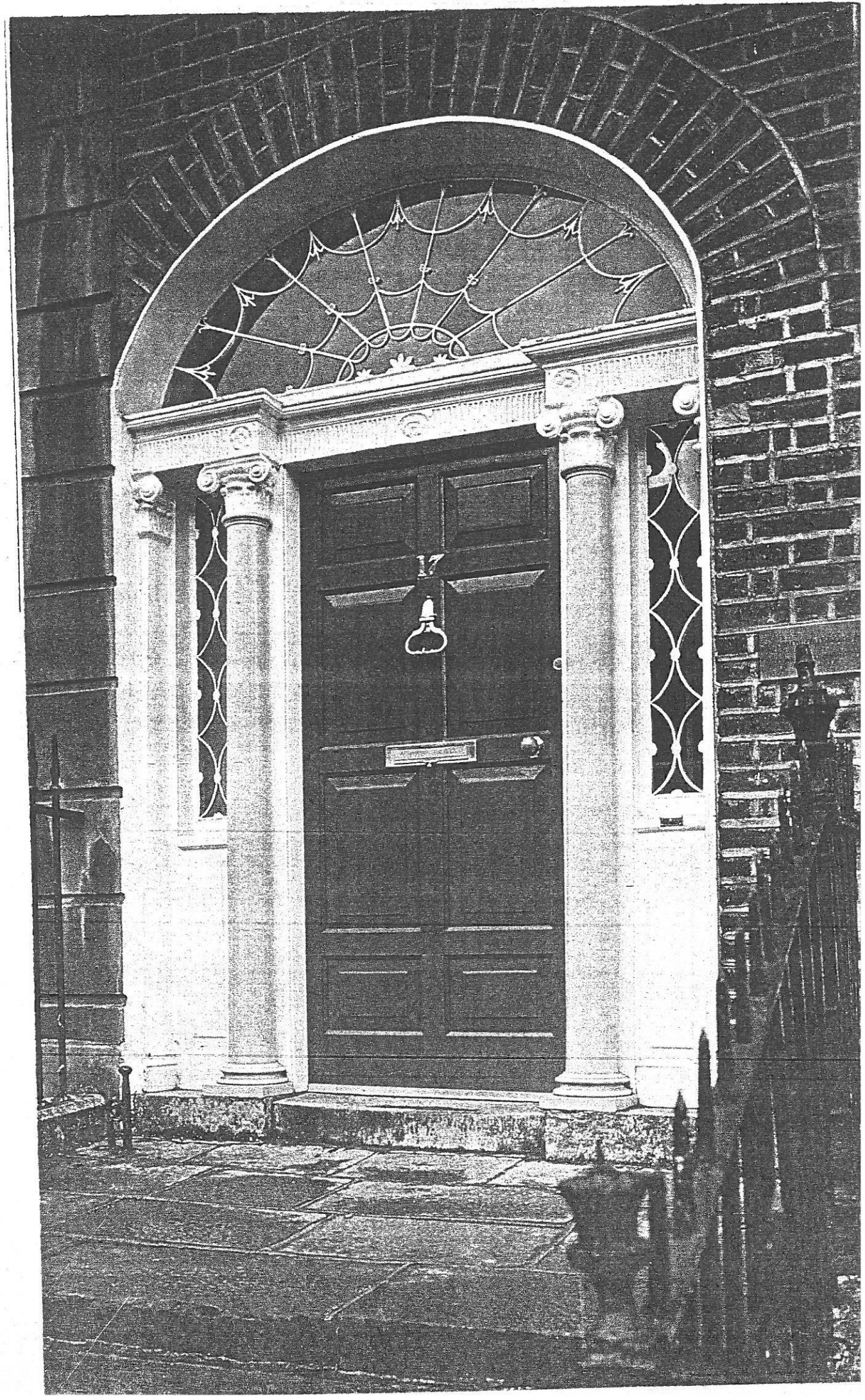
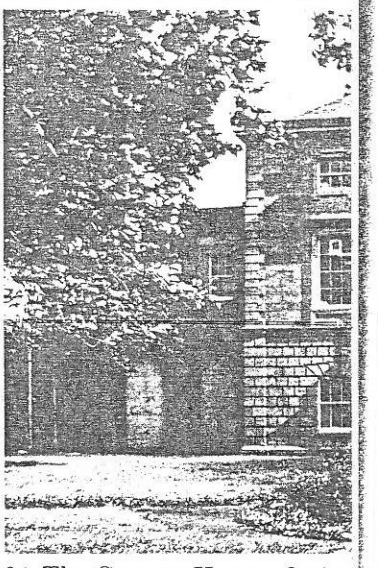

17

30 (facing page) *Georgian d*



31 *The Custom House, design*

32 *North side of John's Squa*

33 *Georgian Limerick. The C*

Henry Street, Newtown Pery, doorway of the Protestant bishop's house.

was the important thing and each segment must fit into this plan.

