Modern Irish history is urban history. It is a story of the transferal of a populace from rural settlements to small towns and cities; of the discipline and regulation of society through new urban spaces; of the creation of capital through the construction of buildings and the sale of property. The history of Ireland has been overwhelmingly the history of land, but too often the emphasis has been on the field rather than the street, and on the small farmer instead of the urban shopkeeper. Indeed, the same questions of property run throughout Irish urban history from the early modern period to the contemporary, as speculators, businesses, and government have attempted to convert land into profit, and creating new buildings, streets, and spaces, and coming into conflict with each other and other vested interests. Indeed, as recent work on Irish cities has shown, a turn to the urban history of Ireland provides a framework and a methodology for writing a textured and complex history of Ireland’s distinctive engagement with modernity.

It is over thirty years since Mary Daly published her survey of Irish urban history in this journal; writing in 1986, she examined the successes of a newly developing field in providing new understanding of colonialism, economics, and social change, and looked to areas which still needed research.¹ In the intervening years, urban history has undergone significant intellectual shifts and has received a range of new methods and approaches, with the cultural, material, spatial turns (among others) having a simultaneously energizing and fragmenting impact on the field. In this context, much of Daly’s agenda been completed, while much more—unforeseen at the time—has been achieved. For example, we now know much more about Viking settlements in Ireland.² There have been many local studies on planning and ‘improvement’ in provincial towns and cities, which have in turn challenged the disproportionate focus of a previous

generation of scholars on Dublin. Furthermore, the political history of provincial municipal corporations is now much better understood. Historians today should no longer feel the need, as Daly did, to challenge the mid-twentieth-century view that ‘towns were somehow alien to Irish culture’, or the narrow Irish-Ireland perspective that ‘the true Irishman was a peasant’.

The great wealth of scholarship since published has both closed old controversies and opened new debates. Following Daly’s survey, no fewer than ten research articles on Irish topics have appeared in the pages of this journal, focused on both early modern and modern periods, and on Irish people living in Ireland and immigrant communities in cities abroad. More than half of these have appeared in just the last five years. Many other important interventions have been published in the *Journal of Urban History* and the *Journal of Historical Geography*. The growing interest within universities is also

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evident in the Éire-Ireland special issue on urban Ireland in 2010, the Society for the Study of Nineteenth-Century Ireland (SSNCI)’s annual conference on ‘Urban Spaces in Nineteenth-Century Ireland’ at Queen’s University Belfast in June 2014, and in the establishment of the Irish Modern Urban History Group soon after. Moreover, the digital revolution in combination with public history projects of the past decade has forged a golden age for Irish urban history. This has taken many forms; for example, an active coalition of activists, conservation professionals, and academics have shared expertise in developing understandings of Irish cities and towns as heritage landscapes. Coupled with a boom in local history publishing—often to an exceptional academic standard—scholars now have access to the Ordnance Survey, the Folklore Collection, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (with its associated GIS mapping interface), County Council heritage projects, radio and TV archives, oral history, and a host of blogs and exhibitions. Indeed, some of the most exciting work in Irish urban history—for example the Dublin blog *Come here to me!*—is now happening outside the supposed ivory tower of academe.

Despite this activity, there are still several aspects of Irish urban history which remain either unexplored or significantly under-researched, and this article seeks to establish a

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8 The proceedings of the SSNCI conference in Queen’s University Belfast in 2014 are forthcoming with Liverpool University Press (2018).


