

# Answers to the Medieval Dublin Trail

## Answer 1.

This section of the medieval walls dates to 1240. It was an important part of the original medieval city and remained in place even after the city expanded down to the River Liffey.

## Answer 2.

Winetavern Street.

Medieval street names can be very descriptive and tell us about what the street was known for.

## Answer 3.

A cow reclines in the flowerbed.

Cows were important in medieval life as a source of meat, milk, bones and leather.

## Answer 4

Fishamble Street.

This street was made famous in 1742, when Handel's Messiah was first performed in the New Music Hall. Handel had been invited to perform in Dublin by Lord Devonshire, who was the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

## Answer 5.

Isolde's Tower is circular.

It is the only fully circular tower in the city walls. The heads of rebels and criminals were placed on spikes high up on the walls as warnings to others.

## Answer 6.

The Mills were used to grind cereals such as barley and oats into flour for bread and pies.

## Answer 7.

The Records Tower was initially known as the Wardrobe tower where the King and Viceroy would store clothing, armour and treasure. Later it was used as a prison, as the tower was impossible to break out. From the 17<sup>th</sup> century it was the Gunners Tower, home to the Master Gunner who had responsibility for placing guns in strategic places. From the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was used to store valuable documents and became the Records Tower.

## Answer 8.

The Romanesque doorway into Christchurch Cathedral is decorated with figures of animals and human forms, including one that looks both animal and human. There is also a human face over the centre of the arch.

## Answer 9.

Newgate prison closed in 1780. It was used to hold prisoners before they were punished, as well as prisoners who were there for unpaid debts. Prisons were also used for people with serious mental illnesses.

## Answer 10.

These are the 24 other guilds of Dublin:

Merchants, Smiths, Barbers and Surgeons, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters and Masons, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Cooks and Vintners, Tanners, Tallow-Chandlers, Glovers, Weavers, Sheermen, Goldsmiths, Coopers, Feltmakers, Cutlers, Bricklayers and Plasterers, Hosiers and Knitters, Curriers, Brewers, Joiners and finally Apothecaries.

## Answer 11.

This section of medieval cobblestones dates to 1600. It was found during excavations in the 1990's.

