

31-35 (Limerick NE City)

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

BARONY OF.....

TOWN OR VILLAGE Limerick City PARISH..... COUNTY Limerick

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

The best views around Limerick city all lie along the Shannon and to the northward towards Co. Clare. From Sarsfield Bridge the evening views towards the west along the estuary are particularly fine when the brilliant evening skies are reflected in the wide sweep of the river. All along the north is the blue line of the Clare hills and these can be seen from almost all parts of the ~~city~~ city.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

There is very little of geological interest in the neighbourhood of the city. The district is low-lying and is formed mainly of Carboniferous limestone with some patches of volcanic ash. The solid geology is largely obscured by wide tracts of alluvium.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections?
Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrams, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

For Details of St Mary's Cathedral,
And other historical information
See enclosed booklets. ?

For interesting past events and personalities
of old Limerick see:

Reminiscences of Old Limerick
by E. H. Bennet. (enclosed)

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrams, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

For Details of St Mary's Cathedral,
And other historical information
See enclosed booklets. ?

For interesting past events and personalities
of old Limerick see:

Reminiscences of Old Limerick

by E. H. Bennet. (enclosed)

The City Walls.

The course of the ancient walls of Limerick city ~~is~~ is comparatively well defined for not only do considerable remains exist but also there are two ancient maps extant which give a fairly complete picture of the city's defenses in the 16th and 17th centuries. One of these maps made circa 1590 is in the Hardiman collection T.C.D., and the other made by a French engineer in 1691, is in the British Museum (B.M. 54.14. P. 26825). Copies of both are in the Limerick Museum.

When following the circuit of the walls a convenient start may be made at King John's Castle.

The castle seems to have been built between 1200 A.D and 1207 but it has undergone many alterations and repairs down to the present day. King John is credited with being its builder and at the same time he is said to have erected the first Thomond Bridge. Limerick's first charter dates to 1197. This was given by Richard Coeur de Lion and presented by John, so it is quite possible that in its beginning, the castle ~~date~~ belongs to the same year. Most of the references to the structure in the native annals and elsewhere merely give a record of periodic repairs. In later centuries after the introduction of gun powder when heavy ordnance came into use, many changes were made in the structure of the castle so as to accommodate heavy cannon. Despite all this, it is fairly certain that the castle as it is seen today, very

very substantially represents the outline and extent of the first building.

In plan the castle is irregularly five-sided but is almost a square with round towers at the angles and a twin-towered gate building. Three of the great corner towers and the two gate towers remain, while of the curtain walls which connect these towers together, those on the north, south and west remain, but that on the east has entirely disappeared. The S. E. tower was removed in the early 17th cent and in 1611 was replaced by a four sided bastion the greater part of which has now disappeared. This bastion was probably built to dominate the town.

The N. W. corner tower, which commands the ~~the~~ Bridge, is believed to be the oldest part of the structure, and this is very probable, for the first object of the military engineers would be to ensure their defence against the Irish enemies in Thomond. The original height of this tower has been considerably reduced in order to enable pieces of ordnance to be so placed upon it that adequate defence of the bridge would be ensured. Cannon placed at a higher level could not be directed upon the nearer parts of the Bridge. Some original loop holes remain in all the towers and are to be distinguished from later apertures by their narrowness and by their sandstone jambs. The later openings have limestone dressings around their edges.

In the west a river curtain wall and

considerably below the level of the present courtyard, there are several early loop-holes and these, which can be seen only from the outside, evidently lighted a mural passage connecting the S.W. and N.W. corner towers. Entrance to the passage can be gained from the S.W. tower via a descending stone spiral stairway, but the passage itself is blocked up with earth and rubble.

Parallel with the west wall and just inside it there originally stood, according to Pacata Hibernia, a long building: This may have been the great Hall of the castle which was built towards the end of the 13th cent.

The entrance to the castle is a pointed archway flanked on either side by a massive tower. In the jambs of the archway can be seen the deep grooves in which worked the sliding portcullis, and in the ^{floor of the} gallery over the archway can be seen the slot thro' which the portcullis was raised by winches when anyone wished to enter. Above the

archway on the outside is a projecting machicolation. This projecting structure has a large opening in its floor, and from the gallery behind it, arrows and other missiles could be shot downward on the heads of an attacking force. The entrance is now approached by a flight of stone steps but these are modern and take the place of an ancient drawbridge which spanned a water-filled fosse outside, and which could be raised and lowered at will by the defenders.

Thomond Bridge.

A very short distance north of the Castle Thomond Bridge spans the river. This occupies the site of the original bridge built in 1200. The present bridge was built in 1840 when the older structure was removed. This older bridge of 14 arches dated back to about the later half of the 14th century. In 1359 Edward III granted monies for the building of a bridge (at Limerick) in a direction toward the Irish enemies in Thomond. The bridge had a draw-bridge section near the Clare end and this draw bridge was the scene of the terrible incident in the siege of 1691 when some 600 of the Irish defenders perished (see map and historical note).

The Wall of English Town.

On the Limerick end of Thomond Bridge stood Thomond gate, but of this structure no trace remains and little is known of the exact nature of the building. For about 500 ft northward from the site of the gate lies a stretch of the Town wall. It can still be seen forming the boundary wall of St Munchins graveyard. It is built of limestone rubble and has a small half round tower at its N. end. A little farther N. at what was the extreme N.W. angle of the town, the remains can still be seen of another nearly cylindrical tower. From this tower the wall turned E. for a short distance and ran to the Island gate after which it ran for about 400 ft S. Eastward. All this portion has disappeared. A little farther south a

a length of 170 ft remains bounding the E. side of the convent garden. In this bit of wall are two low deep recesses spanned by segmental pointed arches. It is possible that these arches are the only surviving traces of a postern gate which led from the Dominican Abbey to a small parcel of 10 acres of land which the friars owned outside the wall. Near the top of the wall are 3 small narrow square headed ancient windows or loops splayed on the inside. The stone dressings are of sandstone and are probably of 13th cent. date as is also the small fragment of the Dominican Friary which stands nearby. For a long distance S. from this the wall has gone. Next point of interest is the site of St Peter's Nunnery, a 13th cent. foundation for canonesses of St Augustine. No trace of the structure remains. The Town wall here is well built of squared limestone masonry and is 7 ft in thickness. It now forms the w. boundary wall of the back yards of a row of houses which front on the Island Road. Further south is another fragment now standing clear in an open space produced by a stem clearance. It also is of squared masonry, 7 ft thick & 10' high. A little southward of this fragment, the wall turned w. at a rt angle and in Exchange Lane a small fragment of this part remains. The wall again turned south at a Rt angle, and tho' the course of the wall is evident from the old maps, no further trace remains right round to John's Castle again.

Ball's Bridge.

This was the only connection across the Abbey River from English Town to Irish Town. It probably got its name from the Irish "Droichead Maol", i.e., "Bald Bridge", i.e., a bridge without parapet walls. This bridge existed from the 14th cent., when a charter for its building was given in 1340. The original bridge is gone now of course, and the present bridge dates from about 100 yrs ago. Sometime after 1691 Viscount Shannon got a grant of the bridge and allowed two rows of houses to be built on it. In 1761 the row on the east side was thrown down to widen the roadway. On Feb 4th 1775 part of the bridge was damaged by a flood tide and several of the remaining houses fell. A man named Barry, a resident in one of them was precipitated into the water and swept down to Matthew Br. before he was rescued. The old bridge & some of the houses remained till 1830 when the present structure was erected.

Irish Town Wall.

