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The Development of Cork City.

(As shown by the maps of the city, prior to the Ordnance Survey map of 1841–42).

By EUGENE CARBERRY, F.L.A.

While writing these notes I obtained references to some maps other than those of which I had originals or photostats; but as, for the reasons stated in each case, I have not been able to inspect the originals or copies of these additional maps I have merely included them in their correct chronological order. For convenience of reference, the names of public buildings, streets, etc., are printed in italics; the spelling of these names has not been modernised, and corresponds to that in the maps. In the case of streets, bridges or sites which have undergone a change of name, the modern name follows in square brackets.

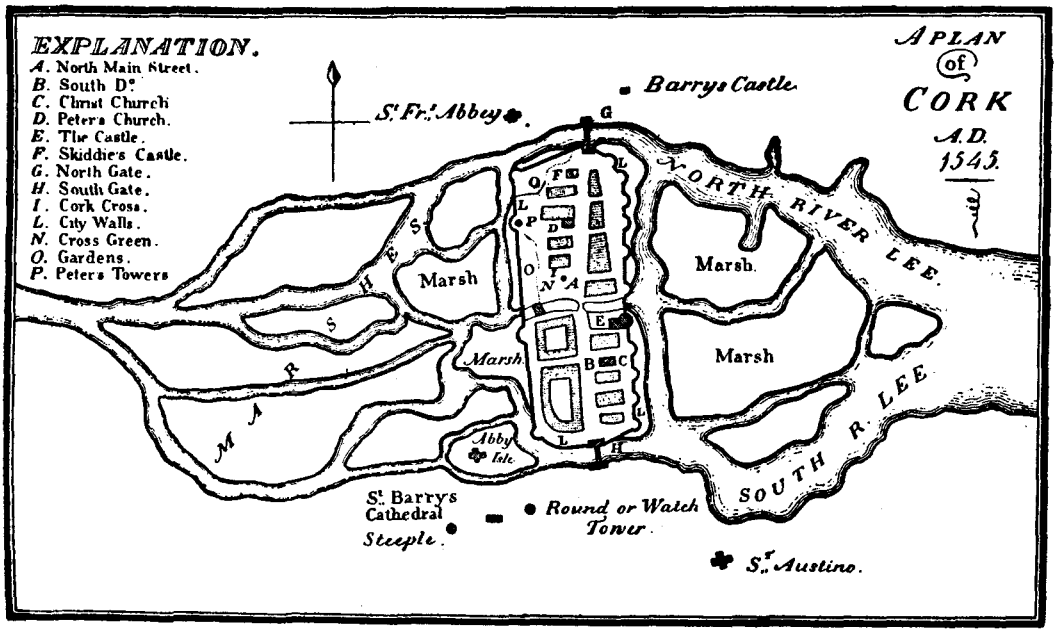

Fig. 1. Plan of Cork, A.D. 1545.

"A Plan of Cork, A.D. 1545." (Fig. 1).

This is the earliest [1] known map of Cork. It was printed for the first time, as far as I am aware, in Tuckey's *Cork Remembrancer* (Cork, 1837), with the following note: "Engraved on stone by P. J. Klasen, from a copy

[1] In the *Journal* XII (1906), 162, a map dated 1506 is reproduced. This date is an error for 1650. See *Journal* III (1897), 293, for reproduction of same map in which date is correctly given. See also under date 1610 "Plan de Corcke."

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of an antient sketch in the Tower of London,"[1] but without any further particulars about the original. It shows a little walled city on an island (or, rather, two islands) of which the following almost contemporary description gives a general idea: "It is of oval form, enclosed with walls, and encompassed with the channel of the River which also crosses it, and is not accessible except by bridges; lying along as it were in one direct street with a bridge over it."[2]

The "direct street," as we know, is the present Main Street extending from the North Gate Bridge to the South Gate Bridge, a distance of about 690 yards. We can thus say what the exact length of the city was, and, though we cannot be so precise with regard to this, it must have averaged about 240 yards in width—taking the distance between the present Grand Parade and Courthouse Street, along the line of Washington Street, as our standard. The map indicates the wall and its towers by a line; it shows side streets, as well as the *North Main Street* and *South Main Street*, but does not name them. It marks the location of the following:—

Within the walls—*Christ Church, Peter's Church, Skiddie's Castle, The Castle,*[3] *Cross Green, Cork Cross* and the bridge in the centre of the city. It also marks the *North* and *South Gate Bridges*. **Outside the walls**—South suburb: *Abby Isle, St. Barry's Cathedral, Steeple,*[4] *Round or Watch Tower*[5] and *St. Austine's*. North suburb: *St. Francis Abbey* and *Barry's Castle*.

With the exception of these buildings there is no indication that on the hills to the north and south there was any suburban development, though there was certainly some before this period.[6] The map does not give any scale, but, as we know the dimensions of the early walled city, we can say that it appears to be drawn to scale—at least as far as the central part of it is concerned, though it may not be so exact as to the marshes to east and west. But even here we can trace very clearly the positions of Patrick Street, Emmet Place, South Mall, Morrison's Island, and the extreme easterly point of the city which afterwards became known as Lapp's Island, in the channels and marshy islands which were their sites.

[1] Mr. Edward Lynam of the Map Department, British Museum, to whom I am very much indebted for the particulars of a number of the maps, informs me that this plan is no longer in the Tower of London; and that at present he is unable to locate it.

[2] Camden, *Brittanica* (1586), 979.

[3] This was the "King's Castle" which "stood at the south side on the site lately occupied by the old County Court House." Windele: *South of Ireland* (1849), 19; *i.e.*, on part of site of present Queen's Old Castle, Grand Parade.

[4] This structure, of the exact nature and purpose of which there seems to be no record, is sited on this map to the south-west of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral.

