

**CATALOGUE OF WIDE STREET COMMISSION ARCHITECTURAL
DRAWINGS**

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WIDE STREETS COMMISSION ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS: INTRODUCTION

The Wide Street Commission (formal title: 'Commissioners for Making Wide and Convenient Ways, Streets and Passages in the City of Dublin') was established by Act of Parliament in 1757. The Commission's original purpose was to make a passage 'from Essex Bridge to the Royal Palace or Dublin Castle'; this was opened as Parliament Street in 1762. Following this initial success, the Commission went on to widen and develop such thoroughfares as Dame St., Westmoreland St., D'Olier St., and Lower Sackville St. It was also responsible for building Carlisle Bridge, thus shifting the city centre axis to Sackville St. from Capel St.

The Commission's powers were extensive. It had the authority to acquire property by compulsory purchase, demolish it, lay down new streets and set lots along the new streets to builders for development. The Commission was financed mainly by grants from the Irish Parliament in College Green and by a duty of 1s. per ton upon coals imported into Dublin Harbour. After the abolition of the Irish Parliament under the Act of Union 1800, the revenues available to the Commission were severely cut. For the remainder of its existence it adopted a supervisory role in the development of Dublin, rather than taking the initiative as it had done before 1800. The Wide Streets Commission was abolished under the Dublin Improvement Act, 1849 and its powers were then transferred to Dublin City Council, where they are still exercised today by the Roads and Traffic Department.

The Architectural Drawings

In addition to the extensive powers described above, the Wide Streets Commission had the authority to determine and regulate the facades of buildings erected along the line of new streets developed by it. The Commission decided on the heights of buildings, the number of houses in a terrace, the materials to be employed and the type and spacing of windows. Builders had to conform to specifications and the Commission could, and did, order re-building where its instructions had been flouted. The Commission's efforts resulted in the pattern of regular terraces, which came to characterise Georgian Dublin. After 1800, with its best work done, the Commission's energies were diverted into resisting encroachment on the building line, although some re-development was carried on at Winetavern St. and elsewhere.

As a by-product of its interest in and impact on the architecture of Dublin in the period 1757-1849, the Wide Streets Commission amassed a total of 60 elevations of buildings and terraces. Many of these elevations were prepared on the Commission's orders, as part of the building specifications – for example, Thomas Sherrard's elevations of Sackville Street, dated 1789

(WSC/Maps/297/1 and 308). Other elevations were submitted for approval by intending developers, for example, George Papworth's elevations for the Dublin Library, dated 1818 (WSC/Maps/119-121). A few elevations are of property which the Commission intended to demolish, for example, two cottages surveyed by Patrick Byrne in 1836. (WSC/Maps/458/1-3). A number of important buildings are included, such as Daly's Club House (WSC/Maps/136/1 and 445/2) and Commercial Buildings, Dame St. (WSC/Maps/615). The Wide Street Commission's drawings include examples of the work of 22 architects and surveyors who were active in late 18th and early 19th century Dublin and offer some examples of the work of architectural firms. The Commission was not very interested in the lay-out of buildings behind the facades, so ground-plans are of less importance than elevations in the collection. A number of drawings do feature detailed and interesting ground plans, however: for example, John Louch's design for the Northumberland Buildings in Beresford Place, dated 1834 (WSC/Maps/22).

Archival provenance and treatment

The architectural drawings form part of the archives of the Wide Streets Commission, which transferred to the custody of Dublin Corporation in 1849. These archives include minute books; conveyances; inquisitions; and maps. The Commission's archives were arranged and listed in 1896 by John P. McEvoy for Dublin Corporation. McEvoy treated the architectural drawings as an integral part of the map collection and the numbering system reflects this: WSC/Maps/22, WSC/Maps/23/1 and 2, etc. In 1950, part of the Wide Streets Commission's archives, including the maps and architectural drawings, was transferred to the Public Record Office of Ireland. In the late 1960's the geographer Nuala Burke re-arranged and re-numbered the maps and drawings, but McEvoy's original arrangement was restored by archivist Miriam Lambe during 1975-6. McEvoy's numbering system for the maps and drawings has passed into the literature as standard reference and is still in use.

The archives of the Wide Street Commission were returned to Dublin Corporation in 1981, two years after the Corporation's Archives Department was set up in 1979. An extensive programme of conservation has since been carried out on the architectural drawings, which were cleaned, repaired as necessary, relaxed and mounted on acid free board by conservator Andrew Davison for Dublin Corporation. The drawings were then photographed in colour by John Kennedy, of the Green Studio Ltd., assisted by Aine Nic Giolla Choille, and a master set of drawings were then glazed and framed by Capel House of Frames Ltd., Dublin. Finally, a set of prints was prepared by the Green Studio Ltd. around which this catalogue has been written.

The Catalogue

The first scholar to embark on a detailed study of the architectural drawings of the Wide Street Commission was art historian Dr. Edward McParland. In an important article published by the Irish Georgian Society in 1972 (1), he examined the impact which the Commission had on 18th century Dublin architecture. The article featured reproductions of fifteen architectural drawings from the Commission's archives. McParland has since examined the role of the Commission in bringing about the shift in Dublin's city centre, from Capel St. to Sackville St. (2). A study by Murray Fraser examined the influence of the vested interests of individual Commissioners in channelling re-development into selected areas. Considerable interest in the Commission has been engendered by these publications, with consequent demand for the architectural drawings in particular. This catalogue has been produced in an attempt to meet this demand.

Each drawing in the collection is described under two headings in the catalogue. Firstly, the title of the drawing and the name of the architect/surveyor are given, together with physical characteristics – such as size and materials used – the date of execution and the scale. A second section, General Information, describes the genesis of the drawing, the execution or otherwise of the buildings depicted, and the later history and present position of the buildings. Cross-references are given to key historical works, especially McParland's 1972 article.

The catalogue is the first detailed description of the full set of architectural drawings in the archives of the Wide Street Commission. It permits a rapid survey of the entire series and may lead to more detailed analysis of individual items. The activities of the Commission in the early 19th century is a much neglected theme, and an in-depth study of the Commission in this period is still awaited.

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- (1) Edward McParland, 'The Wide Streets Commissioners: their importance for Dublin architecture in the late 18th – early 19th century' in Irish Georgian Society Bulletin, Vol. XV, No. 1 (Jan – Mar 1972), pp 1-32
 - (2) Edward McParland, 'Strategy in the planning of Dublin, 1750 – 1800' in P. Butel and L.M Cullen (eds.), Cities and Merchants: French and Irish Perspectives on Urban Development, 1500 –1900 (Dublin, 1986), pp 97-107
 - (3) Murray Fraser, 'Public building and colonial policy in Dublin, 1760-1800' in Architectural History, XXVIII (1985), pp 102-23

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Mary Clark,
Archivist,
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Millennium Year 1988

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WSC/Maps/22

Negative No. 27

'Plans, Elevation and Section of the Proposed Addition to the Northumberland Buildings designed for J. Classon, Esq.' On reverse: 'Beresford Place Plan and Elevation – John Classon – approved 4 June 1834'.

Date: 1834

Architect: John Louch,
65 Dawson St.

Scale: 10' : 1¼"

Size: 20¼" x 28½"

(scale bar)

52 cms x 73cms

Paper (1 sheet, watermark 'J. Whatman, Turkey Mill, 1824); ink; watercolours

General Information: The original Northumberland Buildings consisted of a hotel and shopping development which was built during the 1820's at the corner of Eden Quay and Beresford Place. This building was purchased in 1912 by the Transport and General Workers' Union and was re-named Liberty Hall. It was demolished during the 1950's and the site is now occupied by the present Liberty Hall.

An extension to the original Northumberland Buildings was built along Beresford Place during the 1830's by the Dublin businessman and property speculator John Classon, who was also responsible for the Baptist Meeting House in Lower Abbey St.. The extension was designed by John Louch and this plan, elevation and section of the proposed building was approved by the Wide Street Commission on 4 June 1834. With some minor modifications, the extension was built accordingly to this design and it is still standing today.

The elevation shows a four storey building over basement, with a railed area – in contrast to the original development (portion of elevation shown on left of drawing) which featured two stories over a basement. The extension was to be six bays wide, with rustication at ground level and the remainder of the façade dressed with English red brick. The two bays on the left were to be built over an arch (12' 9" high by 12' wide) spanning a lane way. Access was to be by means of two flights of steps, one on either side of the railings, leading to pilastered doorways with ornamented fanlights; this was reduced to one flight of steps and one door in the actual building. The ground plans show that the extension was to contain shops on the ground floor, with hotel accommodation above consisting of drawing-rooms on the first floor and five bedrooms on each of the second and third floors. The basement was entirely occupied by a bathroom, which was subsequently developed as a

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Turkish Baths, operational until 1872. The extension to the Northumberland Buildings later fulfilled a wide range of commercial uses and also acted, at different times, as the Danish and Canadian consulate.

Sources: WSC/Mins/42, p. 32

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981) p. 65

WSC/Maps/23/1

Negative No. 57

'Elevation: Beresford Place'

On reverse: 'Beresford Place and Royal Circus'

Date: not given (1790)

Architect: attributed to James Gandon

Scale: 10' : 1½"

Size: 16½" x 24"

(scale bar)

42 cms x 60 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

WSC/Maps/38

Negative No. 59

'Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bridge over Sheriff St.'

