Limerick role of honour in struggle for Independence

A grim-faced President Eamon de Valera, pictured outside Strand House, the residence of Mr. Stephen O'Mara, on a fateful morning of December 6, 1911, minutes after receiving a long-distance call that the Treaty had been signed in London. The picture was taken by Egleston Bros.

Gold rush hits Bulgaden

The year 1920 saw the War of Independence reach a new intensity. The Limerick leader had been killed and 60 people were injured, raising the death toll to 31. The English forces were holding a strong position at the castle of Limerick, where they were well protected by the river to the north. The town was blockaded by the English forces, and the houses and shops were ransacked.

A LONG, disjointed but intriguing headline in the Limerick Leader of Monday, 28th April, 1924, must have attracted immediate attention. It said: "Treasurer Hunt, In Exile At Limerick, A Dream Of Gold. Supposed 'Klondyke' in Bulgaden."

The correspondent continued: "And for days and nights men delved into the soil where the treasure was supposed to lie, but chiefly by night, aided by artificial light; indeed the night is considered the most propitious time for such an enterprise."

But what," asked the Klondike correspondent, "was the origin of the project?" It was no more or less, he tells us, "than that two or three men had dreamt that gold lay concealed near Bulgaden Hall, the residence of the first Lord Carbery."
YOUNG PEOPLE of to-day can hardly imagine a time in Ireland when not even television was available and when even a radio (if it was rolled) was a cause of wondrousness. The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the “Leader” of 26th August, 1929, though the arrival of a wireless in the parish a development well worth mentioning.

“I am informed,” he wrote in the Notes, “that Mr. Thomas Ruddle, Manager of Limerick Electric Supply Co-operative Store, has installed a wireless apparatus at a large sum. This popular and rain-staking manager was chiefly instrumental in advancing the above store to the high position it now holds.”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish.”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish...”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish...”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish...”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish...”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish...”

The writer of the “Kilmallock Notes” in the Limerick Leader of the 3rd January, 1931, told of the death on Monday, 25th January, of Mrs. Kaye Condon, of Kilcolman East. Aged 91, having been born in 1841, she had a clear memory of the Great Famine.

“We,” wrote the Kilmallock correspondent, “remember her telling how on Christmas Eve, 1847, when she went on a visit to a neighbour’s house, she saw the woman of the house, who had put a pot of turnips on the table. This was the only food the family had in the house...”

It was an old Irish speaker, and it was evident from her conversation that her mind had been steeped in the Gaelic tradition in her early years. This was the heart of the Irish...”
Dreyfus Affair makes history

The FIRST “Step Press” international news event for the Limerick Leader occurred on the evening of Monday, August 14, 1899 - the first time also that a special news telegram was received by the paper from the Continent. It concerned the “Dreyfus Affair,” regarded today as the most infamous miscarriage of justice in the history of the Republic of France, and one of the world’s most notorious trials.

A Captain Dreyfus, of the French Army, had been court-martialled on accusations based solely on prejudice and deceit. He was later to be stripped of his honour and sentenced to a penal colony. He was, years later, discovered innocent and fully restored.

But the affair remained a classic, for injustice, and came to be regarded as such a notorious miscarriage of justice that it became a factor in 20th century litigation for a Jewish homeland.

The story on the Limerick Leader, which appeared from the evening of Monday, August 14, 1899, was headed, “The Dreyfus Trial,” sub-headed, “Attempted assassination of the Leading Counsel” and noted the report was by “special telegram.”

It read: “A great sensation was created at Bordeaux, when today large crowds gathered outside the house of Maitre Lazbor (Captain Dreyfus’ French counsel). The eminent advocate, accompanied by two secretaries and accompanied by two secretaries proceeded to the Quai Chareau Blandin.