[5] "Here, [at St. Fin Barre's Cathedral] was one of the antient round towers, but 'twas destroyed about sixty years ago." Seward, Wm. W., *Topographia Hibernica* (1795). This tower is sited on the map to the north-east of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral.

[6] "In the same year [1301] various members of the Barry family had licence to grant certain churches and lands to the nunnery of St. John the Baptist, in St. John Street, in the suburbs of Cork..... We learn from the charter of Edward 4th (1462) that Cork had a few years previously to its date, possessed suburbs extending a mile from both parts of the city, and that they were about that time burned and destroyed by the invaders." Tuckey, F. H., *op. cit.*, lxxi. This statement about the area of the suburbs must be taken with considerable reserve, in view of the evidence of the later maps. Tuckey says in reference to it: "these buildings were probably interspersed with gardens."

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c. **1585–1600. Pacata Hibernia Map.** (15″ x 12½″). Fig. 2.

There is no date on this map. It was first published in the anonymous *Pacata Hibernia*, (London, 1633), and though this work deals with events in Munster from 1600 to 1603, the map is generally accepted as being prior to 1600. It is, as has often been remarked, an artist's reconstruction from a general description rather than a mapmaker's plan. There is no scale

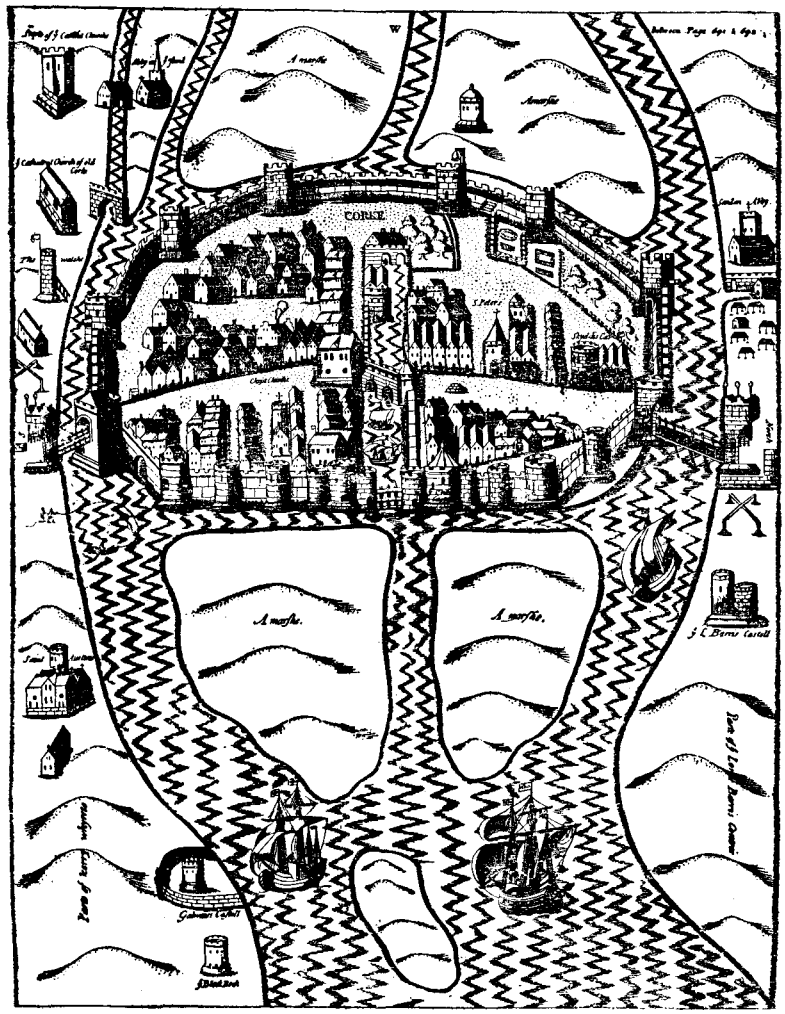

Fig. 2. Pacata Hibernia Map.

given, nor does there appear to have been any attempt to draw it to scale. It gives sketches of the various buildings, walls and bridges, and, though it varies from it in some details, it shows substantially the same city as does the 1545 map. Besides the city wall with its towers, water gate and north and south bridges, the following features are named or shown :—

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Within the walls—*Skyddis Castle, S. Peter's*, site of *Town Cross* (the cross itself being absent), and *Christ Churche*. **Outside the walls**—North suburb: *Sandon Abby* (on the site of St. Francis' Abbey) and *Ye L. Barri's Castell*. South suburb: *Steeple of ye Cathedral Church* (a square tower), *Ye Cathedral Churche of old Corke, The watche* (a round tower, with a ladder reaching about half-way up), an unnamed church-like building which may be meant for the *Holy-Rood*,[1] *Saint Austine*, another building (*St. Stephen's Church* ?) *Galwaie's Castell*[2] and *Ye Black Rock* (Castle)—the last two placed as if they were opposite the present Custom House, instead of two or two and a half miles further east. The map also shows *Ye Abby in ye Iland*, an unnamed building near it[3] and a gate to the island. In the marsh to the west of the city, later known as Hammond's, is shown an unnamed tower.

c. 1585–1601. Hardiman MSS. in colours on paper. (19″ x 10″).

This map, which is in the *Hardiman Collection* in Trinity College, Dublin, is, like the *Pacata* map, an artist's work and resembles it in general appearance as well as in being anonymous and undated. It must, however, be dated somewhat later on account of one new feature it contains. It does not name any of the buildings, and it is therefore difficult to compare it in this respect with its predecessor. The main changes that I have noted are: North suburb—some buildings just outside the North Gate Bridge, about the present North Mall. South suburb: the *Steeple* is absent, as well as *Galwaie's Castell* and *Black Rock*; while the fort which we know as Elizabeth Fort is shown for the first time, enclosing a church (the site of the Holy Rood referred to above).