On reverse: 'Plan – Dublin and Drogheda Railway – crossing Sheriff Street approved 20 September 1843'.

Date: 6 Sept 1843

Architect: John McNeill

Scale: 10' : 2½"

Size: 19" x 25½"

(scale bar)

48 cms x 65 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark) ; ink

General Information: In July 1843, Peter Eckersley, Managing Director of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, applied to the Wide Street Commission for permission to bridge Sheriff St. to carry the Company's railway to its projected new station opposite Talbot St. (now Connolly Station, Amiens St.). this elevation and half plan was prepared by the railway's engineer-in-chief, John McNeill. It provides for headroom of 15' 0"; road-span of 40' 0" and pavement width of 17' 0". The elegant design is of classical inspiration in its use of an entablature supported by columns. It was approved by the Commission on 20 September 1843 and is signed by chairman George Carr, William Edgington, Walter Sweetman and Robert Shaw. The bridge was later widened and the headroom was lowered, but the original structure is substantially intact.

Source: WSC/Mins/47, pp 112 – 4, 136 – 7, 144

WSC/Maps/ 47

Negative No. 34

“Elevation etc. of Messrs. Cannock & Co.”s front and “Keegan’s” House, as it exists previous to alteration’. On reverse: ‘Cannock & White’.

Date: 21 May 1847

Architect: not given

Scale: 4' : 1"

Size: 19¾" x 26"

(scale bar)

50 cms x 66cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink

General Information: The drapery firm of Cannock, White & Co. was established in Dublin’s Henry St. in 1843 by the partners George Cannock and Henry White, who originally came from Cork. In 1847 the business was situated in No. 14 Henry St. and in the same year, the firm acquired the adjoining premises No. 13, which had been vacant for some time (marked on this drawing as ‘Keegan’s’).

This elevation and plan show proposed minor alterations to No. 13 Henry St. (premises on right) in order to bring the frontage into line with that of No. 14 Henry St. (on left). This involved the demolition of a projecting flight of steps leading to No. 13. The alterations were approved by the Paving Commission on 30 June 1848 and by the Wide Street Commission on 29 July 1848.

The name of the firm was changed to John Arnott & Co. in 1865. The premises has expanded by then to include the whole of no. 11 to 15 Henry St. In 1894 this entire block was destroyed by the fire. The store was re-built to the design of architect George Palmer Beater, incorporating nos. 9 and 10 Henry St. With some modifications, the 1894 building is the present day Arnott’s.

Sources: WSC/Mins/49, pp 119 – 121

Pat Liddy, Dublin Today, (Dublin 1984) pp 16-17

WSC/Maps/49

Negative No. 26

'Two designs for the Elevation of the Range of Houses to be built on the Lot of Ground belonging to the Commissioners of Wide Streets, situate on the Inns Quay between Charles Street and Mass Lane'.

Date: May 1825

Architect: Patrick Byrne

Scale: 10' : 1¼"

Size: 21" x 31"

53½ cms x 77½ cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: These designs were ordered by the Wide Street Commission prior to advertising the leases of ground at the corner of Charles St. and Mass Lane (now Chancery Place) facing Inns Quay. This is a good example of the Commission's determination to impose standards of design on property developers even into the 19th century. The site was an especially important one, from its proximity to the Four Courts.

The elevation on the left (in watercolours) was approved by the Commission on 27 May 1825 and is signed by Frederick Darley (himself an architect), John Pomeroy, Leland Crosthwait and John George. This design is for a four-storey terrace containing three houses. The façade is dressed with red brick and the ground level is rusticated (right) included a shopping precinct at ground level. Architect Patrick Byrne was paid £5-13s.-9d. for these elevations.

A pen-and-ink version of the approved elevation is available on a slightly larger scale (see WSC/Maps/50). An elevation of part of the terrace as finally built is also available. (see WSC/Maps/51).

Source: WSC/Mins/36, pp 163-4, 166-7, 268

WSC/Maps/50

Negative No. 62

'Elevation of the Houses to be built on the inns Quay'

Date: c. May 1825

Architect: Patrick Byrne

Scale: 7' : 1¼"

Size: 16¾" x 25"

47½ cms x 64 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: this working drawing is a copy, on a slightly larger scale, of an elevation approved by the Wide Streets Commission on 27 May 1825. (See WSC/Maps/49). A section and half-plan are given with detailed measurements. The elevation also features measurements for windows and doors.

WSC/Maps/51

Negative No. 61

'Design for two Houses to be built on the Inns Quay, corner of Charles Street'.

Date: 4 May 1826

Architect: not given

Scale: 6' : 1"

Size: 17" x 24½"

43 cms x 64 cms

Paper (1 sheet, watermark 'J Whatman, 1824'); ink; watercolours

General Information: This elevation was submitted to the Wide Street Commission by Denis Kehoe, 1 Bedford St. Dublin, who had been granted a lease of ground on Inns Quay by the Commission in April 1826. The name of the architect is not given, but it may have been Patrick Byrne, who had prepared prototype elevations for the site in the previous year. (See WSC/Maps/49-50).

The elevation is for two four-storey houses, with shop windows at ground floor level. It closely resembles an elevation prepared by Byrne in May 1825 which was rejected by the Commission. (See WSC/Maps/49). The door-cases are faced with pilasters of wood, with ornamental fan-lights surmounting the doors. A section with measurements is also given. The elevation was approved by the Commission on 5 May 1826 and is signed by John Claudius Beresford (Chairman), Frederick Darley and William Blacker. The Commission further directed that an elevation submitted by Charles Hopes for an adjoining house should be modified to conform with the elevation submitted by Kehoe.

The completed terrace (including the houses built by Kehoe and by Hopes) consisted of three four-storey houses and it is still standing on Inns Quay, between Charles St. and Chancery Place. Some of the facades have been altered.

Source: WSC/Mins/37, pp 97-8, 108-9, 118

WSC/Maps/63

Negative No. 63

'Elevation of the West front and Plan of the Square laid out on the rising Ground near Georges (sic) Church, the Estate of the Right Honble, Luke Gardiner and now to be Let for Building'.

Date: 1787

Architect: not given

Surveyor: Thomas Sherrard, 60 Capel St.

Scale: not given

Size: 21" x 17³/₄"

54 cms x 45 cms

Paper (1 sheet, watermark 'J. Kool' with fleur-de-lis set in an oval frame under a coronet); engraving; mss. annotations.

General information: This engraving features the original plan for the development which was later to become known as Mountjoy Square. The area was surveyed and laid out in 1787 by Thomas Sherrard for the second Like Gardiner, who later became Viscount Mountjoy. It was intended that the square should contain a central park, measuring 600 feet on each side. St. George's Church in nearby Temple St, built by Sir John Eccles in 1714, was considered to be in need of a replacement. As this plan shows, it was intended to build the new St. Georges Church in the centre of the park. A note to this effect in the lower left-hand corner (later cancelled) also states that the church yard would be retained at Temple St. In the event, the new St. George's Church was built at its present location in Hardwicke Place. The central park was subsequently developed with an ash tree as its main feature instead of the church.

The west front of the projected square is shown in elevation. This, if executed, would have been a major development, a four-storey building with frontage of almost 600 feet, surmounted by a central dome. The frontispiece was to include large pilasters and a triangular pediment, and was to have been ornamented with statues and urns. The architect is unknown, and is unlikely to have been Thomas Sherrard, who is credited merely with the survey and not with the elevation. The cost of erecting such a grandiose edifice must have been prohibitive and it was never built. In the end, the architecture of Mountjoy Square was similar to that employed elsewhere in Dublin, consisting of regular terraces with little ornamentation.

The reason for the presence of this engraving among the archives of the Wide Street Commission is not clear, since that project was to be a private

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development by Luke Gardiner and was not submitted to the Commission for discussion or approval. The dual role of Thomas Sherrard as Secretary to the Commission as well as, in this instance, surveyor to Gardiner, may be a sufficient explanation. An engraving identical to this one, but without cancellation of the note in the lower left-hand corner, is in the National Library of Ireland.

Sources: Desmond Guinness, *Georgian Dublin* (London, 1979), pp 11-12

WSC/Maps/109

Negative No. 69

'Intended Elevation of Houses to Cutpurse Row'. On reverse: 'Elevation Cutpurse Row'.

Date: 1811

Architect: not given

Scale: not given

Size: 21' x 35½"

53½ cms x 90½ cms

Paper(1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This elevation of houses facing Cutpurse Row, with return to New Row, was submitted to the Wide Streets Commission by property developers Messrs A. and D. Doyle on 5 June 1811 as part of their successful tender for building lots in that street. The elevation is for a terrace of three four-storey houses, with shops at ground level. The corner site has frontage of 15' 0" to New Row and 31' 0" to Cutpurse Row, and the two remaining houses have frontages of 18' 0" each to Cutpurse Row.

Cutpurse Row was incorporated to Cornmarket in 1863. During the late 1970's, these houses were among those which were demolished when Bridge St. was widened to facilitate the inner tangent road scheme.

Sources: WSC/Mins/23, pp 200-01

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981) p. 99

WSC/Maps/115

Negative No. 4

'A plan of part of Dame Street laid out in Lotts for Buildings'.
(Marked: 'No. 2').

Date: 1784

Architect: Samuel Sproule

Surveyor: Thomas Sherrard, 60 Capel St.

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 36½" x 115"

93 cms x 156 cms

Four sheets of paper, backed with canvas and bound with ribbon; plan on three sheets, with watermark; elevation on one sheet; ink; watercolours.

General Information: This is the second in a series of two plans for the development of the south side of Dame St. which was prepared for the Wide Streets Commission during 1784 by architect Samuel Sproule, working from surveys by Thomas Sherrard. The first in this series which is marked 'No. 1' is a plan of part of the south side of Dame St. , from Palace St. to George's Lane (now South Great George's St.) laid out in lots for building. (See WSC/Maps/132). The second in the series, which is marked 'No. 2' is this plan of part of the south side of Dame St. from George's Lane to Trinity St, laid out in lots for buildings to be erected.

The plan features 18 building lots, numbered 17 to 34 inclusive. The building line is set back from the then line of Dame St. to facilitate the widening of the street. The elevation is for a terrace of 18 five- storey houses, with shop windows at ground level set into arches; all remaining fenestration is plain. The terrace is pierced in the centre by a lane running beneath an archway with a span of 10 feet, with ornamental keystone and nameplate above.

This plan with elevation was submitted to the Wide Street Commission by Sproule on 16 July 1784 and was approved, with the recommendation that cut stone quoins, a cornice and a parapet should be added to nos. 17 and 18 Dame St. Sproule's design was. However, soon to undergo a far more drastic revision. On 10 January 1785 Frederick Trench, a noted amateur architect, was appointed to the Wide Streets Commission. Almost immediately, Trench began to prepare his own design for the range of buildings to be erected on the south side of Dame St.. Trench's design has not survived, but the minutes of the Commission state that it featured an amount of ornamental stone work, including rustic quoins, balustrades, pedestals, vases and arms. On 25 February 1785, Trench's design was approved by the Commission and

Sproule was ordered to revise his own plan and elevation accordingly. At a meeting held three days later, the Commission further agreed to meet the cost of the proposed ornamental stonework, and Sproule was asked to prepare an estimate of costs involved.

Sproule submitted the required elevation to the Commission on 21 May 1785. This elevation was one executed by Aaron Baker on 17 May 1785, probably at Sproule's request. Baker's design was the one which was finally adopted and built by the Commission. (See WSC/Maps/342). Baker's elevation closely follows Sproule's original design, except that the central and end-of-terrace blocks project slightly beyond the building range, and the central archway with lane has been removed. Trench's ambitious plans for ornamental stonework had evidently been scrapped, as the only ornamentation in Baker's design consists of rustic quoins on the projecting blocks. Although the estimate of costs of ornamental stonework requested by the Commission from Sproule has not survived, it would appear that Trench's design had proved to be too expensive to execute.

Sources: WSC/Mins/5, pp 194-6; WSC/Mins/6, pp 61, 92-3, 95, 130-1.

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Street Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 10-12

WSC/Maps/110-121; 539

General Information: The Dublin Library Society was a voluntary body founded in 1791 with the aim of establishing a circulating library with membership by individual subscription. The Society's first library was opened in Eustace St. in the year of its foundation and this was followed by a move to Burgh Quay in 1809.

In 1819-20 the Society erected a new building at 24 D'Olier St. which street was being laid down and developed by the Wide Street Commission. Three elevations for the Library, by the architect George Papworth, survive among the Commission's archives (WSC/Maps/119-121) together with a ground plan (WSC/Maps/539). The building was described by Samuel Lewis in 1837 as being '... plain but elegant... (with) a spacious apartment for the library, another for newspapers and periodicals, and a few smaller rooms for committees and house officers'. The busts of such luminaries as John Philpot Curran, Daniel O'Connell, Henry Grattan and Archibald Hamilton Rowan decorated the rooms, as well as portraits of the first Earl of Charlemont and of Curran.

Thom's Directory for 1856 noted that over £6,000 had been spent on books by the Society, and that the library's News-room carried leading newspapers and periodicals from France and the United States as well as Britain and Ireland. However, portion of the library building was already sub-let to business firms, suggestive of a declining readership. The Dublin Library finally closed in 1882 and two years later the building was taken over by the Alliance and Dublin Consumers' Gas Company. During the 1930's the building was reconstructed for the Gas Company by architect J.J. Robinson.

Sources: Samuel Lewis, A History and Topography of Dublin City and County, (Mercier Press, reprinted 1980), p. 91

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin (Dublin, 1981), p. 19

Thom's Irish Almanac, etx. For the year 1856, p. 576

WSC/Maps/119

Negative No. 51

On Reverse: 'Elevation Dublin Library D'Olier St.'

Date: c. July 1818

Architect: George Papworth

Scale: not given

Size: 18" x 24½"

45½ cms x 62 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This is the first of three elevations of the Dublin Library by George Papworth. The Dublin Library Society intended to erect their new premises on lots 5, 6 and 7 D'Olier St., which was then undergoing development by the Wide Streets Commission. This elevation was approved by the Commission at its meeting on 29 July 1818 and is signed by the Chairman of that meeting, Thomas Ellis.

The elevation is for a three-storey building, which is five bays wide. A pillared portico forms the entrance, with a moulded lintel over the door. There is a railed area to the street, with two lamp standards. The windows are arched at ground level; rectangular at first floor level, with alternate triangular and conical pediments in the architraves; and square in the upper storey. The ground level was to be dressed with cut stone, but the Society had not then determined whether the remainder of the façade was to be built of the same material, or of red brick.

The Wide Street Commission later decided to grant the Dublin Library Society a shorter frontage to D'Olier St., and this necessitated the preparation of a fresh elevation by Papworth, which was submitted to the Commission in September 1818. (See WSC/Maps/120)

Sources: WSC/Mins/30, pp 139-140

See also: WSC/Maps/120, 121, 539

WSC/Maps/120

Negative No. 32

'Dublin Library Elevation and Plan'

Date: c. Sept 1818

Architect: George Papworth

Scale: not given

Size: 21½" x 25½"

54 cms x 64cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This second elevation for the Dublin Library, again by George Papworth, was submitted to the Wide Streets Commission in September 1818. The proposed frontage of the Library to D'Olier St. had been shortened, and this had called for some modifications to Papworth's first elevation.

Like the first, this second elevation is for a three-storey house, which is five bays wide, and this time with frontage of 56 feet. The façade as a whole has been simplified, with removal of the pediments above the first-storey windows. The pillared portico, railed area and lamp standards which were features of the first elevation have all been removed, and the entrance to the building is now shown on the left of the drawing. A ground plan which corresponds to this elevation was also prepared by Papworth. (See WSC/Maps/539).

The elevation was approved by the Commission at its meeting on 9 September 1818, and it is signed by the Chairman of the meeting, Isaac Matthew D'Olier. A subsequent further reduction in the frontage, this time to 50 feet, meant that this second elevation had also to be set aside, and Papworth then prepared a third, which was submitted to the Commission in December 1818. (See WSC/Maps/121).

Sources: WSC/mins/30, pp 150-152

See also: WSC/Maps/119, 121, 539

WSC/Maps/121

Negative No. 45

'Sketch of Elevation for Dublin Library'

Date: c. Dec. 1818

Architect: George Papworth

Scale: not given

Size: 24½" x 18¾"

62½ cms x 47½ cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This, the the third elevation for the Dublin Library by George Papworth, was designed to take account of a further reduction in the frontage to D'Olier St., this time 50 feet.

The design is once more for a building which is three-storeys high and three bays wide. The overall design is similar to that presented to the Wide Street Commission in September 1818, but on a narrower scale. A railed area has been added at ground level and cut stone quoins on either side. The elevation was approved by the Commission at its meeting on 9 December 1818, and building by Messrs. Henry Mullens and McMahon, started early in the following year. As the work progressed, the Dublin Library Society decided to face the entire building with cut stone and this called for modifications to the design. These changes, which were outlined in a letter from Papworth to the Commission in May 1819, consisted in the removal of the rustic quoins and the replacement of window sills by panels.

The building continued to function as a library until 1882. In 1884 the premises were taken over by the Alliance and Dublin Consumers' Gas Company. During the 1930's the building was reconstructed for the Dublin Gas Company by architect J.J. Robinson.

Sources: WSC/Mins/30, pp 225-6; WSC/Mins/31, p. 28

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin (Dublin, 1981), p. 19 See also:
WSC/Maps/119, 120, 539

WSC/Maps/136/1; 445/2; 528

General Information: The development of the Anglesea St/College Green/Foster Place nexus, incorporating the new Daly's Club House, was carried out during 1787-9. The Wide Street Commission archives contain three drawings which relate to this development: an elevation to Foster Place)WSC/Maps/136/1); an elevation to College Green (WSC/Mpas/445/2); and a section of a house adjoining Daly's Club House on the north side of College Green (WSC/Maps/528). All three drawings are signed by architect Richard Johnston, and they were produced during March and April 1789.

Daly's Club was one of the more notorious of Dublin 18th century gentleman's establishments. Originally situated at nos. 2-3 Dame St, its clientele included nobility and members of Parliament. Negotiations with the Wide Streets Commission for a new site for a new Club House were opened by Daly's in 1787 and continued into the following year. It was then agreed that the new Club House should form part of the proposed development in Anglesea St/College Green/Foster Place, which would also include the offices of the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts. Daly's Club House was to have frontage of 61 feet to College Green and 21 feet to Foster Place. Later in 1788, Daly's also took a building lease of one of the plots adjoining the Club House and facing College Green.

