Hamilton must have been born in what is now 33/38 Lower Dominick Street, Bolton Square, apartments 21-40, left side.

It is known when 20 Lower Dominick Street was built: it was built by Robert West. "His career spans almost forty years from 1752, when he was admitted a freeman of the city as a member of the Plasterers' Guild by Grace Especial*, until his death in 1790. West is associated with one of the most spectacular pieces of stuccowork in Ireland, the hall of the house which he built as a speculation at No. 20 Lower Dominick Street. The style of the plasterwork in this building is so dissimilar from the work for which West was paid at the Rotunda Hospital and at No. 9 Cavendish Row, that McDonnell has proposed that it was different employees of West's rather than West himself who were variously responsible."

*According to http://databases.dublincity.ie/freemen/about.php one could become a freeman by, for instance, Grace Especial - the assembly could confer freedom as an honour.

It was renovated: "Twenty Dominick Street, onetime residence of 18th-century master stucco craftsman Robert West, is located on the north side of Dublin. The brick Georgian building rises four stories and extends five bays wide, with external corners reinforced with quoins." https://www.wmf.org/project/20-dominick-street
The front door is now red.

Graves writes in the first volume of his Hamilton biography about 1818: [Of] 1818 not much record survives. [Hamilton's] father had moved into a new house (18, Dominick-street, from 29) [...] (Archibald Hamilton died in 1819.) https://archive.org/details/lifeofwilliam01gravuoft/page/54

Hamilton wrote in 1852 to De Morgan that his father's house had been "29, now 36, Dominick Street". The renumbering thus took place after 1818 and before 1852;

**Archibald Hamilton's house thus was, in 1852, Dominick Street 36.**
In 1820 Hamilton wrote to his sister Eliza
(Graves, first volume, https://archive.org/details/lifeofsirwilliam01gravuoft/page/86):

From W. R. HAMILTON to his Sister ELIZA.

April 12, 1820.

. . . As I passed through Old Dominick-street, seeing a little boy going up to poor No. 29, I asked him who had the house; he said Mr. Paisley, a Magistrate, but that he had not yet come to reside; in fact it was fitting up for him. I went into the house of my nativity for the first time since the day when we all came down together in a chaise to Trim. I looked into the front office and had some recollection; I remembered too the other office and the yard. The iron-grated pantry window and the small garden then caught my eye; it was there I had passed some of the pleasantest days of my life -- there it was that you and I had played together! Well I remembered the well-staircase scene of rival bubbles descending from the top -- and the old skylight too. I asked leave to go up-stairs, and entered the back parlour; the scene from the windows was familiar to my eyes, but the room itself was greatly changed; the chimney-piece I recollected best. I then went through the drawing-room, the kitchen, and the pantry, and left with reluctance this spot which awakened so various emotions.

In 1858 he wrote:

Do you know that I am very strongly reminded of my own father, Archibald Hamilton, Esq., of Great (or Old) Dominick-street, Dublin, who died while I was very young [...] 

He thus called the street Great Dominick Street and Old Dominick Street. The question is whether this is Upper or Lower Dominick Street.

The street map of the neighbourhood in 1885 (https://www.swilson.info/maps/Dublin1885.php)
1756. There is no street where in 1885 (and now) is Upper Dominick Street. (from the website 'The History of the Granby Park Area' http://www.granbypark.com/the-history-of-the-granby-park-area/)

1815. New Dominick Street has been built, where now is Upper Dominick Street (http://www.swilson.info/maps/DublinMapc1815J2.php) It is thus logical that in 1820 Hamilton would call the other part Old Dominick Street.
1863. New Dominick Street is here called Up Dominick Street (http://www.swilson.info/maps/DublinCity1863.php)
Since the oldest part of Dominick Street is not yet called Lower Dominick Street Hamilton may have called it Great Dominick Street in 1858.