The most important feature of this map is, however, that it shows the first step taken to enlarge the city by the reclamation of the marshes; that portion of the north-east marsh, bounded by the present Paul Street, Emmet Place, Lavitt's Quay and Cornmarket Street, being shown as if embanked, with a building at its south-west corner—on a later map named *The fort in the marsh*—between which and the city gate opposite is what appears to be a drawbridge. This reclaimed area is called on later maps "The Walkeabout." There is no scale given, but the proportions of the map, as far as the walled city is concerned, are fairly good. It gives the City Arms on the top right-hand corner, showing the two castles as square towers.

1602. A description of the Cittie of Corke and the places next adjacent, 1602. (22″ x 16″. Scale—about 9″ to 1 mile).

The original in the *Hardiman Collection* is described as "a much-worn map in colours" the details of which are, apparently, difficult to make out;

[1] "St. Mary de Nard, the site of which is now occupied by Elizabeth Fort . . . St. Mary de Nard was also known as the Holy Rood or the Holy Cross." Webster, C. A., *Diocese of Cork* (1920), 147.

[2] "Dundanion [about a half mile west of Blackrock] a small structure of the Tudor period, marked on the map of Cork in the *Pacata* as 'Galwaies Castle.'" Windele, *op. cit.*, 173.

[3] Identified as St. Dominic's Mills in Walker, R.: *The City of Cork, How it may be improved.* (Cork, 1883), 5.

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but there is also in the same collection a clear outline sketch made from this map. It indicates some suburban[1] expansion to the north and south by means of a few houses scattered here and there; but otherwise the *Walkeabout* (here named *The Marshe*, and its borders the *Walkeabout*) is still the only accretion to the city. The following features appear for the first time :—

North suburb: *Our Ladies' Church* (just above *Shandon Castle*) and *The Pigeon House* (outside the North Gate Bridge). South suburb: *Gilly Abbey* and *The Bishop's House*. The following roads out of the city are shown: to *Youghall, Malo, Kinsale, Passage and ye Black Rocke, Gogginstown* and *Muskery*. The hilly nature of the ground on the north and south is indicated by roughly hatched contours. It names what we know as Elizabeth Fort as the *Newe forte*.

1610. Corcke. Inset—John Speed's Map of Munster, 1610. (4″ x 6½.″ Scale—about 9″ to 1 mile).

This is, like the *Pacata* map, the work of an artist rather than of a plan-maker. It does not contain any features that were not on earlier maps; it shows, indeed, less than the 1602 map although its date is usually given as eight years later on account of its appearing on the Munster map of 1610. The only point I have to note in regard to it is that, by an error in its list of references, it places *Shandon Castle* in the marsh to the west of the city, instead of on the hill to the north.

c. 1610. Plan de Corcke, ville d'Irlande. (24″ x 18″).

This is a coloured plan, a MS. in the British Museum, drawn by a French artist about 1650, and this latter date[2] is usually attributed to it. On comparison with Speed's map, however, it is quite plain that it is copied from that; the details of the streets in the city being omitted and the names given in French. It, too, places *Shandon Chateau* in the west marsh.

1680. British Museum MS. (40″ x 29″. Scale—about 40″ to 1 mile).

Described as a coloured plan of the City of Cork and suburbs, drawn about the year 1680. "Away for the duration."

1685. MS. (No. 660) National Library of Ireland.

A map of Cork, in colours, in Phillips, Thomas: *Military Survey of Ireland*, (1685). "Away for the duration."

[1] Tuckey, *op. cit.*, Preface lxxv. 1603: "At the close of her [Elizabeth's] reign the merchants of Cork ventured to reside without the walls and the suburbs began to appear again. In a petition of citizens dated 1630, we find a requisition . . . 'and there being four dissolved abbeys, viz. Gill Abbey; St. Dominick's abbey; St. Augustine's Abbey and St. Francis Abbey with their possessions where there are many merchants residing . . .'" A little further on Tuckey suggests that this development was checked by the outbreak of 1641 and the merchants' mansions burned.

[2] See note (page 67) in reference to this map.

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1690. City of Corke. In Story's *An Impartial History of the War in Ireland with a Continuation thereof.* 2nd ed., 1693. (9″ x 6⅜″. Scale—about 9″ to 1 mile). Fig. 3.

This map, which appeared in the *Continuation*[1] of Story's work, shows considerable expansion in the north suburb up to a point about level with Shandon Church; streets being laid out to the east and west of the present Shandon Street—on the east as far as the Kiln River, and on the west to a point above the end of the present North Mall. In the south suburb also there is expansion shown to a point a little beyond the level of Elizabeth Fort; from that some distance to the east of Red Abbey; and to the west

