CRISIS IN

**International Commission for the
History of Towns Conference (ICHT)**

13–16 September 2022

Maynooth • Dublin • Derry/Londonderry

URBAN ORDER

WE ARE DELIGHTED TO WELCOME YOU TO ICHT 2022

Thank you for making the effort to travel to Ireland and join us here for an exciting programme on 'Crisis in Urban Order'. We look forward to lots of interesting papers, discussions, tours and, most importantly, the opportunity to catch up with one another again.

Addressing the overall theme of *Urban Order*, the ICHT 2022 programme takes a comparative historical and geographical approach to explore *Crisis in Urban Order*. This year is pertinent as it marks the centenary of the Partition of Ireland, and the creation of a border between 'north' and 'south' with profound implications for urban order across the island, with enduring impacts and legacies.

The ICHT 2022 conference themes encompass a range of 'crises' and their spatial, cultural and material impacts and manifestations on the towns and cities of Europe. The programme spans the island of Ireland, between 'north' and 'south', by being based in two locations, Dublin/Maynooth and Derry/ Londonderry. It builds on an existing collaboration between the Irish Historic Towns Atlas and the British Historic

Towns Atlas programmes and, in the spirit of connecting Ireland north and south in this centenary year, it is jointly convened by Dublin City University, Maynooth University, the Royal Irish Academy and Queen's University Belfast, with support from Derry City Council.

The programme explores three manifestations of 'crisis' in urban order— 1. Conflict and the city—impacts of war, insurrection, protest, riots; 2. Pestilence and plague—impacts of disease, climate, sanitation, supplies; 3. Religions and crisis—impacts of dissent, reformations, factionalism, heresy. The conference papers are international and range across the medieval, early modern and modern eras, encouraging comparative study, as well as enabling geographical comparisons across Europe. Topics covered by the papers include 1. Spatial order of the urban landscape; 2. Political order of urban governance; 3. Social order of population and people. Papers offer case studies of countries, regions and cities, exploring a range of spatial scales of 'crisis in urban order'.

Sarah Gearty (Royal Irish Academy), **Keith Lilley** (Queen's University Belfast), **Ruth McManus** (Dublin City University) and **Michael Potterton** (Maynooth University) — programme convenors
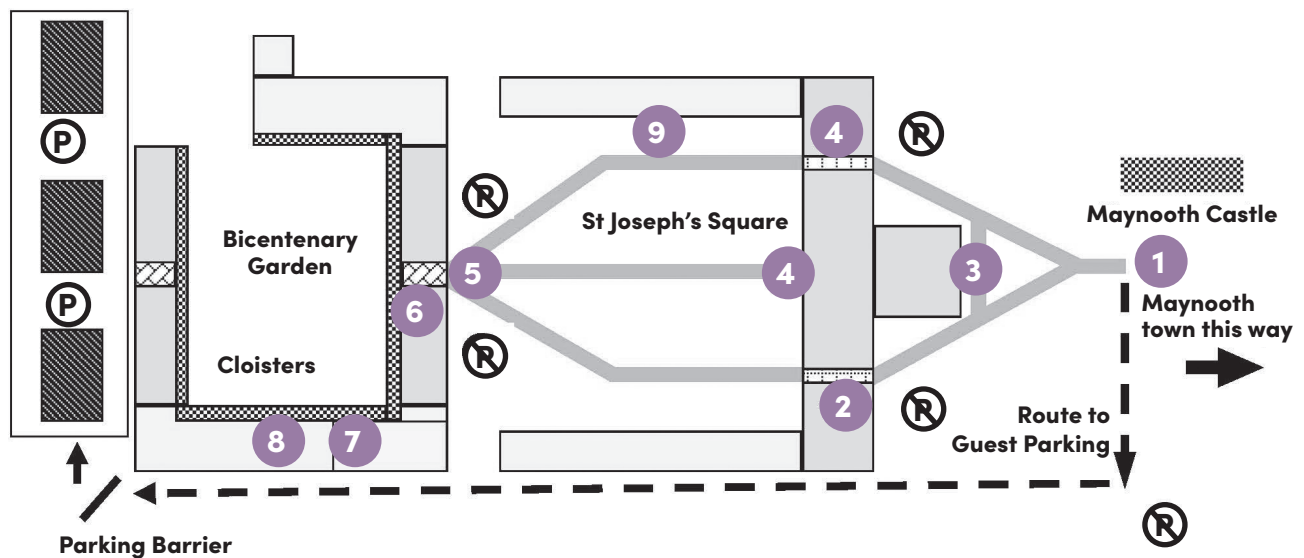
Monday 12 September
Maynooth University

from 15.00   Accommodation check-in at **Visitor Reception**
(No. **2** on map below)

