# Dublin City:
## Sources
## for Archaeologists

# Dublin City:
## Sources
## for Archaeologists

Judith Carroll

*Edited by Ruth Johnson
and Donncha Ó Dúlaing*

*An Action of the Dublin City Heritage Plan*

© 2003

Dublin City Council

Printed in Ireland

# Map of
# *Dublin City Council area*



*Map of Dublin showing the Dublin City Council area which extends from the centre of the city to Clonskeagh and Terenure on its south side, to Drimnagh, Ballyfermot and the Phoenix Park to the west, to Finglas, Ballymun and Coolock to the north and Raheny, Clontarf, North Bull, Ringsend and Merrion to the east.(Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Ireland Permit No. 7602) © Ordnance Survey Ireland and Government of Ireland*

# Contents

**Part VI**

*(Lists of archaeological societies, archives and libraries, with details
of opening hours and accessibility, and details of relevant websites)*

# *Introduction*

An Archaeological Working Group was set up by Dublin City Council to identify the main archaeological objectives for the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2002-2006. The Working Group identified areas in which the archaeological heritage of Dublin City could be further enhanced, including the compilation of a comprehensive and accessible body of relevant information relating to the archaeology of Dublin City.

This guide is a result of these objectives. It was commissioned by Dublin City Council in association with the Heritage Council. Its aim is to provide relevant information on the wealth of resources available to archaeologists carrying out investigations in Dublin City.

Archaeological investigations in Dublin are usually carried out in relation to planning and development through Dublin City Council. They may be carried out under the requirement for an Environmental Impact Statement under the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989, or as part of the planning process through the City Council (the City Archaeologist and Dúchas having advised on the condition). Occasionally a 'pre-planning' assessment is carried out on a site for an indication of its archaeological potential prior to the preparation of development plans.

The guide relates to the area of the city overseen by Dublin City Council. This area includes the centre of the city and a large part of the suburbs (see map on page 5).

In **Part I**, the area of Dublin City Council is outlined and the time periods referred to are defined. In **Part II**, main sources of information are listed according to type. In **Part III**, the repositories in which the material is found are described. **Part IV** is an explanatory guide to primary sources relevant to Dublin, almost all of which can be found in H.B. Clarke *Dublin, part 1, to 1610* (Irish Historic Towns Atlas 11, Dublin, 2002). In **Part V**, relevant secondary source material is highlighted. The material chosen is aimed at site-specific investigation. It focuses on published works on the history, archaeology and topography of specific sites and areas in the city and suburbs of Dublin. In **Part VI**, lists of archives and archaeological institutions are given, along with details of accessibility, and a list of websites.

# *Part I*

## Dublin City Council Area Defined

The Dublin City Council area extends from the centre of the city to Clonskeagh and Terenure on its south side, to Drimnagh, Ballyfermot and the Phoenix Park to the west, to Finglas, Ballymun and Coolock to the north and Raheny, Clontarf, North Bull, Ringsend and Merrion to the east.

## Time Frame Definition

The classification of time periods among archaeologists differs greatly and is often a matter of preference. For clarity, an arrangement widely accepted by historians is used here. This is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| To 400 AD | ➡ Prehistoric (for Ireland) |
| 400 AD - 1000 AD | ➡ Early medieval |
| 1000 AD - 1300 AD | ➡ High medieval |
| 1300 AD - 1500 AD | ➡ Late medieval |
| 1500 AD - 1800 AD | ➡ Early modern |
| 1800 AD to present | ➡ Modern |
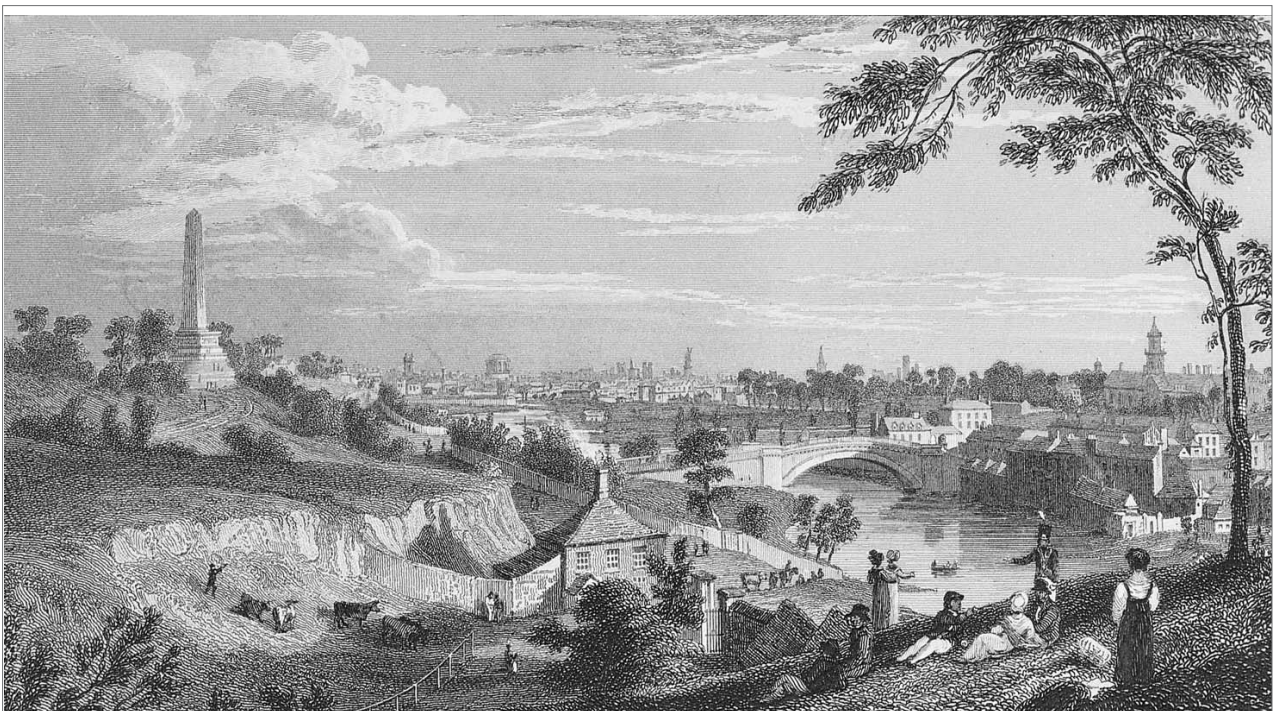


*View of Dublin from the Phoenix Park, 1832*

# *Part II*

## *Main Sources*

A wide variety of sources are available. Most archae-ologists are familiar with the maps and files in the Dúchas Archive Unit, which is usually the first port of call in carrying out research. The National Museum of Ireland archives are also normally accessed as are the basic historic maps. Other sources of information are not so well known.

### Dúchas Archive Unit
The Dúchas Archive Unit at 6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2, is the usual starting point for archaeologi-cal research. Here the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) can be accessed. The RMP is the offi-cial record of sites and monuments. It consists of sets of six inch maps by county with all recorded monu-ments marked and numbered on them.[1] The manual accompanying the county maps gives a classification (ringfort, tower house, etc.) and a national grid refer-ence for every site. The Archive Unit holds files on all RMP sites. It has also files on unlocated and other sites not in RMP and these can be consulted in the Unit.

The Urban Survey for Dublin has information in three volumes on sites within the listed urban zones. The urban zones are marked in accordance with the perimeters of their boundaries on the RMP maps.

Sites in Dublin, outside the urban zones, are marked with circles on the RMP maps. The RMP files related to each monument will give information on the site, including field notes, and references to the site from available literature, maps, aerial photographs, etc.

Usually, the references in the Dúchas Archive Unit, though very comprehensive and providing a solid base for an assessment, do not deal in detail with individual sites. Data in the RMP files and the Urban Survey volumes is therefore a starting point upon which the archaeologist can build.

### Dúchas Underwater Unit
Where the assessment involves rivers, canals, the coast or Dublin bay, Dúchas Underwater Unit is available for consultation and advice. *The inventory of wrecks* may be relevant and is accessible through the Dúchas Archive Unit. There is also a publication by the Underwater Unit, *Ports, harbours and piers,* which is accessible through the Unit.

### Aerial photography
Aerial photographs are also available for most of the county and some areas of the city through the Dúchas Archive Unit. The photographs are in colour and are taken from an altitude of circa 10,000 feet. They are primarily for consultation, but photocopies can be obtained on request from the Unit. Aerial pho-tographs are also available in the offices of Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI), Phoenix Park.

Black and white, 1:30,000 scale aerial photographs can be accessed through the Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) offices in Beggars Bush. The GSI also has some of the air corps aerial photographs. The St Joseph Collection, an important set of aerial pho-tographs, taken mostly of specific sites mainly in the 1960s, is housed at Cambridge University. Copies of part of the collection can be accessed in the Educ-ation Department in the National Museum of Ireland.
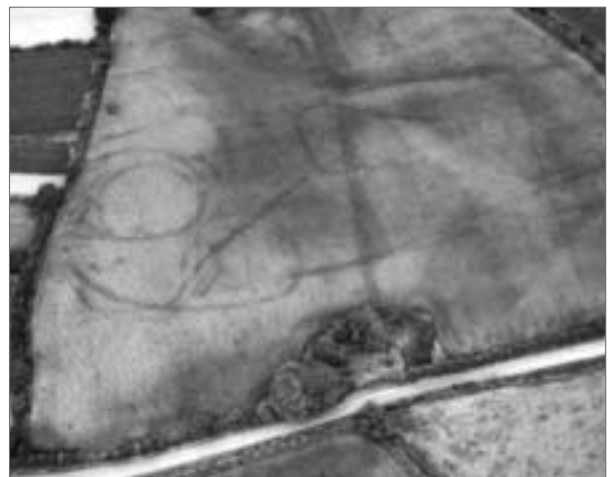


*Aerial photograph of enclosure at Balrothery, Co. Dublin*

---

1 The maps and manuals, which make up the RMP can be consulted in many libraries and local authority offices. All sites marked on the RMP are protected under the provisions of National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994.

Aerial photographs are a very important source of information, showing features long removed from the landscape, such as enclosures (see photograph of Balrothery, Co. Dublin) and identifying settlement patterns, fossilised archaeological features in street layouts, and industrial archaeology.

### The excavation record

The excavation record can give valuable insight into the nature and depth of the archaeological stratigraphy or upstanding features in an area. It can indicate the likelihood of survival, position and extent of remains in nearby sites.

Finding out what excavations have been carried out in an area is now a straightforward matter, as almost all excavations are published, in summary form, annually[2] in the *Excavations Bulletin*.[3] *Excavations 2000* has recently been published, while excavations carried out nationwide up to 2000 have been uploaded on the *Excavations Bulletin* website (www.excavations.ie).

The *Excavations Bulletin* records summaries of all excavations annually and does not therefore usually provide much data beyond the summaries. For further information, the archaeologist may require access to unpublished excavation reports. Reports are available through Dúchas,[4] for inspection by the public in the Dúchas Archive Unit, although the written permission of the author is required in order to access the reports. Alternatively, any member of the public can request to inspect planning related archaeological reports in the City Council's Planning Registry Office at the Civic Offices, Wood Quay. In this case, permission from the author is not required. However there is a charge involved in accessing files over five years old from the Planning Registry Office, while the service in Dúchas Archive Unit is free of charge.

Dúchas licensing section can be contacted for computerised information on excavations that are not yet published in *Excavations*, or on the web. The loca-
tions of excavations in a particular area along with the relevant excavations licence numbers and names of licensees can be supplied.

### EIS as a source

A great many Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) have been undertaken in Dublin, and these include the archaeological assessments carried out under the 'cultural heritage' section. ENFO – Information on the Environment, a public service office set up by the Department of the Environment holds lists of all the EISs carried out to date.

Access to the EIS may be obtained through ENFO. It may be read in ENFO's library at 17 St Andrew's St, Dublin 2 (www.enfo.ie). Here, up to ten percent of an EIS report (which would usually mean all of the 'cultural heritage' section) can be copied.

The EIS will also contain information on architectural heritage as well as natural heritage, including landscape and wildlife. Issues such as drainage and the impact of traffic (e.g. vibration) may also have relevance.