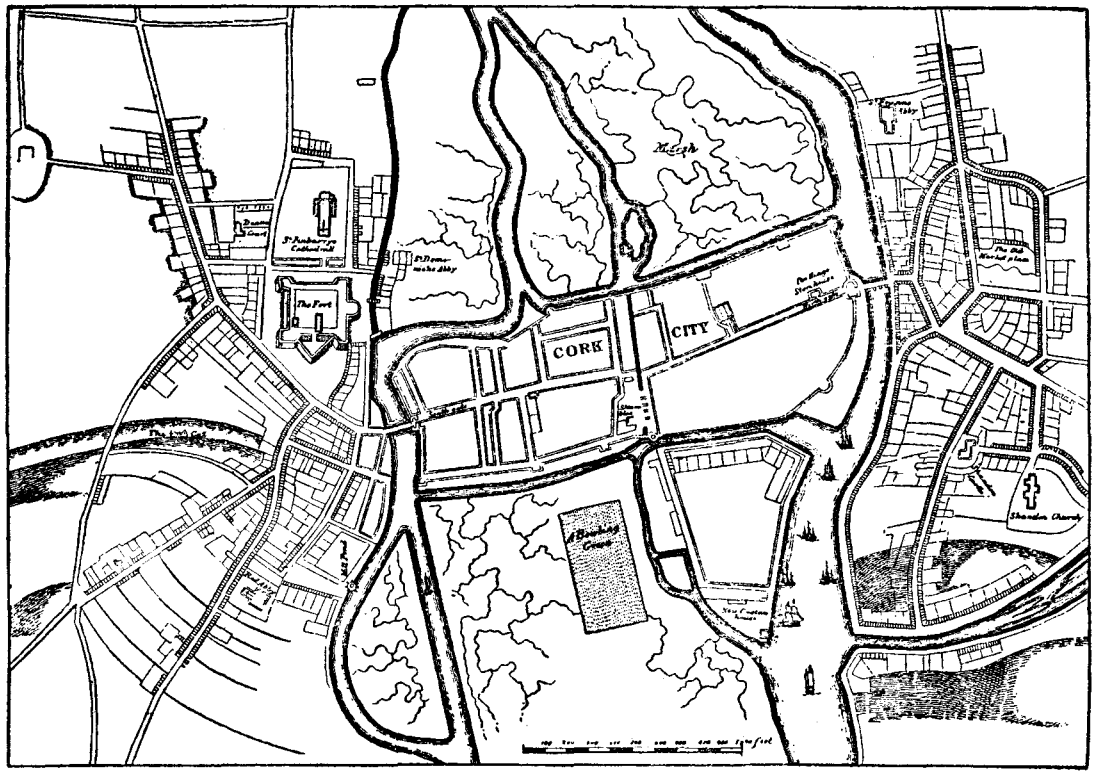

Fig. 3. Map of Cork, 1690. (From Story's *Continuation*).

of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral. In the eastern marshes, the area described as the *Walkeabout* in the earlier maps is now laid out as if built upon on its western side, and at its eastern end (now Emmet Place) is marked *New Custom House.*[2] A *Bowling Green* is shown in the east marsh (later known as Dunscombe's) about the position of the present City Markets; the

[1] "The *Continuation* has useful maps—some by Captain Samuel Hobson 'who drew the most exact map of Londonderry.'" *Dictionary of National Biography*, XVIII, "Story, George Walter." This note, though it is not conclusive evidence, suggests the authorship and authenticity of the map.

[2] "Begun in 1724, finished in 1725." Smith, *Cork*, I (1750), 400.

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channel through the centre of the walled city has been filled in and a *Shambles* is marked at its eastern end. The *Cat* (Fort)[1] is marked; and a *Mill pond* is shown near the present George's Quay.

c. 1700. British Museum MS. (23″ x 16″).

A coloured plan of Cork, drawn by a French artist about the year 1700, on a scale of 40 toises (about 85 yards) to 1 inch. "Away for the duration."

c. 1720. British Museum MS. (24″ x 18.″ Scale—1″ to 33½′).

A coloured plan of the City of Cork and suburbs, with a scheme for extensive fortifications near the fort, drawn about 1720. "Away for the duration."

1726. Carty's Map—"A new and exact Plan of the City of Corke and the Suburbs thereof. By John Carty, Surveyor, Corke: Printed in Cockpit Lane by John Carty 1726. Ingraved by John Benning." (34¾″ x 17¼″. Scale—about 20″ to 1 mile).

About eight inches of the width of this map are taken up by four columns of crests of the subscribers to its publication. It shows a considerable spread of the city eastward; all the north-east marsh (*i.e.*, the portion between the north side of the present Patrick Street and the river) is at least laid out in streets; as is the east marsh about as far as the present Winthrop Street. On the north the extreme point is about *Peacock Lane* [Gerald Griffin Avenue]; and on the south about the level of *St. Stephen's Hospital.* Many of the streets are named; and I note that the *Sullivan's Quay* of later maps is here named *Roch's Key.*

(The remainder of this article was already in type when I learned of the existence of this map; and all that circumstances permitted was to note the above few particulars and have the map inserted in its proper chronological order).

1750. A new plan of the City of Cork. (23¼″ x 16½.″ Scale—about 17″ to 1 mile). Fig. 4.

This map appeared in *The Antient and Present state of the County and City of Cork*, by Charles Smith (Dublin, 1750), and at the bottom of its list of references it states: "Char^s Smith Delin." It shows growth on all sides of the city which for convenience sake I shall, in describing this and subsequent maps, call suburbs, though by the time our last map is reached they can hardly be regarded as such. The changes I have noted are:—

North suburb: The extreme northerly point shown along the line of *Mallow Lane* [Gerald Griffin Street] is about a furlong beyond *Peacock Lane* [Gerald Griffin Avenue]. To the east are shown *Chapel Lane* leading on to the beginning of the *Road to Youghall; Lady's Well Street* [Leitrim Street] leading southward to the present Hardwicke Street (unnamed on map); and some buildings about the foot of the present Patrick's Hill. To the west of *Mallow Lane, Fair Lane* is shown, with some streets beyond it

[1] The location of this fort, which, according to Webster, was built on the site of St. Bridget's Church, is preserved in the name of 'Cat Lane,' off Barrack Street.

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bounded by an enclosure marked *Hammand's Fields.*[1] On the level of the river, the *Rope Walk*, just beyond the west end of the present North Mall, is the extreme westerly point.

South suburb: This now extends for about half-a-mile beyond the South Gate Bridge. To the east, on the level of the river, *Sullavan's Key* is the furthest point; but on the higher level *Red Abby Lane* [Douglas Street] is carried along to the beginning of *The real road to Black Rock.* On the west there is a group of unnamed streets in the neighbourhood of Greenmount.

