

MICHELINA & GEORGE STACPOOLE

ADARE, CO. LIMERICK

WINTER SALE

OF

HIGH FASHION KNITWEAR

From

Saturday, Jan. 8, 1983

UNTIL

Saturday, Jan. 15, 1983

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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(IN-DIAL)

FINUCANES ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

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42 THOMAS ST., LIMERICK.

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JANUARY SALE

Starts Friday, January 7, '83

Hot Point top loading washing machine reduced from £520 to	£499
5 Snowcap auto washers, were £249, now	£219
2 Thor 800, were £310, now	£285
2 washer dryers, were £395, now	£350
4 Philips top loader auto washers, were £390, now	£360
Creda Cavalier cookers, were £320, now	£285
1 Creda cooker, was £220, now	£190
1 Bosch fridge freezer, was £340, now	£290
1 Sable gas cooker, was £420, now	£360

Plus! Full range of Bosch, Hoover, Philips and Candy appliances at unbeatable prices. All small appliances at wholesale prices during sale.

(18c)

PHOTONOTES OF OLD LIMERICK



THE SCENE shown in Saint John's Square, a charming enclave of Queen Anne period houses.

In 1751, following the demolition of a stretch of the medieval city wall westwards from Saint John's Gate (near today's St John's Hospital), a wide open space became available in this area.

Edmund Sexton Perry (who later developed the Newton Perry Georgian area of Limerick city) and John Purdon (of a landed family of Timerga, above Killaloe) decided to build a square of houses on the open space. Edmund Sexton Perry was the landlord of the open space.

Other Limerick city and county gentry immediately joined Edmund Sexton Perry and John Purdon in the St. John's Square building project - Limerick city's first urban housing development.

These were William Monseil of Terence Monseil and the Rev. Dr. Adam Cecil Perry (later the first Viscount Glanmire). The Queen Anne style houses (it was said) would be of uniform size.

William Monseil and the Reverend William Fox Dillwyn acquired a leasehold by contributing the cost of the common fund to Purdon superintending the building. Each house cost £630. While no architect is mentioned, the archaic idiom hints that it was possibly Francis Bindon who did most work. Limerick city trustees had and Mid-Clare members of Bindon (who also was a famous portrait painter) designed the Protestant Bishops Palace (Church St, King's Island) and Castle Park (Delmege's on the Clap, part, more road and John or Hall, near Ennis).

The occupants of the St. John's Square houses then called the New School were: No. 1, Dorothy Crumpe (widow of General Crumpe) who later married the Rev. Cecil Perry; No. 2, Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald (she later gave her house to Mr. George Rose of the

Dicksons and the Trithills of Faha).

All found St. John's Square a perfect residential centre for the Limerick city "season" - the winter, when they lavishly entertained their friends, attended the glittering social functions of their class and the plays at the theatre in nearby Playhouse Lane.

From their surnames, we can see that they were all of the English class that got land and power in Limerick after the defeat of Sarsfield, the Jacobite army and the resultant exile of the Gaelic aristocracy after the 1691 Treaty of Limerick.

A privileged, prosperous class, they were proverbial for the hospitality they dispensed to their fellow Anglo-Irish gentry at their St. John's Square residences.

Travel by carriages in winter was extremely hazardous by road from one stately country mansion to another for the mid-18th century Anglo-Irish gentry of Limerick and neighbouring Clare. In addition to bad roads, highwaymen plagued those travellers.

To give a typical example of the mid-18th century road travel tribulations: Madame Burton (of Buncranny, Co. Clare) had to have 12 stout followers in attendance to roll boulders off the Cratloe mountain road to allow her carriage easy passage to Limerick while she was en route to Dublin.

The Limerick gentry contributed to the building of the Limerick Playhouse at Playhouse Lane (off Little Gerald Griffin Street, in the Upper Town) in 1751. Their contributions gave them free admission, and admission via a special door. Others had to enter the playhouse via a kitchen.

Limerick, in the mid-18th century enjoyed a good reputation as a theatrical centre. The leading English stage stars appeared at the Playhouse. They included: Garrick, Mossop, Kemble, Macklin (real name, McLaughlin, an Irishman) and Mrs. Siddons. All ex-

hibited social residential area.

Some of its houses were adapted as a British Army Barracks during the 1798 United Irishmen Rising. Other modern former residents of the square still tell about the ghostly Highland soldier seen at night outside one of its houses.

Until the Limerick Corporation acquired the St. John's Square houses in 1965, they were occupied by ordinary families, who gave the area a vital and neighbourly social climate.

Most of the Queen Anne houses on the right in the above scene and the two on the lower left, quickly became derelict.

In the early 1970s, an Englishman, Mr. Seymour Major, restored all the houses, except one, on the right side. He let his restored houses as students flats and doctors consultancy premises and a chemist shop. In recent months, Mr. Robert Butler restored the first house in low right block (with the white advertising plaque) and its basement kitchen, etc., in mid-18th century style. The two houses in the lower left block were restored by Limerick Corporation as a 1972 European Architectural Heritage Year project. The house nearest the Gerald Griffin Street road gap is now the City Museum and the one next to it is a caretaker's residence.

Limerick Corporation's plan for the square - as an architectural heritage area, includes a museum at St. John's Protestant Parish Church (now sadly defunct) and the pedestrianisation of this charming square, with Lawlor's magnificent late 19th century Statue of Sarsfield (defender of the nearby city wall in the 1690-91 sieges) as a centrepiece.

Thankfully, the so far completed restoration has returned much of the square's centuries old atmosphere and character.

For generations, St.



CONTINUING Education is a term we frequently hear used in connection with adult learning today. Many people are unsure of what exactly is meant so a look at the concepts behind the term is called for.

The starting point is lifelong learning. The argument goes something like this: We all learn continuously throughout the whole of our lives (whether we realise it or not). This learning is related to three main areas of change with which we all have to cope: Changes in our personal development, our interests, opportunities and abilities, all lead to new learning and new learning needs.

Secondly, changes in our jobs, whether doctor, electrician or housewife, will call for new knowledge, new skills and new attitudes. And thirdly, as each of us enters new social roles or as the roles we are in change in time, so once again some re-learning will take place. Lifelong learning is then for all of us an inevitable reality, not continuous but centred on specific learning

Spring 1983

THE SPRING '83 programme being advertised today reflects the marvellous work being done by all those involved in promoting and organising adult education in our schools, colleges and voluntary bodies.

Many of the courses are now being organised on a ten weeks basis - ten weeks before Christmas and registration for a new course after Christmas. The leisure, DIY and cultural type classes generally fall into this category. Included this year are subjects such as yoga, karate, pottery, metalwork, French polishing, geology, languages, creative writers workshop, beauty and skincare - the list goes on. The average cost of each course would be about £16.00 for 10 weeks - 2 hrs. per night.

Of course, while many people associate night classes with the leisure type courses the educational provision for adults has greatly expanded to include a wide range of job orientated courses provided mainly in the Limerick College of Art, Commerce and Technology, the Regional Management Centre, N.I.L.E., and the School of Commerce. Many of these courses lead to commercial and trade exams, diplomas and degrees in the professional and administra-