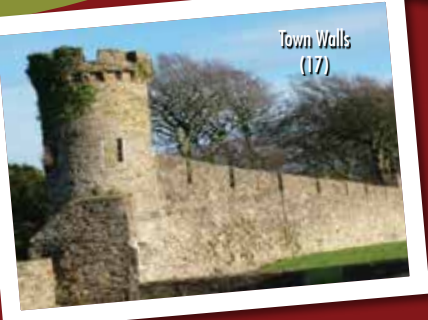
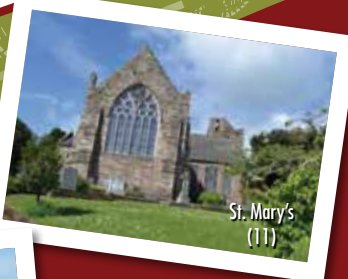
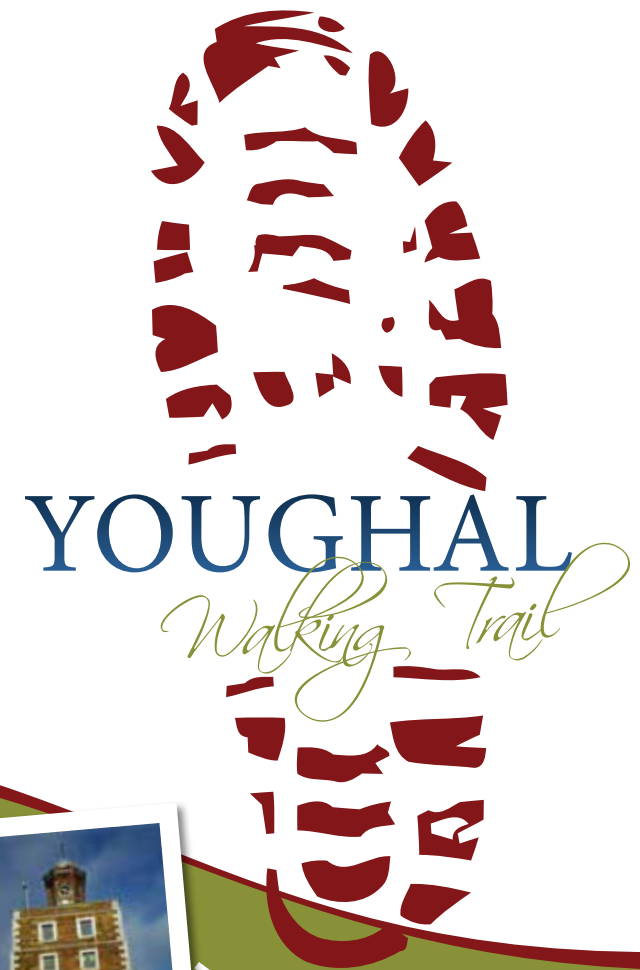


**KEY**

- 1. Site of the Exchange
- 2. Water Gate
- 3. Clock Gate
- 4. Benedictine Priory
- 5. The Magazine
- 6. Market Place
- 7. The Red House
- 8. Tynte's Castle
- 9. Boyles Almshouses
- 10. Myrtle Grove
- 11. St. Mary's Collegiate Church
- 12. Landward Town Walls
- 13. The College
- 14. The College Gardens
- 15. Quaker Meeting House & Burial Ground
- 16. St. Mary's Catholic Church
- 17. Town Hall



**YOUGHAL WALKING TRAIL**



The **YOUGHAL APP** is **FREE** can be downloaded onto both iPhone & Android platforms. This App allows you to get a real flavour of Youghal as well as enjoying the magic of our hidden gems and characters

To book a tour contact  
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**Email:** info@youghalchamber.ie  
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## TOUR DETAILS

This brochure sets out visually what the tour entails, The tour will take approx. 1.5 hours.

The tour commences from the Heritage Centre in the Tourist Office under the guidance of a fully trained Guide. You will be introduced to the wonderful and historic story of Youghal in the Heritage Centre and the tour will proceed to experience the sites of Medieval Youghal.

**Tour cost €7**

**The Heritage Walking Tour can also cater for Schools. Discounts are available for groups, seniors and students.**

### 1 Site of the Exchange

The first exchange was constructed in 1672 and was situated outside the old town wall fronting onto the medieval quays, northwest of the Water Gate. It was demolished in the mid 18th Century and replaced by a new building in 1753. This provided for the civic affairs of the town, housing an Exchange, Council House, Court House, Custom House and Grand Jury Room. In 1847 the Exchange building was replaced by the present Courthouse which was built as part of the famine relief works.