20.00–21.30   Board Meeting of ICHT, **Renehan Hall** (No. 8 on map below)

Map of South Campus, Maynooth University

1 Main Gate, meeting point for ICHT bus

2 Reception, check in/out for ICHT accommodation

3 Entrance to Stoyte House/access to ICHT accommodation

4 Entrances to Long Corridor/access to ICHT accommodation

5 Entrance to St Patrick's House/access to ICHT accommodation

6 Elevator

7 Entrance to Pugin Hall, for ICHT meals

8 Entrance to Renehan Hall, ICHT conference

9 Entrance to New House

Tuesday 13 September
Maynooth University
Programme of Formal Sessions
Renehan Hall (No. 8 on map on p. 3)

09.00–09.45	Conference registration
09.45–10.00	Welcome and introduction (by Keith Lilley and Michael Potterton)

I—'Crisis in Medieval Urban Order'—13th to 16th centuries
(Chair: Michael Potterton)

10.00–10.30	**Katalin Szende** (Central European University), Neither God's peace, nor civic order? Conflicts in Central European cathedral cities in the Middle Ages
10.35–11.05	**Howard B. Clarke** (Royal Irish Academy), The Bruce invasion of Ireland and grievances of the common folk of Dublin, c.1316
11.05–11.30	Coffee break
11.30–12.00	**Keith D. Lilley** (Queen's University Belfast), The impact of the Black Death on English towns
12.00–12.20	Q&A Discussion
12.20–13.30	Lunch, hosted by Department of History, Maynooth University

II—'Crisis in Early-Modern Urban Order'—16th to 17th centuries
(Chair: Ruth McManus)

13.30–14.00	**Juhan Kreem** (Tallinn City Archives/Tallinn University), Resilient towns? Hanseatic towns of medieval Livonia facing the challenges of the mid-16th-century crisis in the Baltic Sea region
14.05–14.35	**Christoph Sonnlechner** (Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Austria), The monster on the doorstep: the Danube as a danger to Vienna's urban order
14.40–15.15	**Panel Discussion 1**—Q&A and comparisons on medieval and early-modern 'crisis' in urban order (Chairs: Ruth McManus and Michael Potterton)
15.30–17.00	**Walking tour of Maynooth town and castle**, led by Arnold Horner (University College Dublin). Tour will begin with a presentation at Renehan Hall (No. **8**)
17.30	ICHT General Assembly (Maynooth University), Renehan Hall (No. **8**)
19.00	Conference dinner (Maynooth University) Pugin Hall (No. **7**)

Wednesday 14 September
Royal Irish Academy, Dublin
Programme of Formal Sessions contd.

Coach from Maynooth to Dublin, departure at 08.15 from Main Gate (No. 1 on map on p. 3)

III—'Crisis in Modern Urban Order'—18th to 20th centuries (Chairs: Sarah Gearty and Keith Lilley)

09.30–10.00   **Roey Sweet** (Centre for Urban History, University of Leicester), The heritage of 'civil war'? An urban 'crisis' in the preservation of built fabric in English historic towns (1780–1850)

10.05–10.35   **Fióna Gallagher** (Dublin City University), 'Mapping the Miasma'– A medical and social crisis in Irish towns: analysing the 1832 cholera epidemic

10.35–10.45   Q&A discussion

10.45–11.15   Coffee break

11.15–11.45   **Magda Pinheiro and Maria João Vaz** (Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal), Lisbon in the nineteenth century: from French invasions to the beginning of urban and social reforms (1807–1860s)

11.50–12.20   **Ruth McManus** (Dublin City University), From sanitation to state-building: solving Dublin's housing crisis in the late 19th and early 20th century

12.20–13.00   **Panel Discussion 2**—Q&A and comparisons on modern 'crisis' in urban order (Chairs: Sarah Gearty and Keith Lilley)

13.00–14.00   Lunch, hosted by Royal Irish Academy (RIA)

14.00–14.30   **Library tour** by Barbara McCormack (Royal Irish Academy)