The building of Irish Town wall did not commence till 1310 when Edward II gave his murrage grant. The entire work was not complete till about 1495. From Old Lane St a length (of 640 ft) of the wall survives and runs S.E. toward St John's Cathedral. This is built of large roughly squared stone work and again is 7 ft thick. Close to the S. end of this was the famous breach made by the

Williamite Cannon in the 1690 Siege. The breach is now occupied by the New Road. The width of the breach is given by Stevens as 40 paces at the time of its making, and this agrees with the visible facts. Just S. of the breach and within the grounds of the present St John's Hospital stood the tower called the "Black Battery". This was ruined & blown up by Sarsfield during the 1690 Siege to bring about the destruction of about 200 Dutch soldiers who occupied it when the breach was rushed. Also within the Hospital grounds can still be seen the remains of a citadel which figured largely in the 1690 Siege. The remains consist of a tower, square on plan and pierced by a pointed vaulted archway entrance. This archway was closed by a sliding portcullis, the grooves for which can still be seen. The tower is now incorporated in the hospital buildings.

Of the Rest of the fortifications of Irish Town very little remains - a few fragments of the Town wall which are incorporated in modern buildings and are of little interest and difficult of access.

Extracted from: - "The Ancient Walls of Limerick"
published in —

North Munster Antiquarian Journal, II,
No. 3, (1941)

Limerick City

Situation ~~is~~

Limerick City lies at the head of the estuary of Ireland's largest river, 50 miles from the sea. To west, south and east lies the rolling plains of Limerick and Tipperary, the far-famed Golden Vale. [This fertile plain is ~~surrounded~~ looking across this luxuriantly fertile plain one sees the gablets peaks of the Galtee mts. outlined against the sky to the south-east.

To the west of these and lower on the horizon are the Ballyhouna Hills.]

This luxuriantly fertile plain is rimmed by a mountainous terrain — on the south the Gablets raise their heads sharply against the sky. Further to the west ^{of them,} and lower on the horizon are the Ballyhouna Hills, and further west, the Mullyharkirk Mountains carry this chain of hills to the sea.

~~Across the~~ of the river, in Co. Clare a line of low hills forms a protecting barrier from the cold north winds.

Between these and the Silvermine mts on the W. east ^{lies} ~~sees~~ the beautiful Shannon Valley, the natural gateway to the Central Plain of Ireland.

Public Monuments.

The Treaty Stone.

This monument is situate on the close side of the Shannon at the west end of Thomond Bridge. It consists of an irregularly shaped block of limestone measuring 2' 6" high, 3' long and 2' wide. This stone is mounted upon a simply designed pedestal.

Tradition states that this stone was standing in a field near Hasset's Cross, a point which is approximately mid-way between Thomond Bridge and the field in which Ginckles' ^{camp} stood during the later phases of the siege of 1691. In about the 1757, the stone was brought nearer to the city and placed on the pavement in front of the Treaty Bar where it remained for many years. In 1865 the Corporation caused it to be placed upon its present pedestal. Certain writers have suggested that there was nothing to indicate that the Treaty had been signed on it. However, the results of a recent investigation seem to leave no doubt regarding the correctness of the tradition which maintains that the Treaty of 1691 was signed upon it.

See:- "Was the Treaty of Limerick Signed on the Treaty Stone"
brochure published by Limerick Leader Ltd
and written by A. J. O'Halloran.
published in 1942. (price 6^d).

The O'Connell Monument.

This occupies the centre of O'Connell St where it

passes thro' the crescent. The monument consists of a bronze figure of O'Connell surmounting a simple granite podium. The figure is one of the best works of the famous sculptor, Hogan. It was erected in 1857 during the Mayoralty of T. Kane, M.D.

The Pillar Monument -

This monument consists of a stylobate which is circular on plan and on which stands an octagonal podium. From the top of this podium rises a graceful column of the Greek Doric order upon which stands an effigy of Thomas Spring Rice. In many of its details this monument is very similar to Dublin's Nelson Pillar, but is not so high nor is it possible to ascend the interior.

Its inscription reads: "Thomas Spring Rice, M. P. for the City of Limerick 1820 - 1832." Spring Rice, who was the first Lord Monteagle, was Chancellor of the Exchequer from ¹⁸³⁵ 1830 to 1839. The Monument was erected in the People's Park during his lifetime.

Alan, Larkin & O'Brien Memorial.

This monument is inset into the boundary wall of Mount St Lawrence Cemetery. It consists of a high cross decorated with numerous panels of Celtic interlacement and knobs and bosses of various Celtic designs. Its design

seems to have been inspired by the Ahenny High Cross. At its base is a fine sculptural group depicting a kneeling bard with his harp and beside him is a couchant but watchful Irish wolf hound.

The inscription in Gaelic lettering reads:
"Erected by the citizens of Limerick in memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were executed at Manchester in 1867, for taking part in the Rescue of Burke and Deasey, the Fenian Chiefs."

The Tait Clock tower.

This occupies the centre of Baker place. It consists of a well designed octagonal tower with Gothic details and decoration and carries a 4-faced chiming clock under the crowning cupola. The inscription is continued on four panels around the base and reads: -

"Erected by public subscription in appreciation of the enterprise and usefulness of Alderman Peter Tait as an employer of large numbers of the working classes, and of his liberality and benevolence as a citizen, A. D. 1866, and completed in the year 1867 during Alderman Tait's second Mayoralty, to which office he was twice unanimously elected."

The architect was W. E. Corbett.

Sarsfield Monument.

This is situate in the grounds of the Presbytery adjoining St John's Cathedral in Cathedral place. It is a bronze figure of the great general standing with drawn sword and pointing in the direction of Ballyneety, the scene of the destruction of Williams' siege train. This is an animated and inspiring sculpture and is the work of Lawlor who is responsible for the sculptures on many public monuments including the Albert Memorial in London. The inscription reads: "To commemorate the indomitable energy and stainless honour of General Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, the heroic defender of Limerick during the sieges of 1690 and 1691. Died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Landen in 1693."

The site was granted by the Rt. Rev. George Butler, Lord Bishop of Limerick and the monument was erected in 1881.

On the west face of the pedestal is the inscription: "Sarsfield is the word and sarsfield is the man — It would be a shame to let his name, like other names, decay. Bard of Thomond."

Monument to the men who fell in 1916.

This monument is situate on Sarsfield Bridge but owing to difficulties arising from the emergency is not yet complete. It will

Consist of a graceful pedestal in limestone on which are engraved the names of the Limerick men who fell in 1916. This will be surmounted by a bronze figure of an Irish volunteer of the period.

1914-18. War Memorial.

This is erected in ~~Perry~~ Square and stands near the library. It consists of a slender and graceful grey granite cross standing upon a low pedestal. The complete simplicity of the design makes this a very attractive monument. Affixed to the face of the cross is a bronze sword point downward. The Roll of Honour is kept in the library.

The O'Grady Memorial.

This is situated on the Upperary Road at the outskirts of the city. It consists of a truncated pyramid of limestone surmounted by a bronze Ring, ^{the whole representing a throwing weight.} This rests upon a pedestal. It is erected to the memory of John O'Grady, World's champion weight thrower. Inscription:

"In Proud memory of John O'Grady, World's Champion weight thrower. Born at Ballybricken, Co. Limerick 17th February, 1892. Died at Limerick 26th Nov. 1934. Beayraez Dé lé'n a sámap. Erected by his admirers

in Recognition of his phenomenal athletic ability, and as a lasting tribute to his sportsmanship, modesty and generous nature. Unspoiled by praise or achievement his simple greatness remains an edifying memory and should for ever serve as a model for those who seek to maintain Ireland's athletic prestige.

Created 3 world's Records —

Putting the 28 lbs 39' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Putting the 42 lbs 30' 4"

Putting the 56 lbs 25' 4"

Also won seven National Championships "

This is a most unattractive monument.

Fountain, St John's Square.

