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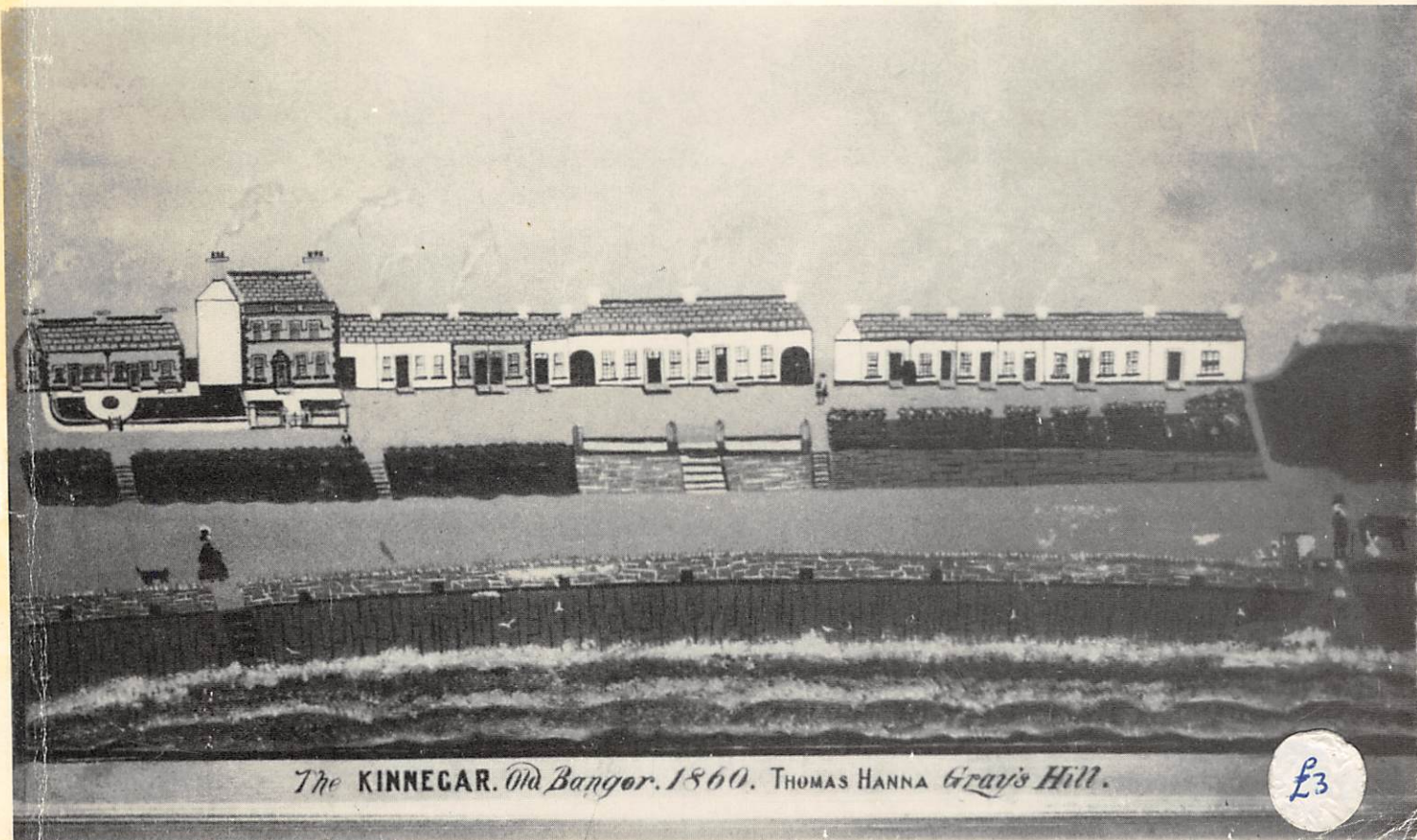
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
GROUPS OF BUILDINGS
AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

IN

BANGOR

AND GROOMSPORT

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IN

BANGOR



Main Street, Bangor, about 1910: When men wore boaters and court-houses had cupolas.

Prepared November 1984
by
Marcus Patton

SCOPE & CLASSIFICATION

This list covers the urban area of Bangor, bounded by Carnalea, Rathgael, Primacy and Ballyholme, with the addition of sections on Groomsport and the Copeland Islands.

Following the convention of earlier UAHS lists, those buildings considered to be of outstanding merit or importance are marked A; those marked B are of local importance and should be retained in any redevelopment proposals; while those marked C certainly merit restoration or integration in any improvement scheme. Groups marked G, while varying in the quality of their constituent parts, should be retained or improved wherever possible.

Bangor has a great many good late Victorian and Edwardian houses of standard designs - usually two-storey stucco buildings with canted bay windows, Bangor slate roofs (that's the Welsh Bangor, by the way), and red clay ridges - and it has not been possible to mention many of these individually. Their omission, however, does not reflect any lack of appreciation for their contribution to the overall quality of Bangor's urban environment, and sympathetic retention of their sash windows, panel doors and stucco details is well worth while. Conversely, the inclusion of buildings in this list does not necessarily imply approval; every building in the main commercial streets has been included because they are so much in the public eye, but many of them leave a great deal to be desired architecturally.

Unlike earlier lists, the buildings, with the exception of the Abbey and the Castle, are arranged alphabetically by street, and within each street in numerical order, uneven numbers first.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A great many people have assisted in the preparation of this list; in particular I would like to thank Messrs Ian Wilson and Kenneth Robinson of North Down Borough Council's Heritage Centre, Mr Hugh Dixon, Mr Peter Marlow, Mrs R.J. Bleakley and Mrs Shelagh Boucher; Mr Denis Gailey, the late Mr Karl Smyth and other members of Bangor Historical Society; my father H.A. Patton, who had built up extensive photographic records during his time as planning consultant to Bangor Council 1961-72; numerous building owners who have kindly allowed me to explore their houses; the staff of the Planning Office in Downpatrick who permitted me to consult bye-law drawings held there, and of the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch of the Department of the Environment who permitted me to consult their own records of buildings; the staff of the Public Record Office in Belfast and of the Linenhall and Central Libraries; and Mr Peter Rankin, the overall editor of the Society's lists.

In addition, thanks are due to the following for the use of illustrations: North Down Borough Council (front cover and Figs. 1, 2, 76 and 77); the National Library of Ireland for photographs in the Lawrence Collection (frontispiece and Figs. 4, 7, 9, 12, 17, 27, 32, 46, 47, 49, 65, 66, 67 and 75); and H.A. Patton (Figs. 38 and 39). Fig. 3 is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the sanction of the Controller of HM Stationery Office. All other photographs are by the author.

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PREFACE

'Of late years it has rapidly increased in extent, and many new villas attest to its growing favour as a place of residence with business men of Belfast'.¹ Messrs Baddeley and Baxter, authors of Nelson's Thorough Guide to Ireland in 1909, could safely be plagiarised in a present-day guide to Bangor; indeed, the total invisibility of Bangor's history as a centre of European learning in the Dark Ages tends to render their additional comment that 'the through tourist...will not find much to detain him in the town' as true today as it was then. However, Bangor had a second period of greatness, when its importance was less international, but when a very comfortable and attractive seaside resort was created for the enjoyment of the middle classes of the north of Ireland: a resort whose domestic architecture is still largely intact in a glorious sweep of villas round the coast from Seacourt at one end of Bangor Bay to Glenganagh at the far end of Ballyholme Bay. The commercial area of Bangor has sadly changed very much for the worse over the last decade and a half, partly as a result of two devastating car bombs, but also through a steady process of commercialisation of the town-centre residential property. Although this list is primarily a record of the Bangor that exists in 1984, some account of recent losses is given, if only to emphasise how much of late-Victorian Bangor does still remain. Let us hope that the tourist of the 21st century does not find all these Victorian glories gone like their monastic predecessors and still 'not find much to detain him in the town' - there is certainly plenty at present.

Bangor was originally called 'Inver Beg', the Beg being the stream that flowed past the Abbey; in monastic times it was sometimes called the Valley of Angels; but the name Beanchor which has evolved into Bangor comes from the Irish words 'beanna' and 'chor' meaning peaks and curve, presumably referring to Bangor Bay. (Though an alternative etymology derives it from 'beanna' meaning a cow's horns, which have a legendary connection with the area.)

The early history of settlement around Bangor is not well documented, apart from a description² of an earthwork at Rathgael extending over two acres, which has now disappeared - the burning of Rathguala in the year 618 is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters - but it is likely that there were settlements round Bangor and Ballyholme Bays before the establishment by St Comgall about the year 558 of an abbey of Regular Canons which was to become one of the most important monastic settlements of Early Christian Europe. The school associated with the monastery was so celebrated that when Alfred founded the university of Oxford he is said to have sent to Bangor for professors.³

Such a renowned and wealthy establishment was an open invitation to Viking raiders. By the ninth century⁴ Vikings had settled in some parts of Ireland - there was a Viking burial in the raised beach at Ballyholme⁴ - and in 822 raiders murdered the abbot along with some 900 monks.

In 1125 and 1139 St Malachy rebuilt the abbey and it continued to flourish for some time, but by 1469 it had again fallen into a ruinous state, and at the Dissolution in 1572 when most of its lands were granted to or seized by the O'Neils the abbey became vacant.

In 1571, Sir Thomas Smith, principal Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was granted a patent 'to obtain and govern' the 'rich and pleasant country...called Clandeboy'. However after an abortive invasion in 1572 which cost Smith £10,000 and the life of his son, he 'was merely tricked out of it by the knavery of a Scot, one Hamilton (who was once a schoolmaster, though afterwards made a person of honour)'.⁵

Hamilton came to Ireland along with Hugh Montgomery, another Scots adventurer who, 'foreseeing that Ireland must be the stage to act upon, it being unsettled...concluded to push for fortunes in that kingdom', and applied to James I for half of Con O'Neil's lands when Con was imprisoned. When Con's name was cleared through Montgomery's good offices, they were granted joint control of Con's kingdom, 'under conditions that the land should be planted with British Protestants, and that no grant of fee farm should be made to any persons of meer Irish extraction'.⁶ However, the King was persuaded by Sir James Fullerton to grant a one-third share of the lands to Mr James Hamilton since 'the vast territories' were 'too large for two men of their degree'. Accordingly 'the whole great Ardes' was split in November 1605 between Montgomery and Hamilton, 'that the sea coast might be possessed by Scottish men who would be traders'.⁷

Thus Con returned to a mouth-watering feast of 'beeves, colpaghs, sheep, hens, bonny blabber, rusan butter... greddan meal strowans, with snush and bolean', and the two Scots set about the plantation of North Down, Montgomery being based at Newtownards and Hamilton at Bangor.

Sir James Hamilton, afterwards created Viscount Claneboye, was accompanied by Scots from Dunlop in Ayrshire, who created the modern town of Bangor. By 1611 the Commissioners visiting Bangor were able to report that the town consisted of '80 newe houses, all inhabited with Scotysmen and Englishmen', the latter including '20 artificers, who are making materialles of tymber, bricke and stone for another house there' in addition to a 'fayre stone house' already built. In 1612 the town was incorporated by Charter and became entitled to send 'two understanding and fit men' to any Irish parliament.

In addition to the market and fair at Bangor established in the 1605 patents, King James in 1620 granted Hamilton 'that from henceforth for ever there may and shall be a maritime port' at Bangor, along with a court and prison.⁸

In 1625 Hamilton commissioned Thomas Raven to prepare maps of his lands at Clandeboye, and we have our first map of the town. The town has an informal layout, with two principal streets (the present Lower Main Street and High Street), development along the shore linking them, and a third street parallel with Main Street. The church, Castle, and a Mill can be identified, and a rabbit warren occupies the Kinnegar. The Custom House which was built in 1637 indicates that the port was developing, and a small pier was built about 1757.

By 1740, one Michael Echlin wrote that some houses were 'built with stone and ruff-casted, not built with Mudd like the rest of Bangor houses',⁹ and the town continued to thrive, partly thanks to the continued

interest of Hamilton's descendants, the Wards. In 1808, Louisa Ward wrote that 'The improvement of the Town of Bangor is the Col's hobby horse'.¹⁰

In 1837, when the population was about 3000, Lewis reported 563 houses, albeit 'most...are indifferently built...the streets are neither paved nor lighted, but are kept very clean; and the inhabitants are but indifferently supplied with water'.¹¹ The OS Memoirs at the same date are more explicit: 'The cottages are principally built of stone, mostly thatched but in many cases slated. With a few exceptions they are but one storey high. Glass windows are in all cases employed, and a tolerable degree of cleanliness and neatness may be seen to prevail in some instances'. The town proper is described as 'narrow and straggling... With the exception of a group at the southern end of the town, and a few others scattered through it, the houses are slated. They are built of stone and plastered, most of them whitewashed or otherwise coloured'.

Cotton manufacturing was introduced to the town in 1783 by one George Hannay, and the Ordnance Survey Memoirs noted that although 'From some of the inland points, the high church spire and Bangor Castle form the most conspicuous objects, and as the plantation of the latter almost conceals the town, it gives an aspect really picturesque', from other points, 'the two large cotton factories with their smoky chimneys form the most striking features, and the whole place has a manufacturing, crowded, and dirty appearance'. Hannay established a factory of eight buildings about 1800 in partnership with a fellow Scot called McWilliam, in the lower High Street area, and in 1806 they built the New Mill, which was five storeys high, on the site of the present Sunken Gardens. By 1837 The Mills employed nearly 300 people, but following two severe fires in 1856 they closed. The Valuation Survey of 1860 records the New Mill as 'dilapidated' and the Old Mill had become a store.¹²

The Irish Corporation Commissioners reported on Bangor in 1834 and found 2741 people in the town living in 507 houses, whilst a further 54 houses were vacant, and two more were being built. The town was managed by a Corporation composed of members of the Ward family, which maintained the pier, the market house, the town sergeant (whose salary was 8 guineas a year), a schoolhouse, 'a poor-house and mendicity institution' and a savings bank. The Commissioners were impressed by the Corporation as 'a rare instance of a property preserved with care, and an income...usefully expended'.¹³

In addition to the responsibilities of the Corporation, Bangor by the 1830s boasted a public library, an Historical Society, corn and flax mills, three windmills for grinding corn, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, both Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses, several independent and National schools in the area, a dispensary, and even a Sunday school - that formed at Rath-Gael in 1788 by J. Rose Cleland being the first in Ireland.

Although the Town Improvement Act passed in 1854 changed things in many towns, the Wards remained in control of Bangor, and the Town Commissioners who were elected in 1862 and ran the town's affairs till 1899 when the borough became an Urban District Council, did not bring about any drastic change of policy. In 1865 wells were sunk in Ballymagee Street (now High Street), Holborn Avenue and Main Street, and reservoirs were built in 1881 and 1891, while main drainage was provided for the town in 1882, and electricity arrived in 1930. An independent gas company founded in 1854 was later municipalised.

Despite continuous improvements of this kind initiated by the Commissioners, there is no doubt that the greatest single influence on the growth of Bangor during the nineteenth century was the arrival in 1865 of the Belfast, Holywood and Bangor Railway Company. Belfast merchants had since 1848 been able to spend weekends and summer weeks at Holywood without the inconvenience of being distant from Belfast, but it was only with the arrival of the railway in the town that Bangor really began to develop as a resort and to become the town we know today.

