

ment between 1961 and 1971 concentrated on the south side of the city, Green Hill, Tankfield, St. John's, the upper section of Carey's Road and the beginning of the Kennedy Park - Keyes Park complex at Galvone. Carew Park, Glasgow Park, O'Malley Park, other parts of South Hill, and the inner-city developments at De Valera Park, Watergate and Vizes Court have all taken place since 1971. After 1973 there was a major change as most of the development took place on the north side of the city, starting with Moyross and continuing through Ballygreennan and Thomondgate, back into the city with Island Road, Lelia Place and Fitzgerald Place. The Corporation is also responsible for the fire-fighting service, water supply, drainage, public lighting, maintenance of the existing roads, construction of new roads, provision of car-parking facilities at Arthur's Quay, Bank Place, Charlotte Quay, Dominick Street, Denmark Street, Francis Street, Michael Street, Pike's Bow and St. John's Square, and the introduction of disc-parking in 1984.

THE MAYOR OF LIMERICK was an office first held by Adam Sarvant in 1197-1198. This office and those of the sheriffs, recorder and town-clerk were elected annually by the common council on the second Monday after 24 June, and the four charter justices by the same body on the second Monday after 29 September. The chamberlain was elected from among the burgesses for life, or during pleasure, by the mayor, sheriffs and recorder. The aldermen were elected for life among the burgesses by the common council: the title, however, was an honorary distinction, usually conferred on the person who has served the office of mayor. The common speaker was elected every two years, under the provisions of the 1823 Act, by the body of freemen assembled on the first Tuesday after 24 June, in the court of D'Oyer Hundred, and had to be approved of by the common council before he could be sworn into office: the other officers were appointed respectively by the common council, the mayor, and the sheriffs. The mayor was a justice of the peace within the county of the city, and ex officio a magistrate for the county at large according to Samuel Lewis in 1837. He was also admiral of the Shannon, and, with the recorder and aldermen, had very extensive magisterial and judicial powers connected with the exclusive admiralty jurisdiction given by the charter of 1609, and was empowered to appoint all the officers of a court of admiralty, a court which had fallen into disuse by them. The mayor was also a judge in local courts and was named first in the commission with the judges at the assizes

for the county of the city; and was a coroner within the county of the city and the parts of the Shannon comprised within the admiralty jurisdiction, and clerk of the markets. The other magistrates were the recorder, four charter justices and six additional justices appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant under the Act of 1823. There have been many changes since the foundation of the Republic of Ireland but the mayoral office has continued although many of its functions have altered and other offices associated with it have been abolished. The biggest change of all was between 1962 and 1964 when Frances Condell held the mayoral office for two terms, the first woman to do so since the office was inaugurated 765 years before.

THE FREEDOM OF LIMERICK was obtained by birth, for the eldest son, or marriage with any daughter, of a freeman, also by apprenticeship to a freeman within the city, and by gift of the Corporation: the admissions of freemen were made by the common council, subject to the approbation of the Court of D'Oyer Hundred. This court was comprised of the entire body of freemen, and a certified minute of all proceedings at the meetings of the common council had to be transmitted by the town-clerk to the common speaker who presided over the court, for its approval. The word *oyer* means an assize or a hearing in a law-court. The Court of D'Oyer Hundred had ceased to function by the 1750s but was revived in 1823. Isaac Butt was made an honorary freeman on 1 January, 1877. On 14 July, 1880, Charles Stewart Parnell received the same honour. Amongst those who received the freedom of the city were Cardinal Logue in 1894, Thomas J. Clarke in 1889, Maude Gonne in 1900, Andrew Carnegie in 1903, Douglas Hyde in 1909, Mrs. Thomas Clarke, Eoin MacNeill and Eamon De Valera in 1918, Sean T. O'Ceallaigh in 1948, John Fitzgerald Kennedy in 1963, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda in 1964, Rev. Robert Wyse-Jackson in 1970 and Pope John Paul II in 1979.

LIMERICK CITY returned two representatives to the Irish Parliament from its earliest convocations until the Union, after which it sent one member to the Imperial Parliament. In 1831 the city again sent two representatives to Parliament, under an Act passed by William IV. In that year there were about 2,000 Freeholders of the county of the city, making up a total of 2,413 electors. Under William's Act the voting franchise was extended to £10 householders, and to £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the non-resident freeman, except within seven miles, was disenfranchised; and the £2 freeholders retained the privilege only for life. The number of electors

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