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A GUIDE TO CORK CITY'S HISTORIC PLAQUES AND SIGNS

AG CEILIÚRADH OIÐHREACTH CATHRACH CHORCAÍ



COMHAIRLE CATHRACH CHORCAÍ
CORK CITY COUNCIL



AN CHOMHAIRLE
OÍÐHREACTHA
THE HERITAGE
COUNCIL

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The publication was edited and collated by Ciara Brett, Archaeologist and Niamh Twomey, Heritage Officer, with assistance from Kevin Burke, Assistant Planner.

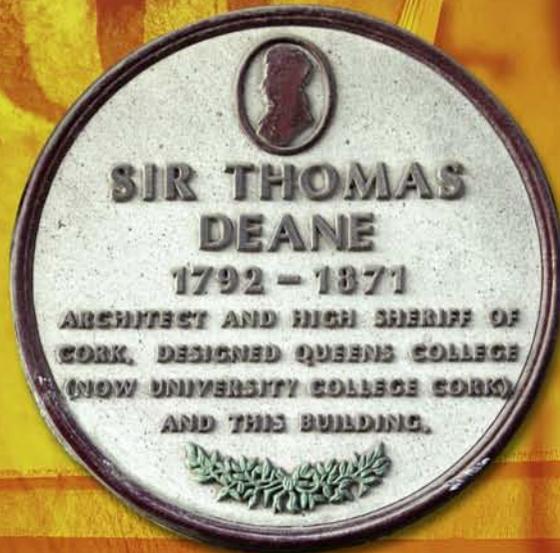
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Táimid fíor-bhuíoch dóibh san go léir a thug lámh chúnta dúinn d'fhon an saothar a thabhairt chun críche.

CONTENTS	
FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	4
PLAQUES AND SIGNS	
INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE	6
BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES	10
MAJOR EVENTS	12
LOCATION MAP	14
STREET NAMES AND LANEWAYS	16
BRIDGES OF CORK	18
MISCELLANEOUS PLAQUES	20
PLAQUE DATABASE	22
REFERENCE LIST	29

1819 - 1872
FOUNDER OF THE CORK GAS COMPANY
AND SEVERAL TIMES MAYOR OF CORK,
HE FOUNDED THE CORK EXAMINER
NEWSPAPER IN THIS BUILDING
IN 1841.



ARCHITECT AND HIGH SHERIFF OF
CORK. DESIGNED QUEENS COLLEGE
(NOW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK)
AND THIS BUILDING.

1815 - 1864
MATHEMATICIAN. INVENTOR OF
BOOLEAN ALGEBRA. PROFESSOR OF

RÉAMHFHOCAL

Is iontach go deo í oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí, bíodh an timpeallacht, idir fhoirgnimh agus suímh nádúrtha, chomh maith le himeachtaí cultúrtha is láithreacha seandálaíochta i gceist. Is í an oidhreacht chéanna a thugann a féiniúlacht féin don gcathair agus a chruthaíonn 'mórtas an duine as an gcathair'.

Is cuid bheag, ach dlúthchuid, d'oidhreacht na cathrach iad plaiceanna stairiúla Chathair Chorcaí. Cé gur minic neamhaird tugtha orthu, déanann siad ócáidí stairiúla a chomóradh, soiléiríonn siad na sainchomharthaí oidhreachta agus tugann siad an t-aitheantas cuí do Chorcaigh a chuir go mór le saol na cathrach ar shlí amháin nó ar shlí eile. Is féidir forbairt na cathrach, ó Chorcaigh na meánaoiseanna go dtí Corcaigh an lae inniu, a léamh ar na plaiceanna céanna.

Is tábhachtach le Comhairle Chathair Chorcaí cothú agus caomhnú oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí. Ar an mbonn seo, is údar mór sásaimh don gComhairle é an leabhrán seo a chur ar fáil; leabhrán a gcuirfear suim ann agus a bhfuil fiúntas ag gabháil leis. Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil leis na baill foirne ar fad a ghlac páirt i gcur le chéile na cáipéise agus leis an gComhairle Oidhreachta a thug tacaíocht di.

Mholfainn do Mhuintir Chorcaí, agus do chuireann na gnéithe éagsúla de stair agus d'oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí i gcuimhne dúinn.



FOREWORD

Cork City has a rich reserve of heritage encompassing the natural and built environment, cultural activities and archaeological sites. The heritage of the city contributes to making Cork City unique, giving it a character of its own.

The historic plaques of Cork City are a small but important part of Cork City's heritage. Often overlooked, these plaques celebrate historic events, identify important built heritage landmarks and commemorate the contribution made by people from Cork in their respective fields. The plaques map out the development of the city from medieval times to the modern day.

Cork City Council are committed to promoting and protecting the heritage of Cork City and are delighted to produce this interesting and worthwhile publication. I would like to thank all members of staff who have helped prepare this document and the Heritage Council who have supported this work.

I would encourage both the citizens of Cork and its many visitors to take some time to stop and examine these fascinating reminders of the unique history and heritage of Cork City.

Kevin Terry
*Director, Planning and Development
and City Engineer.*

INTRODUCTION

Historic Plaques are to be found throughout Cork City, on street corners, bridges, above shop fronts and houses and in gardens and parks. Some commemorate achievements by outstanding individuals; others highlight special or sacred places and structures, while more again mark street names and laneways. Many of the plaques in Cork were erected by the Cork Chamber of Commerce, Cork/Kerry Tourism and Cork City Council.