East suburb: The remainder of the north-east marsh (consisting of that portion bounded by the south side of Paul Street, east side of Emmet

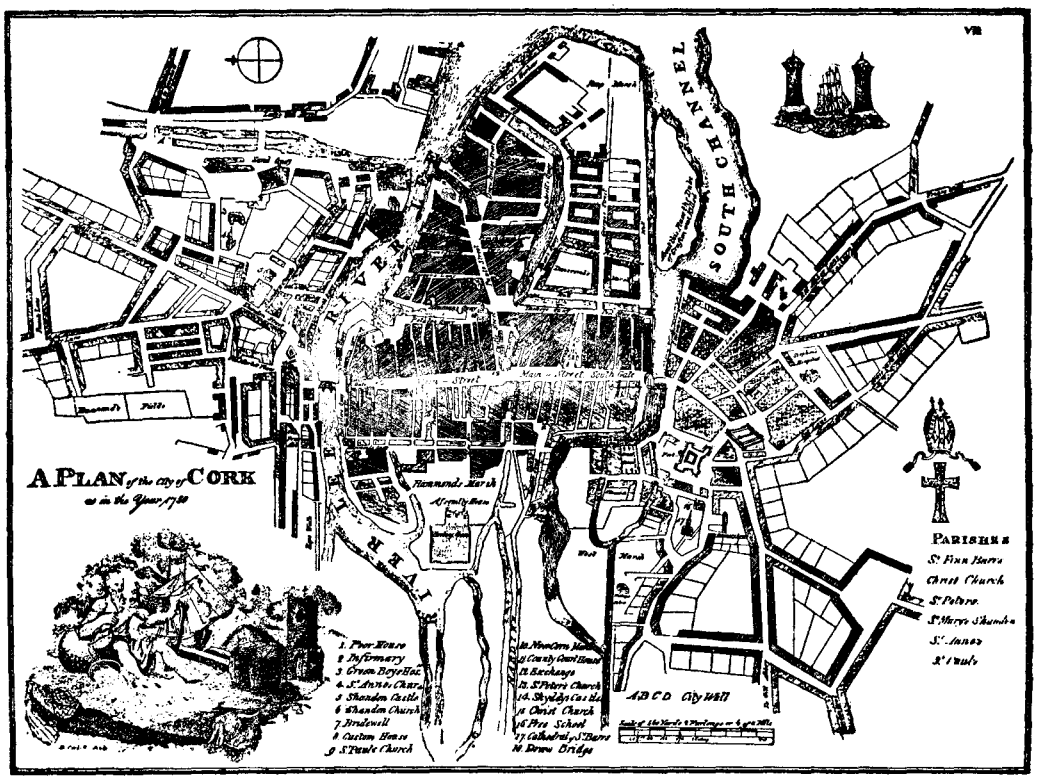

Fig. 4. Map of Cork, 1750. (From Smith's *Cork* 1815 ed.)

Place, Lavitt's Quay and the north side of Patrick Street) has been built over completely. The east marsh (between the south side of Patrick Street and the South Mall), here marked *Dunscomb's Marsh*, has been built on as far east as *Caroline Street*, and on the north-east as far as *Cold Harbour.*[2]

West suburb: On the northern side, the portion known as *Pike's Marsh* is built on as far as Devonshire Street (unnamed on map), and appears

[1] Tuckey, under the year 1764, has references to rioting on Sundays at "Hammond's fields near Blarney."

[2] The present Merchant's Quay is named "Cold Harbour" on this map; but in later maps the west side of Parnell Place is thus named.

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to be reclaimed as far as the present Grenville Place.[1] South of this, *Hammond's Marsh* is shown partly built on to the west of the present Grattan Street, with an *Assembly House* and *Bowling Green* about the site of the present Mercy Hospital. About a quarter mile of the *Mardike*[2] is shown.

General remarks: The walls are shown but they no longer confine the city. They were being rapidly demolished about this period, and the map shows a series of gaps along the west from which bridges over the channel of the river (now Grattan Street) led to the newly-made grounds. On the east, at the point where the old water gate had been, the channel had been filled in to make *Daunt's Square* a connecting link between *Castle Street* and *Paul Street*. Further links with the east marshes are provided by *Daunt's Bridge* (from Daunt's Square to the junction of Patrick Street and Grand Parade); *Tuckey's Bridge* (shown but not named), from *Tuckey's Lane* [Tuckey's Street] to *George's Street* [Oliver Plunket Street], and a *Drawbridge* a little to the south of the present Patrick's Bridge. Buildings shown for the first time on the map are: *The Poor House*, at north end of Leitrim Street, *North Infirmary*, *Green Boys' Hospital*, *St. Anne's Shandon*, *Bridewell*, *St. Paul's Church*, *New Cornmarket* (south-west corner of present Cornmarket Street), *Exchange* (south-west corner of Castle Street), *County Court House*, a little to the east of the Exchange, and the *Free School* (east of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral). *The Post Office Key*, at the south-west corner of the present Grand Parade, indicates the position of that building.

1759. Rocque's Map—"A Survey of the City and Suburbs of Cork by J. Rocque, 1759." (31″ x 23½″. Scale—about 26″ to 1 mile).

North suburb: To the north, the extreme point is still a little beyond Peacock Lane; but more building is shown to the west of Fair Lane on what had been Hammand's Fields. To the east, there appears to be more building as far as the west bank of the Kiln River. The marsh on the east side of this river (here named the *Green Marsh*) is still unreclaimed; but there is some development beyond that named *Lavit's Buildings*, which are at the present MacCurtain Street. To the west, on the river level the *Rope Walk* is still the furthest advance; the *North Mall* is named and shown with its row of trees; and there is more building along *Blarney Lane* beyond the *Cattle Market*.