On 4 August 1788, the Wide Streets Commission wrote to the Duke of Leinster, as the representative of Daly's, asking for an elevation of the intended Club House so that the facades of adjoining buildings could be made to correspond. The requested elevation was submitted to the Commission some time before March 1789, and unfortunately it has not survived, so that it is not possible to be certain who the architect was. The original College Green elevation of the Club House was copied by architect Richard Johnston at the Commission's behest and integrated into Johnston's overall design for the façade at College Green, which he submitted to the Commission on 20 March 1789. (See WSC/Maps/445/2). In spite of this, and although Johnston acted as clerk of works for Daly's during the building of the Club House, scholarly opinion is reluctant to credit him with its design.

Having approved of the elevation facing College Green, the Wide Streets Commission then directed Richard Johnston to produce an elevation of the west front of the block, facing Foster Place. In this instance, although Daly's Club House also maintained some frontage onto Fosters Place, Johnston's brief was to prepare a design to conform to the Imprest Accounts Offices. This elevation (See WSC/Maps/136/1) was submitted to the Commission on 3 April 1789, together with a ground plan of the development at College Green and Foster Place, by Thomas Sherrard, (now, WSC/Maps/136/2).

Returning once more to the development facing College Green, Richard Johnston then prepared a section of one of the houses to be erected in that

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block, at the corner of College Green and Anglesea St. (See WSC/Maps/528). This section was approved by the Commission on 24 April 1789.

This was the third and final drawing which Johnston prepared for the Wide Street Commission relating to the Anglesea St/ College Green/Foster Place development. He was not paid for this work until 5 February 1790, when he received the sum of £62-11s-3d.

Sources: WSC/Mins/8, pp 15, 24-5, 27, 33, 53, 138, 170, 228;

WSC/Mins/9, pp 4-5, 17, 25, 31-6, 43, 154-5

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Street Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 12-14; plates 3-4.

WSC/Maps/150

Negative No. 2

'Gates, Piers and Iron Railing for Enclosing the Deanery and Barracks in Kevin St.'

Date: c. 1825

Architect: Patrick Byrne

Scale: 10' : $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Size: 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

52 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms x 82 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: The Wide Street Commission completed the widening of Kevin St. in 1825. In order to facilitate the Commission's work, the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Hon. Richard Ponsonby, had agreed to give up a portion of his court-yard and an old staple adjoining the Deanery. In return for this concession, the Commission agreed to pay for the walled enclosure of the Deanery, Marsh's Library and the Horse Police Barracks – the latter being on the site of the Palace of St. Sepulchre, residence of the Archbishops of Dublin since the Middle Ages.

Patrick Byrne's design for the enclosing wall was submitted to the Commission on 21 January 1825. The design was for a brick wall, 7 feet high and surmounted by iron railings 5 feet high; the wall was to be 306ft. 6 ins in length. A total of 18 supporting piers was placed at intervals along the wall. Originally these were to be made of brick, but as a safety measure it was decided later to provide metal piers faced with brick. Iron gates were to be placed at the entrances to the Deanery and to Marsh's Library and wooden gates were to be supplied at the entrance to the Barracks. It has popularly been supposed that the piers at the gateway to the Barracks (now a Garda station) were built of stone from the medieval Archbishop's Palace, but the minutes of the Commission do not offer any evidence to support this view.

Byrne's design was approved by the Commission, with the Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the chair. Other signatories included the Earl of Meath, a local landowner, and Frederick Darley, whose son was the consultant architect to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The enclosure was completed by June 1825 at a cost of £258-17s.-10d. A large part of the wall and railing was subsequently demolished when St. Patrick's Close was opened into Lower Kevin St.. However, portion of the wall outside the Deanery and outside the Garda Station may still be seen today.

Source: WSC/Mins/36, pp 2, 15, 48, 86, 175-6

WSC/Maps/160

Negative Nos. 6 and 7

'Design of an Elevation for the intended New Streets opposite Carlisle Bridge'.
On reverse: 'Elevation of New Streets opposite Carlisle Bridge'.

Date: 1799

Architect: Henry A. Baker

Scale: not given

Size: 19¼" x 52"

52 cms x 132½ cms

Paper (2 sheets, watermark 'J.Whatman'); ink; watercolours

General Information: In 1782, the Wide Street Commission obtained Parliamentary approval for a new bridge to be erected east of Essex Bridge and for two new avenues to connect the House of Lords and Townsend St. with the new bridge. As a result, Carlisle Bridge, designed by James Gandon, was built and opened in 1794, and the Commission then turned its attention to the proposed new avenues, which became Westmorland St. and D'Olier St. respectively. By 1799, plans for the new avenues were sufficiently advanced to warrant the preparation of an elevation of the returns facing Carlisle Bridge. This drawing (WSC/Maps/160) was submitted to the Commission on 13 June by Henry A. Baker, who was also responsible for the design of Westmorland St.

The drawing features three separate elevations: on the left, facing Burgh Quay; in the centre, at the junction of D'Olier and Westmorland Streets; and on the right, facing Aston Quay. All buildings were to be five storeys high, with shops at ground level, set into colonnades were never executed, and the completed buildings differed greatly from this early design. Carlisle Buildings occupied the site facing Burgh Quay. It was demolished in the early 1960's and the site is now occupied by O'Connell Bridge House. The first building at the junction of D'Olier and Westmorland Streets occupied a much smaller site than first intended. It was demolished in 1894 and was replaced by the offices of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company. The Ballast Office, completed in 1802, occupied the site facing Aston Quay. The building was remodelled and extended during the 1860's and was demolished in 1979. It was replaced by a modern office block with replica façade.

Sources: WSC/Mins/15, pp 192, 223

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Street Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, plate 10.

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin, 1981) pp 18-19

WSC/Maps/176

Negative No. 21

Elevation and Plan of proposed development at Little Ship St.

Date: 30 June 1829

Architect: Matthew Price

Scale: 10' : 7/8"

Size: 30¼" x 21"

76½ cms x 53¼ cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: This elevation and plan of proposed development at Little Ship St. features a terrace of six three-storey houses. The ground floor of each house contains a shop with back parlour, and residential accommodation is upstairs. Each house has a yard to the rear. The line of present and intended frontages is given, indicating that Little Ship St. is to be widened by distances varying between 16 and 23 feet.

Architect Matthew Price submitted this plan to the Wide Streets Commission on behalf of the Bishop of Kildare. It was approved by the Commission on 3 July 1829. The houses have now been demolished, but a photograph exists showing part of the terrace.

Sources: WSC/Mins/39, pp 74-5, 78, 342

Curriculum Development Unit, Viking Settlement to Medieval Dublin (Dublin, 1978), p. 29 (for photograph).

WSC/Maps/178/1-2

Negative No. 54-5

'Elevations of the proposed Circus at St. Michael's'

Date: 1816

Architect: Henry Aaron Baker

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: (1): 17¼" x 22½"

44 cms x 57½ cms

(2): 16¾" x 23½"

42½ cms x 59½ cms

Paper (1 sheet per drawing, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: Although the Wide Street Commission's best work was completed by 1800, a number of areas were opened up and developed in the early 19th century, notably in the vicinity of Christ Church Cathedral. In April 1816, the Commission planned the re-development of the west side of Winetavern St. and requested a design for the ground adjoining St. Michael's Church opposite the Cathedral. The new development was to be named 'St. Michael's' and was to have a façade in 'Gothic architecture' to correspond to the nearby church and cathedral.

Two alternative elevations, each with crenellated parapet, were prepared by Henry A. Baker and were presented to the Commission the following August. The first elevation (WSC/Maps/178/1) is for a terrace of seven four-storey houses, set in a crescent or circus, and built of black stone. This design was rejected in favour of Baker's second elevation for a three-storey, crescent-shaped terrace, faced with red brick. (WSC/Maps/178/2).

A lease of part of the ground was issued immediately to Robert Boyd, with address at the nearby St. Michael's Lane. Boyd gave an undertaking to have the development completed by Michaelmas 1819, but the necessary finance was not raised, and the project was not even started. The ground was back on the market in 1821, when a building lease was given to developer Richard Bergan. The terrace of shops with residential accommodation which Bergan built there owed nothing to the 'Gothic architecture' originally planned for this street by the Commission. (See WSC/Maps/427).

Source: WSC/Mins/28, pp 201, 314-5

WSC/Maps/190/1-5

Negative Nos. see below

Elevations for the proposed Stables, Coach House and Mews to be built at the Provost's House, Trinity College Dublin, together with working drawings for iron railings and gates to be erected towards Naassau St.

Date: 1841

Architect: Frederick Darley, junior

Scale: 10' : 1

Size: 18½" x 26½"

46½ cms x 66½ cms

Paper (1 sheet per drawing, each with watermark 'J. Whatman, 1840'); ink; watercolours

Titles of individual drawings as follows:

WSC/Maps/190/1 'Elevation for the proposed stables'
Neg No: 31

WSC/Maps/190/2 'Elevation of proposed Coach House and Stables'
Neg No: 47

WSC/Maps/190/3 'Plans, sections and elevation of proposed Mews and Garden House in Provost's Garden'
Neg No: 49

WSC/Maps/190/4 'Working Drawing for proposed Base and iron Railing to be used in the improvement Of Nassau St. Neg No: 48

,

WSC/Maps/190/5 'Plan and Elevation towards Grafton St. for entrance gateway to the Provost's Stables'

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General Information : The widening of Nassau St. by the Wide Streets Commission in 1841 necessitated the purchase of part of the grounds pertaining to the Provost's House, Trinity College, Dublin. A condition of sale was that the Provost's stables and other outbuildings, which had to be demolished, should be rebuilt at the Commission's expense.