10 See for example the local history journals for Galway, Kildare and Cork in particular, and the Galway Community Heritage project ([http://galwaycommunityheritage.org](http://galwaycommunityheritage.org)). For *Come here to me!*, see [https://comeheretome.com](https://comeheretome.com). See also the 2016 exhibition hosted by the Irish Georgian Society in Dublin: ‘Ireland’s main street, 1625-1925: an architectural history’.
new agenda for today’s urban historians. For pre-1900 topics, there are perhaps a dozen aspects of Irish urban history that demand further attention (see below for a post-1900 agenda). First, we need to know more about how social class was both shaped by, and in turn shaped the history of Irish towns and cities, building on the excellent work by John Cunningham and articles appearing in the Irish labour history journal *Saothar* (the Irish for ‘labour’). Second, while there has been some research on female philanthropy in Irish cities, we do not know enough about the role that women played in urban agency and sociability, particularly poorer women in smaller cities. In a similar vein, much work remains to be done on the experience of women in both formal and informal employment. Histories of urban material culture and consumption have, as David Dickson comments in this issue, often given insights into other themes in Irish towns such as gender and sociability. While these have been strongest in Irish eighteenth-century studies, scholars working on other time periods could learn much from the transnational and theoretical nature of their approaches. The history of mentalities is another subject within Irish urban history that needs sustained focus: what ideas shaped the viewpoints of key urban élites in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Ireland? And to what extent were the urban landlords, grand jurors, and corporation men, who (re)shaped Irish cities and towns, influenced by the broader intellectual agendas of their eras: improvement, modernisation, millennialism, nationalism, sectarianism, evangelism, democracy, decline, or reform? How did the Irish city and

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town act as a site of politics, both local and national? And, perhaps more fundamentally, what is distinctively ‘Irish’—and how ‘urban’—is Irish urban history?

As regards the twentieth century, the ‘Decade of Centenaries’ has witnessed an outpouring of academic scholarship and public history which has amounted to a reassessment of the revolutionary period. Much of this has taken an urban approach to 1916 and its impact, with a fine set of local studies of the impact of war and revolution on the towns and cities across Ireland, with Padraig Yeates in particular tracing in close detail the impact of conflict on the capital. Just as conflict was profoundly spatial, so too was the consolidation of political power after 1922 materialized and embedded through both the social geographies and the new suburbs and the renarrativisation of extant urban landscapes through statutory and naming, a history which has been explored north and south through memory studies and cultural geography. The re-emergence of violence in Northern Ireland from the late 1960s has also been understood as a conflict profoundly rooted place and the politics of space, and much of the enormous quantity of scholarship on the province has employed an urban framework—implicitly and explicitly—for making sense of these events. But despite the richness


of new work on the twentieth-century city, much remains to be done. Indeed, while modern Ireland’s distinctive pattern of dispersed settlements, provincial towns, and sprawling housing estates has been recognized, much more could be explored to fully understand them. For example, there is also a need for more detailed studies of the economic and demographic aspects of Irish cities and towns – again especially provincial cities and smaller towns. Furthermore, there is little work that adequately theorises their distinctive culture; from the ways in which buses and bicycles connected rural communities, to the sociability of the pub, and the politics neighbourhood there is a large amount of work which could be done to make sense of the micro-geographies of social change.

On a larger scale, the urban history of Ireland could also benefit from a turn to the transnational. Irish cities and towns have always operated as sites of movement, drawing in rural populations and operating as nodal points through which people have migrated to cities all over the globe, forming distinctive Irish urban communities wherever they went. Inversely, cities were places were also places of reception: of people, culture, and capital. In central Dublin, fiscal incentives and neo-liberal urban forms, such as Temple Bar and the International Financial Services Centre transformed both the city’s landscape and economic profile, while mid-sized towns across Ireland were also part of this process, reconfigured by the arrival of enterprise zones and architectural set pieces. This story has been told through the economics of square
footage and rental income, however, Ireland’s urban history in global context still waits to be written.21

In this issue, Niamh NicGhabhann asks us to analyses the role that religion played in Irish urban life and architectural development. Considering how important Roman Catholic social and moral teaching were in nineteenth-century Ireland, it is surprising how rarely Irish urban scholars have engaged with the broader European literatures of Catholic urban planning and the extent to which morphological, architectural, and social developments in Irish towns fit within what intellectual historians have termed ‘Catholic modernity’ (often understood as analogous, though not unproblematically, with Emmet Larkin’s concept of a ‘devotional revolution’).22 And more generally, despite recent publications in journals such as Irish Architectural and Decorative Studies and the monthly blog of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, the process by which streets in Irish provincial towns were planned and built remains an under-researched topic.23 With unprecedented access to census material, estate papers and historic maps now freely available online, a new generation of scholars is well placed to greatly enhance our knowledge on these critical aspects of town formation and growth.