South suburb: To the south and east there is no advance beyond the 1750 map, except that there is a house shown here and there on the *Road to Black-rock*, about a half-mile of which from the end of *Red-Abby Lane* [Douglas Street] is shown. On the south side of this lane, a little beyond the *Red Abby*, is marked *St. John's Chapel* and, some hundred yards further on, *St. John's Burying Ground*. To the west there is some development along the line of the Bandon Road and to a short distance beyond *Gallows Green Lane* [Green Street]. The *Corporal Pound* and *Gallows Green* are marked at the end of this lane.

[1] Two streets here are dated by stone tablets on the fronts of houses—Millerd Street, 1766, and Grenville Place, 1783.

[2] "It [the Mardyke] was formed in 1720, by Mr. Edward Webber, the then Town Clerk, and was called 'The Red House Walk.'" Windele, J., *op. cit.*, 23.

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West suburb: Pike's and Hammond's marshes are now completely laid out in streets from *Hammond's Quay* (west side of present Grattan Street) to the present Grenville Place. The Assembly House and Bowling Green are no longer shown, but a line of trees along the river at this point, continued around the corner along *Fenn's Quay*, suggests a promenade. Channels of the river are still shown along the lines of the present Henry and Sheares Streets, and to the south of this latter, streets are laid out and named.

East suburb: The south-east marsh (*Dunscomb's* and *Reap Marshes*) is built on as far as the west side of the present Parnell Place (here called *Cold Harbour*). Some developments are shown in *Dunbar's Marsh* [1] [Morrison's Island], a row of houses, or sites of houses, being shown on its north side (the south side of the present South Mall), and a bridge connects it with the south-east marsh at Cook Street (here misnamed *Cork Street*).

General remarks: Besides the buildings noted above, the following are shown on this map: *Butter Crean* (on Bandon Road, a little east of *Gallows Green Lane*), another *Butter Crane* and a *Green Hide Crane*, just above *Shandon Castle*. *Mr. Foster's Academy*, in Brown Street; *Church Yd.*, in Carey's Lane; *Assembly House*, in George's Street (near corner of Grand Parade); *Presbyterian Meeting House*, in street of that name (now portion of Princes Street); *Playhouse*, at the north-west corner of street of that name (south portion of Princes Street); and *Anabaptist Meeting House*, on east side of present Marlborough Street (unnamed on map). The *North Chapel* is marked about the site of the present St. Mary's Cathedral, and the *Tolsell*, at the south-west corner of Castle Street. A *Mall* is planted with trees along the east side of the present Grand Parade, and *The South Mall* occupies the northern side of the present avenue of the same name. A *Shambles* is marked at the beginning of Blarney Lane and a *Fish-market* at the west end of Hanover Street.

1773. Rocque's Map—"A Survey of the City and Suburbs of Cork by J. Rocque, with all the new improvements to 1773." (31″ x 23½.″ Scale—about 26″ to 1 mile).

This is a new edition of the 1759 map. The following are the principal changes I have noted:

North suburb: To the north there is no noticeable change. To the east, the *Green Marsh* (or Devonshire Marsh) [2] has been reclaimed and laid out in streets. To the west, a road to Sunday's Well is shown leading out of Blarney Lane. At the west end of the North Mall is marked *Alderman Reily's Bridge* leading over to *Reily's Marsh*.

South suburb: To the south there is no change. To the east, the line of quay has been extended as far as *Thomas Street*, thus making what we

[1] This marsh had various names: "'Island Nagary' (Irish), 'Red Abbey Marsh,' 'Dunbar Marsh.' 'Lavit's Island,' 'Morrison's Island.'" Michael Holland, *Cork Examiner*, 16th February, 1935. 'Dog's Island,' ('Senex,' *Cork Examiner*, 13th February, 1937).

[2] The name and date *Devonsher Street*, 1782, are inscribed on a stone in front of a house at north-west end of this street, beside Punch's Bridge.

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know as George's Quay; and between this latter and *Red Abby Lane* streets have been laid out. The development here has evidently been due to the erection of *Parliament Bridge*[1] which now connects the west end of Dunbar's Marsh [Morrison's Island] with the south suburb.

East suburb: The east marsh is in the same state as in 1759, but Dunbar's Marsh is completely reclaimed and laid out in streets in its present-day shape. There is now a second bridge from the south-east marsh at Princes Street to Dunbar's Marsh.

West suburb: There is no change here.

General remarks: The following are buildings and locations marked on this map for the first time: *The New Chapel*, in the lane of the same name [Dunbar Street]; *New Playhouse*, in George's Street, on the site of the present General Post Office; *M.M.H.* (Methodist Meeting House ?) and *Mayoralty House* are marked in the west marsh (Hammond's), the latter on the site of the old Assembly House, the former in *Charles Street* [Moore Street ?]; Lapp's Island, still unreclaimed, is named *Dunscomb's Marsh*. The site of the present Union Quay is marked *Allen's Marsh*, and to the east of that, from about the present Anglesea Street to the Victoria Road, is marked *Tooker's Marsh*.

1774. Connor's Map—"A map of the City and Suburbs of Cork by J. Connor, 1774." (34½" x 22½." Scale—about 19" to 1 mile).

This map takes in a greater area east and west than do the previous maps, though on the north and south it is about the same. As might be expected, there are no great changes. The east and west suburbs call for no comment. In the north suburb, Peacock Lane is still the extreme point; but there are gardens shown on the road to Sunday's Well. On the east, some distance beyond *Lavit's Buildings* [MacCurtain Street], a building is marked *Red Cellers*, and further east the *North Strand* is marked. In the south suburb the most noticeable difference is that *The New Wall* (the Navigation Wall or Walk of later maps) is shown constructed for a distance of about one thousand yards beyond the present City Hall.

1789. Murphy's Map—"A Survey of the City and Suburbs of Cork by Dan Murphy, Arct., 1789." (34½ x 22½." Scale—about 26" to 1 mile).