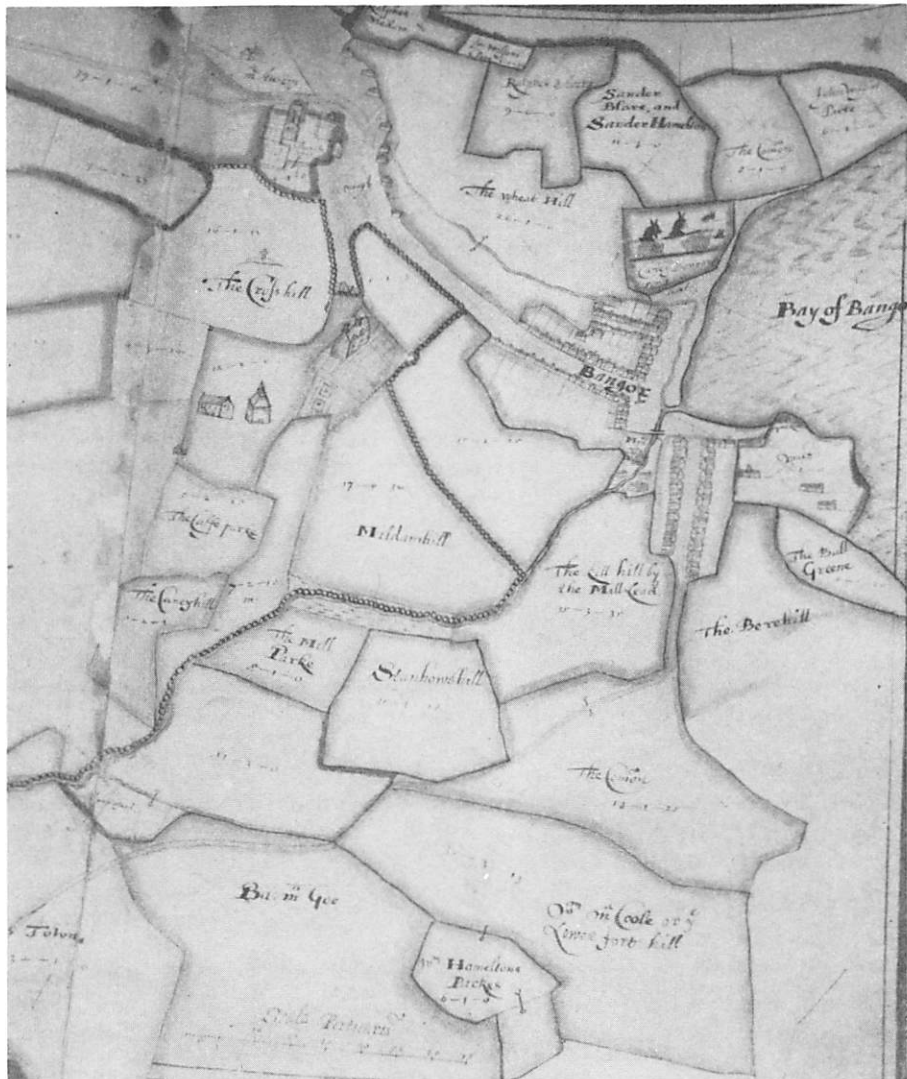
The 'Northern Brighton', as Bangor had become known by 1885, could be reached by road, rail or steamer - the 'Erin' and the 'Bangor Castle' plying the Bangor-Belfast run thrice daily from the mid-1860s, with both ships apparently managed by teetotal captains and crews - and 'the chastely designed, elegant villas' were 'overspreading the landscape, and occupying hill and vale and points of vantage on every side', rising 'tier upon tier in varied architectural style and crowning the heights which, on the land side encompass it like the arc of an amphitheatre'. During 'the Bangor Season' it was estimated that the floating population of the town totalled 'something over NINE THOUSAND SOULS'.¹⁴

The Railway opened on 18th May 1865, and in order to drum up a more regular business than the seasonal summer trade, the Company offered building tickets or 'house free' tickets: 'for each house of the annual value of £25 PLV a free 1st class ticket; and for each house of the value of £18 a free 2nd class ticket, to and from Belfast...such ticket to attach to the house for ten years from the date of completion' provided it was sited within a mile of the station.¹⁵ Tickets for boat and train were interchangeable, and this provided an immense stimulus to building at the western end of Bangor, which was followed towards the end of the century by the development of Ballyholme, where there was a long sandy beach.

Bangor's development in the 19th century was very much based on the sea, whether for business or for pleasure. By 1886 there were some thirty sea captains resident in Bangor, mostly plying the route between Bangor and Belfast, and although it never became the 'Scotch packet station', the series of piers built at Bangor bear witness to a successful trade in coal and other commodities. However it was the pleasure boats that dominated Bangor, including the J-class and 12-metre yachts sailing from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, the smaller boats that congregated at the Bangor Sailing Club (later to become Ballyholme Yacht Club) and Lenaghan's (later Laird's) rowing boats at Pickie. 'In former days', Lord Dufferin told members of the RUYC in 1896, 'there was scarcely a pleasure sail to be seen on the lough, while now it is populous with every description of vessel, from the tiny canoe and the half-raters to the ocean cruiser'.

Then there was the swimming: even in 1837 Lewis could report that Bangor was 'much frequented for sea-bathing during the summer', and swimming matches were organised in the 1860s at the Pickie Rock. Ballyholme at that time was 'quite neglected', but the Irish Builder reported on 'rugged places in the rocks marked 'Ladies Rock' and 'Gentleman's Rock'. These, with the addition of a promiscuous shed and a plank jutting out over

- 1. Raven's Map of Bangor, 1625.
- 2. The Parade in 1857, painted by Thomas Hanna.



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the water, along which naked men run in sight of gods and men, are all the facilities afforded.¹⁶ Bathing houses were erected shortly after at Pickie and Clifton for men, and at Skippingstone for ladies, while Pickie Pool was constructed in 1931.

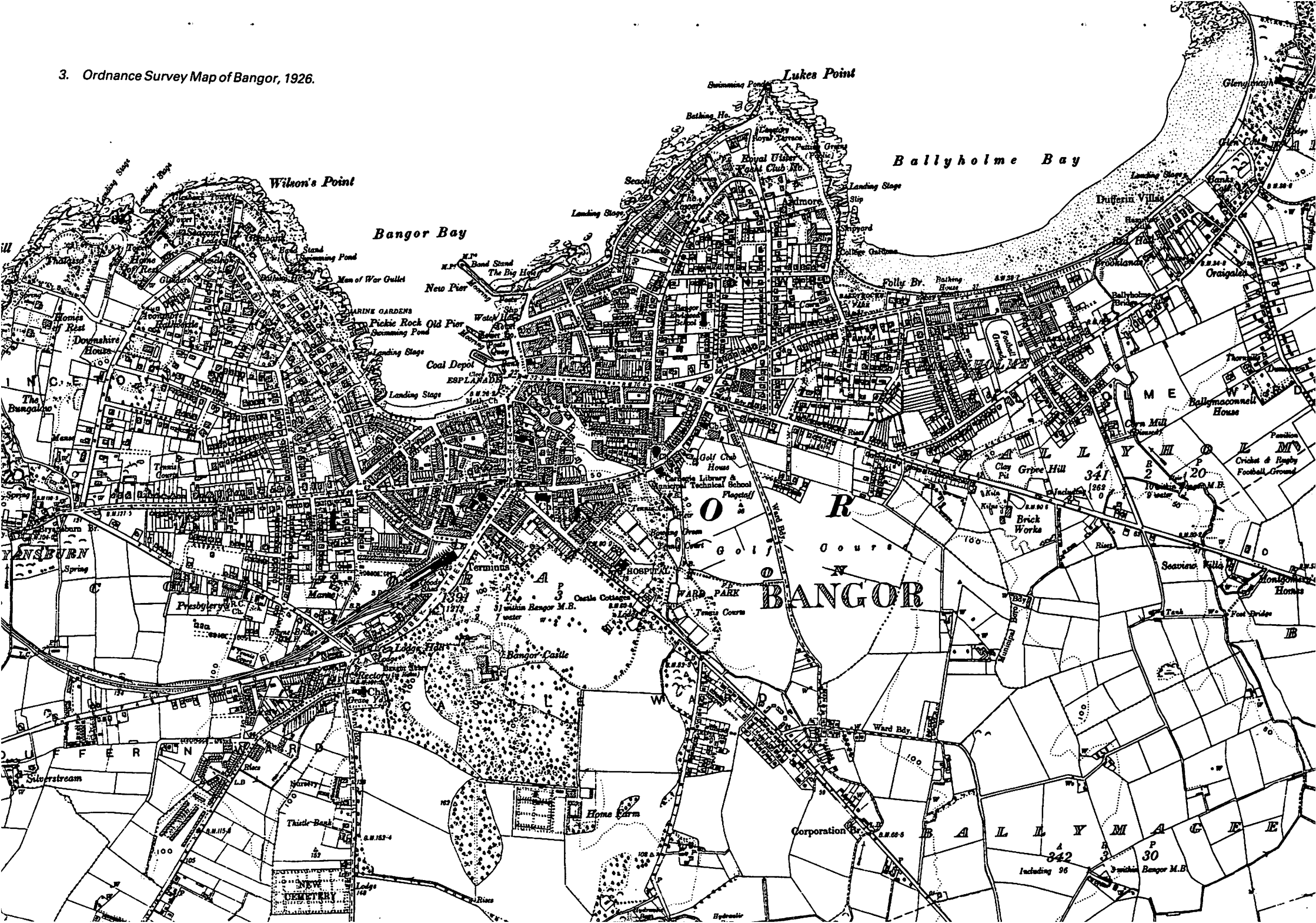
As the resort developed, the town created tourist facilities to attract summer visitors, and attempts were made to beautify the town by various improvements. The ruins of the 'new' mill and some cottages were removed in the 1890s to form the Esplanade at the foot of High Street and a bandstand was provided to this promenade; in 1905 the seafront round to Stricklands Glen was acquired by Act of Parliament, and in 1907 Ballyholme Park and in 1909 Ward Park were acquired, followed by Stricklands Glen itself. Commercial enterprises also catered for tourists, from the Grand Hotel built to dominate the Promenade in the 1890s to the refaced Savoy of the 1930s which ushered Bangor into the jazz age; and for entertainment, Bangor was provided with the largest cinema in Ireland (and one of the most spectacular) in the Tonic. With two golf clubs, tennis courts, Caproni's ice cream, putting, bowls, bathing, and a Palais de Danse, Bangor was indeed an ideal holiday place in the inter-war years, and it was no wonder that Ballyholme beach was 'alive from morn till eve in the season'.¹⁷

In recent decades the linen embroidery industry which thrived in the early part of the century has disappeared, and latterly even the tourist industry has declined as a result of the Troubles, but Bangor has continued to grow - from 3,006 in 1881 through 14,000 in 1930 to 50,600 in 1984. It is now the second-largest urban area in the province, after Belfast, and the bungalows and Housing Trust estates that marked the town boundary in the 1960s have been succeeded by further waves of housing, now in timber frame decorated with brick and 'georgian' porches. As indicated at the beginning of this preface, the centre has become much more commercialised and this has led to the loss of several good properties. Perhaps more worrying, because it is more insidious, is the frighteningly rapid spread of night-vent windows, aluminium double glazing and kentucky doors across the residential areas. People often do not appreciate how much of the character of their house depends on its doors and windows, and on features like a natural slate roof and the intricate stucco mouldings that grace many Bangor buildings. It is encouraging to see some owners beginning to reverse this trend, and if this booklet persuades some people to take a pride in the fine Victorian character of Bangor, it will have served its purpose.

NOTES

1. Baddeley, p.54
2. O'Laverty, II, pp 130-1
3. Lewis, I, 181, and other sources
4. Arch. Surv. pp 102, 140
5. Life of Sir Thomas Smith (1698), qu. Lowry pp 25-8
6. Lowry, pp 10, 15
7. Ibid., p.16
8. Ibid., pp xix-xxviii
9. Stevenson, p.49
10. PRONI D2032/1/10/115
11. Lewis, I, p.181
12. Morton, p.19
13. Lowry, p.lxxxvi
14. Lyttle, pp 30-32
15. Minutes of Belfast & Co Down Railway, qu. Morton, p.28
16. IB, 15 July 1867
17. BT Guide, p.113

3. Ordnance Survey Map of Bangor, 1926.

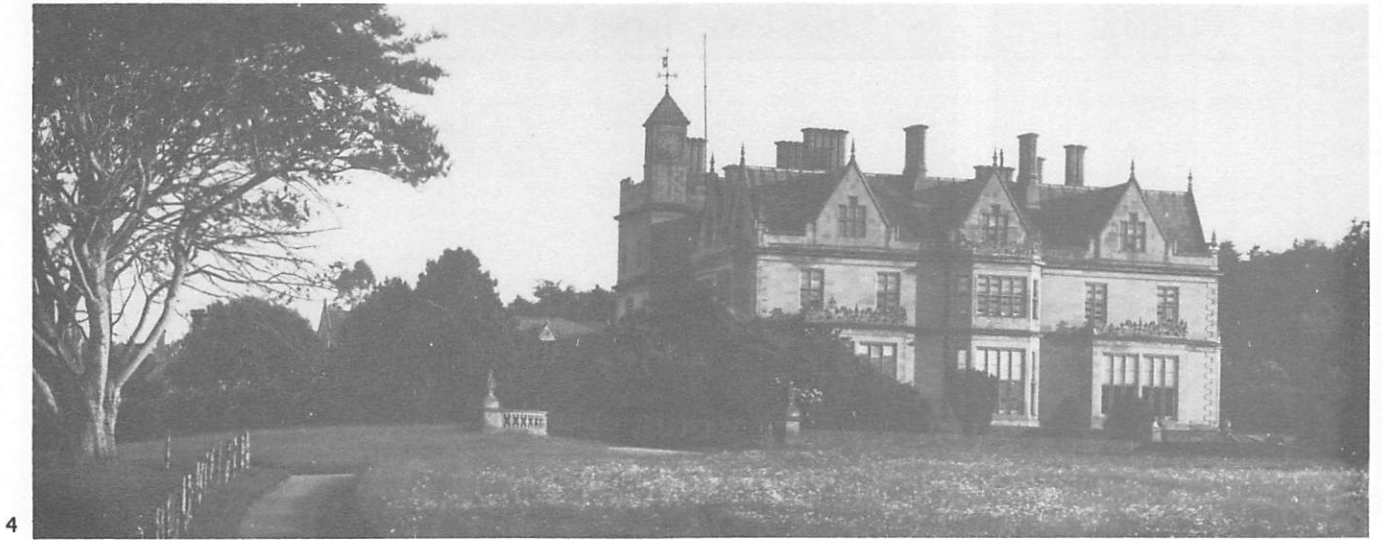


ABBREVIATIONS & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen	Allen, Harry: <u>Town Trails 1 and 2 for Bangor; Seacourt Teachers' Centre</u> , 1978
App	Bye-law applications made to Bangor Urban Council 1899-1972 (held at the Planning Office in Downpatrick)
Arch. Surv.	<u>An Archaeological Survey of Co Down</u> , HMSO, 1966
Baddeley	Baddeley, M.J.B.: <u>Ireland (Northern Counties)</u> , London, 1909
BHS	Bangor Historical Society, <u>Journals</u>
Bingham	Bingham, Madeline: <u>Peers and Plebs: Two Families in a Changing World</u> , London 1975
BNL	Belfast News Letter
BT	Belfast Telegraph
Boucher	Boucher, Shelagh: <u>The Savoy Hotel</u> , Unpublished thesis for Open University, 1980
Brett	Brett, C.E.B.: <u>Court Houses and Market Houses of the Province of Ulster</u> , UAHS 1973
BT Guide	Belfast Telegraph, <u>Guide to Belfast and Surrounding Districts</u> , Belfast 1934
Camblin	Camblin, Gilbert: <u>The Town in Ulster</u> , Belfast 1951
Dubourdieu	Dubourdieu, Rev John: <u>Statistical Survey of the County of Down</u> , Dublin 1802
Ewart	Ewart, L.M.: <u>Handbook of the United Diocese of Down & Connor & Dromore</u> , 1886
Girouard	Girouard, Mark: <u>The Victorian Country House</u> , Yale University Press 1979
Green	Green Collection
Green	Green, E.R.R.: <u>The Industrial Archaeology of Co Down</u> , Belfast 1963
Hall	Hall, Mr & Mrs S.C.: <u>Ireland, Its Scenery, Character etc.</u> , 1841-3
Hamilton	Hamilton, Rev James: <u>Bangor Abbey Through Fourteen Centuries</u> , Bangor, rep. 1980
Harris	Harris, W: <u>The Antient and Present State of the County of Down</u> , Dublin 1744
IB	<u>Irish Builder</u>
Knox A	Knox, A.: <u>A History of the County of Down</u> , Dublin 1875
Knox B	Knox, A.: <u>The Irish Watering Places</u> , Dublin 1845
Lawrence	Lawrence Collection of photographs (mostly 1880-1915), National Library of Ireland (available on microfilm at Belfast Central Library)
Lewis	Lewis, S.: <u>Topographical Dictionary of Ireland</u> , London 1837
Lowry	Lowry, T.K.: <u>The Hamilton Manuscripts</u> , Belfast 1867
Lyttle	Lyttle, W.G.: <u>The Bangor Season, 1885</u> (rep. c.1976)
McCutcheon	McCutcheon, W.A.: <u>The Industrial Archaeology of N. Ireland</u> , 1980
Maguire	Maguire, Dean Edward: <u>58 Years of Clerical Life in the Church of Ireland</u> , Dublin 1904
Merrick	Merrick, A: <u>Gravestone Inscriptions, Co Down vol.17 Barony of Ardes</u> , UHF 1978
Milligan A	Milligan, Charles: <u>My Bangor</u> , 1975
Milligan B	Milligan, Charles: <u>Second Thoughts</u> , n.d. (c.1977)
Molloy	Molloy, J. and E.K. Proctor: <u>Belfast Scenery in Thirty Views</u> , 1832 (rep.1983)
Morton	Morton, Grenfell (ed.): <u>Victorian Bangor: An Essay in Local History</u> , WEA and QUB Extra-mural Studies Dept, 1972
Nelson	Nelson, Walter: <u>Historical Sketch of Groomsport Presbyterian Church</u>
NDH	<u>North Down Herald and Bangor Gazette</u>
O'Laverty	O'Laverty, Rev J.: <u>Diocese of Down & Connor</u> , Belfast 1878-84
OS	Ordnance Survey maps (surveyed 1833, 1858, 1901, 1919, 1926 and 1939)
OS Mems.	Ordnance Survey Memoirs (on microfilm at PRONI)
Parl. Gaz.	<u>The Parliamentary Gazeteer of Ireland</u> , Dublin 1844
Patton	Patton, H.A.: <u>An Outline Survey of Bangor</u> , Unpublished dissertation for Edinburgh University, 1947
Praeger	Praeger, R.L.: <u>Official Guide to Co Down</u> , Belfast & Co Down Railway Co, 1898
PRONI	Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
Reeves	Reeves, William: <u>Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down & Connor & Dromore</u> , Dublin 1847
Seyers	Seyers, William Charles: <u>Reminiscences of Old Bangor</u> , Belfast 1983
Spectator	County Down Spectator, 1904 to present. (Available on microfilm at Bangor Library; an index has been published by the S.E.E.L.B.)
Spect YB	Spectator Year Books
Stevenson	Stevenson, J.: <u>Two Centuries of Life in Down, 1600-1800</u> , Belfast 1920
UJA	<u>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</u>
Welch	Welch collection of photographs (available in Ulster Museum)
Wilson	Wilson, William: <u>350th Anniversary of 1st Bangor Presbyterian Church</u> , 1973
Young	Young, Robert M.: <u>Belfast and the Province of Ulster in the 20th Century</u> , Brighton 1909