14.30—16.00   **'Dublin in Crisis'—Guided walking tour of city centre**, led by Frank Cullen, with Ruth McManus and Howard Clarke (RIA), convene at front door of RIA

16.30–17.30   **ICHT 2022 Keynote Lecture**—Peter Crooks (Trinity College Dublin), Town, Crown and Archives: Reconstructing the 'Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland' (Chair: Michael Potterton)

17.30–18.30   **Reception hosted by RIA**, welcome by Mary Canning (President RIA)

18.30   Return to Maynooth by coach, departure from Molesworth Street (near RIA) (Delegates to look after themselves for dinner in either Dublin or Maynooth)

Thursday 15 September
ICHT Conference Field–Trip
Urban Crisis and the Impact of Partition on Small Towns in Ireland

09.00	Leave Maynooth: meet at Main Gate (No. 1 on map on p. 3) **Guided field-trip by coach from Maynooth to Derry**, via Kells (10.00–11.00), Cavan (12.00–14.00) and Enniskillen (15.00–16.30), by coach. For more information, see itinerary and field-guide (provided for field-trip participants). All timings approximate.
*c.*18.30	Arrive Derry/Londonderry city-centre
18.30–20.00	At leisure in Derry (for hotel check-in etc)
20.00	Informal dinner at Shipquay Hotel, Derry (at cost, for those confirmed)

Friday 16 September
Main Hall, Guildhall, Shipquay Place, Derry/Londonderry
'Mapping Crisis—Divided Cities', Atlas Working Group (AWG)

09.15–12.00   **'Mapping Crisis—Historic Towns Atlases and Divided Cities'** session, workshop and panel discussion with contributions by Anna Maleszka and Roman Czaja (Poland), Judit Majorossy (Hungary), Rosa Smurra (Italy), Martin Uhrmacher (Luxembourg), and Raymond Gillespie (Ireland).

              Use of EHTAs as examples to explore urban 'divisions'—spatial or social, political or cultural, religious or ethnic—across historical periods and geographical location, to encourage a cross-comparative discussion and explore the potential EHTAs have in bridging divides and connecting communities, past and present. This role of mapping in reconciliation is germane in Derry, and indeed more widely across the island of Ireland, and has resonance and relevance elsewhere in Europe.

              European Historic Town Atlases and maps on display.

12.00–13.00   **AWG Business Meeting** (see separate agenda)

13.00–14.00   **Lunch break** (provided, in Main Hall, Guildhall)

14.00–16.00   **Walking the walls of Derry**, led by Brian Lacey (meet Main Hall, Guildhall)

16.00   **Plenary discussion**, chaired by Keith Lilley and Michael Potterton (Main Hall, Guildhall)

17.00   **Closing reception** and address by Mayor Cllr Sandra Duffy (Main Hall, Guildhall)

              Conference ends

CLOSE

Saturday 17 September

Transport return from Derry (Guildhall) to Dublin Airport/Dublin city centre, departs at 08.45, arrival *c*.13.00 (for those booked)

ABSTRACTS

TUESDAY SESSION 1

KATALIN SZENDE (Central European University)

Neither God's peace, nor civic order? Conflicts in Central European cathedral cities in the Middle Ages

In the process of urban transition from Antiquity to the Middle Ages, episcopal sees played a model role in the transmission of the concept and spatial arrangement of urbanity. In the following centuries, as Christianity spread across Europe, the concept of cathedral cities got adapted to the social and political realities of the realms where they were founded but retained the notion of a central place that served both as religious and civic centres. This arrangement carried a potential of conflict along several fault lines. One set of conflicts arose between the church institutions, the range of which usually extended beyond the bishop and the cathedral chapter, and included other (collegiate) chapters, monasteries, priories and friaries, parish churches, almshouses, the cathedral school or sometimes even a university. Each of these institutions or bodies exerted authority over a certain segment of the urban space and urban society, a position that often led to opposing interests with each other. At the same time, cities often served as seats of protagonists of secular power such as monarchs, princes, or aristocrats. The roles and level of autonomy attached to the municipal community represented yet another source of authority and eventual dissent.