This is a "town-planning" map dedicated thus: "To the President and members of the Cork Society for Arts and Sciences.[2] This plate is inscribed by their Obedt. Servt. Danl. Murphy, 1789." It includes a list of references to intended improvements among which were: a continuation of South Mall along the river side to South Main Street and on to the *Mardike Bowling Green*; the widening of *Paul's Street*, *Castle Street*, and

[1] The present bridge was "erected in 1806 . . . and was preceded by a stone bridge with a portcullis in the centre, built subsequently to the year 1761." Windele, J., *op. cit.*, 29. There is a reference to the proposed building of this bridge in *Council Book of the Corporation of Cork*, under date 12th September, 1760.

[2] "At this society new lines of streets were sometimes proposed, and their advantages discussed. Murphy's plan of Cork, of the date of 1789, gives the outline of proposed improvements." Tuckey, *op. cit.*, Preface ciii.

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the streets leading to *Fenn's Quay* [Sheares Street]; and a bridge over the north channel from *Half-Moon Street* to *Napp's Square*. Some of the improvements suggested, or alternatives, have since been carried out. Perhaps, however, the most important feature of this map is that it shows for the first time the *Grand Parade, Patrick Street,* and a considerable portion of Cornmarket Street, *Grattan Street* and *Henry Street* on the sites of old channels of the river. These reclamations were the final step in the process by which the marshy islands occupying the valley to the west and east of the old walled city were converted into one long island, terminating at its eastern end at the present Parnell Place; Lapp's Island being still separate, though a bridge or causeway is shown leading to it from the end of George's Street. *New Bridge* [Patrick's Bridge] and Clarke's Bridge[1] are shown; but the latter is not named. Though, however, Murphy's map shows these changes from the 1774 map, yet it does not mark the portion of the New Wall which appears on the latter. It seems to me, from a comparison of the maps, that Murphy took Rocque's 1773 map as his foundation, making the necessary changes to bring it up to date; but that he should omit such a prominent feature as the "New Wall" is strange.

Beyond those mentioned already, the only other changes I have noted are: a little increase in building along Blarney Lane; one building on Lapp's Island about the present Anderson's Quay; and another bridge over the channel at the South Mall from Pembroke Street.

General remarks: The following buildings are shown for the first time: *New Market,* on Grand Parade; *House of Industry,* on Infirmary Road (not named); and a *Linnen Hall* on the river level to the west of the North Mall (at Rope Walk). The Poor House at the end of Lady's Well Street is now the *Foundling Hospital,* and a square at the edge of the river at the south end of Grand Parade is marked *Place for a new Exchange*. An oval marked out in the Grand Parade, between Tuckey Street and George's Street, shows the position of the equestrian statue of George II. *The Bridewell* is marked at the *Potatoe Quay*. A portion of the marsh about the site of the present Union Quay is named *Morrison's Island*; and on it is marked a square as if a building stood there. (On Connor's 1774 map this particular spot is named *Church Ground* but no building is shown). A *Bowling Green* is shown on the west side of *White's Street* (at the end of *George's Quay*).

1801. Beauford's Map—"A plan of the City and Suburbs of Cork according to the latest improvements, by Wm. Beauford, 1801." (Size 21¼" x 16¾". Scale—about 8½" to 1 mile).

The following are the changes I have noted on this map:—

North suburb: There is some further expansion to the north, building being carried a little beyond Blackpool Bridge but mainly confined to the area between Mallow Lane and the present Watercourse Road (part of which

[1] *Clarke's Bridge,* 1776, is inscribed on a stone tablet in centre of parapet on west side of bridge.

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appears on this map as *Duke Street*), the east side of this latter road being still unbuilt on. The *Red Cellars*, situated about the east end of the present Patrick's Quay, is the most easterly point of the city on this side ; but there is some further building shown to the east of the present Bridge Street, and on the lower portion of *St. Patrick's Place* [St. Patrick's Hill]. To the west, *Sunday's Well Lane* is shown for its full length—still leading out of *Blarney Lane*—but there are few houses indicated. Blarney Lane is, however, shown built on at its southern side almost as far as Sunday's Well.

South suburb : A few new buildings appear on the outskirts of the city.

East suburb : The west end of the channel at the South Mall has been filled in from the Grand Parade to Princes Street ; and Lapp's Island is built over, with the exception of its extreme tip on which the present Custom House stands.

West suburb : *Nile Street* [Sheares Street] appears on the site of the channel at Fenn's Quay.

General remarks : In addition to the names printed on the principal streets, this map gives a list of references to the smaller streets and lanes, and the principal buildings. I note the following as appearing on a map for the first time : *Blair's Castle* (off Blarney Lane) ; the *City Bason*, near the site of the present waterworks ; a *Ferry*, about the site of the present Daly Bridge, from the Mardyke to Sunday's Well ; a *Fort* on the present Magazine Road ; a *County Gaol*, on the Western Road ; an *Infirmary*, close to the *House of Industry*, on the present Infirmary Road ; *Quakers' Meeting House*, in *Duncan's Street* [Grattan Street] ; the *Glass House*, overlooking Clarke's Bridge (here named *Wandesford's Bridge*) ; *Brunswick Chappel* (Augustinian) ; *Carey's Lane* or *Paul's Chappel* (SS. Peter and Paul's) ; the *French Church* and the *Amphitheatre*, in Patrick Street at the corner of *Falkener's Lane* ; and the *R. Lee Porter House*, in Henry Street. *St. Patrick's Bridge* is so named on this map.

1828. Henwood's Map.

A footnote to page 80 of *The Geology of the country around Cork and Cork Harbour* (1903), by G. W. Lamplugh and others (Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Ireland) refers to this map, but as I have not been able to locate a copy, I can give no particulars concerning it.

1832. Holt's Map—" Plan of the City and Suburbs of Cork, surveyed and drawn by Thomas Holt, 1832." (25⅜" x 17½." Scale—about 9" to 1 mile).