### 2 Water Gate

This was built in the 13th Century to provide access through the town walls to the docks. It is still known as Cromwell's Arch, as this is the place from which Oliver Cromwell left Ireland in 1650.

### 3 Clock Gate

This is the third gate on this site in the town walls and was completed in 1777. The tower was used as the town gaol until the mid-19th century. Prisoners were executed by hanging from the windows.

### 4 Benedictine Priory

The Priory was founded in 1350. Small portions still survive including the door arch and small window on the street front.

### 5 The Magazine

An urban tower house known at the Magazine was situated on the front of the property now located at 54 North Main Street. This building was supposedly occupied by Oliver Cromwell when he wintered his army in the town in 1649-1650. The Magazine was demolished in 1845 as part of construction works for the present building.

### 6 Market Place

This point marks the location of the linear Medieval Market Place, which can be seen in the noticeable widening of the street. Market Places were a key part of Medieval towns, particularly from the 13th Century onwards, when there was a period of tremendous growth and economic expansion across Europe.

### 7 The Red House

The Red House was built in the early 18th Century for the Uniacke family. It is reputed to be the only example of the Dutch or Queen Anne style town house continuing in use as a private dwelling in Ireland.

### 8 Tynte's Castle

This 15th-Century Norman tower was used by a local merchant family as a house and as a store for valuable goods. It is unusual to have such a fortified dwelling built inside the town walls. Sir Robert Tynte owned the tower in the early 17th Century - he married the widow of the poet Edmund Spenser.

### 9 Boyles Almshouses

These houses were built in 1610 by Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, for six old soldiers. The soldiers received a pension of £5 per annum. Some of the houses were altered in the mid-19th Century.

### 10 Myrtle Grove

This attractive house was the home of Sir Walter Raleigh when he was resident in Youghal. It was purchased by Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, in 1602. It was a fine example of a late medieval dwelling.

### 11 St. Mary's Collegiate Church

The church was built in 1220 and extended in the 14th and 15th Centuries. It is one of the few parish churches of the period still in use in Ireland. It has a fascinating history which is fully illustrated in the church.

### 12 Landward Town Walls

The first record of the town walls is a charter of 1275, granted by King Edward I, for their repair and extension. The walls surrounded the town on the shoreline as well as inland. Most of the inland portion still survives today. A good vantage point is the grounds of St. Mary's Collegiate Church (11).

### 13 The College

The College was founded in 1464 by Thomas Fitzgerald, 7th Earl of Desmond. It was referred to as the University of the City of Youghal in a letter from Pope Innocent VIII in 1492. It ceased to function in the late 16th Century and very little of the original building remains today. A good vantage point is in the ground of St. Mary's Collegiate Church (11).

### 14 The College Gardens

Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, founded the college in 1464. The college was a successful enterprise, gaining international fame. The college was seriously damaged during the Desmond Rebellion of 1579. In 1602 Sir Richard Boyle bought the college for £1,500 from Sir Walter Raleigh. Boyle rebuilt the college as his residence. He added the five circular turrets that surround the college and walled the gardens in 1641. In 1782 major re-building and renovation was carried out to create the 18th Century building which remains today.

### 15 Quaker Meeting House & Burial Ground

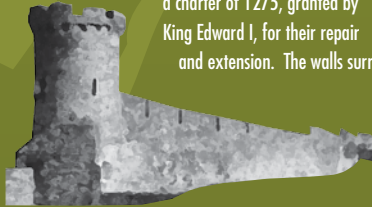
The Quakers built a meeting house in Youghal in 1681 with a graveyard to the south of the building. The Quakers were merchants and businessmen who were very highly respected for their honesty and industry. The present building is the combination of 19th and 20th Century alterations and modifications. According to Quaker practise, the layout of their burial grounds was simple. They used plain gravestones, preserving uniformity in respect of the material, size form and wording on the stones.

### 16 St. Mary's Catholic Church

St. Mary's Catholic Church was built in 1796 by public subscription and a donation of £700 by Dr. William Coppinger, Bishop of Cloyne. The spire of the Church was removed in 1919 due to its unsound condition. The interior of the Church is constructed in a simple, classical design with a marble altar and classical style columns supporting the gallery and roof. St. Mary's still functions as the parish church for the town of Youghal.

### 17 Town Hall

The Town Hall and the fashionable 140 yard long tree-lined promenade were created on Parliament Quay in 1772-9. The building stands on land that was reclaimed from the river in the 18th Century. The building was used for the business of the local authority and borough courts of this time. The building also contained an assembly room where concerts and balls were held. A public library and reading rooms were established in 1824. Today, the Town Hall continues to house local authority offices.



The College  
(13)



Watergate  
(2)



The Red House  
(7)



Clock Gate  
(3)



The Visitor Centre