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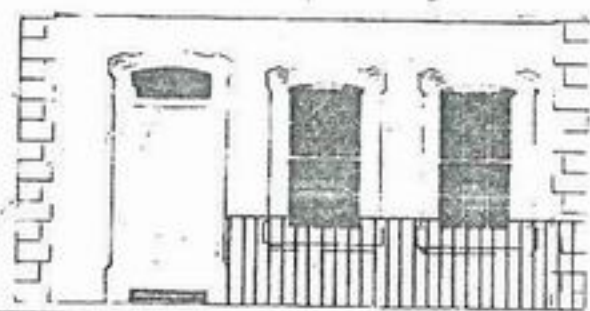
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Parks's trial in Perth to give evidence. He claimed that it had long been the practice, amongst drovers, to fire a charge of buckshot at the stockboys' legs to encourage them to work if they were slacking off. His seven years in the Kimberleys were described by a friend, Sister Ignatius, as "lonely, poor and frustrated". She also referred to his "flashing" temper but admitted that he could be very kind.

SEAN SOUTH (1930-1957), of Garryowen, was a fervent Catholic who established a branch of *Maria Duce* in the city during the early 1950s. He is best remembered, in song and in story, as a Republican hero killed during an abortive paramilitary raid on an R.U.C. barracks, at Brookeborough, County Fermanagh. Lord Mayors, county and urban councillors, city Corporation members and Catholic clergy from all over Ireland extended sympathy to his family and friends at the time of his funeral. During his brief paramilitary career Sean South, or Sabhat, had visited many of the R.U.C. barracks along the border to assess their armaments. In Brookeborough he had seen only pistols and sten-guns in the R.U.C. arsenal which was on open display, so he did not realise that a bren-gun was kept in the married quarters, upstairs. Sean advised his comrades to use a county council lorry, which sten-gun bullets would not penetrate, for their raid. As the truck pulled up opposite the barracks the sergeant realised what was happening and opened fire with the bren-gun, the bullets of which "tore through the truck as if it were made of paper". Sean South's last words were, "They've got a bren-gun", as its bullets literally cut him in two. Several of the Republicans were wounded. Fergal O Hanlon bled to death from a wound in his thigh but some of his companions were luckier and received competent medical treatment.

MARIA DUCE was a right-wing Catholic association founded by Fr. Denis Fahey of the Holy Ghost Missionary Order, in the early 1930s.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH had its foundation-stone laid by the Moderator, Rev. D.A. Taylor, on 16 October, 1899. Prior to then the Presbyterians had occupied a "commodious edifice of hewn stone" in Glentworth Street which they had erected about 1817. The earlier history of Limerick's Presbyterian congregation is rather vaguely detailed, but it is probable that some members of the Church of Scotland settled in the city about 1649. They rented the old chapel of the Augustinian Nunnery in Peter's Cell from Lord Milton until 1765 when they built the Dissenters Meeting House in Pump Lane, at the north end of the Englishtown. This building was considered "plain and handsome", with a

house for the minister adjoining. Both were erected for £500. The Glentworth Street church proved to be too small. It was enlarged in 1829 and had a gallery added in 1846. When the present church and lecture hall was built, the old building was sold to George McKern & Sons Ltd., Printers, on 18 August, 1904. When the foundation-stone was laid Archibald Murray gave a historical sketch, and a bottle was deposited at the right-hand corner, bearing the names of the ministers of the church from the reign of Charles I to October 1899, as well as a copy of the *Limerick Chronicle*, and current coins of the realm from a sovereign to a farthing. This building was erected for £8,000 and was opened on 3 October, 1901, by Prof. Heron D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly. Constructed mainly of red brick, with dressings of Portland stone for the arches and windows, the first system of lighting used was gas lighting until, in 1915, electricity was installed. The most unusual feature is the church's lecture-hall which is located underneath the church. The Presbyterians now worship in a smaller church building, Christ Church, on O'Connell Street.

VILLIER'S SCHOOLS were founded soon after the will of Mrs. Hannah Villier was established in the Court of King's Bench on 12 December 1815. Samuel Lewis reported that very large schools for males and females were in course of erection in 1837. In 1866 Maurice Lenihan stated that £7,507.901/2 had been spent by Mrs. Villier's trustees on acquiring a site, building schoolhouses in Henry Street and Nicholas Street, and on the Villier's Alms Houses. There were 50 boys and 44 girls in attendance in the Henry Street school in 1866, but fewer attended the Nicholas Street school which was run in connection with the National Board of Education. In more recent times, Villier's Schools were relocated in the North Liberties, off the North Circular Road.

THE LEAMY FREE SCHOOLS, in Hartstonge Street, were established by William Leamy in 1814, when he left £13,300 for the education of the children of the poor, especially those in the neighbourhood of Limerick. In 1841 the Court of Chancery in Ireland decided that the pupils were to be taught gratuitously, and to receive a good English education; members of the Church of Ireland were to be instructed in the scriptures; and Roman Catholics in the Scripture Lessons in the National school books. £3,940 was spent on the schools and site in Hartstonge Street while the interest on the £10,000 balance maintained the school. This building now houses the Crescent Clothing factory.

THE PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN