by the garter with its motto. Inscription on a scroll:

HEERE LIETH BVRIED THE SECOND AND THIRD' SONNES OF THE
RIGHT HONORABLE Sr ARTHVRE' GREY KNIGHT OF THE ORDER
LORD GREY OF WILTON AND OF' THE LADY IANA SIBILLA HIS
WIEF WHYCH CHILDREN DIED IN THE' CASTEL OF DVBLIN IN THE
TIME OF HIS DEPVTAION HEERE

H. 44. W. 43.

Mems Dead vii, 303; Loeber 1981, 286: no. 177.

Grey wall plaque. c.1580-2.

Rectangular limestone plaque decorated in high relief with the arms of Grey and the initials A.G.

H. 43. W. 32.

Mems Dead vii, 304; Loeber 1981, 286.

Francis Agard. 1584.

Bipartite wall memorial resting on a sarcophagus. Limestone. The lower part of the sarcophagus has a frieze with three roundels below and is divided into two sections, each of which has an inscription. The upper part of the monument is divided by three composite columns which support a moulded cornice. There are two groups of figures in this section, five on the left and three on the right. The inscriptions, one in Latin and the other in English, are in Roman lettering:

HIC SITVS EST FRANCISCVS AGARD ARMIGER, QVONDAM'

COHORTIS EQVITVM IN SCOTIA SVB DOMINO SEIMOR DE SVDLEY'
 ANGLIAE ADMIRALLIO PRAEFECTVS POSTEA COMITATVI
 WEXFORDIAE' PRAEPOSITVS IN BELLO CONTRA O NEALVM CENTV
 EQVITVM' DVCTOR PROVINCIAE MOMONIAE COMMISSARIVS
 PRIMARIVS' REGIONVM O BREN & O TOLO SENESCHALEVS REGNI
 HIBER='NICI PER ANNOS XXVI REGNANTIBVS MARIA &
 ELIZABETHA' CONSILIARIVS PRVDENTISSIMVS OBIIT XI
 OCTOBRIS 1577' CVM HENRICVS SIDNEIVS AMICVS EIVS LONGE'
 HONORATISSIMVS IAM SECVNDO ESSET HIBERNIAE PROREX; YNAQ
 SEPELITVR VXOR EIVS CHARIS='SIMA JACOB A DE LA BRETT CVM
 THOMA FILIOLO

HERE LYETH ENTOMBED LADYE CECILIE HARRINGTON' DAUGHTER
 AND COHEYRE OF FRANCIS AGARD ESQVIER' MOST DEARE AND
 LOVINGE WIFE OF SYR HENRYE' HARRINGTON KNIGHT WITH WHOM
 WHEN SHE HAD' LYVED 7 YEARES MOST VIRTVOVSLY AND HAD
 BROVGH'T' FORTH TWO SONNES IAMES AND IOHN SHE ENDED' THIS
 LYFE THE 8 OF SEPTEBER IN THE YEARE 1584' FOR WHOSE
 MEMORIE AND HIR FATHERS SYR HENRY' HARRINGTON KNIGHT HIR
 LOVING HVS BAND AND HIS SVCCESOR IN OFFICE ERECTED THIS
 MONVMENT ATT HIS OWNE CHARGES

H. 165. W. 162. Depth 23.

Mems Dead vii, 302; Loeber 1981, 286: no. 149.

Grave-slab. 1599.

Fragmentary limestone floor-slab with OR 1599 carved in
 relief.

L. 46 W. 95.

Mems Dead vii, 310.

Wall-plaque. 16th-17th cents.

Rectangular limestone plaque, badly defaced, with a one line inscription below the coat of arms, which is enclosed by a garter.

H. 61. W. 43.

Mems Dead vii, 304.

Grave-slab. 16th-17th cents.

Fragmentary limestone slab with defaced inscription in false relief: HIC J[ACET ...]. Possibly a part of the 1599 slab.

H. 44. W. 61.

Edward Goff. 1607.

Rectangular limestone slab decorated in low false relief. The center has a shield with two coats of arms but only the dexter is legible. Beside the letters E.G. are the arms of Goff. The inscription is very worn:

...MARCHANT WHO DEPA[RTED] THIS LYFE THE 16 DAY OF
[FEBRUARY AN DM 1607 AND] HIS [WY]FE [MARGERY WHO CAUSED
THIS MONUMENT TO BE] MADE FOR ...

L. 216. W. 95.

Mems Dead vii, 309.

Richard Brown. 1615.

Large rectangular limestone slab with a shield, inscription and symbols of the Passion. The shield has the arms of Brown impaling Staples and the letters R.B. and M.S. flank the shield. There is a latin cross fleuree set on steps above and

a heart pierced with three nails and an IHS below. There is also a skull, cross-bones, an hour-glass, a flighter arrow and the letters ECCE HOMO. Marginal inscription in Roman letters:

HEARE VNDER LYETH THE BODY' OF RICHARD BROWNE SOMETIME
SHERIF' OF DVBLIN WHO DEPARTED THIS' LYFE TH[ED]AYE
OF IVLY AN' DNI 1615 AND HIS WIFE MARGRET STAPLS' WHO
CAVSED THIS MONVMENT TO BE MADE FOR THEM AND [TH]EIRE
POSTERIRIE

L. 231. W. 103.

mems Dead vii, 307-8.

William Griffith. 1632.

Rectangular plaster memorial consisting of (1) an apron decorated with scroll work, (2) an undecorted frieze and pedestal, (3) a central tablet with two flanking columns (4) a frieze above the central panel (5) an embattled cornice, supporting (6) a triangular pediment with skull and cross-bones. The centre panel has the date 1508 above three shields. Inscription in Roman majuscule, conjoined and abbreviated, on a scroll type tablet:

THE ARMES OF EDWARD GRIFITH OF PENRIN IN THE' CONTE OF
CARNARVAN ESQUIER SONE AND HEIR TO' SIR WILLAM GRIFITH
KNIGHT WHO ARIVID IN THIS LAND THE 25 DAI OF SEPTEMBER
Ao HENRI 1631 AND DIED IN' THE 12 OF MARCH FOLLOWING ONE
OF THE PREVI CON'SAILEHER AND CAPTENE OF 2 HONDRED AND
FIFTI' FOOTEMEN ERECTED BY SIR NICHOLAS BAGNOL' KNIGHT

MARCHALL OF THIS REALME WHO MARIED ELIN ONE OF HIS
DAUGHTERS AND COHEIRS AND' NOWE RENEVED BI SR HENRI
BAGNOL KNIGHT SONE ...D.' HEIRE TO THE SAID SIR NICOLAS
AND DAME ELLEN

Mems Dead vii, 306-7; Loeber 1981, pl. Va.

Slab. 17th cent.

Limestone slab with marginal inscription in false relief and
four corner quatrefoils with symbols of the evangelists. It
is very worn and only the downward strokes of the letters are
visible.

L. 285. W. 170.

Mems Dead vii, 307.

Christopher Kerdiff. Late 17th cent.

Fragmentary limestone slab with an incised inscription in
Roma lettering:

HERE UNDER LIETH IN'TERRED THE BODY OF' CHRISTOPHER
KERDIFFE' BACHILOUR OF DIVINITY' AND RECTOR OF KILLMORE'
AND TARAH ...' SONN OF NICHOLAS KERD...' KINGS SERJEANT
A...' WHO DECEASED TH...' N..EMBER

L. 74. W. 71.

Mems Dead vii, 309.

Slab. 17th cent.

Rectangular limestone slab in poor condition. Part of the
marginal inscription in Roman letters survives:

HERE ... IYM SHEE ...R IN AND THE ... WITH HER IN IRLAND

WHO DE'..... 'OWN F. MADE

H. 234. W. 109.

Mems Dead vii, 308.

ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

This was a pre-Norman parish church in origin. One of the witnesses to the charter of 14 May 1178 by which Laurence O'Toole confirmed the existing privileges of Christ Church Cathedral was a priest of St Patrick's church (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 71-2). The church, known as St Patrick in insula ("on the island") is also listed in the earliest list of Dublin city parishes, in Alexander III's bull of 19 April 1179. In 1191 Archbishop John Comyn raised it into a collegiate church, with a "college of clerks of approved life and learning, who may supply an example of life to others and minister instruction to the simple" (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 72). The new collegiate church was consecrated on St Patrick's day 1192, and on the 1st April following Celestine III issued a bull confirming all the grants of prebends to the clergy of the church by John Comyn (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 72). Comyn seems to have made no provision for officials but his successor Archbishop Henry of London established the dignities of dean, chancellor, precentor and treasurer in 1220-1. This had the effect of giving St Patrick's the status of a cathedral church.

The foundation of a new cathedral within the same diocese and in such close proximity to Christ Church Cathedral was unusual, but not unique. In England the cathedrals of Bath and Wells, and Coventry and Lichfield, existed within the same diocese. The reason for the new foundation was presumably to extend the power and patronage of the

archbishop, who would have had less room to manoeuvre at Christ Church Cathedral which was controlled by a monastic chapter, composed of Ostmen and Irishmen. In England, at this time, secular chapters were becoming popular and both John Comyn and Henry of London probably saw the importance of a chapter with prebends rich enough to maintain able men as officials both in ecclesiastical and secular administration (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 72). English born clerks were in control of the chapter of St Patrick's from the beginning and many bishops and archbishops of Irish dioceses were to be promoted from their number. Indeed, it is significant that after the foundation of St Patrick's cathedral, no canon of Christ Church ever became archbishop of Dublin.

Archbishop Henry of London seems to have commenced building a new cathedral c.1225. In April 1225, Henry III granted protection for four years to preachers going throughout Ireland to beg alms for the fabric of St Patrick's Cathedral (Sweetman 1875-86, i, no. 1241). The work was continued under his successor Archbishop Luke de Netterville (1228-55) and the new cathedral was formally consecrated in 1254 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 72). The cathedral was damaged during in 1316 when the citizens burnt it on the threatened approach of Edward Bruce. In 1321 plans were formulated to establish a studium generale or papal university at St Patrick's, for the benefit of Irish and Anglo-Irish students alike. A chancellor and professors were appointed but the plan did not receive papal approval largely because of Archbishop Alexander Bicknor's (1317-49) failure to discharge

debts to the curia. In 1362 the tower and the western part of the nave were seriously damaged by fire and in 1372 a new tower was built at the west end of the nave by Archbishop Thomas Minot (1363-75). In 1432 Archbishop Richard Talbot (1417-49) established a college of six minor canons and six choirsters, an indication that polyphonic music was receiving attention in Ireland at this time (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 74). In 1546 Henry VIII ordered the suppression of the dean and chapter of St Patrick's Cathedral, and its prebends were surrendered to the king. St Patrick's functioned as a parish church for eight years until 1554 when its cathedral status was restored by Mary. The collapse of the nave vaulting in 1544 put the church in a ruinous condition and it so remained until the restorations of c.1845 and 1864 under the patronage of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness.

Description

The thirteenth cathedral was of cruciform plan, with a choir, aisled transepts, an aisled nave, and a belfry over the crossing (Rae 1979 32-5). The Lady Chapel at the east end was also of thirteenth century date, but it was not an initial feature of the building. The nineteenth century reconstruction makes it difficult to separate old work from new, but Rae (1979) has recently examined all of the sculpture in detail and succeeded in identifying the medieval sections, and the structural sequence of the building.

The two western bays of the south aisle of the nave are

possibly the oldest part of the cathedral and it has been claimed that they may have formed part of the building which preceeded the present cathedral (Rae 1979, 30-1). The ribs of the vault are chamfered and rise from the round abacus of a splaying capital, and it is equally possible that it is a late medieval feature.

The thirteenth century cathedral was the largest church in medieval Ireland measuring approximately 87.17m (286 ft) in length and 43.9m (144 feet) across the transepts. The nave and choir are close to 30 feet in width between the piers and some 17m (56 ft) in height. There are eight bays in the nave, three in each transept arm, and four in the choir. Minot's tower, built in 1372 adjoins the north side of the west end, and there is a single entrance in the west facade. One feature of the Gothic cathedral which has since disappeared is a chapel which projected from the east side of the north transept (Rae 1979, 31). The south porch is a nineteenth century addition. The flying buttresses are not a feature of the original design. Some were added in the seventeenth century and Rae (1979, 35-6) has suggested that others may have been constructed in the later middle ages.

The construction, style and differing heights of the vaults in the Lady Chapel and the adjoining chapels of St Peter and St Stephen clearly shows that these were built after the choir. The Lady Chapel was substantially rebuilt in the nineteenth century but contemporary drawings suggest that much of the masonry of the eastern end wall is original (Rae

1979, Pl 11a). The freestanding supports with moulded capitals are reconstructions based on the evidence from Salisbury Cathedral (Rae 1979, 39). It is not possible, at present, to assign it a closer date than c.1230-1270.

The choir consists of three stages, arcade, triforium and clerestorey. The vaulting is of nineteenth century date, and the only thirteenth century portions are parts of the wall ribs and a large portion of the arch which separates choir from crossing. Much that is original remains of the string course and capitals below the vaulting ribs (Rae 1979, 42). Most of the capitals at triforium level are of thirteenth century date, but only about twenty-five of the foliate capitals of the arcade are original. These latter capitals are of stiff-leaf form and show close relationship to work in western England and Wales at the end of the twelfth century and the first half of the thirteenth.

The north transept seems to be largely a nineteenth century rebuilding but the south transept contains a number of original Gothic capitals and vaulting (Rae 1979, 53-9). The crossing is formed by four substantial piers supporting a diagonal ribbing.

The original vaulting of the nave has vanished and substantial changes were made to it in the fourteenth century. Bays one to four from the crossing on the north side preserve many original sections of the arches, and the bay next to the crossing in the south aisle also contains original work. The rebuilding that took place after the fire

of 1362 is evident on the north side of the western part of the nave where Minot's Tower and the four westernmost bays were completely rebuilt. Rae (1979, 65) has suggested that some of this work may be as late as the 1390s. Eighteenth century illustrations of the west end show that it was also rebuilt about this time or in the succeeding century.

Fittings

Wooden chest. c.1400-1450.

Oak with iron bands. The front is divided into four panels with animals carved in relief.

L. 158. W. 78. H. 80.

Wooden door.

Said to be the ancient door of the chapter house. It is very flimsy, however, and is unlikely to be earlier than 1700.

Medieval floor tiles. 13th-15th cents.

Approximately 39 different designs recovered during the nineteenth century rebuilding are reset in the baptistry floor.

Font

Granite. Central drainage hole. It rests on a central column and four corner columns, two of which are modern. One side is roughened and this may be the side that was attached to a pier in the north aisle of the nave (Bernard 1905, 45).

H. 96. W. 72. Depth 72.

Monuments

Cross-slab. Pre-1200.

Granite, missing its lower portion. Found in a culvert near a well in Patrick Street. Decorated in relief with a Greek cross within a double circle, above a Celtic cross, lacking its ring. The ends of the arms are slightly splayed and the edges of the slab are moulded.

L. 114. W. 60. T. 23.

~~Ó hÉadaidhe~~ 1973, 53; Mems Dead, vi, 292.

Cross-slab. Pre-1200.

Granite, lacking its upper part. Damaged edges. The decoration consists of an incised expansional cross with three-line shaft. The centre of the cross has a key pattern and the arms and base have triquetra interlace.

L. 114. W. 46-40. T. 26.

~~Ó hÉadaidhe~~ 1973, 61-2.

Cross-slab. Pre-1200.

Granite. The edges are damaged and the upper left corner is broken off. Coffin-shaped. Decorated in relief with two Latin crosses. The upper cross has a double ring encircling the transom while the lower cross has a single ring. There is a raised ring in the centre of each cross.

L. 156. W. 57. T. 29.

~~Ó hÉadaidhe~~ 1973, 53-4.

Cross-slab. Pre-1200.

Granite. The top edge and lower right hand side are chipped.

Sub-rectangular. Decorated in relief, false-relief and incision. The upper part has a Greek cross within a circle and the lower section has a Latin cross flanked by two smaller Latin crosses. The stem of the central cross ends in a saltire cross within a circle.

L. 171. W. 55. T. 12.

O'Neil 1973, 59-60.

Cross-slab. Pre-1200.

Granite. In two fragments, built into the triforium passage of the south transept and south choir aisle. Probably coffin-shaped. Decorated in relief with a Greek cross within a double circle with projecting arms below the circle. The lower half has a cross-shaft at the foot of the shaft.

Upr frag.: L. 59. W. 53.

Lr frag.: L. 44.5. Max. W. 47.

O'Neil 1973, 59-60.

Effigy probably of Fulk de Saundford. 1271.

In high relief on a coffin-shaped limestone slab. The figure is shown under a cusped semi-circular canopy upheld by angels.

Hunt 1974, 140.

Effigy of a priest or deacon. 13th cent.

Coffin-shaped limestone slab. Repaired with cement. Carved in low relief. The head rests on a cushion and the hands are crossed below the waist.

L. 202. W. 54. T. 9.

Hunt 1974, 140.

Slab with head in relief. 13th cent.

Coffin-shaped limestone slab with chamfered edges.

L. 154. W. 80-54. T. 13.

Hunt 1974, 140.

Coffin-shaped slab. 13th cent.

Limestone with chamfered edges. In three fragments. This may be Hunt 1974: no. 45, but if so its head is now missing.

L. 95. W. 47.

Hunt 1974, 140.

Coffin-shaped slab. Prob. 13th cent.

Limestone. Stepped sides but otherwise undecorated.

L. 112. W. 70-54. T. 14.

Effigy of an archbishop. c.1300.

Popularly known as St Patrick. Set on a fifteenth century wall-bracket in the south transept. The head is of seventeenth century date.

L. 204. W. 72. T. 32.

Hunt 1974, 140-1.

Sarcophagus. 13th-14th cents.

Limestone (probably Dundry). The recess for the head is almost circular in shape.

L. 203. W. 74-45. T. 39.

Richard Talbot. 1449.

Rectangular slab with a brass indent. The bass was restored in 1919, when the inscription recorded by Ware in the seventeenth century was added.

Mems Dead vi, 547; x, 314-17.

Michael Tregury. 1471.

Rectangular limestone slab, decorated in relief and false relief. The effigy is that of an archbishop in his pontificals. The Gothic Latin inscription runs around the edge:

IHS EST SALVATOR MEUS PRESUL METROPOLIS MICHAEL HIC
DUBLINENSIS OBIIT MCCCCLXXI DIE DECEBR XXI MARMORE
TOMBATUS PRO ME XPM FLAGITETIS

L. 220. W. 120.

Hunt 1974, 141.

Robert Sutton. 1528.

Wall memorial brass in south choir aisle. Rectangular plaque depicting a kneeling cleric and a defaced Trinity in the top right-hand corner (Roe 1979, 132). Inscription in Gothic letters with Lombardic capitals:

ORATE PRO ANIMA MAGISTRI ROBERTI SUTTON HUI ECCLESIE
CATHEDRALIS NON IMMERITO DECANI QUI HUI NOSTRE
MORTALITATIS DIEM CLAUSIT EXTREMU ANO DOMINI
ICARNACIONIS MILLESIMO, QUIGENTESIM: XXVIII^o AC MENSIS
APRILIS DIE PRIMO + SEPULTUS EST SUB HOC MAGNO MARMOREO
LAPIDE CORAM DIVI PATRICII IMAGINE INSECUNDO GRADU
ASUMMO ALTARI SITUATO: CUIUS ANIME PROPICIETUR DEUS:
AMEN

The prayer label has the following contracted inscription: IN

TE DNE SPERAVI NO CONFUDAR I ETERNM.

H. 59. W. 45.

Mason 1819, 145.

Geoffrey Fyche. 1537.

Wall memorial brass in south choir aisle. Rectangular plaque showing a cleric kneeling at a prie-dieu. He is dressed in a long gown with a silver inlaid cope over his shoulders. On the upper right hand side is an altar showing the pieta and five figures. Two prayer labels attached to the cleric's joined hands are inscribed in Gothic lettering: L MISERERE MICHI PIE R REX DNE JHU XPE. The inscription, also in Gothic lettering, below the decoration is:

ORATE PRO AIA MAGISTRI GALFRIDI FFYCHE HUIUS ECCLEIE
CATHEDRALIS DECAM QUI HUIUS MORTALITATIS DIEM CLAUSIT
EXTREMUM ANNO DMCE INCARNACONIS MILLESIMO CCCCC XXXo
SEPTIMO AC MENSIS APRILIS DIE OCTAVO ET SEPULTUS EST IN
HAC TUMBA CUIUS ANIME PROPICIETUR DEUS AMEN

H. 63. W. 54.

Mason 1819, 146.

Sir Edward ffitton. 1579.

Wall memorial brass in south choir aisle. Square plaque with a running scroll around the edges. The upper part shows Sir Edward and his wife kneeling at a prie-dieu with their fifteen children behind. The inscriptions are in Gothic lettering. A scroll to the right of Sir Edward's head has: AMEN RE-VLT, ETIAM VENI CITO VENI DOMINE IHV, while a scroll

over their heads reads: GLORIFY THY NAME: HASTEN THY KINGDOME: COMFORTE THY FLOCK: CONFOUND THY ADVERSARIES. The main inscription below the figures reads:

SER EDWARD FFITON OF SAULWORTH IN THE COUNTIE OF CHESTER IN ENGLAND, KNIGHT WAS SENT INTO IRELAND BY QUEENE ELIZABETH TO SERVE AS THE FIRST L. PRESIDENT OF HER HIGHNES COUNSELL Wth IN THE PROVINCE OF CONNAGHT + THOMOND, WHO LANDING IN IRELAND ON THE ASCENTION DAY 1569 Ao RR ELIZABETH XI LYVED THERE IN THE ROME AFORE SAID TILL MIGHELLMAS 1572 Ao ELIZABETH XIIIIo + THEN THAT COUNSELL BEING DISOLVED + HE REPAYRING INTO ENGLAND WAS SENT OVER AGAINE IN MARCHE NEXT FOLLOWING AS- TREASURER AT WARRES, VISE-TREASURER, + GENERALL RECEYBOR Wth IN THE REALME OF IRELAND, AND HATH HERE BURIED THE WYEF OF HIS YOUTH, ANNE, THE SECOND DAUGHTER OF Sr PETER WARBURTON OF ARELEY IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER KNIGHT, WHO WERE BORNE BOTH IN ON YERE VIZ, HE Ye LAST OF MARCHE 1527 AND SHE THE FIRST OF MAYE IN THE SAME YEARE + WERE MARRIED ON SONDAY NEXT AFTER HILLARIES DAYE 1539 BEING Ye 19 DAYE OF JANUARIE IN THE 12 YERE OF THERE AGE, AND LYVED TOGETHER IN TRUE + LAWFULL MATRYMONIE IUSTE 34 YERES: FOR Ye SAME SONDAY OF Ye YEARE WHEREIN THEY WERE MARRIED Ye SAME SONDAIE 34 YERES FOLLOWING WAS SHE BURIED THOUGH SHE FAITHFULLY DEPTED THIS LYEF, 9 DAIS BEFORE, VIZ. ON SATURDAIE Ye 9 DAIE OF JANUARIE 1573 IN Wch TYME GOD GAVE THEIM 15 CHILDREN, VIZ 9 SONNES AND 6 DAUGHTERS, AND NOW HER BODY SLEPETH UNDER THIS STONE, + HER FAMILY IS RETOURNED TO GOD Yt

GAVE Yt + THERE REMAYNETH IN KEEPINGE OF CHRISTE JESUS
 HER ONLY SAVIOUR AND THE SAID SER EDWARD DEPTED THIS
 LYEF THE THIRDE DAIE OF JULY Ao DNI 1579 AND WAS BURIED
 THE XXI DAIE OF SEPTEBER NEXT FOLLOWING WHOSE FLESH ALSO
 RESTETH UNDER THE SAME STONE IN ASSU-RED HOPE OF FULL +
 PFECTE RESURRECTION TO ETERNALL LYEF IN IOYE THROUGH
 CHRISTE HIS ONELY SAVIOUR AND THE SAID SER EDWARD WAS
 REVOKED HOME INTO ENGLAND AND LEFT THIS LAND THE []
 DAYE OF [] ANNO DOMINI [] BEING THE [] YERE
 OF HIS AGE.

H. 64. W. 61.

Mason 1819, lii; Mems Dead vi, 527.

Mary Sentleger. 1603.

Helmet-shaped wall memorial plaque of marble and plaster,
 carrying two shields with coats of arms set in architectural
 escutcheons with architectural and floral mantling. Incised
 inscription in Roman lettering:

HEARE LIETH BVRIED Ye BODIE OF DAME MARY SENTLEGER LATE'
 WIFE TO Sr ANTHONY SENTLEGER KNYGHT Mr OF Ye ROLLS AND
 OF HIS' MATIES PRIVIE COVNSELL OF ESTATE IN THE REALME
 OF IRELAND DAVGHTER' TO FRANCIS SOUTHWELL OF WYNDHAM
 HALL IN NORFOLKE ESQVIRE', FIRST MARRIED THOs: SIDNEY OF
 WYKEN IN Ye SAID COVNTIE ESQVIRE,' BY WHOM SHEE HAD
 ISSVE 3 DAVGHTERS ELEANOR WHO DIED YONGE' ANNE Wch DIED
 3d OF OCTOBER 1602 AND IS HEARE LIKEWISE BVRIED' AND
 THOMAZIN MARRIED TO Sr Wm GODOLPHIN KNYGHT AFTER' Ye SAID
 DAME MARY WAS MARRIED TO NICHOLAS GORGE OF' LONDON

ESQVIRE BY WHOM SHEE HAD NOE ISSVE' AND TO HER THIRD
 HVSABAND SHEE MARIED Sr CONYERS CLYFFORD OF'
 BOBBINGE-COVRTE IN KENT KNYGHT GOVERNOR OF CONNAGH & OF
 Ye PRIVIE' COVNSELL OF ESTATE IN THIS REALME, BY WHOM
 SHEE HAD ISSVE TWO SONNES & A DAVGHTER HENRY AND
 COYNIERS NOW LIVINGE, FRANCIS Ye DAVGHTER' DIED YONGE,
 LASTLY SHEE MARIED Ye SAID Sr ANTH. SENTLEGER BY WHOM
 SHEE' HAD ISSVE ANTHONY AND FRANCIS A DAVGHTER WHO DIED
 FOWER DAYES' AFTER HER BYRTH AND OF WHOM Ye SAID DAME
 MARY DIED IN CHILDBED Ye' 19 DAY OF DECEMBER 1603 BEING
 37 YEARES OF AGE WHOSE SOVLE (NOE DOVBT)' RESTETH IN ALL
 IOYFVLL BLESSEDNES IN Ye HEAVENS Wt HER SAVIORE IESV'
 CHRISTE WHOSE TRVE AND FAITHFVLL SERVANT SHEE LIVED AND
 DYED

H. 225 (approx). W. 241.

Mems Dead vi, 536.

Sir Henry Wallop. 1608.

Wall memorial brass in south choir aisle. Rectangular plaque,
 decorated with two coats of arms in a medallion above and an
 inscription in Roman letters:

NEARE VNTO THIS PLACE LYETH THE WORTHIE KNIGHT Sr HENRYE
 WALLOP, OF FARLEY-WALLOP, IN THE COVNTYE OF SOVTHT, IN
 THE REALME OF ENGLAND WHOE FAITHFULLYE SERVED QVEENE
 ELIZABETH IN THIS KINGDOME AS VICETREASVRER AND
 TREASVRER AR WARRES, BY THE SPACE OF XIX YEARES AND
 EIGHTE MONETHES, & WAS LO: IVSTICE Wthin THIS REALME
 IOINTLYE WITH THE LORD CHAVNCELLOR OF THIS REALME

ALMOSTE BY THE SPACE OF 2 YEARES, IN THE YEARES OF Our
LORD GOD 1582, 1583 AND 1584. IN WHICH TIME THE WARRES
OF DESMOND WERE ENDED AND HIS HEADE SENT INTO ENDLAND.
BESIDES MANY OTHER WEIGHTIE CAUSES COMITTED TO HIS
CHARGE DURING HIS SAYD SERVICE, HE DEPTED THIS LIFE THE
XIIII DAY OF APRILL; 1599. HE WAS SONNE AND HEIRE OF Sr
OLIVER WALLOP KNIGHT BROTHER AND HEIRE OF Sr IOHN
WALLOP, OF THE MOSTE HONORA. ORDER OF THE GARTER AND
LIEFTENNANT OF THE CASTLE & COUNTY OF GVYSNES IN FRANCE,
NEPHEWE & HEIRE OF Sr ROBERT WALLOP KNIGHT. HERE ALSO
LYETH DAME KATHERINE HIS WIFE, DAVGHTER OF RICHARD
GIFFORD OF SOMBORNE, IN THE SAIDE COVNTY OF SOVTHAMPTON
ESQ: AND ANN HIS WIFE DAVGHTER TO Sr WILLIAM GORINGE OF
BVRTON IN THE COVNTYE OF SVS:SEX KNIGHTE WHO DYED THE
XVith IVLYE 1599 ALSO HERE LYETH OLIVER WALLOP YOVNGER
SONNE OF THE SAYDE Sr HENRYE WALLOP AND DAME KATHERINE
WHO WAS SLAYNE IN SERVICE AGAINST Ye MOVNTAIE REBELLS Ye
XVth OF IVN 1598. THIS INSCRIPTION WAS HERE AFFIXED THE
Vith DAYE OF MARCH 1608 BY Sr HENRYE WALLOP KNIGHTE SOLE
SVRVIVINGE SONNE AND HEIRE OF THE SAIDE Sr HENRYE WALLOP
DECEA:SED AND A FAYER MONVMENT HEREOF PLACED IN THE
CHVRCH OF BASINGSTOAKE IN THE SAYDE COVNTYE OF SOVTHT.
ACCORDINGE TO THE APPOYNTMENT OF Ye SAYDE Sr HENRYE HIS
LASTE WILL & TESTAMET

Nicholas Kenan. 1616.

Rectangular limestone slab decorated with the symbols of the Passion. Marginal inscription in Roman letters:

HEERE VNDER LIETH THE CORPES' OF NICHOLAS KENAN OF
DVBLIN BVTCHER AND MARGARET FYAN ALIAS KENAN' IHS
FORESAID NICHOLAS DIED THE' 28 OF MARCH ANNO 1616 THE
FORESAID MARGARET CAUSED THIS TO BE MADE

L. 246. W. 122. T. 13.

Mems Dead vi, 293-4.

Thomas Jones. 1619.

Wall monument of the altar pedestal style. The pedestal has recessed panels and string mouldings and supports two storeys with crocketed columns above which there is a dome and crown. The first storey shows tripartite recesses behind a figure in full armour, without helmet, lying on a rectangular shallow sarcophagus. Two ladies kneel at his head and feet. The second storey shows a figure kneeling at a prie-dieu. The main inscription reads:

D.O.M.S.' THOMAS IONES' ARCHIEPISCOPUS DUBLIN' HYBERNIAE
CANCELLARIUS' BIS E JUSTICIATIIS UNUS' OBIIT 10 APR:
A.D. 1619' MARGARETA THOMAE UXOR' OBIIT 15 DEC 1618
D.O.M.S.' ROGER IONES EQVES VICE-COMs' RANELAH CONNACIAE
PRAEFES' IACOBO ET CAROLO REGIBUS A' SECRETIORIBUS
CONSILIIS' PARENTIBUS SIBI ET POSTERIS' POSUIT PRIOR
UXOR FRANCISEA' FILIA GIRALDI VICE-COMITIS' MOORE DE
DROGHEDAH OBIIT' 23 NOV A.D. 1620 ALTERA' CATHARINA

FILIA HENRICI LONGUEVIL DE COMITAT BUCKS' EQUITIS OBIIT
4 DEC 1628' FILIUS ET CONJUX MAESTI MONUMENTA DOLORIS'
HIC PATRI MATRI CONJUGIBUSQ LOCO

Mems Dead vi, 544.