Therefore, Newtown Pery was a very uniform creation. One main axis ran from east to west and was intersected by streets running from north to south. However, maps of Limerick produced in the seventeen-eighties show that Newtown Pery was not planned and built as a totality like a modern housing estate. The houses were put up in a piecemeal fashion. The two things that would lead one to the conclusion of an over-all plan

Georgian Doorway, Newtown Pery.

son, which replaced a life-size statue of Viscount FitzGibbon, who was killed in the Battle of Balaclava. The FitzGibbon statue was blown up, but by a strange coincidence, the present 1916 Memorial rests on its pedestal which formerly depicted the famous cavalry charge in the Crimea in which FitzGibbon fell.

On either side of Sarsfield Bridge are the headquarters of Shannon Rowing Club and Limerick Boat Club, while at the Clare end begins the Ennis Road, which leads to the northern suburbs of the City, and also to Shannon Airport, Bunratty, Ennis, Kilkee, Galway, and the west of Ireland.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT

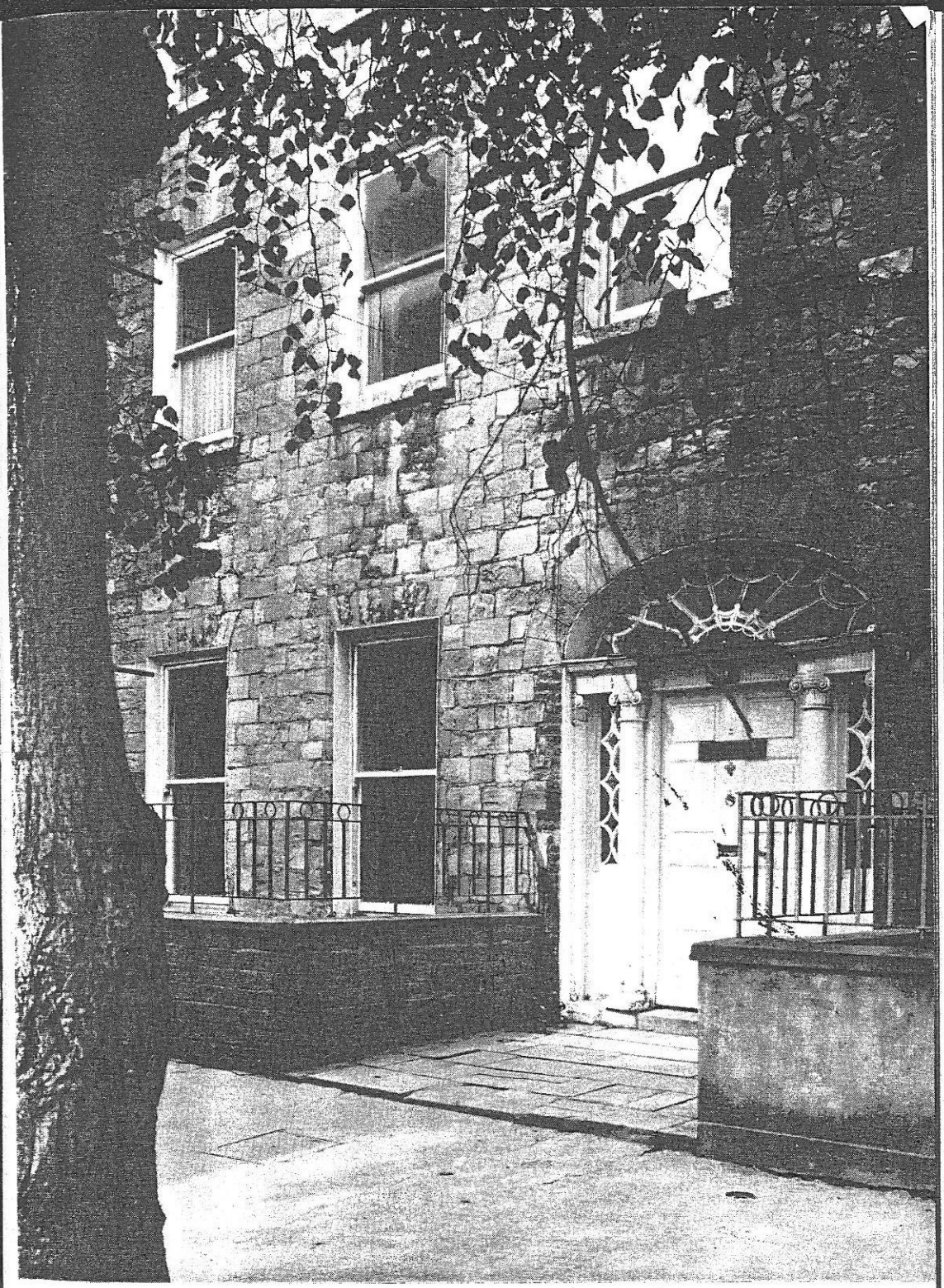
THE PEOPLE'S PARK

A left turn from the Crescent leads down Barrington Street, named for the family which founded Barrington's Hospital in 1831, and on to Pery Square and the People's Park, founded as a memorial to Richard Russell, a Limerick merchant of the past. In the park stands a statue of Thomas Spring Rice (1790-1866), first Lord Monteagle of Brandon. He represented Limerick in Parliament from 1820 to 1833, and held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1835 to 1839.