The following are the changes I have noted on this map :—

North suburb : To the north and west there is no noticeable change ; but to the east there is more development along the line of *King Street* [MacCurtain Street] and the Lower Glanmire Road as far as *Water Street*, at which point dock-yards are marked. *St. Patrick's Quay* and *Penrose Quay* are so named, and the *Steam Packet Office* is shown at the east end of the latter. On the hill above these quays there are houses indicated on

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St. Patrick's Place, *Audley Place*, and a sprinkling along *Road to Glanmire* [Wellington Road] and the northern part of the present Military Road (named *Wellington Road* on this map). Summer Hill is shown, but not named, with a few houses at its upper end.[1]

South suburb: Westward and southward there has been little growth: a few streets off *Gill Abbey Street*, a few houses along *Gaol Road* [College Road], and a few new streets to the south of *South Terrace* (previously Morrison's Place) are all that I have noticed. Further to the east, however, the marshes at *Union Island* [Union Quay] and at the *Cornmarket* (present site of City Hall and Corporation Yards) have been reclaimed, and *Anglesea Bridge* [Parnell Bridge] is shown. The *Navigation Wall* has been carried some distance further; but how far is uncertain as it is carried to the extreme edge of the map which only goes about three-quarters of a mile to the east of the Custom House point.

East suburb: The channel at the South Mall is now completely filled in; as are those at *Warren's Place* [Parnell Place], *Nelson Place* [Emmet Place] and the north end of Cornmarket Street; and Lapp's Island has now been completely reclaimed and the *Custom House*[2] built on its extreme tip.

West suburb: A straight, wide road has been cut through to the west from the Grand Parade, the first portion of which is named *Great George's Street* [Washington Street][3] and the remaining portion the *Western Entrance* [Western Road].

General remarks: In addition to the features previously mentioned, I note the following as appearing for the first time: *Cork Institution* (site of Old Custom House at present Emmet Place); *Mechanics Institute*, near north-west corner of Cook Street; *Chamber of Commerce*, almost opposite Mechanics' Institute, in its present position; *Commercial Buildings* on *South Mall* at the south-east corner of Pembroke Street; and, a little further to the north of this latter, a *Savings Bank* behind the *Theatre* (present site of the G.P.O.); the *Post Office*, at the south-west corner of Caroline Street; *R. C. Church* (Father Mathew Memorial Church),[4] on *Charlotte Quay*; and *Wide Street Office*, in South Mall near north-east corner of Parliament Street. A *Bank* is marked on the South Mall near the corner of *Warren's Place*, and another on *Lapp's Quay*. The *County Club* is marked on the South Mall in its present position; *Daly's Club*, at the south-west corner of Grand Parade (site of present City Club); *Lunatic Asylum* at rere of Infirmary Road, and *Gas Works* a little further to the east; *Magdalen Asylum*, near Peacock Lane; *Military Hospital*, *Blue Coat School* and

[1] For the spread of building in the neighbourhood of Patrick's Hill see Conlon, M. V., "Ministers Money: Valuation lists of St. Anne's (Shandon) Parish (1793–1853)" in *Journal* XLVII (1942), 87.

[2] Opened in 1818. *Journal* (1896), 485.

[3] A tablet on number 4 Washington Street West, states: "The foundation stone of this building was laid by Richard Neville Parker on Monday [June 15th ?] 1827."

[4] "Memorial Church of Father Theobald Mathew, O.S.F.C., Apostle of Temperance, erected 1832. Sanctuary extension opened 19th April, 1901." Inscription on column in front of church.

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Burial Ground (Anabaptists), about the site of the ancient St. Stephen's, between Cat Lane and Evergreen Street ; *Mendicity Asylum*, on the site of old barracks on east side of Barrack Street ; *Convict Depot*, in the old Elizabeth Fort ; *Wellington Square*, on site of old *Fort* on *Macroom and Bandon Road* [Magazine Road] ; *George the Fourth Bridge* [O'Neill Crowley] and *Wellington Bridge* [Thomas Davis] over south and north channels at the west end of the *Western Entrance* ; *City Gaol*, on hill above Sunday's Well ; *Fever Hospital and House of Recovery*, on present site about the top of Patrick's Hill ; *Barracks* on *Old Road to Youghal* [Collins Barracks] ; *Friery*, on site of present St. Patrick's Church, on *Road to Glanmire* ; *Friery* (Dominican), on *Pope's Quay* ; and *Monks School* and *Monks House* to the north of Peacock Lane. This map shows the suburb boundary around the city.

1834. Plan of the City and Suburbs of Cork, by Thomas Holt, 1834. This is another edition of Holt's map which is in the British Museum.

c. **1834. Cork from Local Survey**—an undated map in colours with facsimile signature "Thos. A. Larcom, Lieut. Rl. Eng." (13″ x 18.″ Scale—4″ to 1 mile).

This is, I believe, one of a set of sixty-seven maps which were made in a month in 1836 by the Irish Ordnance Survey in connection with the Report on Irish Municipal Reform. I have dated it approximately for 1834 because it does not show, as far as I have observed, any notable changes from Holt's map. Its special features are its colouring, the list of references to the eight wards into which the city was divided, and its distinguishing of *Houses of inferior value* by colouring them black. It is also remarkable for the fineness of its engraving ; for which the " Survey " became noted. On it, however, *George the Fourth Bridge* is marked in error *Clarke's Bridge*.

The maps listed above are all I have been able to trace relating to the period dealt with ; and but for the great help of Dr. Richard Hayes, Director of the National Library of Ireland, in giving me a list of the holdings of Cork maps in his Library and in presenting photostat copies of many of them to the Cork City Library, I should not have been able to compile these notes. I should also like to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. J. Barry of the firm of Robert Walker & Son, South Mall, Cork, for allowing me to examine the 1789 and 1832 maps.

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