Guidelines on the preparation of the reports for the EIS[5] were prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1995, including advice notes on archaeology.[6] A useful publication on EIA is *Environmental impact assessment – a technical approach,*[7] including an article on archaeology and EIA by Condit.[8]

### The artefact record

The artefact record is often an indicator of the presence and nature of archaeological material on, or near, a site. Information on artefacts from Dublin is obtained from the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) at Kildare St, Dublin 2. All artefacts (bar those from modern excavations) are recorded in the NMI registers and may be accessed by the public. The artefacts are listed by date of entry in register books, from the earliest acquisitions. The registers are so extensive that it could take several weeks to locate

---

2 The publication of a summary in the *Excavations Bulletin* on an annual basis for each excavation by the licensee is a condition of the excavation licence.
3 Bennet 1987-present.
4 It is a condition of the excavation licence that full reports are lodged with Dúchas and the NMI within 12 months of completion of the excavation.
5 Following the implementation in 1989 of EC Directive 85/337/EEC, the Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) was set up by the State. One of its duties is the issuing of codes of practice on matters affecting the environment, including the issuing of guidelines on EIA.
6 Environmental Protection Agency 1995, 39-40. It should be remarked that the advice notes on archaeology are very basic.
7 Bradley, Skehan and Walsh 1991.
8 ibid, 111-115.

the material from just one site. The Museum, however, has a copy of a list of the finds from Dublin City and County, which has been compiled by Thaddeus Breen in 1995. This is entitled 'Acquisitions 1795 to 1995 – finds from the city and county of Dublin in the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum of Ireland', and is available for consultation. In the case of antiquarian finds from Dublin, it may also be useful to revert to the original register entry in search of further information on context.

Some acquisitions of the NMI can also be found in the Topographical Files, which are arranged alphabetically by county and subdivided by townland, or street in the city. Information from the NMI states that the Topographical Files relate to about 60 years of NMI acquisitions. Although the Topographical Files are comprehensive between 1930 and 1990, they do not refer to artefacts acquired by the NMI before or after this time.

Recent acquisitions by the NMI, and reports of finds are accessible on computer. A print-out can be requested through the Duty Officer at Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

There is also a list of finds from Dublin in the Urban Survey volumes available in the Dúchas Archive Unit. It should be noted that this list, though comprehensive for the listed Urban Survey zones, does not include finds from Dublin areas outside these zones.

### Cartography and topographical records

The national map collection, including maps of Dublin from the early seventeenth century onwards, is a major source of information. City and county maps, maps of plots of land, maps of portions of the city, the harbour or main buildings, estate maps, street directories, notes, valuations and descriptions, can be found in the collections in the following archives:

- The National Library of Ireland (NLI)
- The Royal Irish Academy (RIA)
- Trinity College Library Map Library (TCLML)
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (RSAI)
- The Dublin City Archives
- The National Archives
- The Irish Architectural Archive

- The Ordnance Survey Ireland Office

The location of a great deal of the map-related material in the NLI, the RIA and the National Archives can be found in the *Hayes Catalogue*, a copy of which can be consulted in each of these institutions. The *Hayes Catalogue* does not list all manuscript map sources, but all the above institutions have a map catalogue, apart from the RSAI, whose staff will guide visitors to the library to the comparatively small amount of material there. The NLI has a manuscript map section. The following works are worth consulting:

- A set of historic maps, *Historic Dublin maps,* have been published by the NLI.[9]
- The City Archivist, Mary Clark, has published *The book of maps of the Dublin City Surveyors 1695-1827: an annotated list with biographical notes and an introduction.*[10]
- Andrews has published *History in the Ordnance map – an introduction for Irish readers.*[11]
- Ferguson's unpublished typescript *Irish map history – bibliography and guide to secondary works, 1850-1995,* on the history of cartography in Ireland is usually accessible in TCLML through its author who is, at present, librarian there.
- Ferguson, P. and Andrews, J.H. 1998 *The A-Z of Georgian Dublin. John Rocque's maps of the city in 1756 and the county in 1760.*[12]
- Prunty's *Maps and mapmaking in Ireland*[13] is due to be published at time of writing.

As well as the NLI, a good place to commence research is Trinity College Library where there is a dedicated map library specialising in printed maps which is relatively easy to use. Currently in its own building, the Map Library will move to the Ussher Library in 2003. Although not generally accessible to the public, the Map Library will continue to be available to professional researchers even after it is relocated within the main library complex. A wide range of map material is to be found there as well as advice on its use and other map sources. A photocopy service is provided (within copyright restrictions) which is more user-friendly than elsewhere.

Some of the most frequently consulted and useful maps for Dublin are as follows:

---

9  Kissane 1988.
10  Clark 1983.
11  Andrews 1974.

12  Ferguson, unpublished and Ferguson 1998.
13  Prunty, forthcoming.

*Section from John Speed's map of Dublin, 1610*



*Section from William Petty's map of the County of Dublin, published 1683*

*Dubline.* In *The theatre of the empire of Great Britaine, 1610*

John Speed's map illustrates Dublin at the beginning of the seventeenth century. This map shows the extent of Dublin City at this stage with the positions of the main roads, the city defences and the public buildings marked.

*Down Survey maps, 1650s*

The preparation of the Down Survey maps of the 1650s, a detailed mapping of baronies and parishes in the confiscated areas, was directed mainly by William Petty. There are many maps relevant to Dublin in this series. There are also Petty's County maps based on the Down Survey and published in the 1680s.

*The city and suburbs of Dublin from Kilmainham to Ringsend*

One of the most important stages of the development of the city of Dublin was its reclamation from the Liffey. From 1673 to 1695, Bernard de Gomme, cartographer, documented in detail the city of Dublin with lands newly reclaimed, or still partly intertidal.



*Charles Brooking's map of Dublin, 1728*

*Section from* An exact survey of the city of Dublin *by John Rocque, Dublin, 1756*

*A map of the city and suburbs of Dublin, 1728*
In Charles Brooking's 1728 map, Dublin can be seen to have developed further. This map is a structured survey and shows the city in detail with its early street layout.

Rocque's map of 1756, *An exact survey of the city of Dublin* and his 1760 *An actual survey of the county of Dublin*
Other maps and derivations of maps by Rocque and his assistant, Bernard de Scalé, were compiled from the 1760s to the 1780s and include a Survey of the Harbour, etc. of Dublin by Bernard de Scalé.

Wilson's *Dublin Directory maps 1761-1834*
These maps record the development of the city from 1761 to 1834, on an annual basis. They were prepared as directory maps, illustrating *Wilson's Dublin Directory* 1752-1830s.

Duncan's *1821 Map of the county of Dublin* (8 sheets)
This is very important, particularly for areas outside the city of Dublin prior to the Ordnance Survey.

The first edition *Ordnance Survey maps 1837-43*
These six-inch maps are among the most important references for archaeologists researching Dublin, particularly for areas outside the central zone which would have been rural at the time.

The Goad fire insurance plans
These start in 1900 for Dublin, for the retailing areas, the docks and the city centre. Because they are insurance plans, they are very detailed for buildings and what they were used for, etc., in the early part of the twentieth century.

Estate maps and deeds
These give fascinating information on the development of particular areas of the city throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, documenting its evolution. The Pembroke and Fitzwilliam estates in the National Archives, and the Gardiner estate in the NLI, are examples. The deeds of the Aungier estate, which are to be found in the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, give essential information on the monastic precincts around the sites of St Peter's Church and Whitefriars in the seventeenth century.

The maps of the City Surveyors and the Wide Streets Commissioners of the late eighteenth century onwards, in the Dublin City Archives, document the development of Dublin as a modern city.

**Architectural records**
A Record of Protected Structures is held by Dublin City Council and can be accessed in the City Council Planning Office.[14] This comprises a very brief description of each building marked on a map. The

---

14   Under the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999, a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage is being, or has been, prepared for each county through National Monuments and Architectural Protection Division (NMAPD) of Dúchas. An Inventory for Dublin City has not yet been prepared.

records are not available through the Dúchas Archive Unit.

The architectural history of a site is an important part of the archaeological assessment. This is one area of an archaeological assessment where there may be a cross-relationship of two specialist areas: architectural history and archaeology. Where there is a Protected Structure on a site, which is the subject of an archaeological assessment, an architectural historian or a conservation architect is usually required to carry out the relevant research. Architectural records can be accessed in the Irish Architectural Archive, where there is a very large collection of drawings, plans, photographs, engravings, maps and press cuttings. These are topographically arranged with a card index and database to assist readers. The database is of particular significance to archaeologists, as a print-out of information on a particular street or site is available. The information in the database can include references to books and drawings and may also contain references to information on the history of particular buildings or sites.

Dublin Civic Trust has produced a series of publications on streets in Dublin, entitled 'A study of the past, a vision for the future' on the following streets: Thomas Street, Camden Street, Capel Street, Pearse Street and South William Street.[15] Other important publications on building history include *Dublin 1660-1860*[16] and *A guide to the archives of the Office of Public Works*.[17]

## Illustrations and photographs

Illustrations, including drawings, engravings and watercolours, many of which are easily available, provide a valuable view of the past. Cityscapes and monuments are widely depicted and are often the only record of sites, buildings and monuments extant in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Some examples include George Petrie's illustrations, produced as engravings from the original drawings in *Ireland Illustrated* by Wright in 1832;[18] Francis Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland*, with drawings of a great many Dublin sites and monuments of the late eighteenth century;[19] the work of Daniel Grose 1766-1838;[20] the drawings of Austin Cooper (1759-1830), published by Harbison;[21] Gabriel Beranger's work between 1760 and 1780, published by William Wilde;[22] James Malton's famous late eighteenth century aquatints of Dublin, edited by Craig;[23] and George Du Noyer's albums of illustrations of antiquities of the mid-nineteenth century which can be found in the RSAI and the RIA.

For relevant photographs, the National Photographic Archives collections include the *Eblana Collection* (precursor to the *Lawrence Collection*); the *Lawrence Collection* (1870–1914); and the *Wynne Collection* (1867-1960). Most of the collections are available in catalogue form, some with scanned images. There is another large photographic collection in the Irish Architectural Archive and there is also a photographic collection in the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.



*Sketch of a dolmen in the Phoenix Park by George Du Noyer, 1860s (reproduced courtesy of RSAI)*

15  Byrne 2001, Craig 1999, Henderson 2001, James 2001.
16  Craig, 1952.
17  Lohan, 1994.
18  Wright 1832.
19  Grose 1791.
20  Grose 1991.
21  Harbison 2000.
22  Wilde 1870-1; 1872-3; 1876-8
23  Craig 1981.

# Part III

## Main Repositories

The repositories described here are the institutions that house source material directly relating to archaeological investigations. Passages vary in length according to the variety of relevant source material, rather than to its quantity.

### The National Monuments and Architectural Protection Division (NMAPD) of Dúchas

Dúchas, the Heritage Service, is a section of the Department of the Environment and Local Government. The Dúchas Archive Unit is part of the NMAPD of Dúchas and has its head office in Dublin. Here, RMP files and other information for Dublin may be accessed. Essential advice is obtainable on issues relating to the RMP, excavation, planning, licencing of archaeological work in general, underwater archaeological work and the archaeological heritage. Architectural protection is the responsibility of the NMAPD of Dúchas.

An Underwater Archaeology Unit has been set up to assist with matters pertaining to marine, riverine, lacustrine and coastal issues.

*Dúchas Archive Unit is open to the public on Mondays only, 10am-1.00pm and 2.15pm-5.00pm*

*Appointment necessary*

*6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2. Tel: (01) 647 3000*
*Contact archaeologist dealing with public access*
*www.environ.ie/main.html*

### The National Museum of Ireland (NMI)

The National Museum of Ireland is part of the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism. It is the State repository and administration centre for all artefacts acquired by the NMI since its establishment in 1890.

Since 1994, all archaeological objects with no known owner are the property of the State, and are acquired as a matter of course by the National Museum.

Under the National Monuments Acts, all finds of archaeological artefacts must be reported to the Director of the NMI. In addition to the national collection of archaeological objects, the NMI has in its care a large paper archive including records, reports and other material from the late eighteenth century to the present day. It also houses copies of the St Joseph (Cambridge University) aerial photograph collection which are in its Education Department in Kildare Street.

Advice on the care and conservation of artefacts is given by the NMI and the institution has produced guidelines on the treatment of artefacts from excavations prior to their deposition in the National Museum.



