



City Hall  
Interpretative Centre



Record Tower



Dubh-linn Garden



St Audoen's Church



St Audoen's  
Interpretative Centre



St Audoen's Arch



Dublinia  
(former Synod Hall)



Christ Church  
Cathedral



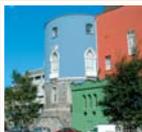
Chapter-house  
in ruins

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## City Hall Walk

45 mins approx. (excluding exhibition)

START in **City Hall** Interpretative Centre, which houses an exhibition on the history of the city. On exiting, turn right into **Palace Street**, walking through the gates into the lower courtyard of **Dublin Castle**. You are following the line of the River Poddle, which originally formed the medieval city moat but now flows in a culvert under your feet. *Turn right* towards the upper courtyard, which represents the original precinct of the medieval castle. Note the **Record Tower** on the left, which survives generally intact except for the 19th century battlement. Do the tour and visit the remains of the **Powder Tower** in the underground chamber. *Walk back* towards the chapel and around the rear of the castle, turning left into the tranquil **Dubh-linn Garden**. This garden is all that remains of the historic 'black pool', which gave Dublin its name. The monastery, probably suppressed by the Vikings in the 9th century, was located somewhere on the bank of this pool. This was also the focus of early Viking activity as Viking warriors have been found, buried with weapons, around its perimeter. *Exiting* from the garden, *turn left* towards the **Bermingham Tower**, noting the tower's defensive sloping base or batter. Leaving by the castle gate, stop at the junction with **Ship Street Great**, where excavations revealed the remains of the church (dated to c.1100) and graveyard of St Michael le Pole on the right. *Continue* walking up **Ship Street Little**, following the refaced section of the city wall on your right. Note the projection in the wall, which was originally a medieval tower known as Stanihurst's Tower. You are now walking along the line of the city moat formed by the River Poddle. *Turn right* at the junction and continue up **Werburgh Street**, named after a medieval church on the right-hand side where an 18th century successor now stands. Excavations on the left-hand side of the street uncovered the remains of Hiberno-Norse post-and-wattle houses confirming its early origins. *Continue* up the hill to the junction where the medieval pillory (where public punishments took place) once stood. *Turn right* into **Castle Street**, part of the main east-west thoroughfare of the medieval city, and return to City Hall.



Bermingham Tower,  
Dublin Castle



City wall,  
Ship Street Little



Werburgh St

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## St Audoen's Walk

35 mins approx. (excluding exhibition)

START in **St Audoen's** Interpretative Centre. On exiting onto **High Street**, turn right towards the western boundary of the medieval walled city. Looking across the road, note the modern La Rochelle apartments at **Back Lane**, a narrow medieval lane originally called Rochelle Street. Observe, from this side of the street, the standing section of the Anglo-Norman wall at **Lamb Alley**, which originally extended to the main western gate, known as Newgate, whose southern tower served as a prison in the late Middle Ages. Bertram's Court, to the rear, lay outside the city wall, but was part of an industrial quarter in the medieval period. *Turn back* and left into **St Audoen's Park**, viewing the doorway and belfry of the church. St Audoen's Church is the only surviving medieval parish church within the walls and is still in use for services (usually Sundays 10.15am). *Standing* in the park, part of which may have been the graveyard attached to the church, you are now at the original height of the battlements, from which the Dubliners would have defended their city. Look left down the impressive length of the wall to where the River Liffey originally flowed at high tide. **Cook Street**, at the base of the wall, was first built on in the 13th century and was so named because of the concentration of food vendors, whose ovens were placed outside the walls to reduce the risk of fire. *Walk down* the narrow passageway and steps along the side of the nave and view **St Audoen's Arch**, which was inserted through the Hiberno-Norse wall in the 13th century. Look left along the attractive length of the wall. *Turning right*, follow the remainder of the wall as far as the junction with **Schoolhouse Lane**, originally Picot's Lane, where there was a city school in the late medieval period. *Turn right* up **St Michael's Close**, a steep medieval lane named after the church of St Michael the Archangel, the tower of which now forms part of Dublinia. At the top look left towards the site of the market cross, which stood in the middle of the junction. *Turn right* into **High Street**, the meat market of the medieval city, and return to **St Audoen's Church**.