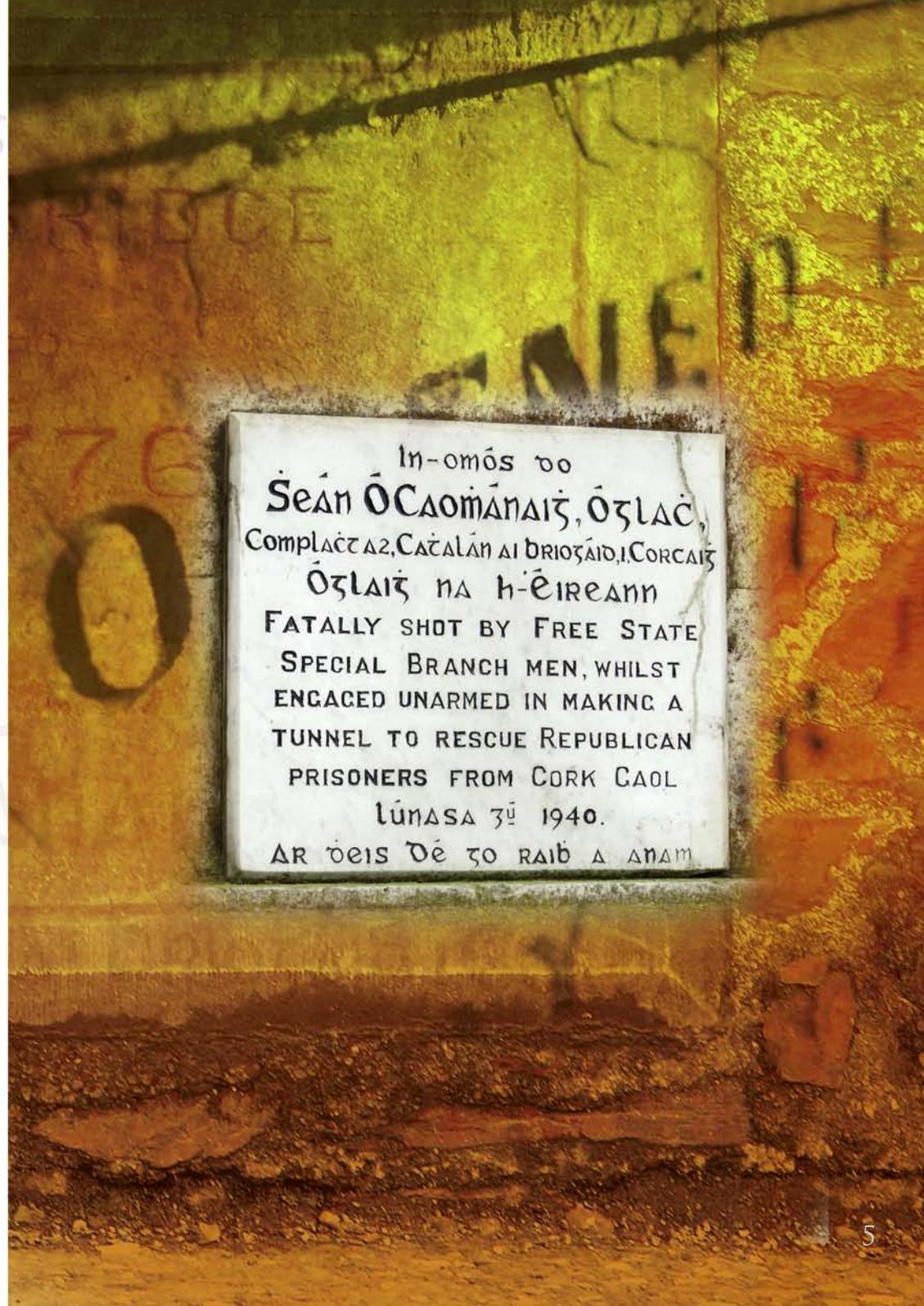
These plaques range from the humble place name, such as the Dunbar Street/Cove Lane engraving on Douglas Street, to the rather more ornate and decorative "Scoil Mhuire" plaque on Wellington Road and the quirky quotation from Homer on Lapp's Quay.

Collectively, plaques in Cork emphasise the enormous diversity of Cork's Heritage - from ballerina's to breweries. They help us chart historic periods of the city and country at times of war and peace. One of the oldest known existing plaques is an Armorial Plaque on Liberty Street dated 1606. Similarly, names of patriots that died during the War of Independence are remembered on a plaque at Jail Cross near University College Cork and a meeting of the fledgling GAA organisation in 1884 is recalled on the city's main thoroughfare, St Patrick's Street. Others celebrate illustrious names, such as Frank O'Connor and Fr Mathew, which are synonymous with Cork and helped shape the city for future generations.

In 2002 Cork City Council undertook a study of these Commemorative Plaques. A preliminary list of plaques was compiled from documentary sources and from existing lists held by Cork Public Museum. Then a street survey was carried out to record the known examples and to identify previously unrecorded plaques.

This publication highlights a selection of the plaques that were recorded during this study. A full record is listed to the back of the publication. The database will remain active and can be supplemented with additional information as it arises.

These plaques are an integral part of Cork City's heritage, linking us with our past and enhancing our present. Often we are so busy with our lives that we tend to overlook these fascinating and often decorative reminders of our city's history. This publication seeks to encourage both the citizens of Cork and its many visitors to stop and observe the craftsmanship of these plaques and the story that they tell.



INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE

1. Fr. Mathew (1790 – 1856)

The plaque commemorating Fr. Theobald Mathew is located at no. 9 Cove Street. Born at Thomastown, Tipperary, in October 1790, Fr Mathew died at Queenstown (now Cobh), Cork, in December 1856. He was educated at St Canice's Academy, Kilkenny, and Maynooth College, and was ordained a priest by Archbishop Murray of Dublin on Easter Sunday 1814.

He spent much of his life in Cork where he ministered in the "Little Friary" and organized schools, industrial classes and benevolent societies at a time when there was no recognized system of Catholic education in Ireland. He provided a cemetery for the poor during the cholera epidemic of 1832 and during the Famine he organized societies for collecting and distributing food supplies.

Thackeray, who met him in Cork in 1842, described him as "avoiding all political questions, no man seems more eager than he for the practical improvement of this country. Leases and rents, farming improvements, reading societies, music societies - he was full of these and of his schemes of temperance above all."

Fr Mathew began his great crusade against intemperance in Cork with the encouragement of William Martin, a Quaker from Cork. On 10 April, 1838, he presided over the first meeting of the Cork Total Abstinence Society in his schoolhouse on Friary Lane. Delivering a modest address, he took the pledge himself with the historic words "Here goes in the Name of God".

Fr Mathew's remains rest in the cemetery named in his honour in Cobh.

FR. MATHEW
Apostle of Temperance
resided at No. 8 Cove Street
during the years of his crusade
He died in Cobh in 1856



2. Mary Aikenhead (1787–1858)

Born in Cork in 1787, Mary Aikenhead lived at no. 4 Rutland Street from 1798 to 1812. Influenced by her father's benevolent work as a doctor among the city's poor and with a strong religious vocation, Mary dedicated her life to the Catholic Church and to serving the poor. In 1815, with her friend and fellow novitiate Alicia Walsh, Aikenhead founded the Irish Sisters of Charity in Dublin.



3. James Barry (1741–1806)

This plaque, at Water Lane (now Seminary Road), Blackpool, marks the birthplace of one of Cork's most important artists, the great historical painter James Barry. There is a strong moral and social content in Barry's paintings which identifies him as an early Neo-Classicalist, but his life was dogged by controversy and financial misfortune caused by his argumentative nature and ardent romantic temperament. His allegorical works, particularly his mural paintings in the Royal Society of Arts in London (1777-1805), reflect his interpretation of contemporary 18th-century history and politics. To celebrate the 200th anniversary of his death, a major exhibition of his paintings and engravings was held at the Crawford Municipal Art Gallery in his native city.

4. John Francis Maguire (1815-1872)

John Francis Maguire founded The Cork Examiner on Academy Street in 1841. The precursor to the Cork Examiner was a newspaper called The Cork Total Abstinence (first published 20 February 1841), which was edited by Maguire under the patronage of Fr Mathew. Maguire also founded the Cork Gas Company. The plaque dedicated to him is located at the Examiner Offices on Academy Street.



DID YOU KNOW? On 10 October 1864, John Foley's fine bronze statue of the Apostle of Temperance was erected in the city centre, on the main thoroughfare of St Patrick's Street, giving us the colloquial name for that part of the street, simply referred to as 'The Statue'

influential people

5. Frank O'Connor (1903-1966)

Frank O'Connor is the pen name of Michael O'Donovan, who was born in Cork city on September 17, 1903. He is one of Cork's best-loved writers and an acknowledged 20th-century master of the short story.