*The National Museum of Ireland*

*The National Museum of Ireland*
*10.00am-5.00pm, Monday to Friday for museum work*
*An appointment is required but can usually be made for any time during the week*
*Kildare Street, Dublin 2. Tel: (01) 677 7444*
*Contact Duty Officer, Antiquities Division*

## The Royal Irish Academy (RIA)

The Royal Irish Academy was founded in 1785 and received a royal charter from George III. It was established as a society for 'promoting the study of science, polite literature and antiquities'.

Until 1890, when the NMI was set up, the RIA was the main repository of the national collection of artefacts. It is still an important repository of manuscripts. It annually advises Dúchas on the allocation of funds for archaeological research excavation. The RIA has a good library, with most journals and publications on Dublin. Its manuscript catalogues, which include maps and drawings of Irish antiquities of the eighteenth century to the twentieth century including work by Beranger and Du Noyer, are currently being worked upon, but are available to the public.

A website for the catalogue is being constructed and at present, there are card catalogues. Cartographic and topographic material can, however, be accessed more easily in other repositories.



*The Royal Irish Academy*

*The Royal Irish Academy*
*10.00am-5.30pm, Monday-Thursday*
*10.00am-5.00pm, Friday*
*A reader's ticket is required*
*17 Dawson Street, Dublin 2. Tel: (01) 676 2570*
*Contact Librarian*
*www.ria.ie*

## Dublin City Archives

Dublin City Archives is part of Dublin City Council. It houses a considerable amount of material related to the development of the city.

Here can be found the map collection of the Wide Streets Commissioners, who began their work in 1757. The Commission's archive contains 800 manuscript maps, which record the city before, during and after its redevelopment. The maps are mainly of the city centre, but there are a few maps of areas in Dublin county. Other maps in this collection were obtained as part of compulsory purchase orders, for example, when the Commission bought land from Dublin Corporation.

The Wide Streets Commission maps are arranged topographically by index with a brief description of the area they document and the year in which they were recorded, where known. The maps show small areas, such as parts of streets or individual holdings, in detail.

*The Book of Maps of the Dublin City Surveyors 1695–1827* is also held at the City Archives. The city surveyors documented the development of the old estate of Dublin Corporation. The book contains a list of the city surveyors and an index to the maps, with the title and the date when they were drawn. It also gives a brief summary of the information on the map, such as street names, occupier names and sometimes the rent paid. The book is a useful guide to the development of the city from the late seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century.

A database of leases and other information is currently being compiled in the Dublin City Archives. This database contains the names of the parties involved in a lease such as the Wide Streets Commissioners, the premises, the terms and conditions, and the rent to be paid.

*Dublin City Archives*
*10.00am-1.00pm and 2.00pm-5.00pm, Monday-Friday*
*Appointment necessary*
*58 Sth. William Street, Dublin 2. Tel: (01) 677 7444*
*www.dublincity.ie*

## The National Archives

National Archives is now part of the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism. It was set up in 1988 when the Public Record Office of Ireland and the State Paper Office were amalgamated. It has therefore a great deal of information on the development of the city through its public and private records.

The National Archives has a wide range of information relating to the Ordnance Survey of Dublin, and the earlier Boundary Survey. It also holds records from the Office of Public Works as well as other departmental records. It holds the surviving census returns as well as private collections.

It holds a set of *The Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanac* compiled by John Watson Stewart from 1740 onwards which gives details of the occupants of streets (according to surname). The Almanacs were succeeded by *Thom's Dublin Street Directory* in 1844. Both are available in the National Archives.

The Boundary Survey was set up in 1826 to assist the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, which began in 1824, by distinguishing the boundaries of townlands and in some cases to demarcate boundaries that were previously undefined.

The maps of the Boundary Survey show the boundaries of baronies, their civil parishes and townlands. They also show topographical features such as rivers and mountains. They contain varying degrees of detail, including buildings, roads, natural features and sometimes fences that cross the boundaries, as well as archaeological features.

Details, which may be of use to archaeologists, are the names of landowners, alternative townland names, and divisions of land smaller than townlands. Some of the maps even show the trigonometrical points used by the Ordnance Survey.

*The Boundary Remark Books* are field notes used by the OS officers to record all the information from the Boundary Survey. *The Boundary Survey Registers* are a collection of volumes of written descriptions of the boundaries with details of their chaining. The format varies slightly between the volumes, but they all have text with the names of the townlands associated with the boundary in question, in the margins. Some of the volumes are accompanied by correspondence, forms and tracings associated with the boundary. Approximate distances between features are given.

The National Archives also holds the *OS Fair Plans*, which are the final draft of the six-inch maps before they were engraved, showing the parishes separately. In Dublin, the maps are simply numbered from one to eight, due to the large number of parishes, which overlap on the sheets.

The first copies of the OS printed maps are the *Proof Impressions*. It was necessary to bring these out into the field to be updated because of the amount of time that had passed since the original survey. Comments were added to the draft maps before the final copy was printed. Both the *OS Fair Plans* and the *Proof Impressions* are only available at the National Archives, as are the Boundary Survey maps.

The National Archives also holds all nineteenth century editions of Ordnance Survey maps including *Town Plans* and the Ordnance Survey notebooks.

The National Archives holds *Sir Richard Griffith's Primary Valuation*, a street-by-street list (or townland by townland listing), which includes the inhabitants of each street or townland between 1847 and 1864. There is a range of maps associated with this Primary Valuation and these are available on a computer database in the Valuation Office located in the Irish Life Centre on Talbot Street. The *Valuation Office House Books* provide information on the uses and dimensions of many larger buildings and places of work. They were amended often before publication and are only available at the National Archives.

The National Archives also contains a large collection of seventeenth century and later manuscript maps from estates, in particular the Pembroke estate, which stretched from Merrion Square to Bray. Maps, leases and correspondences from 1762 and later are also available, most of which can be found on the National Archives website.

The Census Returns for 1901 and 1911 provide information on buildings, for example, the number of walls, the type of roof and the number of rooms. This information was calculated to determine the class of house. The number of people living there, their religion, gender and ages are also given, as is the number of people in relation to the number of rooms. They also give information on any out-buildings or barns, their uses, etc.

The National Archives is now the repository for the Office of Public Works and has drawings, elevations

and plans of public buildings, roads, bridges , canals and correspondence relating to public works.

### The Irish Architectural Archive

The Irish Architectural Archive collection consists of 250,000 photographs, 50,000 architectural drawings, and a large library of books, engravings, maps and press cuttings. The collection covers the 32 counties of Ireland and is open to the public. The resources are topographically arranged with a card index and database to assist readers. It is important to note that most of the resources available here are unique to the Irish Architectural Archive, although some of the books and journals, etc., may be available in the National Library of Ireland or from the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland.

The database is of particular significance to archaeologists, and a print-out of information on a particular street or site is available. The information in the database can include references to books and drawings and may also contain references to information on the history of particular buildings or sites.

The substantial photographic collection contains, among others, *The Biggar Slide Collection* which holds 800 slides of monastic sites and prehistoric sites throughout Ireland. *The Potterton Collection* contains photographic prints of Irish church monuments. *The Patrick Healy Collection* consists of photographs taken around Dublin from the 1930s to the 1990s.

A wide range of written information is also available, including journals, surveys, theses, books, press cuttings, pamphlets and property leaflets. It includes over 300 books on loan from the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland. This collection contains important eighteenth and nineteenth century books on architecture and construction, as well as a large collection of journals, including those from *The Downe's Collection.*

Biographical information on Irish architects and engineers, and their work, is available in the *Alfred Jones Biographical Index.* There are also historical books on the building styles through Irish history. The archive has drawings dating from the eighteenth century to the twentieth century.

### The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (RSAI)

The Society was founded in 1849 'to preserve, examine and illustrate all ancient monuments and memorials of the arts, manners and customs of the past, as connected with the antiquities, language, literature and history of Ireland'. It operates under a royal charter dating from 1912.

The Society's aims are achieved today by its annual programme of lectures, talks and excursions and by the publication of its journal, which is received by all its members. The RSAI has a good library which is open to members. It has some rare items and has built up its library over 150 years. It has Lord Walter Fitzgerald's library catalogue; the notebooks of P.J. O'Reilly, genealogist; the records of the weavers guild of Dublin; a number of albums of Du Noyer's illustrations; and McNeill's notes for *Alen's Register*, which he edited. One of the most interesting items in the collection is the notebooks and manuscripts of F. Elrington Ball, for his six volume work on the *History of the county of Dublin*. The library also has Petty's Down Survey barony maps (Southampton, 1908), Taylor's map of Dublin; Duncan's map of the County of Dublin and some early OS maps.

## The National Library of Ireland (NLI)

The National Library of Ireland is part of the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism. It was established in its present building in 1891.

The National Library has a large collection of various forms of printed matter and manuscripts. Under copyright legislation, it is entitled to receive a copy of every printed item published in Ireland. It has an acquisitions policy for publications relating to Ireland outside the country, and for publications pre-dating the legislation. The library is thus a great source of information for both primary and secondary sources.

There are large collections of printed books relating to Dublin, the main collection being that of the Royal Dublin Society, incorporating *The Joly Collection.*

There are also local and national newspaper and periodical collections, covering all aspects of life from the mid-seventeenth century. The manuscript collection includes Gaelic manuscripts from the fourteenth century onwards and *Landed estate papers* containing correspondence and personal papers dating from the seventeenth to twentieth century. The prints and drawings collection includes topographical and architectural drawings, etc., of castles, abbeys, forts, churches and public buildings from all over the country. As well as the large manuscript collection, the library has an extensive map collection.



*The National Library of Ireland (NLI)*

## Trinity College Library Map Library

The map library of Trinity College Dublin is a recent addition to the main College library. It contains a large collection of Dublin maps.

Trinity College Library contains the largest collection of printed maps in Ireland. The Map Library has comprehensive coverage of Ordnance Survey mapping, in all editions and scales, as well as a good selection of early printed maps.
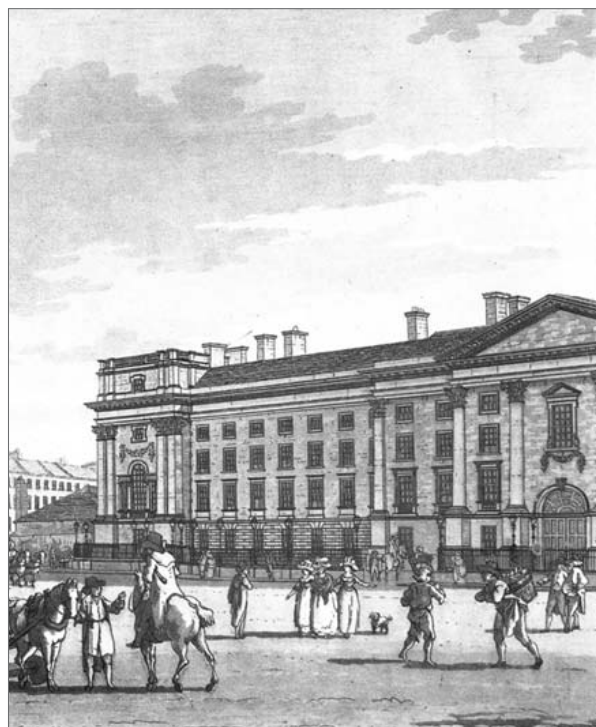


*Trinity College, from A View of the Parliament House, College Green by James Malton*

**ENFO - Information on the Environment**

ENFO is a public service which provides easy access to wide-ranging and authoritative information on the environment. It was established in 1990 by the Department of the Environment and Local Government. It has a drop-in information centre at 17 St. Andrew St, Dublin 2.

ENFO collects and maintains up-to-date information on all aspects of the environment and sustainable development and makes it readily available to the public. ENFO's services to archaeologists include easy access to EIS. It also has a good library with publications on all areas which relate to the EIS.

*ENFO is open to the public Monday-Saturday, 10.00am-5.00pm*

*17 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2.*

*Tel: (01) 888 2001 or 1890 200 191 (calls at local rate)*
*Fax: (01) 888 3946*

*www.enfo.ie*

**Registry of Deeds, Kings Inns**

The Registry of Deeds in the Kings Inns, Henrietta Street, has memoirs of deeds since 1708.