City wall,  
Lamb Alley



St Audoen's Park



City wall, Cook St

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## Dublinia Walk

1 hour approx. (excluding exhibition)

START in **Dublinia** Interpretative Centre, go to **Christ Church Cathedral**, visiting crypt. On leaving, note remains of the chapter-house of the medieval priory. Continue onto **Christchurch Place**. Look across the road to the Peace Garden at the junction of Nicholas Street and Christchurch Place where the Tholsel, the headquarters of the merchants' guild, once stood. Note the bronze plaque in the footpath representing artefacts found during excavations at Wood Quay. *Turn right* at St Michael's Hill and go down **Winetavern Street**, noting the outline of Viking houses in the paving to the right. *Turn right* into the Civic Offices complex and follow the path, viewing the extant section of the Hiberno-Norse town wall in the basement through the window. Found during the Wood Quay excavations, this was numbered for reconstruction purposes but was not demolished. Walk northwards through the grounds, originally the Wood Quay waterfront, noting the view of Christ Church to the south. *Turn right* onto the quays, noting bronze plaques. *Turn right* at Fishamble Street then left at **Exchange Street Lower**. The curving street pattern followed the line of the Anglo-Norman extension of the city wall built in the 13th century. Look through the wrought-iron grill at the base of the apartments on the left and see the foundations of Isolde's Tower, the circular tower at the north-eastern angle of the city wall. Continue up the street and *turn right* onto **Essex Street West**. Excavations on the left under the apartment complex uncovered evidence of late 9th century Viking settlement at the confluence of the Liffey and Poddle rivers. *Turn left* onto **Fishamble Street**, observing the widened street, the original location of the medieval fish market that gave the street its name. Excavations on the right revealed a series of 10th century post-and-wattle houses that fronted onto the street. *Turn right* at **John's Lane**, at the top of the hill, where a medieval parish church once stood. The graveyard, originally attached to the church, now lies under part of the landscaped grounds of the Civic Offices. Walk down one of the few surviving medieval lanes alongside the cathedral and find yourself back at Dublinia.