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
1	BANGOR ABBEY PARISH CHURCH	<p>A (15th century and later): Although largely 19th century in date, this church is the most tangible reminder of Bangor's distinguished early history as a monastic settlement.</p> <p>Of St Comgall's monastic foundation in 558 AD, nothing remains, although the shaft of an 8th century Celtic cross found here is kept at Clandeboye Chapel (it may have stood on the Cross Hill indicated on the Raven Map), a sundial of similar age can be seen in front of Bangor Castle, and the Bangor Antiphonary written in Bangor 680-691 is preserved in Milan. Despite its international standing, Bangor's 7th century monastery probably consisted of groups of wattle huts, some communal buildings in timber and a small church of dry-stone, the whole surrounded by a vallum, or rampart and ditch. A succession of Viking raids in the 8th and 9th centuries destroyed the early buildings, and in 822 Comgall's shrine was plundered and the Abbot, his 'learned men and bishops were smitten with the sword.'</p> <p>The subsequent decline of the monastery (due also in part to the Brehon system of hereditary abbots) was reversed when St Malachy was appointed Abbot of Bangor and Bishop of Connor in 1124. He wasted no time, and 'within a few days there was an oratory, or church, finished of timber pieces made smooth, fitly and firmly knit together'. This monastery was destroyed however in 1127 by Conor O'Loughlin, and Malachy and his monks left Bangor till 1137. In 1139 Malachy was on his travels again, and after his return from the Continent he 'thought it good to have a church built of stone (oratorium lapideum) proportioned like to those he had seen in other countries. And when he had begun to lay the foundation thereof, the native inhabitants of the country began to make a wonder thereat, because there were not found in that land as yet such manner of buildings (quod in terra illa necdum ejusmodi aedificia invenirentur).' Since a 'stone church' (Daimhliag) is mentioned at Bangor in the <u>Annals of the Four Masters</u> under 1065, St Malachy's Augustinian monastery appears to have been revolutionary in its use of lime mortar (or possibly, as O'Laverty suggests, in its magnificence) rather than in its stone construction. It is possibly a part of this building which is Bangor's oldest surviving architectural fragment - a rubble wall, incorporating some dressed stones, stands behind the nearby gate-lodge (no.3b), and was described by Harris as 'a small Part of the Ruins of Malachy's Building' which 'yet subsists'.</p> <p>Before his death in 1148, Malachy had established 'a noble institution, inhabited by many thousands of monks, the head of many monasteries, a place truly sanctified, and so fruitful in saints' yet by 1469, partly as a result of the Statute of Kilkenny in 1367 which ruled that no 'mere Irishman' could make his profession in a religious house among the English - so dispossessing the Celtic monks who had carried Christianity through the dark ages - the abbey had fallen into ruin. In that year Nicholas O'Hegarty took over as abbot and seems to have rebuilt the church. The present tower dates probably from this time, though it was later heightened when the steeple was added. Decay set in again after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1542, and the church was burnt by Sir Brian McPhelim O'Neill in 1572. The ruins were still impressive about 1610 when Fleming wrote in <u>Collectanea Sacra</u> that there were still 'some structures, and vast walls of white stone, and various enclosures, all of which betoken its former grandeur.'</p> <p>When Sir James Hamilton came to Bangor he rebuilt the church as a parish church 'within the old abbey about the year 1616' according to Harris. The work was directed by a master-mason called William Stennors, and completed about 1623. He incorporated the 15th century tower (where Con O'Neill had hidden on his escape from Carrickfergus in 1598) and may well have used other stones from the old buildings, since in 1643 Father McCann in his <u>Irish Itinerary</u> describes where 'stood the monastery of Benchor, once the most celebrated in the whole world, of which even the ruins do not now exist.' Hamilton's church was attached to the east of the old tower, without either chancel or transepts - the invaluable Raven shows it clearly. To it an octagonal spire was added, as recorded by inscriptions inside the tower: 'This steeple was raised anno 1693 Io Blackwood Io Cleland Church wardens'.</p> <p>In the course of enlargements to the Church in 1832-3 the foundation of the church 'was so much disturbed by injudicious excavations that it was found necessary to take it down, with the exception of the tower; and a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, was erected in the following year, at an expense of £935'. In 1844 the chancel and transepts were added, the south one containing the old family vault of Sir James Hamilton. As Bangor grew, the congregation needed</p>	<p>Hamilton Lawrence 9550, 9551 <u>Fig 1</u> Arch. Survey pp 265-6 UJA, 2nd series, vol VI, pp 191- 204; vol VII, pp 18-36</p> <p>Annals of Innisfallen, qu. Reeves</p> <p>St Bernard of Clairvaux, <u>Life of St Malachy</u> qu. Camblin p.3 and Reeves, p.362</p> <p>qu. O'Laverty, II</p> <p>Harris</p> <p>St Bernard, qu. Camblin, p.3</p> <p>qu. O'Laverty II, p:126 Also see Dubordieu, p.282</p> <p>Harris</p> <p>See UJA, 2nd series, vol VIII, pp 173-5 qu. O'Laverty,II p.127</p> <p>Lewis I, p.183</p>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	BANGOR ABBEY PARISH CHURCH (cont'd.)	<p>larger premises, and the Abbey church was forsaken in 1882 for the larger and more central new Parish Church of St Comgall (see no. 26a). Such was the pace of Bangor's growth however that the Abbey was brought back into use as a second church in 1917 by Rev J A Carey, and in 1941 the Parish of Bangor Abbey (as opposed to Bangor) was created. In the course of further renovations in 1960, the ceiling over the crossing was raised, the floor of the South transept was lowered, the organ moved to the back of the church and the East window replaced by a mural. A 'good glebe-house' which stood on the site of the present car park was erected about 1850, but demolished between the wars. 'Just one more of the old landmarks that are wiped out', as Charlie Seyers observed in 1932.</p> <p>The church is entered through a pointed barrel vault under the 15th century tower, whose walls are six feet thick; above the entrance can be seen an arch which would originally have been open to the West end of the nave but was filled in in the 17th century by the present door and window. The first floor of the tower is reached by an external staircase of 17th century date, and the second floor is probably contemporary with the spire. The tower is capped with a plain balustrade with corner finials, and the octagonal spire rises with broaches from a square base. The recent renovations involved unfortunate ribbon-pointing of the tower, but the remainder of the church is simply roughcast and externally has little interest. Its general style is Victorian gothic in the transepts, the chancel being expressed by a lower ridge line. Internally, once through the base of the tower, the church is light and simple, with ribbed ceiling vaults rising from trefoil-fretted spandrels. Two good stained glass windows (one to James Steele Nicholson of 1899 by J Clarke & Son of Dublin, and one to Richard Ivan Robson of 1917 by Ward & Partners of Belfast) which originally formed lancets flanking the chancel and facing the main body of the church have now become sidelights for the chancel, becoming rather lost in the process.</p> <p>The monuments are the great glory of the present church, the finest being that to James Hamilton executed in 1760 by Peter Scheemaker, with a fine marble statue and cameo-busts of Hamilton and his wife Sophia Mordaunt, situated at the base of the tower. William Stennors the master-mason died in 1626 and his memorial is also there, ornamented with the tools of his trade. In the churchyard are many good 18th and 19th century slate headstones with beautiful naive lettering; many stones commemorate deaths at sea, notably the splendidly ornamented stone to Captain George Colville, who after a brief career during which he 'dauntless trod ye fluctuating sea', was drowned in the wreck of the <u>Amazon</u> near Bangor in 1780 (a cannon salvaged from the wreck is placed outside the church wall). Other memorials of interest belong to W G Lyttle the journalist and author (1896), George Hannay who established the cotton mills (1821), Archibell Wilson of Conlig who was hanged at Bangor pier for his part in the 1798 rebellion, and John Simpson, the surgeon aboard the <u>Titanic</u>.</p>	<p>Seyers, p.22</p> <p>See Archaeologic-Survey, pp 265-6</p> <p>See Merrick, p.4 et seq</p>
2	BANGOR CASTLE	<p>A (1847-52): The Victorian Jacobethan mansion house of the Ward family, Bangor Castle was built in 1852 on the imposing hilltop site overlooking Bangor Bay which had been occupied by a succession of earlier mansions.</p> <p>When Sir James Hamilton came to Bangor he required a fortified house, and the Plantation Commissioners reported in 1611 that he had built 'a fayre stone house...about 60 footelonge and 22 foote broade', which appears on Raven's map of 1625. In 1637 however the Commissioners reported on further building activity - 'The Lord of Clannaboys...is building of (a) goodly house at Bangor, which according to the plat laid and the stable which is in forwardness, will be one of the fairest in the kingdom'. The description implies a new structure, but it may simply have been extensive improvements to the old house.</p> <p>This house was in decay by 1725, and in 1779 Luckombe describes only a 'low moderate structure'. The Post-Chaise Companion was obviously referring to a new building in 1803 as a 'very elegant house', and this must have been Edward Southwell Ward's gothic castle which was illustrated in Molloy and Proctor's <u>Belfast Scenery in Thirty Views</u> of 1832. Lewis in 1837 describes Bangor Castle as 'late the seat of the Rt Hon Col Ward, surrounded with extensive grounds tastefully laid out' - Ward had died that year. His son, Robert Edward Ward, seems not to have shared his father's taste, and he demolished the Castle; according to one account this followed a fire, according to another he simply disliked the draughty structure. (A directory of 1852 records that 'The old castle...is still standing, but is to be pulled down when Mr Ward</p>	<p>Lawrence 2687 Fig 4</p> <p>Arch. Surv., p.228</p> <p>Stevenson, p.285</p> <p>Lewis I, p.182</p>

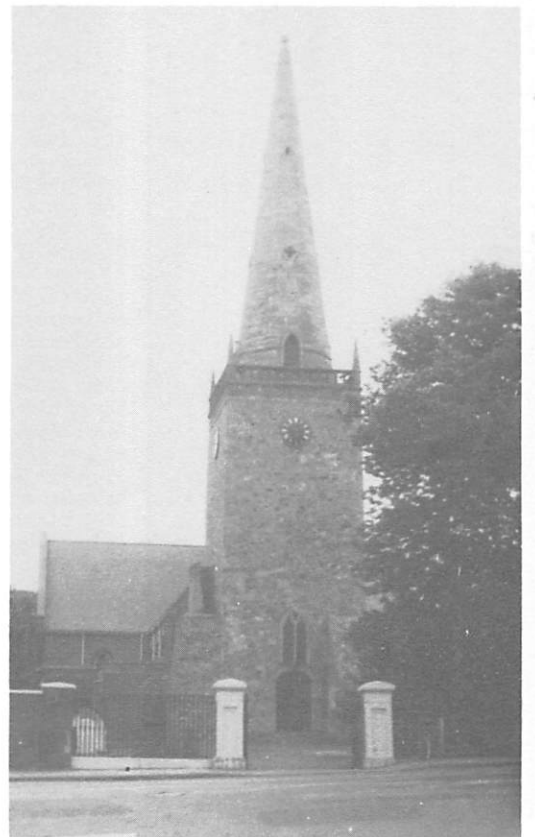


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Abbey, Castle and Railway:

- 4. Bangor Castle c. 1890, with a complete set of chimneys (No.2).
- 5. Gate Lodge to Bangor Castle (No.3b).
- 6. Bangor Abbey (No.1).
- 7. Bangor Railway Station as left by the hands of Lanyon; and
- 8. as left by those of the UTA.