This takes the form of a low tower with gothic details and decoration. A number of drinking spouts issued from its base but these function no longer. The inscription reads: This monument was erected by the Limerick Peery and Jubilee Loan Society at the suggestion of the late Isaac W. Unthank, former Hon. Sec. of the Society, for the benefit of the inhabitants of St John's parish and for which the Corporation have granted a free supply of water.

Churches in Limerick City.

St John's Cathedral - This is a very successful 19th century Gothic church. The Gothic details of its exterior decoration are very satisfying and its very tall and gracefully slender spire reaching a height of just under 300' make it a very imposing building. This spire is a very outstanding landmark and is visible not only from all parts of the city but also from long distances beyond the edges of the most outlying suburbs.

The interior decoration is well up to the standard of the exterior and the very high ceiling and high pointed arches dividing the nave from the aisles create very well the feeling of upward movement so typical of the better Gothic structures. The windows are in groups of five very tall and narrow lancets and the effect of these is to add considerably to the impression of great height within the building.

The designer was the well known English architect P. C. Hardwick but alterations were made to the tower by the Limerick architect M. A. Hennessy. The Cathedral was first opened in 1861.

It is interesting to note the 14th century mitre and crozier of Bishop O'Dea are kept in the church.

Sunday Masses: 7, 8, 9.15, 10, 11.10, A.M. & 12 noon.

Parish Churches.

St Michael's, Denmark St.

The exterior (in limestone) of this church is, in its general treatment of detail and decoration, Romanesque. The whole composition is quite effective but the church suffers from ~~its~~ the cramped surroundings of the site. The interior plan is cruciform, the nave having side aisles divided off by an arcade carried on polished red granite columns. The capitals of these are a variant of the classic Corinthian order. The whole interior, Renaissance classic in treatment, would have a rather bright and pleasing effect were it not for an excessive amount of gilding of the ornamental details. This gilding gives a rather garish effect.

The church was built in 1881 and took the place of an older structure built in 1779.

Sunday Masses: - 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

St Joseph's, Connell Ave (Chapel-at-ease to St Michael's)

The plain and rather severe limestone exterior of this church is, in its few details of decoration, classic Renaissance in style. The windows and doorways have as their only decoration classic pediments of very plain design. The simple severity of the composition is however, rather effective.

The interior, also very plain, is cruciform in plan. The High Altar is set in a semicircular apse with semi-dome^{roof}, while the roof of the body of the church is deeply coffered in the manner of the Greeks & Roman temples.

Sunday Masses: - 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

St Patrick's, Clare St

This is a small limestone building with no claim whatever to architectural pretensions. It is Gothic however in its details and interior decoration. The internal plan is cruciform.

Sunday Masses: - 8, 11.

Churches of the Orders.

Redemptorist, Mount St Alphonsus.

This is a fairly impressive Gothic structure having a high campanile surmounted by an octagonal spire. Windows and other details are in the "Early English Gothic" style. The interior plan is nave with side aisles, the latter being divided off by rows of polished black marble columns supporting high pointed arches. The High Altar is in the heavily ornate style of the later Gothic periods and is set in a semi-circular apse the semi-dome of which ^{is decorated} with brilliantly coloured frescoes in mosaic work. The whole internal effect of this church is impressive.

The church contains a replica of the bronze statue of St Peter at Rome. It was opened for worship in 1862.

Sunday Masses: - 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 12.

Jesuit, The Crescent.

The facade of this church is in red brick with limestone dressings to windows & doors. Fluted limestone pilasters of the Corinthian order support a high pediment which is surmounted by groups of statuary. The interior plan is cruciform and there are no aisles. The decoration is again Corinthian in style and there are large wall mosaics depicting religious and church historical scenes.

Sunday Masses: - 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 9.30,
10, 11 & 12.

Dominican, Baker Place.

This is a Gothic building founded in 1816 but almost completely rebuilt again in 1861. Its limestone facade is somewhat dull and uninspiring. And the same can be said for the interior. It contains however a noteworthy feature - the carved wooden Madonna and child known as "Our Lady of Limerick" and which is almost surely Flemish in origin. Tradition holds that it was brought to Ireland in the 16th century, tho' from the style of the statue it is doubtful if it is older than early 17th century. The draperies and pose of the statue have the typical swagger of early 17th cent. Flemish work. The statue has lost much of its interest by reason

of the fact that its original Flemish painting and gilding has been covered over by a crude, heavy and quite recent coat of paint. So few examples of mediaeval wood carving remain in the country that it would be well if this statue could be given expert treatment for the removal of the modern paint so that the work in its original state could again be examined properly.

Sunday Masses:- 7, 8, 8.45, 10, 11.15, & 12.

Franciscan, Lower Henry St.

This church is built of limestone in an elegant and restrained Roman Corinthian style. The main entrance is fronted by a portico carried on four high & slender columns each rising from a square podium. The tympanum of the pediment is a plain unornamented triangle, but the top of the entablature carries groups of statuary giving an imposing effect to the whole facade. The interior, with nave and side aisles, is also in the Corinthian style. The high altar is set in a semicircular apse the semi-dome of which has a fresco painting depicting Christ & the B.V.M. surrounded by groups of angels. It was built in 1879.

Sunday Masses :- 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.15, 12.

Augustinian, O'Connell St.

This is a new church opened in December 1942. It is Romanesque in style very effectively treated to suit modern requirements. The gabled facade on O'Connell street contains the four principal doors, all round-headed and all of 2 orders each. The recessed arch mouldings have a deeply carved ornament of chevrons. The jamb recesses contain $3/4$ detached columns which have simply decorated Romanesque capitals & bases.

The striking feature of the gabled front is the large round headed window also in 2 orders, and exactly similar in detail to the door-ops below. The window is divided up into a number of lights by the insertion of a stone cross, the shaft and arms of which form a mullion and transome for the large ope. The lights under the transome are further subdivided by vertical members which form supports as it were for the arms of the cross. This treatment seems to have been inspired by St Patrick's cross at Cashel.

Beside the gabled facade is a square campanile the parapet of which finishes in a simple crenellation. Each face of the tower near the top is pierced by a triple arcade. The whole composition is very pleasing and is probably the best modern Romanesque church erected in this country in recent years. The church is rendered the more pleasing by the smooth finish of its white limestone ashlar.

masonry.

The internal plan consists of a nave with side aisles, the latter being separated from the former by chevron decorated arcades carried on clustered columns of grey polished marble rising from high square podia. Each column consists of 4 shafts carrying a unified capital decorated with geometrical floral designs typical of the best Romanesque.

The nave roof is a barrel vault carried on transverse ribs which spring from a projecting string course below the level of the grouped clerestorey windows. The ceilings of the aisles are groined vaults.

The chancel arch is in two orders, the chevron decorated arch rings being supported on very tall slender columns. The chancel takes the form of a semi-circular apse the surface of the walls of which are left in plain grey concrete. High up in the curved back wall are 5 very striking Harry Clarke stained glass windows. The large window on the street gable is also Harry Clarke stained glass.

Altogether this is one of the few really effective modern Romanesque churches in the country.

The architects were Messrs Jones & Kelly of Dublin.

Sunday Masses: 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 11.30 & 12 noon.

Church of Ireland.St Mary's Cathedral, Bridge St.

This is a Gothic church with many very interesting features and a very long history. It contains very many relics of the past some of which are unique in Ireland. For full description of this church see under Antiquities.

Sunday Services:— 8, & 11 A.M. 3.30 p.m.

St Michaels, Perry Square.

This church is a poor effort of the 19th cent Gothic Revival. ~~It is a~~ ~~square~~ ~~tower~~ ~~over~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~entrance~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~severely~~ ~~symmetrical~~ ~~about~~ ~~its~~ ~~square~~ ~~tower~~ ~~over~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~entrance~~. The piers of the tower and side walls are simply crenelated but are further ornamented by the addition of sharp pinnacles which are without the usual crocketing. There are some pleasing stained glass windows of the older less brilliantly coloured type. The church was opened for worship in 1824.