Irish urban history is a relatively under-theorised subject. Many practitioners have been more at ease in deeply empirical local or national studies than in negotiating unfamiliar approaches, concepts or typologies. Two exceptions to this general trend have been in disputes within studies of Viking and early medieval Ireland (as mentioned above), and

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23 For example, Lucille Ellis’s blog post on Bindon Street, Ennis, Co. Clare, published on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage website in August 2015 (http://www.buildingsofireland.ie).
in the frameworks set out by Lindsay Proudfoot and Brian Graham in their immensely useful but often overlooked articles and books published on Irish towns between the late 1980s and late 1990s. As Dickson notes, both subjects have, in different ways, engaged with critical concepts of definition and typology: what constituted a town in different time periods, what makes towns in Ireland distinctly ‘Irish’, how was urban agency expressed, and what was the relationship between property and urban life. Proudfoot and Graham’s studies provide an avenue for further theoretical development. Finally, the historiography of Irish urban history itself remains an under-studied field. Dickson, in this issue, makes amends for this deficit, but the only major hitherto published comparative study of Irish urban histories in the eighteenth and nineteenth century remains a thought-provoking chapter by Rosemary Sweet, published fifteen years ago.

As this summary demonstrates, the urban history of Ireland is a multifaceted field, and across its many variations it has opened up a host of new ways of understanding Ireland. A turn to the history of Irish towns and cities has provided historians with a form for understanding, with nuance and detail, the ways in which individuals and groups have attempted to modernize Ireland, and how these processes have been accommodated and resisted. Moreover, the survival of older buildings and spatial forms, and the delays of reconstruction, have shown how these processes are often uneven and delayed, and operate in practice in far more complex ways than imagined in discourse. An attentiveness of the politics of space, a focus on materialities, and a focus on flows of people and capital provide new paradigms for making sense of the country which can both add to long running debates and generate new research questions. Indeed, in today’s Ireland, where questions of housing, infrastructure, and ownership continue to dominate social and political formations, it is crucial that we continue to develop the

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tools to interrogate these processes historically and situate these themes as central to making sense of Ireland’s distinctive past.

The papers included in this special section came out of a symposium entitled ‘The State of Irish Urban History’ held at the Centre for Urban History, University of Leicester in April 2016. As detailed above, Dublin and Belfast have already received considerable attention, and in this context the papers here turn their focus on Ireland’s less studied urban centres. David Dickson’s paper sets the scene for the following empirical studies with a consideration of the writing of Irish urban history in the 1820s and in the 1980s. Dickson explores these two short-lived periods of enthusiasm for urban history in Ireland as a way of making sense of how the discipline has fitted into a wider national historiography. Using a Foucauldian framework, Peter Hession explores market reform in nineteenth-century Ireland. Taking Cork as his case study, he shows how local elites and state bureaucrats worked together to increasingly regulate, cleanse, and police the boundaries of markets, and so draw the agrarian population into a broader capitalist system. In doing so he highlights the extent to which Irish urban history is intricately tied to the relationship between urban and rural. Ruth McManus explores efforts to alleviate housing shortages in the years immediately following independence, with a particular focus on the town of Ballina in Co. Mayo. She shows how financial impediments, national legislation, and local politics combined to create the town’s distinctive social geography. Finally, Niamh NicGhabhann’s article explores rituals surrounding consecration and the laying of the foundation stone across Munster with a particular focus on St John’s Cathedral in Limerick. She shows how these parades and ceremonies were used to reinforce the increasing social, economic and political power of the city’s Roman Catholic community. Taken together these articles signal new directions, methods, and theories for the writing Ireland’s urban history.