7



8



No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	BANGOR CASTLE (cont'd.)	<p>moves into the new one'.) Ward travelled widely in England, and no less than three architects had a hand in this replacement building. First off the mark in 1845 was one 'William Walker, architect', who produced a series of plans and elevations for a Jacobethan mansion with a turreted gatetower, labels over mullioned windows and stone gables above each corner. Walker was a Monaghan architect, but also appears in Bangor directories for 1846 and 1856. His designs were not built, but Ward seems to have been pleased with the general conception, since the present Castle is not very dissimilar. However, in 1847 he approached William Burn, who had built Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, for Lord Dartrey in 1845 and was to prepare designs for Elizabethanising Ballyleidy House (i.e. Clandeboye House) in 1848. Burn's name appeared as 'architectus' along with builders (rather grandly credited as 'Opifex'), James Paton and John Parker of Ayr, on the foundation stone of the Castle dated 28 March 1848, and his obituary credits him with '1847, Bangor Castle Robert E Ward Esq New House and Offices £9000'. That would sound conclusive evidence for Burn being the architect, were it not that the Directory for 1852 gives the cost of the building, which had just been finished, as £20,000, and the date 1852 appears over the porch; and that Anthony Salvin, our third claimant, was credited in his obituary, prepared by his clerk, with a new house or substantial alteration for Robert Edward Ward, at a cost of £9,000. Unlike Burn, Salvin is only known to have carried out one other commission in Ireland, the Royal Cork Yacht Club, but both architects were capable of working in Jacobethan styles, and on the basis of this evidence David Walker's suggestion that Burn may have started the building and Salvin finished it seems quite likely. The more mediaeval and serious style and greyer stone of the stable block compared with the main house may confirm the suggestion, but without further documentary evidence we may never know.</p> <p>Despite its name, the present Bangor Castle is a very peaceful mansion house, its picturesque two-storey elevations topped with gables, strapwork crestings and (mostly now removed) tall Tudor chimneys, all in warm buff sandstone imported from Ayrshire, with scalloped quoinstones and stone mullions breaking the generally horizontal emphasis of the heavy plinth and string courses. Apart from the vigorous stone fretwork topping each bay window on other elevations, there is more sculpture on the east (entrance) elevation, which is the most irregular, with a three-storey tower at one side capped by an off-centre clocktower and weather vane. The Ward arms with their motto 'Sub cruce salus' tops the NE bay window, while at the base of the remaining chimney is a device of a bird under a crown and the motto 'Spes Christus mea', motto of the Clanmorris family (Lord Clanmorris married R E Ward's daughter in 1878).</p> <p>Over the porch door is a plaque reading 'Erected by Robert Ward 1852', with more shields and monograms (MC and CC) nearby, while Ward's monogram appears on rainwater hoppers.</p> <p>The stables, laundry and service courtyard to the south are in a Gothic style, with slit windows, buttresses, and an octagonal castellated turret at the SW corner. The extensive demesne is finely planted, and as early as 1744 Harris described the gardens as 'large and handsome, and filled with noble Ever Greens of a great size, cut in various shapes'.</p> <p>Inside, the Castle has survived the change from family mansion to Town Hall and Council offices remarkably intact. The Hall is oak-panelled, leading to the Dining Room and Drawing Room with their ornate plasterwork and over-mantles, and to the Great Hall or Music Room, the chief room of the house, where Ward could indulge his passion for organ music in mediaeval splendour, lit by the enormous stained glass heraldic window and surrounded by the portraits of his family. (One of the heraldic shields in the bottom right-hand corner of the window is rather fetching - Sophia Whaley is represented by three small pink whales.) The first floor consisted of bedrooms (each originally with a tin bath painted in a colour that matched the hangings of the bedroom), the basement of kitchens and servants' quarters, and the attic was the children's domain.</p> <p>In the grounds of the Castle (formerly surrounded by a demesne wall of stones quarried at the Long Hole in Seacliff Road), are two gate lodges, one at the entrance to Castle Street, which has been considerably altered; and one (no.3b) on Abbey Street, which bears Ward's monogram and the date 1852. The Home Farm is a two-storey rubble building with brick dressings to openings and a large brick walled garden attached; both these date from c.1850, and the garden was once formally planted. The family burial ground occupies a plot in a wooded area of the grounds. In front</p>	<p>PRONI, D1529/2/8</p> <p>BNL, 31 Mar 1848 TRIBA, 28 Mar 1870, p.126, qu. Girouard</p> <p>The laundry has been imaginatively adapted to form a Heritage Centre, opened October 1984 (Architects: McAdam Design)</p> <p>Bingham, p.49</p>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	BANGOR CASTLE (cont'd.)	of the Castle is the stump of an early carved stone sun-dial, and in the rose garden is a 'chapter brought from Africa by James Hamilton Ward, Admiral', possibly removed from an Early Christian church in North Africa. On the death of Lady Clanmorris, R E Ward's daughter and heiress, in 1941, much of the Castle grounds was sold to Bangor Council to become Castle Park, and the demesne wall was taken down. In 1952 the building itself became the Town Hall for Bangor Borough Council. Apart from removing most of the great Jacobethan chimney stacks, the Council's custodianship of the Castle has been exemplary; but unfortunately the same cannot be said of the demesne - municipal and educational buildings have greatly reduced the area of the original parkland, and have hardly enhanced it. It is to be hoped that no further development of the park will be permitted.	
3	ABBAY STREET	A one-sided street of mostly low two-storey houses facing Castle Park, with most of the houses late 19th century in date but even so not one in its original state. In the early 19th century this area was known as Church Quarter, and consisted of mostly thatched cottages (described rather grandly in the Parliamentary Gazetteer as 'partly unedificed, partly one-sided, partly two-sided, partly sub-ramified and aggregately possessing the character of a suburb') but included a Mendicity Institute which distributed food and clothing to the poor, and a Municipal Pound on the site of the present Brunswick Manor flats.	
a	Railway Station	<p>C (1865 and 1890): If a competition was ever held for the most unrecognisable building by Charles Lanyon, this would surely win it. Begun by the contractors Edwards Bros in 1862, the line from Holywood to Bangor was opened as a single-line track on 18 May 1865, and its terminus was indeed designed by Lanyon's office - possibly by John Lanyon - an Italianate design in polychrome brick-work with stucco arcaded side porch and pyramid-roofed square tower. The Belfast Holywood and Bangor Railway Co operated eight trains daily each way, and contributed greatly to the wealth and size of Bangor (see preface); in 1884 the Company was absorbed by the Belfast and Co Down Railway, and from 1897 the line became double-track. Shortly before this, about 1890, the terminus appears to have been enlarged by the addition of a concourse spanned by a Belfast roof-truss, to which at some stage was added a prominent notice advising passengers 'To Make the Most of Beautiful Bangor, Boldly Beware of Betting and Booze'.</p> <p>Sadly things have changed since that day in May 1865 when 'the numerous travellers seemed greatly pleased with the excellent arrangements of the company': the station-master's house is gone, along with the original roof of the concourse (now covered with a depressing corrugated metal cladding), the weather vane and roof have been lopped off the tower, and the oculi, blind arcading and groups of round-headed windows along the body of the station were all plastered over when the building was taken over by the Ulster Transport Authority after the last war.</p>	<p>McCutcheon, pp 138-157, 179 PRONI, UTA 21/5 Lawrence 4723, 9554 Figs. 7,8</p>
b	Gate Lodge	<p>B (dated 1852): Built as a gate lodge to Bangor Castle, this carries the monogram of Robert Edward Ward over its gothic doorway; its architect was presumably Anthony Salvin. One-and-a-half-storey ashlar stone lodge in picturesque Jacobethan style with ornamental stone skews and finials, with stone labels over horizontally-divided trefoil-cusped windows. Immediately behind it is the fragment of St Malachy's 12th-century stone church (see Bangor Abbey, no.1). The Castle demesne wall which was demolished c.1950 would have made the function of the lodge clearer than it now is.</p>	<p>Fig. 5</p>
4	ALBERT STREET	Mostly late-19th century two-storey development.	
5	ALFRED STREET	Late-19th century and early-20th century development of stucco houses. No.14 labelled 'Glenwood Terrace'.	
6	ASHLEY DRIVE Ballyholme Presbyterian Church	(1959-61): Red rustic brick church with artificial stone dressings, simply traceried leaded lights, three-storey square-topped bell tower at corner alongside gable front.	<p>Spectator, 20 Feb 1959 10 & 17 Feb 1961</p>
7	ASHLEY PARK ASHLOANEN	<p>In the midst of fairly conventional inter-war houses is rather an oddity at No.38, a two-storey white rendered house (c.1935) with very irregular brick zig-zag quoins, so irregular that they do not quite complete their journey up the building.</p> <p>see <u>BRUNSWICK ROAD</u></p>	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
8	BALLOO ROAD	A pair of octagonal stucco gate pillars standing in a mess of factories, industrial estates and tarmac, mark the site of <u>Balloo House</u> , the three-storey 18th-century house of the Steele-Nicholson family which was demolished in 1976 following a fire two years earlier caused by vandalism while it was in local government hands. There was a family mausoleum built into a low mound in the grounds in 1792 by William Nicholson, but this too was demolished in 1976.	Arch.Surv., p.351 pl.156 Seyers, p.35 Merrick, pp 1-2
9	BALLYHOLME ESPLANADE	Late 19th century terraces of two- and three-storey houses, mostly grouped in twos and threes, and almost all stucco-faced. There are bridges at each end of the road: at the west end, <u>Folly Bridge</u> , a stone retaining wall to the road, which originally crossed a stream and was at one time called Holy Bridge - it has now been largely filled by tarmac and an electricity sub-station; and at the east end an unnamed, probably 18th century, random stone bridge with dressed stone voussoirs to the archway, which still has a stream under it. The terrace and road are at the top of a long high bank on the seaward side down to the sandy beach, 'the very spot for civilised bathing', as the <u>Irish Builder</u> noted in 1867, 'but quite neglected'. (This has not been the case during the present century.) Originally consisted of five terraces: Ballyholme Terrace (Nos. 1-12), Belfast Terrace (12-27), Balfour Terrace (24-27), Victoria Terrace (32-42) and Bay View Terrace (43-58). Although there are few houses of individual merit, the terrace has much of interest and few drastic intrusions apart from the usual introduction of some fixed aluminium windows and a few picture windows.	Lawrence 4724, 11225, 11226, etc. <u>Fig. 9</u> McCutcheon, p 35 IB, 15 July 1867
a	Nos. 3-6	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with two-storey semicircular bays and lugged mouldings to openings.	
b	Nos. 17-21	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with elaborate bargeboards to dormers and two-storey canted bays.	
c	Nos. 24-27 (Balfour Terrace)	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with full height bays.	
d	Nos. 38-40 (Primrose Cottages)	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Terrace of one-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with ground-floor canted bays and round-headed doorcases and simple gablets to first floor with paired round-headed windows.	
e	Nos. 41/42	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Pair of two-storey three-bay stucco houses with moulded openings and barrel-roof dormers. Nos. 36/37 are similar but without dormers.	
10	BALLYHOLME ROAD	A road of solid suburban villas developed in the final years of the last century and the first decades of this one. The mature gardens and slight changes in gradient and direction of the road are very pleasant.	
a	No. 7 (Bethany)	<u>B</u> (c.1905): One-and-a-half/two-storey double-fronted stucco house with fretted bargeboards to steep gables and gothic first-floor windows above castellated bow windows.	
b	No.21	<u>B</u> (c.1900, by W. Cooper): One and-a-half-storey double-fronted stucco house with fretted bargeboards to gables at front and a curious triangular window over the doorcase.	App 33 <u>Fig. 10</u>
c	Nos. 25-35	<u>G</u> (c.1895): Detached two-storey stucco double-fronted houses ending with 'Soldini' (1896), a two-storey stucco house of more irregular character with boarded soffits to eaves and a boarded apex to one gable.	
d	Nos. 37, 47-57, 63, 65	<u>G</u> (c.1900): Variations on the double-fronted two-storey stucco house theme. Several by Henry T Fulton, no.53 by W.H. Minshull, both Belfast architects.	
e	Nos. 39/41 (Elmsthorpe) and No. 43 (Westhorpe)	<u>C</u> (c.1900 and c.1905, respectively): Red-brick houses with stone dressings. The slightly later Westhorpe is rich in leaded glass and ornamental bargeboards.	
f	No. 83	<u>C</u> (c.1910): One and-a-half-storey white roughcast bungalow with sturdy, rustic brick chimneys rising from a mellow green hipped roof, and splendid leaded-glass windows overlooking the sea.	
g	No. 26 (Cotswold)	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Two-storey red-brick double-fronted house with cockscomb ridge and frilly eaves boards; leaded-glass lights at ground floor and fishscale slate roofs to ground-floor bays.	Spectator, 24 June 1983
h	No. 32	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Double-fronted two-storey stucco house with a cast-iron balcony entered from a stained-glass door between the two-storey bay windows at front.	



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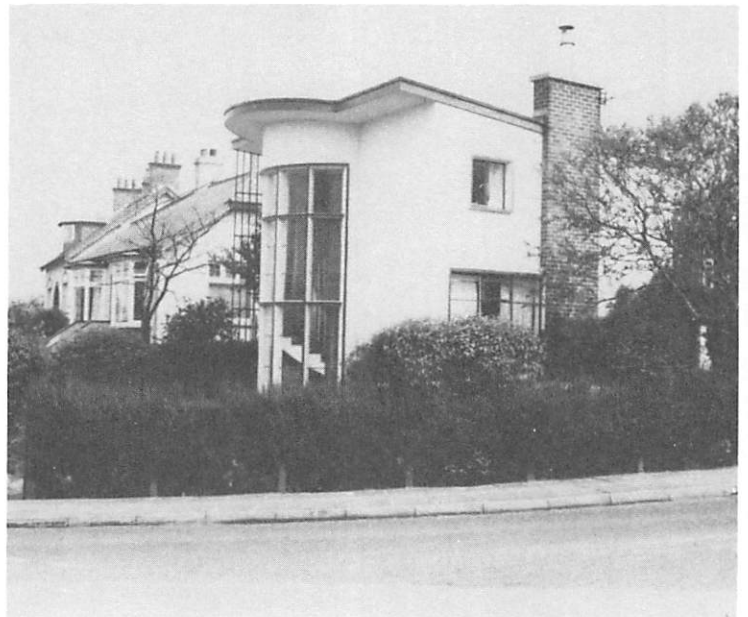
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Ballyholme:

- 9. *Ballyholme Esplanade, c.1910 (No.9).*
- 10. *21 Ballyholme Road (No.10b).*
- 11. *6 Fifth Avenue, Baylands (No.11d).*
- 12. *28 Fifth Avenue, Baylands (No.11g).*



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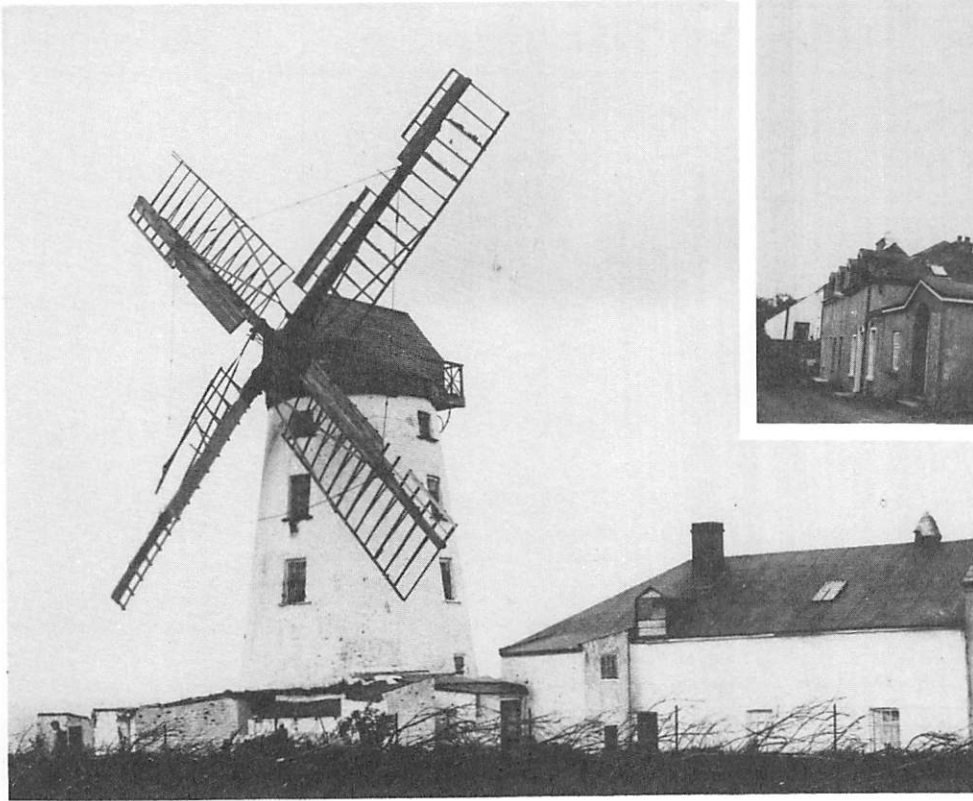


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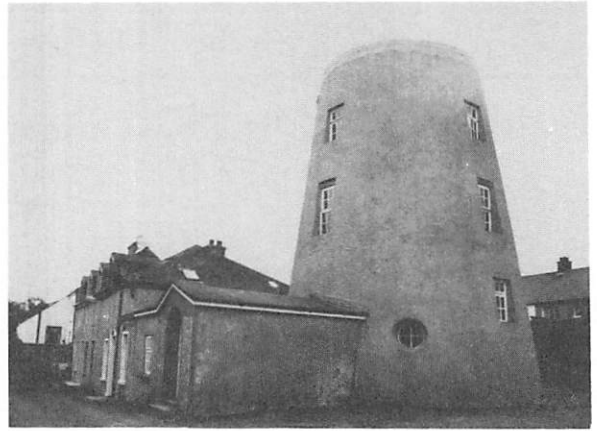


No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
10	BALLYHOLME ROAD (cont'd)		
i	Nos. 36/38	<u>B</u> (c.1903, by James G. Lindsay): Pair of two and-a-half/three-storey stucco semis sharing a good mass of corbelled chimneys above the party wall; lunette windows to sides.	
j	No. 44 (Tudor Lodge)	<u>C</u> (c.1925): Assymetrical roughcast house with two-storey gable rising alongside low porch overshadowed by a steep bellcast red-tiled roof in Disney Tudor idiom.	
k	Nos. 48-52 (Baypark)	<u>B</u> (c.1870): Three-storey terrace in brick with stucco ground floor; shallow canted bays at ground floor have marginpaned sashes, while the pilastered doorcases carry rosettes on their capitals, and red and yellow quarry-tile paths run up to each door.	
l	No. 54	<u>C</u> (c.1925): Irregular hipped-roof roughcast bungalow.	
m	No. 62 (Villa le Bas)	<u>B</u> (dated 1901, by John Russell of Belfast for David Warnock): Irregular two-storey red-brick villa on commanding site with a complex hipped roof set off by ornamental crestings, finials, dormers and tall chimneys, with ornamental brickwork and terracotta panels below.	App 41
	BALLYMAGEE STREET	Former name of HIGH STREET	
11	BAYLANDS	An estate of houses largely laid out and designed by Gordon O'Neill on a speculative basis during the 1920s and 1930s; but while the houses have become nicely weathered, the mature gardens that should by now be enhancing this Metroland-type development have not materialised - there are too many concrete lawns and too few trees, and the meandering and hilly streets are far bleaker than they need be.	
a	Fourth Avenue: Nos 40/42	<u>C</u> (c.1925): Pair of one-and-a-half/two-storey semis with red tiled roof, porches and oriels and Venetian first-floor windows.	
b	No. 44	<u>C</u> (c.1925): Irregular hipped-roof bungalow of similar type.	
c	Fifth Avenue: No. 15 (Avalon)	<u>C</u> (c.1935): Two-storey smooth-rendered house with greygreen-slatted hipped roof and Art Deco leaded lights.	
d	No. 6	<u>B</u> (1951, by Henry Lynch Robinson): Modernist two-storey projecting monopitch-roofed smooth-rendered house with three full-height vertical features - a rustic brick chimney, bowfronted reeded glass staircase turret, and a set of vertical rails on the north side. The only post-war building in Baylands, but well fitted on its site.	App 5586 <u>Fig. 11</u>
e	No. 16 (Windrum House)	<u>C</u> (c.1922, by Gordon O'Neill): Rather heavy asymmetrical smooth-rendered house with walls pierced by corbelled slightly projecting windows, a porthole window and a barrel-roofed porch.	App 1028
f	No. 18 (The White House)	<u>C</u> (c.1921): O'Neill's 'design no.16' has a half-hipped roof and a balcony at first-floor level.	App 1017
g	No. 28	<u>C</u> (c.1926, by Gordon O'Neill): Asymmetrical bungalow with pantile roof in a mixture of half-hips, gables and verandahs; complete with portholes and cast-iron gatepillars.	App 2113 <u>Fig. 12</u>
12	BEATRICE AVENUE	Plain two-bay two-storey houses, apparently c.1900.	
13	BEATRICE ROAD	Terrace of two-storey stucco houses developed at the turn of the century.	
a	Nos. 3-27	<u>G</u> Two-storey stucco houses with moulded openings and keystones.	
b	Nos. 6-28	<u>G</u> Two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with plain bargeboards to dormers.	
14	OLD BELFAST ROAD		
a	Nos. 214/216 (Ballyvernott Cottage)	Single-storey cottages appearing on the 1833 OS Map, but much changed.	
b	'Viscount of Clandeboye'	(c.1975, by H.A. Patton): Spacecraft-like two-storey octagonal public house with a butterfly roof forming an 'eyecatcher' on the hill beside the main road.	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
15	BELLEVUE Ballyholme Windmill	<u>B</u> (c.1780): This windmill stump is now a roughcast three-storey house. In 1835 it had contained three pairs of stones and 'machinery on the most improved construction', but by the 1860s it was derelict and was restored by one McGilton, who apparently ground corn with it for years after. A photograph in the Lawrence collection taken about 1900 shows the turret and sails complete but without fabric, with the present aggregation of out-buildings and fairly generous fenestration. It was gutted by fire in 1922 and later converted to its present form as a house.	Green, p. 52 Seyers, p.12 Spectator, 29 May 1937 Lawrence 9553 BT, 1 May 1982 Figs. 13,14
16	BEVERLEY HILLS	Amongst otherwise fairly routine houses should be mentioned two flat-roofed modernist designs (c.1935) at nos. 20 and 45, with their corner windows and parapets; more peculiar still is the disconcertingly mediaeval effect achieved at No. 20 by a recent 'stone'-cladding exercise.	
17	BINGHAM STREET	An interesting curved street of two-storey houses, varied in heights, angles to the road and grouping, but uniform in having fresh painted stucco finish and labels over windows.	Seyers, pp.9,28
a	No. 9	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Asymmetrical two-storey house with a frilly barge-board and verandah supported on chunky fretted corbels.	
b	No. 2	<u>C</u> (c.1905): One and-a-half-storey three-bay stucco house with paired ground-floor sashes.	
c	Nos.16 (Millerville) and No.18	<u>B</u> (1901, by Henry T. Fulton of Belfast for Mrs Magge, and c.1910, respectively): No.16 is a two-storey stucco house with steep gables set forward at front, containing roundels and flanking an oculus over the front door. No.18 is similar to No.16, but lacks roundels and has frilly bargeboards instead.	App 36A
18	BLOOMFIELD ROAD Bloomfield House	<u>B</u> (c.1880): Two-storey double-fronted stucco building with paired windows over ground-floor bays. Originally Demesne House.	
19	BRIDGE STREET	The street derives its name from a bridge shown on the Raven map of 1625 fording the stream serving a mill between Main Street and High Street. In the 1860s it consisted of one house (now No.25), but it was fully developed by the turn of the century. Although the basic structures have changed little, most of the buildings are now a sorry sight, with particularly inappropriate window alterations to the upper floors of nos. 9-19; the oriel windows inserted earlier in the Jubilee Cafe have a rather cheerful character altogether missing from the later alterations.	Seyers, p.4 Lawrence 4727, 4740, C6019 etc.
a	No.1 (Microspot)	(c.1890): Two-storey two-bay house with modern shopfront.	
b	No.3 (Gibson McCann)	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Three-storey building with Dutch gable surmounted by a pair of stone children who idly survey the passing crowds.	
c	Nos.5-7 (Jubilee Cafe)	(c.1890): Three-storey two-bay stucco building with jaunty oriels at first floor inserted c.1920.	
d	Nos.9-11 (Boulevard) and Nos. 13-17 (West's)	(c.1890): Pair of three-storey three-bay buildings now much altered, although nos.13-17 still have their striped slate roof and a curious projecting ice-cream kiosk. Originally the Esplanade Hotel.	
e	No.19 (McCullough)	(c.1890): Three-storey building entirely altered, with mosaic shopfront.	
f	Nos.21-25 (Step'n Style and The Pippin)	(c.1860, with later alterations; formerly Bridge House): Two-storey five-bay building with central door to upper floors between shop fronts. Built as a home by Dr Higginson, and converted to shops c.1910.	
20	BROOKLYN AVENUE Ballyholme Methodist Church	(c.1890, refaced c.1935): Red-brick hall with lancet windows behind a rustic brick gable which has faience string course and copings and perpendicular-style window.	Spectator, 2 Feb 1935, 20 June 1936
21	BRUNSWICK ROAD	A gently winding road, originally called the Ash Loanen, with houses ranging in date from the 1860s to the 1930s.	
a	Engine shed	<u>C</u> (c.1855): Rubble stone building below the bridge from Abbey Street, with blocked-up round-headed windows and a square red brick chimney alongside. On the other side of the bridge is a brick signal box (c.1890) with wavy bargeboard and finial.	