Sunday Services:— 8.30, 11.30 A.M., & 6.30 p.m.

St Johns, Johns Square.

This church, built in 1843, took the place of the ancient church of St John which stood within the wall of Irish Town and a short distance

from John's gate, one of the chief exits from this part of the ancient town. The church is largely Romanesque in style but exhibits some Gothic features such as the rather squat spire. It is surrounded by its graveyard. It is said that this is the only graveyard which ~~contains a public house~~ in Ireland which contains a public house!! The reason for this statement is that at one corner of the graveyard a house is built the licensed bar of which projects backward into the graveyard. John's square is popularly known as "The Round Square" presumably because all the corners of the boundary wall of John's graveyard are rounded off.

Sunday Services: - 11.30 A.M. 3.30 P.M.

St Munchin's, Castle St.

This building is Tudor Gothic in style but needless to say is only imitation. In many respects it is rather similar to St Michael's in Perry Sq. It has the same general layout and its parapets and towers are again crowned with sharply pointed plain finials. It occupies the site of a much older structure and in the graveyard which surrounds it can be seen fragments of some 17th century tombs. It is situated

just inside the wall of English town and portion of the ancient wall and fragments of ~~the~~ a circular wall towers remain to form a boundary to the graveyard on the west side. The church was built in 1827

Sunday Services: 11.15 A.M. x 6.30 P.M.

Holy Trinity, Catherine place Street (R.C.B.)

This church has a classic facade fronting on Catherine Street. It has a high deep portico with Ionic columns in antis. It is a dignified and impressive building.

Sunday services: - 11.30 A.M. x 6.30 P.M.

Other Churches

Presbyterian, Up. Henry St.

This church is in the Gothic style and in the Pugin tradition. It was designed by one of the latter's pupils and built in 1900. It is carried out in red brick with white limestone dressings to all the apes. The Henry Street facade is the most interesting and presents a large rose window of many cusped lights.

Sunday Services: - 12 noon x 7 P.M.

Wesleyan Methodist, Connell St.

This church has a modern facade of no architectural interest.

Sunday Services :- 11.30 A.M. & 7 p.m.

Baptist, Connell Ave.

This church is in red brick with limestone dressings to the various apses. It again is Gothic and somewhat picturesque in style.

Sunday Services :- 11.30 A.M. & 6.30 p.m.

Society of Friends, Up. Cecil St.

This building is of no architectural interest.

Sunday Services :- 11 A.M. & 8 p.m.

Gospel Hall, Up. Mallow St.

This building is of no architectural interest.

Sunday Services :- 11.30 A.M., 3.30 & 8 p.m.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF.....

TOWN OR VILLAGE Limerick City PARISH..... COUNTY Limerick

ANGLING (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

RIVER OR LAKE Shannon Nearest point to town (distance) Flows thro City

KINDS OF FISH HELD :

Salmon, Sea Trout, Brown Trout

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF :

Salmon 25 lbs Sea trout 1 1/2 lbs Brown trout 1 lb

BEST SEASONS FOR :

Salmon Feb. & March Sea trout July - August Brown trout April, May, June

SUITABLE FLIES :

Salmon Mephitis, Jack Scott, Blue Doctor. Favourite bait is Devon Minnow

Sea trout Butcher

Brown trout Orange Grouse, March Brown, Rail Grouse, Greenwell's Grouse, Olive Grouse

State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

All preserved.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors :

All the Shannon (excluding Doonass to Castleconnell) is under control of Limerick District Trout Anglers' Association. Sec: - P. MacEvoy, 13 Crescent Avenue, Limerick. Doonass to World's End Dam at Castleconnell is controlled by E.S.B. Shannon Fisheries, Thomond Gate, Limerick, to whom application to fish should be made. E.S.B. charges on this stretch are: - Feb to Mid May £1 per day; Mid May to Mid July 30/- per day; Mid July to end of season (30th Sept) £1 per day.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day :

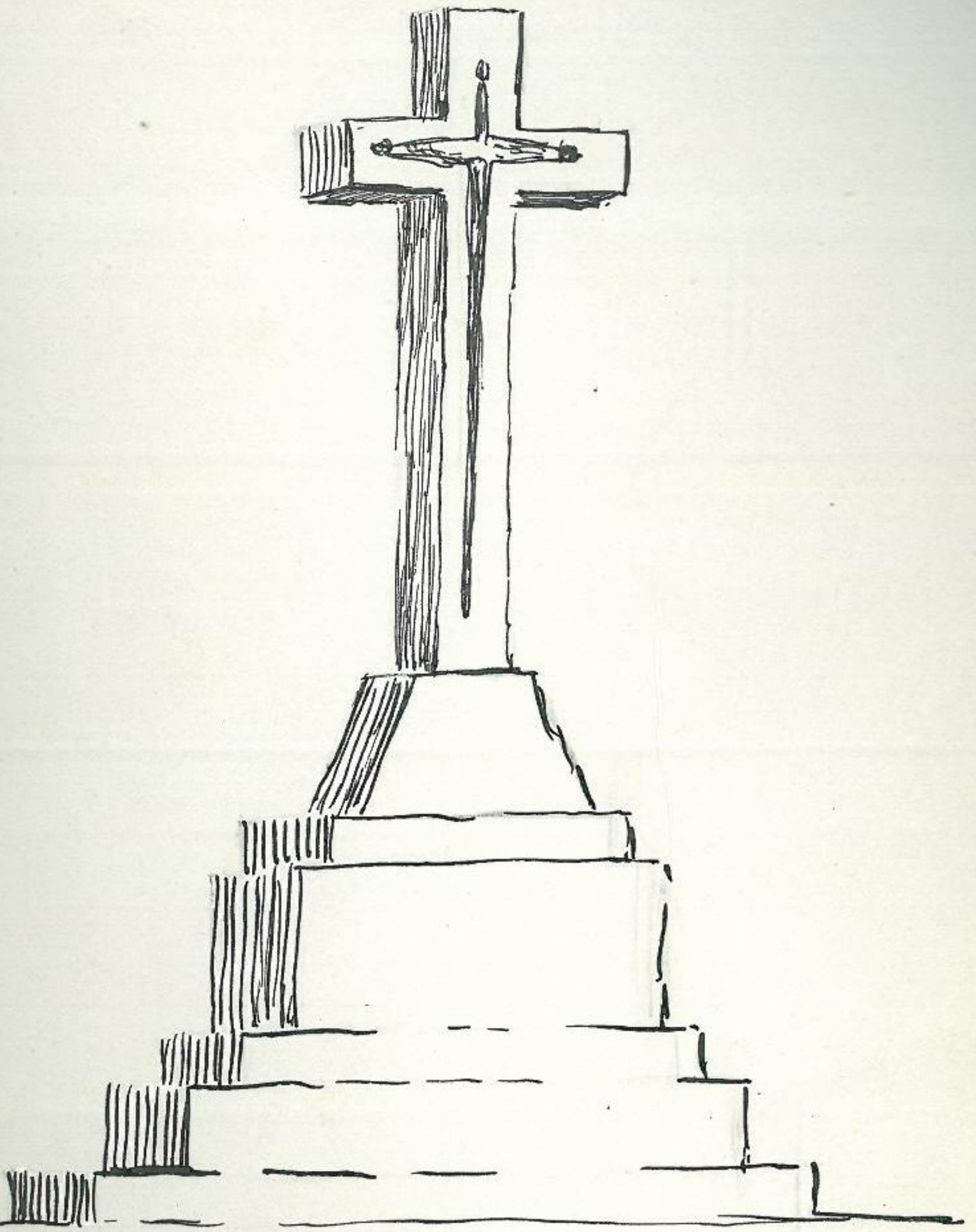
There are no boats except on stretch controlled by E.S.B. On this stretch boats are supplied by E.S.B. free, but the fillies must be paid by fisherman. E.S.B. fixed rate of pay for fillies is 6/- per man per day and 10/- per man for Sunday.