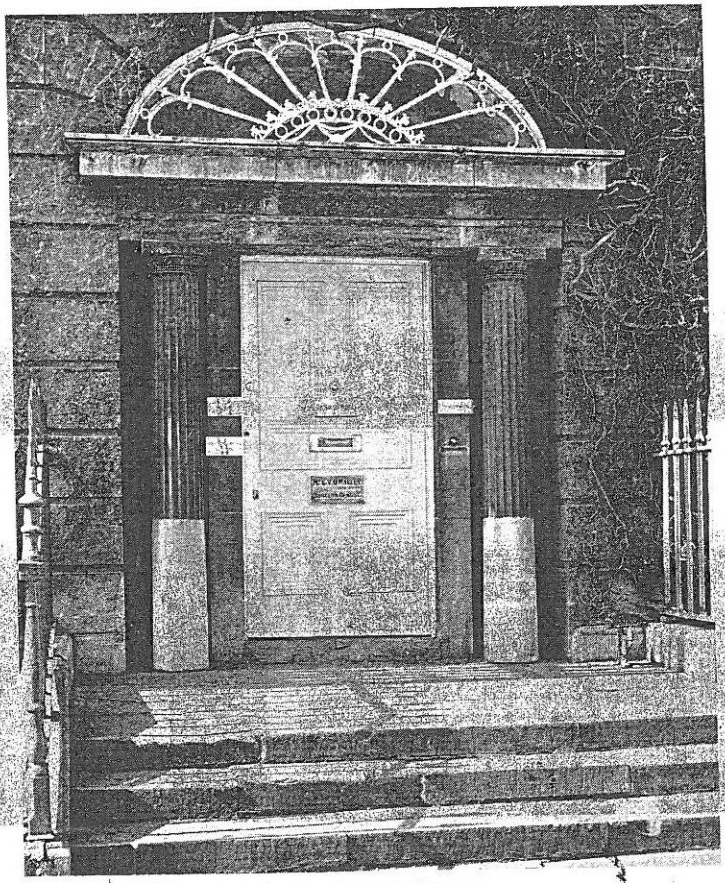
MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY

The idea of establishing an Art Gallery in Limerick was first mooted by Mr. J. J. Johnson [illegible] on the occasion on which he was

loor. But we go the other
ıon via the handsome pale
ın 1831 and freed of toll in
ıe near end, beyond which
ɔr the Limerick Boat Club
g Club. The bridge's balus-
rapet are pairs of lamps on
the noted Gaelic scholar,
On the Clare side of the
, with its bungalows, view
thedrals across the river,
at Thomond Bridge, with
ıs and the 1922 Catholic
ıtone, on which the treaty
pact was written, though
lestal in May, 1865.
rse racing at Greenpark,
ɔ held. The racecourse is
the venue for the visit to
ere are two eighteen-hole
the better-known being
is available on the Mulcair
ɔve Limerick, but the best
ut at Castleconnell, eight
ters of a number of boat
hannon, while the city is
ıound racing also features



way in St. John's Square.