This paper will offer an overview of these conflicts and analyse a few selected examples of how disputes unfolded in cathedral cities in the medieval kingdoms of Bohemia, Hungary and Poland. As latecomers in Latin Christianity, the location of the early bishops' seats depended on the sovereigns' will, and the kings' and dukes' presence was definitive at the outset. This setup changed significantly in the great social transformations of the thirteenth century, but in different ways in the various polities of East Central Europe. In Hungary, the kings withdrew from the cathedral cities, leaving the bishop and the cathedral chapter in charge. Subsequently, the disputes between these two authorities, especially over estates and revenues left a strong imprint on the further history of these places as the cases of Eger and Oradea show. The only city where royal authority remained present, Zagreb, was plagued by constant enmity between its royal (Gradec) and ecclesiastic (Kaptol) parts. In Poland, Bohemia and Silesia the secular overlords decided to develop the bishoprics by adding new, often regularly planned parts to the bishop's seats. This increased the level of their urbanity, but also carried the potential of conflict by tilting the balance between the bishops and the civic communities. The bishops found it difficult to retain their control over spaces of commercial exchange and civic administration.

HOWARD B. CLARKE (Royal Irish Academy)

The Bruce invasion of Ireland and grievances of the common folk of Dublin, *c.*1316

A rare documented example of a crisis in urban order in medieval Ireland relates to Dublin, the country's chief town, probably towards the end of 1316 or very early in 1317. At that point in time the impact of depredations by the Scottish army commanded by Edward Bruce and his elevation to the kingship of Ireland, combined with the expectation of a siege of Dublin itself, may be associated with an undated set of grievances listed in the miscellaneous municipal collection called the Liber Albus (White Book).

The grievances were of three types. First there are complaints about non-observance of the laws and usages of the city. One recommendation was that no one should refuse to serve a term as mayor or bailiff, otherwise they should be fined. Secondly trading arrangements should be tightened up: for example, the assize of bread and ale should be kept strictly. Thirdly, given the serious military threat, every house should send one man to muster in an emergency; guards were to be posted at every gate; and expenses of the night watch were to be supported by rich and poor.

This document is written in French, like its near contemporary devoted to the laws and usages (bye-laws) of the city. The latter text is to be found in a second municipal book known as the Chain Book, because it was secured by a chain for consultation in the tholsel (town hall). There was a long-standing tradition that legal matters in England and in Anglo-Ireland should be expressed in that language, the lingua franca of trading in western Europe. The presumption must be that Dublin's merchants were familiar with French and the paper will include some discussion of language use in Anglo-Ireland.

KEITH D. LILLEY (Queen's University Belfast)

The impact of the Black Death on English towns

"[...] Whatever its cause, it had originated some years earlier in the East, where it had claimed countless lives before it unhappily spread westward, growing in strength as it swept relentlessly on from one place to the next [...]." With these chilling, poignant—and some might say hauntingly recognisable—words, in his Decameron, Giovanni Boccaccio observed the contemporary impact of bubonic plague on Florence in the spring and summer of 1348. The Black Death (1347-51), as an event of major significance in the history of Europe and European urbanism, has had much intellectual scrutiny. Indeed, the economic and demographic vicissitudes of towns and cities during the mid- to late-fourteenth century are often used as evidence to demonstrate what impacts and legacies the Black Death had on life across the continent. English urban historiography on this period is no different. In this paper, however, the aim is to focus more on the material and physical impacts of the Black Death on English towns. In the context of orthodox and revisionist histories of the Black Death in England, and of later medieval urbanism more generally, the paper draws a distinction between 'urban decline' and 'urban decay'. Then, rather than rehearse the familiar narrative of failed towns and shrinking suburbs

as evidence for urban decline and decay for this period, an alternative view is offered. This involves looking more closely at the morphologies of later medieval English towns, across the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. While certainly the Black Death had in many places a major impact on local urban populations, as economic and social evidence of the time testifies, the continued planning and creation of new towns and suburbs also reveals a story of urban resilience, and in some cases resurgence, in the decades after the Black Death. Similarly, within individual towns and cities, the uneven spatial impacts of the Black Death (and subsequent demographic and economic shocks to the urban system) played out differently, and here a closer look at local morphological changes of later medieval towns, as well as their archaeologies, is instructive. To this end, the paper challenges us to reconsider the Black Death and its impacts on English medieval towns, and on this basis too perhaps reconsider more broadly the physical nature of 'urban crisis' in later medieval Europe and our conventional histories of urbanism and urbanisation for this period.

