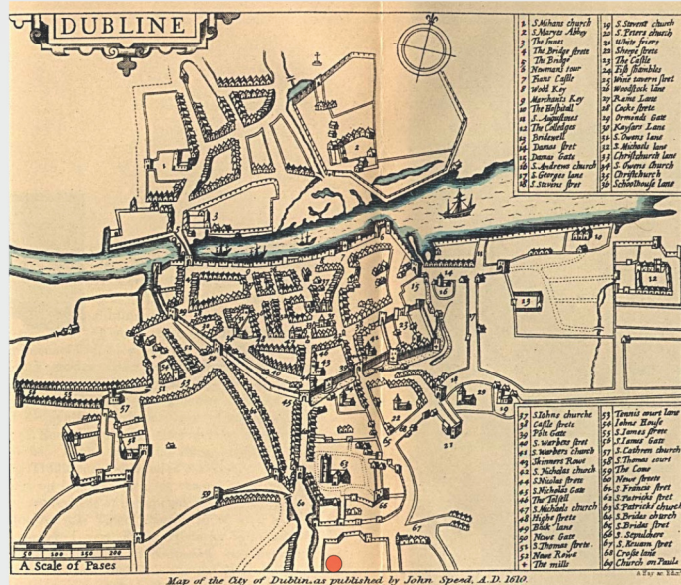


The Cabbage Gardens: A History



Speed Map of Dublin 1610, ● indicates Approximate Location of Cabbage Gardens

John Speed's Map of Dublin 1610 shows Dublin 50 years before the existence of the Cabbage Gardens. Outside the walls of the city was the parish of St. Nicholas Without. The Church of St. Nicholas Without was the north transept of St. Patricks Cathedral and the graveyard for the parish was adjacent to St. Patricks Cathedral. By the 17th Century this graveyard became overcrowded.



St. Patricks Cathedral Drawing in the London News, March 1865



John Rocque's Map of Dublin 1756 (Cabbage Gardens Outlined)

In 1649 Soldiers rented land from a local land owner Philip Fernley south of St. Patricks Cathedral. The land was used to grow cabbages which were not grown in Ireland before this time hence the name “ The Cabbage Gardens” was derived.



Government Soldiers

In 1666, “The Cabbage Gardens” was granted to the parish of St. Nicholas Without by the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral for the purposes of a cemetery. Many local parishioners were buried in the cemetery including shoemakers, clothiers, grocers and timber merchants. The Huband Bridge over the Grand Canal is named after Joseph Huband, a director of the Grand Canal Company in 1791. Joseph Huband buried members of his family at the Cabbage Gardens cemetery.

1610

John Speeds Map is one of the earliest records of Dublin City

1649

Soldiers rent land off local man to grow cabbages and this becomes known as “The Cabbage Garden”

1666

Dean and Chapter of St.Patricks Cathedral Grant grounds to the Parish of St.Nicholas Without for burial of parishioners

1681

Huguenots are leased a narrow strip of land in the Cabbage Garden by the Archbishop of Dublin



Ordnance Survey Ireland 6inch to 1 mile Map 1829-1847 (Cabbage Gardens Outlined)

A number of Huguenots came to Ireland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Archbishop of Dublin granted them the Lady's Chapel at St. Patrick's Cathedral as a place of worship in 1666 and this was used by them until 1816. In 1681 the Huguenots were leased a narrow strip of land in the north west corner of the Cabbage Gardens for their use which was consecrated in 1685.



David La Touche

David Dignes des Rompières La Touche was a Huguenot who established a silk, poplin and cambric business when he arrived in Dublin. Huguenots passing through Dublin entrusted him with money and valuables and eventually he set up a bank with fellow weaver Nathaniel Kane in 1722. This famous La Touche Bank was the precursor for Bank Of Ireland. On 17th October 1745 he died while worshipping in the Viceroy's Chapel. He was buried in the Huguenot section of the Cabbage Garden cemetery.

1745

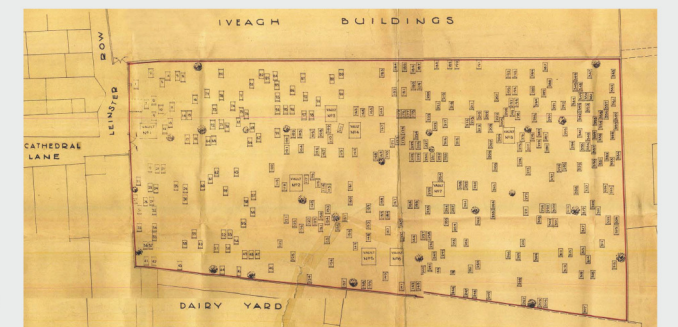
Famous Huguenot David La Touche dies and is buried in the Huguenot section of the Cabbage Gardens cemetery



Recent Aerial View of Cabbage Gardens

The Graveyard continued to be used up until 1858 and then fell into neglect. In 1897 Lord Iveagh signalled his intent to convert the old cemetery into a “pleasure ground” but this never materialised.

In 1938 Dublin Corporation recorded the layout of the burial plots. The City Council opened the old burial ground as a public park in 1982 and the oldest burial stone recorded was Mr. John Paine dated 1703.



Dublin Corporations Survey of Burial Grounds 1938

The gravestones today still contains many messages like a father's tribute to his daughter:

*“The voyage of life's end,
The mortal affliction is passed,
The age that in heaven she'll spend,
Forever and ever shall last”*

1938

The memorials are moved and the site is recorded by Dublin Corporation

1982

The Cabbage Gardens is officially opened and is accessed by Cathedral Lane