Born on Douglas Street, he was an only child and his family lived in poverty for much of his childhood. He was largely self-educated after the age of twelve and was said to have taught himself French and German. In his youth he was greatly influenced by Daniel Corkery, which led him into nationalist politics and he found himself interned in Gormanstown during the Civil War for fighting on the Republican side.

O'Connor's experiences with the armed struggle influenced his writing and informed his first collection of stories, *Guests of the Nation* (1931).

O'Connor lived in the United States until five years before his death. His writing for the *New Yorker* magazine and a stint lecturing in America established his high reputation in the USA, where he is often cited as being the inspiration for much of its post-1960 realist story-writing.

However, he could never sever his ties to his native homeland. After suffering a stroke while teaching at Stanford, O'Connor moved back to Dublin where he died in 1966.

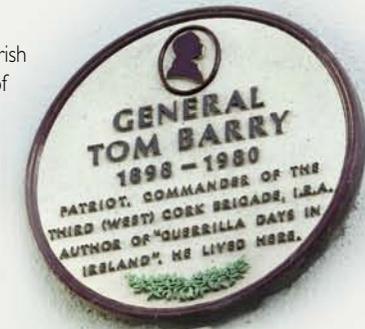
Apart from his world-renowned short stories and his autobiography (in two volumes), O'Connor produced novels, plays, poetry, literary criticisms and a biography of Michael Collins, *The Big Fellow*. The prestigious Frank O'Connor Short Story Competition, first run in 2000, celebrates his genius and the literary form that made him famous. The plaque dedicated to Frank O'Connor is located at The Gables, 84 Douglas Street.

(This information was sourced from Munster Literature Centre website www.munsterlit.ie)



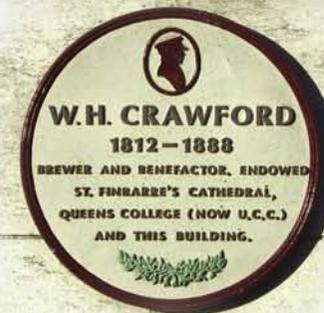
6. Tom Barry (1897-1980)

In 1920 Tom Barry joined the Irish Volunteers (later the Irish Republican Army), which was then engaged in the Irish War of Independence. As the legendary commander of the West Cork Flying Column, his unit became famous for its discipline, efficiency and bravery. In November 1920 General Barry's unit ambushed an entire company of British Auxiliaries at Kilmichael, Co. Cork. The plaque dedicated to him is located at the former Woodford Bourne premises on Daunt Square.



7. W.H. Crawford (1812-1888)

William Horatio Crawford, the grandson of William Crawford who founded Beamish and Crawford Brewery, acquired the brewery with Richard Pigott Beamish in the 1850s. Under this partnership the Brewery developed and expanded. While William Crawford Senior founded the School of Art, William Horatio was its greatest benefactor. The plaque dedicated to him is located at the entrance to the Crawford Art Gallery on Emmet Place.



8. Joan Denise Moriarty (Died 1992)

Joan Denise Moriarty founded the Cork Ballet Company and the Irish National Ballet. She made it possible for thousands of young people to receive dance training, offering the prospect of a professional career in Ireland for the most talented. She trained in London and Paris and choreographed more than 100 original works. The plaque dedicated to her is located at Emmet Place.



DID YOU KNOW? Frank O'Connor is the pen name of Michael O'Donovan. To keep his true identity from his employers, he adopted the pseudonym of Frank O'Connor.

BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

9. Lane's South Gate Brewery

Lane's South Gate Brewery was established in 1758. Located on South Main Street opposite Beamish and Crawford, the Brewery fronted the Grand Parade to the East and South Main Street to the west. This was one of several 18th-century breweries that utilised the south channel of the River Lee.

By the end of the 18th century Cork had become an important centre of the Irish brewing industry with some 30 breweries operating in the city by 1791. Cork breweries had been traditionally associated with the manufacture of porter; but ale

including weak table beer was also produced. Most of the production from the city breweries was consumed within the city but there was also a small export trade to the West Indies in the early decades of the nineteenth century. (Rynne 1999,45).

Lane's Brewery was ideally located as it had access to a navigable channel of the River Lee and the riverside location substantially reduced the cost of transporting bulk cargoes such as coal and dried hops. The availability of a pure water supply on site and close proximity to the city where there was a good demand for beer was also an advantage.

By 1837 it was the second largest brewery within the city, manufacturing both stout and bitter ale. One of the most interesting features of the operation was a series of seven slate tanks, located within one of the largest buildings within the complex, which were used as reservoirs for water used in the making of the beer (Rynne 1999, 49).

Viewing of this plaque is by appointment only.



10. St. John's Market, Douglas Street.

St. John's Market, off Douglas Street, was opened by the newly Reformed Corporation in 1842. It was specifically built "for the accommodation of the people of that improving neighbourhood" (Ó Drisceoil and Ó Drisceoil 2005, 660). This limestone plaque is located on the eastern entrance pillar of An Crúscín Lán public house. A datestone is situated directly below the plaque.

11. St. Peter's Market, North Main Street/Cornmarket Street.

St. Peter's Market, which fronted onto the North Main Street, was opened by the newly Reformed Corporation in 1843. It was sometimes known as the 'Irish Market' to distinguish it from the English Market on the Grand Parade. This indoor market, designed by Alexander Deane, had hundreds of stalls which accommodated the working class of Cork City. The limestone plaque, in the shape of a shield, is located above the entrance to Maher's Sports shop on North Main Street.



12. Bowling Green, White Street.

The Bowling Green, on the western side of White Street, was laid out in 1773. Bowling was a popular 18th-century pastime in the city with a second green located in the northeast of the city (Bowling Green Street, off St. Patrick's Street).

The bowling green is remembered by a half-moon shaped limestone plaque that reads Bowling Green 1773.



13. Quakers Meeting House, Grattan Street.

The original Quakers' Meeting House was built in the late 17th century, but was replaced in 1777 by the existing building which forms part of the Southern Health Board buildings on Grattan Street. The text on this limestone plaque is quite weathered and reads:

A Meeting House was stood here about 100 Years, was taken down & rebuilt by subscriptions from friends of Cork in the year 1777.



MAJOR EVENTS

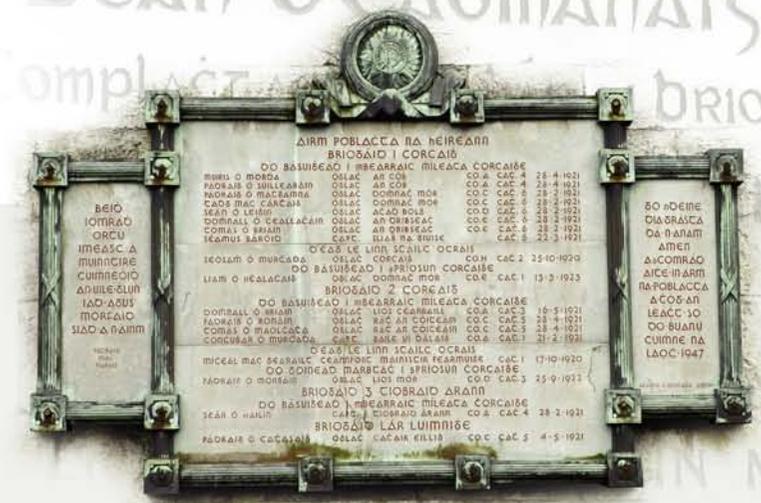
14. Visit of John and Charles Wesley

This plaque, at the Mercy Hospital, Grenville Place, commemorates the first visit of John and Charles Wesley to Cork city in the mid-1700s and the site of the first Methodist church in the city. At that time, the area was known as Hammond's Marsh, although by 1750 the marsh had been fully reclaimed and laid out with streets, lanes and buildings.