TUESDAY SESSION 2

JUHAN KREEM (Tallinn City Archives/Tallinn University)

Resilient towns? Hanseatic towns of medieval Livonia facing the challenges of the mid-16th-century crisis in the Baltic Sea region

In the middle of the sixteenth century, Eastern Baltic Sea region underwent substantial reorganization of the political landscape. Rising powers of Poland-Lithuania, Muscovy and Sweden divided among themselves a medieval conglomerate of principalities known as Livonia. Hanseatic towns of the region had different destinies in this turmoil. Narva and Tartu fell after a short siege to the Muscovy in 1558, whereas Tallinn subjected itself to the crown of Sweden in 1561 and Riga, after its overlords surrendered to the king of Poland in 1561, even sported a status of free town for some time, when it finally swore an oath of allegiance to the king in 1582.

Despite different political choices there appears to have been remarkable continuity of the urban government and the connections between towns. Merchants' elites could retain their position and to some extent also to restore their sustenance when the Baltic trade adapted to the new situation. Although some of the towns were also depopulated and destructed, most of them could recover after some time. Hanseatic league did not return, but the urban network of Livonia re-emerged after the collapse of medieval Livonia. The aim of this presentation is therefore to study the reactions of urban elites and population to the challenges of war, to find out which were the key factors enabling such remarkable resilience.

CHRISTOPH SONNLECHNER (Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Austria)

The monster on the doorstep: the Danube as a danger to Vienna's urban order

Since the High Middle Ages, the Danube has repeatedly plunged the Viennese into existential crises. Due to its high flow velocity, it is considered an alpine river in Vienna. It breaks through the Vienna Gate (Wiener Pforte) into what is now the urban area, where it branched out widely until it was regulated. Floods and increased water flow due to climatic changes – e.g., during the Little Ice Age – repeatedly shifted the course of the Danube in the Vienna area and caused problems and disputes. The proposed paper aims to show how a river could be an actor that is holding agency in a crisis. Such crises could be triggered by floods as well as by the shifting of the river's course. As a consequence, military or supply crises appeared. The interruption of connecting routes by bridges torn away during the Little Ice Age with increased rainfall not only posed technical problems for the city, but also triggered a financial crisis in the 2nd half of the 16th century. The upheavals between the city and its rulers were felt on many levels. The frozen Danube, in turn, exacerbated the urban crisis that had occurred as a result of Matthias Corvinus' siege in 1485. Relief supplies could not be transported in and enemy troops were able to march across the Danube unhindered.

The article attempts to trace an arc from the High Middle Ages to the early modern period and ultimately to the Danube regulation of 1870/75. Actors regarding the crises triggered or intensified by the Danube are identified. At the same time, an attempt is made to work out which solutions were sought and found for overcoming the crisis and restoring urban order, or where they failed.

CHRISTOPH SONNLECHNER (Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Austria)

WEDNESDAY SESSION 3

ROEY SWEET (Centre for Urban History, University of Leicester)

The heritage of 'civil war'? An urban 'crisis' in the preservation of built fabric in English historic towns (1780–1850)

This paper addresses how memories of the urban crisis of the English Civil War (1642–51) were embodied in the walls and fortifications of English 'historic' towns, shaping contemporary attitudes towards the urban fabric in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The concept of the 'historic town' emerged in this period in England as a means of differentiating the older county centres, cathedral cities and market towns from rapidly growing manufacturing and industrial centres. Such towns claimed a formative role in the national story, at a time of increasing focus upon the domestic past, and their built environments seen as a tangible witness to key episodes in the nation's past. However, the acceleration of urban growth and urban development in this period – due to industrialisation and in-migration – meant that much of the traditional urban fabric – especially walls and fortifications – was seen as redundant and a block to modernity and improvement. But just as these elements were demolished or under threat, creating a 'crisis' in local urban fabric, they acquired new value as tangible reminders of the city's past, and efforts made to record and preserve them. Urban guidebooks and local histories invited visitors to use monuments such as city walls and gateways to reflect upon past eras of domestic crisis, bloodshed and political oppression, and to celebrate the liberties and freedom of modern commercial society. This paper will examine how the English Civil War was memorialised in attempts to preserve city walls and urban fortifications in provincial towns across England and how this in turn contributed to the branding of such places as 'historic towns'.