This series of five drawings, which details the re-building of the stables and other outbuildings and the erection of new gates and railings, was submitted to the Commission by Frederick Darley in July 1841. The drawings were approved but with minor modifications of a decorative nature which reduced costs by £315. The final costs amounted to £6,215-15s-6d.

Source: WSC/Mins/46, pp 36-40

WSC/Maps/194

Negative No. 9

'Elevation of the West side of Westmoreland Street extending from the Portico of the House of Lords to Fleet Street as approved of by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for making Wide and Convenient Streets in the City of Dublin.'

On reverse: 'Elevation Westmoreland St.'

Date : 1799

Architect: Henry A Baker

Copy by: Thomas Sherrard

Scale: 5' : 1"

Size: 22¼" x 35¼"

56cms x 91½ cms

Paper (2 sheets, backed onto canvas and bound with linen tape) ; ink;
watercolours .

General Information: Westmoreland Street was laid out and developed by the Wide Streets Commission between 1799 and 1800 . This drawing is the second in a series of four elevations for the range of buildings on the west side of the street which was produced by Henry Aaron Baker for the Commission during the same period . The first elevation has not survived . It was submitted to the Commission on 6 June 1799 and from descriptions in the minutes we know that the design featured a colonnade 12 feet wide and 15 feet high ,which was to extend along the entire range of buildings on both east and west side of the street . A section of these intended colonnades may be observed in Baker's elevation of buildings facing Carlisle Bridge . (See WSC/Maps/160) . The east side of Westmoreland St . was subsequently leased to the Bank of Ireland , which decided to dispense with plans for a colonnade on that side of the street . The Commission then decided that the planned colonnade for the west side would also have to go , and Baker was requested to prepare a new elevation . This resulted in two identical drawings : Baker's original drawing (which is listed as WSC/Maps/375) and this exact copy (WSC/Maps/194) which was prepared as a working drawing by Thomas Sherrard , and backed onto canvas . The design was approved by the Commission on 1 August 1799.

The elevation is for a terrace of eight five-storey houses and a half –plan is given . The end –of –terrace houses and the central block of two mid-terrace

houses project from the façade . Here , windows are tripartite and are sometimes set into arches , with ornamental friezes above the windows at first-floor level . The central block is crowned by a triangular pediment . At ground level , there is a range of arched shop windows , each one flanked by business and residential entrances . This rather elaborate design later superseded by simpler designs for the west side of Westmoreland St. (See WSC/Maps/195/1-2).

Sources: WSC/Mins/15, pp 191-2 ,205, 279-80, 287

Edward McParland , ‘ The Wide Streets Commissioners’ in IGSB , vol . xv no . 1, p. 19; plate 12 .

WSC/Maps/195/1 a-b

Negative Nos. 5 , 23

'Sketch of a design for New Shop Fronts for Westmoreland Street '

Date: 1799

Architect : Henry A Baker

Scale: 6' : 1"

Size a) 18¼ " x 29"

(Scale bar)

48cms x 73½ cms

b) 7½ " x 28 "

19 cms x 71½ cms

Paper (2 sheets, one carrying the main design, one carrying an alternative design placed on top, each sheet watermarked 'J. Whatman'); ink; watercolours

General information: This sketch is the third in a series of four designs for the west side of Westmoreland St. which was produced for the Wide Streets Commission by Henry A. Baker between 1799 and 1800. The first design (now missing) featured a colonnade running along the full length of the street. The second design omitted the colonnade and was approved by the Commission on 1 August 1799. (See WSC/Maps/194). A number of objections were later raised to the second design and the Commission then asked Baker to prepare a third one. (WSC/Maps/195/1 a-b). This was executed in 1799 and was submitted to the Commission on 30 January 1800.

Baker's third design shows an elevation for a terrace of seven five-storey houses of regular shape with plain fenestration in all upper storeys. This was in marked contrast to his second design, which featured projections, ornamental friezes, balconies and recesses as well as varied fenestration. When submitting this third design to the Commission, Baker offered a choice of two featured facades for the shops at ground level. The first façade contained a revival of the colonnade, which here was to be ten feet deep. The shop windows were to be arched. This façade was rejected by the Commission. (See WSC/Maps/195/1 a; negative no. 5). The second façade was approved by the Commission and was signed by Lord Donoughmore as Chairman. This omitted the colonnade and featured rectangular shop windows, with separate business and residential entrances. (See WSC/Maps/195/1 b; negative no. 23). A final version of this design, with some modifications, was approved by the Commission in February 1800. (See WSC/Maps/195/2).

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Sources: WSC/Mins/16, p.53

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Street Commissioners' in IGSB, vol.xv, no. 1, pp 21-2; plate 11 (corresponding to WSC/Maps/195/1 b)

WSC/Maps/195/2

Negative No. 10

'Elevation of the West Side of Westmoreland Street extending from the Portico of the House of Lords to Fleet Street as approved by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for making Wide and Convenient Streets in the City of Dublin'. On reverse: 'Elevation of Westmoreland St.'

Date: 1800

Architect: Henry A. Baker

(Signature in red ink, faded)

Copied by: Thomas Sherrard

Scale: 5' : 1"

Size: 18.3/4" x 33.1/2"

(Scale bar)

47cms x 86cms

Paper (2 sheets, backed onto canvas and bound with ribbon); ink; watercolours.

General information: This is the fourth and final item in a series of designs for the west side of Westmoreland St. which was prepared for the Wide Streets Commission by Henry A. Baker during 1799 and 1800. This final design was approved by the Commission on 27 February 1800 and is the completed version of a sketch which had been approved by the Commission the previous January. (See WSC/Maps/195/1 b). The completed version follows the sketch in featuring an elevation for a terrace of seven five – storey houses with plain fenestration in all upper storeys. In each design, there is a range of shops at ground level with rectangular windows and separate business and residential entrances. However, whereas in the sketch the door-cases and windows are without adornment, in the completed version pilastered doorcases have been added, together with an ornamental frieze above.

The buildings which were erected on the west side of Westmoreland St. correspond to this final design by Baker. Lots were set on 7 April 1800 with the stipulation that all stonework should be of Golden Hill or Glencullen granite. As building progressed, two separate minor modifications were introduced. On 10 July 1800, the Commission agreed that the ornamental frieze could be made of artificial rather than mountain granite, since this would be considerably less expensive. At its meeting of 17 July, the Commission further decided to Wadd an architrave and cornice to the windows of the first, or drawing-room, floor corresponding to the Ballast Office which was then being built on the corner of Westmoreland St and Aston Quay. It was agreed

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that the architrave and cornice should be executed and erected at the Commission's expense.

Sources: WSC/Mins/16, pp81, 106-112, 176, 180-1

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Street Commissioners' in IGSB, vol.xv, no.1, p.22; plate 13

WSC/Maps/199/1-2

Negative No. 33

'Map of part of the Estate of the Honble. Sidney Herbert, called Wilton Parade, shewing (sic) the Proposed appropriation thereof in Sites for Building'

Date: 1840
and Gale

Surveyors: Brassington

Scale: 80' : 1"

Size: 18.3/4" x 26.1/2"

47.1/2 cms x

67.1/2cms

Paper (1 Sheet, watermark 'J. Whatman, Turkey Mill, 1839');

Engraving by Allen's Lithography, Trinity Street. Dublin.

2 identical Copies

General information: This development plan for Wilton Parade was submitted to the Wide Streets Commission by Sidney Herbert's Agent, Cornelius Sullivan, and was approved on 6 November 1840.

The ground is set in 63 building lots for terraced houses and 4 building lots for villas. A separate elevation (not to scale) shows the proposed design for one of the terraces, consisting of four-storey houses with balustrading at roof level. A note by the surveyors states that these houses were to have detached entrance halls, on the model of those in Pembroke Road. The development was to be landscaped, with a plantation of trees beside the Grand Canal, and a pleasure ground at the Leeson St, end of the site. A focal point was to be created by a triangular basin, with a 'Jet d'Eau' or fountain in the centre. The surveyors noted that this was to be based ' upon the same Plan as in the Palais Royale, Paris'. When the development was built, a green was laid out instead of the proposed basin, but the fountain was built in the centre of this and is still there today.

Much of this district is now occupied by modern office blocks, but Wilton Parade is intact and still retains its late Georgian character.

Source: WSC/Mins/41, p.221

WSC/Maps/206/2

Negative No. 11

Subject: Ground plan of building lots in Cavendish Street/ Great Britain Street / now Cavendish Row/Parnell Street/ with elevations; and ground plan of the Rotunda and New Assembly Rooms, Lying-In Hospital.

Date: 1787

Surveyor: Ground in Cavendish St/Great Britain St. Surveyed and laid out in lots by Thomas Sherrard; ground plan of Rotunda/New Assembly Rooms by Frederick Trench.

Architect: not given

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 46 ½" x 32 ¼"

118 ½ cms x 82 cms

Paper (four sheets mounted onto canvas and bound with tape); ink; watercolours.