*The Registry of Deeds is open to the public Monday-Friday, 10.00am-4.30pm*

*Kings Inns, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1*

*Tel: (01) 670 7500*

# *Part IV*

*This section describes the range of printed primary historical sources relating to Dublin. An almost complete listing of primary sources for medieval and early modern Dublin, to the beginning of the seventeenth century, is to be found in H.B. Clarke, Dublin, Part 1, to 1610, Irish Historic Towns Atlas 11, Dublin 2002. Note that the bibliography in this section refers to the latter publication and is separate to the bibliography of this publication.*

## *Primary Historical Sources*

By Howard B. Clarke

The standard division of historical sources is into primary and secondary. Primary sources consist of all forms of written evidence, including inscriptions and place-names, that have come down to us from the recorded past; secondary sources amount to the whole body of literature produced by modern scholars in the shape of monographs, collaborative works, articles in journals, essays in collections, and entries in encyclopaedias. Primary sources are themselves divisible into those still in manuscript and those that have been printed, either in full or in summary form. Summaries of medieval sources in modern English are called 'calendars'. This brief synopsis will deal only with printed primary sources, both published in full and condensed into calendars. Throughout this section, an attempt has been made to keep in mind the specific needs of archaeologists.

A major turning-point in the archival record of the city of Dublin came in the year 1192, when the Lord John granted to the citizens an independent charter of urban liberties.[24] Such liberties were jealously guarded by medieval townspeople and were themselves a stimulus to the keeping of important historical records. As it happened, the range of documentation emanating from the English central government began to increase dramatically around the turn of the twelfth century and many of these administrative models and practices were extended to colonial Ireland in the ensuing decades. Accordingly, it will be convenient to consider first the sources dating from before 1192.

For the early period we have very little written evidence about the internal working of the pre-urban, proto-urban and early urban settlement (or settlements) at Dublin. In these circumstances, archaeology is itself a major resource, hence the suggestion that the regular plot pattern at Fishamble Street is a sign of some kind of regulatory authority in the Viking town.[25] Documents do supply specific mentions of the existence of one or more settlement nuclei (Gaelic Áth Cliath and Duiblinn, and Viking Dyflinn),[26] together with details of events in or near them. More information becomes available after the initial Scandinavian settlement of 841. A basic chronological outline can be constructed from the various sets of annals, all of which have been edited with a parallel English translation.[27] It should be borne in mind that the 'given' date in any set of annals is not necessarily correct; some modern scholars cite this *sub anno* ('under the year') date, whilst others provide a corrected date. Besides the annals there are a number of miscellaneous sources, including martyrologies and saints' lives, from which small nuggets of useful information can be extracted.[28] Caution should always be exercised with sources of this kind and still more so with a well-known text in this category — the high-flown saga of Brian Bóruma.[29] The standard guide to early Irish ecclesi-

---

24  Printed and translated in H.B. Clarke, *Dublin, part I, to 1610* (Irish Historic Towns Atlas 11, Dublin, 2002), 31. Wherever appropriate, abbreviations cited hereafter in this section are those used in the atlas fascicle, on the assumption that all practising archaeologists working in Dublin will have access to this work. It should be noted that standard abbreviations for the atlas series are to be found on the inside of the back cover of each fascicle.

25  Wallace, 1985, 112–14.

26  The latter, along with the territorial name Dyflinnarskíri (and variants), is found only in Icelandic sources, such as *Brennu-Njáls saga* and *Orkneyinga saga.*

27  Especially *AFM*; *ALC*; *AU*; *Ann. Inisf.*; *Chron. Scot.*; *Misc. Ir. ann.*

28  For example, Anderson and Anderson; *Bk Leinster*; *Bk Rights*; *Bk Uí Maine*; *Cath Maighe Léna*; *Félire Óengusso*; Jocelin; *Leabhar oiris*; Meyer; *Obits*; Stokes.

29  *Cog. Gaedhel.*

astical sources was published as long ago as 1931.[30]

Primary sources emanating from central government activity, for the most part after 1192, may be divided linguistically into two categories — calendared or otherwise rendered into modern English and uncalendared — and each of these may be subdivided into Irish and English. The mass destruction of the surviving administrative records of medieval Ireland in the explosions and fire at the Four Courts in 1922 means that the English Public Record Office can be our only resource where duplicates exist. Prior to that irreversible disaster, a miscellaneous calendar of documents relating to Ireland had been started and its five volumes cover the period 1171–1307.[31] Particular types of enrolled document had also been calendared separately and a full transcript of one pipe roll (for the financial year 1212–13) survives by chance.[32] In addition, the late Philomena Connolly extracted information relating to Ireland from the exchequer records of England for the period 1270–1446 and arranged it for publication in two volumes by the Irish Manuscripts Commission.[33] For the late Middle Ages there are four volumes of statutes reflecting mainly the decision-making activities of Irish parliaments in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.[34] In the history of Dublin, there is no sharp break around the time of the conventional end of the medieval period *c.* 1500 and it is useful to continue the story down to the closure of the monasteries and religious-run hospitals *c.* 1540. The Tudor period, starting in 1485, is marked by a further proliferation of central government records, especially in the reign of Henry VIII (1509–47).[35] Details of the assets of most of Dublin's monasteries, together with St John the Baptist's Hospital, were edited in translation on the basis of duplicates preserved in the Public Record Office in London.[36] The same repository has produced calendars of several extensive classes of English government records that are always worth consulting in relation to medieval Dublin.[37]



*1192 Charter of Liberties*

The uncalendared sources, both from Ireland and from England, are written mostly in Latin, which is still the indispensable language for professional medieval studies. Many of these editions date from the nineteenth century and can be difficult to obtain.[38] A selection of royal charters (in Latin) and the Laws and Usages of the medieval city (in French) are available in a modern edition, with a volume of commentary in Irish.[39]

The municipal history of Dublin is accessible in two well-known collections, both edited by J.T. Gilbert in the second half of the nineteenth century.[40] The first volume of his *Calendar of ancient records of Dublin* comprises four principal components: royal charters, the White Book (Latin *Liber albus*), the Chain Book, and the earliest assembly rolls. The White Book contains a wide variety of material from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, such as copies of charters, statutes, land grants, agreements, writs and wills. It is essentially a memoranda book of the city for docu-

---

30   Kenney.
31   *Cal. doc. Ire.*
32   *Cal. justic. rolls Ire.*; *Cal. pat. rolls Ire.*; Pipe rolls Ire., Hen. III; Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. I 1–3; Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. II 1, 2; Pipe rolls Ire., Edw. III 1–4; Pipe rolls Ire., 14 John.
33   Connolly.
34   *Stat. Ire., John–Hen. V*; *Stat. Ire., Hen. VI*; *Stat. Ire., Edw. IV*, all with a parallel translation.
35   Specific to Ireland are *Cal. S.P. Ire., 1509–73* and *Fiants*.

36   *Extents Ir. mon. possessions.*
37   *Cal. chart. rolls*; *Cal. close rolls*; *Cal. exch. inq.*; *Cal. fine rolls*; *Cal. liberate rolls*; *Cal. pat. rolls*; *L.P. Hen. VIII.*
38   From Ireland *Chartae*; *Rot. pat. Hib.* From England *Close rolls*; *Rot. chart.*; *Rot. lib.*; *Rot. litt. claus.*; *Rot. litt. pat.*; *Rot. parl.*; *Rot. pat.*; *L.P. Rich. III–Hen. VII.*
39   Mac Niocaill.
40   In English *Ancient records*; in Latin *Hist. and mun. doc. Ire.*, which is based mainly on the records of Dublin. The former has no general index, but the marginal headings are of some assistance.

ments considered to be important at the time. The Chain Book starts in the early fourteenth century with a local calendar of feast-days and includes acts passed by the city council, customs of the market places and of the annual fair, as well as the custumal already referred to printed in the original language by Gearóid Mac Niocaill. The assembly rolls begin in 1447 and give details of decisions made by the common council at its quarterly meetings in the Tholsel and of annual appointments to city offices. From 1452 onwards, these rolls were written mainly in English and Gilbert provided a useful glossary of the less obvious words. More recently, a late medieval franchise roll of 'free' citizens has been published in an ancillary series.[41]

There are four principal categories of private records: those emanating from the secular church, from the monastic (or 'regular') church, from aristocratic families, and from the guilds. In the first of these, documents have come down to us from the archbishopric, from each of the two cathedrals, and from some of the parish churches. The biggest single collection of surviving wills drawn up at the behest of citizens of medieval Dublin relates to the period 1457–83, during the time of Archbishops Michael Tregury and John Walton.[42] One of the richest of all ecclesiastical sources is the register of the last pre-Reformation archbishop, John Alen, who was murdered in the course of the Silken Thomas rebellion.[43] Alen annotated many of the individual documents and due care should be taken when using Charles McNeill's complex calendar. Two Christ Church books — the Black Book (*Liber niger*) and the White Book (*Liber albus*) — were calendared long ago,[44] as were the precious deeds (destroyed in 1922) that are now available in an up-to-date and extended edition.[45] One of the cartularies, or collections of copies of charters, of St Patrick's Cathedral is also available in calendared

form.[46] The surviving deeds of five of the city's parish churches were calendared before most of them were irretrievably lost.[47] A rare set of churchwardens' accounts, for St Werburgh's Church, can also be consulted.[48] In addition, a significant amount of material remains in the original Latin,[49] whilst Aubrey Gwynn printed an important selection of texts from the already calendared Black Book of Christ Church.[50]

Very little material emanating from the monasteries and hospitals of the medieval city is available in modern English. The prime example is an account roll of Holy Trinity Priory (attached to Christ Church Cathedral) for a span of years immediately preceding the initial outbreak of plague in 1348, which was published with a full translation in 1891 and again in 1996 with a new introduction.[51] Otherwise, there is only a supplementary item to the accounts drawn up after the Henrician dissolution.[52] Some of the religious houses have left us abundant documentation (in Latin) in their cartularies or registers, relating mainly to property transactions.[53] For the Franciscans in Ireland, including Dublin, a collection of material was assembled for publication in 1920.[54] There is also a miscellaneous volume of monastic and episcopal deeds extending from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, again not limited to Dublin.[55]

Calendars of the deeds of four aristocratic families contain some material of relevance to Dublin.[56] The Butler earls of Ormond came to possess a town house called Barons Inns in the city's southern suburb; they also took over Carbury on the south side of Skinners' Row (now Christchurch Place) following the Kildare rebellion in 1534. Accordingly, a small amount of detail relating to the city is to be found (in Latin) in a collection of family records published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission.[57]

---

41 *Franchise roll*, which relates to the years 1468–1512.
42 *Reg. wills*, with a full translation.
43 *Alen's reg.*
44 Cal. Christ Church bks.
45 *Christ Church deeds.*
46 Bernard.
47 St John deeds; St Michael deeds; St Werburgh deeds; Sts Catherine and James deeds. There is also a street-by-street digest of the St Werburgh deeds in Berry, 1915. Note that H.F. Berry and H.F. Twiss were one and the same person.
48 Robinson, J.L., 1914.
49 *Crede Mihi*; *Dignitas decani* (calendared in Bernard); *Obits*; *Reg. novum*; *Rep. viride.*

50 Black Bk.
51 *Account roll.*
52 McNeill, 1922.
53 *Chartul. St Mary's*; *Reg. All Saints*; *Reg. Kilmainham*; *Reg. St John*; *Reg. St Thomas.* The distinction between a cartulary and a register is not altogether clear-cut in practice, though the former should contain primarily charters and the latter the less specific category of deeds.
54 Fitzmaurice and Little.
55 *Ir. mon. deeds.*
56 *Cal. Carew MSS*; *Ormond deeds*; *Cal. Pembroke deeds*; *Gormanston reg.*
57 *Red Bk Ormond.*

*The Franchise roll of free citizens*

The last major category of primary sources originated with the city's guilds. To begin with, there appears to have been only one guild in Dublin — that of the merchants themselves — whose membership embraced other groups, both resident and non-resident. Their names were recorded on a remarkable series of membranes that has now been published in full.[58] This source ends in 1265, but other records of the city's leading guild start in 1438; these were transcribed but not published by Gilbert and later discussed by Henry Berry.[59] A variety of deeds, starting essentially in the fifteenth century, survive from the activities of other guilds, all of which were edited by Berry.[60]

Finally, there are miscellaneous primary sources that do not belong to any of the foregoing categories. Of these, the most important by far is an extensive calendar of Latin deeds preserved in the library of Trinity College and edited by J.G. Smyly in seven parts in the late 1940s.[61] For the period after 1198 there are a few gleanings in the records of another external central government, that of the papacy.[62] An unusual, but minuscule, survival is a building account of the fifteenth century.[63]

This listing and necessarily brief discussion is by no means exhaustive, even for the published primary sources. In addition, there are records still in manuscript form, including a whole register of St Thomas's Abbey.[64] Further guidance on sources for the towns and administrative departments of medieval Ireland can be found in two invaluable recent publications.[65]

---

58   *Guild merchant roll.*
59   J.T. Gilbert (ed.), 'Charters and documents of the guild of the Holy Trinity or merchants' guild of Dublin, A.D. 1438–1814' (2 vols, Gilbert Library, Dublin, 1867); H.F. Berry, 'The records of the Dublin gild of merchants, known as the Gild of the Holy Trinity, 1438–1671', *JRSAI* 30 (1900), 44–68, 170.
60   Berry, 1903 (barber-surgeons); Berry, 1904 (St Anne's Guild); Berry, 1905 (carpenters, millers, masons and

tilers); Berry, 1918 (merchant tailors).
61   Smyly.
62   *Cal. papal letters.*
63   Building account.
64   Royal Irish Academy, MS 12 D 2.
65   William Nolan and Anngret Simms (eds), *Irish towns: a guide to sources* (Dublin, 1998); Philomena Connolly, *Medieval record sources* (Maynooth Research Guides for Irish Local History 4, Dublin, 2002).