FIÓNA GALLAGHER (Dublin City University)

'Mapping the Miasma'– A medical and social crisis in Irish towns: analysing the 1832 cholera epidemic

Historically, the Irish cholera epidemic of 1832 is mostly a forgotten calamity, eclipsed by the tragedy of the Great Famine. The epidemic posed a major challenge to social, political and medical assumptions and attitudes, causing a governmental and ideological reaction to issues as diverse as health, sanitary infrastructure and local government.

This study aims to investigate and map the geography, narrative and comparative magnitude of the 1832 cholera pandemic on Irish provincial towns, within the context of the complex political and social events of this pre-Famine period. In this research, the geographic reach, and mechanism of diffusion of the cholera will be charted, and the incident of disease graphed and analysed.

Studying past epidemics helps provide a sampling device for social analysis. Wider issues addressed by this study include determining the effects of the medical and governmental response to this crisis, specifically in urban areas. Resulting datasets may allow better comparison with the experience of the pandemic in Britain and elsewhere. Mapping can present the discrete elements of an epidemic in terms of numbers of cases, deaths, recovered, and geographic spread, revealing patterns that are not obvious from printed sources or narratives.

The research objectives of the study are multi-fold. Collecting and collating extant data on the widely varying morbidity and mortality statistics of each local district, will allow, for the first time, GIS software to be used to analyse and map such data. Further analysis will query the existing sparse research on the geographic spread of the 1832 epidemic in Ireland, examining whether this is challenged by the new data. A selection of case studies will focus on the different categories of provincial towns; this may allow causal patterns to emerge, and provide a yardstick for measurement in an international context.

Examining the impact of the 1832 epidemic on Irish towns, particularly provincial towns, will ascertain if lessons were learnt at governmental level in relation to sanitation, disease, and the appalling urban living conditions in Irish towns, in this important period before the urban crises during the Great Famine.

MAGDA PINHEIRO and MARIA JOÃO VAZ (Iscte–Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal)

Lisbon in the nineteenth century: from French invasions to the beginning of urban and social reforms (1807–1860s)

In this presentation we will attempt to describe and analyse the most severe moments of health crisis caused by war, revolts and insurrections that affected the territory and the population of Lisbon, from the beginning of the French invasions in Portugal and the occupation of Lisbon by the French army at the end of 1807. The analysis is carried out until the 1860s, when the implementation of regulations and various social and urban reforms began to allow some of the crises with the greatest impact on the mortality of the population inhabiting the city to be overcome.

This paper begins by analysing the importance and impact of French invasions (1807-1811) in his companions' epidemics, economic and political crises, to post pone the reforms that the city needed. Although the reconstruction of the centre of Lisbon after the earthquake (1755) was slow at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the prosperity and reformist culture were making its way in the Portuguese capital city. Nevertheless poverty, lack of water and sewage, were responsible for a high mortality. The French invasions destroyed the prosperity and were accompanied by illness and hunger, while the social elites left the city in search of peace in their rural properties. Division among the political elites led to the civil war (1832-1834) and a more profound financial crisis. Before any city reforms could began Lisbon suffered not only of a high level of mortality but also several episodes of *Colera Morbus,* and yellow fever.

It's only after the Constitutional reforms in 1853 that the main issues could be more peacefully discussed and slowly implemented due to the lack of financial capacity. The decrease in violent political dissensions and social conflict after 1851 also allowed the reforms to become more effective in the 1860s.

RUTH MCMANUS (Dublin City University)

From sanitation to state-building: solving Dublin's housing crisis in the late 19th and early 20th century

Dublin's long-standing housing crisis shared many characteristics with other nineteenth-century European cities. A continued influx of population from the countryside put pressure on resources, including housing, while an exodus of middle-class ratepayers to independently governed suburbs reduced the city government's income and ability to act. In an economically weak city with limited employment opportunities and low rent-paying capacities, there was little incentive for the private market to supply working-class housing. An increasing proportion of the population became concentrated in substandard housing, where overcrowding and its associated problems of disease and high death rates became the norm.