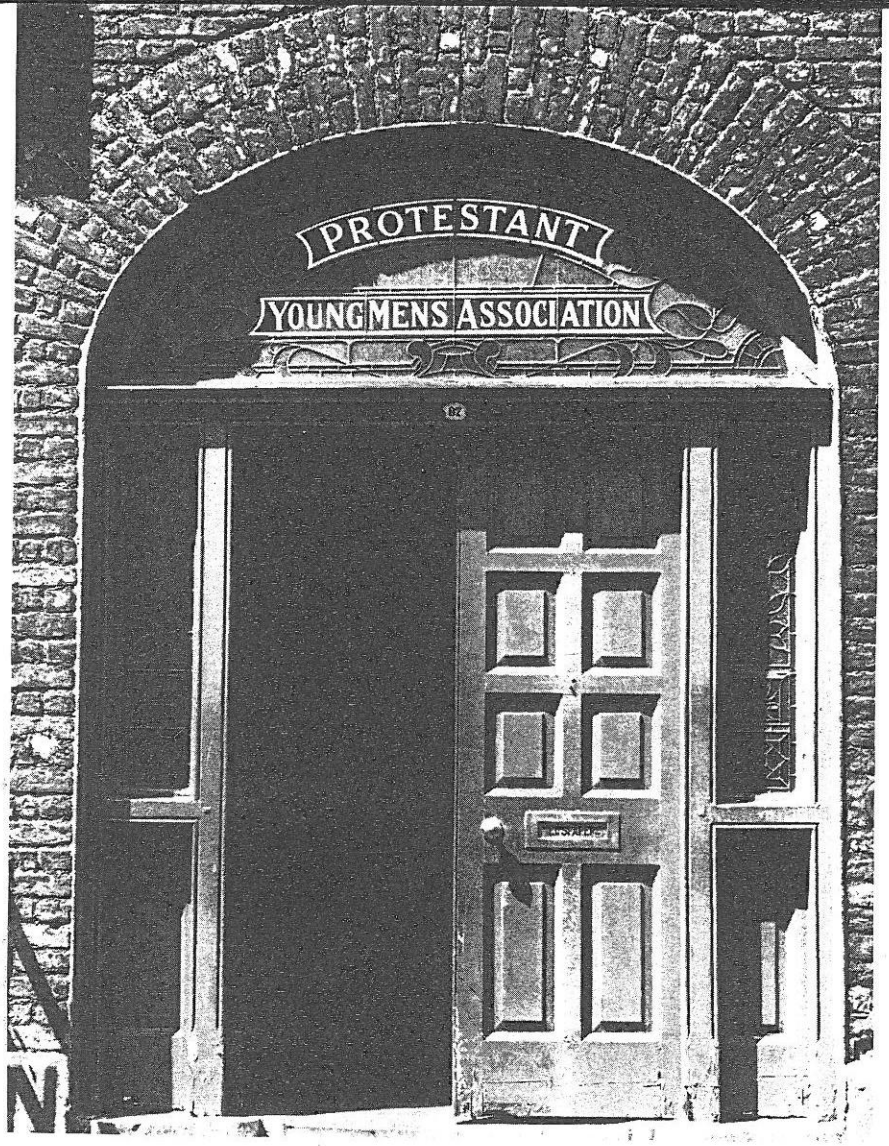


Example of Georgian doors at Pery Square

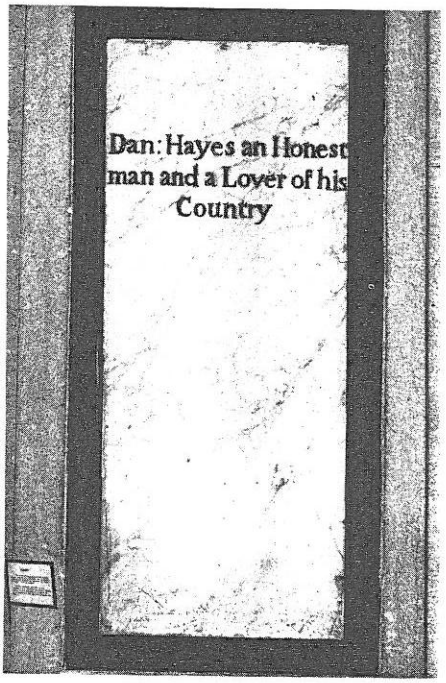
Further on is the Town Hall, formerly the Commercial Buildings and centre for the Chamber of Commerce, and now the headquarters of Limerick Corporation. Unfortunately, this fine Georgian building is no longer big enough to house the offices of the Corporation, and plans are under way for the construction of a new City Hall on an adjacent site fronting Charlotte Quay.

THE QUAYS :

Rutland Street leads into Patrick Street, a busy shopping centre. Arthur's Quay, where once stood a row of private residences owned by Limerick merchants of two hundred years ago, is approached from Patrick Street via Francis Street. In the days of the old clipper ships the quay was also a bustling part of the Port of Limerick. Today, however, Arthur's Quay is the site of a



Limerick. Old landmarks linger



Tomb in Protestant cathedral, Limerick

lean eager-looking little man of forty ... ambitious-bad dinner, kickshaws (sweet breads, salmon etc.) and uneatables."

I had come to Limerick to follow the fortunes of John Stevens, the English Jacobite, an earlier visitor who saw the city at its most desolate moment. Stevens was a fervent supporter of the exiled King James II and came to Ireland in his army resolved to "follow him through all hazards in the hope of being instrumental in regaining his just rights". Stevens wrote a dispirited account of his experiences as a defeated soldier, first at the battle of the Boyne and the rout that followed, then as a member of the besieged garrison at Limerick. His experiences during the siege were dreadful. The soldiers were supposed to camp in the neighbourhood of the town, but all the tents had been lost at "the unfortunate day at the Boyne" as was most of the army's baggage.

During the winter of 1690 Stevens had the greatest difficulty in finding