John Wesley, the son of a Minister in the Church of England was born in 1703. He was ordained a deacon in the Church of England in 1725, but by the late 1730s John and his brother Charles, along with George Whitefield, had formed the Methodist Society in England. Methodism became the first widely successful evangelical movement in the United Kingdom.

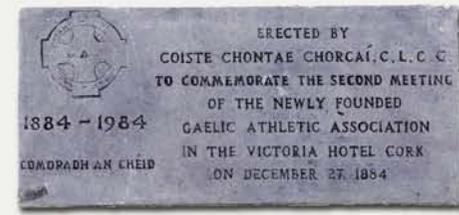
The brothers, particularly John, were powerful public speakers and travelled thousands of miles a year preaching their faith. John Wesley was a regular visitor to Cork city and county and preached in the open air many times. On one such occasion, in Hammond's Marsh, Wesley himself noted that a "large and deeply attentive" congregation had gathered. Subsequently, he proposed that the Methodist Society build a preaching-house in Cork. The very next day ten people had subscribed 100 pounds towards the building, which was erected in 1752.

The Hammond's Marsh Sunday School was also founded, but by the end of the century the Hammond's Marsh site was considered inconvenient and the Methodists moved to the former Heugenot Church on French Church Street. In 1905, a new chapel was erected on St. Patrick's Street.



15. IRA Cork Brigade

This plaque was erected in 1947 to commemorate IRA members who had died in 1920 and 1921. It is located at the main entrance to the old jail at Gaol's Cross on the Western Road.



16. GAA Meeting

This limestone plaque is located at 35 St. Patrick's Street. It commemorates the second meeting of the newly founded Gaelic Athletic Association, when Michael Davitt, Charles Stewart Parnell and Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, accepted their positions as GAA patrons.

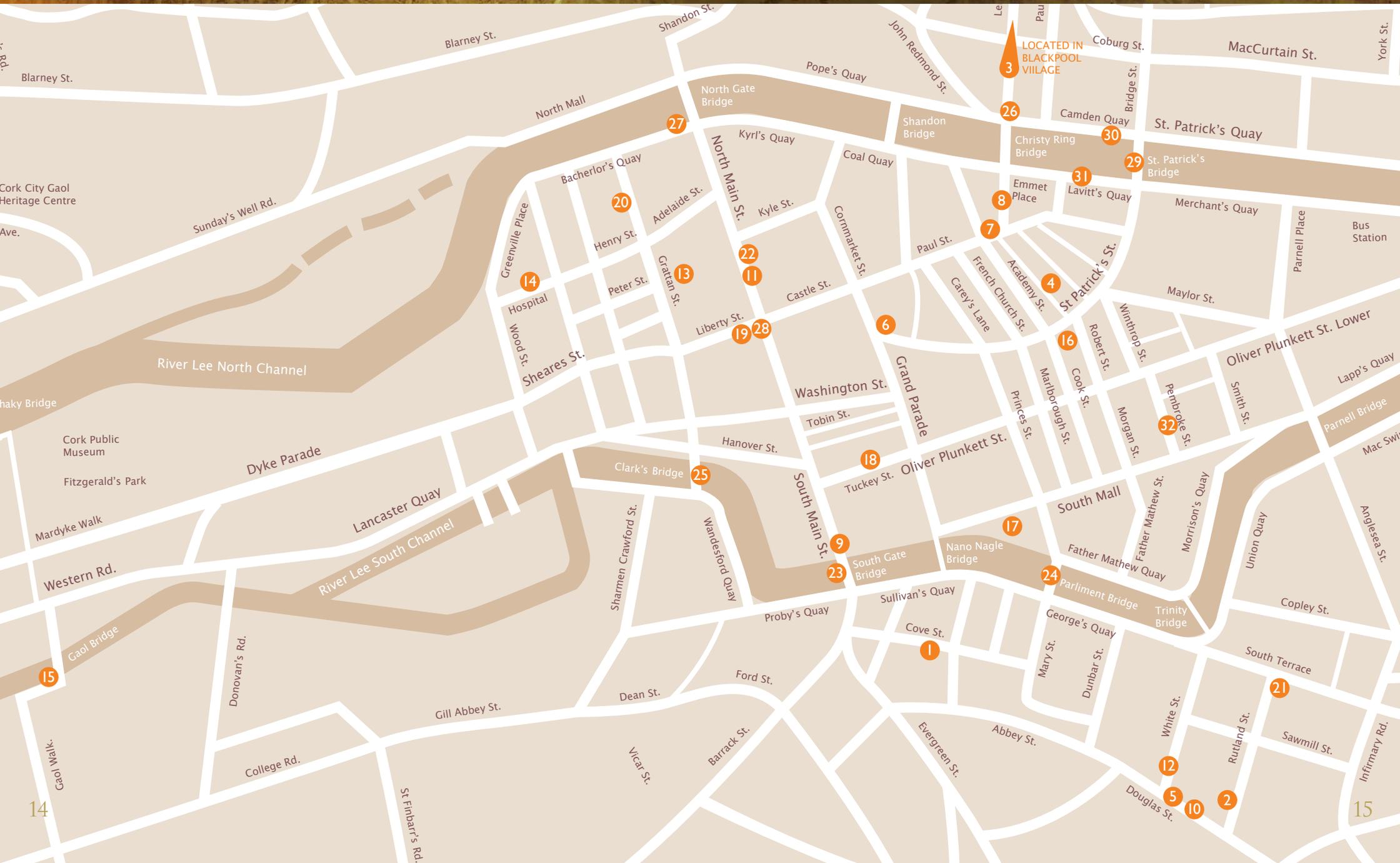
17. Hiroshima and Nagasaki

This peace memorial is situated at the western end of the South Mall. It remembers those who died in August 1945 when the world's first atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. Over 100,000 people died on those two days in August and thousands more suffered from nuclear related injuries. The plaque poignantly reads "It must not happen again."



LOCATION MAP

The map below show the general location of the featured plaques and signs in this booklet according to their numbering. Most plaques and signs are well above eye level and may take some time to locate. The plaque for the artist James Barry is located at Seminary Road in Blackpool and is off the map. A comprehensive list of other plaques & signage are listed in the Database Section on pages 22-28.



STREET NAMES & LANEWAYS

18. Tuckey's Street

Tuckey's Street, on the east side of South Main Street was first identified as Tuckey's Lane on John Carthy's Map of 1726. The map from the Pacata Hibernia (c.1587) depicts two laneways in this part of the city, one of these was probably the forerunner to Tuckey Street.



The street is named after Timothy Tuckey, a member of the influential Tuckey family, who owned a considerable amount of property in the area up until the mid 19th century. One member of the Tuckey family held the position of mayor in 1677. Tuckey's Lane became known as a Street around the 1760s when the Corporation widened the lane to facilitate merchants' carts and carriages carrying goods from the quays to the South Main Street. Records show that the Tuckey family held property on the street up to the mid-19th century.

