

**1 Merchants Quay**  
This is the site of the Long Dock, the supposed landing place of the Vikings. Originally known as the great Quay it was first constructed in 1500. In the 1680's the entrance was 100ft wide and protected by two towers while the wall was 600ft long.

**2 The Potato Market**  
The Potato Market was built on the site of the Medieval Long Dock in 1843. It was restored by Limerick Civic Trust in the 1980's.

**3 The Country Court House**  
The Country Court house was built in 1810, it replaced an older court house built in 1732 on the site of the Medieval Franciscan Abbey founded in 1279 which stood behind Mary's Street.

**4 City Hall**  
The former city gaol occupied this site until it was demolished in 1988 but most of its eastern facade has been retained and incorporated within the fabric of the modern civic offices. There is a riverside promenade extending northwards behind city hall.

**5 St. Mary's Cathedral**  
Commissioned by Domhnall Mor O'Brien c. 1168. The cathedral is the oldest building still used for its intended purpose. With out doubt this is one of the most important medieval buildings in the country.

**6 Old City Court House/ Gerald Griffin Memorial School**  
It is thought that the original building constructed in 1640 was built on the site of a 13th century Augustinian Abbey. The present structure was completed in 1765 at a cost of £700.

**7 Bourke's House**  
All that remains of this medieval fortified tower house is part of the interior wall. Domhnall Mor O'Brien, King of Thomond built the house after he donated his palace to the church for the foundation of St. Mary's Cathedral. The fountain was added in 1860. It is called Bourke house after a former owner, John Bourke, a catholic Alderman in 1650.

**8 Island Road/Remains of the City Walls/Sally Ports**  
Island road roughly follows the route of the old city walls. The walls erected in 1237, separated the citizens of the city from the other inhabitants on the island, what remains of the walls, dismantled in 1760, can be seen here. The Sally Ports, were used to attack the enemy from within the city.

**9 St. Saviour's Dominican Friary**  
The Friary is said to have been founded c. 1227. In 1644 it became a Papal University for the Catholic Confederacy. Only one wall and some 15th century carvings remain.

**10 The Bishops' Palace** ★  
Limerick Civic Trust dates the building to the 17th century and considers it to be the oldest standing domestic building in English Town.

**11 St Munchin's Church**  
While the existing church was erected in 1827, there is said to have been a church on this site since 561. The Ancient parish church of St. Munchin may have served as a cathedral long before St. Mary's was built. St. Munchin who died sometime toward the end of the 5th century is said to be buried here.

**12 Villier's Alms Houses**  
Mrs. Hannah Villiers endowed the buildings on this site in her will in 1821. The construction took place in the Bishop's Garden in 1823. Of interest from a medieval perspective are the remains of the two towers, which today form part of the boundary fronting on to the river.

**13 Thomond Bridge**  
The original bridge, which connected King's Island with the Co. Clare side of the river, was built sometime between 1185 and 1210. This structure collapsed in 1292 killing 80 men. The bridge was reconstructed, but while it is sturdy it was often flooded at high tide.

**14 Toll House** ★  
This humorous Gothic Style folly with exaggerated crenellations was designed and built by the architect James Pain around 1840. James and his brother George were also responsible for the design and construction of Thomond Bridge.

**15 The North Munster Masonic Centre**  
The Freemasons have been in Limerick since the first lodge was founded in 1732. This building is the first building in the city to be owned by the Freemasons. The building is open to the public and available for local community use.

**16 King John's Castle**  
The Castle was built by Prince John of England c. 1210, later to become King. To protect and maintain Norman power in Limerick and Munster. Today the restored castle is open to the public and houses imaginative exhibitions of the history of the Castle and the area.

**17 Limerick Museum**  
*Average visit 30 minutes*  
The museum contains over 30 000 items relating to the history of the city.

**18 Castle Lane**  
Castle Lane, represents a range of architectural styles through the centuries. The Lane connects Nicholas Street to the River Shannon.

**19 Nicholas Street**  
Originally known as Main Street in Medieval times. The Street is now named after St. Nicholas of Myra, better known as Santa Claus. In times past the local parish church of St. Nicholas stood on the site now occupied by a local business called Styx.

**20 The Windows Alms Houses** ★  
Built in 1691, in the protective shadow of King John's castle, the Windows Alms Houses originally housed the families of deceased soldiers garrisoned at the Castle. In 1970 a local group restored these houses. They were subsequently renovated by Limerick Corporation in 1993.

**21 The Exchange Wall**  
The Exchange wall was built in 1673. This impressive facade of hewn stone with its seven Tuscan columns linked by a handsome balustrade is all that remains of the original building. The structure was rebuilt in 1702 and 1778. It fell into disuse when the new own hall was constructed across the bridge in Rutland Street in 1846. A brass plate on top of a carved stone pedestal known as 'the nail' from the original exchange can be seen in the Limerick museum (No.17).

**22 Fanning's Castle** ★  
Built in the late 16th century or early 17th century. Originally known as Whitmore's or Limerick Castle, but colloquially called Fanning's castle after Dominic Fanning, merchant and Mayor of Limerick who lived here and was executed by the Cromwellians in 1651. Patrick Sarsfield is said to have stayed here as a guest of Francis Whitmore then mayor during the 1691 Williamite Siege.

**23 The Tholsel** ★  
The Tholsel founded in 1449 was the earliest City Hall, later to become a jail.

**24 Barrington's Hospital/- Georges Quay** ★  
The Barrington family, known for their good works spent £10 000 on the building of the hospital in 1829. Although it functioned as a general hospital, it specialised in the care of children. The Hospital closed as a public institution in 1988 although part of it is still used today for its intended purpose albeit as a private clinic.

0 Areas of interest  
▲ Best viewing point  
P Parking  
●●● Suggested walking route  
★ Private Property. Please respect.

## Medieval Limerick: Walk around map

Discover the hidden treasure of the City's Medieval past and other historical sites of interest.