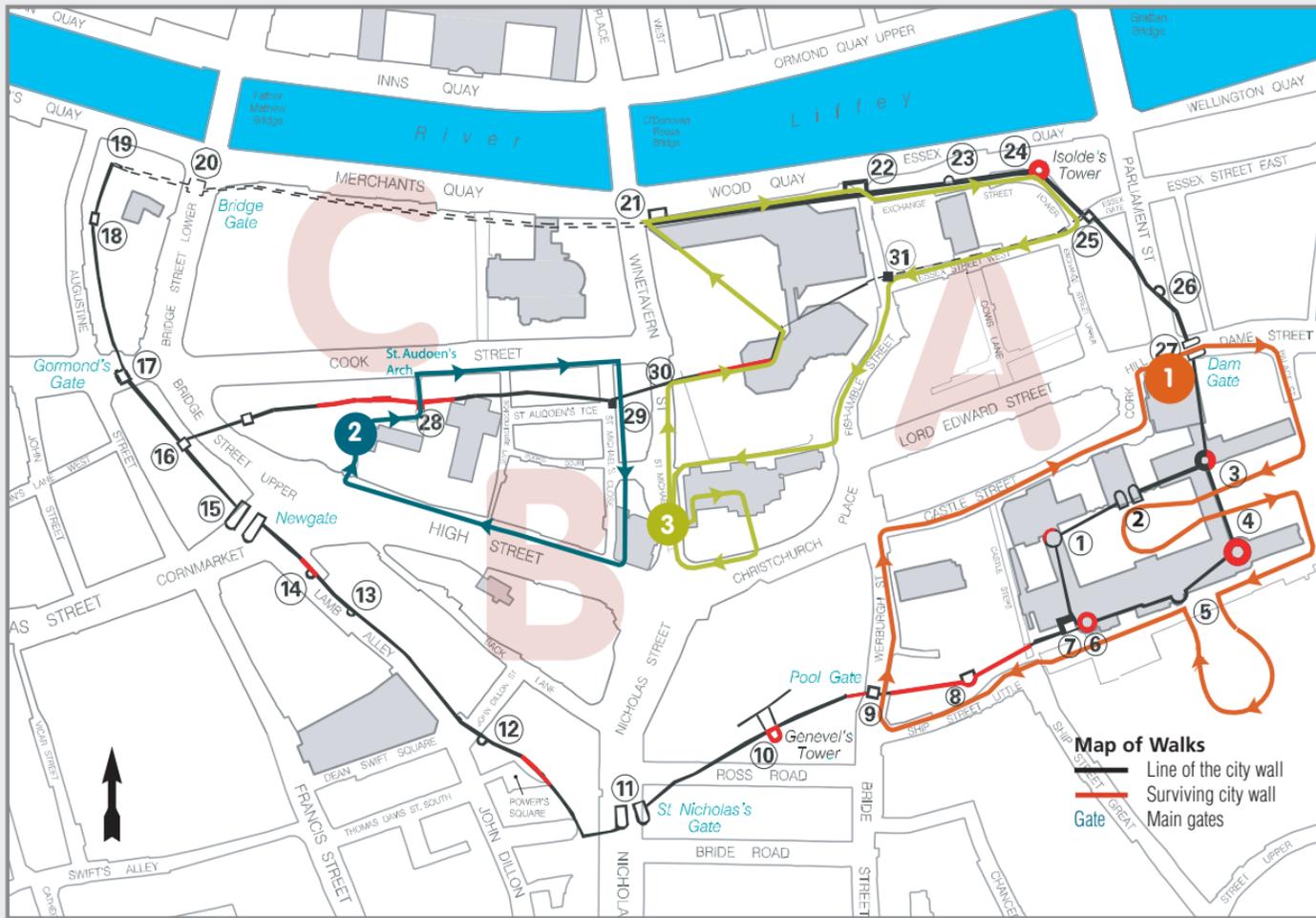
Fishamble St



Site of Isolde's Tower

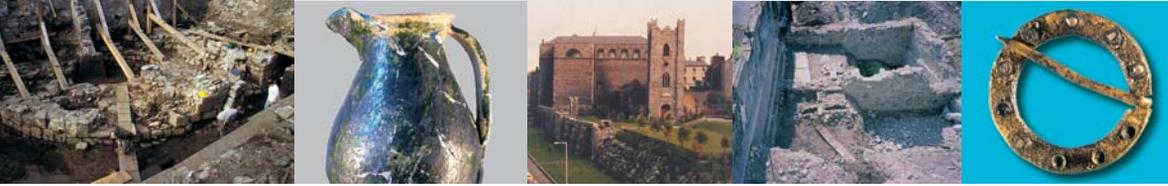


John's Lane

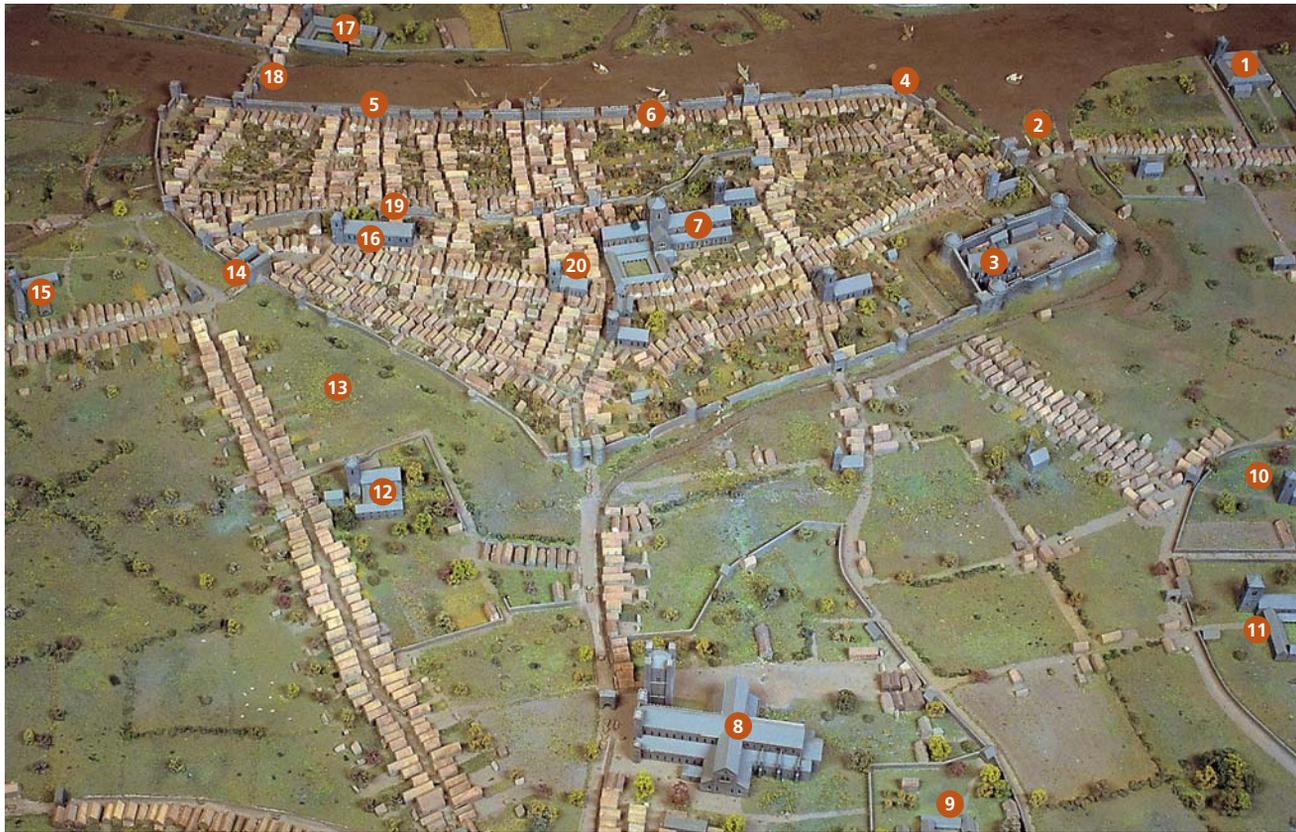


## Key to City Defences

1. Cork Tower
2. Castle Gate
3. Powder Tower
4. Record Tower
5. Middle Tower
6. Bermingham Tower
7. Tower
8. Stanihurst's Tower
9. Pool Gate
10. Genevel's Tower
11. St Nicholas's Gate
12. Sarsfield's Tower
13. Sedgrave's Tower
14. Fagan's Tower
15. Newgate
16. Fitzsimon's Tower
17. Gormond's Gate
18. Harbard's Tower
19. Usher's House
20. Bridge Gate
21. Pricket's Tower
22. Fyan's Castle
23. Casey's Tower
24. Isolde's Tower
25. Buttevant Tower
26. Bysses's Tower
27. Dam Gate
28. St Audoen's Arch
29. Mac Gilla Mo-Cholmóic's Gate
30. Winetavern Gate
31. Gate



L-r: Isolde's Tower, which can be seen on Lr Exchange St; Dublin wine jug dating to the 13th century; St Audoen's Church, High St (12th century); Genevel's Tower, now underground at Ross Rd; bronze ring brooch dating to the 13th century.



1. Augustinian friary of Holy Trinity
2. Dam Mills
3. King's Hall
4. Isolde's Tower
5. Merchant's Quay
6. Wood Quay
7. Christ Church Cathedral
8. St Patrick's Cathedral
9. St Sepulchre's Palace
10. St Peter's Church
11. Carmelite monastery
12. Franciscan friary
13. Fair Green
14. Newgate
15. St John the Baptist's Hospital
16. St Audoen's Church
17. St Saviour's Priory
18. Chapel
19. St Audoen's Arch
20. St Michael the Archangel's Church

Scale model of Dublin, c.1500, viewed from the south with St Patrick's Cathedral in the foreground. (Copyright Dublinia)