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available) :

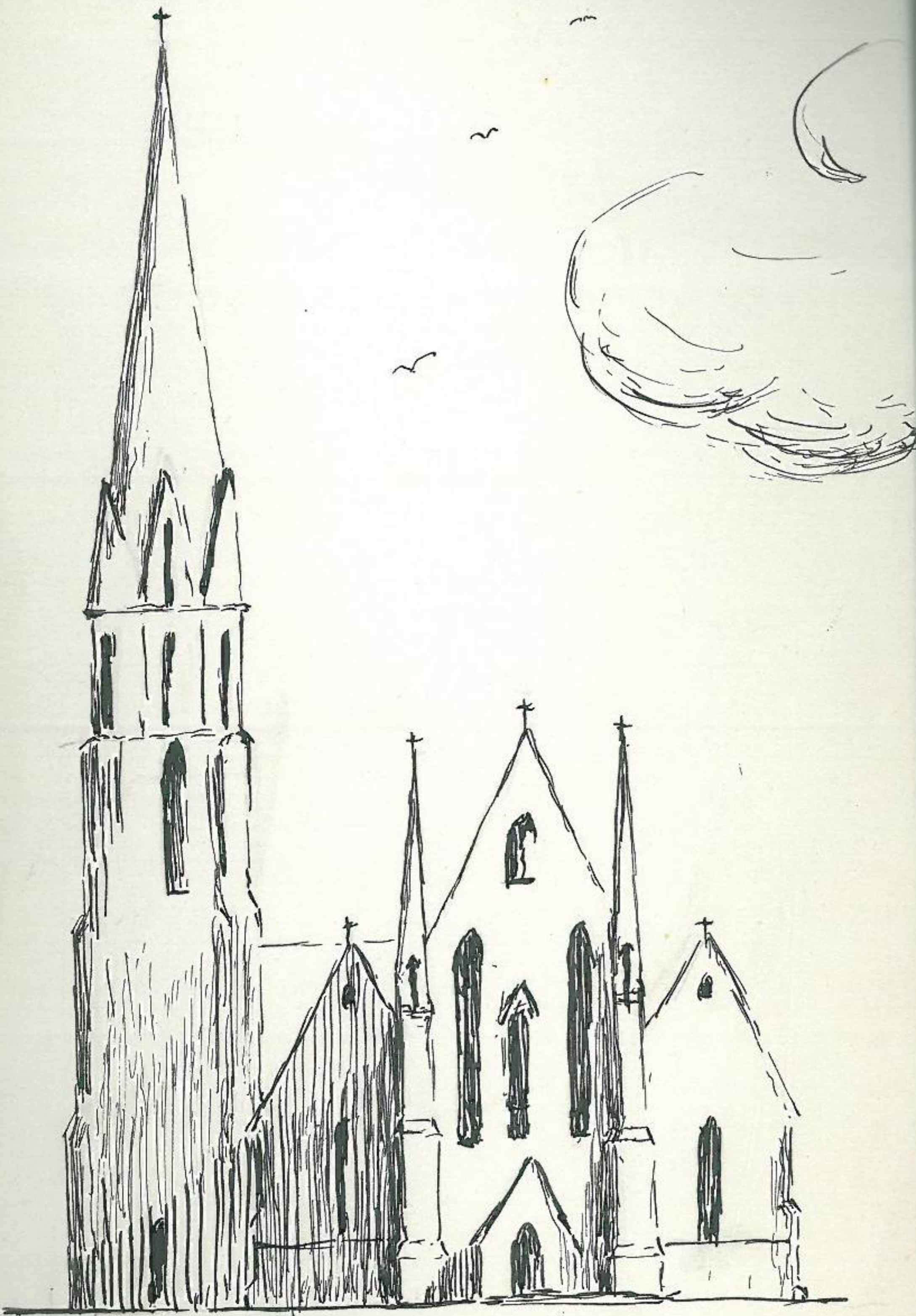
Limerick

Local Angling Club Limerick District Trout Anglers' Assn Membership Fee 5/- per year

Secretary (and Address) P. MacEvoy, 13 Crescent Avenue, Limerick.



1914-18 WAR MEMORIAL, LIMK.



ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Annual Meeting

The fifth annual general meeting of Limerick District Anglers' Association was held on Saturday last in Cruise's Hotel.

Mr. Liam Forde (President) presided. Mr. Hayes (Chairman) and other officials were also present.

The balance-sheet and report for the year were read and adopted.

It was pointed out that membership had increased by 80 per cent. and finances were very sound.

The election of new committee took place, the following being elected:—President, Mr. L. Forde; Vice-President, Comdt. G. Lane; Chairman, Mr. John Hayes; Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. Greene (Conservator); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. J. McEvoy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. M. J. Lane. Committee—Messrs. C. Troy, R. Doyle, A. B. Killeen, T. Dillon, D. K. Ring, J. Sanson, J. J. Ruddock, J. Gough, P. J. Daly and G. H. Ryan.

A meeting of the new committee takes place to-morrow night at 9 o'clock in Cruise's Hotel

SOCCKER.

SHELBOURNE WIN.

Shelbourne, 3 ; Limerick, 1.

With Shelbourne leading at the interval by 3-0 at Shelbourne Park, Dublin, on Saturday, and threatening to overwhelm the visitors, interest went right out of the game. Had the home forwards, again led by Bradshaw after a long absence, maintained their first-half form, they probably would have made it a one-sided affair; but an injury to Gannon early on necessitated his transference to the left wing, where he was a passenger, and, with Cassidy slow in, - making up his mind with the consequent failure of the right wing to function, Limerick had considerably more of the play. Still, the visitors, whose forwards favoured long passing, made little or no impression on the strong Shelbourne defence, and it was not until almost the close of a very moderate game that Kirwan, who showed a marked improvement in goal, was beaten by Jenkins. The Shelbourne goals were scored by Bradshaw (22 mins.), Cassidy (30 mins.), and Kelly (35 mins.).

Note. ①

Fresh Water Angling

The following rivers, which are controlled by the Limerick District Trout Anglers' Association, can be fished fairly conveniently from Limerick City: -

The Haijue (local centres - Adare, Croom)

The Camogue (local centre - Croom)

The Morning Star (local centre - Bruff)

The Looagh (local centre - Kilmallock)

The Mullkear (Limerick)

The Birdhill R. (Limerick)

The Blackwater (Limerick)

For information regarding these applications should be made to: P. MacEvoy at 13 Crescent Avenue, Limerick
or at Messrs Spaight, Henry St, Limerick

Note: (2)

The Limerick Trout Anglers' Association (See: P. Healy, 4 Forman's place, Limerick) as listed on page 70 of Angling in Ireland has been defunct for some years past. Some 5 years ago it was entirely replaced by the Limerick District Trout Anglers' Association, an entirely new Body who have obtained fishing rights on all the rivers listed on Note (1). Present Secretary of the new Association is P. Mac Evoy, 13 Crescent Avenue, Limerick.

Games & Recreations

Lawn Tennis. County Club, O'Connell St; Catholic Institute, Sarsfield St;
Shelbourne Club, Farnonshone; Rathbane Club, South Hill;
L. P. Y. M. A., Erins Road; Ardhu House, N. C. R.
all of these have both hard and soft courts.