# *Part V*

## Secondary Sources for Dublin

### General Sources

A considerable amount of material has been published on the history, archaeology and historical geography of Dublin. Among major publications on Dublin are the works of Gilbert[66] of the nineteenth century, and Ball[67] of the early part of the twentieth century. Other main writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth century include D'Alton,[68] Donnelly,[69] and Joyce.[70] Wilde,[71] and Coffey and Armstrong[72] published Dublin artefacts from the national collections, including finds at Kilmainahm/Islandbridge, as did Bøe (in Shetelig).[73]

O'Ríordáin has written extensively on the city of Dublin and Dublin excavations, mainly in the 1970s.[74] Wallace has published material on medieval Dublin, and on the context of medieval Dublin in Europe.[75] The Royal Irish Academy's ongoing series of publications on NMI's Dublin excavations has already produced several works on the findings. Nine volumes have been published to date, over three series, including buildings, ringed pins, medieval ship timbers, runic inscriptions and environmental evidence.[76] Halpin has published the results of an extension of the excavations: *The port of medieval Dublin.*[77]

Smyth published an historical account *Scandinavian York and Dublin – the history and archaeology of the two related Viking kingdoms.*[78] Duffy has edited a series on *Medieval Dublin, the proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposia,*[79] which has provided an important vehicle for the publication of excavations in Dublin. Clarke has published extensively on Dublin. His work *Dublin to 1610* appeared in the Irish Historic Towns Atlas series which was published in 2002[80] as was *Dublinia: the story of medieval Dublin* by Clarke, Dent and Johnson .[81]

There are several publications containing collected works on Dublin through the ages. These include *Viking Dublin exposed: the Wood Quay saga;*[82] *Medieval Dublin: the making of a metropolis;*[83] *Dublin – the living city;*[84] *Dublin city and county: from prehistory to present;*[85] *Ireland and Scandinavia in the early Viking Age;*[86] *Dublin and beyond the Pale;*[87] and *Dublin through space and time (c. 900-1900).*[88] Articles in these publications are relevant to Dublin from the prehistoric period to the modern period. Another publication which should be noted is *Irish towns: a guide to sources.*[89]

All these works provide an important background to the study of specific areas in Dublin. In the following passages, it is attempted to highlight some relevant works for the archaeologist carrying out an area/site-specific investigation. The material chosen ranges from small articles to major works. The titles of the publications are highlighted in bold. A list of published excavations is given later in this section.

### Selected sources for Dublin
**'Patterns in the Past: County Dublin 5000 BC-1000 AD'** [90]
Stout and Stout show that the effect of urbanisation has undoubtedly reduced the record of upstanding prehistoric and early medieval monuments in Dublin

---

66   Gilbert 1854-9.
67   Ball 1902-20.
68   D'Alton 1838.
69   Donnelly 1905-16.
70   Joyce 1920.
71   Wilde 1886-9.
72   Coffey and Armstrong 1910.
73   Bøe 1940.
74   e.g. O'Ríordáin 1973; 1976.
75   e.g. Wallace 1981; 1988a.
76   Wallace 1992, Lang 1988, Wallace (ed) 1988b, McGrail 1993, Fanning 1994, Barnes et al 1997, Mitchell 1987, Geraghty 1996.
77   Halpin, 2000.
78   Smyth 1975-9.

79   Duffy 2000-2.
80   Clarke 2002.
81   Clarke, Dent and Johnson 2002.
82   Bradley 1992.
83   Clarke 1990a.
84   Clarke 1990b.
85   Aalen and Whelan 1992.
86   Clarke et al. 1998.
87   Manning 1998.
88   Brady and Simms 2001.
89   Simms and Nolan 1998.
90   Stout and Stout in Aalen and Whelan 1992.

91   As defined here by Stout and Stout 1992.
92   Clarke 2002.

City. That a great number must have been obliterated by intense development and tillage farming practices since medieval times is shown in the distribution maps of upstanding prehistoric remains.

Distribution maps in this paper illustrate the evidence for each prehistoric period. The entire county of Dublin is dealt with, placing the archaeology found in the city area in context. The number of Bronze Age finds, notably burials, is the same in the urban area[91] as south of the urban area, but greater in the urban area than in north County Dublin. This indicates a higher survival rate than might be imagined for buried prehistoric remains. A cist burial was, for example, found in Suffolk St, Dublin 2, while cist and urn burials were found in Chapelizod.

In this paper, the early medieval period in the city and county of Dublin is also dealt with. The distribution map shows that there is more evidence of ecclesiastical remains in the urban area than there is in the larger north County Dublin (Fingal) area.

This work is based on a systematic collation of all the recorded monuments and artefacts found in Dublin for the prehistoric and early medieval periods. It provides appendices with a full listing of monument types and finds from Dublin city and county, from the earliest museum and RMP records. It is thus an important reference for any analysis in Dublin.

### *Irish Historic Towns Atlas, Dublin, Part 1 to 1610* [92]

Clarke traces the earliest development of the city of Dublin, using reconstruction maps to illustrate the growth of the city from its ecclesiastical and native origins.[93] The *Atlas* publication synopsises Clarke's large body of work on Dublin from early medieval to early modern times. This is a very important work for site assessments in Dublin city because it lists detailed topographical and historical information, including primary source material, for all medieval sites and areas, e.g., streets as well as buildings, in the city. There are street-by-street and site-by-site references. There are the origins of street names as well as a detailed discussion on the development Dublin here, as in many of Clarke's earlier works.

### *Dublin c. 840-c. 1540: the medieval town in the modern city* [94]

This map of Dublin as a medieval city overlying the modern street map is a valuable starting point for archaeologists carrying out research. It reconstructs the known/likely positions of sites and routeways throughout the medieval period. Clarke[95] has updated and reprinted this map in the *Atlas* publication. The updated version has also just been published separately by the Royal Irish Academy.

### 'Urbs et suburbium: beyond the walls of medieval Dublin'[96]

An analysis of the outer 'suburbs' of Dublin is given by Clarke. This analysis gives detailed accounts of the evidence for activities outside the walls, east, west, north and south. Its site-specific approach is of great use to the archaeologist carrying out assessments in these 'suburban' areas, now the inner city.

### 'The topographical development of Scandinavian Dublin'[97]

Bradley's article is detailed in its consideration of early Scandinavian activity along the Liffey and its discussion of sites and finds.

### 'The location and context of Viking burials at Kilmainham and Islandbridge, Dublin'[98]

The evidence suggests that there are two ninth century Viking cemeteries with a longphort in this area, but the extent of the Viking activity is unknown. Much work by O'Brien has been done on the location of the sites and finds from this widely spread-out archaeological area.

### 'Enclosed ecclesiastical sites and their relevance to settlement patterns of the first millennium AD'[99]

Swan shows that although few upstanding remains of this period survived the growth of the city, the forms of enclosures, particularly those of ecclesiastical sites, sometimes manifest themselves in the streetscape and in field or townland boundaries in the city of Dublin and throughout the county. The curvilinear shapes of the early ecclesiastical site of St Peter's in Dublin's inner city zone and of sites at Glasnevin, Finglas, Raheny and Killester, among others, are visible from aerial photographs and maps.

---

93   ibid.
94   Clarke 1978.
95   Clarke 2002.
96   ibid. in Manning 1998.
97   Bradley in Aalen and Whelan 1992.

98   O'Brien in Clarke et al 1998.
99   Swan 1983.

100  O'Loughlin 1938.
101   Purcell forthcoming.

**'Roadways in ancient Ireland'**[100]
This paper by O'Loughlin is accompanied by a pull-out map. There is a useful discussion of the historical evidence for the main cross-country routeways of early medieval Ireland, including the Slige Mhór and the Slige Midluachra in Dublin. Much of the evidence concerns the north side of the city where extensive archaeological assessment work is carried out.

**'Land use in medieval Oxmantown'** [101]
A recent paper given by Purcell at the Medieval Dublin Conference 2002 is forthcoming.

***Remains of St Mary's Abbey, Dublin, their exploration and researches***[102]
Edited by Donnelly.

**'Lazar houses of St Laurence and St Stephen in medieval Dublin'** [103]
Ronan includes the history and location of the St Laurence hospital, which seems to have been positioned on the road between Ballyfermot and Palmerstown.

***A history of the County of Dublin***[104]
Ball's six volumes is a most comprehensive historical work on the county of Dublin and is one of the main historical sources for investigations outside the central area. Ball gives detailed and well-researched accounts of the history of a given area from its earliest ecclesiastical records down to the early part of the twentieth century when his volumes were published. Volumes 2, 4 and 6 apply to the Dublin City Council area and these are often the single source of secondary information on some Dublin places. Ball describes areas that are now the subject of archaeological assessments. Examples of these areas are: the parishes of St Catherine and St James, Harolds Cross, Baggot Street, Rathmines, Kilmainham, Ringsend and a great many former villages including Chapelizod, Crumlin, Ballyfermot, Donnybrook, Drimnagh, Finglas and Glasnevin.

***An historical sketch of the Pembroke Township***[105]
Here Ball discusses lands of the Pembroke township, from St Stephen's Green to Donnybrook, including Merrion Row, Upper Baggot St, Pembroke rd, Blackrock Road, crossing the Dodder to Ballsbridge, with drawings and maps.

***The neighbourhood of Dublin***[106]
Joyce's work is an account of areas outside the inner city and provides useful historical information. Though it deals with some of the same areas as Ball, chapter 24, for example, 'Mud Island, Fairview, Clontarf and its Island, Dollymount, and the North Bull', provides historical accounts of areas not dealt with by Ball or D'Alton.

***The history of County Dublin***[107]
D'Alton deals with accounts, historical and botanical, of areas surrounding the city. Though D'Alton is less concentrated on the city, travelling further afield than Ball or Joyce, he deals with some areas within the urban zone, such as Oxmantown and Phibsborough, which are not dealt with by Ball or Joyce, noting the sources for much of his research.

***A history of the city of Dublin***[108]
The extensive body of work of Gilbert is very important for any 'specific area' study within the city centre of Dublin. The foremost Dublin historian of the nineteenth century, his three-volume work presents his extensive documentary research. Gilbert's chapter headings are location-related, referring to streets/areas/sites. He gives valuable detailed descriptions of historical sources for particular sites and areas, which are often not found in the more succinct and focused texts of modern historians.

A useful publication is ***Dublin street names – dated and explained.***[109]

***The Liffey in Dublin*** [110]
De Courcy provides much information on the historical geography and topography of the city and this is an important reference work for any archaeologist carrying out a study in Dublin. For example, in one section, he discusses the range of work by de Gomme and Philips between 1673 and 1685, showing where they provide detailed information regarding the early reclamation around the harbour and the bay.