This paper explores evolving perspectives on Dublin's housing crisis and its solution. By the late nineteenth century, poor housing in Dublin was recognised as a public health crisis, to be resolved through improved housing and sanitation. The first local authority initiatives targeted the worst slum areas for clearance. Like other cities of this period, slums were perceived to be both a physical and a moral hazard which was potentially disruptive to society. An added narrative strand linking poor housing to political instability became increasingly prominent in the early twentieth century. A series of disruptive events including a labour crisis (1913 Lock-Out) and armed rebellion (1916 Rising) were blamed by at least some commentators on the poor housing conditions which persisted in the city. Indeed, one of the first acts of the new Provisional Government in 1922 was to declare a million-pound grant for housing. New policies during the 1920s would promote home ownership, believed to contribute to social stability and citizenship. Attempts to address Dublin's housing crisis ultimately resulted in a new residential geography. The city centre gradually hollowed out and a new ring of suburban housing emerged, while households with fewer economic means remained in central flats. This physical and social reordering of the urban landscape has had ongoing repercussions to the present day.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFÉS IN MAYNOOTH

Name	Café/Restaurant	Address	www	tel.	Style/theme
Amber Tree	Café/Bistro	Mill Street		016291022	Café
Apache	Take Away	Mill Street	apachepizza.ie	016292929	Pizza
*Avenue	Restaurant	Main Street	avenueCafé.ie	016285003	Wine & tasty food
*Bistro 53	Restaurant	Main Street	bistro53.ie	016289001	Mediterranean
Brady's	Pub/Restaurant	Main Street	clockhouse.ie	015054725	Gastro Pub
Coffee Mill	Café/Bistro	Mill Street		016016594	Café
Costa	Café	Manor Mill Centre	costaireland.ie	016292050	Café
*Donatello's	Restaurant	Main Street	donatellos.info	01610 6558	Italian
*Ely Wine Bar	Wine Bar	Main Street	elywinebar.ie	015043709	Wine & tasty food
L'art du Chocolat	Café	Main Street	lartdu-chocolat.com	016291491	French Café
Meridian 16	Restaurant	Leinster Street / The Mall	meridian16.ie	0834565210	Grill
Mizzoni's	Take Away	Main Street		081888824	Take Away
Nutmeg	Café/Bistro	Mill Street			Café
O'Briens	Café	Manor Mill Centre	o'briens.ie	016291869	Café
O'Neill's Bar & Steakhouse	Pub/Restaurant	Main Street	oneillsbar.ie	016286255	Pub-food
Orient Asian	Restaurant	Main Street	theorient.ie	016285888	Chinese
Picaderos	Restaurant	Main Street	picaderos.ie	016292687	Argentinean & Spanish
Pizza Dog	Restaurant	Leinster Street	pizzadog.ie	015310909	Fast Food/Pizza
Puppa Coffee	Café	Leinster Street			Café
Romayo's	Take Away	Main Street	romayos.ie	016285913	Take Away
Royal City	Restaurant	Mill Street	royalcity.ie	016106630	Korean
*Sásta	Restaurant	Manor Mill Centre	sastabytheriver.ie	015038274	Restaurant
Sásta the Pantry	Café	Manor Mill Centre	sastabytheriver.ie	015038274	Café
Shaking Tang	Restaurant	Leinster Street / The Mall	shakingtang.com	016933396	Japanese
Shoda Market Café	Café/Bistro	Glenroyal Hotel	glenroyal.ie	016106261	Lunchtime Café
The Natural Bakery	Café/Bakery	Manor Mill Centre	naturalbakery.ie	015048357	Café
*The Roost	Pub/Restaurant	Leinster Street	roostmaynooth.ie	016289843	Gastro Pub
Willow and Wild	Café	Courthouse Square	willowandwild.ie	016016750	Café
Yeah Burger	Restaurant	Parson Street	yeahburger.com	016015054	Fast Food

* highly recommended by previous guests.

NB: some venues are closed on Mondays and/or Tuesdays: check before going!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ICHT 2022 conference organisers particularly thank the following for their kind financial contributions and in-kind support of the event.

- Derry City and Strabane District Council
- Dublin City University
- Maynooth University
- Queen's University Belfast
- Royal Irish Academy
- Cavan County Council
- Fermanagh & Omagh District Council
- Historic Towns Trust
- Inner City Trust, Derry
- Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University Belfast
- International Commission for the History of Towns
- Irish Historic Towns Atlas
- Meath County Council

The conference organisers are particularly grateful to colleagues and staff at the Royal Irish Academy, and Guildhall and the Tower Museum in Derry, for their time and efforts.

Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann
Royal Irish Academy

Maynooth University
National University of Ireland Maynooth

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST

DCU
Ollscoil Chathair
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City University

Derry City & Strabane
District Council
Comhairle
Chathair Dhoire &
Cheantar an tSratha Báin
Derry Cittie & Stràbane
Destrick Cooncil

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