General Information: The development of Cavendish Row commenced in 1786 and this ground plan and elevation was approved by the Wide Streets Commission on 9 March 1787. The ground plan for building lots both there and in Great Britain St. is by Thomas Sherrard. The elevations are unsigned, but were possibly by Frederick Trench, and amateur architect who was a member of the Commission. The elevation to Cavendish Row is for a terrace of four four-story houses, with rusticated quoins and rustication at ground level. Balconies are at all windows on the first floor. The elevation to Great Britain St. includes (on left) the return of the corner house on Cavendish Row. The houses in Great Britain St. are on a more modest scale and lack rustication.

A note by the architect is as follows: 'The Style of Buildings proposed here has long been in use on the Continent, and found uncommonly convenient in procuring Bed Chambers contiguous to Shops or the Apartments of Persons in Trade, unconnected with the Upper Floors'. This refers to the provision of a self-contained unit, consisting of shop at ground level and apartment at mezzanine level, and entirely separate residential quarters on the remaining upper floors.

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The ground plan of the Rotunda and New Assembly Rooms is by Frederick Trench. Most of the rooms survive, some in modified form; only the Card Room has disappeared.

Sources: WSC/Mins/7, p. 231

Maurice Craig, The Architecture of Ireland, (London and Dublin, 1982) pp 240-1; fig. 201

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Streets Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 20-1; plates 15-17

WSC/Maps/276

Negative No. 38

'Elevation of a corner House in Mayor Street in the City of Dublin Submitted to the Honble. the Comm/issioners/ of Wide Streets for their approval. Darbey Gannon, Liffey St.' On reverse: 'Plan – Gannon's House North Strand. To be returned to Mr Sherrard'.

Date: not given

Architect: R. Slattery,
2 Henry Street.

Scale: incomplete

Size: 15 ¼" x 22"
39 cms x 56 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink

General information: This drawing shows two separate elevations on the right for the façade to Mayor St. which is 40' 0" wide, and on the left for the return, which is 21' 0" wide. The Mayor St. façade is three storeys high and three bays wide and is surmounted by a hipped roof, with two chimneys. There is a shop at ground level with flat, pillared portico and square-end piers. A separate residential entrance is formed by a panelled door with fanlight.

The return is three storeys high and two bays wide. A flat, pillared portico, incorporating a second entrance to the shop, runs the full width of the façade. There is a section giving heights with measurements for all the windows.

This premises was built by Darbey Gannon at the corner of Mayor and Commons Streets. Today the site is occupied by a flat complex, St. Bridget's Gardens

WSC/Maps/297/1

Negative No. 25

'Front of Houses to Sackville Street'

Date: 1798

Architect: Thomas Sherrard

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 15 ¼" x 29"

39 cms x 74 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: On 6 March 1789 the Wide Streets Commission instructed Thomas Sherrard to prepare elevations for the new extension to Sackville St. from Abbey St. to the river (now part of Lower O'Connell St.). On 20 March 1789, the Commission approved of two elevations (WSC/Maps/297/1 and 308) together with a plan (WSC/Maps/80).

The first elevation (WSC/Maps/297/1) is for the east side of Sackville St. It shows a range of eleven five-storey houses, with shop windows at ground level; there is a section and half-plan supplied. The end-of-terrace houses have frontages of 20 feet, with one bay each; all other houses have frontages of 23 feet, with two bays each. Fenestration is regular and unadorned, except for a tripartite window and architraves in the end-of-terrace houses. This elevation closely resembles those produced by Sherrard for the west side of Sackville St. (WSC/Maps/308) and for the north side of Dame St. (WSC/Maps/356).

On 30 March 1789, lots were set on the east side of Sackville St. and each tenant was directed to build according to the approved elevation. Possession was granted on 1 May 1789 and building commenced forthwith. The terrace was destroyed during the 1916 Rising.

Sources: WSC/Mins?8, p. 239; WSC/Mins/9, pp 5, 9-14

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Streets Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 12, 14, 17-18; plate 6

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981) p. 16

WSC/Maps/304

Negative No. 37

'Sketch of the House No. – Earl Street, corner of Sackville Street, shewing the proposed form of the S.W. angle on the ground floor'.

Date: c. 1824

Architect: Patrick Byrne

Scale: 6 ½" : 30'

Size: 21 ½" x 15"

15 cms x 38 cms

Paper (one sheet; watermark 'J. Whatman 1824'); watercolours

General Information: This design by Patrick Byrne for a house at the corner of North Earl St. and Sackville (now O'Connell) St. was never executed. The elevation, for a five-storey house with hipped roof, gives an unusual three-dimensional effect, with three bays facing Earl St. and two facing Sackville St. A pillared portico forms an open colonnade – a concession to window-shopping, which was an innovation in the early 19th century. The ground floor plan is for an inter-connecting shop, entrance hall and parlour, with a single staircase rising to the upper floors.

WSC/Maps/308

Negative No. 24

'Elevation for Sackville Street 1789; first Design alter'd. Sherrard'. Also
'Sundry Elevations of Different Streets'. (Both titles on reverse).

Date: 1789

Architect: Thomas Sherrard

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 16" x 30"

47 cms x 76 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This is an elevation for the west side of Sackville St. from Abbey St. to the river (now Lower O'Connell St.) It was approved by the Wide Streets Commission on 20 March 1789, together with an elevation for the east side of the street. (See WSC/Maps/297/1)

This elevation is for a terrace of eleven five-storey houses. It closely resembles the elevation for the east side of the street, except that here the end-of-terrace houses are integrated with the overall design, each having two bays and fenestration to correspond with the mid-terrace houses. Sherrard's annotation on verso of this drawing suggests that he copied it from his first elevation, for the east side, with some alterations. The design was used again in an elevation for the north side of Dame St. which Sherrard prepared in 1794. (See WSC/Maps/356)

Much of Sherrard's terrace survives on what is now the west side of Lower O'Connell St.

Sources:

WSC/Mins/8, p. 239; WSC/Mins/9, pp 5, 9-14

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Streets Commissioners' in IGBS, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 12, 14, 17-18

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981) p. 16

WSC/Maps/342

Negative No. 12

'Elevation of Part of the New Buildings in Dame St.'

Date: 17 May 1785

Architect: A. (Aaron) Baker

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 16 ¼" x 50"

41 ½" cms x 127 cms

Two sheets of paper, backed onto canvas and bound with ribbon; ink; watercolours

General information: This is an elevation of the range of buildings on the south side of Dame St. extending from South Great George's St. to Trinity St. The elevation was prepared by Aaron Baker for Samuel Sproule, as a revised version of an earlier drawing submitted by Sproule to the Wide Streets Commission in 1784. (See WSC/Maps/115).

The elevation is for a terrace of 18 five-storey houses, with shop windows at ground level set into arches; all remaining fenestration is plain. The central and end-of-terrace blocks project slightly beyond the building range and are ornamented with rusticated quoins. Several building lots had already been leased by the time Baker's elevation was prepared in May 1785, and in these instances the tenants' names are given.

This design was adopted and built by the Wide Streets Commission. A substantial amount of the original terrace is still standing, although in many instances the facades have been remodelled. O'Dwyer (op. Cit.) has pointed out that some of the original houses at mid-terrace survive behind a modern glass-and-concrete façade erected during the 1960's.

Sources: WSC/Mins/6, pp 130-1

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Streets Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 10-12

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981) p. 31

WSC/Maps356

Negative No. 3

'Elevation of Part of the North Front of College Green and Dame Street'.

Date: 1791

Signed by: Thomas Sherrard

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 18" x 34 ½"

46 cms x 86 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours.

General information: With the development of the south side of Dame St. complete, and the Foster Place/College Green/Anglesea St. complex well underway, the Wide Streets Commission turned its attention to the development of the north side of Dame St. In July 1791, Thomas Sherrard was ordered to prepare a plan and elevation of the north side of the street, from Anglesea St. to Fownes St.

This elevation was submitted to the Commission by Sherrard and was approved on 5 August 1791. It is for a terrace of 13 five-storey houses, with shops at ground level and separate business and residential entrances. On foot of specific instructions from the Commission, the shop windows are larger than the doorways. A half-plan indicates that the end-of-terrace houses have frontage of 19 feet; but – again in deference to a request from the Commission – the other houses all have frontages 24 feet 3 ins. The variation in frontage is reflected in the design: the mid-terrace houses are each two bays wide, while the end-of-terrace houses are each one bay wide. Each of the end-of-terrace houses has a tripartite window at first-floor level enclosed together with the window on the second floor in a recessed archway.

Sherrard's terrace was only partially built. In 1794 part of the ground was taken by a committee of Dublin merchants for the erection of Commercial Buildings. (See WSC/Maps/615). It is thought that only six of the projected terrace of 13 houses were actually built, extending westward from Anglesea St. along the north side of Dame St. Three of these houses (nos. 6-8 College Green) were occupied by Jury's Hotel and were remodelled twice during the 19th century, only to be demolished in 1980. The side is now occupied by the modern offices of Telecom Eireann. Another house in Sherrard's truncated terrace was extensively re-modelled and survives in a Victorian guise. (No. 9 College Green). The site of the two remaining houses in the terrace is now occupied by the modern replica of Commercial Buildings. (Nos. 10-11 College Green).

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Sources: WSC/Mins/10, pp 129, 177, 182.

Edward McParland, "The Wide Streets Commissioners" in IGSB. Vol. XV, no. 1, p.14, plate 5. Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin

WSC/Maps/375

Negative No. 46

Elevation of the West side of Westmoreland St.