102  Donnelly 1887.
103  Ronan 1938.
104  Ball 1902-20.
105  Ball 1907.
106  Joyce 1920.
107  D'Alton 1838.
108  Gilbert 1854-9
109  M'Cready 1987.
110  De Courcy 1996

*The medieval banks of the city estuary* [111]
This work, also by De Courcy, gives a plan description of the medieval river with reference to de Gomme's maps.

*The rivers of Dublin* [112]
Sweeney traces the routes of the city's formerly visible rivers from the modern evidence of drainage. This is a work every archaeologist should be aware of.

'Forty years a-digging: a preliminary synthesis of archaeological investigations in medieval Dublin' [113]
Simpson provides a useful synthesis on the history of excavation in the immediate environs of the medieval city of Dublin, assembling 40 years of evidence and presenting the findings by period.

'Designing the capital city, Dublin c. 1660-1810' [114]
Sheridan deals with the development of Dublin and, in particular, with the Gardiner, Fitzwilliam, Pembroke and Westmoreland estates and the work of the Wide Streets Commissioners.

*Dublin: an urban history* [115]
McCullough describes the developments of the Gardiner and Fitzwilliam estates, and the work of the Wide Streets Commissioners. This work is well illustrated with a variety of relevant maps and plans.

'An early modern Dublin suburb: the estate of Francis Aungier, Earl of Longford' [116]
Burke shows how the first extensive planned suburban development took place from 1660 to 1685 on the estate of the first Earl of Longford, which was situated on the early medieval monastic precincts of St Peter's Church, St Stephen's Church and the monastery of White Friars. She deals with the development of this area from the sixteenth century through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

'Dublin's north-eastern city wall: early reclamation and development at the Poddle-Liffey confluence' [117]
Burke gives interesting topographical information on that area.

'The priory of All Hallows and Trinity College, Dublin: recent archaeological discoveries' [118]
Simpson gives a great deal of information on the development of the college site during archaeological investigations there.

'Archaeological excavations at the abbey of St Thomas the Martyr, Dublin' [119]
Walsh, in the publication of the excavations there, has reconstructed the site of St Thomas the martyr. This is an essential reference for any archaeologist carrying out work in the area.

'Recording the industrial heritage of Dublin's docklands' [120]
MacMahon has published on this developing area.

'Industrial archaeology survey of County Dublin'
Has been published by Scally. [121]

## Published excavations
*(not including Walsh 2000 and Simpson 2000 above)*

The publications listed below do not include the summaries published in the annual *Excavations Bulletin* or the summaries published annually under 'Medieval Britain and Ireland' in *Medieval Archaeology*.

Please note that all published excavations may not be listed here. We apologise for any omissions.

'Excavations at St Stephen's leper hospital, Dublin: a summary account and an analysis of the burials' [122]

'The Anglo-Norman houses of Dublin – evidence from Back Lane' [123]

'Excavations at the site of the church and tower of St. Michael le Pole, Dublin' [124]

*Summary report on excavations at 5-7 Exchange Street Upper/33-34 Parliament Street, Dublin* [125]

111  De Courcy in Bradley 1984.
112  Sweeney 1991.
113  Simpson 2000.
114  Sheridan 2001.
115  McCullough 1989.
116  Burke 1969-73.
117  Burke 1990.
118  Simpson 2002.

119  Walsh 2000.
120  McMahon 1998a.
121  Scally 1998.
122  Buckley and Coughlin 2002.
123  Coughlin 2000.
124  Gowen 2001.
125  Gowen and Scally 1996.

*The port of medieval Dublin – archaeological excavations at the civic offices, Winetavern Street*[126]

'West Side Story: archaeological excavations at Cornmarket and Bridge Street Upper, Dublin – a summary account'[127]

'The excavation of pre-Norman defences and houses at Werburgh Street, Dublin: a summary'[128]

'Excavations at Dublin Castle'[129]

'Archaeological excavations at 16-17, Cook Street, Dublin'[130]

'Archaeological excavations at the site of the Four Courts extension, Inns Quay, Dublin'[131]

'Archaeological excavations at Bridge Street Lower, Dublin'[132]

'Artane Church, Kilmore Rd, Dublin'[133]

'13th century settlement uncovered in Dublin'[134]

'Dublin City: Christchurch Place'[135]

'The High Street excavations'[136]

'The earthen banks and walled defences of Dublin's north-east corner'[137]

*Excavations at Isoldes Tower, Dublin*[138]

*Excavations at Essex Street west, Dublin*[139]

*Directors Findings: Temple Bar West*[140]

'Archaeological excavations at Usshers Quay, 1991'[141]

'Archaeological excavations at Patrick, Nicholas and Winetavern Streets, Dublin'[142]

'Dublin's southern town defences, tenth to fourteenth centuries: the evidence from Ross Road'[143]

'Dublin's waterfront at Wood Quay'[144]

## Local journals and societies

There is a local history website for areas of Dublin, as shown in Part VI, but at the moment it does not have a great deal of information. Although libraries are listed below, it is important to note that the Ilac Centre Library in Mary's Street has a local history section and that the new Gilbert Library in Pearse Street will have a local history section. The Dublin City Archives is shortly to move into the Gilbert Library.

*The Dublin Historical Record*, journal of the Old Dublin Society,[145] is a most important source of interesting local information and articles on Dublin. The Old Dublin Society is an archaeological and historical society based at 58 Sth William St Dublin 2.

*The Irish Builder* first appeared in the nineteenth century and was published until the early 1980s. This journal and the *Dublin Penny Journal* can be found in the RSAI library, the NLI and the Irish Architectural Archive. The *Medieval Dublin* series edited by Duffy is the proceedings of the annual Medieval Dublin Symposium held by the Friends of Medieval Dublin, a well-known Dublin historical and archaeological society. The Friends of Medieval Dublin can be contacted through the History Department of TCD.

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland is an important archaeological society which hosts a series of lectures annually. The RSAI journal is published annually as is the Royal Irish Academy *Proceedings*. Both University College Dublin and Trinity College have archaeological societies run by their students. *Archaeology Ireland*, published quarterly, is an interesting source of information on current archaeological issues.

126  Halpin 2000.
127  Hayden 2000.
128  Hayden 2002.
129  Lynch and Manning 2001.
130  Meenan 2002.
131  McMahon 1988.
132  McMahon 1998b.
133  McMahon 1998c.
134  O'Ríordáin 1973.
135  O'Ríordáin 1975.
136  O'Ríordáin 1976.
137  Scally 2002.
138  Simpson 1994.
139  Simpson 1995.
140  Simpson 1997.
141  Swan 2000.
142  Walsh 1997.
143  Walsh 2001.
144  Wallace 1981.
145  Dublin Historical Record, 1938-9 to present.

The Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland (IHAI) was established in June 1996 to foster a greater understanding and appreciation of the many thousands of sites, monuments and items of machinery, which together constitute our industrial heritage. The IHAI is administered by a council made up of individuals who have a wide range of interests and specialisations in the subject. Its objectives can be found on its website (www. steam-museum.ie/ihai) and its contact details are in the list in Part VI.

## Sources for legislation and codes of practice

National legislation and international conventions are the background to the protection and management of the archaeological heritage in Ireland. The most important instruments are: The National Monuments Acts 1930-94, The Planning and Development Act 2000, and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

EC Directive 85/337/EEC (as amended), the requirement for EIA, is implemented by the relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 and the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 made under the 2000 Act, with the European Communities Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 1989 (as amended) and the Roads Act 1993 also relevant.

The most important international conventions are the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta' Convention), which was ratified by Ireland in 1997. Also in 1997, the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (the 'Granada' Convention).

A comprehensive account of legislation relating to the Republic has been written by Kirwan in 1999.[146] This clearly explains what the various Acts and international conventions deal with. More recent legislation can be accessed on the relevant websites (see Part VI). Framework and Principles of the Archaeological Heritage[147] also outlines the relevant legislation and outlines the Government's role in the management of the archaeological heritage. A code of practice for archaeologists has been produced by the Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists (now the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland)[148] and is currently under review by the Institute.

---

146  Kirwan 1999.
147  Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999.
148  Donnelly 2000.

# *Part VI*

## *Repositories*

| Archives / Institutions | Main information | Accessibility | Address | Contact details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dublin City Archives*** | Book of maps of Dublin city surveyors, Wide Street Commisioners | Mon-Fri. 10am-1pm and 2pm-5pm Appointment necessary | 58 Sth. William St. Dublin 2 | 01 677 5877 |
| **Dublinia** | Medieval artefacts on loan from the NMI | Open daily except 24th and 25th December Apr-Sept, 10am-5pm Oct-Mar, 11am-4pm Sun/bank holiday 10am-4.30pm | St Michael's Hill, Christ Church, Dublin 8 | Sarah Dent (Curator) 01 679 4611 www.dublinia.ie |
| **Dúchas Archive Unit** | The Urban Survey and all listed monuments, their maps and files. Also aerial photos, and information on excavations and underwater archaeology | Open to the public on Mondays only between 10am-1pm and 2.15pm-5pm Appointment necessary If information on specific excavations is required, the licensing section of Dúchas can be phoned | Ely Place, Dublin 2 | Duty Officer 01 647 2483 |
| **Geological Survey of Ireland** | Geological information and aerial photos | Mon-Fri, 9.30am-12.30pm, 2pm-4.30pm Admission to the public at any time, but it is advisable to contact the public office if specific information is required | Haddington Road, Dublin 4 | 01 670 7444 www.gsi.ie |
| **Irish Architectural Archive** | Plans, photographs, architectural drawings, manuscripts, journals, etc. | Open to the public Tues-Fri, 10am-1pm and 2.30pm-5pm. Advisable to make appointment | 73 Merrion Square, Dublin 2 | 01 676 3430 www.iarc.ie |
| **National Archives** | Boundary Survey, Ordnance Survey, Down Survey maps. Repository of OPW records | Mon-Fri, 10am-5pm. No appointment necessary, but if particular material is required, it is probably better to contact the Archives first | Bishop Street, Dublin 8 | 01 407 2300 www.nationalarchive.ie |
| **National Library of Ireland** | Collection of historical manuscripts, maps, prints, photographs, etc. | Mon-Wed, 10am-5pm Thur-Fri, 10am-9pm Sat, 10am-1pm A readers ticket is required and a special ticket is required for the manuscript section. It is necessary to apply for both | Kildare St, Dublin 2 | 01 603 0200 www.nli.ie |

*\* The Dublin City Archive will shortly be moving to the Gilbert Library. Check the website or phone for further details.*

*Repositories*

| Archives and Institutions | Main information | Accessibility | Address | Contact details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Museum of Ireland | Records of all archaeological artefacts in the curatorship of the state | Mon-Fri, 10am-5pm for museum work. Appointment required, but can usually be made for any time during the week | Kildare Street, Dublin 2 | 01 677 7444 |
| National Photographic Archive | Eblana, Lawrence and Wynne collections, etc. | Mon-Fri, 10am-5pm<br>Open to the public who may access the catalogue any time<br>No appointment necessary<br>Sat (exhibition area only) | Meeting House Square, Temple Bar, Dublin 2 | 01 603 0371<br>www.nli.ie |
| Ordnance Survey of Ireland | Aerial Photographs, Ordnance Survey maps, etc. | Open weekdays.<br>Appointment is necessary | Phoenix Park, Dublin 8 | 01 802 5300<br>1890 674 62<br>www.osi.ie |
| Royal Irish Academy | Maps and manuscript collection | Mon-Thur, 10am-5.30pm.<br>Fri, 10am-5pm<br>A readers ticket is required | 19 Dawson St, Dublin 2 | 01 676 2570<br>www.ria.ie |
| Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland | Maps and other material | Mon-Fri, 2-5pm.<br>The library is mainly open to members of the RSAI | 63 Merrion Square, Dublin 2 | 01 676 1749 |
| Trinity College Library, Map Library | Early maps of Dublin | Open in term Tuesday and Thursday, 2.30-4.45pm and Wednesday, 9.30-1.00pm, and other times by appointment Account holders are placed on the mailing list and are notified of closed periods. Map Library to be moved to the basement of Ussher Library in 2003 | Trinity College, Dublin 2 | Tel: 01 608 2087<br>Fax: 01 608 3537<br>map.library@tcd.ie<br>www.tcd.ie/Library/RR/maplib.htm |
| Dublin City Council | Planning registry, list of Protected Structures | The Planning Office is open to the public Mon-Fri 9am-4.30pm | The Planning Office, Dublin City Council, Block 4, Civic Offices, Wood Quay, Dublin 8 | 01 672 2222 |
| ENFO – Information on the Environment | EIS | Open to the public Mon-Sat, 10.00am-5.00pm | 17 St Andrew Street, Dublin 2 | 01 888 2001<br>or 1890 200 191 (calls at local rate)<br>Fax. 01 888 3946<br>info@enfo.ie<br>www.enfo.ie |
| Kings Inns | The Registry of Deeds | Open to the public Mon-Fri, 10.00am-4.30pm | Henrietta Street, Dublin 1 | 01 670 7500 |