Richard Boyle. 1630.

Magnificent five storey altar tomb containing life-sized effigies of Richard and his family in both kneeling and reclining positions. Each storey is supported by composite columns and the figures are depicted within round-arched recesses. There is an inscription in Roman letters attached to each storey. The first storey rests on a low plinth and consists of two semi-circular arcaded recesses with cherubs in the spandrels. The recesses have six women in kneeling positions. The central support has a round headed niche with the figure of a young boy. Inscription:

AN DOMINI' THE ISSUE OF THE RIGHT' HONORABLE RICHARD
LORD' BOYLE EARLE OF CORKE AND' THE LADIE KATHERYNE HIS'
WYFE WITH THE ARMES' OF SUCH OF THEIR DAUGHTERS'
HUSBANDS AS ARE MARRIED' 1631

The second storey is tripartite. The central division is the largest and has curtains drawn back by angels to reveal the reclining figures of the earl of Cork and his wife on a sarcophagus. In the smaller recesses are four kneeling male figures. Inscription:

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED FOR THE RIGHT HONORABLE S.
RICHARD BOYLE K. LORD BOYLE BARON OF YOUGH'AL VISCOUNT

OF DUNGARVAN EARL OF CORKE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF
IRELAND OF THE KINGS PRIVY COUNSELL OF' THIS REALM AND
ONE OF THE LORDES IUSTICES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS
KINGDOM IN MEMORIE OF HIS MOST DE'AR VERTUOUS AND
RELIGIOUS WIFE THE LADIE KATHERINE COUNTESS OF CORKE AND
THEIR POSTERITY AS ALSO OF HER' GRANDFATHER Dr ROBERT
WESTON SOMETIME LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND AND ONE OF
THE LORDES IUSTICES FOR THE GO'VERNMENT THEREOF WHOSE
DAUGHTER ALICE WESTON WAS MARRIED TO Sr GEOFFRAY FENTON
Kt PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF' STATE IN THIS REALM AND THEY
HAD ISSUE THE SAID LADIE KATHERINE COUNTESS OF CORKE WHO
LIETH HERE INTEREED' WITH HER SAID FATHER AND
GRANDFATHER WHOSE VERTUES SHE INHERITED ON EARTH AND
LIETH HERE INTOMBED WITH THEM ALL EXPECTING A IOYFULL
RESSURRECTION QUAE OBIIT DECIMO SEXTO FEBRUARII 1629

The third storey is bipartite and is divided by six paired corinthian columns, which also support a frieze and the fourth storey. The two round arched recesses each contain a figure, kneeling at a prie-dieu, with a shield suspended from the arch above their heads. These are Sir Geoffrey Fenton and his wife. Inscription:

IN MEMORIE OF THE HONORABLE AND VERTUOUS LADIE THE LADIE
ALICE FENTON' WIFE TO Sr' GEOFFRAY AND MOTHER TO' THE
LADIE KATHERINE COUNTESS OF CORKE' WHOSE RELIGIOUS AND
CHARITABLE COURTEOUS LIFE WAS AN EXAMPLE TO HER SEX SHE
DECEASED' THE 29 OF MAY 16[] BUT WILL EVER LIVE IN
THE' HAPPY REMEMBRANCE OF ALL POSTERITY

HERE LIETH INTOMBED THE BODY OF THE TWICE HONORABLE SIR GEOFFRAY FENTON Kt SECRETARY' AND PRIVY COUNSELLOR TO QUEEN ELIZABETH' AND KING IAMES OF BLESSED MEMORIE FOR THE AF'FAIRS OF IRELAND AND WHICH IMPLYMENT HE' PERFORMED WITH GREAT IUSTICE HE WAS FATHER' TO THE LADIE KATHERINE COUNTESS OF CORKE AND' DEPARTD THIS LIFE THE 24 OF OCTOBER 1608' WHOSE WORKS AND VERTUES WILL NEVER DIE

The fourth storey consists of a pedestal supporting a rectangular sarcophagus bearing the reclining figure of Dr Robert Weston. Inscription:

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF THAT' REVEREND HONORABLE GENTLEMAN RO'BERT WESTON ESQ. DOCTOR OF THE CI'VIL AND CANNON LAWES GRANDFATHER' TO THE LADIE KATHERINE COUNTESS OF' CORKE BEING SOMETIMES ONE OF THE LORDS' IUSTICES OF IRELAND AND FOR SIX' YEARES CHANCELLOR OF THIS REALM
WHO WAS SO LEARNED IUDICIOUS AND UP'RIGHT IN THE COURSE OF UDICATURE AS' IN ALL THE TIME OF THAT EMPLOYMENT HE' NEVER MADE ORDER OR DECREE THAT WAS' QUESTIONED OR REVERSED HE CHANGED THIS' MORTALL FOR AN ETERNALL LIFE THE 20th OF' MAY 1573 WHOSE HONORABLE MEMORIE' NO TIME SHALL EXTINGUISH

The fifth storey consists of a rectangular pedestal with a square dome and small figure above. The pedestal has a shield with three coats of arms and the motto: GODS PROVIDENCE IS OUR INHERITANCE. The sculptor was Edward Tingham.

Mems Dead vi, 69-71, 621; Mason 1819, liii, liv.

Thomas Buttolph. 1676.

Coffin-shaped limestone tablet with an incised inscription in script below a shield bearing a lion rampant:

HERE LYETH BVRYED THE RE'VEREND DOCTOR THOMAS' BUTTOLPH
DEANE OF RAPHOE' HERETOFORE CHAPLAINE BOTH' TO KING
CHARLES Ye FIRST &' NOW SACRED MAIESTY' KING CHARLES THE
SECONDE' WHO MARYED ANN Ye DAUGH'TER OF HENERY MINGAY
ESQ' OF AMERINGILL IN THE COUN'TY OF NORFOLK BY WHOM' HE
LEFT ISSVE ONLY ONE DAVGHTER & DIED THE' [] DAY OF
AVGVST 1676

L. 80. W. 33-36.

Mems Dead ii, 485; vi, 531.

Monuments in the churchyard

A list of these was published in 1905 together with a sketch plan showing their location (Mems Dead vi, 306). Several of these are now missing. The tombs which were located were those of Peeter Vanendhovaen (1650), Edward Bathe (1651), Thomas Wilson (1653), Thomas White (1668), and Mary Bradstone (1692). All are in a very worn condition and only parts of the Bathe and Bradstone inscriptions are now legible.

Monuments in the "cabbage garden" and French Burial Ground

This was made into a park during the Iveagh renovations. One hundred and fifty one slabs are now stacked against the east

wall of the park. They are mainly of eighteenth and nineteenth century date, but two seventeenth century examples were identified. Three of the monuments listed in 1899-1900 are now missing, viz. Rilan (1681), Neale (1685) and Cormick (1680s). See Mems Dead iv, 240, 401; v, 55-9.

Alice Millar. 1669.

Rectangular limestone slab with incised inscription in Roman letters:

HERE LIETH Ye' BODY OF ALICE' MILLAR WIFE TO' HVGH
MILLAR' SMITH DECEASED' IVLY Ye 27th 1669' AND 4 OF HIS'
CHILDREN' I.M.

H. 109. W. 35. T. 6.

Jacob Warns. 1696.

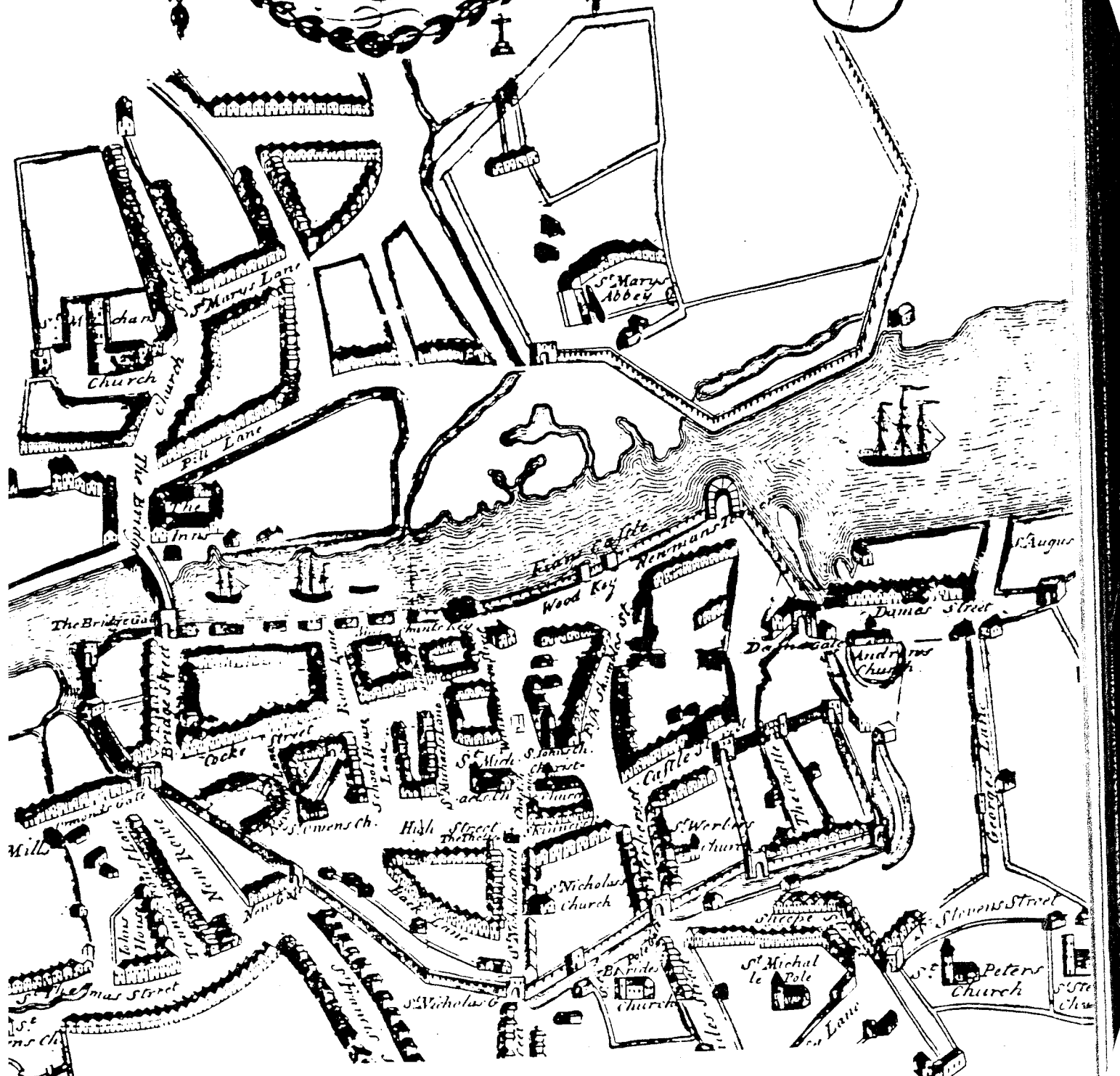
Rectangular limestone slab with convex top.. Inscription in Roman letters:

THE STONE AND BURIALL PLACE BELONGTH TO JACOB WARNS AND
HIS POSTERITY ANNO DOM 1696.

H. 54. W. 60. T. 10.

Mems Dead, iv, 401.

A PLAN OF
DUBLIN
1610.
as it then stood



DUBLIN CITY (ii)



URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

PART VIII (ii)

DUBLIN CITY

JOHN BRADLEY

HEATHER A. KING

A REPORT COMMISSIONED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS

[Date of release: 1983]

PARISH CHURCHES

ST ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH

Known as St Andrew's de Thengmothe, because of its location close to the Viking Thingmount, the foundation of this church has been dated to the twelfth century (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 258). This is based on the mention in Roger of Hoveden's chronicle that Henry II's palace was built in 1171 outside the city "near the church of St Andrew" (Stubbs 1868-71, ii, 32). Since Roger of Hoveden wrote of these events as a near contemporary, his evidence is fairly reliable (but see the comments in Warren 1973, 204 n. 1). The church was clearly in existence by 1219 when it was assigned to the precentor of St Patrick's cathedral.

The cemetery of St. Andrew is referred to in a document of 1353 and it was here according to Gilbert that the election of the "mayor of the bull-ring" took place until c.1600. Speed's map shows this cemetery as a semi-circular enclosure, and this may have been part of an enclosure similar to those found around rural Early Christian church sites. After the Reformation the church fell into lay ownership and the parish was united with St Werburgh's (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 9). The church building was badly damaged in the Nine Years War and, because it was conveniently close to the castle, it was used for stabling the lord deputy's horses (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 261). In 1631 a petition was filed to restore the building but it was not until 1665 that the parish was re-created and a new church was constructed. This church, built by William Dodson between

1670 and 1674 was not on the old site, on a part of which Castle Lane and the adjoining houses were erected, while the remainder of it was occupied by the Castle Market, opened in 1704 (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 262; iii, 306-7). The seventeenth century church stood close to the site of the present church and a drawing of it by Francis Place still survives (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 9). The church was rebuilt in the eighteenth century but it was destroyed by fire in 1860. The present church, designed by Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon of Belfast, was constructed in 1866 a few yards to the south of the seventeenth century church.

ST AUDOEN'S PARISH CHURCH

Dedicated to St Ouen, bishop of Rouen (d.684). His cult penetrated into England during the mid tenth century when a chapel at Canterbury cathedral was dedicated to him. His cult increased in popularity during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when churches dedicated to him were built, for instance, at Bristol and Newgate, London. It was probably about this time that his church was established in Dublin, and it may have been intended to function as the church of the Rouen merchants in the city. The pre-Norman cross-slab in the porch, together with the Scandinavian name of its earliest recorded cleric, Turstin (Christ Church deeds, no 12), further indicate that the origins of the church predate the coming of the Normans. The suggestion that the Anglo-Normans rededicated a former church of St Columba, on

this site, to St Audeon is entirely speculative and without foundation (Little 1957, 116-17).

Originally conferred on the Augustinian convent of Grace Dieu, near Swords, by John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin (1181-1212), - it was subsequently bestowed on the treasurer of St Patrick's cathedral. In 1430-1, a chapel dedicated to St Anne was established whose founders and their successors were to be known as the Guild or Fraternity of St Anne. The Guild had six chantries, one in the chapel of St Anne, one in the chapel of St Mary, and others at the altars of SS Catherine, Nicholas, Thomas and Clare (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 277). In 1482 a chapel was erected on the south side of the chancel by Roland FitzEustace, Baron Portlester, as a monument now in the church porch, beneath the tower, records. The parish was regarded as one of the wealthiest in sixteenth century Dublin because so many merchants and aldermen lived within its bounds (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 278). In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries St Audeon's was the burial place of many important families including Ball, Bath, Blakeney, Browne, Cusack, Desminier, Fagan of Feltrim, Foster of Ballydowd, Fyan, Gifford, Gilbert, Malone, Mapas, Molesworth, Molyneux, Parry, Penteny, Perceval, Quinn, Talbot, Ussher and Wemys.

By 1630 the fabric of the church was in poor condition and repairs were carried out during the succeeding years. In 1639 the rood loft, which separated the nave and chancel was taken down because it was badly decayed (Crawford 1986, 21).

The church remained in use throughout the Commonwealth period but in 1669 part of the tower collapsed onto the roof and necessitated a major rebuilding, carried out between 1671-3 (Crawford 1986, 21; Gilbert 1854-9, i, 281). As part of this rebuilding the tombs and tombstones in the northern and southern aisles were removed "to preserve the living from being injured by the dead, who were very shallowly buried; to pave and level the church, and to put new mould upon the deceased" (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 282). The earl of Arran contributed £150 to this restoration and in return the vestry set up the coat of arms of his regiment, which is still visible on the south wall of the nave. The restored tower had a spire topped by a cross, whose removal was later the subject of one of Dean Swift's satirical verses. In 1679 the south aisle of the nave (St Anne's chapel), was restored; in 1681 an organ was installed; in 1694 two new bells were cast; and in 1699 a parish school was erected in the churchyard.

The eighteenth century movement of the parish's more wealthy parishioners into the suburbs and countryside, brought about a reversal in the fortunes of the church. In 1773 a new chancel was formed by dividing the eastern end from the nave with a wall and window screen. In 1820-1 the old chancel was unroofed, the gallery which occupied the arches between nave and aisle was taken down, the arches built up and the aisle itself unroofed. This reduced the church to about one quarter of its medieval size (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 285-6). In the 1860s Thomas Drew conducted excavations within the church which uncovered the font and he

produced detailed plans of the building which are now in Marsh's Library. The chancel and its aisle (Portlester Chapel) are a National Monument in state care. The medieval have still functions as the parish church. The church was restored in 1961-2 and the tower was stabililized in 1983, and its bells, three of which were cast in 1423, were rehung (Crawford 1986, 39).

Description

The church consists of a nave and chancel and possessed a south aisle which ran the length of both. The west tower stands at the end of this aisle, and the presence of a ragioscope suggests the former presence of a residential building on the south side. The chancel is not in line with the nave but bends towards the north; the reason for this is unclear. The nave appears to be the oldest part of the building and probably dates to the thirteenth century. The chancel, judging by the switchline tracery of its north windows is of fifteenth century date as is the arcade between the chancel and the south aisle, but the windows in the chancel south aisle (Portlester chapel) are of sixteenth century date. The lower part of the tower, up to the bellringers' chamber, consists of old masonry, either of medieval or seventeenth century date.

The church is entered by the west door under the tower, which ~~was~~ substantially rebuilt in 1826. The old nave is roofed ~~and~~ is entered through a moulded round-headed doorway,

probably of twelfth century date. The door has been rebuilt, however, and is probably not in its original position. The north windows of the nave are nineteenth century, and the arcade for the nave aisle is blocked. Over its piers are corbels, intended to support the original timber roof. Two hagioscopes are present in the wall of the south aisle (St Anne's chapel), which indicate that there was a residential building, probably St Annes guildhouse, attached. The fragmentary remains of a fresco attributed by Roe (1979, 144-5) to the mid fifteenth century, depicting the Holy Trinity, are present in a recess of the south wall. Acoustic vases were found in the north chancel wall about 1938. A passage formerly ran under the church from High Street to St Audoen's arch.

Monuments

Cross-slab. Pre-Norman.

In church porch. Granite slab with a relief equal-armed Greek cross, with hollows in the angles, placed within a double circle. It also bears a design on the reverse but this is not visible.

L. 90. W. 57. T. 13

O hEailaidhe 1973, 52. 54; Crawford 1986, 17-18.

Cross-slab. 13th/14th cent.

In church porch. Lower half of a limestone coffin-shaped slab showing the stem of a cross and a small animal motif at the base. Deeply chamfered sides, broken in three pieces.

L. 67. W. 48-35. T. 14.

Male effigy. Early 14th cent.

In porch under tower. Figure dressed in a long gown, on a coffin-shaped slab, broken in three places. Uninscribed.

L. 208. Max. W. 67. T. 28.

Hunt 1974, 138.

Roland FitzEustace and Margaret Jenico. 1482.

In the porch under tower, where it was moved from the Portlester chapel. Granite. Double effigy tomb on a modern base. It depicts an armoured knight and a lady wearing a V-necked gown and horned headress. The inscription is very worn:

ORATE PRO ANIMA ROLANDI FITZEVSTACE MILITIS NVNC DE
PORTLESTER QVI HVNC LOCVM SIVE CAPELLAM DEDIT IN HONOREM
BEATE MARIE VIRGINIS: ET ETIAM PRO ANIMA MARGARETE
JENICO NVPER UXORIS SVE ET PRO ANIMABUS FIDELIVM
DEFVNCTORVM ANO DO M CCCC XXXXXXXX II

The monument is a cenotaph. Margaret Jenico and Roland FitzEustace were buried at New Abbey, Kilcullen.

L. 207. W. 108. T. 30.

Hunt 1974, 138-9.

John Burnell. 1495.

Placed in the porch floor, under tower. Limestone slab decorated with an incised eight-armed cross rising from a stepped base. Marginal Gothic inscription, incised:

+ HIC IACET IO/HANNES BURNELL ARMIGER QUONDAM DO DE
BALGRIFFIN CO.....POSUS ANNE BARBIOLIM A. DO M CCCC
LXXXXV

L. 178. W. 75

Mems Dead, v, 201.

Brass matrix. 15th/16th cents.

Portlester chapel. Rectangular matrix of fossiliferous
limestone with indent for an ecclesiastical effigy under a
crocketed and pinnacled ogee-headed canopy. Indents also
occur for a shield at the base and a marginal inscription
with four corner medallions. An inscription in Roman
lettering in very low false relief occurs between the canopy
indent and marginal indent:

HEERE VNDER LYETH THE BODY OF CHRISTOPHER F...

L. 233. W. 98. T. 10

Mems Dead v, 63.

Brass matrix fragment. ?15th/16th cents.

Fragment of a limestone matrix similar to that above with
marginal indent and indent for a canopy support and pinnacle.

L. 107. W. 34.

John Malone. 1592.

In south aisle. Large limestone box tomb, plain except for an
incised Roman inscription:

HER LIETH THE/ BODIE OF ION MALO/ OF DVBLIN ALDERMA/
WHOE DIED THE/ 20 OF OCTOBER/ ANNO DONI 1592

HER ALSO LIETH T/ BODY OF MARY PENTENI/ WIF TO THE SAID/
IOHN AND THER/ POSTERITY/ FOR EVER
IOHN/ MALONE/ MARY/ PENTENY/ VIRIT POST/ FVNERA/ VIRTVS
ECCE/ REI DOMO/ CLADITVR/ OMNIS/ HOMO

Table top: H. 10. L. 203. W. 90.

Base: H. 79. L. 187. W. 81

Immediately above the Malone monument is a fragmentary plaster memorial in very poor condition. It is rectangular with a triangular pediment, the edges of which are decorated with a type of bead and reel design/ It had an achievement of arms flanked by pillows with caryatids and a frieze with rosettes.

H. 140. W. 98.

Wright 1821, 138; Gilbert 1854-9, i, 286; Mems Dead v, 61-2;
Loeber 1981, 283: no. 67.

Duff/Segreve and Sparke. 1596.

North wall of nave. Uninscribed mural monument. Bipartite plaster memorial consisting of (1) an apron with scrolled lower edge bearing a winged skull and cross-bones; the lower edge is further decorated with swags of drapery, leaves and globes. (2) Above this is a sarcophagus with three consoles supporting five kneeling figures flanked by composite columns. The centre column carries a basket of fruits. Left, a man kneeling at a prie-dieu, with his son behind him. Right, a lady, also kneeling, with two daughters behind. (3) Above the figures is a frieze with two angel's heads, and

above this is a triangular pediment decorated with roses, and a form of bead and reel scrollwork. Attached to the pediment are three shields.

H. 375. W. 162.

Loeber 1981, 284: no. 77.

Plaster wall memorial. 16th-17th cents.

Almost completely destroyed. There is evidence for an apron with central panel, above which there is a frieze and a triangular pediment.

H. 240. W. 160.

Robert Mapas. 1618.

Rectangular limestone slab with decoration in false relief consisting of a shield surrounded by mantling with an IHS above and an oval enclosing an arrow. Inscription in a mixture of Gothic and Roman lettering:

HEERE VNDER LIETH THE BODIE OF ROBART' MAPAS OF OF
MARCH O....WAT' MAPAS OF DUNDALK ...E ANO
ROBART OF JANVARIE ANO 1618 AMYE' VSHER WIFE
TO THE SAID ROBART CAVSED THIS TO

L. 284. W. 107. T. 12.

Bartholomew Conran and Joan Welch. 1619. In nave floor.

Limestone. Decorated in false relief with an IHS, a heart enclosing three nails, and a coat of arms divided per pale. Inscription:

HEERE VNDER LIETH/ ..TERRED THE BODIES OF BARTHOLMEWE

CONRA./ OF DVBLIN TAILOR AND/ IOHN WELCH HIS WIFE
BARTHOLOMEWE CONRAN/ SONE TO IAMES CONRAN AND MARGART
KRAON/ CAUSED THIS TO BE MADE FOR THEME/ AND THER
POSTERITI/ 1619

L. 191. W. 98.

Mems Dead, v, 69.

Matthew Terrell. 1619.

Rectangular granite slab, with upper part repaired. Decorated
in low false relief with a shield with the motto: SUPER EST
QUOD SVpra EST. Marginal inscription:

HEERE VNDER LYETH THE' BODIES OF RICHARD TERRELL
ALDERMAN MAIER OF THE' CITTIE OF DVBLIN MERCH'ANT AND
ALSO OF WALTER TERRELL ALDERMAN' IOHN TERRELL
ALDER'MAN SONN TO THE SAID WALTER TERRELL' ... OF
THEIR POSTERITY' WHO [HATH CAUSED] THIS MONVMENT TO BE
MADE THE 16 DAY OF' DECEMBER AN' ...ARE OF...

Inscription below the shield:

HEERE ALSO LYETH' THE BODY OF' MATTHEW TERRELL' THE
ELDESD SONN' OF SIR IOHN TERRELL' KNIGHTE LATE MA'YOR OF
THIS CITTIE' WHOE CAUSED' THIS MONVMENT' TO BE FINISHED
IN' ANNO 1619' OBIIT ...

H. 200. W. 100.

Mems Dead, v, 67-8.

William Sparke. 1623.

North wall of nave. Uninscribed mural monument. Bipartite

plaster memorial in two stories, heavily covered in white paint. It consists of (1) a rectangular apron decorated with a winged skull, cross-bones, rosettes, a T-shaped moulding and two pendant brackets at either end. (2) The first storey contains four figures shown in demi-relief with brackets decorated with leafy sprays which support (3) the second storey. This is bipartite being divided into two round-headed recesses by three composite columns. The roofs of the first and second storeys are decorated with rosettes. The figures on the second storey kneel at prie-dieus. Left, a bearded male with a lady beside him in demi-relief; in the storey below is a male figure kneeling on a cushion. Right, damaged figures, possibly a male on the outside with a lady on the inside; on the storey below are three female figures. Above the second storey is a panelled frieze and triangular pediment to which three shields are attached.

H. 390. W. 262.

Loeber 1981, 284: no. 75.

George Dowde. 1636.

Coffin-shaped limestone slab with one broken corner. The centre of the slab has a very worn IHS, a skull and cross-bones and a cup with ECCE HOMO. Chamfered edges with an incised marginal inscription in Roman lettering:

HEERE VNDER LIETH THE CORPES OF GEORGE D[OWDE] OF
D[VBLIN TAYLOR] WHO DESEASED THE 22 OF FEB[RVARY] IN
ANNO DOM[INO 163]6 AND HIS LOVING WIFE ISMAY BAGOTT
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE [] OF IN ANNO DOMINE []

VPON WHOSE SOVLES THE LORD HAVE MERCY AMENE.

L. 179. W. 74-52.

Mems Dead, v, 65.

Nicholas Skarly. 1637.

Narrow limestone slab decorated in low false relief with a heart and IHS. The slab is in four pieces and a fragment is missing. Very few letters are readable and the inscription is taken from Mems Dead, v, 66:

NICHOLAS SKAR'LY OF DVBLIN MARCHANT CAUSED THIS STONE'
TO BE SETT HEE'RE FOR HIMSELF AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH
FLEM'ING AND FOR' HIS POSTERITY THE YEAR OF OVR
REDEMPTION' 1637

H. 196. W. 60.

Edward Parry. 1650.

In west wall of Nave aisle. Rectangular framed limestone plaque with coat of arms above. Only the Roman letters: OEIVS: LACIENSIS POS survive of the original inscription, but a plaque above it, erected in 1848 states that it was erected in memory of Edward Parry, bishop of Killaloe (d.1650), and his sons John and Benjamin, both successively bishops of Ossory.

Mems Dead v, 200-1; Gilbert 1854-9, i, 283; Loeber 1981, 284: no. 84.

Thomas Harvy. 1677.

Rectangular limestone slab with incised inscription in Roman

capitals:

[HERE THOMAS HARV]Y[E A]N[D] ELINOR HIS WIFE DOE [LYE
SHE] DYED AT [Ye AGE OF] 17 [IVNE 22] 1673 HE AT [TH]E
AGE [OF 32] YEARES [AT LAZIE HILL MARCH 19 1677]

Mems Dead v, 63.

Samuel Dismyners. 1690.

Broken limestone slab, lacking one corner. Worn incised
inscription:

HERE VNDER LYETH THE BODY OF Mr SAMVELL' DISMYNERS SON
TO ALMa JOHN DISMYNERS WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 13 OF
NOVEMBER 1690

L. 186. W. 100.

Mems dead, v, 63.

Graveslab. 17th cent.

Rectangular limestone slab with marginal inscription, in
Roman letters, on three sides in false relief:

...VI REDE ... REM .. VM... PER PVLVER' M....' ODERINT
ISTVD TAMEN CARNE' NON A E.VS VIS ... VM IMI ...

L. 240. W. 124. T. 10.

Graveslab. 17th cent.

In nave floor. Limestone. Worn heraldic shield with Roman
inscription in low relief below:

...R WHOE DYED .../ OF JANVARY/ OF ... A..L/ 16.8

1. 190. W. 90

Fragmentary slab. Probably 17th cent.

In nave floor. It bears traces of a central floriated cross rising from steps. Incised Roman inscription:

OF DUB/LIN DE[SCENDED OF THE HONORABLE AND] ANCIE.T
HOWSE OF GORMA.STOWN DIED IN PERFECT AND

L. 230. W. 105

Mems Dead, v, 199.

Fragmentary wall memorial. ?17th cent.

In south aisle, above the mural plaque associated with the Malone tomb. Plaster.

H. 210. W. 190.

Fragmentary slab. Probably 17th cent.

In nave floor. IHS in circle, with traces of the arms and feet of an interlaced cross.

L. 182. W. 75.

Fragmentary slab. Prob. 17th cent.

In nave floor. Bears an IHS in false relief in a sunken circular panel with a surround of chevrons. There is a later inscription indicating that it marks the burial place of Edmund Reilly.

L. 186. W. 98

Mems Dead, v, 70.

Floor-slab. Prob. 17th cent.

In ruined section. Damaged rectangular slab with the lower

half of a heater-shaped shield, showing what appears to be an eagle displayed. Traces of an inscription are visible in low false relief below.

Floor-slab. ?17th cent.

In ruined section. Coffin shaped limestone slab with traces of a Roman inscription in false relief.

L. 170. W. 90-64.

Fragmentary slab. Prob. 17th cent.

In nave floor. Limestone. Traces of an erased inscription.

L. 128. W. 127.

Shield. ?17th cent.

In easternmost north window of the nave. Stucco/ plaster. It depicts a lion rampant, with the letters T.D. at the base.

H. 28. W. 28.

Font. Probably c. 1200.

Large square font with central drum shaped column. The sides are decorated with semi-circular panels containing shell designs in false relief, and some have bead ornamentation as well. The date 1192, incised in Arabic numerals, is spurious.

Floor Tiles. 15th cent.

Approximately 46 fragments are set into concrete in the three windows of the porch. They show line impressed designs and are probably of fifteenth century date. None is complete.

Window Glass. ?16th-17th cents.

Four pieces are set in lead in the east window. They portray

foliage designs and a shield with three castles, perhaps the shield of Dublin.