Date: August 1799

Architect: Henry A. Baker

Scale: not given

Size: 15 ½ x 25 ½ "

39 ½ cms x 65 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: This is the first of two identical drawings for the west side of Westmoreland St. which were submitted to the Wide Streets Commission and approved on 1 August 1799. This first drawing is the original, by architect Henry Aaron Baker. The second drawing is an exact copy by Thomas Sherrard. (WSC/ Maps/ 194).

For a more complete description of the drawing, and an analysis of its place in the sequence of designs for Westmoreland St. see WSC/ Maps/ 194.

WSC/Maps/ 379 a-c

Negative Nos. 1 and 13

“Return Front towards the End of the Portico, House of Lords; and Return Front towards Fleet Street”. On reverse: “Elevation of the front of Fleet Street”.

Date: 1800

Architect: Henry A. Baker

Scale: 30' : 6 ½ “

Size:

(Scale bar)

(a) : 18 ¼ “ x 22”
46” cms x 61 cms

(b) : 8” x 10 ¼ “
20 ½ cms x 26 ¼ cms

(c) : 12” x 17”
30 ½ cms x 43 ½ cms

Paper (3 sheets, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: This drawing contains elevations by Henry A. Baker for the returns to a terrace of seven five-storey houses on the west side of Westmoreland St, extending from the Portico of the House of Lords to Fleet St. Baker’s final elevation for the Westmoreland St. façade of this terrace was approved by the Wide Streets Commission on 27 February 1800. (See WSC/Maps/195/2). These elevations for the returns to the terrace were executed by Baker in July 1800.

The principal designs for the returns are placed side by side on a single sheet of paper. (Fig. a; neg. no. 13). These designs are similar to the final elevation approved for Westmoreland St. especially in the shop windows at ground level. The arched recesses and decorative panels are, however, reminiscent of Baker’s first design for Westmoreland St, which had been rejected in 1799. (See WSC/Maps/194).

An alternative design is supplied for each return on overlapping sheets of paper. (Fig. b; neg. no. 1). The alternative for the return facing the House of Lords Portico (on left) supplies a variation on the positioning of decorative

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mouldings. The alternative elevation for the return facing Fleet St. (on right) is in a pencil sketch, on a slightly larger scale than the principal elevation. In the alternative elevation, the building has been divided into two separate premises. The architect's note, dated 8 July 1800, indicates his preference for the alternative design.

WSC/Maps/383/1

Negative No. 19

'Front to Aston's Quay'

Date: 1800

Architect: /_Henry A. Baker_/

Scale: 5' : 1"

Size: 16 ½ " x 16 ½ "

(Scale bar)

42 ½ cms x 42 ½ cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: This is the second design by Henry A. Baker for the building at the corner of Westmoreland St. and Aston Quay, which subsequently became the Ballast Office. The first design was executed in 1799 as one of a number of elevations for the building on the south side of the river, facing Carlisle Bridge. (See WSC/Maps/160). That first design was for a five-storey building, nine bays wide, with plain fenestration in all upper storeys. A range of shops, with rectangular windows and separate business and residential entrances, was provided at ground level, with space for a colonnade leading into Westmoreland St.

The second design is for a five-storey building, which is six bays wide, with plain fenestration in the upper storeys except for the addition of architraves above the windows on the first floor. Once more, there is a range of shops at ground level, but this time the colonnade has been omitted. Pilastered doorcases have been added, with an ornamental frieze above, to correspond to the final design which had been approved for the west side of Westmoreland St. (See WSC/Maps/195/2). This design was approved by the Commission in July 1800 and the Ballast Office was completed in 1802. It was extended and re-modelled during the 1860's and was demolished in 1979. The modern office block which replaced it has a replica façade based on this design by Baker.

Sources: WSC/Mins/16, pp 167, 173, 175, 176

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981), pp 18-19

WSC/Maps/427

Negative No. 18

'Proposed Elevation for Houses in Winetavern Street'

Date: 28 June 1821

Architect: Richard Bergan

Scale: 10' : 1"

Size: 10 ½ " x 15"

27 cms x 38 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: On 25 May 1821, Richard Bergan, of Harold's Cross, Dublin, wrote to the Wide Streets Commission, proposing to take a lease of 100 linear feet on St Michael's Hill, on the west side of Winetavern St. Bergan stated his intention of investing £1,000 in the building on this ground over the following two years. The lease was granted at £50 per annum.

Bergan submitted this elevation to the Commission on 6 July 1821 and it was approved. The design was for a stepped terrace of five three-storey houses, each one with a shop at ground level and residential quarters above. The large tripartite windows at first and second floors later became a Dublin landmark. A section gives the height of each storey. The names of prospective occupiers are entered and projected trades include two tailors, one habit-maker, a woollen draper and a mercer. The entire district of Michael's Hill and Michael's Lane did eventually come to specialise in clothes shops and stalls.

This stepped terrace was built by Bergan according to this design in the latter part of 1821 and took the form of a crescent running downhill from St. Michael's Church on the west side of Winetavern St. It was demolished in 1964.

Sources WSC/Mins/33, pp 63-4, 119-120, 204-205, 217, 307-8

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin (Dublin, 1981), p. 105

WSC/Maps/445/2

Negative No. 52

'Elevation of North Side of College Green from Anglesea Street to Foster Place'. On reverse: 'Elevations as built or building'.

Date: c. March 1789

Drawing by: Richard Johnston

Scale: not given

Size: 18" x 28½"

45 cms x 74 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: The development of the Anglesea St/College Green/Foster Place nexus, incorporating the new Daly's Club House, took place during 1787-9. This elevation, for that part of the development facing College Green, was submitted to the Wide Streets Commission by architect Richard Johnson on 20 March 1789. Johnston's brief was to design an elevation for the entire block in conformity with the façade of Daly's Club House and to give the impression that the entire development consisted of one building. The development facing College Green actually contained five separate premises, including Daly's Club House.

Johnston's elevation is for a three-storey building which is eleven bays wide. The central block, which is five bays wide, is Daly's Club House, with a pilastered façade projecting beyond the rest of the building. It is generally accepted by scholars that Johnston was not the architect of the Club House, but merely copied the façade from an elevation supplied to him by Daly's and integrated it with his design for the rest of the block. The Club House is surmounted by an attic storey, pierced with five circular windows with ornamental surrounds.

The Club House is flanked by two identical wings to the left and right, which were designed by Richard Johnston. Each wing contains two separate premises, making a total of four in all. There are two premises immediately adjoining the Club House, each one two bays wide, and with frontage of 19' 0". Beyond these, the corner premises on the extreme left and right of the development each contain frontage of 18' 6". A section of the corner premises on the extreme left of the block was subsequently prepared by Richard Johnston and submitted to the Commission in April 1789. (See WSC/Maps/528).

In order to unify the block as a whole, Johnston introduced rustication at ground level throughout and placed pilasters at either end to match the

pilastered façade of the Club House. He also put a cornice running the full width of the building at roof level and installed ornamental urns at either end to match those crowning the Club House.

Today only the three lower floors of Daly's Club House survive, since the upper storey has been extensively remodelled. The right wing flanking the Club House was demolished in 1867 and the left wing was demolished in 1880. Both wings were replaced by buildings designed by T.N. Deane. Deane's buildings were in turn demolished in the early 1960's and were replaced by modern office blocks.

Sources: WSC/Mins/9, pp 4-5

Edward McParland, 'The Wide Streets Commissioners' in IGSB, vol. XV, no. 1, pp 12-14; plate 3

Frederick O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin (Dublin, 1981), p. 26

See also: WSC/Maps/136/1; 528

WSC/Maps/450/1

Negative No. 66

'Sketch of intended improvement proposed to be made by B. Norwood in Baggot St. between Lad Lane and Fitzwilliam St. instead of the wall which is there at present'. On reverse: 'Baggot Street : B. Norwood's Plan'.

Date: June 1832

Architect: not given

Scale: 10' : $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Size: 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 22"

(Scale bar)

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cms x 54 cms

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General information: In 1828 Benjamin Norwood, a property speculator with an address at 11 Nelson St, Dublin, obtained a lease of ground at the junction of Fitzwilliam St. and Lower Baggot St. from the Hon. Sidney Herbert. Norwood then built a range of eight houses facing Fitzwilliam St. at a total cost of £16,000. In 1832 he erected stables for these houses on ground at Lwr. Baggot St. which was still vacant, and built a wall along the street to screen them from public view. Local residents were not impressed, and objected to the Wide Streets Commission, which ordered Norwood to demolish the stables.

Norwood countered by demanding compensation from the Commission, to be paid to him if he built a range of houses on the ground occupied by the stables in Lwr. Baggot St. He followed this demand by submitting this elevation for a terrace of four four-storey houses to the Commission on 1 August 1832. Each house is three bays wide and the end-of-terrace houses each incorporate a carriage entrance. The half-plan shows that the terrace is to be set back 4' 9" from the then line of the wall, which is to be demolished. The Commission approved of the elevation but decided not to vote a subvention to Norwood as he requested.

In the absence of financial commitment from the Commission, Norwood did not proceed with his plans to build this range of houses. In 1834 the commission successfully brought court action against him, and forced him to demolish the stables at Lwr. Baggot St.

Sources: WSC/Mins/40 pp 306-9 , 319-20 , 342-4

WSCMins/42 pp 152-7 , 171-3 , 182-4 , 204-6

WSC/Maps/451

Negative No. 67

'Design of a retaining wall and parapet for the east side of Winetavern Street
– Plan and Section of sustaining wall'.