# *Archaeological Societies*

| Archaeological Societies | Address | Contact Details |
|---|---|---|
| **Archaeological Society, University College Dublin** | *C/o Department of Archaeology*, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4 | 01 269 3244 www/ucd.ie/ucdpubls |
| **Archaeology Society, Dublin University** | CSC, House 6, Trinity College, Dublin 2 | 01 608 2351 |
| **Dublin Historic Settlement Group** | Dr Tadgh O'Keeffe Dept of Archaeology / Dr Mark Hennessy Dept of Geography, UCD, Belfield, Dublin 4 | |
| **Friends of Medieval Dublin** | Sean Duffy Chairperson, Dept of History, Trinity College, Dublin 2 | 01 445 4559 |
| **The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland** | 63 Merrion Square, Dublin 2 | 01 676 1749 |
| **Old Dublin Society** | 58 Sth William St, Dublin 2 | 01 677 5877 |

## *Libraries*

| Library | Type of information | Opening hours | Address | Contact details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Administrative Headquarters** | | 9.30am-5.30pm Mon – Fri | 138-144 Pearse St, Dublin 2 | 01 674 4800 www.iol.ie/dublincitylibrary |
| **Ballyfermot Library** | General library | 10am-8pm, Mon-Thur 10am-5pm, Fri-Sat | Ballyfermot Road, Dublin 10 | 01 626 9325 01 626 9324 |
| **Ballymun Library** | General library | 10am-8pm, Mon-Thur 10am-5pm, Fri-Sat | Ballymun Road, Dublin 11 | 01 842 1890 |
| **Central Library** | Sir Richard Griffith's Primary Valuation maps available on computer database. Also, a selection of local histories of Dublin | 10am-8pm, Mon-Thur 10am-5pm, Fri-Sat | Ilac Centre, Henry St, Dublin 1 | 01 873 4333 |
| **Charleville Mall Library** | General library | 10am-1pm and 2-5pm Mon, Wed, Fri 12.45-4, 4.45-8pm Tues, Thur | North Strand, Dublin 1 | 01 874 9619 |
| **Coolock Library** | General library | 10am-8pm, Mon-Thur 10am-5pm, Fri -Sat | Barryscourt Road, Dublin 17 | 01 847 7781 |
| **Dolphin's Barn Library** | General library | 1-8pm, Mon, Wed 10am-5pm, Tues, Thur, Fri, Sat | Parnell Road, Dublin 12 | 01 454 0681 |
| **Donaghmede Library** | General library | 1-8pm, Mon, Thur 10am-5pm, Tues, Wed, Fri, Sat | Donaghmede Shopping Centre, Dublin 13 | 01 848 2833 |
| **Drumcondra Library** | General library | 10am-1pm and 2-5pm Mon, Wed, Fri 12.45-4pm and 4.45-8pm, Tues, Thur | Millmount Ave, Dublin 9 | 01 837 7206 |
| **Finglas Library** | General library | 1-8pm, Mon, Wed 10am-5pm, Tues, Thur, Fri, Sat | Finglas Shopping Centre, Dublin 11 | 01 834 4906 |
| **Inchicore Library** | General library | 12.45-4pm, 4.45-8pm Mon, Wed 10am-1pm, 2-5pm Tues, Thur, Sat | 34 Emmet Road, Dublin 8 | 01 453 3793 |
| **Kevin St Library** | General library | 10am-1pm, 2-5pm Mon, Wed, Fri 12.45-4pm, 4.45-8pm Tues, Thur | 18 Lower Kevin St, Dublin 8 | 01 475 3794 |

## *Libraries*

| Library | Type of information | Opening hours | Address | Contact details |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Marino Library** | General library | 12.45-4pm, 4.45-8pm Mon, Wed 10am-1pm, 2-5pm Tues, Thur, Sat | Marino Mart, Dublin 3 | 01 833 6297 |
| **Marsh's Library** | Ireland's oldest public library | 10am-1pm, 2.30-5pm Mon, Wed-Fri 10.30am-1pm, Sat | St Patrick's Close, Dublin 8 | 01 454 3511 |
| **Pearse St Library** | General library | Closed for refurbishment | 138–142 Pearse St, Dublin 2 | 01 664 4800 |
| **Pembroke Library** | General library | 1-8pm, Mon, Tues 10am-5pm, Wed, Thur 10am-1pm, 1.45-5pm Fri, Sat | Anglesea Road, Dublin 2 | 01 668 9575 |
| **Phibsboro Library** | General library | 12.45-4pm,4.45-8pm Mon, Wed 10am-1pm, 2-5pm Tues, Thur, Sat | Blackquire Bridge, Dublin 7 | 01 830 4341 |
| **Raheny Library** | General library | 10am-8pm, Mon-Thur 10am-5pm, Fri-Sat | Howth Road, Raheny, Dublin 5 | 01 831 5521 |
| **Rathmines Library** | General library | 10am-8pm, Mon-Thur 10am-5pm, Fri-Sat | 157 Lower Rathmines Road, Dublin 6 | 01 497 3539 |
| **Ringsend Library** | General library | 12.45-4pm, 4.45-8pm Mon, Wed 10am-1pm, 2-5pm Tues, Thur, Sat | Fitzwilliam St, Dublin 4 | 01 668 0063 |
| **Terenure Library** | General library | 1-8pm, Mon, Wed 10am-5pm, Tues, Thur, Fri, Sat | Templeogue Road, Dublin 6 | 01 490 7035 |
| **Walkinstown Library** | General library | 1-8pm, Mon, Wed 10am-5pm, Tues, Thur 10am-1pm, 2.15-5pm Fri, Sat | Percy French Road, Dublin 12 | 01 455 8159 |

# *Websites*

**www.archnet.asu.edu/archnet** International website dedicated to archaeological information.

**www.coe.int** Website of Council of Europe with links to heritage and archaeology including the Valetta Convention, the Granada Convention and the European Plan for Archaeology.

**www.dublincity.ie** Website of Dublin City Council.

**www.dublinhistory.net** This site has information on all aspects of Dublin's history.

**www.dublinia.ie** Website for Dublinia Museum.

**www.e-a-a.org** Website of European Association of Archaeologists.

**www.ealga.ie** The Dúchas website, is, as yet, undeveloped, though it has plans for a developed system

**www.enfo.ie** ENFO, the website of the environmental advice centre of the Department of the Environment and Local Government, gives information on its services

**www.environ.ie/main.html**. Links to Dúchas and to Heritage Policy.

**www.environ.ie/devindex.html** Information on planning and development legislation and issues.

**www.excavations.ie** The *Excavations Bulletin* website.

**www.gsi.ie** The Geological Survey of Ireland's website contains information on its services and publications.

**www.heritagecouncil.ie** The Heritage Council's website has information on current affairs in Ireland's heritage, policies and publications and links to other useful sites. It also contains information on current research and grants.

**www.iap.ie/lochist.htm** and **www.historyireland.com** Local history websites.

**www.iarc.ie** The Irish Architectural Archive's website has information relating to all the different collections it holds, and publications.

**www.indigo.ie/k~finlay** One of the most interesting websites on Dublin. Francis Elrington Ball's six-volume work can be accessed on this website, as can Joyce, D'Alton and part of Gilbert's volume 1, as well as other works.

**www.instituteofarchaeologistsofireland.ie** The website of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland is up and running.

**www.iol.ie/resource/dublincitylibrary/archives** The website has information on the material available in the Dublin City Archives. It will also have information on the Archive's move to the Gilbert Library on Pearse Street, which will be taking place in the near future.

**www.irlgov.ie** Government of Ireland website. Government departments have links to individual institutions.

**www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/dublin_1610_1886.jpg** Speed's 1610 map can be accessed here in full colour and clarity.

**www.marshlibrary.ie** Marsh's Library website has information on the different collections it holds and a full catalogue of them.

**www.nationalarchive.ie** The National Archives website has much of the information held in the archives, but it does not yet have the archaeological records on this database. It also has links to other useful sites.

**www.nli.ie** The National Library of Ireland is a very well developed and informative website with a list of links to other websites, as well as catalogues of the collections in the National Library, including the manuscript map collection. The National Photographic Archive can be accessed via this website.

**www.osi.ie** The website of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland provides information on services, types of maps it holds and publications.

**www.ria.ie** The Royal Irish Academy's website is a comprehensive guide to RIA's history, its activities, the collections it holds and the services it offers.

**www.steam-museum.ie/ihai** Website for the Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland.

**www.ucd.ie** and **www.tcd.ie** Information on the archaeology and history departments can be accessed at these Dublin university websites, which have information on recent publications by staff as well as the college facilities.

# Bibliography

Aalen, F.H. and Whelan, K. (eds) 1992 *Dublin city and county: from prehistory to present.* Dublin.

Andrews, J.H. 1974 *History in the Ordnance map – an introduction for Irish readers.* Dublin.

Barnes, M.P., Hagland, J.R. and Page, R. I. *The runic inscriptions of Viking age Dublin.* Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Series B.

Ball, F.E. 1902-20 *A history of the county of Dublin* (6 vols). Dublin.

Ball, F.E. 1907 *An historical sketch of the Pembroke Township.* Dublin.

Bennet, I. (ed) 1987 to present *Excavations – summary accounts of excavations in Ireland.* Bray.

Bøe, J. 1940 'Norse antiquities in Ireland'. Part 3 of Shetelig, H. (ed) *Viking antiquities in Great Britain and Ireland.* Oslo.

Bradley, J. (ed.) 1984 '*Viking Dublin exposed: the Wood Quay saga.* Dublin.

Bradley J. 1992 'The topographical development of Scandinavian Dublin'. In Aalen, F.H. and Whelan, K. (eds) 1992 *Dublin city and county: from prehistory to present.* Dublin, 43-56.

Bradley, K., Skehan, C. and Walsh, G. 1991 *Environmental impact assessment - a technical approach.* Dublin.

Brady, J. and Simms, A. (eds) 2001 *Dublin through space and time (c. 900-1900).* Dublin.

Buckley, L. and Caughlin, T. 2002 'Excavations at St Stephen's leper hospital, Dublin: a summary account and an analysis of the burials'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin III: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2001.* Dublin, 140-150.

Burke, N. T. 1969-73 'An early modern Dublin suburb: the estate of Francis Aungier, Earl of Longford' *Irish Geography*, **6**, 365-85.

Burke, N.T. 1990 'Dublin's north-eastern city wall: early reclamation and development at the Poddle-Liffey confluence'. In Clarke, H.B. (ed) 1990 *Medieval Dublin – the making of a metropolis.* Dublin, 142-161.

Byrne, K. 2001 *Pearse Street: a study of the past, a vision for the future.* Dublin Civic Trust. Dublin.

Caughlin, T. 2000 'The Anglo-Norman houses of Dublin – evidence from Back Lane'. In Duffy, S. (ed). *Medieval Dublin 1: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999.* Dublin, 203-33.

Clark, M. 1983 *The book of maps of the Dublin City Surveyors 1695-1827: an annotated list with biographical notes and an introduction.* Dublin. Public Libraries Department. Dublin Corporation.

Clarke, H.B. 1978 *Dublin c. 840-c. 1540 – the medieval town in the modern city.* Map prepared for the Friends of Medieval Dublin. Dublin.

Clarke, H.B. (ed) 1990a *Medieval Dublin: the making of a metropolis.* Dublin.

Clarke, H.B. (ed) 1990b *Medieval Dublin: the living city.* Dublin.

Clarke, H.B. 1998 'Urbs et suburbium: beyond the walls of medieval Dublin'. In Manning, C. (ed) 1998 *Dublin and beyond the Pale: studies in honour of Patrick Healy.* Bray.

Clarke, H.B. 2002 *Dublin Part 1, to 1610.* Irish Historic Towns Atlas No. 11. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

Clarke, H.B., Ní Mhaonaigh, M, and Ó Floinn, R. (eds) 1998 *Ireland and Scandinavia in the early Viking age.* Dublin.

Clarke, H.B., Dent, S. and Johnson, R. 2002 *Dublinia – the story of medieval Dublin.* Dublin.

Coffey, G. and Armstrong, E.C.R. 1910 'Scandinavian objects found at Islandbridge and Kilmainham', *PRIA* **108C**, 107-22.

Craig, J. 1999 *South William Street: a study of the past, a vision for the future.* Dublin Civic Trust. Dublin.

Craig, M. 1952 *Dublin 1660-1680.* London.

Craig , M. 1981 *Dublin views in colour/James Malton.* Dublin.

D'Alton, J. 1838 *The history of County Dublin.* Dublin.

De Courcy, J. W. 1984 'The medieval banks of the city estuary'. In Bradley, J. (ed) *Viking Dublin exposed: the Wood Quay saga.* Dublin.

De Courcy, J. W. 1996 *The Liffey in Dublin.* Dublin

Deevy, M. 1999 *The Irish heritage and environment directory.* Bray, Wicklow.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999 *Framework and principles for the protection of the archaeological heritage.* Dublin.

Donnelly, C. 2000 *Guidelines for archaeologists.* Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists. Belfast.

Donnelly, N. (ed) 1887 *Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, their exploration and researches.* Dublin.

Donnelly, N. 1905-16 *A short history of some Dublin parishes.* 4 vols. Dublin.

*Dublin Historical Record* 1938-9 to present. Journal of The Old Dublin Society.

Duffy, S. (ed) 2000 *Medieval Dublin I: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999.* Dublin.

Duffy, S. (ed) 2001 *Medieval Dublin II: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2000.* Dublin.

Duffy, S. (ed) 2002 *Medieval Dublin III: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2001.* Dublin.

Fanning, T. 1994 *Viking age ringed pins from Dublin.* Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy. Dublin. Ser B.

Ferguson P. 1998 *The A-Z of Georgian Dublin. John Rocques maps of the City in 1756 and the county in 1760.* Lympne Castle. Kent.

Ferguson, P. *Irish map history – bibliography and guide to secondary works, 1850-1995, on the history of cartography in Ireland.* Unpublished.

Geraghty, S. 1996 *Viking Dublin: botanical evidence from Fishamble Street*. Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy. Dublin. Series C.

Gilbert, J.T. 1854-9 'A *History of the City of Dublin*. 3 vols. Dublin.

Gowen, M. with Scally, G. 1996 *Summary report on excavations at 5-7 Exchange Street Upper/33-34 Parliament Street, Dublin*. Dublin.

Gowen, M. 2001 'Excavations at the site of the church and tower of St Michael le Pole, Dublin' In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin II: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2000*. Dublin, 13-52.

Grose, D 1991 *The Antiquities of Ireland - a supplement to Francis Grose (1766-1838)*. Introduced and edited by Roger Stalley. Dublin.

Grose, F. 1791 *The Antiquities of Ireland, (2 vols)*. London.

Halpin, A. 2000 *The port of medieval Dublin - archaeological excavations at the civic offices, Winetavern Street, Dublin 1993*. Dublin.

Hayden, A. 2000 'West Side Story: archaeological excavations at Cornmarket and Bridge Street Upper, Dublin – a summary account'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin 1: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999*. Dublin, 84-116.

Hayden, A. 2002 'The excavation of pre-Norman defences and houses at Werburgh Street, Dublin: a summary'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin III: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2001*. Dublin, 44-68.

Harbison, P. 2000 *Cooper's Ireland – drawings and notes from an eighteenth cenury gentleman*. Dublin.

Henderson, E. 2001 *Thomas Street: a study of the past, a vision for the future*. Dublin Civic Trust. Dublin.

IHAI 1998 *Taking stock of Ireland's industrial heritage*. Dublin.

James, O. 2001 *Capel Street: a study of the past, a vision for the future*. Dublin Civic Trust. Dublin.

Joyce, J.W. 1920 *The neighbourhood of Dublin*. Dublin.

Kissane, N. 1988 *Historic Dublin maps*. In the National Library Historical Documents series. Dublin: National Library of Ireland.

Kirwan, S. 1999 'Legislation on the protection of the archaeological heritage in the Republic of Ireland.' In Deevy, M. (ed) *The Irish heritage and environment Directory*. Bray, Wicklow.

Lang, J. T. 1988 *Viking age decorated wood. A study of its ornament and style*. Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Series B.

Lohan, R. 1994 *Guide to the archives of the Office of Public Works*. Dublin.

Lynch, A. and Manning, C. 2001 'Excavations at Dublin Castle 1985-7'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin II: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2000*, 169-204.

Manning, C. (ed) 1998 *Dublin and beyond the Pale: studies in honour of Patrick Healy*. Bray, Wicklow.

M'Cready, C. T. 1987 *Dublin street names - dated and explained*. Dublin.

McCullough, N. 1989 *Dublin: an urban history*. Dublin.

McGrail, S. 1993 *Medieval boat and ship timbers from Dublin*. Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy. Dublin. Ser B.

McMahon, M 1988 'Archaeological excavations at the site of the Four Courts extension, Inns Quay, Dublin'. In *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* **88C**, 271-319.

McMahon, M. 1998a 'Recording the industrial heritage of Dublin's docklands'. In *Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland,* 8-11.

McMahon, M. 1998b 'Artane Church, Kilmore Rd, Dublin'. In Manning C. (ed) *Dublin and beyond the Pale: studies in honour of Patrick Healy*. Bray.

McMahon, M. 1998 'Archaeological excavations at Bridge Street Lower, Dublin'. In *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* **91C**, 41-71.

Meenan, R. 2002 'Archaeological excavations at 16-17, Cook Street, Dublin'. 'In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin III: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2001*. Dublin, 128-139.

Mitchell, G.F. 1987 *Archaeology and environment in Early Dublin*. Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Series C.

National Monuments Acts 1930-94.

Ní Chonghaile, M. 2001 *Camden and Wexford Street: a study of the past, a vision for the future*. Dublin Civic Trust. Dublin.

O'Brien, E. 1998 'The location and context of Viking burials at Kilmainham and Islandbridge, Dublin' Clarke, H.B. et al. 1998. In Clarke, H.B., Ní Mhaonaigh, M., and Ó Floinn, R. (eds) *Ireland and Scandinavia in the early Viking age*. Dublin.

O'Loughlin, C. 1938 'Roadways in ancient Ireland'. In Ryan, J. (ed) *Essays and Studies presented to Prof Eoin McNeill on the occasion of his 70th birthday May 15th 1938*. Dublin.

O'Ríordáin, B. 1973 Thirteenth-century settlement uncovered in Dublin In *Eolas* (Government Information Bulletin 1), no. 10, 3.

O'Ríordáin, B. 1976 'The High Street Excavations'. In Bo Almqvist and David Greene (eds), *Proceedings of the 7th Viking Congress, Dublin, 15-21 August 1973*. Dublin, 135-40.

Prunty, J. forthcoming. *Maps and mapmaking in Ireland*. Irish Academic Press, Dublin.

Purcell, E. forthcoming. 'Land use in medieval Oxmantown'. Forthcoming in Duffy, S. *Medieval Dublin IV*.

Ronan, M.V. 1938 'Lazar houses of St Laurence and St Stephen in medieval Dublin'. In Ryan, J. (ed) *Essays and Studies presented to Prof Eoin McNeill on the occasion of his 70th birthday May 15th 1938*. Dublin.

Scally, G. 1998 'Industrial archaeology survey of County Dublin'. In *Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland*, 9-16.

Scally, G. 2002 'The earthen banks and walled defences of Dublin's north-east corner'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin III: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2001*. Dublin, 11-33.

Sheridan, E. 2001 'Designing the capital city, Dublin c. 1660-1810'. In Brady, J. and Simms, A. (eds) *Dublin through space and time (c.900-1900)*. Dublin.

Simms, A. and Nolan, W. (eds) 1998 *Irish towns: a guide to sources*. Dublin.

Simpson, L. 1994 *Excavations at Isoldes Tower, Dublin*. Dublin.

Simpson, L. 199 *Excavations at Essex Street west, Dublin*. Dublin.

Simpson, L. 1997 *Directors Findings: Temple Bar West*. Dublin

Simpson, L. 2000 'Forty years a-digging: a preliminary synthesis of archaeological investigations in medieval Dublin'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin I: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999*. Dublin, 11-68.

Simpson, L. 2002 'The priory of All Hallows and Trinity College, Dublin: recent archaeological discoveries'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin III: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2001*. Dublin, 195-236.

Smyth, A.P. 1975-79 Scandinavian York and Dublin: the history and archaeology of two related Viking kingdoms, vol. 1 (1975), vol. 2 (1979). Dublin.

Stout, G. and Stout, M. 1992 'Patterns in the past: County Dublin 5000 BC-1000 AD'. In Aalen, F. H. and Whelan, K. (eds) 1992 *Dublin city and county: from prehistory to present*. Dublin, 5-42.

Swan, L. 1983 'Enclosed ecclesiastical sites and their relevance to settlement patterns of the first millennium AD'. In Reeves-Smith, T. and Hammond, F. (eds) *Landscape Archaeology in Ireland*. Oxford. BAR (British series) 116, 269-83.

Swan, L. 2000 'Archaeological excavations at Usshers Quay, 1991'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin I: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999*. Dublin, 126-58.

Sweeney, C. 1991 *The rivers of Dublin*. Dublin.

Wallace, P. 1981 'Dublin's waterfront at Wood Quay, 900-1317'. In Milne, G. and Hobley, R. (eds), *Waterfront archaeology in Britain and northern Europe*, CBA Research Report 41, London, 108-18.

Wallace, P. 1988a 'Archaeology and the emergence of Dublin as the principal town of Ireland'. In Bradley, J. (ed) *Settlement and society in medieval Ireland: studies presented to FX Martin*. Kilkenny, 123-60.

Wallace, P. (ed) 1988b *Miscellanea 1 An archaeological bibliography of Dublin*. Medieval Dublin excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Series B. Vol. 2.

Wallace, P. 1992 *The Viking Age Buildings of Dublin* (2 vols). Medieval Dublin Excavations 1962-81. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Series A.

Walsh, C. 1997 *Archaeological excavations at Patrick, Nicholas and Winetavern Streets, Dublin*. Dingle.

Walsh, C. 2000 'Archaeological excavations at the abbey of St Thomas the Martyr, Dublin'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin I: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999*. Dublin, 185-202.

Walsh, C. 2001 'Dublin's southern town defenses, tenth to fourteenth centuries: the evidence from Ross Road'. In Duffy, S. (ed) *Medieval Dublin II: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 2000*. Dublin, 88-127.

Wilde, W. 1870-1 'Memoir of Gabriel Beranger and his labours in the cause of Irish art and antiquities, from 1760 to 1780, with illustrations.' *JRSAI* **11**, 33-64; 121-52.

*Wilde, W. 1872-3* 'Memoir of Gabriel Beranger and his labours in the cause of Irish art and antiquities, from 1760 to 1780, with illustrations.' *JRSAI* **12**, 445-85.

Wilde, W. 1876-8 'Memoir of Gabriel Beranger and his labours in the cause of Irish art and antiquities, from 1760 to 1780, with illustrations (commenced by Sir William Wilde. Continued with an introduction by Lady Wilde).' *JRSAI* **14**, 111-156.

Wilde, W. 1886-9 'On the Scandinavian antiquities lately discovered at Islandbridge near Dublin', *PRIA* **10**, 13-22.

Wright, G.N. 1832 *Ireland illustrated – series of views of cities, towns, public buildings, streets, docks, churches, antiquities, abbeys, towers, castles, seats of the nobility*. London.

Pl. 10.

1792 by J. Hooper

Bannett sculp.

BALDUNGAN CASTLE & CHURCH, Co. Dublin.

This guide is the result of the objectives of the Dublin City Heritage Plan 2002-2006. Its aim is to provide relevant information on the wealth of sources available to archaeologists carrying out investigations in Dublin City.