ST BRIDE'S PARISH CHURCH

The exact foundation date of St Bride's is unknown but since it was granted to the canons of Christ Church Cathedral by Earl Asgall [Askulv mac Torcaill] there can be doubt about its pre-Norman origins (McNeill 1950, 29). It is included in their list of possessions in the bull of Alexander III dated to c.1179 (McNeill 1950, 7), but in 1191 it was transferred to the newly established collegiate church of St Patrick (McNeill 1950, 19). The original parish seems to have comprised little more than Bride Street (Donnelly 1905, ii, 11). The church stood on the corner of Bride Street and Bride Road, on the south side (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 15). Rebuilt in 1684, the church was demolished in 1898 as part of the replanning associated with the Iveagh scheme. At the time of demolition it measured 80 by 40 feet internally and had a square tower in the middle of the south wall.

ST CATHERINE'S PARISH CHURCH

The traditional date for the erection of this church, 1105, is without foundation. The earliest historical mention of it occurs in *Crede Mihi*, in a list of churches in the deanery of Dublin, attributed to the time of Archbishop Henry of London (1212-28). It is mentioned again in a deed of 1244

when Walter Rotarius is described as residing in the house next to the church of St Catherine (Gilbert 1870, 480). It had a Lady chapel variously described as "St Mary's Chapel", "the chantry", and "St Mary's aisle" (Berry 1898, 227). In the Repertorium Viride the church is described as then newly rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners because the earlier building had become ruinous. The vicarage was appropriated to the Augustinian priory of St Thomas, and subsequently was in the patronage of the earls of Meath. The present church was built in 1769 (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 16). It has a bell of 1671 which was recast in 1896.

Monument

William Brabazon, treasurer of Ireland under Henry VIII was buried here in 1552. His monument was taken down in 1765, when it appears to have been broken up (Mems Dead iv, 1898-1900, 238-9).

Robert Bathe and Elenor Bathe 1613.

In the churhcyard. Rectangular slab, plain except for an IHS and the letters WBE in a knot. Marginal inscription in Roman letters:

HEAR VN DER LIETH THE' CORPS OF ROBART BAGOT OF DROGHEDA
MARCHANT' SVRVYVINE FFEAFFI' OF SAINTE KATHERINS
[C]HURCH WHO DECEASED' THE 14 OF FEBRVARIE' 1613 AND HIS
WIFE ELLENOR BATHE DECEASED THE' 5 OF NOVEMBER 1616'
WHOSE SOVLS THE LORD HAVE MERCY VPON AMEN

Mems Dead iv (1898-1900), 238.

ST GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH

The medieval church stood in George's Lane near the junction of Exchequer Street and South Great George's Street (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 17). Before 1233 it was assigned to the Priory of All Hallows, who provided the chaplain throughout the middle ages. In 1457 parliament levied a tax for its repair (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 181-2). Stanihurst states that the chapel was taken down shortly before 1586 when the site was given over to a baker's ovens. He adds that many "old and ancient mounments were builded in St. George's lane". In 1714 a new church dedicated to St George was built in Hill Street but this was demolished, except for the tower, in 1894 (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 18).

ST JAMES' PARISH CHURCH

The precise foundation date of this church is unknown but the earliest reference to it occurs during the episcopate of John Comyn (1181-1212), when it formed part of the property of St Thomas' abbey. Comyn fixed its parochial boundaries as Newgate on the east and the land of Kilmainham on the west, while excepting the area around Francis Street (McNeill 1950, 31-2). Archbishop Bulkeley described it as ruined in his visitation of 1630. Almost entirely surrounded by Guinness' Brewery the present church was built in 1861.

Monument

Mark Ranford. 1693.

In the tower lobby. Mural plaque with achievement of arms and inscription below:

THIS MONUMENT ERECTED BY' MARK RANFORD OF THE CITY OF'
DUBLIN ALDERMAN WHERE IN' THE VAULT LIETH THE BODIES OF
5 OF' HIS CHILDREN ALSO THE BODY OF ALDER'MAN GILES MEE
WHO DEPARTED THE 18' DAY OF JUNE 1691 AGED 63 YEARS IN'
THE YEAR HE WAS THEN LORD MAYER' OF THIS CITY OF DUBLIN
AND ALSO THE' BODY OF Mrs MARK RANFORD WIFE TO ALDERMan'
MARK RANFORD WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE' 11th DAY OF
NOVEMBER 1693 AGED 36 YEARS

Mems Dead iv, 1898-1900, 239.

ST JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH

Originally dedicated to St John the Baptist this church was founded by Gillamichell son of Gillamurri who conferred it on the canons of Holy Trinity (McNeill 1950, 29). It is included among their possessions in the list of Alexander III, dated to c.1179 (McNeill 1950, 7). In 1350 a licence was granted for the enlargement of the parish church and the erection of a new chapel dedicated to St Mary. In 1417 the Corporation of Tailors were authorized to found a chantry there (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 48). The church was rebuilt in the sixteenth century by Arland Ussher and the chancel was extended in 1589. In 1630 it was described as in good repair

and in 1639 a steeple was built and a peal of bells installed. By 1680, however, the church was in "great decay" and was substantially rebuilt in the following two years. It was rebuilt again in 1766-9 to the designs of George Ensor and at the cost of the Irish parliament. In 1877 the parish was united to St Werburgh's and St John's church was demolished in 1884.

ST KEVIN'S PARISH CHURCH

The exact foundation date of this church is unknown but it was evidently established before the coming of the Normans. It is listed among the possessions of the canons of Holy Trinity in the bull of Alexander III, dated to c.1179 (McNeill 1950, 7). In 1191 it was granted to the newly founded collegiate church of St Patrick's together with the church of Dunnathmore (McNeill 1950, 19). A deed of 1374 makes it clear that it stood within its own churchyard (McNeill 1950, 224). In 1582 it was reroofed but by 1630 both the nave and chancel were ruinous (Donnelly 1905, ii, 5). The present building was constructed about 1780 and was unroofed around 1920 (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 22).

Monuments

Nathaniel Cartwright. 1668.

Slab in churchyard. Inscription in Roman letters:

HERE LIETH INTERRED' THE BODY OF NATHANIELL' CARTWRIGHT

FELTMAKER IN' DVBLIN OF DAMASKE STREETE' WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE' 15 DAY OF IVLY AN[NO DJOMI'NI 1668. HERE
L[IET]H A[LS]O' THE BODIES OF EIGHT OF HIS' CHILDREN
BETWIXT HIM' AND THE CHVRCH' THIS TOMB WAS REBUILT AT'
THE CHARGE OF THE CORPOR'ATION OF FELTMAKERS OF DUB'LIN
1706 RICHARD FAULKNER' MASTER IOHN DITCHFIELD' WALTR
BEVIN WARDENS

Mems Dead viii, 1910-12, 300.

Hugh Leeson. 1685.

Altar tomb, along the south wall of the church. Leeson coat
of arms and inscription:

THIS TOMB WAS ERETED BY Mr HUGH LEESON' OF THE CITY OF
DUBLIN BREWER FOR HIMSELF' HIS POSTERITY THE 29th DAY OF
JANUARY 1685' AND NOW BEAUTIFIED BY HIS SON JOSEPH'
LEESON THE 14th DAY OF MAY 1741

Mems Dead vi, 1904-6, 287-9.

ST MARTIN'S PARISH CHURCH

According to Archbishop Alen this church was replaced by
St Werburgh's (McNeill 1950, 42). It is said to have been
located near the city wall with the Pole mill on the south
(Donnelly 1905, ii, 186). The former St Martin's Lane, off
Werburgh Street, preserved the tradition of its site. The
possibility that it was a pre-Norman foundation is suggested
by the account in Laurence O'Toole's acta which states that

he restored to life one Galluedius, priest of St Martin's church (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 27-8). It was assigned to the chancellor of St Patrick's cathedral in 1219-20 (McNeill 1950, 42). There are references to the parish as late as the sixteenth century despite the fact that it seems to have been absorbed within St Werburgh's at an early date (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 28). In 1785 portion of the pavement of Darby Square, on the western side of Werburgh Street, collapsed revealing a cavern forty feet deep, containing a great quantity of coffins and bones, which Gilbert (1854-9, i, 45) suggested might have been part of the cemetery of this church.

ST MARY del DAM'S PARISH CHURCH

This church was located on the site now occupied by City Hall and its parish consisted of the castle and little else. The name del dam was acquired from the nearby mill-dam, which also gave its name to Dame Street. The foundation date of the church is unknown but there is a reference to Godmund, priest of St Mary's, in a deed of c.1179 (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 1). It was assigned to the treasurer of St Patrick's cathedral in 1219-20 (McNeill 1950, 42). Shortly after the reformation the parish was united with St Werburgh's and towards the end of the century it came into the possession of Richard Boyle, earl of Cork. He built a mansion on the site, subsequently known as Cork House (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 3), and the name Cork Hill was being applied to the locality as early as 1604.

Cork House eventually became a public building and was subsequently replaced by the Royal Exchange, now City Hall. Traditionally the crown with which Lambert Simnell was crowned in 1487 was taken from a statue of the Blessed Virgin in this church. A reference of 1589 indicates that it had a churchyard attached to it (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 3)

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH (MARY STREET)

This parish was created in 1697 and the present church was built shortly after that. Although some of the furnishings of the galleried interior, which retains its original box pews, may date to the closing years of the seventeenth century, the decorative details belong to the reign of Queen Anne and consequently lie outside the scope of this survey. A description of the interior is given by Wheeler and Craig (1948, 24-6).

ST MICHAEL'S PARISH CHURCH

According to the Black Book of Christ Church the chapel of St Michael was founded by Donatus, first bishop of Dublin, c.1038 on land given him by Sitric Silkbeard (Wheeler 1959-60, 98). It has been suggested that it was a domestic chapel in the bishop's palace adjoining Christ Church Cathedral, but this is not definite. It was not until the fifteenth century that it became a parochial church (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 208). In 1404 the shoemakers guild established a

chantry in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin here, and there are also references which indicate that it had a chapel of St Catherine by the close of the fourteenth century (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 209; McNeill 1950, 230). In 1630 the church was described as in "very good reparacion and furnished with ornaments befitting" but by the 1670s it was in need of repair, and rebuilding commenced in 1676. In 1694 the parishioners resolved to increase the height of the steeple by thirty-five feet and the repairs of the church do not appear to have been completed until the close of the seventeenth century (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 211). The church was rebuilt again in 1815 and its churchyard, to the north of the church, was occupied by parochial schools. After the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral (1870-8), however, it was demolished and the present Synod Hall was built.

The seventeenth century church stood at the corner of High Street and St Michael's Lane. The south wall fronted on High Street and the west end onto Michael's Lane, and it measured 74 by 37 feet (Wheeler 1959-60, 102). The old tower, which was integrated into the Synod Hall seems to be mainly seventeenth century work, perhaps built on the medieval foundations. The antiquary, Edward Ledwich, was rector here between 1749 and 1761. The whereabouts of the monuments which were originally within the church is unknown (Mems Dead viii, 1910-12, 314).

ST MICHAEL le POLE'S PARISH CHURCH

Historians have tended to confuse the documentary references to this church with St Michael's in High Street. Since the High Street St Michael's was effectively a private chapel until 1447, however, early references to St Michael's parish church probably relate to this building. The earliest reference occurs in the letter of Alexander III confirming the possessions of Christ Church, c.1179 but its pre-Norman origins are evident from the fact that it was granted to the cathedral by Bastolian Gormelach son of Pole, a name which is of Hiberno-Norse form (MacNeill 1950, 7, 29). The survival of a round tower here until the eighteenth century generated speculation that the church was of pre-Viking date. Round towers, however, are primarily antiquities of the tenth-twelfth centuries and the likelihood is that the church was a Hiberno-Norse foundation. The suggestion that the church was dedicated to St MacTail in pre-Norman times is without foundation (Little 1957, 108-110).

Described as S. Michaelis de vico ovium it was valued in the early thirteenth century at 40s. By the end of the century, however, it was unable to support a chaplain and this suggests that the parish was already in decline (Donnelly 1905, ii, 12). It appears to have ceased use as a church by 1630 when the parish was united with St Bride's. In 1688-9 it sheltered Benedictine Nuns from Ypres for whom James II intended to found a priory (Donnelly 1905, ii, 27). In 1706 the "disused and ruinous" church was granted to Dr John Jones for use as a school, and he rebuilt it substantially (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 28). Jones was ordered

at the time to preserve the round tower, which stood to a height of about 90 feet. The tower was repaired by the Dean and Chapter of St Patrick's in 1738, but it was damaged by a storm in 1775 and pulled down in 1781. In 1787 the school became St Bride's Almhouse, but in the nineteenth century it was converted into use as a national school. The churchyard existed until 1944 as the school playground. Excavations on the site uncovered what may be the foundations of the round tower in 1982.

ST MICHAN'S PARISH CHURCH

Until the foundation of St Mary's (Mary Street) and St Paul's (North King Street) in 1697, this was the only parish church on the north side of the Liffey. Regretably nothing is known of St Michan, described in the Martyrology of Christ Church as an Irish saint and confesor. The church had a south aisle dedicated to St Osith, an East Anglian princess, associated with Chich, near Colchester (Berry 1898, 70). Her cult rose to some prominence at the end of the eleventh century when the bishop of London translated her relics from Aylesbury to Chich. His successor as bishop of London, Richard de Belmeis (1108-27) founded a monastery of Austin canons in her honour. Her cult may well have come to Dublin around the middle of the twelfth century. Elsewhere in England her cult was associated with Hereford, Worcester and Evesham.

Meredith Hanmer, compiler of the Chronicles of Ireland

and prebendary of St Michan's from 1595 until his death in 1604, is the originator of the statement that the church was founded in 1095. This oft-quoted date is the result of a misreading, however, and even Lawlor's (1926, 14) date of 1094x7 is open to question. The first clearly documented evidence for the church is its inclusion among the possessions of the canons of Holy Trinity in the bull of Alexander III, dated to c.1179 (McNeill 1950, 7). A document of 1202 indicates that they held it of Isake, the priest (McNeill 1950, 29); it is not known, however, whether this Isake was an Ostman or Anglo-Norman. Nonetheless the dedication to Michan, and its Ostman tradition, strongly indicate that it was founded before the coming of the Normans.

There was a guild of St Mary and St Osith associated with the church (Berry 1898, 213). In 1541 the church was assigned to Christ Church Cathedral (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 209). It was rebuilt in 1685-6 by Dr John Pooley and the tower seems to date from this time, although the foundations are possibly medieval. It has a fine classical west doorway and a stair in the NE angle turret. The vaults, with their mummified cadavers, may also date from this rebuilding (for description see Mems Dead vii, 1907-9, 78-85). Internally it is a rectangular galleried church, and has two fine windows in the north wall displaying similarities to the large windows in the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, of much the same date. The church was re-roofed and extensively repaired in 1828, when the old chancel, which probably extended to the street line,

was demolished (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 31).; the antiquary, Edward Ledwich, was rector between 1761 and 1781.

Monuments

Effigy of a bishop. c.1200-1220.

In the south wall of the chancel. Coffin-shaped slab of light sandstone, now much decayed. Recumbent effigy of a bishop vested in alb, amice, chasuble, and maniple, and wearing a low mitre on his head. His episcopal staff lies across the body at a slight angle. The cross head of the staff is of a separate piece of stone and may well be part of a later restoration. Lawlor (1926) considered the effigy to be that of bishop Samuel O hAingile (d.1121) but the style of the monument is much later.

Hunt 1974, 139.

John Steel. 1654.

In the churchyard, a broken slab with the fragmentary inscription in Roman letters:

.....4 1654..... HENRY STEEL ... OF ... DECEMBER 1667

John Steel was buried here on 15 August 1654. and Henry Steel on 15 December 1667.

Mems Dead ix, 1913-16, 486.

James Luttrell. 1667.

In the churchyard. Relief inscription in Roman letters:

HERE VNDER [LYETH THE]' BODY OF IAMES [LUTT]R'ELL OF

DVBLIN [MASTE]'R CHIRVRGEON [WHO DY]'ED THE 10th DAY OF
FEBR'VARY 1660 BEING [?HVS BAND]' TO IOANE LVTTRELL' WHO
CAUSED THIS TO' BE MADE FOR THEM & THE'RE CHILDREN AND
POS'TERITIE MEMENTO MORI

Mems Dead vi, 1904-6, 519.

John Hore. 1662

In churchyard. Rectangular slab. Inscription in relief in
Roman letters:

HERE VNDER LYETH THE' BODY OF IOHN HORE OF' THE CITTIE
OF DVBLIN' COOPER WHO DECEASED' THE 29th OF MAY ANNO'
DOMINI 1662

Mems Dead, vi, 1904-6, 518.

Robert and Elizabeth Johnson. 1670

The inscription on this tomb, which was in the churchyard,
was recorded in 1850 (Mems Dead ii, 1892-4, 97-8).

Barth Hadsor. 1669.

In churchyard. Slab with IHS and inscription in Roman
letters: HERE BARTH HADSOR WAS INTERED AN DN 1669

Mems Dead vi, 1904-6, 520.

Robert Tighe. 1673.

Built into the west wall of the south transept, over the
entrance to the Tighe vault. Coat of arms and incised Latin
inscription:

HIC [IA]CE[T]' [RIC]HA[R]DVS [TIGH]E' A[RMIG]ER QVI

O[FFICI]V[M P]R[AETOR]IS CIVITATIS DV[BLI]N'ENSIS BIS
 INSIGNITVS F[VIT]' ANNIS 1651 [ET 165]5 ANNO[QV]E'
 [PR]OXIME MEM[O]R[ABILI 16]55 V[IC]E' COMITI[S]
 COM[IT]ATV[S DV]BLINE[NS]IS' [L]OCVM TENVIT A[NNOQ]VE
 [166]2' [VI]CE COMIT[IS COMITATVS K]ILDARE' NO[N M]INVS
 FELI[CITER G]ESSIT' [O]BI[IT] VICES[SIMO DIE FEBRV]ARII'
 [SE]P[VL]TVS [VICESSIMO SE]XT[O]' DI[E] EIVS[DEM
 MENSIS]' ANNO [DOMINI 1673]

Mems Dead vi, 1904-6, 514-16.

Alexander Johnson. 1692.

Slab in churchyard. Mems Dead vi, 1904-6, 506.

Fragmentary slab. 17th cent.

In churchyard. Incomplete slab, lacking most of its
 inscription (Mems Dead vi, 1904-6, 519).

ST NICHOLAS WITHIN'S PARISH CHURCH

Founded by Donatus, bishop of Dublin, in the eleventh century, the first church is said to have been located on the north side of Christ Church cathedral (Donnelly 1905, ii, 6), but if this was so the date when it was transferred to its south side is unknown. St Nicholas' is included in the earliest list of Dublin's city churches, that of Alexander III, in 1179 (McNeill 1950, 3). In 1191 it was granted to the newly established collegiate church of St Patrick (McNeill 1950, 18-19). In 1479 Edward IV authorized the foundation of a chantry dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the church of

Parish churches

St Nicholas, near the high cross of the city. This chapel was located on the south side of the church and measured twenty-six feet six inches by seventeen feet (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 183). By the early sixteenth century the church was in poor condition and its south wall is known to have been rebuilt in 1578. A report of 1630 states that the nave and chancel were in good repair. Part of the ancient cemetery of the church was covered by the Tholsel when that building was rebuilt in 1683 (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 184). The old church was taken down and rebuilt in 1707. By 1835, however, it had become ruinous and was unroofed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 185). The ground storey still stands with five blocked up windows on the north, overlooking former graveyard. During the widening of Nicholas Street, in 1911, an extensive series of burials was uncovered (Mems Dead viii, 1910-12, 471-2). The parish, less than six acres in area, was the smallest in Dublin.

ST NICHOLAS WITHOUT'S PARISH CHURCH

The parish of St Nicholas Without, a long narrow strip between New Street and the Poddle, is an old one. The original church seems to have been located between Patrick Street and Francis Street, near Limerick Alley, but for much of the Middle Ages the parish church consisted of the north aisle and transept of St Patrick's cathedral which was walled off for use as a separate church.

ST OLAVE'S PARISH CHURCH

Dedicated to St Olaf Haraldsson, king of Norway, who died in 1030. His cult spread quickly and dedications are recorded from the 1050s. In Dublin veneration evidently began early, because part of the clothing of St Olave was among the relics deposited in Christ Church Cathedral by the first bishop, Donatus (d. 1074). The foundation of this church presumably predates the Anglo-Norman invasion, and it very likely occurred during the mid or late eleventh century.

The earliest explicit reference to the existence of a parish, and hence a parish church, of St Olave is a document of c.1225, in the Register of the Hospital of St John the Baptist outside the Newgate, Dublin, which was witnessed by "Robeto capellano sancti Olavi". The church was subsequently granted to St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol. After the Reformation it remained in use for a few years but by 1553 it was in lay hands. The building was demolished during the seventeenth century, probably c.1650 by Robert Molesworth, and it was superceeded by his redience 'Molesworth's Court'. The exact site of the church has been identified by Haworth (1988) as no. 41 Fishamble Street, and the adjoining plot to the north, no. 40, can be identified with the priest's house.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH CHURCH

This church is included in among the possessions of the canons of Holy Trinity in Alexander III's bull of c.1179

(McNeill 1950, 7), and its pre-Norman origin is indicated by the fact that it was granted to them by Gillamichell son of Gillamurri (McNeill 1950, 29). Subsequently it was united with the Augustinian priory of All Saints, and its site, which was already ruined by 1530, was in the garden of Holy Trinity, which Archbishop Alen considered to be the garden of the sub-prior near the church of St George (McNeill 1950, 293; Donnelly 1905, ii, 11). Accordingly it appears to occupy a position between the southeast corner of the lower castle yard and George's Street (but see Speed's map: church on paul[?poddle]).

ST PAUL'S PARISH CHURCH (North King Street)

Like St Mary's this was founded in 1697. The first church was a galleried structure which had become ruinous by 1821 and it was rebuilt in 1824 in Gothic style (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 33-4).

ST PETER'S PARISH CHURCH

One of the oldest parishes of Dublin this church is listed among the possessions of the canons of Holy Trinity in Alexander III's bull of c.1179 (McNeill 1950, 7). Known as St Peter de monte, it was the only church in the deanery of Dublin whose patronage lay in the direct gift of the archbishop. Few documentary references survive but by 1370 it was in such a poor state of repair that it was considered to

be "ruined to its foundations", and a papal indulgence was granted of one year and forty days to all who would contribute towards its repair (Donnelly 1905, ii, 135). The first church stood to the north of the present site, near old St Stephen's in Stephen Street. It was rebuilt on the present site, given by Francis Aungier, in 1680, when it was united with the parishes of St Kevin and portion of St Stephen's. The church was a T-shaped building with a north transept and galleries. Between 1863 and 1867 it was rebuilt in the Gothic style and the old walls of the nave were retained but refaced (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 34). The later history of the parish has been traced by Moore (1955-6).

ST THOMAS' PARISH

Included in the earliest list of Dublin city parishes, that of Alexander III in 1179, this was the abbey of St Thomas.

ST WERBURGH'S PARISH CHURCH

Dedicated to St Werburga, abbess of Ely (d. c.700). Her relics were translated to Chester during the late ninth or early tenth centuries and her cult became popular there. Another translation, in 1095, was the occasion for the writing of her life by Goselin. It was probably around this time, when Dublin had well established trading links with Chester, that her church was established in Dublin.

St Werburgh's is listed among the earliest parochial churches of Dublin in the papal letter of 1179 (McNeill 1950, 3). It was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1311. It seems to have absorbed the old church of St Martin, and it maintained a chapel in his honour (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 28). In 1630 the church was described as in good repair and the curacy was worth £60 per annum. It was enlarged in 1662 when a tower was built at its west end (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 38). By the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, it was in a decayed condition and it was rebuilt in 1715-19 to the designs of Thomas Burgh, and the Werburgh Street facade dates to this time. This church was largely destroyed by fire in 1754 and the present building was opened in 1759. A tower and spire was added in 1768 but it was removed in 1810, and the bells unhung. Sir James Ware (d. 1666) is interred in the vaults below the church.

Monument

Purcell double tomb. 1500-1520.

In the porch. According to Gilbert (1854-9, ii, 3) this tomb was originally in the church of St Mary del Dam but was moved to St Werburgh's in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Re-erected in its present position in 1914. The male effigy is shown in full plate armour of late Gothic type while the female is dressed in a pleated gown girdled at the waist by a belt decorated with rosettes. A shield on the knight's chest bears the cross saltire and this has led to the suggestion that the tomb commemorates one of the

FitzGerald's. A seventeenth century drawing in Monumenta Eblanae clearly shows the former presence of four boar's heads on the shield, which indicates that it was a Purcell monument (Hunt 1974, 142). There are three side panels. The east end portrays an archbishop, an enthroned madonna and child, an abbess, and an ecclesiastic. North panel: St Appolonia, Holy Trinity, St John the Baptist, St John, four unidentified figures, St Paul; West panel: an archbishop, St Francis, damaged recess, St James, St Peter. ,
Hunt 1974, 142-4.

CHAPELS, SHRINES AND NON-PAROCHIAL CHURCHES

CHAPEL OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

On 24 October 1348 John de Graunsete was granted permission to construct on the stone bridge of Dublin, a chapel in honour of the Virgin Mary, with an endowment of 100s. yearly for the support of two chaplains to celebrate divine service there daily (Berry 1898, 9; Christ Church deeds, no. 236). It is not certain, however, that the chapel was on the bridge because it is referred to in fifteenth century documents as "near the bridge".

HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL

In 1347 Robert de Hereford was granted a licence to build a chapel in honour of the Holy Trinity in the churchyard of St Michan, on the north side of the church (Christ Church deeds, no. 236).

ST CLEMENT'S CHAPEL

According to Archbishop Alen there was formerly a chapel of this name situated in the vicinity of the Steine between the Liffey and the Augustinian abbey of All Hallows (McNeill 1950, 56). In one of the deeds in the register of All Hallows it is described as lying "before the gate" of All Hallows (Butler 1845, 28).

ST COLMCILLE'S CHURCH

Little (1957, 116-17) suggested that a church of this name was rededicated to St Audeon after the coming of the Normans. There is no evidence whatsoever for this statement. The church of St Columba in the document he quotes refers to either Swords, Glasnevin or Lambay.

ST EDWARD THE CONFESSOR'S CHAPEL

This was the chapel of Dublin castle.

ST. ELIGIUS' CHAPEL

A house, which was the chapel of this name, was granted to James Sedgrave, c.1552 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 350).

ST MacTAIL'S CHURCH

Little (1957, 108-10), following an early suggestion of John O'Donovan, suggested that the church of St Michael le Pole was previously dedicated to St MacTail. There is no evidence whatsoever for the statement which seems to have been advanced purely in order to assert an ancient foundation date for St Michael le Pole's.

ST MOLUA'S CHAPEL

In 1620 a lot known as "St Molloy's Chapel" was described as being located "at the west end of New Row by Thomas Street" (Donnelly 1905, ii, 202).

ST SAVIOUR'S CHAPEL

Prior to the foundation of the Dominican friary, a chapel of this dedication existed on the site (Christ Church deeds, nos. 23, 29).

RELIGIOUS HOUSES

ALEYN'S HOSPITAL

Walter FitzSimons, archbishop of Dublin, granted a vacant site between the palace of St Sepulchre and Kevin Street for the construction of a stone house for ten poor men c.1500 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 350). On 18 June 1504, John Aleyn, dean of St Patrick's, founded a hospital on this land which was to consist of a stone house with oaken timbers, and he added to it the tower and other houses which he had built in Kevin Street (McNeill 1950, 254-5). The hospital was intended to house the sick poor chosen mainly from named families in the dioceses of Dublin and Meath. The hospital survived the suppression and was maintained as an almshouse in the later sixteenth century (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 350).

ARROASIAN CONVENT OF ST MARY de HOGGES

Founded c.1146 by Diarmait mac Murchada, king of Leinster (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 316), it was initially subject to Clonard the principal house of the order in Ireland. Sometime after 1195 it became independent but little is known of it during the later middle ages. It was supposed to have been rebuilt in the reign of John who is said to have endowed it with several churches (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 2). It was situated in the vicinity of the present St Andrew's church (C of I), and the appellation "de hogges" is derived from the Viking burial mounds which were located nearby. These mounds also gave their name to Hoggen Green, later College Green. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the church and other

buildings were demolished by William Brabazon, under-treasurer of Ireland, and the materials were used to repair Dublin castle (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 351). In 1550 the site was granted to Richard Fyant and others that they might establish six "lowmes of lynnenn and woollen yarne" which were intended to employ weavers, spinners, and others who would otherwise be idle (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 6). The convent seems to have owned a considerable stretch of land, extending from College Green to Merrion Square and from Stephen's Green North to Nassau Street (Donnelly 1905, ii, 128).

AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF ALL SAINTS (ALL HALLOWS)

Established by Diarmait mac Murchada, king of Leinster c.1166, the text of its foundation charter still survives (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 171). Its initial lands consisted of Baldoyle on the north side of the river. Between 1234 and 1244 it was granted lands in the Steyn near the priory (Butler 1845, 23). In 1370 Pope Gregory XI granted an indulgence of 100 days to all who would visit the church and contribute to the rebuilding of the church, cloister, and other buildings reduced to a state of dilapidation from lack of funds (Donnelly 1905, ii, 131). The priory was dissolved in 1538 and its possessions were granted to the citizens of Dublin in 1539, in recognition of their loyalty during the Silken Thomas rebellion of 1534 (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 4). In 1591 the college of the Holy Trinity was established on the site by Elizabeth I, and the lands were obtained from the

city by Adam Loftus, the college provost. The tower of the priory church survived and it appears to have been incorporated into the new college. Its site is traditionally pointed out as being near the present campanile in Library Square.

AUGUSTINIAN PRIORY OF ST THOMAS

Founded by Henry II in March 1177, and more generally known as Thomas Court, this was one of the most important religious houses in medieval Dublin. Its register survives and preserves details not only of its lands and estates but also the names of many of its abbots and priors (Gilbert 1889). In 1250 Henry III ordered that a quantity of stone intended for building the abbey church, seized by the mayor of Bristol in order to build their castle, should be restored to the abbot (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 172). An accidental fire destroyed some of the abbey buildings in c.1289. The monastery was dissolved in 1539 and in 1540 the jurors reported that "the hall, with a tower, a chamber and an upper room and other buildings, called the king's lodging, were suitable for the king's deputy and commissioners" (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 172). Their possessions included over 2,300 acres of land with two manors, three fortalices or castles, together with many messuages, cottages and shops. In 1545, the site of the monastery with the lands around it were granted to William Brabazon (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 173).

AUGUSTINIAN FRIARY (HOLY TRINITY)

This friary was located on the eastern side of the city, on the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Cecilia Street and Crow Street (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, 170). The earliest contemporary record of the Augustinian friars in Dublin is 1282 when William de Stafford, left legacies to various churches including the Austin Friars before leaving on pilgrimage to the Holy Land (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 298). In 1284 Edward I ordered the mayor and bailliffs of Dublin to allow the Augustinians to acquire land adjoining the friary in order to enlarge their property. After the mid fourteenth century a college was established here for students (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 298). At the Dissolution the monastery is described as "a church with belfry, a hall, dormitory, etc.", which covered an acre of ground, and within its precinct were about 100 acres of land (Gilbert 1854-9, ii, appendix pp i-ii; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 299). In 1541 the site was granted to Robert Casey. In 1627 the premises came into the possession of William Crow, who built a mansion here which subsequently became the Crow Street Theatre, and in the nineteenth century, the Catholic University School of Medicine (Donnelly 1905, ii, 133).