“A badly-dressed man jumped from behind a wall which joins two branches of the Canal de La Villain, and fired a revolver shot at his back. Maitre Lazbor staggered for a few moments, and then fell on his right side, unconscious. His assassin succeeded in escaping along the canal, but a large force of gendarmes were on his track.

“The first news of the crime reached the court in the form of a request by Maitre Demange to the President of the adjournment of the court martial, as his colleague had been shot on his way to court. The court decided to consider the application, and Dreyfus, who was greatly affected, was conveyed to an anteroom. In the meantime, journalists and members of Parliament hastened to the scene of the outrage, which was a thousand yards from the court.

“The bullet entered his back, between the shoulders, and internal hemorrhage set in. The wound is dangerous. The doctors are endeavouring to save him.”
THE YEAR 1920 saw the War of Independence reach a new intensity. The Limerick Leader, in an editorial on 12 November, wrote: "The Limerick Leader, which has been a hard-fighting paper, will continue to support the cause of the Republic and the cause of the Irish people."

The correspondent continued: "And for days and nights men drifted into the soil where the treasure was supposed to be, but chiefly by night, aided by the moon and the stars, or, when occasion required, by artificial light; indeed the night is considered the most propitious time for such an enterprise."

"But what," asked the Limerick correspondent, "was the origin of the project?" "It was more or less," he told us, "than a dream that gold lay concealed near Bulgan Hall, the residence of the first Lord Carberry."

The gold diggers had dug too deep when they came to a very large flagstone about 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 feet thick. Other large stones lay beside it. Since there was no way of lifting the central stone the diggers reluctantly abandoned their quest.

The news of the century was that the Limerick Leader, in an editorial on 12 November, wrote: "The Limerick Leader, which has been a hard-fighting paper, will continue to support the cause of the Republic and the cause of the Irish people."

The correspondent continued: "And for days and nights men drifted into the soil where the treasure was supposed to be, but chiefly by night, aided by the moon and the stars, or, when occasion required, by artificial light; indeed the night is considered the most propitious time for such an enterprise."

"But what," asked the Limerick correspondent, "was the origin of the project?" "It was more or less," he told us, "than a dream that gold lay concealed near Bulgan Hall, the residence of the first Lord Carberry."

The gold diggers had dug too deep when they came to a very large flagstone about 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 feet thick. Other large stones lay beside it. Since there was no way of lifting the central stone the diggers reluctantly abandoned their quest.

The news of the century was that the Limerick Leader, in an editorial on 12 November, wrote: "The Limerick Leader, which has been a hard-fighting paper, will continue to support the cause of the Republic and the cause of the Irish people."

The correspondent continued: "And for days and nights men drifted into the soil where the treasure was supposed to be, but chiefly by night, aided by the moon and the stars, or, when occasion required, by artificial light; indeed the night is considered the most propitious time for such an enterprise."

"But what," asked the Limerick correspondent, "was the origin of the project?" "It was more or less," he told us, "than a dream that gold lay concealed near Bulgan Hall, the residence of the first Lord Carberry."

The gold diggers had dug too deep when they came to a very large flagstone about 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 feet thick. Other large stones lay beside it. Since there was no way of lifting the central stone the diggers reluctantly abandoned their quest.

The news of the century was that the Limerick Leader, in an editorial on 12 November, wrote: "The Limerick Leader, which has been a hard-fighting paper, will continue to support the cause of the Republic and the cause of the Irish people."

The correspondent continued: "And for days and nights men drifted into the soil where the treasure was supposed to be, but chiefly by night, aided by the moon and the stars, or, when occasion required, by artificial light; indeed the night is considered the most propitious time for such an enterprise."

"But what," asked the Limerick correspondent, "was the origin of the project?" "It was more or less," he told us, "than a dream that gold lay concealed near Bulgan Hall, the residence of the first Lord Carberry."

The gold diggers had dug too deep when they came to a very large flagstone about 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 feet thick. Other large stones lay beside it. Since there was no way of lifting the central stone the diggers reluctantly abandoned their quest.