13



14

Ballyholme Windmill:

- 13. As it was c.1900, and
- 14. as it stands now (No.15).

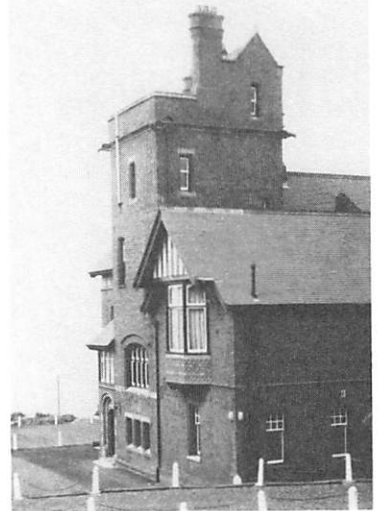


15

16

Clifton Road:

- 15. The Ward Villas (No.30h).
- 16. The Royal Ulster Yacht Club (No.30f).
- 17. The Royal Ulster c.1910, flanked by Croom Villas on the left (No.30j) and Ardmarra to the right (No.30e).



17



16

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
21 b	BRUNSWICK ROAD (cont'd.) St Comgall's RC Church	<u>B</u> (1886-90, by Mortimer Thompson; extended 1983): Long barn-type Gothic revival church with four-storey square campanile tower attached at east side of front elevation. Traceried pointed-arched window containing clustered circles on front elevation. Built of dark grey squared rubble stone with pinky sandstone quoins, for Rev Patrick McConvey. Interior simple, with vegetable-decorated columns dividing nave from side-aisle, and clustered veluxes over the altar to throw it into prominence. The church occupies the ground of an earlier chapel dating from 1851. Alongside the church, St Comgall's Hall is a single-storey roughcast building with stone quoins; this may be the 1851 chapel which was to be 'converted into schools' in 1887. Before the erection of this earlier church 'Mass was celebrated in an empty house in Ballymagee Street', records O'Laverty, 'which was at other times used for itinerant shows.'	O'Laverty, IV, xxxviii NDH, 22 Feb 1889 O'Laverty, II, pp.153-4
c	Nos. 49-53	<u>C</u> (c.1865): Terrace of low one- and two-storey stucco houses, with high wallheads.	
d	Nos. 59-65	<u>B</u> (c.1870): Group of two narrow two-storey two-bay stucco houses flanking a pair of semi-detached houses of similar design with ground-floor central bays, built on a hill set back from the road.	
e	Nos.72/74 (Chathwurra)	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Pair of three-storey stucco semi-detached houses with chamfered opes to windows.	
22	BRYANSBURN ROAD	A road of late-Victorian and Edwardian houses which rises and dips over a hill, set off by a large tree in the garden of no.26.	Seyers, p.35 Lawrence 9543, 9545, 9546
a	Nos. 1-9	<u>C</u> (c.1905): Terrace of two-storey stucco houses complementing the adjacent West End Terrace.	
b	No. 11	<u>B</u> (c.1895): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with ground-floor bow windows and frilly bargeboards.	
c	Nos. 21-31	<u>B</u> (c.1905): Group of detached double-fronted two-storey stucco houses, many with moulded surrounds to windows, some with conservatories and balconies.	
d	Nos. 35/37	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Two-storey red brick semi-detached houses with canted bays: no.35 has the original Arts and Crafts windows with leaded glass.	
e	Nos. 8-18	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Three pairs of stucco semi-villas, two-and-a-half and three storeys in height.	
f	No. 20	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey red brick house with Westmoreland slate roof and barrel roofed porch.	
g	Nos. 22/24	Nos. 22/24 are two-and-a-half-storey semi-villas of similar character.	
h	Nos. 28/30	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey semi-villas with square corner bays rising to steep pyramidal roofs with terracotta finials and cast-iron balconies over the front doors. Rendered, and finished with white pebbles set plum-pudding fashion into the plaster at first-floor level.	
i	No. 32	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey house in red brick with pebbled first floor as Nos.28/30.	
j	Nos. 46/48	<u>B</u> (c.1900, by Young and Mackenzie for Joseph Mercer): Two-storey three-bay red brick semi-villas with canted outer bays terminating in jetted half-timbered gables, and apex-boards in side gables.	App 17
k	No. 52	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Irregular roughcast house with scalloped bays and a small conservatory.	
23	BRYANSGLLEN PARK No. 46	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey red brick semi-villas with ornamental bargeboards and finials; outbuildings of earlier date.	
	BURNSIDE	See MILL LANE	
24	CARNALEA	Carnalea (originally Caranleagh) is a distinctive suburb of Bangor, until recently a collection of rather colourful prefabs filling in the areas between a number of substantial Victorian houses; the prefabs have now largely been replaced by more routine bungalows, but most of the big houses remain.	
a	Station House, Station Square	<u>C</u> (c.1895): Two-storey red brick stationmaster's house with black string-courses, moulded brick cornice and remains of apex board.	McCutcheon, p.179

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
24 b	CARNALEA (cont'd.) Railway Bridge, Station Road	<u>C</u> (c.1870): Coursed random sandstone single-arch bridge with rusticated voussoirs and blackstone battering.	
c	Craig Private Clinic, Killaire Avenue	<u>B</u> (c.1880, formerly Craigview): Large two-storey stucco house with quoins, corbelled chimneys and dentilled cornice at bays; good entrance pillars and gates. It was occupied in 1885 by one Henry McNeill.	
d	Bridge House, Killaire Avenue	<u>B+</u> (built c.1874, formerly Elsinore): Two-storey stucco house with hipped roof, bracketed cornice, lugged segmental-headed windows; central porch in the five-bay front, with Tuscan pilasters, dentilled moulding and balustraded top; ground floor channeled; bow window towards sea. Although not as grand as when Welch photographed it c.1920, the interior remains good, with scagliola entrance hall and spacious staircase hall with lantern over. Built for Daniel Joseph Jaffé (father of Sir Otto Jaffé), whose initials DJJ remain on the frosted-glass inner door, it was occupied from c.1885 by F.R. Lepper, a director of the Ulster Bank, who apparently used Harland & Wolff craftsmen to instal joinery work and (now gone) relief frescoes of reclining maidens a la Albert Moore. The present name of the house presumably derives from the iron pedestrian bridge over the railway giving access to the seashore.	Welch Young, p.624 <u>Fig. 20</u>
e	Hamlet Hill, Killaire Avenue	<u>B</u> (c.1874): Gate-Lodge to 'Elsinore'; single-storey stucco building with hipped roof, central chimney stack, bracketed eaves, windows in moulded surrounds with keystones.	<u>Fig. 21</u>
f	The Fort, Killaire Road	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Picturesque two-storey house with flint pebbles pressed into rendering; cast-iron conservatory and entrance porch setting off very varied elevations; balustrading over courtyard wall.	
g	Ardkeen, Killaire Road	<u>B+</u> (1904, by Vincent Craig): Irregular two/two-and-a-half-storey Arts and Crafts house designed by Craig for William Murphy of Murphy and Stevenson, linen merchants. An audacious design mixing roughcast with red brick and dressed ochre-coloured stone in a melée of Dutch gables, stained glass and deep eaves, pivoting on an extraordinary circular corner window on the SW of the ground floor, over which the first-floor corner is nervously cantilevered	<u>Fig. 19</u>
h	Killaire House, Killaire Road	<u>A</u> (c.1880, originally known as Ballykillaire House): Substantial two-storey house in dressed stone ashlar with end bays set slightly forward carrying fretted apex boards on kneelers. A semi-circular bay on the ground floor with five elegant segmental-headed windows to the left of the urn-topped porch which has fielded Corinthian pilasters. Matching gatelodge and outbuildings. Occupied in 1881 by Captain A.M. Henderson whose monogram is in the frosted glass of the inner door - he was probably its first occupant - and in 1888 by S.C. Davidson, of the Sirocco Engineering Works, who later moved to Seacourt (no.67hh).	<u>Figs. 18,22</u>
25	CARISBROOKE TERRACE Nos. 1-6	<u>B</u> (c.1880): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses, with two-storey central bays, many with dormers. Rolling lawns in front run down towards Seacliff Road.	
26	CASTLE STREET	Before the development of Hamilton Road at the end of the 19th century, Castle Street had been a narrow two-sided street off Main Street, but the northern side was taken down to allow the erection of St Comgall's, and the early houses on the southern side gave way to car parks in the sixties.	Seyers, pp 4-5
a	Parish Church of St Comgall	<u>B+</u> (1881-99, W.H. Lynn): Although the Abbey church (no.1) had been rebuilt and enlarged in 1832, by 1870 it had become 'inconveniently crowded' and 'many residing in the direction of Ballyholme made the distance their excuse for non-attendance'. The Ward family became the principal donor for the new parish church of St Comgall, erected 1881-2 to designs by W.H. Lynn, but the initial impulse came from the Lord Primate, Beresford, who undertook to 'send, free of charge, an eminent English architect (Wm. Butterfield Esq., of London)' to advise on the feasibility of extending the old Abbey. Butterfield, who was involved in the building of St Mark's Dundela between 1876 and 1891, felt 'very averse to spending money on the present church'. Archbishop Beresford supported his view, suggesting casually that 'you might leave the tower, etc., for the future' (!) and the building of St Comgall's on a new site commenced. When the church was consecrated on 8 August 1882 only the nave was complete, at the cost of £7500; the chancel, transept and spire were added between then and 1899 as funds became available. The church is built of dark basalt rubble with red sandstone dressings to windows and buttress quoins. The church is entered	Seyers, pp 21-2 <u>Fig. 46</u> Lawrence 3873, 3881 Maguire, pp 51-3 Ewart, p.39



18



19



20

Carnalea:

- 18. Killaire House (No.24h).
- 19. Ardkeen (No.24g).
- 20. Bridge House (No.24d).
- 21. Hamlet Hill (No.24e).
- 22. Gate Lodge to Killaire House (No.24h).