CARMELITE PRIORY OF ST MARY

According to Ware this friary was founded in 1274 by Sir Robert Baggot, chief justice. The reality was a little more complex. In 1278 The friars were granted land in the city by

Roger Oweyne, James de Birmingham and Nicholas Bacuir but the citizens refused permission to the friars to build. They then approached Baggot who obtained land for them in the southern suburbs of the city which he bought from the abbey of Baltinglass (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 289). Licence to enclose land granted by de Birmingham and Bacuir was granted in 1280 and this presumably indicates that building works were by then in progress. The friary was surrendered in 1539 and two years later the property was granted to Nicholas Stanyhurst. When the site was examined by jurors on 18 August 1541, they found that the possessions consisted of 3 acres and that the church and other buildings had been demolished except for a small hall, a room, and a stable with two cellars (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 289). Later in the sixteenth century the land was granted to Francis Aungier, first baron Longford. The site is now occupied by the Carmelite friary in Whitefriar Street.

Wooden statue. 16th cent.

In the modern Carmelite friary on Whitefriar Street is a medieval statue of the Blessed Virgin, known as Our Lady of Dublin, which appears to have belonged originally to the Cistercian house of St Mary (Stokes 1887; Donnelly 1905, iii, 78-9). Standing madonna with Child in her left hand, and his feet resting in her right hand. The Child's extended arm is a replacement.

MacLeod 1947, 55-7.

CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF ST MARY

Founded for the Benedictine monks of Savigny in 1139, the founder's name has not been preserved but later traditions ascribed it to MacGilla Mocholmoc. This ascription, however, may be a confusion with the charter of Dovenald Gillemoholmoc, granting the land of Tyssoch, to the abbey which can be dated to between 1186 and 1195. The abbey appears to have followed Savigny in submitting in 1147 to the Cistercian order. Dublin appears to have become subject to Combermere (Cheshire) in 1147 and subsequently in 1156-7 to Buildwas (Shropshire). The register of the abbey preserves much information concerning its property, and the names of its abbots and officials (Gilbert 1884). The abbey was dissolved in 1539 and the church was taken over in 1540 by John Travers, master of the king's ordnance, for artillery and munitions. At the same time the abbot's lodgings and other buildings were occupied by Sir Leonard Grey, the former lord deputy (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 131). In 1543 a large part of the abbey was granted to James, earl of Desmond. In the reign of James I much of the property was granted to Henry Moore, earl of Drogheda. In 1674 Sir Humphrey Jervis, lord mayor of Dublin, secured permission to use the ruins as a quarry for stone, much of which went into the construction of Essex bridge.

The abbey was located on the north bank of the Liffey and the buildings lay between Capel Street and Arran Street East, with Meetinghouse Lane following the approximate line of the

cloister's east walk. In 1886 an "excavation" was conducted by Thomas Drew in search of the burial place of Felix O Ruadan, archbishop of Tuam (d.1238), whose alleged corpse, dressed in pontificals had been found in 1718 (Donnelly 1887, 19). This resulted in the wholesale clearance of the chapter house down to the original floor level, and the discovery of the slype. Underneath the chapter house floor a stone built coffin, lined with heavy flags laid on edge was found. Excavation in the area of the south transept revealed two graves together with many fragments of both inlaid and incised floor tiles. Drew also believed that he discovered the south-eastern pier of the nave, to the north of the chapter house. Drew's reconstruction drawing of the extent of the abbey church is far too small and restricted for what was the wealthiest Cistercian house in Ireland. One must envisage a church at least half as long again as Drew permits, purely on the basis of the comparative size of the chapter house to the side chapels (Donnelly 1887).

Description

The only surviving portion of the building is the chapter house, with an adjoining passage or slype, which is a national monument in state care. Until the beginning of this century, however, there was the remains of an arch at the rere of no. 25 East Arran Street (Donnelly 1905 iii, 77-8). The chapter house, dating to c.1190-c.1200, is a rectangular chamber measuring 14.3 by 7.1m; its floor is just over 2m below modern ground level. The east wall is lit by three

lancet windows, and there was a window in the south wall where it projected beyond the east range. The windows are now bricked up but nineteenth century photographs show that externally they were ornamented with an array of continuous roll mouldings (Donnelly 1886, pl opp. p. 20). The vault consists of four rib-vaulted bays, each measuring 7 by 3.35 m. The vaulting, which springs from corbels, is composed of semi-circular arcs. The ribs are elaborately moulded, with keeled profiles, and have been compared to those in the chapter house of Buildwas (Stalley 1987, 131). The dressed stone was imported from the Dundry quarries near Bristol.

Cloister arcade

Portion of a cloister arcade, almost certainly derived from St Mary's, was discovered in Cook Street in 1975 during the removal of an old wall and high bank of rubble which was located on the south side of the street between St Audeon's Arch and Upper Bridge Street (O hEalaíde 1988). Against the wall was a thin buttress, composed mainly of brickwork with some limestone and a number of late medieval limestone window dressings. During the demolition of this wall the decorated sandstone blocks and fragments, totalling 176 pieces, were picked out of the rubble. Among the stones were some pieces decorated with chevrons and pointed bowtell moulding, characteristic of the transition from Romanesque to Gothic, but the majority were derived from a cloister arcade of almost identical design to that at Holy Cross Abbey, Co. Tipperary. The cloister stones are now stored by the Office of Public Works in a locked vault at old St Audeon's Church.

Effigy of Our Lady of Dublin

This is described under the Carmelite frairy above.

DOMINICAN PRIORY OF ST SAVIOUR

The Dominicans arrived in Dublin in 1224 and according to the tradition recited by De Burgo (1786) and others they were given the chapel of St Saviour in Oxmantown, by the Cistercians of St Mary's abbey, in which to settle. This chapel was located north of the Liffey on the site now occupied by the Four Courts, and its precinct extended from Church Street to Chancery Place, and from Chancery Street to the river. Curiously, however, the cartularies of St Mary's abbey make no reference to this traditional transaction and the fact that the only deeds relating to St Saviour's chapel belong to Christ Church deeds, suggests that the land may have been given to the Dominicans by the archbishop.

In any event, the friary church was opened in 1238 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 224). The friars received royal alms on several occasions and in 1285 the king granted 30 oaks for the fabric of their church. In 1304 this part of Dublin was badly destroyed by fire. A new church was built but parts of it were pulled down in 1316 when the citizens thought that Edward Bruce was about to occupy the city. The stones were used to strengthen the walls in the vicinity of St Audoen's arch and the Winetavern Street gate. After the Bruce threat was over Edward II ordered the citizens to rebuild the friary. Kenwrick Sherman, a former mayor of Dublin, built the

east window of the church and the belfry, below which he was buried in 1351. The steeple was blow down in a gale ten years later. The friary had schools, dedicated to St Thomas Aquinas, on the opposite side of the river and in 1428, a bridge, called the "old bridge" was built to connect them. In 1459 parliament granted an annual payment of £10 towards repairs. The friary was dissolved in 1539 when buildings on the site comprised three acres. In 1542 it was granted to Sir Thomas Cusack and in 1578 to the earl of Ormond. About 1582 the "Kings Inns" was established there and it went through use as the site of the Court of Claims and the Court of Grace, before the present Four Courts were built in 1786.

FRANCISCAN FRIARY (ST FRANCIS')

This friary was founded before January 1233 when Henry III authorized a grant of 20 marks to the Friars Minor of Dublin for the repairs of their church and houses (Sweetman 1875-86). It has been suggested that the friary may have changed location at an early date because Ware states that the friary was built c.1236 when Henry III extended the buildings on land granted by Ralph le Porter (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 248). The founder appears to have been Henry III himself. In 1270 the friary received a grant of 100s. for repairs because the church was threatened with ruin. Provincial chapters were held here in 1284 and 1309. The chapel of St Mary was built here in 1308 by John le Decer, a former lord mayor, who was buried in the friary in 1332. In

1348, according to Clyn, twenty-three Dublin Franciscans died from the Black Death. At the Dissolution the buildings were described as "a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, three chambers, cemetery and garden in the precincts" (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 248). The buildings covered two acres and also included a cloister. In 1541 the monastery was granted to Thomas Stephens.

FRIARS OF THE SACK

This order of friars, known as Saccati, or Fratres de Poenitentia, were founded shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century. They were established in London in 1257, in Cambridge in 1258, and had arrived in Ireland by 1268, where they established one house, that of Dublin. The Dublin friars of the Sack were remembered in the will of Elizabeth le Grant (31 March 1275), and they received a legacy from William de Stafford in 1282 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 306). The house was burgled in 1309-10 when the friars were robbed of 40s. The order was abolished in 1274 and although the houses were not actually suppressed, they were not allowed to receive new members so that nearly all were extinct by 1315 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 306). Harris suggested that this was the monastery of Witeschan mentioned in an inquisition of Richard II (1377-99): "in the west part of Dublin, passing from the cathedral of St Patrick, through the Coombe, to the pool of St Thomas the Martyr, leaving the South gate of the monastery of Witeschan, and the Conelan,

towards the North, on the left hand" (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 306).

ST JAMES' HOSPITAL

This hospital was founded by Archbishop Henry of London c.1216 at the Steyn, which appears to have been the embarking point for pilgrims to Compostella. It was to be attended by ten chaplains of "fryars" wearing a distinctive habit. The endowments included the church of Delgany (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 350).

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST'S HOSPITAL (FRATRES CRUCIFERI)

This priory and hospital, known as "Palmer's hospital", was situated outside the New Gate. It was founded by Ailred the Palmer between 1185 and 1188. Both Ailred and his wife took monastic vows together with a number of fellow workers, who became brother and sisters. The hospital was for the poor and infirm. The sisters appear to have looked after the sick and it is clear from the register of the hospital that they had a say in its management (Brooks 1936). In 1308, John Decer, mayor of Dublin, built a chapel of St Mary in the hospital but in 1316 the church of St John and the chapel of St Magdalen were burnt down when the citizens set fire to the Thomas Street suburbs, on the approach of Bruce's army. According to Ware, 155 sick and poor were sustained apart from chaplains and brethren, in the reign of Edward III (1327-77).

The hospital was dissolved in 1539, after which the church was demolished and its materials were granted to William Brabazon, under-treasurer of Ireland. The monastery was granted to Maurice, earl of Thomond in 1544, and to James Sedgrave in 1552, when it still had a house with fifty beds for sick men (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 212). The site is now occupied by the Augustinian friary of St John.

ST STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL

This hospital was founded by the citizens of Dublin and was in existence before 1230, when it was endowed with lands at Baile na Lobhar (Leperstown now Leopardstown). At the time of the Dissolution it consisted of a church with three stone houses (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 350). The hospital continued in use into the seventeenth century until it was closed by the Cromwellians. In 1665 the churchyard was walled in, and in 1682 the church was "closed up and preservd from all common and profane uses" (Wheeler and Craig 1948, 35). The church was demolished between then and 1698, and in 1724 Mercer's hospital was built. The site was located on the corner of Stephen Street and Mercer Street. St Stephen's Green formed a part of its lands.

Archbishop's Gallows

These were located along the Coombe and Clarke (1978) suggests the junction with Ash Street as their likely position.

Archbishop's Pillory

This was located within the precinct of St Sepulchre's Palace, and Clarke (1978) suggests that it was near the entrance gates to Kevin Street Garda Barracks.

Bridewell

In 1603 Dr Lucas Chaloner together with number of other individuals built a bridewell at Hoggen Green at their own cost (Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 7-8). Its site is shown on Speed's map of 1610.

Butter Cross

This was located in Butter Lane, now Bishop Street, and Clarke (1978) suggests that it may have been near its eastern end.

Fountains and wells

Clarke (1978) lists the six best documented examples: the cistern (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 213), le Decer's fountain (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 250, 408-15). St Francis' well, St Kevin's well, and the two well-known springs dedicated to St Patrick, one beside St Patrick's Cathedral, the other in the grounds of Trinity College, near Nassau Street.

Freeman's Stone

According to Clarke (1978) this was located near the junction of New Street and Kevin Street.

Henry II's Palace

According to Roger of Hoveden this was built in 1171 close to St Andrew's Church (Stubbs 1868-71, ii, 32).

High Cross

This was located at the junction of Christ Church Place and High Street, and like the crosses in other Irish medieval towns, it was the principal place for the reading of proclamations and public announcements (Gilbert 1854-9, i, 213-6).

Horse Mill

Clarke (1978) shows this within the precinct of St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian), and he suggests that it was located close to the river Bradogue.

Long Stone

This was a standing stone, apparently erected by the Vikings, which gave its name to an area to the north and south of Townsend Street. Documentary and cartographic evidence relating to the stone was first collected by Halliday (1884, 143-83).

Fillory

Located at the junction of Castle Street and Christ Church Place where it is so shown on Speed's map of 1610.

St Kevin's Cross

This was located in Cross Street to which it gave its name. Its exact position in the street is unknown, however.

Thingmount

This was a mound where the Dublin Vikings held their assemblies. It was located towards the eastern end of Dame Street (Little 1958). In view of the discovery of Viking burials in the College Green area (see below), it may have been a burial mound in origin.

Trinity College

Founded in 1591 on the site of the Augustinian monastery of All Saints, it seems to have incorporated some of the church buildings into the initial structure. None of the standing buildings, however, are earlier than 1700. The seventeenth century tombs of Dr Luke Challoner, John Stearne, Dr Seelve (d. 1664) and George Browne (d. 1699) are in an enclosure behind the College Chapel (Mems Dead vii, 25).

Viking burial mounds

The "hogges" which gave their name to the Augustinian

nunnery of St Mary and to Hoggen Green were burial mounds, and the name itself is derived from the Scandinavian haugr, "a mound". In 1646 a long stone cist containing an inhumation was discovered "in removing a little hill in the east suburbs" according to Ware who also states that large quantities of burnt stones, ashes and human bones, both cremated and inhumed were found. The two viking swords, four spearheads, a shield umbo, and the silver buckle discovered when the Royal Arcade was being constructed in 1817 were probably derived from burials (Boe 1940, 65; Gilbert 1854-9, iii, 2).

A sword, spearhead and shield umbo were discovered in the nineteenth century opposite St Bride's church, in Bride Street (Boe 1940, 66). While there is no evidence that these were covered by a mound, the association would suggest that they originally accompanied a burial.

Waterhouse

Clarke shows this on the north side of Thomas Street, near Crocker's Bar.

LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

Anglesea Street
Bronze pin. NMI R.436

Arran Quay
Iron sword. 14th-19th cents. ?Sudanese. From river Liffey.
NMI 1964:1.

Bride's Alley
Late 17th cent. inscribed Lambeth drug pot. NMI (Art & Industry) 1901:470.

Bride Street
Copper halberd (type Cotton). Found opposite St Bride's church. NMI R.433. Harbison 1969b, 42: no. 211.

Bride Street
Iron sword, spearhead and shield-boss. Found opposite St Bride's church. NMI Wk.43 (R.431); Wk.13 (R.432); Wk.14 (R.434). See Boe 1941, 66.

Bride Street
Iron spearhead. Found opposite the church. NMI Wk.22.

Bride Street
Eight bronze pins. Found with human skull, opposite St Bride's Church. NMI r.437-45.

Bride Street
Bronze pin. NMI W.372; P.R.I.A., vii, 130: no. 504.

Bride Street
Bronze seal. Found opposite St Bride's church. NMI R.435.

Bride Street
Six bronze "Abbey tokens". Found in main drainage works or Bride St area excavations, 1901. NMI 1902: 22.

Bridge Street
Single-edged iron sword- or dagger-blade. Found 12" below the surface in Lower Bridge Street, 1853. NMI Wk.9.

Castle Street
Two fragments of bone combs. NMI W.153, 156.

Castle Street--High Street
Twenty bronze pins, bronze blow-pipe nozzle, bronze object, two bone combs, bone handle; also clay pipes, etc.
Found in deep sewer cutting between Castle Street and Cornmarket, including some in the vicinity of Christ Church Cathedral. NMI 1875: 55-83.

Castle Street

Bronze bell. Found in 1850. NMI 1885:124.

Cathedral Lane (off Winetavern St)

Twelve medieval potsherds, whetstone and two hones, stone spindle-whorl, bone bead. Found during the cutting of a cable trench, to a maximum depth of 167 cm. NMI 1967: 146-62.

Christ Church Cathedral

Hoard of seven Hiberno-Norse coins, deposited c.1105. Found c.1870. Ulster Museum, Belfast. Dolley (1966), 78-9, 42.

Christ Church Cathedral

Two bone pins and one knob-headed bronze pin. Found in 1885. NMI 1972: 305-7.

Christ Church Cathedral

Bone pin. NMI 1937:2446.

Christ Church Cathedral

Bone pin. NMI 1931:379. Rep. NMI 1931-2, 17.

Christ Church Cathedral

Sixteen bone pins, six bone beads, two bone plaques, and two antler objects. Found in cuttings in the vicinity of Christ Church Cathedral. NMI 1887: 121-42.

Christ Church Cathedral

Bone comb with brass mounts from near Christ Church. NMI 1944: 425.

Christ Church Cathedral

Two bone spindle whorls. NMI S.A. 1900:31, 33.

Christ Church Cathedral

Wooden knife and carved wooden object resembling head of staff. From cuttings in vicinity of Christ Church Cathedral. NMI 1887: 143-4; Wk. 393-4.

Christ Church Cathedral

Cresset lamp. Found near Christ Church Cathedral. U.M. 1431. J.R.S.A.I. 107 (1977), 144.

Christ Church Cathedral

Wooden figures of a satyr and boy; iron shears; iron scissors; iron knife. Found in excavations in Christ Church Cathedral, about 1888. NMI 1917: 88-92.

Christ Church Cathedral

Fifty-seven blue beads; twenty-four amber beads; four white beads; other beads; iron key; polished bone pin. NMI 1934: 455-60.

Christ Church Cathedral

Iron objects, incl. pin, three needles, two knives, two keys, shears, coulter, fish-hook and miscellaneous objects. Found

in a cutting in the vicinity of Christ Church Cathedral,
Dublin. NMI 1887: 108-120, 141.

Christ Church Cathedral

Nine armour-piercing arrowheads and one iron
double-spiculated object. Found in a cutting in the vicinity
of Christ Church Cathedral. NMI 1887: 98-107.

Christ Church Cathedral

Bronze ring, 13 bronze pins and bronze folding scale-beam.
Found in cutting in the vicinity of Christ Church Cathedral.
NMI 1887: 83-97.

Christ Church Cathedral

Bronze ring-pin. NMI 1928: 817. Rep. NMI 1928-9, 13.

Christ Church Cathedral

Bronze bell. Rep. NMI 1931-2, 15 and Pl. 10:5.

Christ Church Cathedral

Iron key. NMI 1880:85.

Christ Church Cathedral

Sherd of glazed pottery. NMI 1934: 5953.

Christ Church Cathedral

Fourteen floor-tiles. NMI X37-42, 44-51.

Christ Church Cathedral

Floor tile. NMI Wk.37.

Christ Church Cathedral

Thirty-eight floor tiles, twelve of which are labelled
"Chapter House". NMI 1897:1100-37.

Christ Church Cathedral

Two "dossal" tiles. NMI 1897:1246-7. JRSAI 23 (1893), 358-9.

Christ Church Cathedral

Floor tiles. NMI (Art & Industry): 337 to 355:1883; 1103,
1122:1897; 169-70:1899; 143-8, 150-1:1903.

Christ Church Cathedral

Five floor tiles. BM 1899.3-6.1-5.

Christ Church Cathedral

Seven floor tiles. NMI 1903:143-8.

Christ Church Cathedral

Wooden crucifix figure (Italian, 16th cent.). Said to have
been found in subterranean passage [actually a conduit, see
Drew 1890-1], connecting Christ Church with St. Mary's Abbey.
NMI (Art & Industry) 155:1926.

Christ Church Place

Circular antler disk. NMI W.187.

Christ Church Place

Bone trial piece. Found twelve feet deep, in yellow clay, in 1881. NMI 1881:54.

Christ Church Place

Three bone combs. Found in excavations in Christ Church Place. NMI W.119, 121, 126.

Christ Church Place

Fourteen antler tines. Found in deep cutting at Christ Church Place. NMI W.4, 7, 19-23, 26-32.

Christ Church Place

Ten worked horn tips, four of which are pierced at the butt end. Found "in excavations at Skinner's Row and near Christchurch", Dublin. NMI S.A. 1900:42.

Christ Church Place

Fourteen bone tips. NMI W.66-72, 75, 78, 80-83, 87.

Christ Church Place

Bone pin. Found at a depth of twelve feet. NMI 1883:26.

Christ Church Place

Bone pin. Found at a depth of twelve feet. NMI 1882: 348.

Christ Church Place

Bone pin and three fish-bone pins. NMI 1882:61-2.

Christ Church Place

Bronze pin. NMI 1882:7

Christ Church Place

Iron knife blade. NMI Wk.149.

Christ Church Place

Iron knife blade. Found near Christ Church Place. NMI 1882:49.

Christ Church Place

Five bronze rings and a brass decade ring. Found together in a street cutting at Christ Church Place, Dublin. NMI 1883:14.

Christ Church Place

Glazed potsherd. NMI 1933:5060.

Christ Church Place/ Fishamble Street

Fourteen bronze pins. Found in the course of excavations, 1852.

Church Lane

Brass signet seal. Found opposite St Andrew's Church, before 1855.

College Green

Two Viking swords. Found on site of the Royal Arcade. NMI

Wk. 27-8.

College Green

Three iron spearheads and one shield boss. Wk. 9, 10, 26, 47.

College Green

Iron spearhead. Found on site of Royal Arcade. NMI Wk. 24, 292.

College Green

Bronze pin (medieval). Found 30ft below ground level in the Bank of Ireland, College Green. NMI 1960:578.

College Street

Earthenware vessel. Found in 1862 in digging the foundations of the Provincial Bank, along with tiles, wooden stakes, antler tines, etc. NMI R.2575-87.

College Street

Pavement tile. Found in 1862 in digging the foundations of the Provincial Bank. NMI R.2577.

College Street

Line impressed floor-tile. Found in digging the foundations of the Provincial Bank. NMI Wk. 12.

Cook Street

Bronze object, formed of three riveted bronze plates. Found in 1861. NMI 1906: 468.

Cook Street

Conical bronze ferrule. NMI 1882:47

Cook Street

Brass finger ring. NMI 1882:26.

Cork Street

Iron sword of Viking type. Found in digging foundations. NMI Wk. 26

Dawson Street

Waterpipe of Scotch pine. Found at a depth of 60 cm. NMI 1966:34.

Dublin Castle

Leather shoe sole "found in taking up part of the old city wall adjoining the old tower in the Castle yard ... and said to have lain there since the year 1202". NMI Wk. 21. P.R.I.A. ii, 278.

Dublin Castle

Miscellaneous medieval finds (incl. jetton, coins, objects of iron, stone, wood, leather, pottery, skeletal remains). From the lower yard. NMI 1969:864-952a.

Dublin Castle

Miscellaneous objects of pottery, iron, lead, wood, glass, leather, bone, etc. Found in foundation digging in the lower yard. NMI 1971: 1-891.

Dublin Castle

Glazed pottery sherds. From cutting in Castle Yard. NMI M1948:55-69.

Dublin Castle

Three iron nails, two wooden dowels, two wooden wedges. Described as from an early sixteenth century timber in George's Hall. NMI 1974:8.

Dublin Castle

Two iron basket-hilted swords. NMI R.103-4.

Exchange Street Upr

Bronze pin. NMI W.445. P.R.I.A. vii, 162.

Fishamble Street

Two iron keys and two iron jews-harps. Found in street cuttings in the neighbourhood of Christ Church and Fishamble Street. NMI Wk.27, 36, 60, 63.

Fishamble Street

Seven iron arrowheads. From street cuttings in the neighbourhood of Christ Church and Fishamble Street. NMI Wk. 18, 24, 26, 31-4.

Fishamble Street

Limestone vessel, resembling a mortar. Found 14ft below surface in excavations in Fishamble Street, near the foundations of Christ Church, Dublin, 1823. NMI W.41.

Fishamble Street

Sixteen iron nails, screws or rivets, one iron needle, seven iron pins, and three iron awls. Found in street cuttings in the neighbourhood of Christ Church and Fishamble Street. NMI Wk. 37-46, 49, 51, 53, 57, 64, 66-8, 78-87.

Fishamble Street

Various iron objects found in street cuttings in the neighbourhood of Christ Church and Fishamble Street. NMI Wk.47-76.

Fishamble Street

Twenty-three iron knife blades, some with handles. From street cuttings in the neighbourhood of Christ Church and Fishamble Street. NMI Wk.1-17, 19-23, 25.

Fishamble Street

Large hog-backed bone comb. Found in a "deep excavation" in Fishamble Street. NMI W.150.

Fishamble Street

Bronze pin with recess for enamel. NMI P727.

Fishamble Street

Small, decorated bronze armlet. NMI P785.

Fishamble Street

Perforated lead disc bearing "Greek ornament". NMI P.805.

Fishamble Street

One miniature axehead of iron and one iron fish hook. Found in street cuttings in the neighbourhood of Christ Church and Fishamble Street. NMI Wk. 29, 77.

Four Courts

Gold coin of Henry VIII. Found in foundations of new buildings at the Four Courts. Presented to RIA c.1850.

Four Courts

Three bowls, four glass bottles and the mouth of an aquamanile jug. NMI R.1630-7. P.R.I.A. viii, 328.

Francis Street

Barrel padlock. NMI 1973:3.

Francis Street

Earthenware pitcher. 15th cent. Found about 14ft below ground level in 1934. NMI (Art & Industry) 42:1934.

Grafton Street

Tile (?brick). From an excavation at the corner of Grafton Street and Nassau Street. NMI Wk.123.

High Street

Bone pin and perforated bone pin. Found in 1888. NMI 1972:287, 301.

High Street

Three bronze pins. Found when sinking the foundations of St Audoen's. NMI 1882:6, 11, 15.

High Street

Four bronze pins and one ivory pin. Found in the vicinity of High Street. NMI 1890:6-7.

High Street

Bronze needle. Found in 1893. Originally in the Dunraven Collection. It was auctioned in May 1980 and its present whereabouts is unknown.

High Street

Two iron knife blades, found with three antler tines "in black clay, at a depth of 6 feet, when excavating foundations of new presbytery of St Audoen's R.C. Church, 1876. NMI 1876:1664-68.

High Street

Three bone scoops. NMI 1916:138-40.

High Street--Christ Church Place

Twenty six bronze pins, three bronze implements and one bone pin. Found when excavating at St Audoen's R.C. Church and in Christ Church Place. NMI 1877:76-105.

High Street--Nicholas Street

Iron key. Found on the surface at the corner of High Street and Nicholas Street. NMI 1971:896.

James' Street

Medieval potsherd. Found in a pocket of bones and clay in a trench beneath James' Street. NMI 1953:17.

Jervis Street

Iron poignard. NMI Wk.55.

John's Lane

Bone comb. NMI 1881:66.

Kennedy's Lane

Leather shoe sole. Found in 1882. NMI 1882:345.

Kildare Street

Iron sword. Found when digging the foundations of the National Museum, 1885. NMI S.A. 1898:104.

Liffey Street

Bronze spearhead. Found 14ft below the surface on gravelly bed under the old river slob when the main sewer was being sunk, in 1859. NMI 1906:453.

Liffey Street

Ten pottery sherds of 13th-16th century date. Found in Lower Liffey Street, 1859. NMI (Art & Industry) 1914:487-96.

Long Lane

Iron horseshoe. ?17th cent. From street cutting (prob. lime-kiln rubbish). NMI 1949:6.

Lord Edward Street

Small polished stone axe. NMI 1939:1009.

Lord Edward Street

Two perforated bone pins, one bone pin and one worked bone point. Found in 1886. NMI 1972:288-9, 297-8.

Lord Edward Street

Cut antler tine. NMI 1974:96.

Mary Street

Iron rowel spur. Found in sinking the main sewer, 1859. NMI.

Marlborough Street

Circular gold brooch. Found about 16ft deep in grey mud and rolled stones in the excavation of the main sewer at the lower end of the street in May 1897. NMI 1897:26.

Mill Street

Three lengths of wooden waterpiping found 39 cm below the surface. NMI 1958:756.

Nicholas Street

Five crucibles of baked clay. NMI 1978:43-7.

O'Donovan Rossa Bridge

"In sinking for the foundation of an house near Ormond Bridge, Dublin, a tomb-stone was found, with the figure of a cross-legged knight sculptured upon it; beneath this stone lay a human skeleton, with an iron sword extended at its side" (Walker 1788, 117).

Pearse Street

Bone object with loop, and two other bone objects. NMI 1972:81-2, 181.

Pearse Street

Iron knife. Found in an exposed section in St Mark's Churchyard. NMI 1976:547.

St Andrew's Churchyard

Triangular tombstone, commemorating John Noel Josse, d. 11 Nov. 1678. Found in St Andrew's Churchyard. NMI W.26.

St Audoen's Church

Three pieces of green-glazed pottery. Found in the wall of St Audoen's Church. NMI (Art & Industry) 12, 13:1936.

St Audoen's Church

Twelve floor tiles. NMI 1897:1221-32. JRSAI 23 (1893), 362: 24 (1894), 138; 25 (1895), 172-5.

St James' Churchyard

Portion of a millstone and a medieval potsherd. Found lying on, and close to (respectively), a hearth, 90cm under the ground surface in the British Pensioner's Burial Yard, St. James'. NMI 1964:81-2. JRSAI 97 (1967), 18.

St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian)

Forty-nine floor tiles. NMI 1897: 1172-1220. Donnelly 1887.

St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian)

Floor tiles. NMI (Art & Industry): 959-62:1880, 1175, 1205:1897.

St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian)

Bronze ring. Found in foundation excavation. NMI 1971:1063.

St Michael's Church

Five perforated bone pins. Found near St Michael's Church, 1888-9. NMI 1972:285, 300, 302-4.

St Michael's Hill

Stone mould. Found at a depth of 11 feet. Armstrong 1920, 5.

St Michael's Hill

Perforated bone pin. Found near the Synod Hall. NMI 1972:286.

St Michael's Hill

Bone pin. NMI 1882:65.

St Michael's Hill

Miscellaneous objects of bone and antler, including comb fragments and one stone bead. Probably from St Michael's Hill/ Christ Church Place/ John's Lane area. NMI 1881: 58-60, 62-5, 67-71, 78.

St Michael's Hill

Two bone implements, four bone pins and one antler implement. NMI 1881:55-6, 57, 61.

St Michael's Hill

Two bone trial-pieces. Found "twelve feet deep in peat", in 1881. NMI 1881: 52-3.

St Michael's Hill

Two pin-shaped objects of bronze. Said to have been found with NMI 1881: 52-4, i.e. at St Michael's Hill or Christ Church Place. NMI 1881:76, 76a.

St Michael's Hill

Bronze pin. NMI 1882:8.

St Michael's Hill

Bone pin. NMI 1883:27.

St Michael's Hill

Rope of three strands of heath, found 10 feet deep in sinking a sewer opposite the western entrance of Christ Church Cathedral. NMI W.5.

St Michael's Lane

Two antler objects, four bone pins, four fishbone pins, and a bone point. NMI 1882: 50, 51, 53-7, 63.

St Michael's Lane

Copper object. NMI 1882:45.

St Michan's Church

Two bone comb fragments. Found in 1873. NMI 1972:284.

St Michan's Churchyard

Bone needle. Rep. NMI 1931-2, 17.

St Michan's Churchyard

Bronze needle. Found in 1860. Cat. Day Coll (1913), 53: lot 364. Now in Co. Louth Archaeol. & Hist. Soc. Museum, Dundalk.

St Nicholas' Church

Iron spike. NMI 1971:899.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Polished stone axehead. NMI 1934:461. Rep. NMI 1932-3, 12.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Nine bronze pins and four needles. Found in excavations near St Patrick's Cathedral. 1901. NMI 1902:4-16.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Copper coin, silver plated, contemporary forgery of an Edward I-III penny. Found in excavations near St Patrick's Cathedral, 1901. NMI 1902:20.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Three floor tiles. NMI (Art & Industry), 1146, 1151, 1154: 1897.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Thirty-four floor tiles. NMI 1897: 1138-71.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Forty-one floor tiles. NMI Wk. 4-6, 7-10, 36, 38-9, 40-9, 52, 54-9, 61-3, 65-7, 69, 71-5, 76, 84.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Two floor tiles. NMI Wk. 68, 70.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Three floor-tiles. NMI: RSAI 117.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Three floor tiles. Nat. Mus. Antiqs. Scotland, Edinburgh. Cat. NMAS (1892), 317.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Five floor tiles. Cat. Neligan Coll. (1853), lot 21.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Mitre-shaped stone showing an ecclesiastic in relief. NMI W.21.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Three carved capitals. NMI 1903: 2, 4, 5.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Wooden cup and small pewter plate. Found in excavations near St Patrick's Cathedral, in 1901. NMI 1902:17-18.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Fragment of combed ware, 17th cent. NMI (Art & Industry)

159:1903.

St Patrick's Cathedral

Thirteen small globular bells attached to a zig-zag wire hoop. Found in sinking a foundation at St Patrick's cathedral. NMI W.239.

St Patrick's Close

Ornamented ring. Presented to R.I.A. c.1840s.

St Stephen's Green

Medieval glazed potsherd. Found in construction excavations at 74-5 St Stephen's Green. NMI 1965:23. JRSAI 98 (1968), 147.

Ship Street

Bronze pin. Found near old city wall. NMI 1882:361.

Suffolk Street

Two flat copper axeheads. Found 13.5 feet below the surface when sinking the main sewer opposite No. 3 Suffolk Street, in May 1857. A "clay urn full of bones", and a human skeleton were found nearby. NMI 1906:435-6. Harbison 1969a, 12: nos 73-4.

Suffolk Street

Small glass bottle, said to have been found with the two copper axeheads (NMI 1906:435-6). NMI 1906:437.

Temple Bar

Bone pin. NMI 1937:2563.

Thomas Street

Human bones and green-glazed potsherd found in street cutting outside St Catherine's Church. NMI 1973:29-30.

Thomas Street

Bone comb, ivory pax, bone pin, bronze pin and bronze key. Found in excavations in Thomas Street, c.1866. NMI R.2545-50. Mahr and Raftery 1932-41, 164.

Thomas Street

Gilt bronze figure of the St Manchan's shrine type. From the site of St John the Baptist's Abbey. BM 68.7-9.52. Mahr and Raftery 1932-41, 162.

Thomas Street

Human bones. Found beneath the pavement outside St Catherine's Church. NMI 1974:93.

Townsend Street

Silver finger-ring of German type. Found in 1831. NMI (Art & Industry) C.594.

Trinity College

Bronze flat axehead. Found in excavation at the Provost's

Archaeological Finds

- 15 -

House, Trinity College, Dublin. NMI 1905:270. Harbison 1969a, 26: no. 566.

Trinity College

Cut antler tine. Found about three feet deep in foundation trench. NMI 1973:215.

Werburgh Street

Bronze plate. Probably the rim of a bowl. Found about ten feet deep on sinking for main sewer, 1856.

Winetavern Street

Polished bone needle. Found in 1889. Formerly in the Dunraven Collection. It was auctioned in May 1980 and its present whereabouts are unknown.

Winetavern Street

Pottery Tyg of 17th cent. date. NMI (Art & Industry) 476:1900.

Unprovenanced Find

Bronze looped spearhead. Possibly from Dublin city. NMI E92:432.

Unprovenanced Find

Late Bronze Age spearhead. BM 1875.4-1.44.

Unprovenanced Find

Gold sleeve-fastener and gold striated ring of Late bronze Age date. Both found in or near Dublin city. UM 207-1913; BM 1849.3-1.18. Taylor 1980, Co Du 1-2; Cat. Day Coll (1913), 63: lot 425.

Unprovenanced Finds

Five perforated bone pins and one possible pin. Found in Dublin city, 1885-7. NMI 1972:292-6, 299.

Unprovenanced Finds

Ten fishbone pins and one bone pin. Found in street cuttings in Dublin. NMI 1882:346-7.

Unprovenanced Finds

Bronze pin-shaped object and ring of white metal. Found in street cuttings in Dublin, possibly with NMI 1882:346-7. NMI 18882: 360, 363.

Unprovenanced Finds

Two bronze and one copper pins. Found in sinking a foundation in Dublin, 1841. NMI 1881:239-40, 242.

Unprovenanced Finds

Five knives/ knife blades and six fragments of bone combs dug up in street excavations in Dublin. Roy. Scot. Museum, Edinburgh. Cat. NMA (1892), 331, 355.

Unprovenanced Finds

Two bronze pins, two bronze needles, bronze ear-pick and bone-pin. Said to have been found in the main drainage works, Dublin 1897. NMI 1898:1-6. PRIA lxxiii, C, 84.

Unprovenanced Finds

Ring of a bronze ringed-pin, labelled "Dublin excavations". NMI S.A. 1900:35.

Unprovenanced Finds

Four bronze pins and a figure of a saint. BM 1868.7-9.36-39, 52.

Unprovenanced Find

Gold medieval brooch with coloured stones inset. Found in Dublin main drainage works. R.I.A. Minutes 1887-1901, 271.

Unprovenanced Find

Iron bill-shaped knife and two "Abbey tokens" of brass, said to have been found in the main drainage excavations, 1897. NMI 1899:23, 25, 26.

Three-handled tyg (Cistercian ware). From main drainage excavations. NMI (Art & Industry) 896:1900.

LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS (Fig. 27)

- I. Dublin Castle, directed by Marcus O hEochaidhe for OPW.
- II. High Street 1, directed by Breandan O Riordain for NMI.
- III. High Street 2, directed by Breandan O Riordain for NMI.
- IV. Winetavern Street, directed by Breandan O Riordain for NMI.
- V. Christ Church Place, directed by Breandan O Riordain for NMI.
- VI. Wood Quay, directed by Patrick Wallace for NMI.
- VII. Fishamble Street 1, directed by Patrick Wallace for NMI.
- VIII. Fishamble Street 2, directed by Patrick Wallace for NMI.
- IX. Ship Street (St Michael le Pole), directed by Margaret Gowen.
- X. Morgan Place, directed by Mary MacMahon.
- XI. Dublin Castle, directed by Ann Lynch and Conleth Manning for OPW.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

The Problems

Dublin is important to Irish archaeological research in all periods since its foundation as a Viking town in 841 A.D. There are indications that the site of the future city was in part occupied prior to the coming of the Vikings but it was as a port town that the city grew in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The Viking town was not only the most important in Ireland, it was also one of the great trading cities of western Europe. The Anglo-Normans expanded the area of the city and reclaimed land from the Liffey in the process. By the end of the thirteenth century the walled city had extensive suburbs and was effectively the capital of the Lordship of Ireland. Dublin declined in size during the Later Middle Ages but it experienced new growth during the seventeenth century when it established itself as the capital of Ireland and the second city of the Britain and Ireland. Accordingly the city offers an almost unique opportunity of studying the changing fortunes of an Irish town from its emergence as a Viking port, through varying periods of expansion and contraction under the influence of different cultures until the present day.

The possibility of pre-Viking settlement is particularly tantalising because it could explain the reason why the Vikings chose the Christ Church ridge on which to settle. Opportunities to excavate near the ford (Ath Cliath) or Clarke's suggested monastery of Dubh Linn, overlooking the

pool, would be of particular importance in this regard.

The beginnings of the Viking city are obscure. It is generally thought that the longphort of 841 was established near Islandbridge rather than around Wood Quay or the Christ Church ridge. This latter area only began to develop after the Vikings returned to Dublin in 917. It is important, however, to check wherever possible for traces of the ninth century longphort. Opportunities to excavate in the vicinity of Kilmainham-Islandbridge would be particularly important.

Like many cities of similar economic importance, the walled area of Dublin has seen many alterations. Much of its former street pattern is gone but many streets retain their medieval course, nonetheless. Nothing is known about the nature of road surfaces in Anglo-Norman and post-medieval times. Streets should be examined if at all possible because they also permit the results of excavations on one side of a street to be linked with those on the other. This enables the reconstruction of entire streetscapes in the manner which has proved so successful at Novgorod.

The city's location on the Liffey estuary gave its bridges and quays a special significance. There was a bridge here from the mid-eleventh century and quays, probably from the Viking period. Yet virtually nothing is known of the form, date or size of the first bridge or its successors. The bridge was built close to the site of the hurdle ford from which Ath Cliath derived its name. This ford was quite possibly important in prehistoric times and its site is

particularly important for archaeological research because examination of it should shed light on the very beginnings of Dublin. In this regard, the presence of a handful of prehistoric objects among the stray finds may be noted.

A substantial amount of knowledge concerning Dublin's Viking housing has been acquired as a result of the National Museum's excavations. It is now clear that certain parts of the city were wealthier than others. Fishamble Street, for instance, was a wealthier area than High Street. Is this situation typical of the entire city? Were there wealthier areas than Fishamble Street? It is important now to determine what the comparative wealth of other areas within the city was, in order to obtain an accurate image of relative wealth within the Viking city. Considerable variation has been discovered in Dublin's Viking housing and the preservation has been sufficiently good in places to determine local styles. For the Anglo-Norman and late medieval periods, however, our knowledge is extremely scant. Only one positive thirteenth century house has been uncovered, at Christ Church Place, although excavations within the city have been extensive. No houses of the Later Middle Ages or of the post-medieval period have been uncovered. Some seventeenth century cagework buildings are known from old prints but these are no substitute for the information that can be acquired from exposing remains of an actual house of this period.

The importance of excavating dwellings has been

demonstrated in recent publications by Wallace and Murray. Wallace has been able to produce startlingly fresh information concerning the impact of native Irish, British and continental building techniques on Dublin's craftsmen, information which was unobtainable from any documentary source. Murray has shown how information about changes in building methods and fashions can be derived from stratified sites in which the remains of successive houses are preserved. In this regard Dublin has exceptional potential in allowing the comparison of native Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English building styles and fashions.

Dublin castle was commenced in 1204, but until the recent excavations were undertaken by the Office of Public Works neither its full extent or how it changed through time were known. It was a royal castle and one of the most important fortresses in medieval Ireland. The exposure of its plan will permit comparisons with other royal castles, such as Athlone and Rindown, and with later thirteenth century castles, such as Ballymote, Kilkenny, and Roscommon. The castle may be built in part upon the site of an earlier Viking fort. Dublin's Viking kings must have had a large residence or hall but this has escaped detection so far.

The course of the town defences in Dublin's Viking and Anglo-Norman core is well known but it is still important to check the line where possible by excavation to determine whether it is correct or not. Much remains to be discovered about the periods of construction, the variations in

building, and the forms of both mural towers and gatehouses. The Wood Quay excavations, for instance, indicated that the stone wall was constructed c.1100 and is the earliest city wall in Ireland. It is important to discover if the entire Viking town was enclosed by such a wall or if only parts of it were. The course of the earlier Viking earthen defences is even more important in some respects because these will give a clue to the growth rate and expansion of the town. Simms has put forward theories about the line of these earthen banks which it is important to check. The nature of the defences for the Anglo-Norman suburbs remains a complete puzzle. There are many references to suburban gateways which imply the existence of defences but their course remains completely unknown. It is probable that the suburbs were protected by earthen defences but it is important to check this, should the opportunity arise in Thomas Street, Patrick Street, Bride Street, Kevin Street, Stephen Street or Dame Street.

It is unlikely that the opportunity will arise to excavate on the site of either Christ Church or St. Patrick's Cathedral but the opportunity could occur at the sites of the many parish churches and religious houses of the medieval city. Our knowledge of the location of many of these is imprecise, and we know very little about their form, size or character. It is important to remember that the architectural features and extent are only one aspect of the archaeology of religious houses and the excavation of a medieval cemetery, such as that conducted at York, can provide otherwise

unobtainable evidence about health, disease, diet, and mortality rates.

The extent of settlement outside the walls has not been established but it is clear that there were substantial suburbs in Thomas Street, around St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dame Street, and north of the river Liffey. Excavation is important here because it will reveal the contrast between buildings within and without the wall, and accordingly provide social information on the people living there.

Archaeological Potential

Archaeology does not consist solely of excavation nor does it stop at ground level. The archaeological evidence for Dublin's past comprises all the physical remains of man's activities on the site of the city, from its first occupation to the present day. The surviving street pattern, property boundaries and standing buildings constitute the uppermost levels of the archaeological stratigraphy, and all are relevant to the study of the town's past. Documentary evidence also plays a role in reconstructing the history of early Dublin, but for the wide range of human activity omitted from the written accounts and for the early periods without documentation, archaeology is our only source of information. The evidence of archaeology and topography, of architecture and of documents, is complementary; each gains from the existence of the others and the unrecorded destruction of one form of evidence not only removes part of

a town's archive but also diminishes the usefulness of those which are preserved.

The survey of its archaeology indicates that the site of the town has been the scene of human activity in Prehistoric times and of continued settlement in Early Historic, Medieval and Post-medieval times. Both documentary sources and the known archaeological remains indicate that the town was occupied continuously from 841 AD into the post-medieval period. Virtually all of the city's pre-1700 building fabric, however, has been demolished. The only remains which survive above ground are the cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, St. Audoen's Church, the chapter house of St. Mary's Abbey, St. Michan's and the tower of St. Michael's, part of the palace of St. Sepulchre, and portions of the town wall. The destruction of buildings above ground has been substantial and the street pattern of the medieval and post-medieval city has also been altered considerably. Nonetheless, excavations have shown that archaeological deposits are likely to exist over a wide area of the city. Accordingly there is every likelihood of recovering structural evidence such as house foundations, refuse pits, industrial areas, and workshops, in addition to artefactual and environmental evidence.

Unfortunately all periods are not equally represented in the archaeological deposits. The Wood Quay excavations, for instance, uncovered a huge amount of information on Viking and Anglo-Norman Dublin but told us nothing about life in the

city between 1350 and 1700. This was simply because the deposits laid down during these periods were removed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with the construction of cellars and basements.

A glance at figures 1-5 shows the gradual development of the city. It can be seen that although the Viking area was small it stands the chance of being the best protected, simply because it was the first deposit to be laid down and is consequently the deepest. Anglo-Norman layers fare next best but for the seventeenth century, when Dublin occupied a larger horizontal area than ever before, little archaeological stratigraphy survives. It is likely to survive only in backfilled areas such as drains and ditches where subsequent foundations have not disturbed them. The Dublin Castle excavations have been particularly important in this regard because the excavation of the ditch there has yielded Dublin's first evidence of seventeenth century archaeology. The areas with the highest potential for survival, then, are those in the Viking-Medieval core but the chances of uncovering ditches and similar buried features on the seventeenth century periphery should not be overlooked.

ARCHAEOLOGY, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

It is evident from the foregoing that archaeology is an important means of learning about Dublin's past and of understanding the character and detailed form of the town today. This is more than just an academic pursuit because

without an appreciation of the factors which have shaped Dublin's present character, steps taken to conserve that character will not be wholly effective, or worse, features basic to its unique identity may be unwittingly destroyed.

The protection of buried archaeological evidence presents serious problems for not only is there the pressure of redevelopment and the high value of urban properties with which to contend, but the sites themselves are often difficult to define or evaluate; their full archaeological potential may only become apparent when an excavation is undertaken in advance of development or by observations made while development is in progress. Part of St. Audoen's church and the chapter house of St. Mary's Abbey are the only structures to enjoy statutory protection as scheduled National Monuments but because of the difficulties of scheduling urban properties, other sites within Dublin are unlikely to be given this protection in the future. A large number of sites have been listed in previous development plans (fig. 30), however, and although almost all are buildings of later date it is a heartening sign for the future and shows the increasing environmental consciousness of Dublin's core. Only a concerted effort at local and central government level, however, can safeguard Dublin's archaeological heritage and it is crucial that this should be initiated immediately. Only then can adequate provision be made for investigating archaeological sites in advance of any redevelopment. This is best achieved by use of planning constraints and by conditions attached to planning consents.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 31) delimits the area of archaeological potential within modern Dublin. The excavations within the city have demonstrated the existence of rich archaeological deposits. Dublin has witnessed considerable development in the 1960s and 1970s and large parts of its archaeological heritage have been removed. In 1979, a survey of the condition of archaeological deposits within the walls (Fig. 29). This concluded that 6.9% of the area was archaeologically excavated; 3.2% was removed mechanically without excavation; 23.9% lies under streets and has been substantially disturbed by the laying of sewerage pipes. This left 66% of undisturbed archaeological deposits (Breen 1980, 29). Of this 66%, Breen concluded that 21.8% (one third) could be destroyed within five years due to building development. A further 22.2% could be destroyed within twenty-five years, leaving 22%, of which some 10.9% is under buildings unlikely to be demolished, such as Christ Church Cathedral. Only sites such as the yard of Cook Street School will consequently survive for excavation in the twenty-first century. This area was re-surveyed in 1986 to determine what changes had occurred, and as an indicator of the rate of change within what is potentially the most important archaeological area of Dublin (Fig. 28). This revealed that there had been little overall change. Only two new buildings had been constructed, the Home Response Project in Lord Edward Street, and a storehouse in Castle Street but in neither case had archaeological excavations occurred. The

excavated percentage of Dublin had increased as a result of the Dublin Castle excavations to about 9%. Houses had been demolished as Breen predicted in High Street, Wood Quay and around St. Audeon's but no new structures have taken their place. Instead they have been landscaped to form open areas. It is to be regretted, however, that at Wood Quay part of Dublin's archaeology was removed by the machinery doing the landscaping. Such landscaping, no matter how apparently trivial, should only be conducted with an archaeologist on site. The buildings under twenty-five year threat have remained much the same but there has been an increase in the sites in the five-year threat category. This is particularly noticeable in Essex Street West but it has also occurred to properties in Back Lane, Cook Street, St. Michael's Lane and Werburgh Street.

Outside the walled city, the large areas at the southern end of Francis Street and Patrick Street, in Thomas Street, around Aungier Street, Dame Street, and north of the river Liffey, are particularly important for the understanding of medieval suburban development. Within these areas there are many open spaces used for car parks which could come under more direct threat in the near future. One site in particular needs to be carefully watched. This is the site of the Augustinian Friary in Cecilia Street which is threatened by a proposed C.I.E. bus and train terminal.

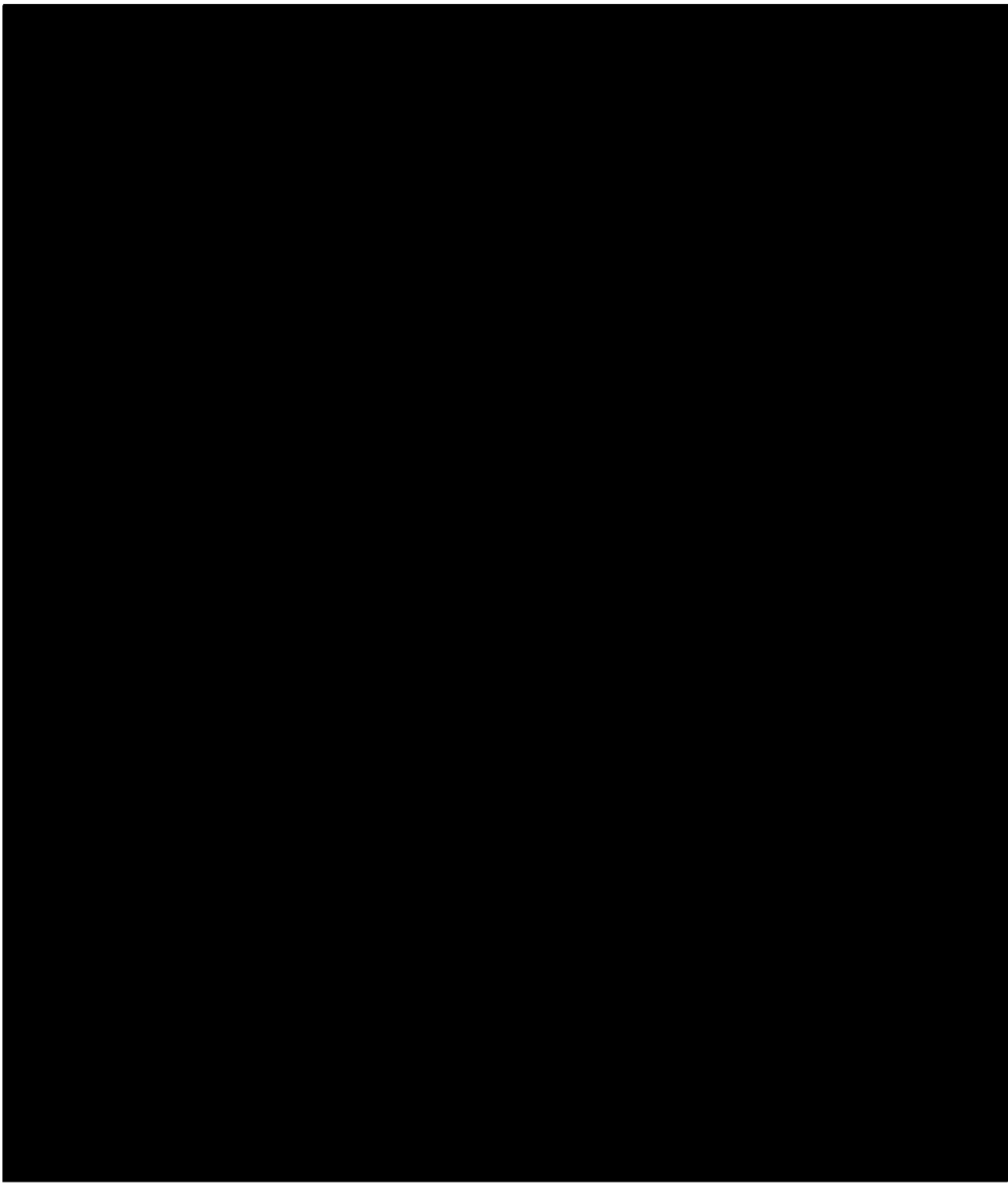
There is hardly a plot of land within the city which has not experienced some disturbance in the last three hundred

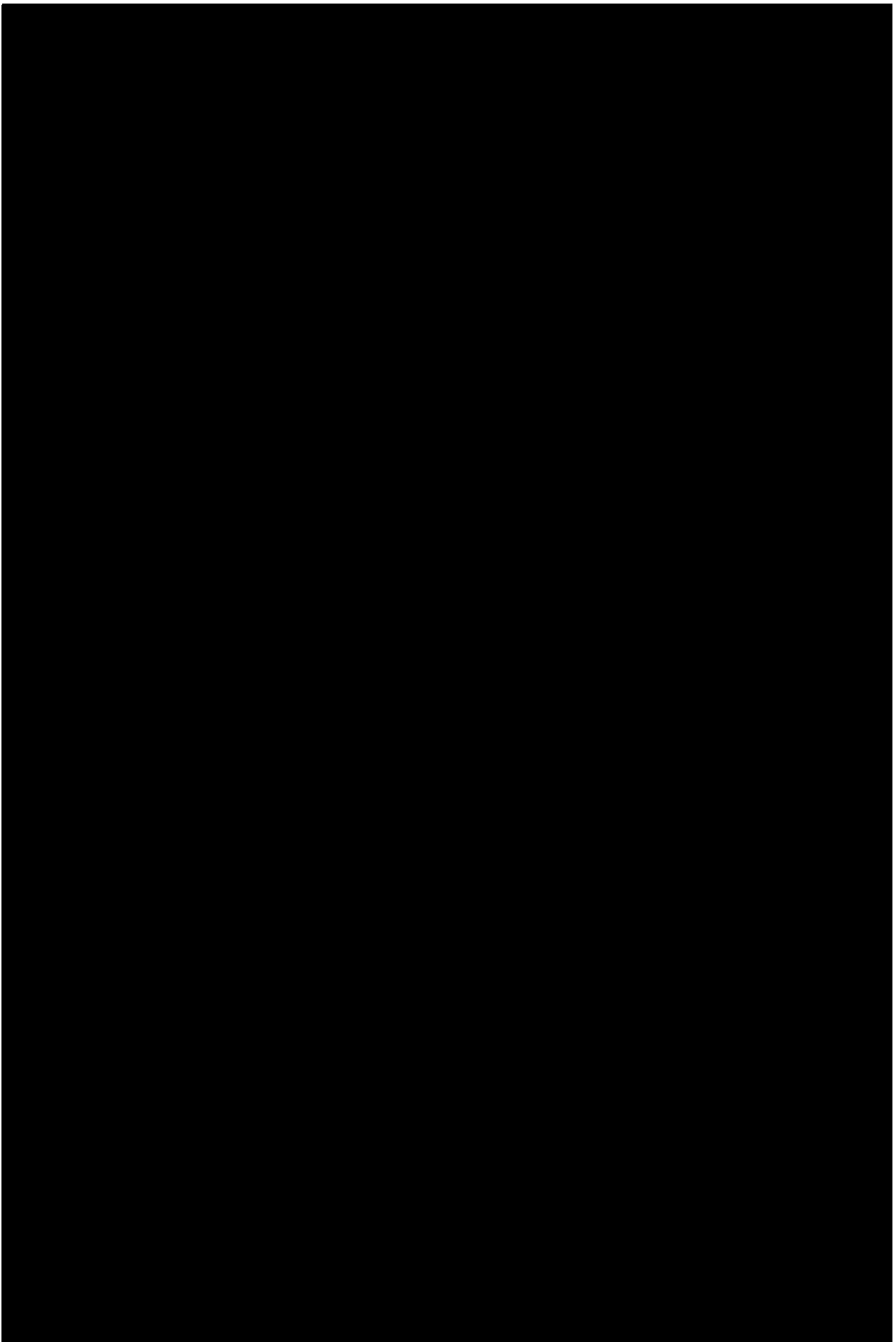
years. This disturbance is probably superficial, however, and is confined to the uppermost layers as the many excavations within the city have shown. Indeed it is likely that archaeological deposits exist over the entire area of the walled city, and in much of the medieval suburbs. It is unlikely that stratified deposits survive within the seventeenth century extensions, but since it falls within the area of archaeological potential it is shaded pink on Fig. 31.

The City Development Plan 1987

The archaeological objectives of the draft plan include the retention of the medieval street pattern and it endeavours to ensure that archaeological material is not unduly damaged or destroyed (14.3.11-12) and the zone of archaeological interest has been designated a conservation area (14.3.14). The implementation of these objectives should signally help to preserve the surviving features of ancient Dublin and it should also improve the process of recording archaeological evidence prior to its removal, by regularizing and regulating it. The area of archaeological potential outlined here is larger than that provided by Clarke (1978) because its brief is larger, and includes the archaeology of the city to 1700. It is important then to ensure that it is this report's area of archaeological potential rather than Clarke's that is adhered to. The other objective of the development plan, the establishment of a Viking-Medieval Museum and interpretative centre (14.3.13; 14.4.3) is a most

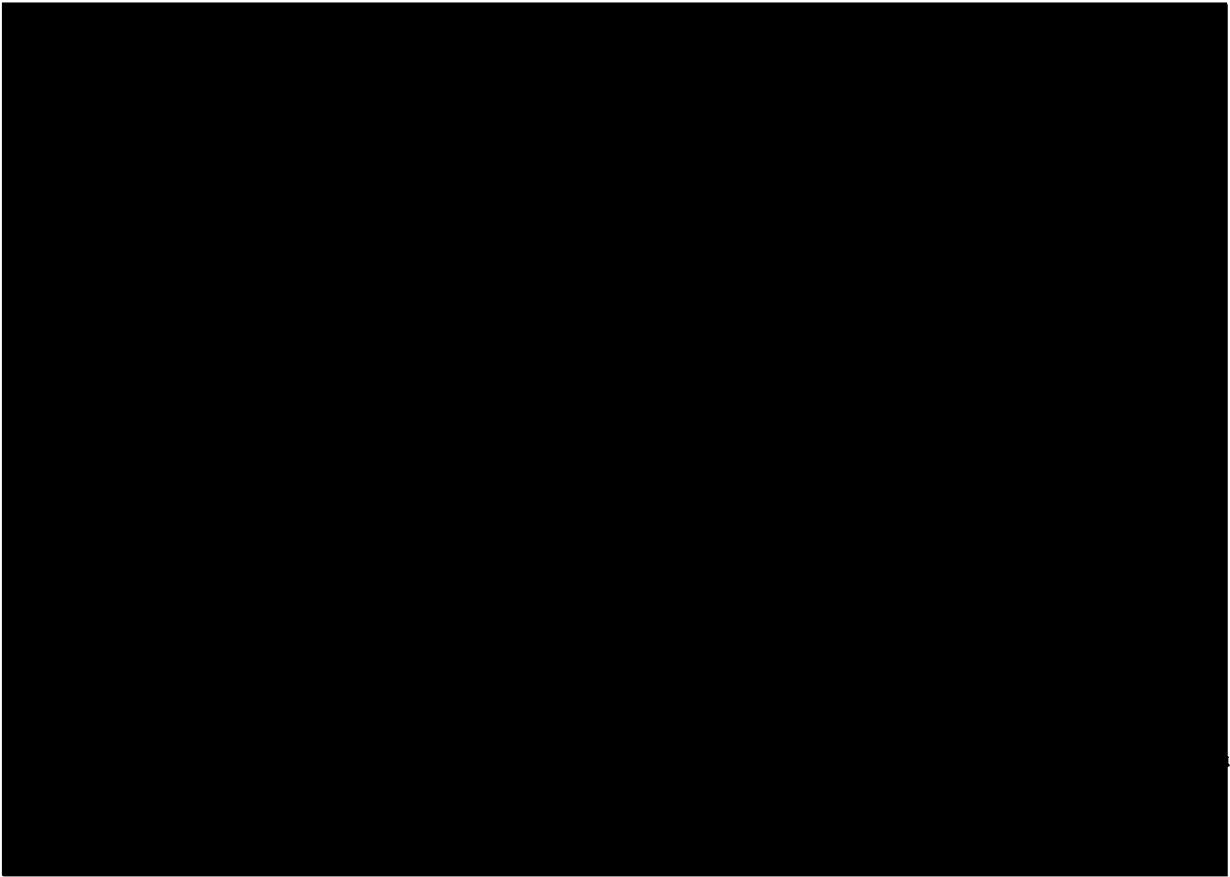
important one, because it will ensure that there is a centralized unit where records of the city's archaeological past may be deposited. Its foundation would also ensure the presence of internal professional advice within Dublin Corporation.





[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

Irish Annals

- A. Clon.: Annals of Clonmacnoise, ed. D. Murphy, Dublin 1896.
- AFM: Annals of the Four Masters, ed. J. O'Donovan, 7 vols. Dublin 1851.
- AI: Annals of Inisfallen, ed. S. MacAirt. Dublin. 1951.
- A. Tig.: Annals of Tigernach, ed. W. Stokes, Revue Celtique 16 (1895), 374-419, 17 (1896), 6-33, 119-263, 337-420, 18 (1897) 9-59, 150-97, 267-303.
- AU: Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy and B. MacCarthy, 4 vols. Dublin 1887-1901.

Journals

- JRSAI Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
- PRIA Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.
- RDKPRI Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records of Ireland.
- UJA Ulster Journal of Archaeology.

Other Abbreviations

- CARD J. T. and R. M. Gilbert (eds) Calendar of the Ancient Records of Dublin, 19 vols. Dublin and London, 1889-1922.
- NLI National Library of Ireland
- NMI National Museum of Ireland
- PROI Public Record Office of Ireland
- RIA Royal Irish Academy

Armstrong, E. C. R. 1920.
Catalogue of Irish Gold Ornaments. Dublin.

- Bennett, R. and Elton, J. 1904.
History of Corn Milling IV: Some Feudal Mills. London.
- Bernard, J. H.
St Patrick's Cathedral. London.
- Berry, H. F. 1898.
(Ed.) Account Roll of Holy Trinity. Dublin.
- Boe, J. 1940.
Norse Antiquities in Ireland. Part III of Shetelig, H. (ed.)
Viking Antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland (Oslo).
- Breen, T. C. 1980.
"Dublin's archaeological problem", in Maxwell, N. (ed.)
Digging Up Dublin, 25-30. Dublin.
- Brooks, E. St.-J. 1936.
(Ed.) Register of St John the Baptist, Dublin. Dublin.
- Burke, N. T. 1974.
"Dublin's north-eastern city wall: early reclamation and
development at the Poddle-Liffey confluence", PRIA 74C,
113-32.
- Butler, R. 1845.
(Ed.) The Register of All Hallows, near Dublin. Dublin.
- Butlin, R. A. 1976.
"land and people c.1600", in T. W. Moody, F. X. Martin and F.
J. Byrne (eds.) A New History of Ireland 3 (Oxford), 142-86.
- Clarke, H. B. 1977.
"The topographical development of early medieval Dublin",
Jrl. Roy. Soc. Antiqs. Ireland 107, 29-51.
- Clarke, H. B. 1978.
Dublin c.840-c.1540: the Medieval Town in the Modern City.
Dublin.
- Coffey, G. and Armstrong, E. C. R. 1910. "Scandinavian objects
found at Island-bridge and Kilmainham", Proc. Roy. Irish
Acad. 28 C, No. 5, 107-22.
- Coope, G. R. 1981.
"Report on the coleoptera from an eleventh-century house at
Christ Church Place, Dublin", in Bekker-Nielsen, H., Foote,
P. and Olsen, O. (eds.) Proceedings of the Eighth Viking
Congress Aarhus, 24-31 August 1977, (Odense), 51-6.
- Crawford, J. 1986.
Within the walls: the story of St Audoen's Church,
Cornmarket, Dublin.
- De Burgo, T. 1786.
Hibernia Dominicana. Louvain.

Donnelly, N. 1905.

A Short History of Some Dublin Parishes. Dublin 1905-16.

Donnelly, P. J. 1887.

Remains of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin: Their Explorations and Researches A.D. 1886. Dublin.

Drew, T. 1890-1.

"Notes on the Chapter House of Christ Church Cathedral",
J.R.S.A.I. 21 (1890-1).

Frazer, W. 1890-1

"Ancient timber-framed buildings", J.R.S.A.I. 21 (1890-1).

Gilbert, J. T. 1854-9.

A history of the city of Dublin. 3 vols. Dublin.

Gilbert, J. T. 1870.

(Ed.) Historic and municipal documents of Ireland A.D.
1172-1320. London.

Gilbert, J. T. 1884.

(Ed.) Chartularies of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Gilbert, J. T. 1889.

Register of the Abbey of St Thomas the Martyr, Dublin.
London.

Graham, B. 1977.

"The towns of medieval Ireland" in Butlin, R. A. (ed.) The
Development of the Irish Town (London), 28-59.

Graham-Campbell, J. 1976.

"The Viking-age silver hoards of Ireland", in Almqvist, B.
and Greene, D. (eds.) Proceedings of the Seventh Viking
Congress Dublin 15-21 August 1973 (Dublin), 39-74.

Gwynn, A. and Hadcock, R. N.

Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland. London.

Haliday, C. 1884.

The Scandinavian Kingdom of Dublin. Dublin.

Harbison, P. 1969a.

The Axes of the Early Bronze Age in Ireland. Munich.

Harbison, P. 1969b.

The Daggers and Halberds of the Early Bronze Age in Ireland.
Munich.

Haworth, R. 1988.

"The site of St Olave's Church, Dublin", in J. Bradley (ed.)
Settlement and Society in Medieval Ireland. Kilkenny.

Healy, P. 1973.

"The town walls of Dublin", in E. Gillespie (ed.) The
Liberties of Dublin (Dublin 1973), 16-23.

- Hughes, 1939-40.
In Dublin Historical Record.
- Hunt, J. 1974.
Irish Medieval Figure Sculpture. Dublin-London.
- Jackson, V. 1974-5.
"The palace of St Sepulchre", Dub. Hist. Rec. 28, 82-92.
- Lawlor, H. J. 1926.
"Note on the church of St Michan", JRSAI 56, 11-21.
- Leask, H. G. n.d.
Dublin Castle: a short descriptive and historical guide for the use of visitors. Dublin.
- Little, G. A. 1957.
Dublin before the Vikings: an Adventure in Discovery. Dublin.
- Loeber, R. 1980.
"The re-building of Dublin Castle: thirty critical years 1661-90", Studies 89 (1980), 45-69.
- Loeber, R. 1981.
"Sculptured memorials to the dead in early seventeenth century Ireland: a survey from Monumenta Eblanae and other sources", PRIA 81C, 267-93.
- M'Cready, C. T. 1892.
Dublin Street Names Dated and Explained. Dublin.
- MacLeod, C. 1947.
"Some late medieval wood sculptures in Ireland", JRSAI 77, 53-62.
- McNeill, C. 1950.
Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register c.1172-1534.
- Maguire, J. B. n.d.
Dublin Castle: Historical Background and Guide. Dublin.
- Martin, G. 1981.
"Plantation boroughs in medieval Ireland, with a handlist of boroughs to c.1500" in Harkness, D. and O'Dowd, M. (eds.) The town in Ireland (Belfast), 23-53.
- Mason, W. M. 1819.
The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate and Cathedral Church of St Patrick, near Dublin. Dublin.
- Moore, 1955-6.
"St Peter's Parish", Dub. Hist. Rec. 15 (1955-6).
- Murray, H. 1981.
"Houses and other structures from the Dublin excavations 1962-1976: a summary", in Bekker-Nielsen, H., Foote, P. and

Olsen, O. (eds.) Proceedings of the Eighth Viking Congress, Aarhus, 24-31 August 1977 (Odense), 57-68.

Murray, H. 1983.

Viking and Early Medieval buildings in Dublin. British Archaeol. Reports British Ser. No. 119. Oxford.

National Museum of Ireland 1973.

Viking and Medieval Dublin: National Museum Excavations 1962-1973, Catalogue of Exhibition (Dublin).

O'Donovan, J. 1851.

See AFM.

O hEailidhe, P. 1973.

"Early Christian grave slabs in the Dublin region", JRSAI 103, 51-64.

O hEailaidhe, P. 1988.

"The cloister arcade from Cook Street, Dublin", in J. Bradley (ed.) Settlement and Society in Medieval Ireland. Kilkenny.

O Riordain, A. B. 1971.

"Excavations at High Street and Winetavern Street, Dublin", Medieval Archaeol. 15, 73-85.

O Riordain, A. B. 1976.

"The High Street excavations" in Almqvist, B. and Greene, D. (eds.) Proceedings of the Seventh Viking Congress, Dublin, 15-21 August 1973 (Dublin), 135-40.

Rae, E. C. 1979.

"The medieval fabric of the cathedral church of St Patrick in Dublin", JRSAI 109, 29-73.

Roe, H. M. 1979.

"Illustrations of the Holy Trinity in Ireland, 13th to 17th centuries", JRSAI 109, 101-50.

Simms, A. 1979.

"Medieval Dublin: a topographical analysis", Irish Geography 12, 25-41.

Smyth, A. P. 1975.

Scandinavian York and Dublin 1. (Dublin).

Smyth, A. P. 1977.

Scandinavian Kings in the British Isles 850-880 (Oxford).

Stalley, R. A. 1979.

"The medieval sculpture of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin", Archaeologia 106, 107-22.

Stalley, R. A. 1987.

The Cistercian monasteries of Ireland. London.

Stokes, W. 1887.

"Historical details relating to old St Mary's Abbey: its sculpture", in P. J. Donnelly (ed.) *Remains of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin* (Dublin 1887), 9-11.

Stubbs, W. 1868-71.

(Ed.) *Chronica Rogeri de Houedene*. 4 vols. London.

Sweetman, H. 1875-86.

Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland. 5 vols. London.

Taylor, J. J. 1930.

Bronze Age Goldwork of the British Isles. Cambridge.

Wallace, P. F. 1981a.

"The origins of Dublin" in Scott, B. G. (ed.) *Studies in Early Ireland* (Belfast), 129-43.

Wallace, P. F. 1981b.

"Anglo-Norman Dublin: continuity and change" in O Corrain, D. (ed.) *Irish Antiquity* (Cork), 247-67.

Wallace, P. F. 1981c.

"Dublin's waterfront at Wood Quay, 900-1317" in Milne, G. and Hopley, B. (eds.) *Waterfront Archaeology in Britain and Northern Europe* (London), 109-18.

Wallace, P. F. 1982a.

"Irish early Christian "wooden" oratories - a suggestion", *North Munster Antiq. Jrl.* 24, 19-28.

Wallace, P. F. 1982b.

"Carpentry in Ireland AD 900-1300 - the Wood Quay evidence", in McGrail, S. (ed.) *Woodworking Techniques before A.D. 1500* (British Archaeol. Reports International Series 129, Oxford), 263-99.

Wallace, P. F. 1983.

"North European pottery imported into Dublin 1200-1500", in Davey, P. and Hodges, R., *Ceramics and Trade* (Sheffield), 225-30.

Wallace, P. F. 1984.

"A reappraisal of the archaeological significance of Wood Quay" in Bradley, J. (ed.) *Viking Dublin exposed: the Wood Quay saga* (Dublin), 112-33.

Wallace, P. F. 1985a.

"The archaeology of Viking Dublin" in Clarke, H. B. and Simms, A. (eds.) *The comparative history of urban origins in non-Roman Europe* (Brit. Archaeol. Reports International ser. 255, Oxford), 103-45.

Wallace, P. F. 1985b.

"The archaeology of Anglo-Norman Dublin" in Clarke, H. B. and Simms, A. (eds.) *The comparative history of urban origins in*

non-Roman Europe (Brit. Archaeol. Reports International ser. 255, Oxford), 379-410.

Walsh, P. 1973.

"Dublin Billys in the Liberties", in E. Gillespie (ed.) The Liberties of Dublin (Dublin 1973), 58-74.

Warren, W. L. 1973.

Henry II. London.

Warren, W. L. 1974.

"The historian as 'private eye'", in Barry, J. G. (ed.) Historical Studies IX (Belfast), 1-18.

Wheeler, H. A. and Craig, M. J. 1948.

The Dublin City Churches of the Church of Ireland. Dublin.

Wheeler, H. A. 1959-60.

"St Michael's Parish", Dub. Hist. Rec. 15, 97-104.

Whitelaw, Warburton and Walsh. 1822.

History of the City of Dublin. 2 vols. London.

Wilde, W. 1866-9.

"On the Scandinavian antiquities lately discovered at Islandbridge, near Dublin", Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. 10, 13-22.

Wright, G. N. 1821.

A Guide to Dublin and its Environs. Dublin.



A PLAN OF
DUBLIN
1610.
as it then stood.



DUBLIN CITY (iii)

THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY
SURVEY

Engr

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

PART VIII (iii)

DUBLIN CITY

JOHN BRADLEY

HEATHER A. KING

A REPORT COMMISSIONED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS

[Date of release: 1988]

APPENDIX I

LIST OF DOCUMENTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The following is a list of the sites shown on Fig. 31.

1. May Lane: site of gate.
2. St. Michan's: findplace of archaeological objects.
3. St. Michan's Church.
4. Hay Market: site of mill.
5. Hammond Lane: site of gate.
6. Arran Quay: findspot of archaeological objects.
7. Arran Quay: site of house.
8. Inns Quay/ Father Matthew Bridge: site of chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary.
9. Inns Quay/ Father Matthew Bridge: site of mill.
10. Morgan Place/ Four Courts: site of Dominican Priory.
11. Public Record Office: findspot of archaeological objects
12. Four Courts: Findspot of archaeological objects.
13. Mary's Abbey: site of Horse Mill.
14. Mary's Abbey: site of mill.
15. Mary's Abbey: chapter house and site of St. Mary's Abbey (Cistercian).
16. Mary Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
17. Jervis Street: findspot of archaeological object.
18. Liffey Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
19. Site of St. James' church.
20. St. James' churchyard: findspot of archaeological objects.
21. James' Street: findspot of archaeological objects.

22. St. James' Gate: site of bridge.
23. St. James' Gate: site of St. James' gate.
24. James' Street: site of waterhouse.
25. James' Gate: site of Crocker's Bar.
26. Thomas Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
27. North of Bonham Street: site of bridge.
28. Bridgefoot Street: site of St. Thomas Aquinas' School.
29. Thomas Street, opposite St. Catherine's Church: findspot of archaeological objects.
30. Site of St. Catherine's Church.
31. Thomas Court: site of Watte mill.
32. Thomas Court: site of St. Thomas' Abbey (Augustinian Canons).
33. Thomas Court Bawn: site of bridge.
34. West of John's Lane: site of mill.
35. John's Lane/ Thomas Street: site of bridge.
36. Thomas Street: site of bridge.
37. John's Lane: site of mill.
38. John's Lane: site of Hospital of St. John the Baptist (Fratres Cruciferi).
39. John's Lane: site of chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.
40. John's Lane: site of chapel of St. Margaret.
41. West of John Street: site of mill.
42. John Street: site of bridge.
43. Mullinahack: site of Mullinahack mill.
44. Thomas Street: site of house.
45. Thomas Street: site of chapel of St. Molloye (Molua).
46. Cornmarket: site of New Gate.
47. West of Bridge Street: site of Brown's castle.
48. Wormwood Gate: site of Gormond's Gate.

49. East of St. Augustine Street: site of William Harbard's tower.
50. Ussher's Quay: site of William Usher's house (tower).
51. Bridge Street: site of Bridge Gate.
52. Winetavern Street: site of Prickett's tower.
53. Fishamble Street: site of Fyan's castle.
54. Exchange Street Lower: site of Case's tower.
55. Exchange Street Lower: site of Isolde's tower.
56. Essex Gate: site of Buttevant tower.
57. Parliament Street: site of Bise's tower.
58. Cork Hill: site of Dame's Gate.
59. Dublin Castle.
60. Ship Street Little: site of Stanihurst's tower.
61. Werburgh Street: site of Pole Gate.
62. Ross Road: site of Genevel's tower.
63. Nicholas Street: site of St. Nicholas' Gate.
64. John Dillon Street: site of Round Tower.
65. John Dillon Street: site of Sedgrave's tower.
66. John Dillon Street: site of Watch tower.
67. John Dillon Street: Extant stretch of city wall.
68. East of Bridge Street: site of Fagan's castle.
69. St. Audeon's Gate and city wall.
70. St. Michael's Lane: site of MacGilla Mo-Cholmoc's Gate.
71. Winetavern Street: site of King's Gate.
72. Wood Quay: Extant stretch of city wall.
73. Bridge Street/ Cornmarket: site of house.
74. Cornmarket: site of Common Hall.
75. Back Lane: site of house.
76. High Street: site of shambles.

77. High Street: site of house.
78. High Street: site of archaeological excavations 1967-72
79. High Street/ Nicholas Street: site of archaeological excavations 1962-3.
80. Nicholas Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
81. Christ Church Place: site of genevel's house.
82. Christ Church Place: site of archaeological excavations 1972-6.
83. Christ Church Place: site of parish church of St. Nicholas Within.
84. Christ Church Place: site of tholsel.
85. Christ Church Place: site of Carbrie Houseto.
86. Christ Church Place: site of house.
87. Werburgh Street: site of town prison.
88. Werburgh Street: site of St. Martin's parish church.
89. Werburgh Street: site of Lady Chapel.
90. Werburgh Street: site of St. Werburgh's church.
91. Werburgh Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
92. Castle Street: site of Exchange and Royal Mint.
93. Castle Street: site of St. Martin's chapel.
94. Castle Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
95. Castle Street: site of Corynghan's Inns.
96. Castle Street: site of well.
97. Castle Street/ Christ Church Place: site of pillory.
98. Christ Church Place: findspot of archaeological objects.
99. High Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
100. Church (St. Audeon's) Lane: site of Carpenter's Hall.
101. Church (St. Audeon's) Lane: findspot of archaeological objects.
102. St. Audeon's Church.

103. High Street: site of house.
104. High Street, St. Audeon's presbytery: findspot of archaeological objects.
105. School House Lane: site of Blakeney's Inns.
106. School House Lane: site of Common Schoolhouse.
107. High Street: site of house.
108. High Street: site of house.
109. St. Michael's Lane: site of house.
110. St. Michael's Lane: findspot of archaeological objects
111. St. Michael's Lane: tower of St. Michael's parish church; Synod Hall on site of church.
112. St. Michael's church: findspot of archaeological objects.
113. St. Michael's Lane: findspot of archaeological objects.
114. Christ Church Cathedral.
115. Christ Church Place: site of house.
116. Christ Church Cathedral: findspot of archaeological objects.
117. John's Lane East: findspot of archaeological objects.
118. John's Lane East: site of Frank House.
119. John's Lane East: site of archaeological excavation.
120. John's Lane East: site of St. John's Church.
121. Winetavern Street: site of Guild Hall.
122. Winetavern Street: site of archaeological excavations.
123. Wood Quay: site of archaeological excavations 1974-81.
124. Fishamble Street: site of fish-shambles.
125. Fishamble Street: site of St. Olave's parish church.
126. Exchange Street Upper: Preston's Inns.
127. Exchange Street Upper: findspot of archaeological objects.
128. City Hall: on site of St. Mary del Dame's parish church

129. Dublin Castle: site of archaeological excavations.
130. Wood Quay: site of New Chambers.
131. Winetavern Street: site of Tailor's Hall.
132. Winetavern Street: site of house.
133. Winetavern Street: site of house.
134. Cook Street: site of house.
135. Cook Street: site of Burnell's Inns.
136. Cook Street: site of Watch House.
137. Cook Street: site of house.
138. Cook Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
139. Cook Street: site of house.
140. Cook Street: site of house.
141. Merchant's Quay: site of crane.
142. Bridge Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
143. Bridge Street: site of Carles Inns.
144. Bridge Street: site of house.
145. Bridge Street: site of house.
146. Exchange Street Lower: site of privy.
147. Francis Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
148. Francis Street: site of Franciscan friary.
149. Francis Street: St. Francis Gate.
150. Francis Street: site of bridge.
151. Ash Street: site of archbishop's gallows.
152. The Coombe: site of Coombe Gate.
153. The Coombe: site of bridge.
154. The Coombe: site of St. Francis' well.
155. Pimlico: site of Washam's Gate.
156. Ardee Street: site of bridge.

157. Ardee Street: site of Malt Mill.
158. Ardee Street: site of bridge.
159. Ardee Street/ Chamber Street: site of hospital.
160. Mill Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
161. South of Mill Street, site of Double Mills.
162. New Street: site of gate.
163. New Street: site of house.
164. Edge's Court: site of Chancellor's manse.
165. Kevin Street: site of Deanery.
166. St. Patrick's Close: site of College of the Vicars Choral.
167. Patrick Street: site of Castelragge.
168. Patrick Street: site of bridge.
169. Dean Street: site of bridge.
170. New Street: site of Freeman's stone.
171. St. Patrick's Close: site of archdeacon of Dublin's manse.
172. St. Patrick's Close: site of St. Patrick's school.
173. St. Patrick's cathedral.
174. Patrick Street: St. Patrick's Gate.
175. Patrick Street: site of bridge.
176. Patrick Street: site of St. Patrick's well.
177. Patrick Street: site of Shyreclap mill.
178. St. Patrick's Park: site of parish church of St. Nicholas Without.
179. St. Patrick's Park: site of Hall of the Minor Canons.
180. St. Patrick's Park: site of archdeacon of Glendalough's manse.
181. St. Patrick's Park: site of Chantor's manse.
182. St. Patrick's Cathedral churchyard: site of Treasurer's manse.

183. St. Patrick's Cathedral: findspot of archaeological objects.
184. Kevin Street Upper: St. Sepulchre's Palace.
185. Bride Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
186. Kevin Street Upper: archbishop's pillory.
187. Kevin Street: St. Kevin's cross.
188. Kevin Street Lower: site of house.
189. Bride Street: site of Barons Inns.
190. Bride Street: site of St. Bride's Church.
191. Werburgh Street: site of Pole Gate Bridge.
192. Ship Street Little: site of Pole Mills.
193. Ship Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
194. Ship Street: site of St. Michael le Pole's parish church.
195. Ship Street: site of archaeological excavation.
196. Stephen Street Upper: site of Whitefriar's Gate.
197. Whitefriar Street: site of gate.
198. Whitefriar Street: site of St. Mary's Priory (Carmelite)
199. Bishop Street: site of Butter Cross.
200. Aungier Street/ Digges Street Upper: site of gate.
201. Kevin Street: site of St. Kevin's parish church.
202. Wexford Street: site of St. Kevin's gate.
203. Montague Street: site of St. Kevin's well.
204. Stephen Street Upper: site of St. Peter's parish church
205. Bow Lane East: site of gate.
206. Stephen Street Lower: site of St. Stephen's hospital.
207. Castle Garden: site of mill.
208. Dublin Castle, lower yard: site of mill.
209. Dublin Castle, lower yard: site of King's mills.

210. Cork Hill: site of Doubleday mills.
211. Dame Street: site of Dame's mills.
212. Dame Street: site of St. Andrew's parish church.
213. George's Street: site of parish church of St. Paul.
214. George's Street: site of parish church of St. George.
215. Exchequer Street: site of exchequer.
216. Dame Street: site of Hogges Gate.
217. Ceclia Street: site of Holy Trinity Friary (Augustinian friars).
218. Temple Bar: findspot of archaeological objects.
219. Anglesea Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
220. College Green: findspot of archaeological objects.
221. College Green, Bank of Ireland: findspot of archaeological objects.
222. College Green, Allied Irish Bank: findspot of archaeological objects.
223. College Green: site of Thingmote.
224. Suffolk Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
225. St. Andrew's Street: site of St. mary de Hogges (Arrouisian nuns).
226. Grafton Street/ Nassau Street corner: findspot of archaeological objects.
227. Trinity College, provost's house: findspot of archaeological objects.
228. Trinity College, site of St. Patrick's well.
229. Trinity College, site of All Saints Priory (Augustinian Canons).
230. College Green: site of Steine mill.
231. College Street: site of St. Clement's chapel.
232. College Street: site of the Long Stone.
233. Pearse Street: site of St. James' hospital.
234. Townsend Street: findspot of archaeological objects.

- 235. Pearse Street, St. Mark's churchyard: findspot of archaeological objects.
- 236. Kildare Street, National Museum of Ireland: findspot of archaeological object.
- 237. Dawson Street: findspot of archaeological objects.
- 238. 75 St. Stephen's Green: findspot of archaeological objects.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN DUBLIN BOROUGH (1987)

The following is a list of sites within the borough of Dublin, but outside the actual built up area of the city c.1700. Their location is shown on the accompanying plan (fig. 32). The spots shown on the map indicate their approximate position but they should not be regarded as indicating the full extent of any particular archaeological site. Many of these sites are shown on the O.S. 6" first edition sheets of 1837 and they are cited here according to the townland in which they were situated.

Further information on the individual sites can be obtained from the Urban Archaeological Survey, Newman House, 86 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 (phone: 751752) or from the National Parks and Monuments Branch, Office of Public Works, 51 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 (phone: 613111).

1. Woodlands House.
2. Site of Darndale moat.
3. Site of Grange Abbey (church).
4. Bantree: archaeological findspot.
5. Antaine (Domville): site of mound and findspot of archaeological objects.
6. Antaine (Domville): tree-covered mound in Coolock village (within Fr. Oadbury's factory).
7. Brookville Td.: site of St. Brendan's well.
8. Tonlaggee Td.: St. John's church (formerly St. Brendan's) and rough stone cross.
9. Jamestown Road: findspot of archaeological objects.

10. Finglas: site of early historic settlement and medieval village.
11. Finglas: site of Cardiff's castle.
12. Finglas: site of King William's rampart (1).
13. Finglas: site of King William's rampart (2).
14. Finglas: medieval church ruin.
15. Finglas: cross in churchyard.
16. Finglas: St. Patrick's well.
17. Finglas: findspot of archaeological objects.
18. Beaumont: findspot of archaeological objects.
19. Kilbarrack Upper: site of fort.
20. Peltatstown Td.: site of castle.
21. Finglaswood: site of castle.
22. Claremont Institute for deaf and dumb (St. Clare's): mound in grounds.
23. Glasnevin: site of pre-1700 settlement.
24. Glasnevin: findspot of archaeological objects.
25. Drumcondra: St. Catherine's well.
26. Drumcondra: St. Patrick's Training College: Belvidere House.

27. Drumcondra: findspot of archaeological objects.
28. Drumcondra: Drumcondra Castle.
29. Drumcondra castle: findspot of archaeological objects.
30. Artane: site of castle.
31. Artane: medieval church ruin.
32. Clontarf Golf Course: Donnycarney House.
33. Clontarf: mound in grounds of Mount Temple School.
34. Killester: site of medieval church.
35. Clontarf East: St. Philip's well.
36. Clontarf church.
37. Clontarf: site of castle.
38. Castle Avenue, Clontarf: findspot of archaeological objects.
39. Clontarf: site of mound.
40. Clontarf: site of mound.
41. Clontarf: findspot of archaeological objects.
42. Green Lanes: site of mound.
43. Dollymount: findspot of archaeological objects.
44. Bettyville: St. Anne's well.

45. Raheny: church site and mound.
46. Raheny: findspot of archaeological objects.
47. Phoenix Park: site of Keeper's House.
48. Phoenix Park: Ashdown castle.
49. Phoenix Park: site of Bailiff's Lodge.
50. Phoenix Park: site of earthwork.
51. Phoenix Park: site of Newtown House.
52. Phoenix Park: findspot of archaeological objects.
53. Phoenix Park: Knockmary burial mound and cemetery site.
54. Chapelized: site of pre-1700 settlement.
55. Chapelized: church tower.
56. Chapelized: findspot of archaeological objects.
57. River Liffey: findspot of archaeological object.
- 58-65. This represents an important zone of archaeological potential because it is almost certainly the location of the original longphort founded by the Vikings in 841.
58. Phoenix Park: site of Viking burial.
59. Phoenix Park: findspot of hauberk of chain mail.
60. Phoenix Park: site of Sir Edward Fisher's House 1611.
61. Longmeadows Memorial Park: findspot of Viking burials.

62. Heuston Station: findspot of Viking burials.
63. Kilmainham: site of St. John's well.
64. Kilmainham: Bully's Acre and cross-shaft.
65. Kilmainham: Royal Hospital.
66. Parnell Sq. North: site of VIKING burial.
67. East Wall Road: findspot of archaeological objects.
68. Ballyfermot: church ruins.
69. Ballyfermot: site of castle.
70. Bluebell Td.: medieval church ruin.
71. Drimnagh castle.
72. Drimnagh castle: findspot of archaeological objects.
73. Walkinstown: site of tumulus.
74. Crumlin: mound.
75. Crumlin: site of church.
76. Crumlin: findspot of archaeological objects.
77. Mount Argus/ Kimmage: "tongue" of medieval water course.
78. Donore Ave: site of medieval borough of Donore.
79. Donore Ave: Donore castle.
80. Harold's Cross: findspot of archaeological objects.

81. Westfield Road: findspot of archaeological objects.
82. Bushy Park Road: findspot of archaeological objects.
83. Rathgar: site of castle.
84. Rathgar: findspot of archaeological objects.
85. Rathgar: site of path.
86. Rathmines: site of castle.
87. Orwell Road: millrace near bridge.
88. Rathmines: findspot of archaeological objects.
89. St. Stephen's Green: findspot of archaeological structure.
90. St. Stephen's Green: findspot of archaeological objects.
91. Mount Street Lower: findspot of archaeological object.
92. Leeson Park: findspot of archaeological objects.
93. Site of Baggotrath castle.
94. Pembroke Gardens: findspot of archaeological objects.
95. Waterloo Road: findspot of archaeological objects.
96. Clyde Road: findspot of archaeological objects.
97. Donnybrook: findspot of archaeological objects.
98. Donnybrook: site of early historic settlement and medieval village.

99. Donnybrook: site of Early Christian church.
100. Donnybrook castle.
101. Donnybrook: holy well.
102. Donnybrook/ Ailesbury Road: site of Ladywell.
103. Clonskeagh: site of fort.
104. Milltown: findspot of archaeological objects.
105. Milltown bridge.
106. Donnybrook/ Ailesbury Road: site of Viking burial.
107. Ailesbury Road: findspot of archaeological objects.
108. Site of Merrion churchyard.
109. Site of Merrion castle.
110. Merrion Strand: archaeological findspot.
111. Simonscourt castle.
112. Herbert Park: site of mill race.
113. RDS grounds: findspot of archaeological objects.
114. Sandymount: findspot of archaeological objects.
115. Irishtown: site of pre-1700 settlement.
116. Ringsend: site of pre-1700 settlement.
117. Site of St. Donagh's well.



Fig. 1. Extent of Dublin c. 1700.



Fig. 2. Extent of Dublin in 1610.



Fig. 3. Extent of Anglo-Norman Dublin c. 1300.



Fig. 4. Extent of Viking Dublin c. 1100.



Fig. 5. Base map showing Dublin in 1841.