Date : May 1832

Architect : Patrick Byrne and Son

Scale : 2' : 1" (section)

Size 15 ¾ " x 21 ½ "

10' : 1"

40cms x 55 cms

_(elevation / plan)

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark) ; ink ; watercolours

General Information: On 16 May 1832, D. H. Sherrard reported to the Wide Streets Commission that owing to recent widening and improvement of Winetavern St. and consequent alteration of levels, the east side of the street was now too low, and a sustaining wall should be built for the protection of the public. A design and estimate of costs were submitted to the Commission on 23 May 1832.

The design is by Patrick Byrne and gives three sections of the proposed wall showing that the footpath on the east side of Winetavern St. was between one and two feet lower than the new carriage-way. The wall should be placed between carriage-way and footpath, to prevent accidents to pedestrians. Byrne's design also includes an elevation of the wall and crenellated parapet; and a plan indicating that the flagged footpath was to be seven feet wide. The design was approved by the Commission and is signed by Chairman John Pomeroy, dated 23 May 1832.

A petition was submitted in June by the occupants of nos. 14, 15, 16 and 16 and a half Winetavern St. claiming that the proposed wall would have an adverse effect on their businesses. The Commission then directed that the wall should commence at no. 17 Winetavern St. and continue down to Wood Quay. It was completed in July 1832 by builder Philip Dooley, who was paid £60-0-11d. Messrs. Sherrard received £3-0s-0d for supervision and Patrick Byrne was paid £7-3s-0d for the design.

Sources: WSC/Mins/40, pp 298, 310, 312-14, 340

WSC/Maps/453

Negative No. 64

'Elevation of the house to be erected on the north side of Dame Street between Fownes St. and Crow St.' On reverse:

'Dame Street: plan and elevation'.

Approved: 14 March 1832

Architect: Patrick Byrne and Son

Scale: 50': 9"

Size: 15" x 22.5"

(scale bar)

38.5 cm x 56 cm

Paper (one sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This elevation for a terrace of four five-storey houses on the north side of Dame St., incorporating shops at ground level, was approved by the Wide Streets Commission on 14 March 1832, with the proviso that 'The fronts to be built of the best Grey Stone Brick'. (See annotation on elevation). A section gives the height of each storey between joists, and indicates the presence of cellars beneath the building.

The two houses on the right (with return to Fownes St.) were built by Michael Henry Connolly, a Dublin merchant. These houses (now nos. 46-7 Dame St.) were subsequently rebuilt in the Dublin Venetian style and feature a series of long ascending windows on the gable end, facing Fownes St. The two houses on the left (with return to Crow St.) were built by Adam Calvert, a grocer and wine merchant, with an address at 38 Thomas St. These houses are still standing (now nos. 48-9 Dame St.). The terrace shown in this elevation was well underway by August 1832 when building was interrupted briefly by a short dispute between Connolly and Calvert over occupancy of the cellars. On completion, the buildings were used mainly as office accommodation.

Sources: WSC/Mins/40, pp 128-9, 163-4, 169-70, 224-5, 304-5, 349.

WSC/Maps/458/3-5

General Information: These three drawings relate to projecting buildings at the corners of Lower Pembroke St. and Baggot St. In 1792 the Wide Streets Commission determined that Pembroke St. was to be laid down according to a plan presented by Lord Fitzwilliam: the new street was to be 70 feet wide. In 1834, Thomas and David Henry Sherrard reported that several buildings, mainly sheds and cottages, were projecting beyond the prescribed line of Lower Pembroke Street.

The Commission ordered the removal of all projections, but met with refusals from William Galway, owner of 129 Baggot St. and from William A. Walker, owner of 130 Baggot Street. Both premises were corner houses with returns to Lower Pembroke St. A case was assembled by the Wide Streets Commission and as part of these proceedings, architect Patrick Byrne was ordered to prepare elevations and plans of the two projecting cottages, for which he was paid three guineas. Although the Commission obtained demolition orders on the cottages, the owners obtained a stay of execution on the orders. One of the cottages is still standing today; the site of the other cottage is occupied by the Ulster Bank.

Sources: WSC/Mins/42, pp 44-5, 64-5, 71-2, 237-8, 247-8, 268-9, 277-8, 286
WSC/Mins/43, pp 30-1, 53-5, 161, 170, 212-3, 234, 266

WSC/Maps/458/4

Negative No. 20

'Projecting Building at the north-east corner of Pembroke St/Baggot St.'

Date: c. April 1836

Surveyed and drawn by Patrick Byrne

Scale: 5' : 1"

Size: 16.25" x 12.5"

(41.5 cm x 32 cm)

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This elevation and ground-plan is of a single-storey cottage projecting into Lower Pembroke St. and adjacent to the quoin of William Galway's house, no. 129 Baggot Street. The house and adjoining cottage were built for Sir John Blaquiere during the 1790s. The cottage was originally used as a laundry but later owners converted it to a business premises. It served as a bakery until 1834 and was in use as a jeweller's shop when Patrick Byrne prepared this drawing in 1836.

Owner William Galway obtained a stay of execution on the demolition order for this cottage, on condition that he brick up the doors and windows. The house and cottage were subsequently demolished and today the site is occupied by the Ulster Bank.

Sources: WSC/Mins/42, pp 71-2, 277-8; WSC/Mins/43, pp 212-3

WSC/Maps/458/5

Negative No. 17

'Projecting building at the north-west corner of Pembroke St/Baggot St'.

Date: c. April 1836

Surveyed and drawn by Patrick Byrne

Scale: 5' : 1'

Size: 16.5" x 12.5"

(32 cm x 41.5 cm)

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This elevation and ground plan is of a single-storey cottage projecting into Lower Pembroke St. and adjacent to the quoin of William A. Walker's house, no. 130 Baggot Street. In 1834 this cottage was used as a print shop. It was subsequently leased by owner William Walker to Bernard Carroll, who was described as an old and attached servant of Walker's late father. Carroll established himself as a bookseller at the cottage and Walker successfully obtained a stay of execution of the demolition order, on the grounds that dispossession would be ruinous for his tenant. The cottage is still standing today, and houses Kingsway Instruments Ltd.

Sources: WSC/Mins/42, pp 277-8; WSC/Mins/43, pp 53-5; WSC/Mins/47, pp 124, 142, 159

WSC/Maps/469/3

Negative No. 22

'Earlsfort Terrace. Designed for the Earl of Clonmell'.

Date: Oct 1837

Architect: Neville and Son,
14 York St.

Scale: not given

Size: 10" x 19"
26 cm x 48 cm

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink

General Information: This elevation for a large range of houses to be built on the south side of Earlsfort Terrace was part of an overall plan for the development of the Clonmell Estates, lying between Harcourt St. and St. Stephen's Green South. The elevation was executed by City Surveyor Arthur Neville Jnr., working from his private practice at 14 York St. and it was submitted to the Wide Streets Commission in 1837.

The elevation is for a terrace of twelve houses, which are four storeys high. Commencing at Leeson St. (on left) there is a range of five terraced houses, each one four bays wide with a small yard at the rear. The next six houses are built in three pairs: each house is two bays wide and has an adjoining stable with a yard and garden to the rear. A final house, again with stable, yard and garden, completes the terrace.

The Wide Streets Commission approved of this elevation, but building progress was slow. By 1846 only nos. 5 and 6 Earlsfort Terrace had been completed; by 1860 nos. 1 to 7 were finished; and it was not until 1870 that the projected range of twelve houses was complete, bringing the terrace up to present-day Hatch St. Nos. 5 and 7 were acquired by Alexandra College in 1874 and were subsequently remodelled. More houses in Earlsfort Terrace were taken in and re-built by the College during the 1880s and in 1900. After the College moved to Dartry, Co. Dublin in 1972, this entire portion of Earlsfort Terrace was demolished. At the time of writing (1988) it is being redeveloped with modern office blocks.

Sources: Frederic O'Dwyer, Lost Dublin, (Dublin 1981) p.116

WSC/Maps/471

Negative No. 42

Subject: No. 1 Merrion Square North: elevation of side of house facing onto Lower Merrion St, featuring proposed extension to porch.

Date: July 1836

Architect: J. Catcheside.

Scale: 7' 1"

Size: 18" x 13"

(45 cm x 33 cm)

Paper (1 sheet, no watermark); ink; watercolours

General Information: This elevation of the return to No. 1 Merrion Square was submitted to the Wide Streets Commission in July 1836 by Patterson and Catcheside, Westland Row, on behalf of the occupant, William Boyd, a successful barrister who later became Recorder of Derry city. As shown in the drawing, the main entrance to No. 1 Merrion Square was by means of a hall door built into a porch at the side of the house facing Merrion Square. Boyd proposed to extend the porch along the side of the house to bring the hall door level with the front of the house facing Merrion Square. The Commission rejected the proposal, ruling that the extension would constitute an encroachment on the pavement.

Boyd applied again in 1837 for permission to build the extension, pointing out that it would not open onto the Merrion St. pavement and adding that the neighbours had no objections. These points were confirmed by David Henry Sherrard, acting for the Commission. Sherrard did query the form of lighting proposed, hence Catcheside's annotation, dated 17 July 1837: 'It is proposed to light the above additions by a sky light on top'; again, the windows would not encroach on the pavement. Approval was granted by the Commission on 19 July 1837 and there is some evidence to suggest that the extension was complete by September 1838.

No. 1