21



22



No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
26a	Parish Church of St Comgall (cont'd.)	<p>from a simple porch at the SW end, and the weighty tower to the NE, supported by substantial buttressing, is pierced only by small windows. The style is Early English Gothic with paired lancet windows along the body of the church, a rose window at the S, and some trefoil windows. Two rather impressive cylindrical stone boiler chimneys rise from the south elevation.</p> <p>The interior is equally sombre, with a wide nave separated by tall sandstone columns from the aisles; the north aisle is taller and has some fine stained glass windows to F.R. Lepper (d.1908 - with rich vegetation in one portion and seagulls in another); Emeline Thompson (d.1897, with willowy golden haired virgins); Foster Connor; Archibald Earl of Ava (mortally wounded at Ladysmith but here represented in the shining armour more favoured in heavenly circles); and the triple lancet window in the choir to V Rev Edward Maguire DD who was rector of Bangor Parish from 1876 to 1903 and oversaw the building of the church. The choir has stone arcading and wooden choir stalls.</p>	
b	Bangor Hospital	<p>B (1910 and later additions): The original portion of the hospital is a homely red-brick Edwardian wing, most single-storey, with a two-storey entrance block containing a shallow Arts and Crafts bow window surmounted by a Venetian window. Ornamental swags have been partially obscured by creeper, but a granite plaque records the setting of the foundation stone by Miss Connor on 9 December 1909, and the hospital opened in November the following year. A second wing was added well in character, but the third wing in rustic brick and concrete jars considerably.</p>	Spectator, 7 Oct 1910, 1 Oct 1955 Lawrence 11213, 11214
c	Nos.27-67	<p>- (c.1900): Good long terrace of two-storey two-bay stucco houses now overlooking the road, with delicate continuous moulding over doors and windows.</p>	
d	Nurses Home	<p>- (1956, by Stanley Devon): Stylish two-storey tenement blocks in rustic brick with brightly-painted porthole doors and hipped tiled roofs.</p>	Spectator 26 May 1956 App. 3119
e	Bangor Central PE School	<p>- (1931, by Castor J.Love): Long two-storey block in rustic brick.</p>	BNL, 1 Aug. 1931
f	Gate Lodge to Bangor Castle CATHERINE PLACE	<p>- Similar to one in Abbey Street (no.3b) but much altered. See DUFFERIN AVENUE</p>	
27	CENTRAL AVENUE No. 64 (Halliday Cottage)	<p>Known as Middle Road in the mid-19th century; it led directly to Crawfordsburn, but was only developed with buildings after 1860.</p> <p>B (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with steep decorative gables and a cherubic face beaming from the keystone over the door. No. 55 is similar in pattern but less ornate.</p>	Seyers, p.2
28	CHURCH STREET	<p>One of the oldest streets in the town (it was part of the Church Quarter, see no.3), though now mostly mid- or late-19th century terrace houses; the curving street frontage is pleasant and the houses could look well if consistently maintained. In the 19th century, when it consisted of single-storey weavers' cottages it was known as the Fourth Row or 'Four Raw'. Here, in the 1860s, lived the remarkable Sammy Reavey, recalled by Charlie Seyers as wearing no boots, but a tall hat (or two) filled with coal, beef, bones, bread and carrots; he would carry any pennies given him in his last two fingers and his water can in his first two and would sometimes stand looking out to the sea and walking backwards.</p>	Seyers, pp 15-17 Welch
29	CLANDEBOYE ROAD Ava Farm	<p>C (c.1880): Single-storey house with attic and ornamental barge-board spoilt by a rather clumsy porch.</p>	Seyers, pp 42-4
30	CLIFTON ROAD	<p>An attractive road linking with Ward Avenue to form an almost circular route round the headland between Bangor Bay and Ballyholme Bay; laid out about 1850 to serve the Ward Villas.</p>	
a	Nos.19/21	<p>B (c.1890): Two-storey pair of stucco semi-detached houses with first-floor niches above front door.</p>	
b	Nos.29/31	<p>C (c.1890): Three-storey pair of stucco semi-detached houses with scallop-topped two-storey bays and main doors at side porches; lean-to conservatories at first floor.</p>	
c	No.41	<p>C (c.1915): Picturesque red-tiled house with tile-hung gables, roof sweeping down to form verandah, and lunette and porthole windows.</p>	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
30 d	Clifton Road (cont'd.) Nos.69-77	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with Thistle finials to gables; much altered.	
e	Nos. 97/99 (Ardmara)	<u>B+</u> (c.1860): Pair of two-and-a-half-storey semi-villas in red brick with stucco dentils under eaves, moulded window surrounds and quoins; substantial brick porches and blind windows to the road.	Seyers, p.27 Lawrence 3876 <u>Fig. 17</u>
f	Royal Ulster Yacht Club	<p><u>A</u> (1897-9): Picturesque two- and three-storey red-brick clubhouse with five-storey square tower above entrance. Red-tiled roof well equipped with finials and chimneys, half-timbered gables and dormers. An eyecatcher at the head of its peninsula set on a commanding headland, surrounded by an attractive whinstone wall, with clusters of New Zealand flax on its Seacliff Road boundary and veronica bushes at its Clifton Road side. A wonderfully varied building with Arts and Crafts windows set in segmental-headed openings, verandah overlooking the bay, and a very rich Edwardian interior, complete with billiard room, elaborate staircase carved with ships and flowers, the tiller from Lord Cantelupe's 84-ton yacht 'Urania' and splendid 'Anti-Fouling and Non Contagious Closets' in the gents.</p> <p>In 1866, the Marquis of Dufferin & Ava, recently returned from a spell as Under-Secretary of State for India, decided to revive the Ulster Yacht Club which had been founded in Bangor in 1806. The Marquis, who had taken his yacht 'Foam' to Iceland and Spitzbergen in 1856 (as a result of which experiences he published his 'Letters from High Latitudes') was an experienced yachtsman; on his 1856 voyage he had tried a wide range of cures for seasickness including prussic acid, opium, champagne, ginger, mutton chops and tumblers of salt water. Presumably he found something effective, since his enthusiastic commodoreship of the club led to its receiving a Royal Charter in 1870, and becoming the centre for yachting near Belfast Lough. In 1889, a young architect called Vincent Craig became a member of the club, and after lengthy discussions Craig eventually became the architect for a new 'Club House, Office Houses and other erections'. Messrs McLaughlin & Harvey's tender for the work was accepted, and the building opened on 12 April 1899, having cost £6396 12s 1d (50% over tender price!) with furnishings amounting to £1362 3s 2d.</p> <p>By the end of the century the club's annual regatta attracted 'all the crack boats in British waters', including those of 'that boating grocer', as Kaiser Bill called Sir Thomas Lipton, who was blackballed from the Royal Yacht Squadron and therefore issued his challenge for the America's Cup from the Royal Ulster in 1898. The Club has an interesting room of Lipton memorabilia. (See also Seacourt, no.67hh).</p>	Minute Books in PRONI (D.2747/1/3) Lawrence 2361, 3876, 9533 <u>Figs. 16,17</u>
g	Nos.16-24	<u>C</u> (c.1900, for S. McWhinney): Group of detached double-fronted stucco houses with canted ground-floor bays and label mouldings over first-floor windows.	
h	Nos.64/66 (The Ward Villas)	<u>B+</u> (dated 1855): Pair of two-storey stucco semi-villas with gables set slightly forward carrying dated escutcheons and chimneys with tulip pots. Margin-paned windows in moulded surrounds with keystones and cornerstones; castellated bays and side porches. Built by the Russell brothers. The East House was occupied c.1900 by Dr Connolly's School boarders.	<u>Fig. 15</u>
i	Nos.68/70	<u>B</u> (c.1880): Two-storey three-bay stucco house with central porch, curious tripartite ground-floor windows and deep eaves, with giant pilasters at corners.	
j	Nos.74/76 (Croom Villas)	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Pair of semi-villas with broad three-storey mutual gable and central chimneystack; partly roughcast.	<u>Fig. 17</u>
31	COLLEGE AVENUE Bangor Grammar School	<p>Pleasant suburban street with good Edwardian houses at Nos.3 and 5-7, and nice stained glass in Nos.6 and 24.</p> <p>(c.1905 and later extensions): Irregular two- and three-storey building with Art Nouveau Dutch gables and castellated clock tower topped by timber belfry and weathercock (or rather shipcock), all wet-dashed. The right-hand portion (Crosby House) was originally the headmasters' house, while to the left is the extension of 1960, and beyond the recent prep school on Clifton Road.</p> <p>The origins of the school go back to the will of the Hon. Robert Ward in 1831 which left £1000 for the use of the Provost and Burgesses of Bangor 'for building and endowing a school for the education of boys in Mathematics, Astronomy and Navigation, so as to qualify them as masters of foreign vessels'; this led to the</p>	Spectator 15 Dec. 1905, 7 Sep.1906 Morton, pp 22-4 Milligan A, p.52 <u>Fig. 23</u> qu.Lowry, p.lxxxix

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
31	COLLEGE AVENUE (cont'd.) CORPORATION STREET	building of Bangor Endowed School in 1856, a picturesque two-storey building with label mouldings, on the site of the present Bank of Ireland in Main Street. The school became defunct about 1893, but Dr Connolly's Intermediate School inherited its funding in 1900 and seems to have taken on the former school's identity. Dr Connolly's school occupied two houses in Seaforth Road (Ardmore) from 1897-1900, with boarders living at Ward Villa East on Clifton Road and their playing fields the present Kingsland Park; in 1901 they moved to what is now the Ballyholme Hotel, and in 1905 plans were approved for the present school in College Avenue which opened in September 1906; Young & Mackenzie were the architects for the extension (c.1914) at Crosby House, while H.A. Patton designed the first post-war extension (1960) and prep school. See VICTORIA ROAD	Spectator 6 Nov. 1959, 5 May 1961
32 a	CRAWFORDSBURN ROAD Roseville Cottages	C (c.1900): Pair of one-and-a-half-storey semi-detached houses with later extension of terrace. Built as labourers' cottages associated with Clandeboye House (now demolished).	
b	No. 175 (Ballywooley Place)	B (c.1800 and later alterations; formerly Ballywooley House): A long one-and-a-half-storey house with narrow round-headed windows in dormers and rather grand bargeboard to gable; originally a single-storey house.	
33	CROFT STREET Nos. 2-12 (Patteson Terrace)	C (dated 1912): Terrace of two-storey two-bay smooth-rendered houses with extraordinary sentrybox-like porches.	
34	CROSBY STREET Nos. 9-15 and 17-33	C (c.1900): Two terraces of two-storey stucco houses, the lower group with attics, the upper group stepped, with hood mouldings over windows. A very attractive vista down the steep street to the piers and beyond to the Marine Gardens. Built by William Kerr.	
35 a	DONAGHADEE ROAD No. 23 (Lismore)	C (c.1905): Two-storey double-fronted red brick house with ground-floor bay windows and red sandstone lintels.	
b	No. 70 (Seaforth)	C (c.1905): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with ground-floor bays below paired first-floor windows; fine monkey puzzle on lawn. There are similar houses at Nos. 72-78 and at 66 (formerly Blackwood House), but most have been altered with rendering or unsuitable windows.	
36	DOWNSHIRE ROAD	A mature well-wooded street with a 'garden line' of privet hedges unfortunately broken at a recent bungalow development between Nos. 13 and 21. A steep hill near No. 20 is crowned by tall pine trees, and beyond Maxwell Road the road continues downhill to the sea-front near Stricklands Glen.	
a	No. 1 (Collingrove)	C (c.1910): Two-storey pebbledashed house with stone bays at ground floor, moulded bargeboards with plaster half-timbering to gables, and Arts and Crafts windows.	
b	Nos. 3-13 and 21-27	C Decent, mostly stucco, detached Edwardian houses with a substantial red-brick house in its own grounds at No. 27.	
c	No. 2 (Dalmeny Lodge)	B (c.1905, by Ernest L. Woods for John Brown): Two-storey double-fronted stucco villa, with overhanging eaves; left-hand bay rectangular with fretted bargeboard, right-hand bay canted and rising to tall turret-like parapet; central mahogany porch. Mature garden with palm tree, clematis and sundial.	Fig. 24
d	Nos. 4/4a (Duniris and Dunraven)	B (c.1889 and c.1900, possibly by Young and Mackenzie): Duniris was built as a manse for Rev Alexander Patton in 1889-90; it is asymmetrically double-fronted, with the left-hand bay canted and roofed, and the right rectangular and rising to a gable. Dunraven was added as the Misses Pattons' school, c.1900.	NDH 22 Feb. 1889
e	No. 20 (West View)	C (c.1880): Two-storey substantial stucco house with associated outbuildings, somewhat altered. Built by a man named Johnston who bathed at Pickie every day and 'could float like a barrel'.	Seyers, p.36
f	No. 26 (Rathverde)	B (c.1900): Two- and three-storey stucco villa at rear of steep site overlooking the sea through a good fringe of pine trees. Gable to right of entrance jettied out; windows in surrounds with cube insertions.	
g	No. 32 (Thalassa)	B (c.1895): Three-storey stucco villa with boldly projecting dentilled string courses, situated on promontory between Bangor Bay and Smelt Mill Bay.	PRONI, D.1898/1/3 Lawrence 9532

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
36 h	DOWNSHIRE ROAD (cont'd.) Homes of Rest	<u>B</u> (c.1898-1908, by W.J.W. Roome): Three detached houses of two and three storeys in height, of varied designs including hipped roofs and bonnet gables, built over a period of years.	Spectator 1 & 29 Dec.1905 Young p.601 Lawrence 2861
37	DOWNSHIRE PARK	Short cul-de-sac off Downshire Road with houses in red brick and roughcast, by E. & J. Byrne of Belfast (c.1912) with leaded glass at No.3 and half-hipped roof and octagonal corner at No.5.	App. 594
38	DUFFERIN AVENUE	The section of road falling steeply from Main Street to Southwell Road, until very recently developed only on the eastern side and originally known as Catherine Place, existed before 1858; the section from Southwell Road to the junction with Princetown Road is almost entirely 1890-1900. The street is developed in terraces, with few buildings of individual interest but of very consistent character.	
a	Nos.1-79 and 38-96	<u>G</u> (c.1895): Mostly stucco terrace houses of two-and-a-half or three storeys in height, mostly with two-storey canted bays, many gabled or with dormers.	
b	Nos. 2-32	<u>G</u> (c.1840): The former Catherine Place houses, now almost all commercialised and no longer 'the swell street in Bangor' recalled by Charlie Seyers from the 1860s. However some of the small-paned sash windows in their neatly-pedimented, broad-rendered surrounds do remain at first-floor level, and No.14 (Anderson's Taxis) is almost intact. At one time the town Dispensary was situated here, treating mainly scrofula which 'medical men attribute...to the proximity to, and intercourse with, Scotland'. The Dispensary had been discontinued by 1844 due to 'unsatisfactoriness of management' and lack of funds.	<u>Fig. 27</u> Parl. Gaz. OS Mems.
c	Nos.98-108 (West End Terrace)	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with small Dutch gablets to second-floor windows, stucco mouldings, gable bargeboard and chequered quarry tile paths.	
39	DUFFERIN VILLAS Nos.1-8	<u>B</u> (c.1875-80): Row of two-and-a-half-storey semi-villas built in rubble stone with red-brick dressings and quoins, and stucco two-storey bay windows. The hipped roofs are fringed with dormer windows and topped by hefty chimneys, and the houses are set on imposing sites overlooking the bay. At the western end is the slightly larger stucco-fronted and gabled Hamilton Villa. The houses were the brainchild of Rev. Isaac Mack, minister of First Presbyterian Church, Groomsport, who intended the income from the houses to benefit a Church Trust. The houses were incomplete when he died in 1877, but they are still numbered from the Groomsport end. Two ornamental cottages at either end of Dufferin Terrace on the Groomsport Road appear to be associated with the Villas.	Nelson, p.25 <u>Fig. 26</u>
40	FARNHAM PARK	A row of largely Edwardian double-fronted stucco houses, mostly with two-storey canted bays; being variations on a theme, few merit separate mention, but the street is pleasant, and there are a few individual designs, such as the semi-villas at Nos.2/4.	
41	FARNHAM ROAD	A good varied road of mostly Edwardian houses, many of the standard double-fronted stucco design, but several of individual interest.	Lawrence 9545, 9546
a	No.1	<u>B</u> (c.1903, by Vincent Craig for H.C. Craig): Simple assymetric-al villa with tripartite first-floor windows.	App. 95
b	No.25	<u>B</u> (c.1910): Two-storey stucco house with corner turret enclosing an iron verandah.	
c	No.31 (Seaview)	<u>B</u> (c.1845): Two-storey five-bay stucco house with hipped roof decorated with stucco escutcheons above the ground-floor windows, label mouldings and giant pilasters. Single-storey castellated wings on each side have blind-arched niches. This house has the reputation of being one of the oldest in Bangor, and indeed there was a house on the site in 1833, but it was extensively remodelled or rebuilt about 1845 into its present form.	Seyers, p.14 <u>Fig. 25</u>
d	Nos.6/8 FISHER'S HILL FOURTH and FIFTH AVENUES	<u>B</u> (c.1910): Pair of semi-detached houses with rosemary tiles, tile-hung gables, leaded glass, and doors with inverted semi-circular lights in good Arts and Crafts manner. No.12, 'Holly Lodge', is in similar style. Former name for VICTORIA ROAD See BAYLANDS	



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- 23. Bangor Grammar School (No.31).
- 24. Dalmeny Lodge, Downshire Road (No.36c).
- 25. Seaview, Farnham Road (No.41c).
- 26. Dufferin Villas (No.39).
- 27. Catherine Place in its swell days — note the window boxes and the patterned cobble pavement (see No.38b).

27



No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
42	GODFREY AVENUE No.2	<u>B</u> (c.1905): One-and-a-half-storey villa with central verandah corbelled on heavy timberwork and columns.	
43	GRAY'S HILL a No.1 (The Bay View) b Nos.9/11 c Nos.25/27 ('Pollock's' and 'Stevenson') d Nos.31/33 e No.35 ('Granny's Attic') f Nos.45/47 and 57/59 g Nos.4-12 h No.16 i No.18 ('Wright's Sale Rooms') j No.50	A steep street rising from the seafront to Princetown Road; in existence in 1833, but the present houses are late-19th century. <u>C</u> (1890): A three-storey stucco building whose corner oriel turret almost redeems the more recent mosaic shopfront. <u>C</u> (c.1890): Three-storey cream brick building with red-brick dressings, unusually with basements; No.11 now unfortunately rendered and altered. <u>C</u> (c.1890): Three-storey stucco building with segmental-headed sashes in moulded opes to upper stories and a good shopfront at Stevenson's with slim columns and aediculed fascia-stops. <u>B</u> (c.1900): Three-storey six-bay building with heavy corbelled fascia above ground floor, possibly built as a guest house. <u>C</u> (c.1870): Two-storey two-bay stucco house. <u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with dormers, those at Nos.57/59 being rather delicate. <u>C</u> (c.1905): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses. <u>C</u> (c.1900): Three-storey two-bay stucco building with good shopfront. <u>B</u> (c.1890): Three-storey three-bay stucco building with semi-circular pediment breaking the roofline and fine bulky corbels to shopfront. <u>C</u> (c.1910): Two-and-a-half-storey house in red brick with rendered ground floor.	Seyers, pp 35-6 Lawrence 3879, 12246, 11633
44	GREENMOUNT AVENUE Greenmount Court	- (c.1978, by Peter Davidson): A recent red-brick building with soldier courses and aluminium bays, rather attractive in this cul-de-sac.	
45	a GROOMSPORT ROAD Nos.109/111 (Sheridan Villas) b No.143 c No.145 (Red Hall) d St Columbanus Church e No.160 (Craigalea) Dufferin Villas	<u>B</u> (c.1910): Pair of two-storey semi-detached houses with end gables set slightly forward and cast-iron spandrels to verandahs; brick and roughcast. <u>B</u> (c.1910, originally called 'Brooklands'): Large Queen Anne house, rendered with striped corners and jettied timber gable, deep hipped rosemary-tiled roof with projecting rafters; octagonal conservatory. <u>C</u> (c.1910): An aptly-named large red brick house. <u>B</u> (1939, by R. Sharpe Hill of Belfast): A small church of coursed creamy-brown rubble with string courses of red sandstone on basalt plinth, with a campanile nestling alongside a semi-circular apse at the NE corner. The interior is very comfortable with warm brick walls and apse painted sky blue. Foundation stone laid 6th July 1939. - (c.1905): Two-storey stucco double-fronted house with balustraded balcony over dormers between asymmetrical bays; at end of long well-wooded drive. See no.39.	App. 4731
46	HAMILTON ROAD a Good Templar Hall b Bangor Orange Hall c Wesley Centenary Methodist Church	A gently-curving road opened up in the 1890s to join the top of Main Street with the top of High Street, originally called Hamilton Street. <u>C</u> (dated 1872): Smooth-rendered gabled hall with small hood-moulded lancet windows and door, and cast-iron finial at gable. <u>C</u> (dated 1872): Smooth lined rendered gabled hall with central lancet window sharing hood-moulding with blind niches on either side. <u>B</u> (dated 1891): Symmetrical gabled design in uncoursed squared and rusticated dark stone with red sandstone dressings, recently (1964) extended to the West. With twin entrance door, and side buttresses terminating in finials.	Lawrence 3873, 9542, 11234