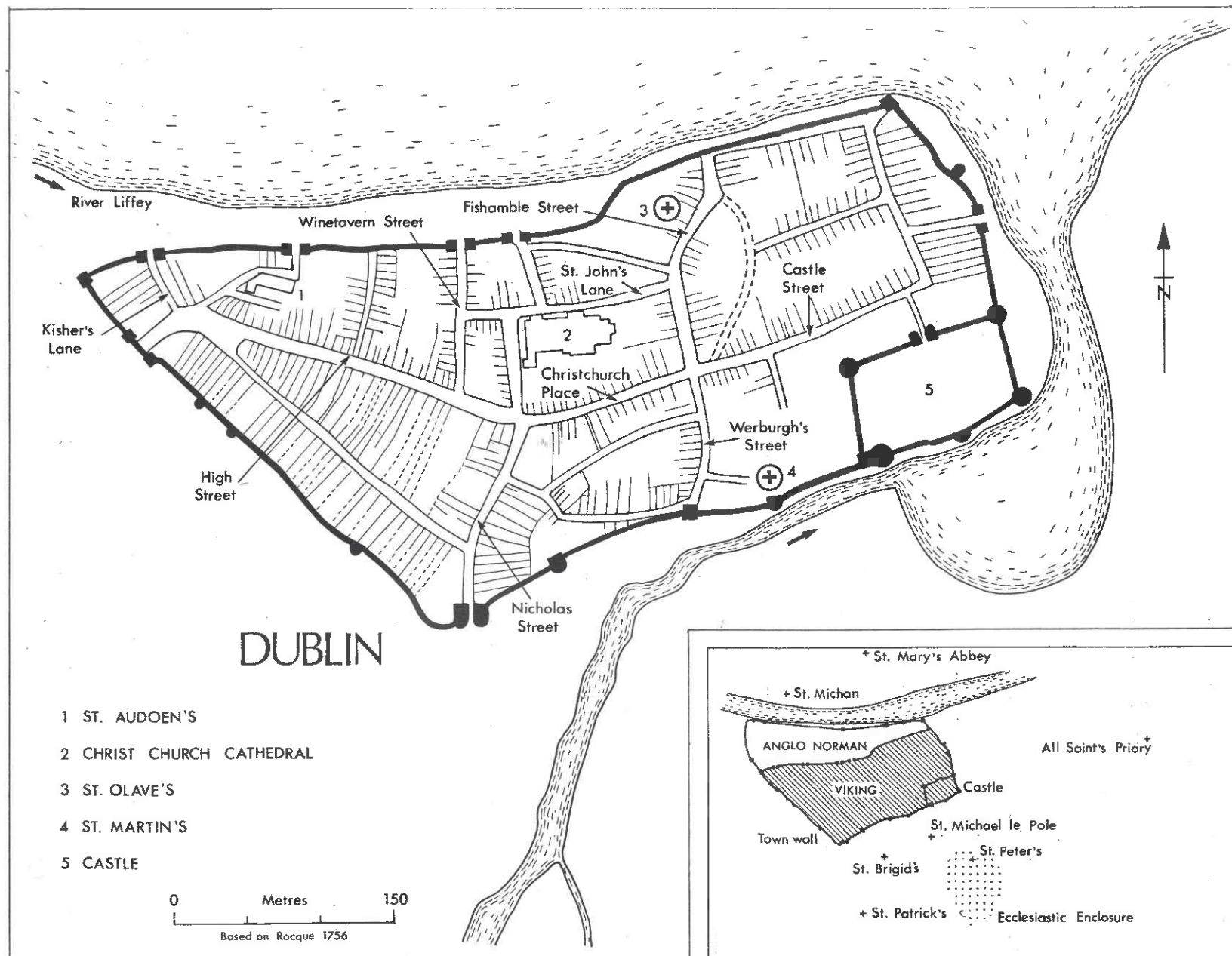


Fig. 6. Outline Plan of Viking Dublin.



Fig. 7. St Sepulchre's Palace: plaque above door.

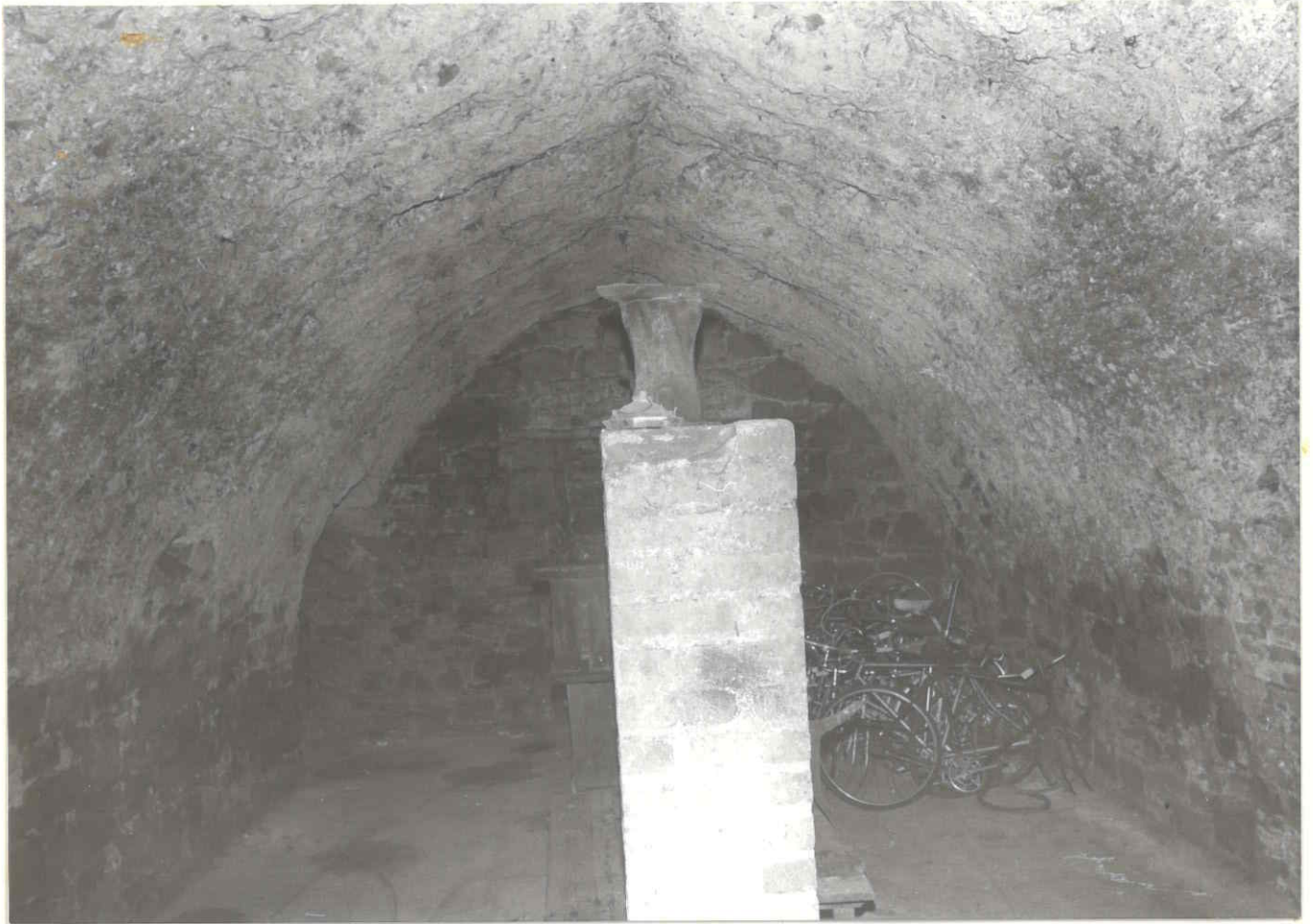


Fig. 8. — St Sepulchre's Palace: view of vaulted chamber.



Fig. 9. The remains of the city wall and Stanihurst's Tower, Ship Street.

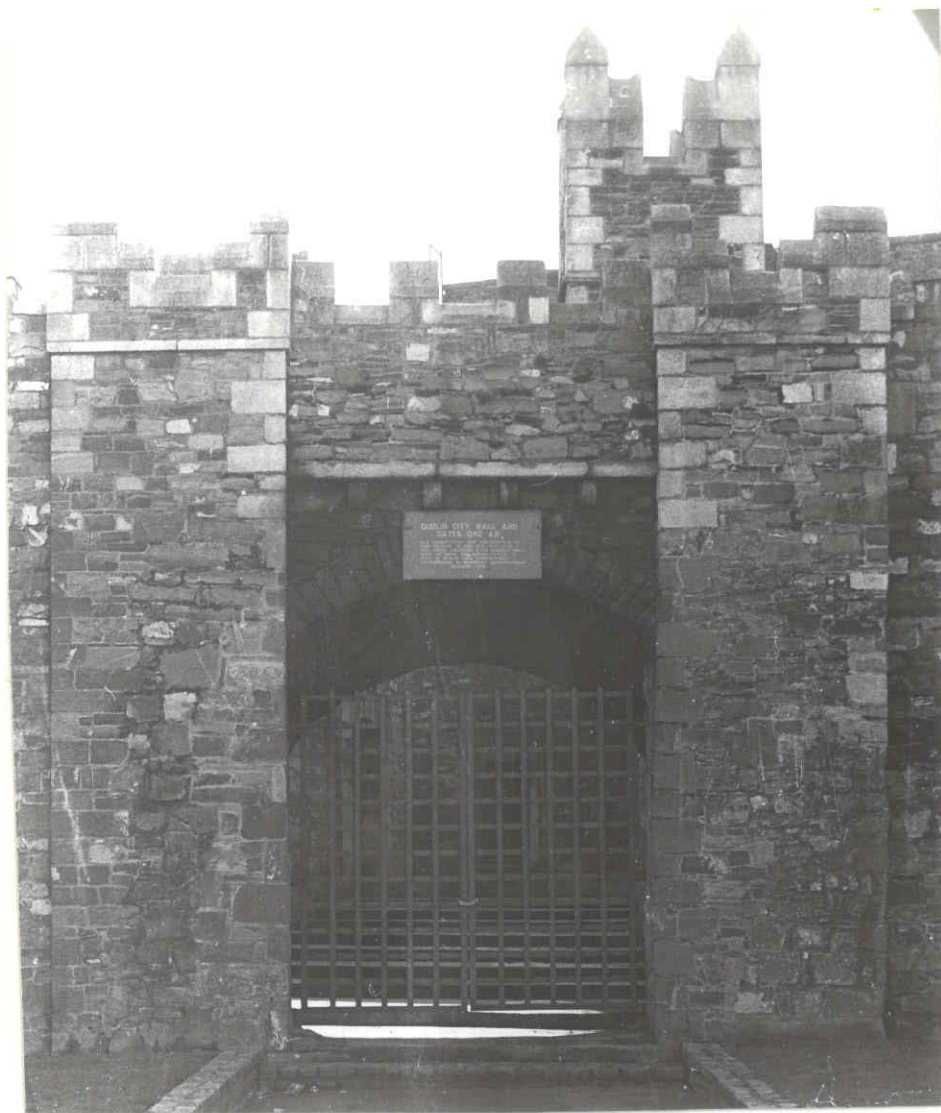


Fig. 10. St Audoen's Arch viewed from the north.

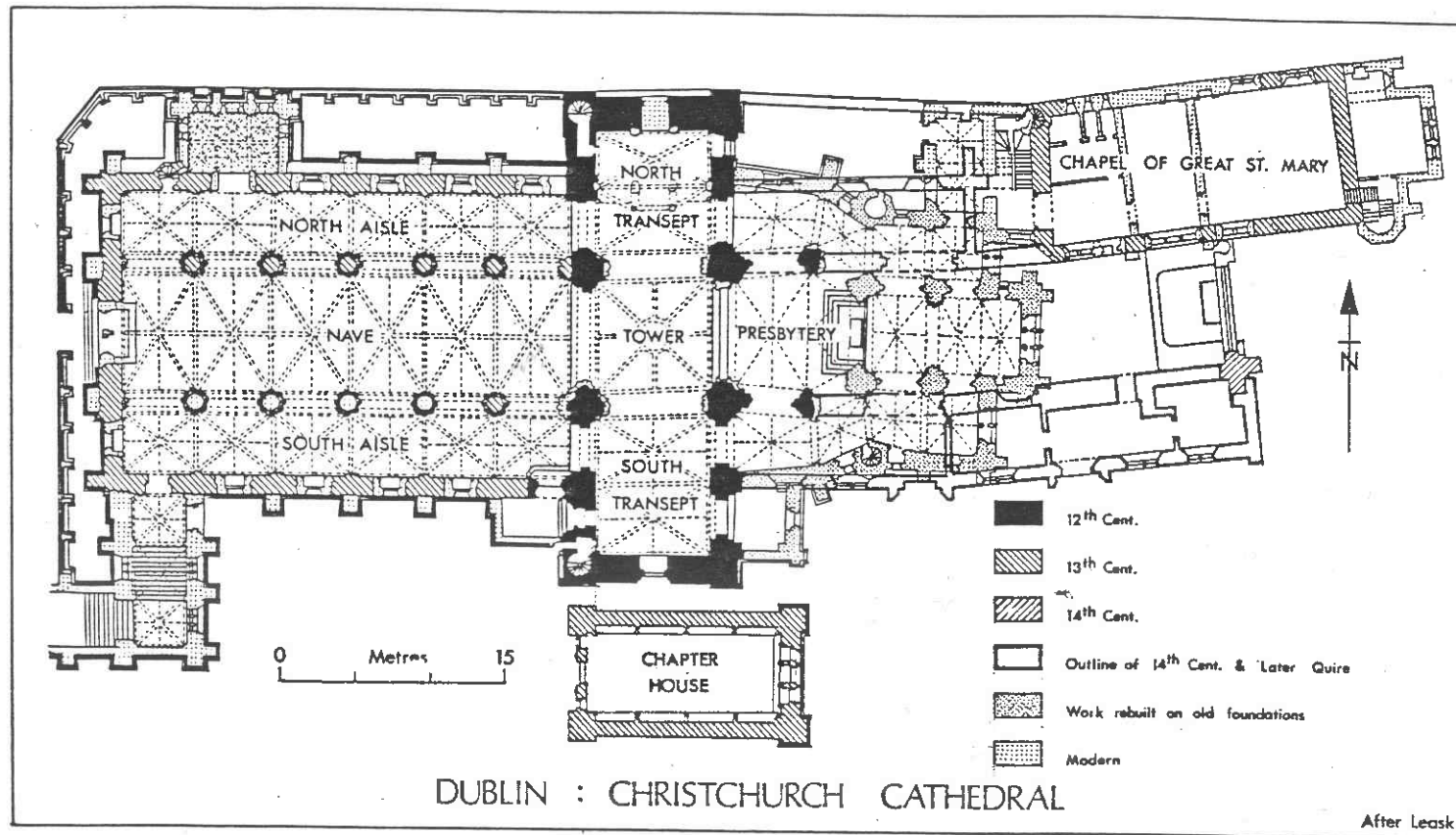


Fig. 11. Christ Church Cathedral: ground plan.



Fig. 12. Christ Church Cathedral: view from south.

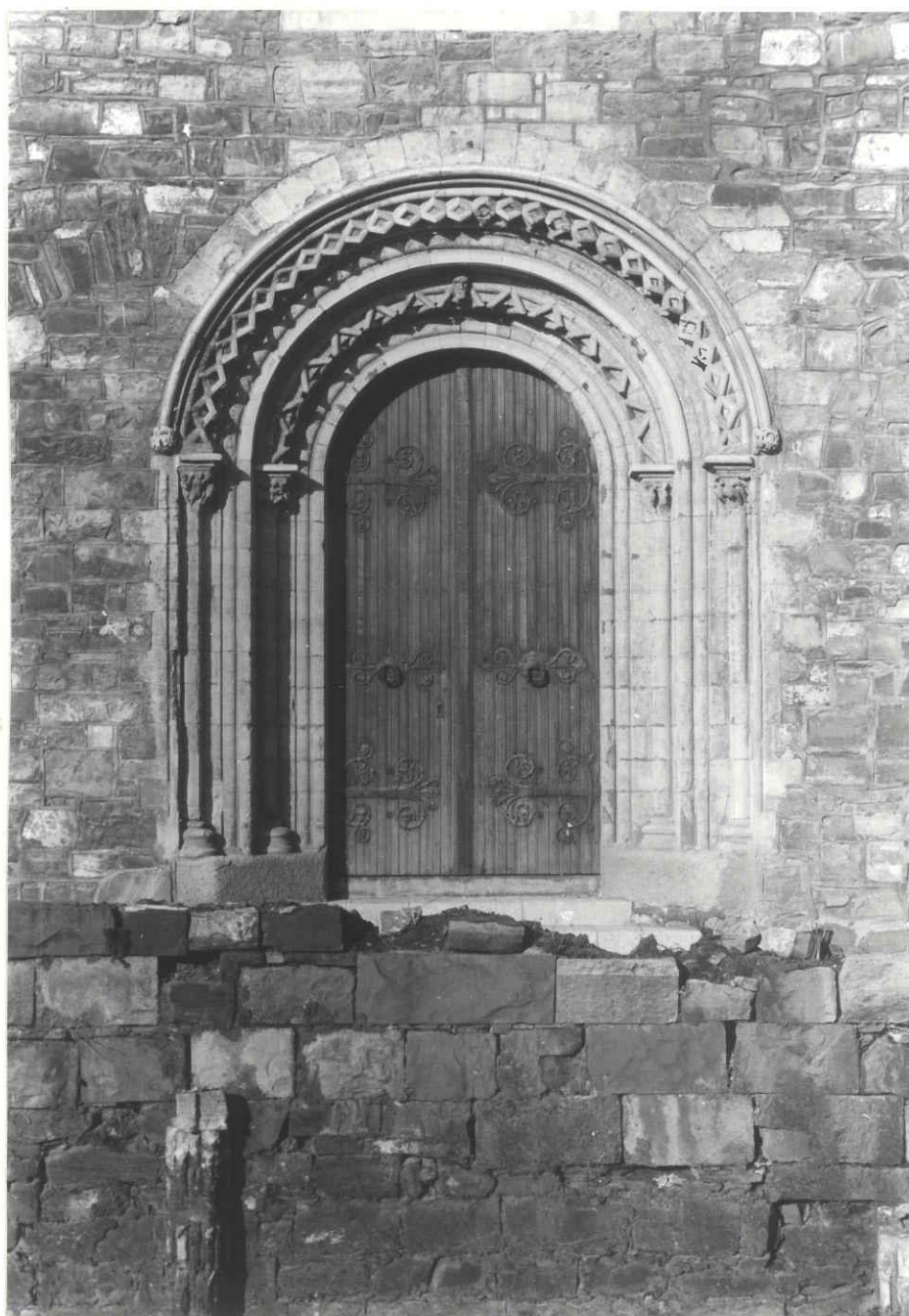


Fig. 13. Christ Church Cathedral: Romanesque door (c.1184-1200).



Fig. 14. Christ Church Cathedral: FitzOsbert effigy, popularly known as Strongbow, and the demi-figure of a knight.

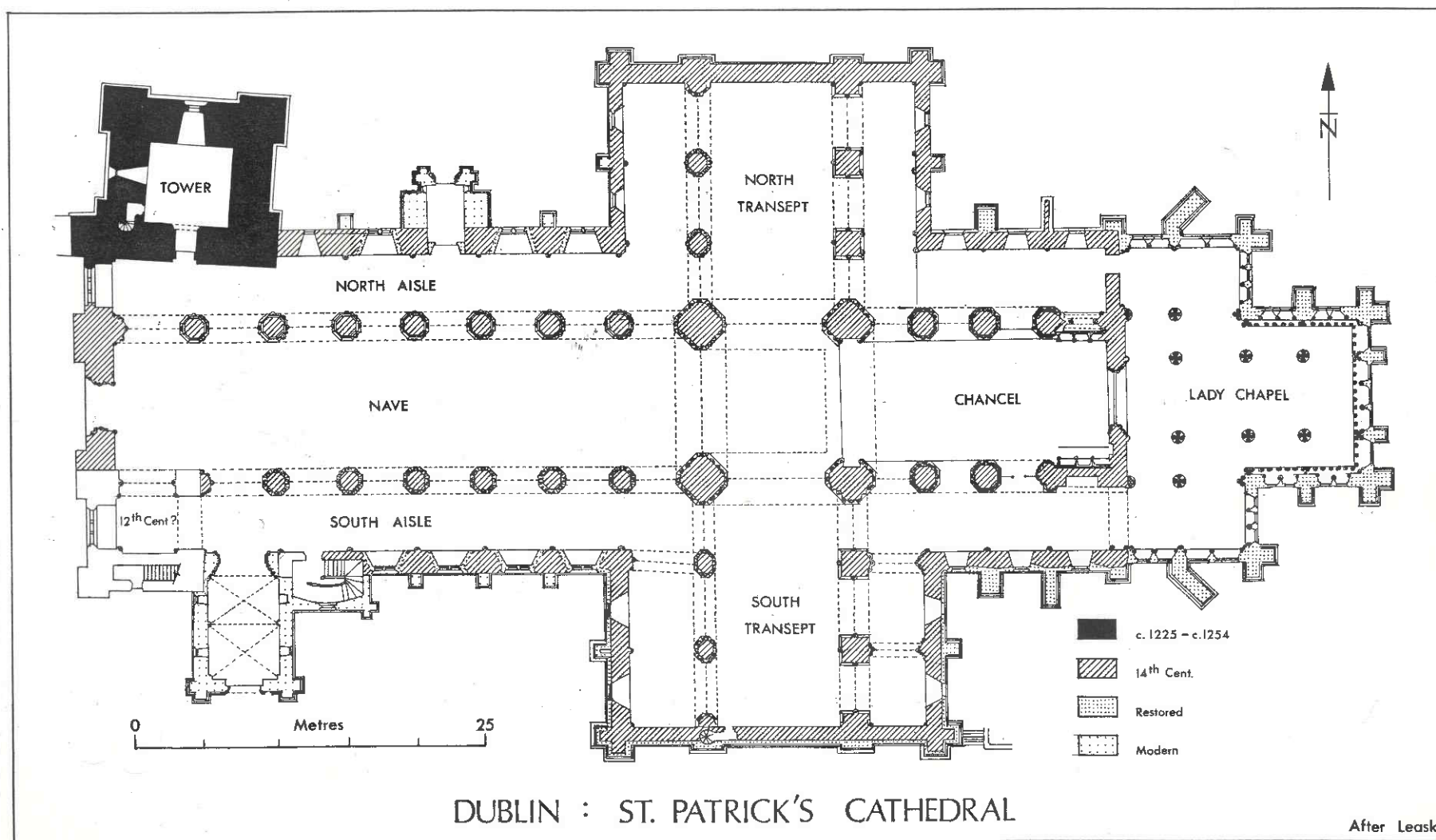


Fig. 15. St Patrick's Cathedral: ground plan.



Fig. 16. St Patrick's Cathedral: view from south-west.

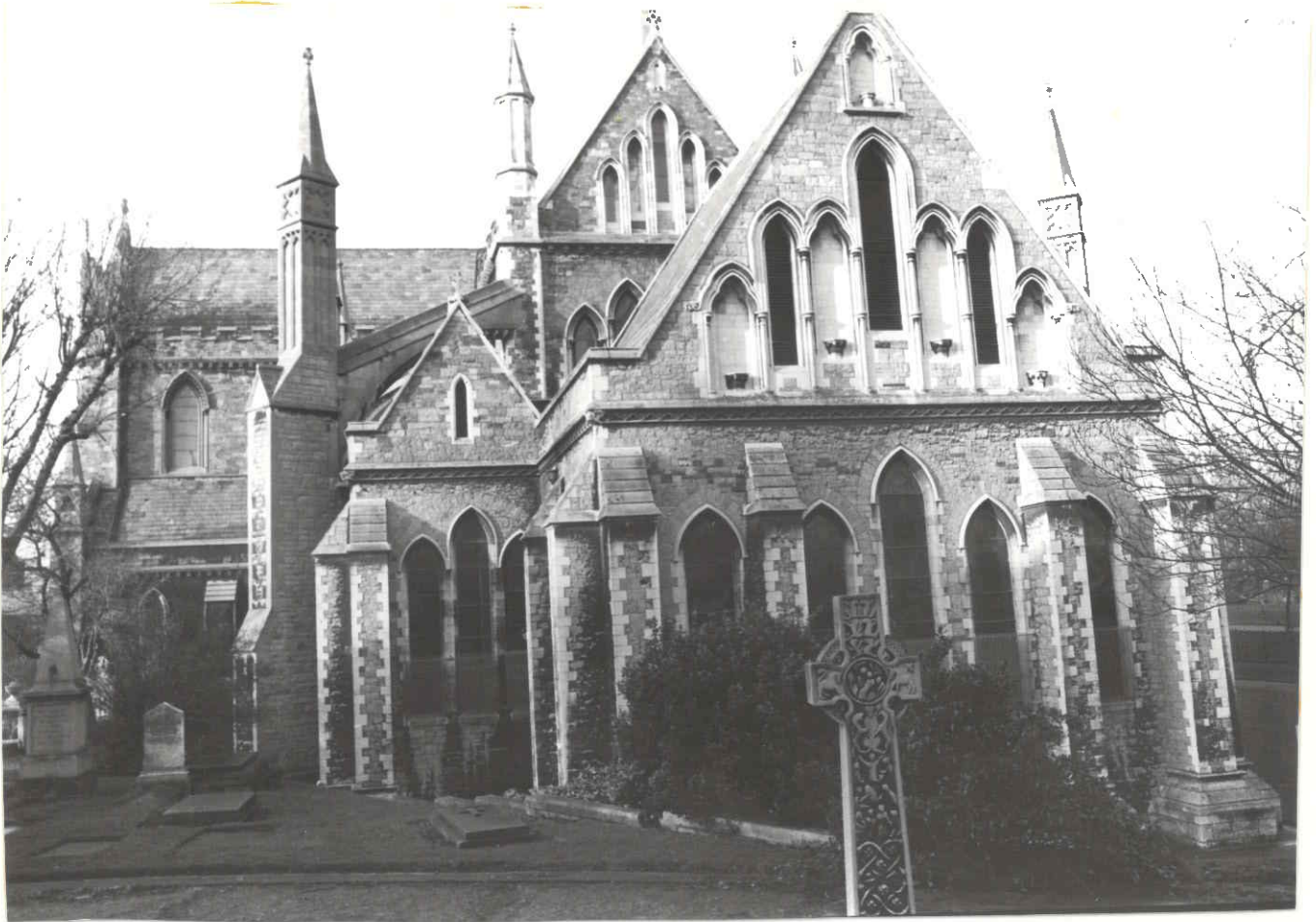


Fig. 17. St Patrick's Cathedral: view from east.



Fig. 18. St Patrick's Cathedral: effigy of archbishop Fulk de Sandford (d.1271)

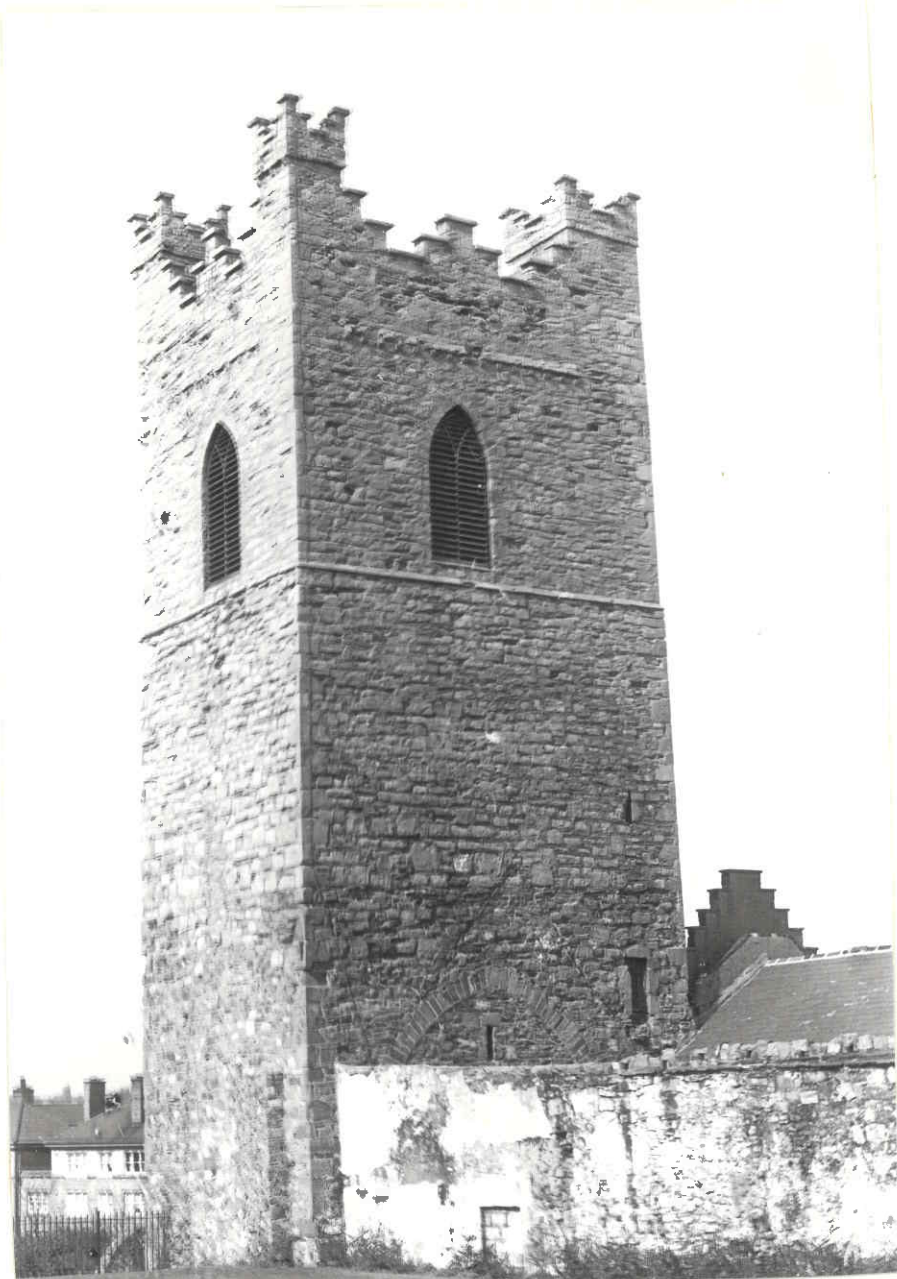


Fig. 19. St Audoen's Church: view of tower from south east.



Fig. 20. St Audoen's Church: cenotaph of Roland FitzEustace.

