

was a very narrow bridge and had to be replaced by the present Thomond Bridge in 1838.

In this frame we see a painting of the old Thomond Bridge. In the background stands Newgate Brewery. The boat in the foreground is bringing turf to Brown and Stem's Distillery (later Walker's Distillery). The place is still referred to as Brown's Quay. In the thirties the distillery was demolished and O'Dwyer's Villas were built on the site.

St. Mary's Cathedral can also be seen in this painting.

The city was gradually extended and the population increased so that by the fifteenth century many people lived outside the walls. These were, in the main Irish, who settled there so that they could trade with the English inhabitants of the city proper. Eventually they were incorporated into the city. The older part of the city on the island was referred to as English Town and the newer district as Irishtown. Walls and ramparts were erected around Irishtown in the 15th century.

✓ FRAME 10. BAAL'S BRIDGE

Baal's Bridge was built between English Town and Irishtown. It was probably thus called because of the lack of parapets (.i. bald) on it. At one time there were houses on the bridge but these were demolished after one building had collapsed into the river.

✓ FRAME 11. WALLS OF DOMINICAN MONASTERY



Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien founded a monastery beside the city walls in 1227. The monastery which was inhabited by Dominican Friars gradually became famous as a centre of learning. It was suppressed in 1541. In this frame what remains of the Priory can be seen - just a long high wall in the grounds of St. Mary's Convent. Several bishops and many distinguished people are buried here. A chalice "The Meagher Chalice" from this monastery is at present in St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Monasteries were suppressed during the reign of Henry VIII but the monks never left the city. They remained on in private houses in close proximity to their monasteries. The Catholics of the city were persecuted. In 1603 John Burke (Seán De Búrca), a descendent of the de Burgo clan, was arrested and imprisoned because Mass had been celebrated in his castle at Brittas. He was subsequently released but later rearrested and this time tried in the city. He was sentenced to death and hanged. The judge who presided at Burke's trial was Dominic Sarsfield, an uncle of the famous Patrick Sarsfield. Subsequently the statue of "Our Lady of Limerick" was presented to the Dominican Church in 1640 by Patrick Sarsfield as an act of atonement for his uncle's misguided decision. (See frame 35.)

Limerick Mitre and Crozier

Cornelius O'Dea was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Limerick in the year 1400. When he died in 1434 he was interred in St. Mary's Cathedral. He left behind him two valuable treasures - the Mitre and Crozier of Limerick and he also wrote part of the Black Book of Limerick. This book was written in Latin and is an account of Limerick diocesan affairs during the period 1194 to 1418. It is now in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

The Mitre and Crozier were presented to the Nuncio Rinnuccini on his visit to the city in the 17th century. (See notes on frame 6.)

In 1808 an English bishop, Dr. Milner, saw the treasures and expressed great interest in them. An artist provided a drawing of them and on his departure from the city Dr. Milner was presented with the drawing. On his return to London he published it in a journal. It aroused great interest among men of letters there and subsequently the Mitre and Crozier were exhibited regularly in many European cities.