A number of significant archaeological excavations have taken place on Tuckey's Street, which is situated on the southern island of the medieval city of Cork. In 1997 a timber fence, almost 900 years old, was uncovered at no. 17. This timber fence or revetment served as a property boundary throughout the medieval period.

In February 1816 a Gas apparatus was fitted by Mr James O'Brien to light his shop. (Rynne 1999, 246). It was reported in the local newspapers that it drew large crowds every night as the people of Cork came to watch its effects. Mr. O'Brien used gas to light his shop and its associated workshops (Rynne 1999, 246).

Engraved with the date 1761, the Tuckey's Street name plaque actually predates the first official street naming in Cork. The limestone plaque is set in the wall between nos 6 and 7 Tuckey's Street.

19. Ireland Rising 1782

This street sign is set into the wall of the Raven public house at the junction of South Main Street and Liberty Street. It commemorates the year that the waterway flowing alongside Fishamble Lane and Mill Street was arched over. The newly formed street was conferred with the politically inspired name, Liberty Street.



20. Francis Street 1730

This plaque is situated on the north-facing gable of The Henry Grattan public house on Grattan Street. The S. Pike named on this plaque was Samuel Pike (1700-1796), a son of the prominent Cork Quaker Joseph Pike (1657-1729) who developed much of the marsh in this area in the late 1600s. Samuel inherited his father's wealth and established a bolting mill at Glanmire, which was the first of its kind in Ireland (Bielenberg 1991, 41).



21. South Parade/Morrison's Place

This limestone plaque is located at the junction of South Terrace and Rutland Street. South Terrace was originally known as Morrison's Place as it was constructed on lands belonging to James Morrison. Morrison, who came from one of the great mercantile families of Cork, acquired a large amount of land in this part of the city in the late 18th century.



22. Cockpit Lane

As part of the regeneration of North Main Street, Cork City Council identified and demarcated the positions of the medieval laneways that once led off the main street. Bronze name plaques were also set into the newly renovated paving to identify the lanes. This example, Cockpit Lane, is on the north-eastern side of the street. As the name indicates, it was the location of a cock-fighting pit. In the 18th century cock fighting was a popular 'sport' and a common gambling activity. The plaque identifying the lane depicts a number of clay tobacco pipes (dating from 1660 to the 20th century) recovered from excavations in the city.



BRIDGES OF CORK



23. South Gate Bridge

The oldest surviving bridge in the city is situated at the southern end of South Main Street and spans the south channel of the River Lee. This bridge occupies the position of the important medieval river crossing from the South of the city into the fortified core.

The walled medieval city of Cork, lying on two marshy islands, had a long spinal main street terminating in gate towers and bridges at the northern and southern ends. The Pacata Hibernia Map (c.1587) shows the bridge as a wooden structure protected by two castles.

Alderman Dominic Roche replaced the timber structure in 1620 with a stone bridge. The present bridge was constructed in 1713 by Coltsman and Chatterton at an estimated cost of £300. It is a limestone triple span arch bridge and is considered to be highly significant from a technical perspective. In 1824 a down river extension was constructed by Alexander Deane (Rynne 1999, 187).

Attached to both the North and South Gate Bridges were two prisons. The County Gaol at the South Gate, built in the early 18th century, was a formidable structure constructed of marble and limestone with cornices. It had a gateway of solid cut stone which formed an archway for traffic.

The plaque is located on the western side of the bridge.

24. Parliament Bridge

Parliament Bridge, designed by William Hargrave, was opened in 1806. It spans 65.5 feet and links George's Quay to Parliament Street. It is a single arched bridge constructed with neatly cut limestone blocks and finished with a sculptured stone balustrade. It was built on the site of an earlier bridge constructed between Abbey Marsh and Lavitt's Island (Rynne 1999, 191).



25. Clarke's Bridge

In 1766 'Wandesford's' or Clarke's Bridge was built over the south channel to connect Wandesford's Quay and Clarke's Marsh with the city. Clarke's Bridge is the only surviving 18th-century bridge within the city whose building stone, including its voussoirs, is predominantly of local red sandstone. It is reputed to have had one of the longest spans of any Irish, single span, segmental arch bridge built during this time (Rynne 1999, 190).



26. Carroll's Bridge

Carroll's Bridge was located on the west side of Camden Quay and would have connected Sand Quay with the Green Marsh area of the city (now Devonshire and Pine streets). The bridge was built to facilitate the businesses in Knapp's Square and St John's Street. In the early 19th century this area was home to sawmills and grain mills as well as butter factories and candle makers. This bridge, along with Punche's Bridge, was demolished in 1987 during the culverting of the Kiln watercourse.



27. Griffith Bridge

The North Gate Bridge was renamed Griffith Bridge in honour of Arthur Griffith, founder of the United Irishmen and one of the State's founding fathers. This bronze plaque was made by the sculptor Seamus Murphy to mark the occasion. The bridge is located at the southern end of Shandon Street and occupies the site of the medieval river crossing from the northern suburbs into the walled city of Cork.



DID YOU KNOW? On the parapet above the gaol stood the notorious iron spikes on which the heads of executed prisoners were gruesomely displayed!

MISCELLANEOUS

28. Armorial Plaque

Although there are no extant pre-1700 domestic buildings in the city, several architectural fragments do survive. These fragments vary from ornate mantelpieces to window heads. This Armorial Plaque, dated 1606, which is set into the north-facing wall of the Raven Bar at the junction of South Main Street and Liberty Street, is one such example.

It is not known where this armorial plaque originated, but it would probably have hung above a fireplace in a castle or tower house.



DID YOU KNOW: The practice of bearing an individual coat of arms dates back to the twelfth century. In the confusion of battle, knights in armour could only be identified by the markings on their defensive shields. Such markings were entrusted to officials, such as Heralds, who created and recorded armorial bearings and recorded their allocation.

29. Benchmarks

A benchmark is a point of reference for an altitude measurement. The benchmarks that survive on the many buildings, pillars, quay walls and bridges in the city take the form of a chiselled horizontal mark, made by the Ordnance Survey surveyors to identify a known point above sea-level. An angle-iron could then be placed here to bracket (or bench) a levelling rod, ensuring that the levelling rod could be positioned in the exact same place in the future. The height of the point above sea-level was recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Some of the plaques listed in this publication have a benchmark adjacent to them. The benchmark illustrated is situated on the western side of St. Patrick's Bridge.



30/31. Fire Mark Signs

In the early 1800s there was no organised fire brigade service, instead Insurance Companies controlled and established the first organised fire-fighting in the city. To avoid heavy losses among the risks they had insured, insurance companies established their own fire brigades. A distinctive fire mark sign bearing the insurance company details was erected on the building once a premium was paid. The sign served as an identifier so that if a fire occurred any insurance company Fire Brigade who responded would know if it was one of their buildings that was on fire. These signs, which can date to the early 1800s, were often prominent features that were quite decorative and distinctive, such as the example on Camden Quay.

In later years less ornate markers, known as fire call signs, which bear a date and the initials FC, were used.