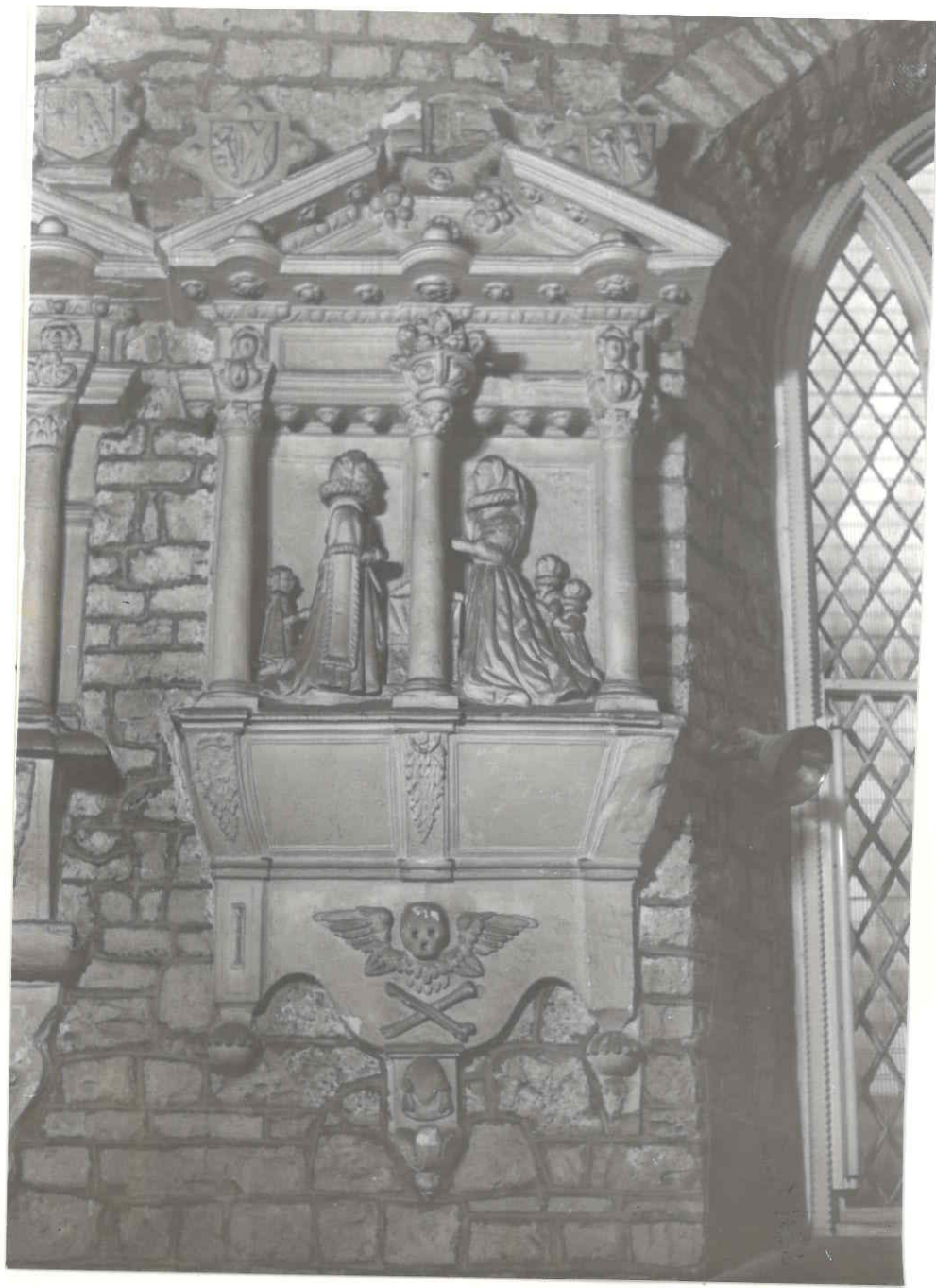


Fig. 21. St Audoen's Church:

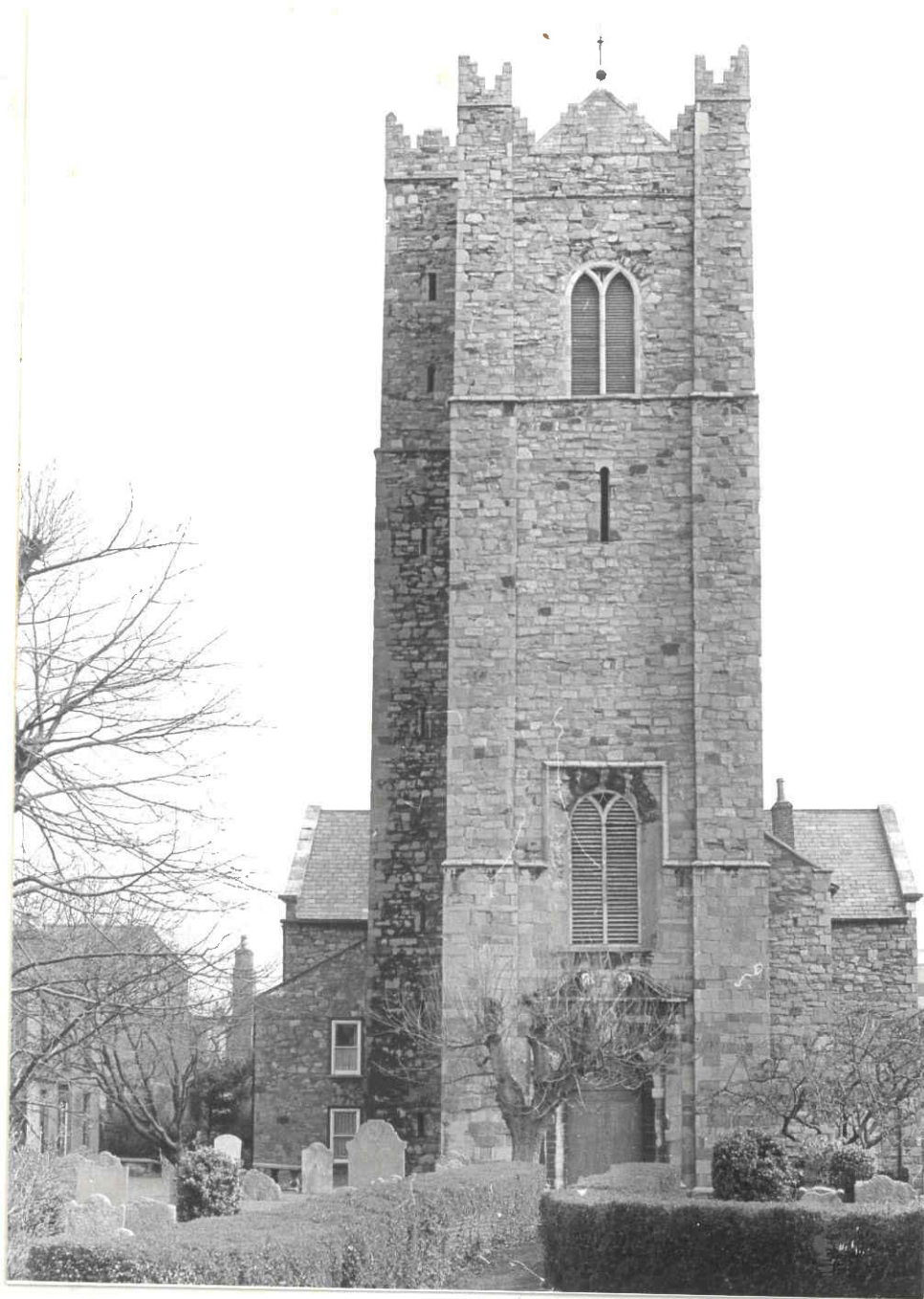
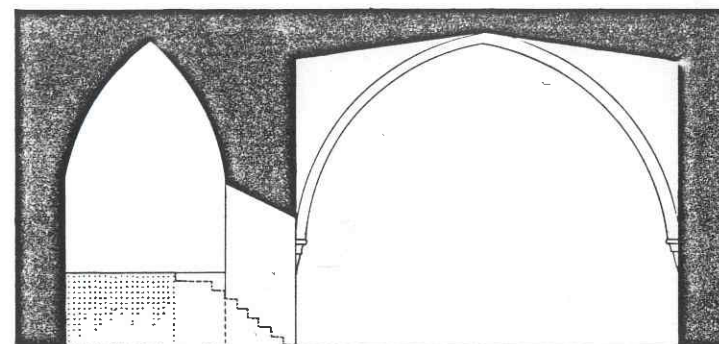
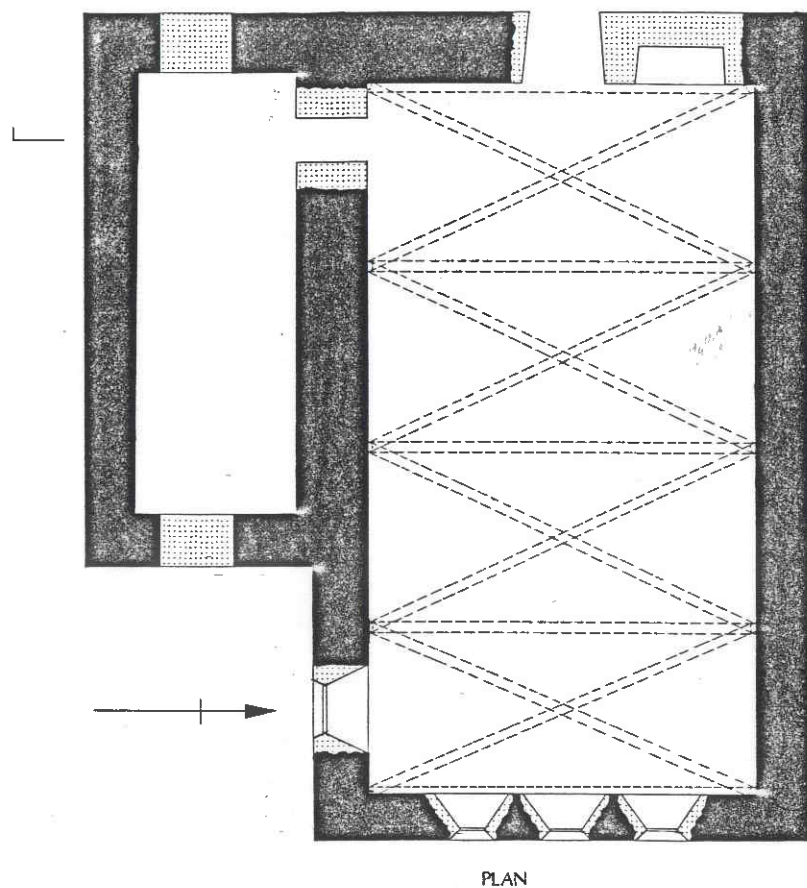


Fig. 22. St Michan's Church, viewed from west.



DUBLIN : ST. MARY'S ABBEY CHAPTER HOUSE

0 Metres 15

Fig. 23. St Mary's Abbey (Cistercian): ground plan of chapter house.



Fig. 24. St Mary's Abbey: general view of the chapter house (c.1190-1200).



Fig. 25. St Mary's Abbey: detail of vault ribbing.

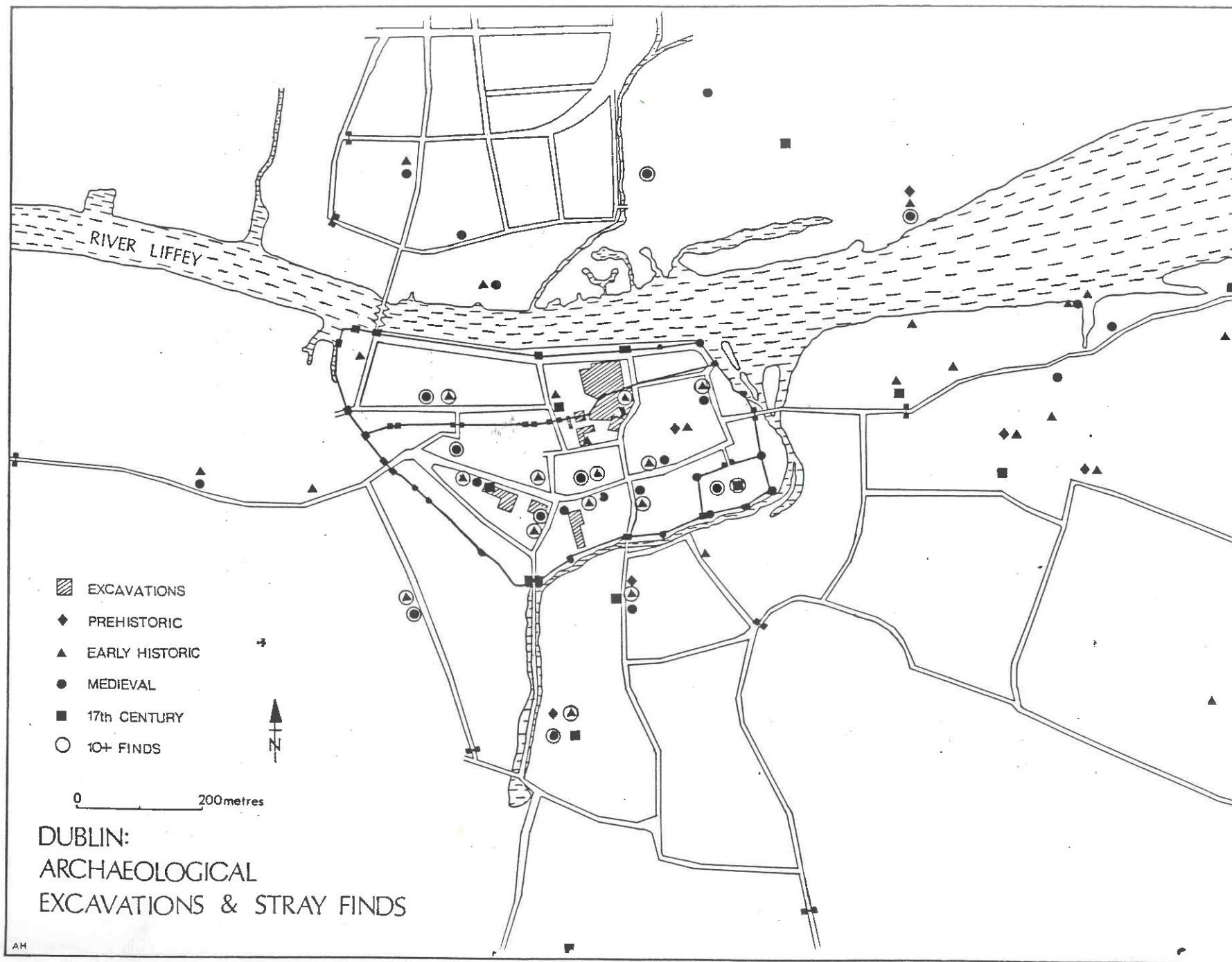


Fig. 26. Dublin: Distribution map of archaeological excavations and stray finds.

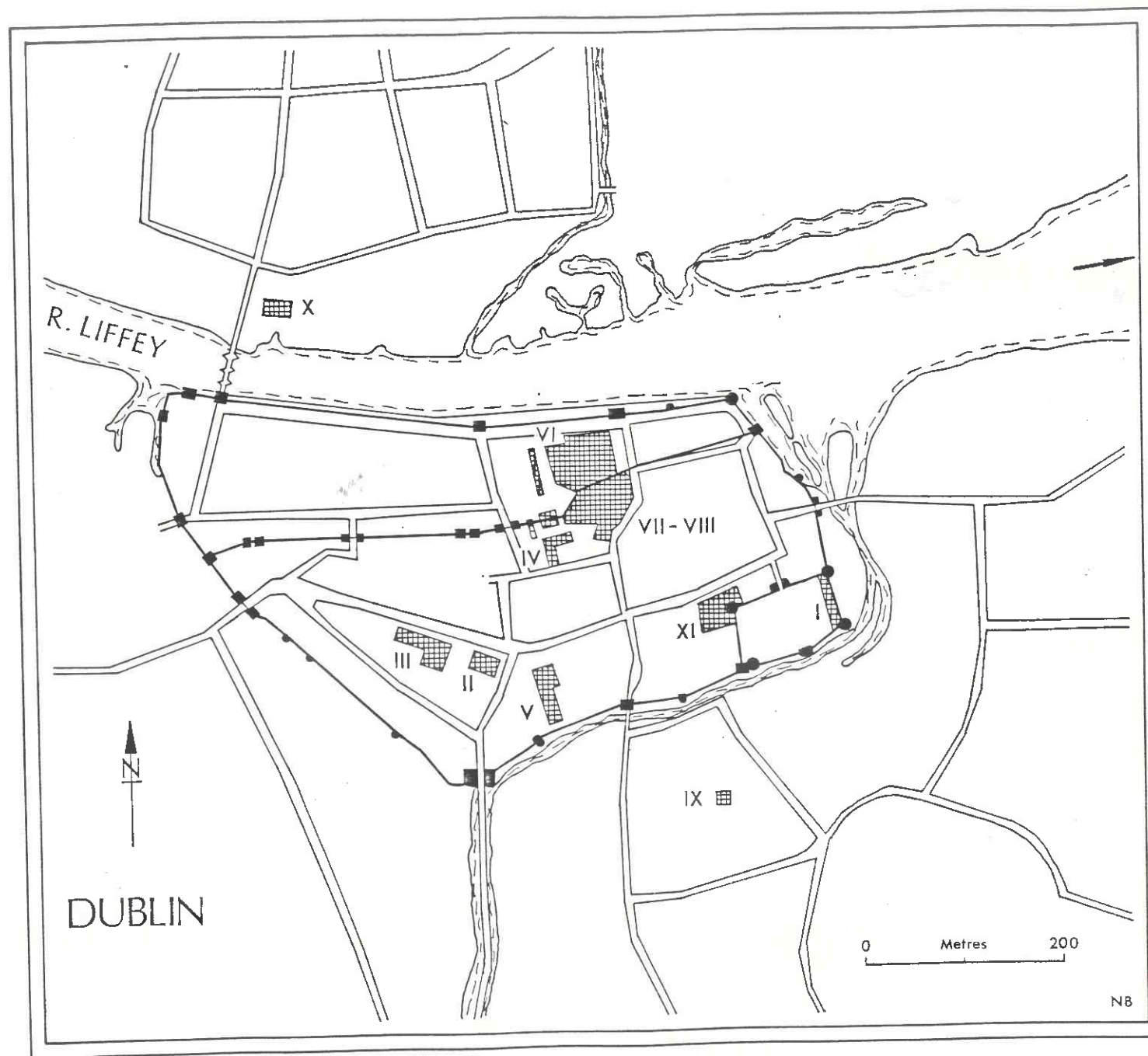


Fig.27. Dublin: Location map of archaeological excavations 1961-85.

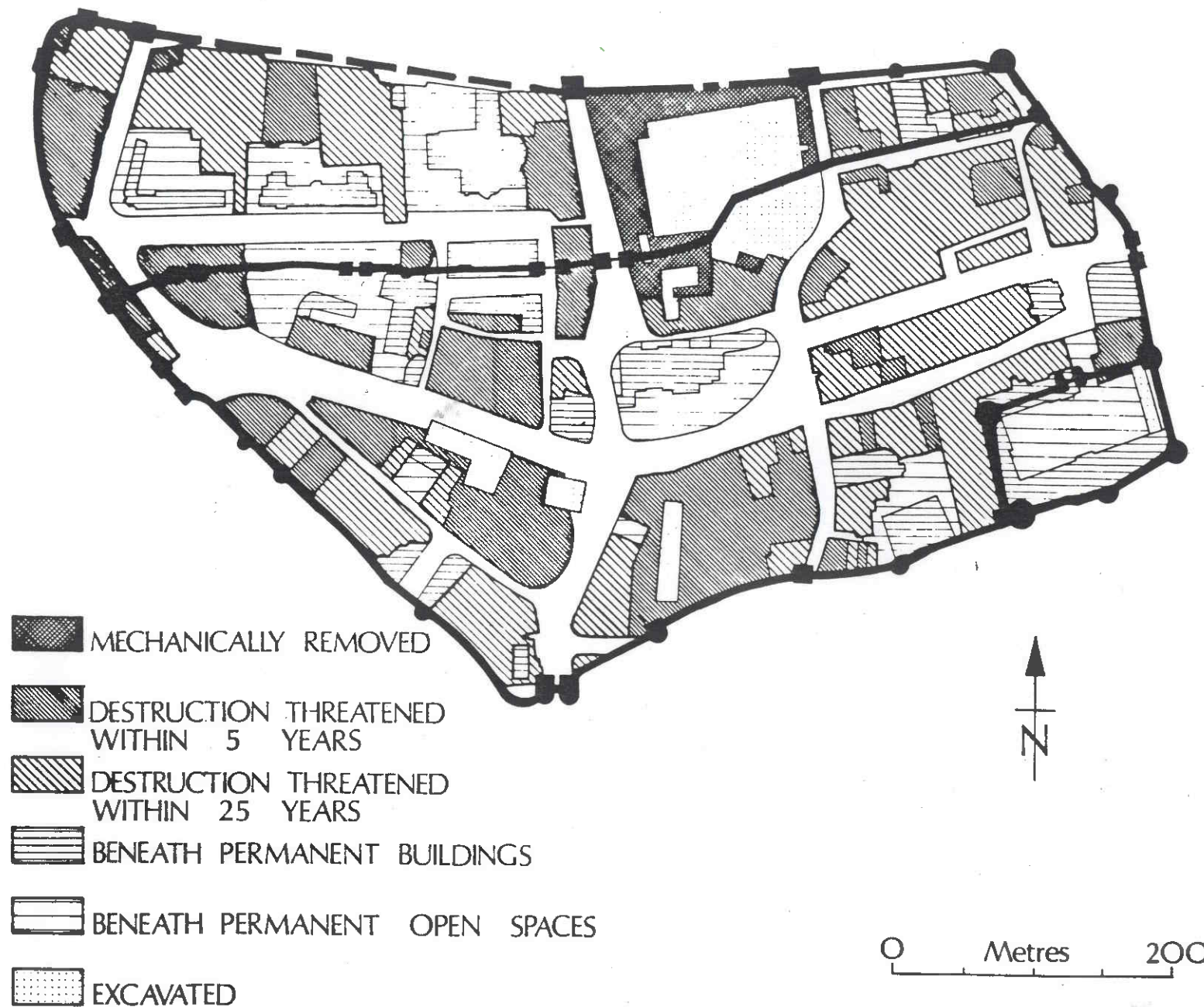
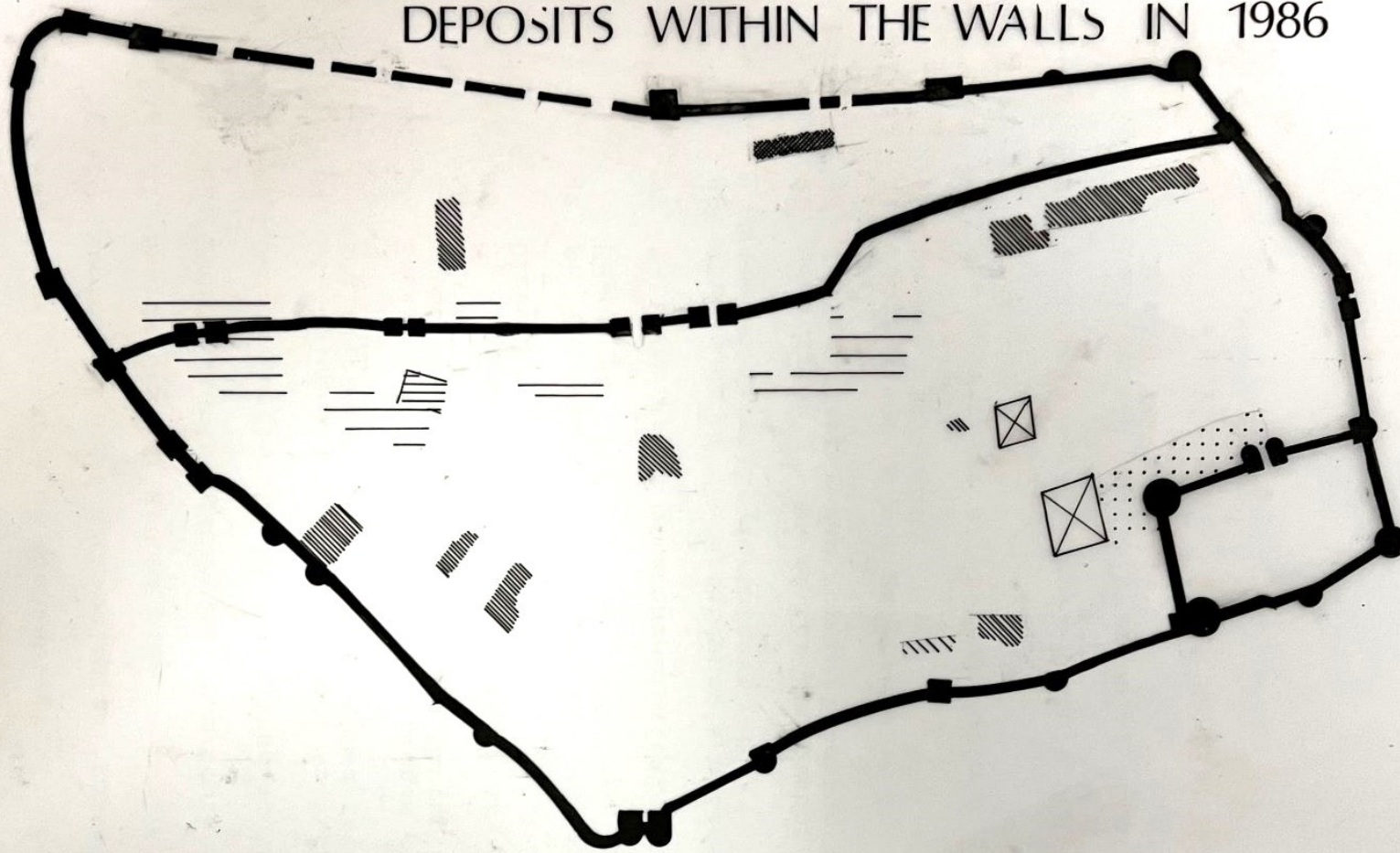


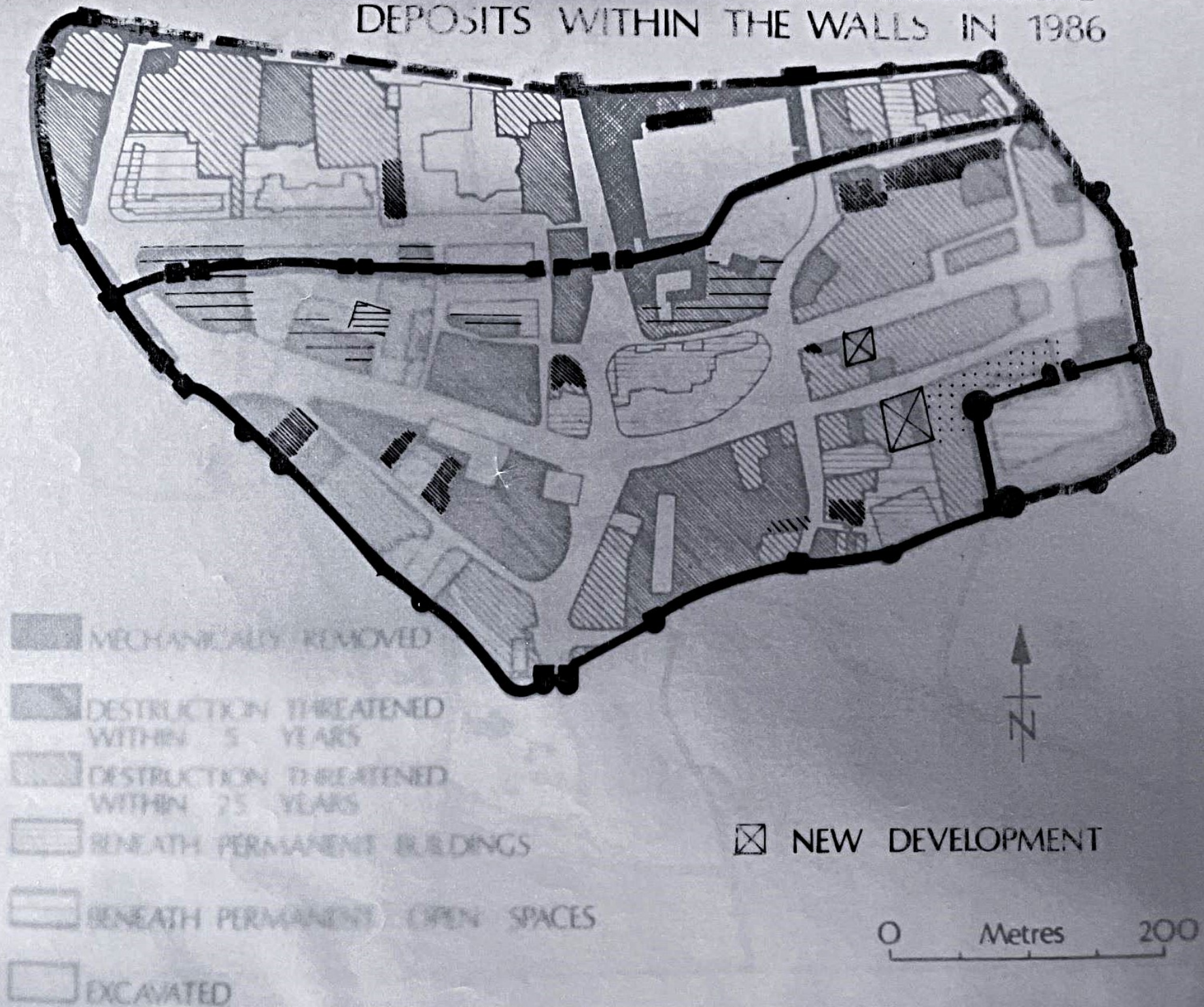
Fig. 28. Dublin: Condition of archaeological deposits within the walled city in 1979 (After Breen 1980)

Fig. 29. DUBLIN CONDITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DEPOSITS WITHIN THE WALLS IN 1986



☒ NEW DEVELOPMENT

Fig. 29. DUBLIN CONDITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS WITHIN THE WALLS IN 1986



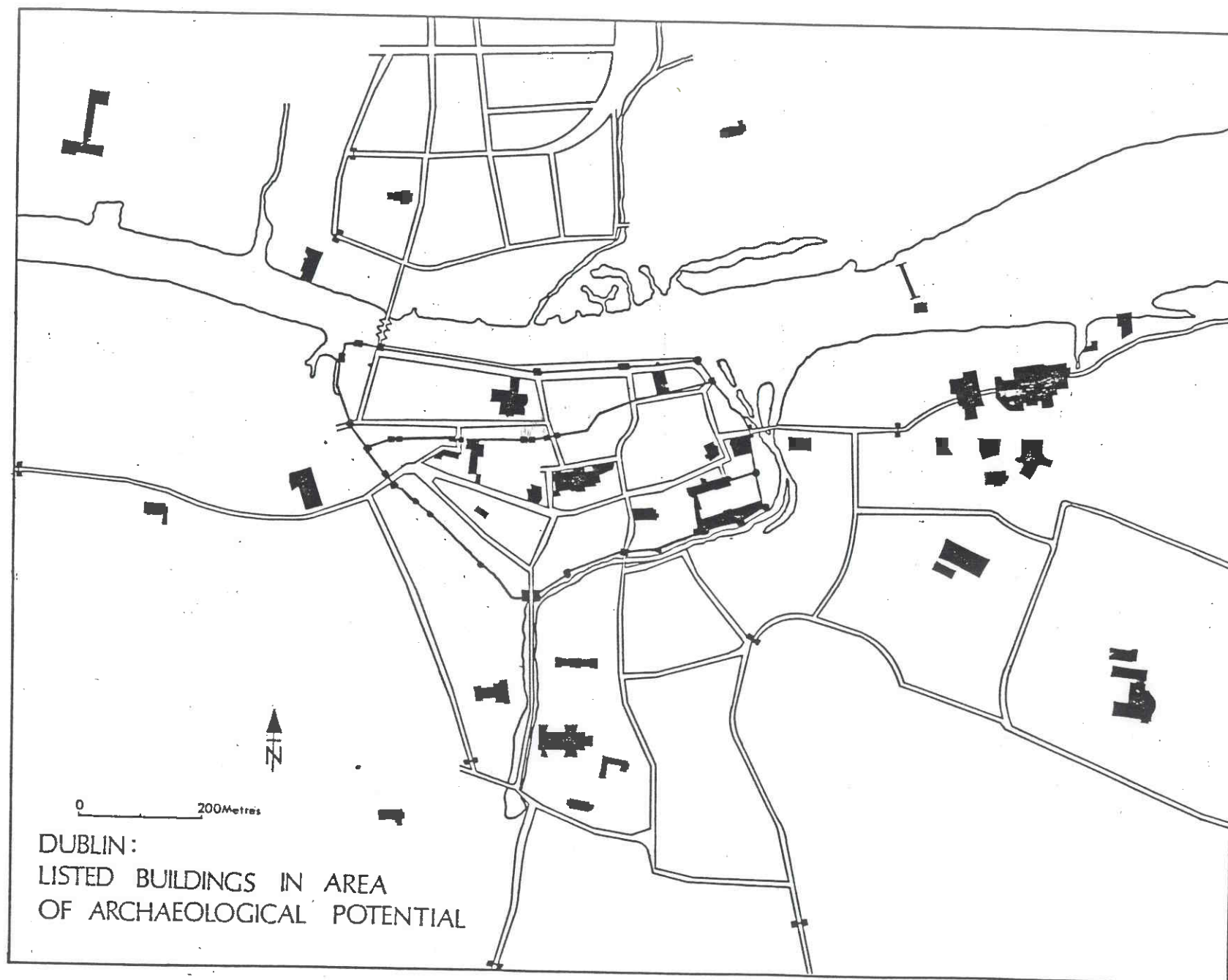


Fig. 30. Dublin: Listed buildings within the area of archaeological potential.



Fig. 31. Dublin: Zone of archaeological potential.