Billiards. Catholic Institute, Sarsfield St; Sovereign Billiard Club,
O'Connell St (over Bartons); Collins' Billiard Room, Acid
Street; St Michaels Temperance Hall.

Badminton. L. P. Y. M. A., O'Connell St; Wanderers, O'Connell St; Optimists,
O'Connell St; Ardnaacrusha, E. S. B. Ardnaacrusha.
Catholic Institute, Sarsfield St.

Table Tennis. Brookfield, Hartstonge St; Catholic Institute, Sarsfield
Street; Shelbourne, Farnonshone; Clann na h Éireann,
Thomas St; Gaelic League, Thomas St; Rathbane,
O'Connell St; Limerick Boat Club, Sarsfield Bridge.

SEA ANGLING

Brief notes on fishing grounds :

Dotted lines for notes on fishing grounds.

Kinds of fish to be caught :

Dotted lines for notes on kinds of fish.

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day :

Dotted lines for notes on boat owners and charges.

Bait available locally ? _____ Fishing tackle ? _____

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assn. _____

GOLFING

Name of Club Castletroy Golf Club No. of holes 18

Situation and brief description of course :

The course is situated just off the Dublin Road and is 2 1/2 mls from the centre of the city. The course is on a flat stretch of open land and from it can be had excellent views of the Shannon and the Clane Hills.

Name of Professional D. Cassidy, Esq.

Is there a clubhouse on course ? Yes Licensed ? Yes

Green fees (Visitors) : Per day 2/6 Per week 10/-

GOLFING

Name of Club: The Limerick Golf Club. No. of Holes: 18.

Situation & Brief Description:

The course is situated in the rolling country to the south of the city at Roxboro. It is 14 mls from the centre of the city. The course is well laid out in the midst of open wooded rich land. All the city landmarks are visible from it and a magnificent but distant view of the rock fortress, Carrigo-gunnel Castle can be had from all parts of the course.

Professional: W. Daly, Esq.

Is there a Club-house on course? yes.

Licensed? yes.

Green fees (Visitors) per day: 2/6.

Per week: 10/-

Yachting Club.

Note: Individual yachtsmen in Limerick are at present exploring the possibility of setting up a yachting club in Limerick. Nothing definite has been done yet, but suggestions have been made that such a club could be set up within the framework of the proposed local branch of the Maritime Institute.

RACING

(Including "Point-to-Point" and "Flapper" meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year..... *6 meetings*

Under which rules? *Irish National Hunt; Rules of Racing (Flat).*

Situation of course *Green park, Limerick.*

HUNTING

Hounds which hunt in the district:

Foxhounds *Limerick County, Foxhounds. Scanteen Black & Tans.*

Harriers *Limerick Harriers. Croom Harriers.*

Beagles *—*

COURSING

Name of Club *Limerick Coursing Club* Meeting held annually? *yes*

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company *Limerick Greyhound Racing Co.*

Races on (nights) *Fridays and Saturdays*

SHOOTING

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available:

a little Duck, snipe and plovers along the Shannon above and below the city. This is not of much account and is free.

Further from the city land is now strictly preserved even for Rabbits and it is not possible to get a day's shooting in these areas.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses:

Shooting Club *none* Secy. *—*

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of Club *none* Competitions held? *—*

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club-house.

Shannon Rowing Club, Sarsfield Bridge; Limerick Boat Club, Sarsfield Bridge; Athlunkard Boat Club, Athlunkard Street. St Michael's Boat Club, Landsdowne, O'Callaghan's Strand.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following :
(In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football *Commercials; St Finbarrs; Treaty; St Patricks; Sansfields; Xian Bros Schools. Limerick Gaelic Ground*

Hurling *young Ireland; Cloughaun; St Patricks; Treaty; Corbally; Sansdone Rovers; Sansfields. Limerick Gaelic Ground.*

Handball *Limerick City Handball Club* Handball alley? *yes, Rutland Street.*

Soccer *Limerick City Soccer Club, Market Field (off Mulgrave St).*

Rugby *Young Munsters; Garryowen; Bohemians; Thomond (Army). Thomond Park, Shelbourne Road, Limerick.*

Cricket *Limerick Prof. Young Mens' Club, Emis Rd. Catholic Institute Club, Rosbrien Road, Limerick.*

Hockey *L.P.Y.M.A., Emis Rd; Cath. Inst., Rosbrien Rd; Rathbane, South Hill.*

Bowls *L.P.Y.M.A. Emis Road.*

Bowling (on public roads) *—*

Lawn Tennis *See attached list.* Kinds of courts *—*

Croquet *St Michael's Club, Barrington Street.*

Billiards *See attached list.*

Badminton *See attached list.*

Table Tennis *See attached list.*

Bridge Club *Limerick Bridge Club Meets at Cruises, Sevoy & Stella.*

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing) *—*

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING

Name of Club *Limerick Athletic Club* Events held under rules of *N.A.C.A.*

do. ① *Limerick City Wheelers* *N.A.C.A.*

② *Caherdavin Cycling Club* Sec: *Michael Slattery, Cook Road, Limerick*

ANNUAL EVENTS

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Horse and General Show, Promoters *The Limerick Horse Show Society, O'Connell St.*
Usually held in September

Regatta, usually held in August { *Shannon Rowing Club,*
Limerick Boat Club,
St Michael's Boat Club
Athlone Boat Club

DATE *28/ Nov/ 42*

(Signed) *M. J. B. O'Kelly*
Surveyor.

Limerick City

c.f. p. 38 Bowd.

Situation

Limerick, the oldest and most historic city in Ireland, has a setting worthy of its fame. It stands ~~at~~ on the wide ^{estuary} ~~mouth~~ of the Shannon, 40 miles from the sea. Westwards the one of the loveliest sights of Limerick is caught from Sarsfield's Bridge which ^{links} ~~spans~~ the modern business ~~centre~~ ^{centre} with the new residential suburb ^{on its north bank}. The Shannon at its widest point.

The estuary stretches away to the west, ever widening till it fades against the horizon, ~~and~~ providing safe navigation for ships up to 1000 tons(?). And to the east an even lovelier view is provided by the river itself which winds under many bridges towards the chain of hills which ^{cut off} ~~separates~~ the city from the ^{central} ~~great~~ plain of Ireland.

The city looks on hills to north, east and south. Those to the north, in Co. Clare loom near and provide shelter from the bleak, ^{north-} winds that sweep northwards. [To the ^{north} ~~south~~

~~east the Slieve Felim and Silvermine mts can be seen stand on the]~~

To the N.E. and

~~Separated from these by the Shannon~~
To the N.E., of the city and south of the river are the Slieve Felim and Silvermine mts with the historic Keeper hill in their midst. To the south and S.E. from Limerick city lies, ^{the Golden Vale,} mile after mile of luxuriantly fertile plain

rolling and undulating till it buries itself
in the hills and mountains of Tipperary,
Cork? and Kerry. On a clear day
one can clearly pick out the
twin Galtee peaks due S.E. from the
city and continuing the mt. ridge
to the west are the Ballyhoua Hills
and Mullaghacreek Mts.

All this is but objective
beauty however and can be ~~felt~~^{seen} by even
the most impersonal spectator. But when
one looks into the centuries old history
of this far-famed city and sees the
glorious panorama of golden deeds there
unfolded one realizes that ~~himerick~~ the
~~seat~~^{time} of ~~himerick~~ lies not, ^{merely} in the
stately Shannon sweeping majestically to
the sea not in the sentinel hills
that guard its passage from the
west of Ireland. ~~one must realize that~~
~~that~~ history was made at every bridge,
ford and twist of the river, ~~that~~ those
hills sheltered outlaw and outlawed in
town; ~~that~~ Dane and Norman, ~~and~~^{Briton}
and Gael, made this city, peopled it
fought over it and finally left to
it such a heritage of fame as is
fittingly set out in the poignant motto
"Dab antiqua quia" etc a city etc.
~~Now we have found the true~~
himerick

II History of Limerick City

(a) Tabular History

(b) Historic Sites, Houses, Monuments, Castles, Churches, Bridges etc in brief

(c) Historical ~~Summary~~ ^{Account} with ~~to~~ a map showing old walls and sites etc.