Hamilton thus was born in what is now Lower Dominick Street.
The Georgian red-bricked houses in Lower Dominick Street were built in the 1750s and are thus were already there before Hamilton was born: [http://www.digisearch.ie/dublincity/PDF%5CL0009DB2.pdf](http://www.digisearch.ie/dublincity/PDF%5CL0009DB2.pdf)

No 43 is opposite to no 20. The red-bricked buildings are situated between Dominick Lane and Bolton/Dorset Street; in the plan below the "area for the regeneration project extends from Parnell Street to Dominick Lane on both the East and West sides."

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Originaly a Georgian street, it was built in the 1750s by the Dominick family. Once a fashionable, residential street, the area fell into decline over time. In the 1960s, the Local Authority demolished the existing tenement buildings and constructed the Dominick Street flat complex. There were 198 no. dwelling units in total built in 8 no. five storey flat blocks, 5 no. blocks on the East side and 3 no. blocks on the West side of Dominick Street Lower.

Some of the original Georgian terraces remain and are protected structures as is the Church of Saint Saviour on the corner of Dominick Street Lower and Dorset Street.

No 20. Dominick Street Lower is of particular note and contains some fine ornate plaster ceilings, and original features. The demolition of the tenements left the gable of No 20. Dominick Street Lower exposed. No. 20 was originally a mid terrace house and had a wider frontage than the remaining houses on Dominick Street Lower. It was also higher that the terraces on each side, giving it a presence in the terrace.

The Master plan for Regeneration includes proposals to construct new buildings to adjoin the exposed gables of No. 20 Dominick Street Lower and restore its setting as a mid-terrace property. Similarly on the West side of the street, the gable of No. 43 Lower Dominick Street remains exposed after the demolition of the tenements there and the Regeneration proposals include plans to construct buildings to adjoin the exposed gable and reinstate the terrace.

The area for the regeneration project measures some 1.3ha and extends from Parnell Street to Dominick Lane on both the East and West sides of Dominick Street Lower. The existing Local Authority flat complex sites effectively form the regeneration site. The regeneration project includes for landscaping works to the public realm, extending the entire length of Dominick Street Lower, from Parnell Street to the junction with Dorset Street.

The surrounding area is currently in a wide variety of uses including light industry, commercial and residential.

The objective of the regeneration project is to seek social, economic and physical rejuvenation of the area, to develop a high quality mixed use area with a good balance of high quality housing, commercial, community and leisure facilities.
From this plan it can be seen that the side containing nr 20 is called the West side. On the opposite side of the street, also the West side, in the houses no 39 and 40 the NED Institute is located, and on their website, http://ned.ie/ned-training-centre-photo-gallery/, a staircase as the one Hamilton described can be seen:

On the right side of no 40 and 39 is Bolton Square, an apartment complex, consisting of what seem to be three or six buildings. The time of building indeed seems to be about the same; here nrs 40 and 39 can be seen with the three or six buildings on their right and again the bricks above the windows are placed in the same manner:

Counting the numbers in the street, and taking into account the numbering at the opposite side, where also nr 20 can be found, nr 36 should be in one of these three buildings. It seems that the concrete first floor fronts are new, the higher floors may have belonged to six houses in total: from left to right 38+37, 36+35, 34+33. This would mean that nr 36 was the left middle building of the three buildings on the right side of no 39.
Indeed, the Bolton Square apartment buildings are also called 33/38 Lower Dominick Street, and the middle building contains the apartments 21-40:

The (lower?) apartments have a garden, just as Hamilton mentioned: [http://property.irishracing.com/lettings/brochure/3288811#gsc.tab=0](http://property.irishracing.com/lettings/brochure/3288811#gsc.tab=0)
The photo is made from an apartment on the 2nd floor which is behind the middle door indeed (nos 21-40), it is or was for sale. The advertisement calls it "the green courtyard garden".
Hamilton’s birth house is therefore most likely 36 Lower Dominick Street (Westside):
Not at all necessary but interesting since perhaps also 33/38 has such floors:

Clearly, nr 39 or 40 are built at the same time as nr 41 and the floors are the same: nr 39 or 40 (of the NED Institute)

Nr 40 is (or was) for sale  http://www.daft.ie/dublin/commercial-property-for-rent/offices-for-rent/dominick-court-serviced-offices-20-41-dominick-street-lower-dublin-1-dublin-284927/#img=2