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
46 d	HAMILTON ROAD (cont'd.) Nos.23-35	G (c.1900): Terrace of two-storey houses in terrace, with two-storey canted bays and round-headed second-floor windows.	
e	Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church	B (1898-99 and later): Irregular church of rusticated stone with central glazed roof lantern and recent (1966) south front. Built for £4000 by McLaughlin & Harvey to designs by W.J.W. Roome, foundation stone laid June 1898, opened 10 September 1899 without the planned vestibule and tower, which were added later by Gordon McKnight.	Seyers, p.35 IB, 1 Oct 1899 Spectator, 17 Sept. 1949
f	Nos.71-85	C (c.1900): Four pairs of two-and-a-half-storey semi-detached houses of slightly varied design, with neat porches at Nos.75/77 (by J.J. O'Shea) and Nos.79/81, and bold volutes to the dormers of Nos.71/73.	
g	Nos.107/109	C (c.1910): Two-storey stucco semi-detached houses with bay-windowed gables flanking central enclosed verandah; Arts and Crafts glazing.	
h	Horse Trough	- At the junction of Hamilton Road and Castle Street, now filled with flowers and well maintained as a decorative feature.	
i	Masonic Hall	B+ (c.1880): Striking ornately-decorated stucco building, two storeys in height and five bays wide. The central doorway has Corinthian pilasters supporting a segmental pediment, set back in the centre and supported on consoles; five- and six-pointed stars above it, and in the central bay at first-floor level a Bible is depicted in stucco, open at Psalm CXXXIII ('Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity'), with a compass and dividers marking the place. The rich skyline is dominated by curly Dutch gables and the scrolled base of the central chimney (recently removed) bearing the monogram BMH (Bangor Masonic Hall?), with corner urns to the balustraded parapet; the elevation to Ruby Street also good. The 'Bangor Season' of 1885 records a 'handsome new hall' in Hamilton Street, which would be this structure; it was built with the £900 result of an appeal, topped up by Lord Clanmorris.	Fig.86 Lyttle, p.37
j	Dufferin Memorial Hall	B (1905, by Young & Mackenzie of Belfast): A complicated brick gable-fronted hall with red sandstone dressings and low flanking copper cupolas, giving a strangely fierce and oppressive effect. The monogram DA above the door and coat-of-arms in the gable record the association with the Marchioness of Dufferin & Ava who laid the foundation stone on 2 Feb 1905. Contractor J.H. Savage.	Spectator, 24 Nov. 1905 App. 224 Seyers, p.36 Fig.86
k	Nos.4/6 and 8/10	B (c.1900, probably both by John O'Shea of Belfast): Two pairs of stucco semi-detached houses with chamfered openings; Dutch gables with moulded skews at Nos.4/6, and pillared stucco boundary walls.	
l	Nos.12-42	G (c.1910): Two continuous stucco terraces, three storeys in height with two-storey canted bays, in danger of losing their domestic character as the video shops move in.	
m	Ward Park	In 1909 the Bangor Council acquired the site of Bryce's Brickworks and created Ward Park, with its small stream widening into the lower pond beloved of small boys with yachts and the upper pond beloved of ducks, geese and toddlers with bags of crumbs for the birds. The original iron entrance gates (seen in a Lawrence photograph) disappeared during the war, and a dovecote forming part of the aviaries has gone more recently, but the park has some interesting features dotted through it. The octagonal <u>bandstand</u> near the pergolas was moved here to make room for the War Memorial and there are two monuments to the Great War: the <u>War Memorial</u> itself with a willow bronze Erin placing palmfronds at the foot of a white stone obelisk on which the proposed bronze Victory never took up residence; this is by T. Eyre Macklin and was unveiled in 1927. The more unusual <u>U-boat gun</u> , taken from the German submarine UB19 and given to Bangor by the Admiralty in 1919 in honour of the Hon. Barry Bingham, who won a VC at the Battle of Jutland when he commanded the destroyer 'Nestor' - a monument much appreciated by children as a climbing frame. There is a pleasant quaintness about much of the Park's layout, with its little bridges, the Rabbit House and the wandering guinea-fowl.	Lawrence 11230, 11234-7 Spectator, 2 May 1925, 28 May 1927
n	Carnegie Library	B (1910, by Ernest Woods): A symmetrical brick building with Arts and Crafts windows providing a generous light to the first floor behind its Dutch gables - the first floor was originally the Municipal Technical School - and a charming roof lantern on the main ridge. Stone pilasters in the gables drop to form frames to the first-floor windows and there is a deep curving stone canopy to the entrance.	Spectator, 20 Sept. 1907. 24 Jan. 1908, 14 Jan. 1910 Bill of Quantities at Bangor Castle Fig. 28



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Hamilton Road:

- 28. Carnegie Library (No.46n).
- 29. Savoy Hotel (No.46r).
- 30. Former Cottage Hospital (No.46o).
- 31. Tonic Cinema (No.46p).
- 32. Bangor Golf Club (now demolished) with, behind, the Steam Laundry on the left, and haystacks on the right (see No.46q).

32



No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
46	HAMILTON ROAD (cont'd.)	<p>As early as 1837 there was a library 'consisting of a limited number of religious and moral works' which edifying institution was founded by Mrs John Ward and supported by subscription. Later there were reading rooms on the site of the present Ulster Bank, but following a gift of £1250 from the millionaire philanthropist, the Carnegie Library arrived on 8 January 1910, when the Marquis of Londonderry opened the building, which was designed by the Borough Surveyor Ernest Woods and built by William Dowling & Sons.</p>	OS Memos.
o	Nos.82-86	<p>B (1869): The former cottage hospital, established in 1869 by Harriet Ward, now a group of three one-and-a-half-storey houses built in local brick with stone quoins and hood mouldings over the windows. Projecting porches, sheeted overhanging eaves and tall brick chimneys add to the cottage appearance. Until recently, No.84 boasted a fine collection of cooking utensils in the garden.</p>	<u>Fig. 30</u>
p	Tonic Cinema	<p>A (1936 by John McBride Neill): A stunning inter-war design, certainly the finest example of cinema architecture in the province, and, seating 2,250 people, the second largest cinema in Ireland when it was built. The design is symmetrical, the entrance podium flanked by lower blocks containing ground-floor shops and first-floor flats; the main auditorium rises behind, with curved staircase turrets and a small balconette outside the Rewind Room of the Operating Box to enable the projectionist to take a breather. Apart from the sides, which are undecorated, each of these elements is striped with alternating horizontal bands of white Snowcrete and rustic brick.</p> <p>A planning application in 1912 for a portico to the Picture House in Main Street for 'Messrs the Irish Electric Palaces Ltd' shows that Bangor had already entered the cinema age at that time, only three years after the first cinema in Ireland opened in Dublin in 1909; by 1920 the Picture House had moved to the Windsor Bar building in Quay Street, but there was an Adelphi Kinema in Main Street and by 1935 the Queen's Cinema on Queen's Parade. Two brothers, Jacob and John O'Neill, were running the Pioneer Bus Service and an associated funeral undertakers during the twenties; John broke away from his brother to found the Tonic Bus Service (from Bangor to Donaghadee, supposedly a profoundly healthy journey). When the N.I. Road Transport Board was set up to take over the bus services in 1935 John decided to invest the anticipated proceeds in the cinema which he reckoned Bangor needed, and commissioned a young architect called John McBride Neill to design it. Neill, practising in Belfast, was making a speciality of cinemas, and the Tonic was to be his third to open in 7 months. The cinema cost £76,000, and the contractors were Sloan Bros of Belfast.</p> <p>Bangor's 'imposing and beautiful new cinema' was opened on 6th July 1936, by Viscount Bangor 'in breezy style', and the 'size, magnificence and artistic beauty' of the building impressed all those present. Harry Wingfield performed on the three-keyboard Compton organ with its illuminated rising console and the cinema opened with Ronald Coleman in 'The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo'. The walls were decorated 'in the cinema manner, with sprayed textural (sic) metallic paint...with bars of bold contrasting colours...applied in a manner suggesting the futuristic, but not the futuristic that appals'.</p> <p>In the late 1960s, the Curran Group of Companies, which had acquired the Tonic, was taken over by Rank, who modernised it and renamed it the Odeon; in 1974 it changed hands again and reverted to its old name, but its interior had been gutted and its days as a cinema were numbered. It closed in 1983.</p>	<p>Apps.4019, 4100 Spectator, 4 & 11 July 1936, 21 Jan 1956 <u>Fig. 31</u></p> <p>Spectator</p>
q	Connor House	<p>- (1904, by Ernest L. Woods): Built as the Bangor Golf Club, this two-storeyed red brick building with timber verandah became the preparatory department of Bangor Grammar School before it was demolished in 1970.</p>	<p>App. 144 IB, 30 Jan. 1904 Lawrence 9529/30 <u>Fig. 32</u></p>
r	Savoy Hotel	<p>B+ (1932, refaced and extended by J.McB.Neill 1933): Four-storey International-style building with strong horizontal emphasis and curved corner, smooth rendered walls alternating with bands of glazing - themselves originally divided into horizontal bands. The front elevation on Donaghadee Road has a vertical centrepiece above a flat-roofed porch topped with the name SAVOY in large red free-standing lettering. The original Savoy was built by R.N. Savage of Bangor for Mr J. Gaston of Northern Ireland Tours, who ran bus tours and kept the hotel open for the 13-week summer season. Although described at its opening as 'a palatial building' it had rather a meagre vertical fenestration which gave rise to the local nickname of 'Sing-Sing', and the following year Gaston</p>	<p>Boucher Spectator, 28 May 1932, 13 May 1933 Apps. 3335, 4816 <u>Fig. 29</u></p>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
46	HAMILTON ROAD (cont'd.)	decided to enlarge and remodel the hotel, using the young architect John McBride Neill of Belfast who was shortly after to design the Tonic Cinema. Neill's bold and simple refacing gave the hotel a very stylish image which is, however, slightly let down by a view of the unchanged back and far side.	
s	No.122 (Fairview House)	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with canted bays.	
47	HIGH STREET	The second commercial street of the town, present on the Raven map of 1625 and known till the early part of this century as Ballymagee Street, it is on a steep hill with a vista across the Bay to the Marine Esplanade. The lower part of the street has been commercial for a hundred years, but in the 19th century 'a great many of the people living in this street held a few acres of land and kept a cow and pigs' and the upper part was largely residential up until the last few decades. The stepped terraced buildings retain their style however, and the serried rows of slate roofs and chimneys have plenty of character. At the lower end, both corners (with Bridge Street and Quay Street) are beautifully handled with curved-fronted buildings of approximately equal height.	Seyers, pp 5-7, 9 Lawrence 2367, 11218
a	Nos.1-3	- (c.1890): Three-storey two-bay stucco buildings, No.1 with high wallhead and No.3 with ground-floor shopfront.	Seyers, pp 5-7
b	Nos.5-9 ('The Tool Box', 'Tropical Fish')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Three-storey stucco building five bays wide with central door between two shopfronts. No.5 has heavily carved swags of fruit on the shop fascia consoles; ornamental mouldings to upper windows, including stucco aedicule roofs with fish-scale slates above first-floor windows. Opened as the 'Dufferin Restaurant Hotel, Dining and Billiard Rooms...erected in the most substantial and careful manner'.	<u>Fig. 36</u> BN, 14 Oct. 1892
c	Nos.11-21 'Clookies' and 'The Helmsman')	- (c.1970): Partly fake half-timbered, partly rendered with first-floor oriels in imitation of neighbours, this three-storey structure replaces a group of three earlier buildings, one of which (The Ulster Arms) had striking round-headed dormers projecting from a balustraded parapet. The Old Cotton Mill (see preface) was built behind The Ulster Arms about 1800, and Green recorded that some walls remained standing in 1963.	Green, pp 5, 10, 28-9
d	Nos.23-31	<u>C</u> (c.1920): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco shops with shallow bow oriel windows at first floor (one recently removed) and dormer windows set into mansard roof.	
e	No.35 ('Ormeau Arms')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey stucco corner public house with pilastered surrounds to ground-floor windows.	
f	Nos.37-39('Peppers', 'Colleens')	- (c.1880): Pair of two-storey channeled stucco buildings with fairly traditional shopfronts.	
g	No.41 ('The Old House')	- (c.1870): Two-storey roughcast pub with deep plinth.	Seyers, p.9
h	Nos.43/47, 49/51	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey smooth-rendered houses, with carriageway entrance to No.47.	
i	Nos.53/55 ('The Pet Centre', 'Grahams', 'Forward Trust')	- Two-storey five-bay stucco building with high wallhead and segmental-headed first-floor windows with keystones. In 1885 this was the address of James Crosbie, Fine Art Designer and Embroiderer, who carried a Choice Stock of hand-embroidered pillow cases, handkerchiefs, underclothing, etc., etc.	Lyttle
j	Nos.57/59 ('The Trading Post', 'Cristabel')	- (c.1880): Two-storey shops with stucco first floor with quoins; shared carriageway entrance.	
k	Nos.61/67 ('Equity & Law', 'Job Market')	- (c.1970): Pair of modern buildings, of appropriate scale but unsympathetic design and material, replacing two pairs of four-bay houses.	
l	No.69 ('H. Armstrong')	- (c.1965): Two-storey flatroofed building.	
m	No.71 ('Star Wool Shop')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey three-bay stucco building with hood mouldings over first-floor windows and richly dentilled fascia and corbels above recent aluminium shopfront.	
n	No.73	- Two-storey building considerably altered.	
o	Nos.75-83	<u>C</u> (1902 by Henry T. Fulton): Stepped terrace of three-storey stucco houses, ground floors mostly altered.	App. 58
p	No.85 ('Motortune')	- Two buildings combined in one bland frontage.	



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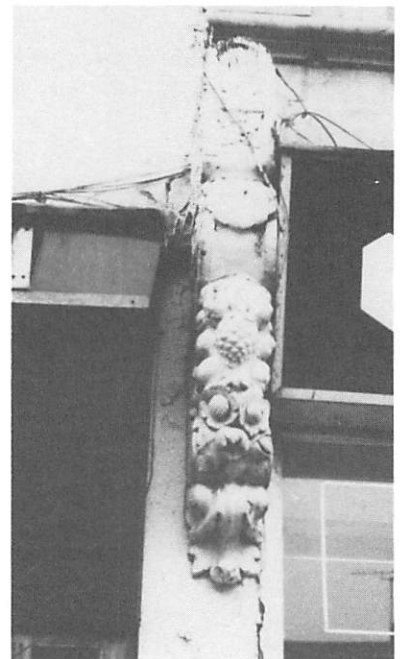
High Street:

- 33. *The very important corner group at the bottom. (See Nos.47bb-ff).*
- 34. *6/8 High Street, showing the richness of detail above mundane shopfronts (No.47cc).*
- 35. *6-18 Holborn Avenue (No.48b).*
- 36. *Carved fascia stop at 5-9 High Street (No.47b).*