III Limerick City

~~Association~~, Library, Art Gallery, connexion with poets, authors, playwrights, singers, musicians, statesmen, physicians, patriots etc.

Corporation, Harbour Board, Mayoralty, Schools, Seminaries, Vocational Ed.,

Old industries, mills, factories, weirs

Modern Limerick — ^{new} industries, new buildings, progressive work of library & Vocational Committees, Parks & Gardens

IV Limerick County.

Summary of Beauty spots, Historic sites with mileage from City & best Routes

Historical account of principal items, events in above.

V Social & Sporting Amenities.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)

BARONY OF.....

TOWN OR VILLAGE *Limerick City* PARISH..... COUNTY *Limerick*Location and brief description. Population *41,061*

The City is situated 50 mls inland at the head of the Shannon tideway. It is 119 mls from Dublin, 63 mls from Cork, 64 mls from Galway, 68 mls from Kilarney.

The most modern part of the town, which is also the present business centre, is the S.W. end. Here, O'Connell St is the main thoroughfare, a long well laid out street at right angles to which run several smaller very busy streets.

Is there a Town Hall? *Yes* Location *Rutland Street*

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

The People's park — This is a small but well laid out park pleasantly studded with trees and well provided with seats, shelters and macadamised walks.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

Both are satisfactory

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station *Limerick* Distance $\frac{1}{2}$ ml from Bus? *Yes - Terminus in Centre of O'Connell St* *Lansfield street.*Public lighting by—Electricity? *Yes* Gas? *Yes*

DANCING

Dance hall *Stella Ball Room* Proprietor *Mr. Lee, The Stella Restaurant O'Connell St*
Bedford Rink, Henry St *Messrs McDonough, Henry St.**St John's Rink, Mulgrave St*
The Desmond Hall, Cruise's Hotel *Miss Murphy (owner of Cruise's Hotel)*

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas *Coliseum; Lyric;* Pictures shown *Every night except*
Savoy; Grand Central; (nights) *Sunday at all*
Carlton; Thomond; Twoli; *houses.*
*(Athenaeum now closed)*Theatre *None, but stage shows* Kind of shows *Comedy principally,*
are sometimes held in (Drama, Comedy &c.)
Catholic Institute Hall, Lansfield St.
and at St Michael's Temperance Club Hall, St. Cecil St.
"The College Players" are a good local theatrical group.

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries *Carnegie City Library & Museum, Perry Square.*
Head Office of County Library, Sarsfield Street.

Private Lending Libraries *Torch Library Agencies: Cross, News Agent,*
William Street;
Altass Library, St. Cecil Street.

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church *See Attached List.* Services (Sundays)

.....

.....

.....

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office *G.P.O. Lower Cecil Street*

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) *All business transacted.*
Sub P.O.'s: Rutland St; Up. William St; Alphonsus St; Alblunkard St;
Edward St; Broad Street; Treaty Tee, High Road.

BANKING

Banks *O'Connell St: - Munster & Leinster; Provincial;*
Bank of Ireland; Ulster Bank.
William St: - National Bank; Bank of Ireland;
Munster & Leinster.
Savings Bank - Glentworth Street.

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers *Nestor Bros, O'Connell St. Dick Quinn & Son, O'Connell St.*
Messrs Mulligans, O'Connell St.
Fenwick Sports Store, William St.

Photographic Stores *Stewart; Laird, Liston; Chemists, O'Connell St.*
and from most other city chemists.
Stewart's have a special photographic and
enlarging department.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool? *none* Location *—*

Public Baths? *none* Location *—*

Public Buildings.

The City Hall.

This is situated in Rutland Street. It is the centre for the civic administration. It is a building without any architectural interest whatever. Construction of a new City Hall is under consideration and it is hoped that the building of it will be commenced in the near future.

The City Courthouse.

This is another building of very little interest. It has a plain and very uninspiring Roman Doric portico.

The Savings Bank.

This is situated in Glentworth Street. The Limerick Savings Bank was founded in 1820 by Henry Mansell and Isaac Outtrant to enable poor people to save small sums from 1/- upwards. It started in a small room in Cecil St but very soon became so popular that a new premises had to be found. It was then that the present building was erected on the design of the famous architect Payne to whom are due many of the best buildings of this period in the south of Ireland. It is a classic building of the Greek Doric order and is a particularly fine piece of design. It is probably the most interesting of Limerick's more modern buildings. The design is very simple. Entrance is by way of a broad flight of steps which lead

on to the high stylobate. On this is erected the plain rectangular structure fronted by a colonaded portico, the fluted columns and severely plain entablature being in the Greek Doric order.

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs *Catholic Institute, Sarsfield St; St Michael's Temperance Soc., St. Cecil St; County Club, O'Connell St; St Brigid's Boys Club, Island Bank; Draper's Union Club, O'Connell St.*

Cultural Societies *North Munster Archaeological Soc., and Field Club.*

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries *Cement Ltd; Irish Wine products; Rankes Ltd; City Roller Mills Ltd; Matterson's, O'Mara's & Shaw's Bacon Factories; Condensed Milk Co. of Ireland; O'Callaghan's Tannery Ltd; Irish Shoes Ltd; Spillane's Tobacco factory; Chen's Tobacco factory; Limerick Foundry;*

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

*Manufacture of the famous Limerick Lace.
Chiefly at The Good Shepherd Convent Needlework Department.*

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

<i>The Treaty Stone</i>	<i>1914-18 War Memorial.</i>	} See attached Irish with descriptions
<i>O'Connell Monument</i>	<i>1916 Men's Monument</i>	
<i>Pillar Monument</i>	<i>Alan, Larkin & O'Brien Monument.</i>	
<i>Tait Clock Tower</i>	<i>Fountain, John's Square</i>	
<i>Sarsfield Monument</i>		

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

City Hall; City Courthouse, Savings Bank, Cathedrals, Churches —
See attached sheets for descriptive details.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

St Munchins Clerical College; Mungret Diocesan Boys College; Mary Immaculate Training College for girls N.T.'s; Laurel Hill Secondary Boarding School for girls; X'tian Bros Secondary Day & Nat. schools for boys; Zuercher School (Girls Domestic Economy); Technical Schools; Numerous Cath. & Prot. National Schools.

HOSPITALS

St John's Hospital; Barrington's Hosp; Bedford Row Hosp; County Hospital; Milford House Convalescent Home; City Home; Numerous private Maternity Homes.

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets *Last Friday of Every Month.*

Weekly market day *Wednesday & Saturday* Half-holiday *Thursday.*

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

*Christy's, O'Connell St; Guerin's William St & O'Connell St;
Bedford, Henry St; Quinlan's, Upper William St; White's, Shannon St;
Donovan's, Thomas St; Myles Bros, Shannon St; National, Thomas
St; Quin's, Henry St.*

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis *To be had at all above garages. There are
Taxi ranks in Thomas St and Cecil St.*

Motors (Touring) *Myles Bros, Shannon St;
The National garage, Thomas St;
and from most garages.*

Boats (State type) *none.*

Bicycles *J. V. Good, Upper William Street.*

Caravans *Christy's Garage, O'Connell St.*

Horses *No riding horses. Ranks of four farriers
always at Bus Terminus, Sarsfield St.*

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

-Location *Carbally district
along Shannon banks.* Landowner *Counnonage
permission not
necessary.*

Local Improvements Committee *none*

Secretary *—*

DATE *5/Dec/42* (Signed) *M. J. B. O'Kelly.*
Surveyor.