32. Corn Cure Advertisement

This advertisement is situated on the south-facing gable of a building on the eastern side of Pembroke Street. The sign is a painted mosaic which appears to have been painted over the original advertisement for the chemist. The sign reads Cure Your Corns With Mayne's Cure Silk.



PLAQUES DATABASE

PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL	PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL
33 Barrack Street	Barrack Street, 33	West-facing façade of Centra Quick Shop. 1st storey	Limestone	Daniel Florence O'Leary	Barrack Street 89-90	On front wall of house	Not known
Albert Quay East	Albert Quay, de Valera Bridge	On limestone 'wall'-mount at south-east side of de Valera Bridge	Bronze	Datestone - 1893	Methodist's Meeting Hall, MacCurtain Street	South-facing façade	Limestone
Armorial Plaque	Liberty Street 1 / South Main Street 100	On north-facing façade of the Raven pub. 1st storey	Not known	Datestone: 1766	Dunbar Street, St Finbarre's South Church	On north-west corner of church, facing west	Limestone
Arthur Villas	Watercourse Road, Blackpool	On west-facing façade of end-of-terrace (north) house, 2nd storey	Limestone	Deanrock Grotto	Deanrock, Togher	On west-facing wall of grotto entrance. Grotto lies between Ilen Court and Araglen Court, facing north	Marble
Bishop Lucey Park	Grand Parade/Christ Church Lane	On east-facing wall of park, junction with Christ Church Lane	Bronze	Denis Spiggs	Blarney Street (upper)	North side of Blarney Street in repointed stone wall of monastery, opposite school	Marble
Blackpool Bypass, NorthCity Link	Blackpool Bypass	On eastern wall along bypass east of and parallel to Watercourse Road	Bronze	Denny Lane	South Mall 72	On south-facing façade of building, ground floor	Bronze - painted
Blackpool Plaza	Blackpool Plaza, Junction of Thomas Davis Street and Watercourse Road	On west-facing wall of plaza to north of Church of the Annunciation	Bronze	don Juan de Aquila	Commarket Street, 'Paintwell'	At south-east corner of building fronting onto Commarket Street. Ground floor	Bronze - painted
Bloomfield Terrace	Bloomfield Terrace, 4, Western Road	On 2nd storey, north-facing façade of building	Iron	Donovan's Bridge	Donovan's Bridge, Donovan's Road	On east side of bridge, west facing	Marble
Bowling Green 1773	White Street	In façade of ESB station on west side of street	Limestone	Droichead an Gheata Theas	South Gate Bridge	On west side of bridge, facing east	Bronze
Butter Exchange	Butter Exchange, John Redmond Street / Exchange Street, Shandon	On inside wall of entrance	Not known	Droichead Eamoin de Valdera	de Valera Bridge, Albert Quay	On limestone 'wall'-mount at south-west side of de Valera Bridge. Facing south	Bronze
Carroll's Bridge	Carroll's Quay/Leitrim Street	At junction of Carroll's Quay and John Street	Limestone	Droichead na Parlaiminte	Parliament Bridge, George's Quay / Parliament Street	On centre of east side of bridge, facing west	Limestone
CéThraolagh Mhic Shuibhne	North Main Street, 23	On west-facing façade of building. 2nd storey	Bronze	Droichead na Tríonóide	Father Mathew Quay / Morrison's Quay	South-west corner of bridge, facing north-east	Bronze
Centenary Crescent 1898	Green Street 3	On south-east-facing façade of terrace of houses	Limestone	Droichead Nano de Nóglá	Nano Nagle Bridge, Sullivan's Quay	South-east pillar of bridge, facing south	Bronze
Christ Church	Christ Church, South Main Street	On entrance pillar to grounds, facing west	Limestone	Droichead Pharnell	Parnell Bridge, Anglesea Street	South-west corner of bridge, facing south	Bronze
Christ Church - boundary wall	Christ Church, South Main Street	In SW wall of church and graveyard, top course, facing south-west	Limestone	Droichead Uí Ghríofa (1)	Griffith Bridge, Bachelor's Quay/Pope's Quay	On north-east side of bridge, facing north	Bronze
Church of the Annunciation	Great William O'Brien Street, Church of the Annunciation, Blackpool	On north-west wall of church, facing west	Marble	Droichead Uí Ghríofa (2)	Griffith Bridge, Bachelor's Quay/Pope's Quay	On south-east side of bridge, facing south	Bronze
City Centre Car Park	Paul Street Shopping Centre	On limestone block in plaza to south east of shopping centre	Bronze	Dún Rís	Grattan Street, Dún Rís	On east-facing wall of complex, ground floor	Limestone
Comhradh 1798	Gould's Street/Green Street	At junction of Gould's Street and Green Street. West-facing	Copper	Dunbar Street/Cove Lane	Dunbar Street & Douglas Street	In corner house fronting onto Douglas Street	Limestone
Cork Library 1792	Pembroke Street/ South Mall 79-80	West-facing side of building that fronts onto South Mall	Not known	Eamon de Valera Bridge	Eamon de Valera Bridge, Lapp's Quay	North-west side of bridge, facing north	Bronze
Cork Nail	Cork Public Museum, Fitzgerald's Park	Foyer	Not known	Edward Hincks	Princes Street, Methodist's Meeting House	On entrance pillar (north) to Methodist Meeting House	Bronze - painted
Corn-cure Ad.	Pembroke Street, Mayne's Chemist	On south-facing gable of building, 3rd storey	Mosaic ceramic	Edward Walsh	Princes Street 13	1st storey	Bronze - painted
Commarket Pillars	Grand Parade, Bishop Lucey Park	On west face of archway/pier at main entrance to park	Bronze	English Market (x 2)	Grand Parade, English Market	2 plaques: one over each of the two northern entrances, facing west	Limestone
Commarket Street	Commarket Street, 34	On limestone pillar at entrance to house	Bronze	Exchange Buildings	Princes Street South	South of entrance	Plastic
Corporation Buildings	Dalton's Avenue, off Commarket Street	On north-facing gable of end-of-terrace house (no. 10 Corporation Buildings)	Limestone	Farren Street	Farren Street, Gerald Griffin Street, Blackpool	On north-facing gable of house fronting onto Gerald Griffin Street	Limestone
County Hall	County Hall, Carrigrohane Road	To east of gazing men statue in carpark of County Hall	Limestone	Father Mathew	Cove Street, 9	On north-facing façade of house, east edge	Limestone
Cove Street National School	Cove Street	Over entrance	Limestone	Francis Street 1730	Grattan Street/Francis Street	On north-facing gable of pub that fronts onto Grattan Street	Limestone

PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL	PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL
Francis Street 1752	Parnell Place, 18	Was recorded as being in the forecourt of no. 18 Parnell Place. This building has since been demolished, although the façade is retained.	Limestone	IRA Cork Brigade	Jail Cross, UCC	On west side of main entrance to old jail, facing north	Limestone
Frank O'Connor	The Gables, Douglas Street 84	On façade of 1st storey	Bronze - painted	Ireland's Row	Tobin Street, Triskel Arts Centre	On north-facing façade of Arts Centre building, east of main entrance	Limestone
GAA meeting	Patrick Street 35, Victoria Hotel	On north-east-facing pillar of front façade of Victoria Hotel	Limestone	Jail Cross	Jail Cross, Western Road	In garden wall of no. 1 Bloomfield Terrace, facing north	Limestone
Gateway Bar	Barrack Street, 125	On ground floor; west of entrance	Granite	James Barry	Barry's Place, Seminary Road, Blackpool	On east-facing gable of house on south side of street	Marble
George Boole	Grenville Place, 5	On west-facing façade of building	Bronze - painted	James Beale	Penrose House, Penrose Quay	On south-facing façade of Penrose House	Bronze - painted
Granary Theatre	Mardyke Walk, Granary Theatre	At pavement level on north-west-facing façade of building	Marble	James Street	James Street	Set in north-facing façade of building	Limestone
Grand Parade	Grand Parade, Cork City Library	On east-facing façade of building, south of main entrance	Bronze	Jerome Collins	South Main Street	On pillar next to South Gate Bridge (north-west side)	Bronze - painted
Grenville Place	Grenville Place	On west-facing façade of house	Limestone	Joan Denise Moriarty	Emmet Place, 1	Over west-facing entrance	Bronze - painted
Griffith Bridge (1)	Griffith Bridge	On south-west side of bridge, facing south	Bronze	John & Charles Wesley	Mercy Hospital, Grenville Place	On north-facing wall of hospital extension to original Mansion House. Directly east of Casualty Entrance	Not known
Griffith Bridge (2)	Griffith Bridge, Bachelor's Quay/Pope's Quay	On north-west side of bridge, facing south	Bronze	John Arnott	Patrick Street 52-54	On south-facing façade of building	Bronze - painted
Hammond's Marsh	Sheares Street, 7	On east-facing wall of building	Bronze	John Francis Maguire	Academy Street, 21, Examiner Office	On west-facing façade (south side) by the main entrance	Bronze - painted
High Street Bridge	Douglas Road, High Street Bridge	On south-west side of bridge that crosses over the South City Link Road, facing north	Bronze	John George MacCarthy	Cork Catholic Young Mens Society building, Castle Street, 9a	Façade of entrance	Bronze - painted
Hillgrove Lane	Hillgrove Lane, Gerald Griffin Street, Blackpool	On north-facing wall at west end of lane	Clay	John Hogan	Cove Street, 7	Re-erected on relatively new housing scheme	Bronze - painted
Hiroshima & Nagasaki	South Mall, Peace Park	Close to the Cenotaph	Marble	John Lynch	Devonshire Street, 19	On south-facing façade of house, 2nd storey	Limestone
Holy Trinity Church (a)	Christ Church, Holy Trinity, South Main Street	Entrance pillar to church building	Bronze	Joseph Higgins	French Church Street, 13-14	On west-façade of Monica John's, ground floor	Bronze - painted
Holy Trinity Church (b)	Father Mathew Quay	On base of central pillar; main entrance, facing south	Limestone	Jury's Inn	Anderson's Quay, Jury's Inn	On north-facing wall of hotel, base of building	Limestone
Homer quotation	Lapp's Quay, old Eircom building	Set in south-west-facing wall of old Eircom building	Limestone - (polished)	Keyser Hill	Keyser Hill, Barrack Street	On west-facing side of building, ground-floor level	Marble
Honan Chapel	Honan Chapel, National University of Ireland, Cork	On entrance pillars in front of church (west of)	Limestone	Keystone 1705	Great William O'Brien St, 73	Over entrance to house, facing east	Concrete
HOUSING SCHEMES				Keystone 1799	Dunbar Street, 4	Archway to north of house entrance, facing east	Limestone
Barrack Street	Barrack Street / Noonan's Road	On south-east facing wall of house	Limestone	Keystone 1870	North Mall, 2-3	Archway between nos 2 and 3, set back from street	Limestone
Deanrock	Deanrock, Togher	On east wall of house	Limestone	Keystone 1998	Beasley Street	Keystone in archway of unidentified building on west side of street (northern end)	Concrete
Gerald Griffin St	Gerald Griffin Street, 88-89	On east-facing façade of houses	Slate	Lane's South Gate Brewery	Beamish and Crawford Brewery	In foyer of basement reception area	Limestone
Green Street I	Green Street	On corner house (east wall), facing east. At junction with Bandon Road	Limestone	Langford Mill	Langford Mill, Douglas Street	Over entrance to apartments block	Not known
Green Street II	Green Street 49/Greenmount Avenue	On south-facing wall of house	Limestone	Langford Terrace	Langford Terrace	On end-of-terrace (west) house, facing north	Limestone
Gugan Barra	Abbey Street/Douglas Street	To north-west of housing scheme, facing onto Douglas Street	Limestone	Lapp's Quay	Lapp's Quay (east)	South-facing façade of 2-storey, sandstone and limestone, 9-bay building. On 2nd storey to right of eastern-most window	Not known
Margaret Street	Margaret Street	Junction of Margaret Street and Dunbar Street	Limestone	Láthair Chaisleán an Scidígh	North Main Street, NRB building	On east-facing wall, ground floor, of NRB building	Bronze
Nano Nagle Walk	Nano Nagle Walk, Douglas Street	On northern boundary wall of Convent grounds, facing south	Limestone	Lourdes Grotto	Friars Walk / Tory Top Road (Bothar na mBuaircín)	In south-west corner of Tory Top Park	Limestone
St Peter's Avenue	St Peter's Avenue, Grattan Street	On Grattan Street pavement to west of houses	Limestone	Madden's Buildings	Watercourse Road, Blackpool	On east-facing gable of terrace	Concrete
				Mangan's Clock	Patrick Street / Merchants Quay	On side (north-facing) wall of shopping centre entrance	Bronze

PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL	PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL
Mansion House	Grenville Place, Mercy Hospital	In façade of 'Mansion House', now part of Mercy Hospital. Next to front door, facing north.	Bronze	Red Abbey	Red Abbey, Cumberland Street	On purpose-built pillar in front of (west) remains of abbey	Bronze
Mary Aikenhead	Rutland Street 4	East-facing façade of house on west side of street	Marble	Richard Caulfield	North Main Street 49-50	1st storey of Mick Murphy's Menswear shop	Bronze - painted
Maxwell Simpson	Dyke Parade 11	On north-facing façade of house	Bronze - painted	Richard Dowden	Paul Street, Shopping Centre	On south-facing wall to west of main entrance to Shopping Centre	Bronze - painted
Meals on Wheels	Peter's Street	On south-facing wall of Meals on Wheels centre, north side of Peter's Street, off Grattan Street.	Limestone	Richard Lyster	Patrick Street 43-44	Over entrance to China Gold restaurant, facing north	Bronze - painted
Medieval Town Cross	North Main Street	In carpark of St Francis' Church, off North Main Street	Bronze	Richard Rolt Brash	South Mall, Assembly Rooms	Above entrance, on north-facing façade of building	Bronze - painted
Michael Collins Bridge	Penrose's Quay / Albert Street	On south-east side of bridge, facing west	Bronze	Roman Street	Roman Street	Junction of John Street and Roman Street, near steps	Limestone
Mile Stone	Sunday's Well Road	Set in coarse concrete block wall on north side of road	Limestone	Rutland Street	Morrison's Place, Rutland Street	On north-west-facing corner of Rutland Street, junction with South Terrace	Limestone
Millerds Street	Bachelor's Quay, 27 / Millerds Street	On west-facing gable of no. 27 Bachelor's Quay	Limestone	Scoil Mhuire	Wellington Road, 3 Sydney Place	On south-facing façade of school	Bronze
Millview Cottages	Millview Cottages, Commons Road, Blackpool	On south-east facing wall to south of terraced cottages	Metal	Seán Ó Caománaig	Jail Cross, UCC	On north-west-facing façade of old jail. In recess directly west of entrance.	Marble
Nano Nagle Bridge	Nano Nagle Bridge, Grand Parade	North-west pillar of bridge, facing north	Bronze	Shandon Shambles Stone	Cork Public Museum	Foyer	Limestone
Nano Nagle Bridge (Coat of Arms 1)	Sullivan's Quay, Nano Nagle Bridge	On south-west pillar of bridge, facing south	Granite	Shandon Steeple - Civic	St Anne's Church, Shandon	On entrance pillar to church, west-facing	Bronze
Nascbhóthar Theas	South Link Road, Eglentine Street	West side of road at junction with Old Station Road, facing north	Bronze	Ship Street	Ship Street, Penrose Quay	West-facing corner of building at junction of Ship Street and Penrose Quay	Limestone
Nascbhóthar Thuaisceart na Cathrach	Blackpool Bypass	On eastern wall along bypass east of and parallel to Watercourse Road.	Bronze	Skiddy's Castle (site of)	North Main Street	On brick plinth in front (east) of NRB building	Bronze
Nelson's Quay	Parnell Place, Decorator Centre	On west-facing corner (north), 1st storey. At junction with Oliver Plunkett Street East	Limestone	South Gate Bridge 1713	South Gate Bridge	West side of bridge, top course	Limestone
New Ireland Assurance	South Mall, 25	On west side of entrance, facing north-east	Limestone	South Gate Bridge 1713 (Irish)	South Gate Bridge	East side of bridge, in top course	Limestone
North Mall Distillery	Wyse's Hill, Sunday's Well Road	On north-facing side of remaining section of chimney overlooking main road	Limestone	South Gate Bridge 3	South Gate Bridge	East side of bridge	Bronze
North Ring Road, Blackpool	North Ring Road, Blackpool	On stone, at junction of road, opposite Dunnes Stores	Bronze	South Parade / Morrisons Place	Morrisons Place, South Terrace	In north-facing façade of corner house (west), at junction with Rutland Street	Limestone
Old Blackrock Road Bridge	Old Blackrock Road	At south-west edge of bridge, facing north	Bronze	St Finbarr's South	St Finbarr's South Church, Dunbar Street	On west-facing entrance	Bronze
Old Market Place	Old Market Place, Douglas Street	On gable end of building fronting onto Douglas Street. West side of laneway.	Limestone	St John's Bridge	Murphy's Brewery, Leitrim Street	Within Brewery property - in wall along walkway down to reception rooms	Limestone
O'Neill Crowley Bridge	O'Neill Crowley Bridge, Victoria Cross	On centre of west side of bridge, facing east	Concrete	St John's Market	Douglas St,	On entrance pillar (east) of public house	Limestone
Parliament Bridge (1)	Parliament Bridge, George's Quay / Parliament Street	In centre of west side of bridge, facing east	Limestone	St Patrick's Bridge	St Patrick's Bridge	Inscribed on centre block of east side of bridge, facing west	Limestone
Parliament Bridge (2)	Parliament Bridge, George's Quay	South-east side of bridge, facing south	Bronze	St Patrick's Bridge - lighting	St Patrick's Bridge, Lavitt's Quay	On south-facing quay wall at south-west corner of bridge	Bronze
Parnell Bridge	Parnell Bridge, Anglesea Street	North-west corner of bridge, facing north	Bronze	St Peter's Market	North Main Street	On west-facing façade	Limestone
Penrose Quay	Penrose Warf, Penrose Quay	In south-facing corner of building at junction of Penrose Quay and Ship Street	Limestone	Stable Lane	Stable Lane, off Copley Street	Over doorway of eastern-most building on south side of lane	Limestone
Punch's Bridge	Punch's Bridge, Carroll's Quay	On west side of road alongside Klin River, facing east	Limestone	Street Renewal Scheme - Gr William O'Brien St	Great William O'Brien Street, 86 (Hally's public house)	On east-facing façade of pub, north of entrance	Bronze
Quakers' Meeting House	Southern Health	In north-facing wall of eastern-most building - part of Southern Health Board offices off Grattan Street	Limestone	Street Renewal Scheme - Leitrim St	Punch's Bridge, Leitrim Street	Just north of junction of Carroll's Quay and Leitrim Street, facing east	Bronze
				Street Renewal Scheme - Leitrim St	Leitrim Street	On west-facing wall along east side of street	Bronze

PLAQUE NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION	MATERIAL
Sunday's Well	Sunday's Well Road	In concrete block wall on northern side of road, directly beneath Shanakiel Place (terrace of houses), Facing south-east	Limestone
Sunday's Well National	Strawberry Hill	On west-facing side of schoolhouse	Metal
Taeg O Suilleabán	Douglas Street, 82	On south-facing façade of house, 1st storey	Limestone
Terence MacSwiney Quay	Terence MacSwiney Quay	On limestone 'wall'-mount (purpose built) at south-east side of Parnell Bridge, Facing south.	Bronze
Theobald Mathew	Cove Street	On north-facing façade of house	Limestone
Thomas Deane	South Mall 75-76, Imperial Hotel	On south-facing façade of Imperial Hotel, left-hand side (west) of main entrance.	Bronze - painted
Thomas Dix Hincks	Princes Street, Methodists' Meeting House	On entrance pillar (south) to Meeting House	Bronze - painted
Toirdhealbhadh MacSuibhne	North Main Street, 23	On west-facing façade of building, 2nd storey.	Bronze - painted
Tom Barry	Patrick Street 64 (old Woodford Bourne building)	West-facing façade of building overlooking Daunt's Square	Bronze - painted
Tomás Mac Curtáin	Thomas Davis Street, 40, Blackpool	On west-facing façade of 'Centra' shop, 2nd storey	Limestone
Trinity Bridge	Trinity Bridge, Union Quay	North-east pillar of bridge, facing south-west	Bronze
Tuckeys Street	7-8 Tuckey Street	Set in façade of building between nos 7 and 8 Tuckey Street, ground floor	Limestone
UCC south entrance	National University of Ireland, Cork, College Road	Crest above original south entrance to college grounds	Limestone
Vernon View	South Douglas Road, Vernon View 7	On upper storey of end-of-terrace house (east end)	Limestone
Walkabout, the	Patrick Street,	On façade of AIB building, facing south	Bronze
Walsh's Square	Walsh's Square, Francis Street	On east-facing gable of house	Limestone
Warren's Row	Warren's Row, Cove Street	On first storey of no. 1 Warren's Row, i.e. corner of Cove Street and Sober Lane	Limestone
WH Crawford	Emmet Place, Crawford Art Gallery	On main entrance pillar, facing south-east	Bronze - painted
William Saunders Hallar	South Mall 43	On south-facing façade of building, first floor	Other

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