St. John, Mary, Michael & Patrick

Pullabrin & Limerick City

Limerick

Limerick City

<u>HOTELS</u>	No. Guest Bedrooms	No. of Baths	No. of Lavs.	No. Public Rooms	Licensed	Remarks
<i>Hibernian, Davis Street</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Bad</i>
<i>Monster, Thomas Street</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Bad</i>
<i>Commercial, Catherine St</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Bad</i>
<i>Castle, Glentworth St</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Bad</i>
<i>Limerick Hotel, Sarsfield St</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>The Hotel portion of this premises is now closed but the Bar is still open. It is hoped at some very indefinite future date to get the Hotel going again.</i>
<i>Finnis, William St</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Bad</i>
<u>GUEST or BOARDING HOUSES</u>						
<u>Cafes:-</u>						
<i>Dunne's, 37 Upper William St</i>						} <i>These are all very poor ill-kept and dirty establishments of the fish and chip shop type.</i>
<i>O'Dwyer's, 38 Upper William St</i>						
<i>O'Connor's, 19 Upper William St</i>						
<i>Davis St Tea Room, 5 Davis St</i>						
<i>Railway Fish Restaurant, 13 Parnell St</i>						

BAFONY Pubbliair America City

COUNTY Limerick

TOWN OR VILLAGE Limerick City

W.B.
 Mr. John Mac Michael
 Anabin Patrick

HOTELS	No. Guest Bedrooms	No. of Baths	No. of Lavs.	No. Public Rooms	Licensed	Remarks
<i>Cruise's, O'Connell St.</i>	<i>50 (50) 47</i>	<i>6 5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Good, but rather heavy and gloomy atmosphere.</i>
<i>Royal George, O'Connell St</i>	<i>33 (33) 32</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Good tho' somewhat old fashioned in appearance.</i>
<i>Glentworth, Glentworth St</i>	<i>60 (60) 40</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Good</i>
<i>National, Baker place</i>	<i>25 (25) 24</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Good, bright and cheerful</i>
<i>Railway, Parnell St.</i>	<i>25 (6)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Indifferent, and rather ill-kept appearance</i>
<i>Desmond, Catherine St</i>	<i>20 (5) 10</i>	<i>2 1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Indifferent food, tho' fairly well kept appearance</i>
<i>Hanrahan's, Glentworth St</i>	<i>20 ¹⁴ (0)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Indifferent</i>
<i>Imperial, Catherine St</i>	<i>14 (14) 11</i>	<i>2 1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Good</i>

GUEST or BOARDING HOUSES

Restaurants & Cafes:-

<i>The Stella, O'Connell St</i>						<i>very good</i>
<i>The Savoy, Bedford Row</i>						<i>very good</i>
<i>The Lido, 132 O'Connell St</i>						} <i>These cafes, tho' fairly new and presentable, serve only cheap and light meals and in reality are little better than good fish and chipp shops.</i>
<i>The Roma 37 William St</i>						
<i>The Coliseum 76 A O'Connell St</i>						
<i>The Savoia 11 Roches St</i>						

Date *Dec 14 1920*

(Additional Forms to be used if necessary)

Signed *W.B. Kelly* Surveyor

*St. John, Mary Michael
Munchin & Patrick*

BAFONY

Pallabra & Limerick City

COUNTY.....

Limerick

TOWN OR VILLAGE.....

Limerick City

W.B.

<u>HOTELS</u>	No. Guest Bedrooms	No. of Baths	No. of Lavs.	No. Public Rooms	Licensed	Remarks
<i>Ennis Andhu House, North Circular Rd.</i>	<i>17 (17) 12</i>	<i>5 2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Good. (Note change in number of Rooms)</i>
<i>Hotel Crescent, O'Connell St</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Fairly good.</i>
<i>Bedford Hotel, Bedford Row</i>	<i>78 9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Fairly good</i>
<i>Thomond Hotel, Catherine St</i>	<i>8 5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Fairly good</i>
<i>McCarthy's, Cecil Street</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Fairly good</i>
<i>Barry's, Thomas Street</i>	<i>15 14</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Fairly good</i>
<i>Fox's, Thomas Street</i>	<i>20 10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>Indifferent.</i>
<i>Central, Baker Place</i>	<i>10 8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Indifferent</i>

GUEST or BOARDING HOUSES

Cafes:-

<i>The Central, 10 Sarsfield St</i>						<i>New small cafe and fish and chip shop.</i>
<i>Foley's Restaurant, 57 Thomas St</i>						<i>Rather indifferent Tea Room.</i>
<i>Hayden's, 130 O'Connell St</i>						<i>Rather indifferent Tea Room in Grocery & Fruit shop.</i>
<i>McCarthy's, Cecil St</i>						<i>Fairly good.</i>
<i>Meehan's, 27 William St</i>						<i>Fairly good.</i>
<i>Monument Cafe, 25 St. Kentigerna St</i>						<i>Very indifferent Fish & chip shop.</i>

Date *Dec. 22*

(Additional Forms to be used if necessary)

Signed *W.B. O'Kelly* Surveyor

Kilmallock - owes its existence as a town to the Geraldines - was a walled town at end of 13th cent. Kilmallock is closely linked with the fate of Garret, last of the Desmonds

1. Ch. of St. Peter & Paul - ^{inside} walls
2. Dominican Abbey - outside walls, founded 1291 - windows of transept, west end of nave & domestic bldgs are 14th cent.

Adare Rath - dara In Norman times was one of the outlying possessions of Kildare Geraldines

Trinitarian Abbey founded by Fitzgould in 1230 used now as R.C. church

Adare Manor began in 1832 - style is late Tudor

Adare Castle (Desmond Castle) is believed that an ancient Rath occupied the site. Castle may be ascribed to early 13th cent

Was burned by Turlogh O'Brien in 15th cent.

reverted to Kildare.

In 1520 Earl of Kildare left for London to answer charges brought against him by Wolsey. Was again summoned in 1534 after Sirken Thomas' Rebellion. Adare was forfeited & the lands were given to the Desmonds. The castle fell to the English during the Desmond struggles with the Crown & was garrisoned by Carew.

The Sugar Earl abandoned it at the approach of Carew & burned it. It then fell into decay. The demesne land continued in the Kildare family till purchased in 1721 by the Duin family whose representative is Sir Dunraven

Franciscan Abbey founded 1464 - i.e. first stone laid

Augustinian Abbey 1315 1804 was fitted up for Protestant service

Trinitarian abby 1230

On the attainder of the Earl of Desmond the castle

(Adare contd.)

Remitarian order founded
in 1198 for redeeming Christian
captives from Mahomedan &
heathen masters.

All three foundations
suppressed by Henry VIII

Dyffert Church - 780
& founded by Aengus the
Culdee

Round Tower 1148/51
Mainister Abbey is the
first in Co. Linc. erected
in Continental style

Is the 3rd foundation
of Cistercians in Ireland

It was filled with monks
from Mellfont. The Abbeygate
house was made a cell
to Mainister before end of
12th Cent. Mainister furnished
monks for Holy & Chose
Abbey near Middleton

In 1549 was destroyed
by English Cannon when
the Irish & Spanish refugees
sought refuge there

Is constructed on
the model of Clairvaux

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events—battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

HISTORIC HOUSES ; BURIAL PLACES

(a) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

CURIOSITIES

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs," freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations)—in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-provoking. Location and description. Any story or legend to be related.

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS, ETC.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practised in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines, etc. Patterns.

(Signed) _____

W. B. Kele

Surveyor.

DATE.....

42