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No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
47 q	HIGH STREET (cont'd.) No.87	<u>C</u> Single-storey house with steps up to pilastered doorcase.	
r	Nos.89/91	- (c.1920): Two-storey three-bay building with painted block-bonded brick surrounds to first-floor windows.	
s	No.93 ('Country Style')	<u>C</u> Double-fronted stucco building with bargeboarded dormers, but ground-floor windows 'georgianised'.	
t	Nos.97/99 ('F.McCutcheon', 'Hair Traffic')	- Two-storey stucco building with hood-mouldings over first-floor windows, modern shopfronts.	
u	Nos.101/107 ('Electricity')	- (c.1965): Two-storey box with tiled facade and oversized windows.	
v	Nos.109/111 ('Atkins & Downie', 'Feherty Travel')	- Two-storey, four-bay stucco building with hood-mouldings over first-floor windows, and modern shops.	
w	No.113 ('Cuisine Design')	- Recent and totally unvarnished two-and-a-half-storey concrete box.	
x	No.115 ('Hong Kong Palace')	- Two-storey stucco building similar to Nos.109/111.	
y	Nos.117/119	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco four-bay building with frilly bargeboards to dormers and corbelled cornice to gutter over modern shops.	
z	Nos.121/121a ('Leather', 'Electrical Supplies')	- (c.1960): Three-storey weatherboarded building.	
aa	Nos.123-129	- (c.1950): Two-storey red-brick terrace of shops.	
bb	No.2 ('Silvers', 'Coronation House')	- (c.1860): Quadrant-plan building forming corner to Bridge Street, for a long time grotesquely altered with weatherboarding and Mondrianesque stained glass to the pub, but lately rather improved with new glazing and paint schemes. In 1885 the pub was called the Stag's Head, where could be had 'first class accommodation, prompt attention, and a genuine article, at a moderate charge', and it had a handsome balustraded parapet. The shop is little changed since Edward VII's coronation apart from a new plastic sign. With appropriate restoration, this building could make a very positive contribution to the townscape.	Fig. 33 Lyttle
cc	Nos.6/8 ('Storeys Fashion Store', 'Save the Children')	<u>B+</u> (dated 1891): Ornate three-storey stucco building dated in small central pediment. Ornamental balustraded parapet with urns on dentilled cornice; second-floor windows in groups of three round-headed windows above the first-floor shallow bow oriels, which have stucco fishscale roofs; intricate ornament of scrolls and vegetables between the second-floor spandrels and the cornice, and central monogram (possibly CN) between the triplet windows. Modern shopfronts.	Lawrence 2367, 11218 Figs. 33,34
dd	Nos.10/12 ('Bangor House', 'Pages', 'Post Office')	<u>B+</u> (dated 1891): Three-storey stucco building dated in pediment over central triplet windows at first floor. Bracketed cornice, pilasters up each side of building; segmental-headed windows at second floor alternate with smaller blind pediments, while first-floor windows are grouped in pairs flanking a triplet, with monograms (possibly JL ?) over each outer pair and more elaborate consoled central feature with stucco fishscale roof; remains of original shopfronts at ground floor.	Lawrence 11218 Fig. 33
ee	No.14 ('Central Fish Hall')	- (c.1890): Two-storey two-bay stucco building with tiled shop that once sported a large golden fish.	Lawrence 11218 Fig. 33
ff	Nos.16/18 ('W.J. Johnston')	<u>B</u> (c.1850 and later alterations): Low asymmetrical two-storey house and shop, stucco-fronted with unusual mouldings to windows and remains of corbelled shopfront behind modern fascia.	Fig. 33
gg	'India Palace'	- (c.1930): Two-storey stucco building with central Venetian window at first floor, parapet front, aluminium shopfront.	
hh	'Wolsey's'	- Two-storey building in stucco with quoins, originally a four-bay house with Ards doorway, recently given a fake Victorian shopfront of some vigour.	
ii	Gas Works	- (c.1930): Two-storey stucco building, main block six bays wide with small-pane steel windows in first-floor windows. Adjacent traditional three-bay house has Ards doorway but shares the channeled ground floor.	
jj	Shoe Shop	- (c.1900): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco building with dormers, and remains of earlier shopfront behind modern fascia.	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
47 kk ll mm nn oo pp qq rr ss tt uu vv ww	HIGH STREET (cont'd.) Nos.34/36 Nos.40/42 ('Davidsons' 'In Gear') Nos.44/48 ('Cartwheel', 'Bank of Ireland') Nos.50-56 ('Granville's', 'C.Greenwood' 'Velma Elliot') Nos.58/60 ('McKee & Co.', 'Valerie Dickson') Nos.62-68 Nos.70-74 ('Wray Parke', 'K. Eakin', 'Do It Yourself') Nos.76/78 Nos.80/82 Nos.84-94 Nos.96/98 Nos.100/126 No.128	C (c.1900): Two-storey stucco building with corner quoins; ground floor divided between house and shop. - (c.1890): Two two-storey shops with stucco first floor, with partly traditional tiled shopfront at butchers. - (c.1970): Two modern buildings, one in red brick, the other in fake half-timbering, neither materials appropriate to the town. - (c.1890): Stepped terrace of two-storey stucco shops with some reasonable shopfronts. C (c.1900): Two-and-a-half-storey terrace with stucco upper floors and wallhead dormers with bargeheads, modern shops. - (c.1890): Stepped terrace of two-storey shops with sash windows at first floor. B (c.1890): Three-storey stucco terrace with moulded surrounds to upper windows; good shopfront at No.74, and plaque at Nos.72/74 reading 'Muriel Terrace'. - (c.1890): Pair of two-storey stucco houses, with third storey added to No.76; No.78 is still a house. - (c.1900): Three-storey stucco building with shops. - (c.1890): Terrace of two-storey buildings with ground-floor shops, all much altered. - (c.1870): Two-storey stucco terrace with ground-floor shops. - (c.1900): Stepped terrace of two-storey stucco buildings, all but Nos.102 and 124 (which has its original ground-floor bow window with iron parapet) are now shops. - (c.1950): Two-and-a-half-storey red brick building with long plastic shop fascia.	
48 a b c d 49 50 a	HOLBORN AVENUE Nos.9-45 Nos.6-18 Former Coastguard Station Nos.42-52 and 47-59 KILLAIRE AVENUE and KILLAIRE ROAD KING STREET KNOCKMORE PARK No.1	At one time known as Union Street (possibly a name connected with the linen embroidery industry for which Bangor was famous), it is named Holborn Street on the 1903 OS map, but it had been given its present name by 1907. The lower portion to Seacliff Road was originally called Well Road. G (c.1900): Terrace of simple two-storey two-bay houses in red brick, one unfortunately covered in artificial stone, another now pebbledashed. C (c.1840): Terrace of single-storey random basalt rubble houses with blockbonded brick dressings to opes, and a rather grander stuccoed house at No.18, presumably 'riz' about 1900. Most houses considerably altered with velux windows, tiled window surrounds, new windows or doors, but the character of the little houses is still apparent and would merit restoration. They may have been built originally as coastguard cottages. C (c.1870): Terrace of two-storey stucco houses with hipped roof set back behind stone-walled garden, recently converted into flats. B (c.1890): Facing terraces of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with wallhead dormers and two-storey canted bays with good detailing. see CARNALEA Originally known as Souter's (i.e. Shoemaker's) Row, and about 1880 as West Street, the street was developed before 1833, but the existing buildings date mostly from the late 19th century and have little individual interest. Road laid out between 1903 and 1921, but most of houses inter-war in date, several of distinctly continental character. C (c.1925): Mediterranean villa in pink roughcast with eagles exercising rather tired pinions on each pillar, and a prolifera- tion of palm trees.	Seyers, p.7 <u>Fig. 35</u>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
50 b	KNOCKMORE PARK (cont'd.) Nos. 19 and 21 LORELEI	C (c.1925): Two of the original Ulster haciendas, two-storey rendered villas with shallow hipped tiled roofs with deep eaves, Art Deco central features and sweeping side wings; a touch of Hollywood. see PRINCETON TERRACE	
51	MAIN STREET	The chief shopping street of the town, divisible into upper and lower Main Street, the former a level road extending from the railway station to the junction of Hamilton Road, the latter a steep hill thence to the sea. The street was established by the time of the Raven map in 1625, though it has altered very considerably in detail. The Parliamentary Gazetteer of 1844 describes Main Street as 'spacious, somewhat neatly edified, partly winged with alleys and brief subordinate streets' and as being 'the chief seat of the local trade'. Until two severe car bomb attacks in the early 1970s, the street was largely late 19th century in character, but several fine buildings in the lower Main Street were destroyed at that time, and planning control since has left something to be desired.	Seyers, pp 2-3 Lawrence 2360, 2366, 3875. 3878, 4734, C6016, C2357, 2854 Parl. Gaz. p.214
a	Nos.1-5 ('Kentucky Fried Chicken', 'Stratford Furnishings')	- (c.1890): Two-storey six-bay building with stucco quoins and recent tiled roof.	
b	Nos.7-19 ('Co-op Superstore')	- Blunt concrete framed building.	
c	Nos.21/23 ('Redifusion', 'Churchill's')	- (c.1880): Two-storey three-bay building with modern shops and stucco first floor.	
d	Nos.25/27 ('Warner's', 'Telefusion')	- (c.1900): Three-storey four-bay stucco building with modern shops.	
e	Nos.29/33 (Vacant, 'H.D. McCully' 'Radio Rentals')	C (c.1890): Two-storey six-bay stucco building with modern shops. The first floor is attractive, with plain sash windows in moulded openings decorated with flowers and stars; corbelled cornice, and stucco quoins.	
f	Trinity Presbyterian Church	B (1888-89 by S.P. Close): The second Presbyterian congregation moved here from Brunswick Road in 1889, when the Marquis of Dufferin & Ava, Rev William Clarke, J.B. Houston and A. Sharman Crawford each laid memorial stones on 28 September. S.P. Close was the architect and Messrs H. Laverty & Son the builder of the 'New Presbyterian Church and schools', which are built of very shallow coursed and rusticated Yorkshire stone of a warm honey colour, giving a stripey almost brick-like effect. The frontage is irregular, and roughly Early English in style, with the main gable containing a large triple lancet window flanked by heavy buttresses. The entrance is at the southern porch, while a squat buttressed octagonal turret forms the NW corner. The matching stone wall to the street has a modest lych-gate at the N end.	IB, 15 Mar 1887 15 Aug 1888 NDH, 27 July 1888
g	No.35 ('Tania's')	- (c.1973): A square box of cement brick, brown infill panels and fascia.	
h	Nos.37-47 ('Baillie Claney & Co.', 'Little Folks', 'Eakin', 'Osborne King & Megran', 'McManus Shoes')	C (c.1890): Group of four related gable-fronted buildings with modern shopfronts. Gables are alternately three and a half storey with pitched-roof dormers and four storey, the top windows all being round-headed, and each building with rusticated pilasters. Eakin's gable terminates with a ball finial enjoyed by seagulls.	
i	Nos.51-63	- (c.1975): A collection of new shops built after one of the 1972 car bombs. Nos.53/55 was formerly W. & A. Gilbey Ltd's fine Victorian premises, with colonnaded upper storeys and elegant shop, while Nos.57-63 were three-storey stucco buildings. The replacements tend to the brisk bright and cheap, although Hoggs with its rectangular windows in round-headed opes does attempt some character, albeit not a local one.	Fig. 38
j	Nos.65/65a ('Brice Smyth', 'R.G. Morris')	- (c.1900): Three-storey three-bay stucco building with two modern ground-floor shops. Upper windows altered, but in original opes with moulded surrounds; decorated pilasters framing the elevation and remains of Victorian shopfront.	
k	No.67 ('Progressive Building Society')	- (1984): The rather attractive three-storey shop with barge-board formerly on this site was demolished in 1983, and has been replaced by a two-storey brown brick building with an asbestos slate roof; presumably a sample of progressive building.	
l	'Dunne's Stores'	- (c.1970): A very bland supermarket building with chamfered fibreglass panels above the shop entrance. Formerly a three-storey building with first-floor oriels.	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
51 m	MAIN STREET (cont'd.) No.75, Ulster Bank	B+ (dated 1920, by James A. Hanna): Three-storey red brick building with stucco pediments, pilasters, and ground floor. The central bay is set slightly forward, with the central pediment and cornice ornamented with shallow dentils borne on plain pilasters decorated with wreaths and lettering discreetly placed on the cornice band. The side elevation has baroque scrolls supporting the gablet and chimney above, while at first-floor level is a shallow decorated balcony supported by a gryphon. Over the front door, lions with folded paws form corbels to the porch, which contains the bank's coat of arms. This bank originally incorporated a house for the manager on the upper floors. It replaced the Belfast Hotel which had been on the site in the 1860s, with a public weighbridge between it and the courthouse. The previous building also served around the turn of the century as the Adelaide Tea Rooms and as the Reading Rooms before the erection of the Carnegie Library.	App. 882 <u>Figs. 42, 49</u> Lawrence 2854, 3875, 2360, C2357
n	Former Cholera House	- (c.1830): At the end of Bingham Lane (between Nos.75 and 77) stands the former Cholera House, in basalt rubble and brick; some of the latter is intriguingly stamped 'TICKLE'.	Allen
o	No.77, Northern Bank	A (c.1800, formerly The Court House): This was Bangor's Market House, built by Lord Bangor and Col. Ward some time between 1770 and 1820. Dubordieu, writing in 1802, records that wheat, barley, raw hides and calves shins were bought up in Bangor for the merchants of Belfast, but does not record whether the transactions took place in the market building; the 1824 Directory in fact records 'a Market House without the usual accompaniment of a market', and the Ordnance Survey Memoirs describe it as 'a small building of recent erection and plain and unfinished appearance'. The date usually given for the building is 1780, but the Irish Corporation Commissioners Report in 1834 says that 'The Lords of the Manor had lately built a market-house', adding that 'In September 1813, an order of the Corporation was made that the provost should provide a proper place for building a market; but we do not find anything done upon it', which would suggest a date about 1820. The building is a two-storey five-bay stucco building with quoins and a balustraded parapet. The three central bays are set forward under a pedimented gable containing a clock, and the first-floor windows are surrounded by moulded architraves broken by Gibbsian cubes. The architect played a Mannerist joke by recessing the central windows and setting the architraves of the outer ones forward. The ground floor was originally arcaded 'with iron gates where windows are, beams and scales' in the 1860s, but was filled in when the building became 'Male Female & Infant National Schools' about 1890, and the ground-floor fenestration was altered again more recently to put the entrance centrally rather than at the southern end. Although still a dignified building, it is less imposing since it lost the octagonal cupola that used to grace the hipped roof, and chimneys that rose from the parapet on the south gable. In 1933, the building became the Town Hall, and in 1952 it became the premises of the Belfast Banking Company, now absorbed in the Northern Bank.	Arch.Surv., p.395 Lawrencé 2854, 2856, C235 Brett, pp 63-4 Dubordieu, p.225 <u>Figs. 45,46</u> qu. Lowry, p.lxxxvi Seyers, p.3 Spectator, 27 Mar 1954
o	No.79 ('Boots')	- (1982): A rather aggressive red-brick department store which has replaced former three-storey stucco buildings.	<u>Fig. 46</u>
p	Nos.85-89 ('Trustee Savings Bank', 'Smyths', 'Tylers')	C (c.1900): Three-storey stucco building with modern ground-floor shops and shallow first-floor oriel windows; all windows segmental-headed.	
q	Nos.93/95 (Vacant, 'J.S. Balmer')	C (c.1900): Three-storey four-bay stucco building with modern shopfronts.	
r	No.97 ('The Skip', 'Dress Fabrics')	C (c.1890): This is the surviving bay of a larger building, with fine stucco decoration to the first-floor oriel bow window, grouped round-headed windows at second floor and dentilled cornice with its corbelled-out end pediment.	<u>Fig. 40</u>
s	No.99 ('Skandia', (Anne Roulston'))	- (c.1970): The Skandia occupies the site of the rest of the building from which No.97 survives; white mosaic with a glazed first floor. Roulston's (c.1900) is an earlier three-storey three-bay building with decorated stucco upper floors.	Lawrence C2351, C6018 <u>Fig. 39</u>
t	No.109 ('Spectator Buildings')	B (1924, by Gordon O'Neill for D.E. Alexander): A striking rather Art Deco building with Diocletian windows at first floor and a small pediment breaking through the cornice above the second floor carrying a wreath and the information 'Established 1904'; this refers to the Co. Down Spectator rather than to its premises.	App. 1581 <u>Fig. 41</u>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
51 u	MAIN STREET (cont'd.) Nos.111/115 ('Ca'Dora')	- (1984): Four-bay brown-brick building.	
v	Nos.117/121a ('Little Imp' 'Dopey Dinahs')	- (c.1900): Three-storey stucco buildings with modern shopfronts.	
w	Nos.125-137	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Three-storey nine-bay stucco building with modern shopfronts. Moulded surrounds to upper windows, dentilled cornice. No.139 similar, without stucco.	Lawrence 2854
x	No.143 (Post Office)	<u>B</u> (1936): Two-storey seven-bay building in rustic brick with creamy stone plinth and steel casement windows. The heavy pantile roof has deeply overhanging eaves crushing a tiny clerestory onto the heavy cornice. The design is symmetrical, with central doorway, and additional smaller bays set back at each end; ground-floor windows set in arched niches. Designed by T.F.O. Ripplingham of Ministry of Finance and opened in 1936, with an Edward VIII letter box.	Fig. 48
y	No.2 (Hunter's Bar)	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Three-storey corner building with giant order pilasters and ornamental string course below second floor; octagonal corner turret with bellcast roof. Formerly John Lynch's Central Bar, ground floor now modernised, though newly redecorated and relieved of the rather undignified skirt which had been added a decade or so ago.	
z	No.8 (J.H. Weller-Poly Ltd.)	- (c.1930): Nondescript building altered non-descriptly.	
aa	No.12 (Wesley Hall)	<u>C</u> (dated 1891): Two-storey hall with gable to street.	
bb	No.16 ('Lingerie', 'Woolwich')	- Three-storey rendered building, recently re-rendered without replacing details; formerly had shallow first-floor bow oriels.	
cc	No.18 ('Brian Morton')	- (c.1980): Rather grotesque new building in bright red brick with metal shop front and fake mansard roof; replaces bomb damage of 1972.	
dd	No.20 ('Halifax Building Society')	- (c.1980): An irregular design with two storeys of bleeding red brickwork replacing Lennon's splendid fruit shop blasted in 1972.	
ee	Nos.22-30 (F.W. Woolworth & Co.Ltd.)	- Originally opened in Bangor as a '3d. and 6d. store' in 1930, the present building is very uninteresting - a two-storey flat-roofed horizontal building with a ground floor of tiles and glass, and pebbledash above.	
ff	No.34 ('Isabeals')	- (c.1979): Two-storey flat-roofed brick building.	
gg	No.36 ('Cavendish')	- Two-storey refacing of stucco building formerly occupying Nos.34 and 36.	
hh	Nos. 40/42	- New building in course of erection, in dark-brown brick with strip window at first floor; replacing former pair of two-and-a-half storey shops with gables and first-floor shallow oriels.	
ii	Nos.44-52 (F.A. Wellworth & Co. Ltd.)	- Supermarket frontage derived from the Woolworth pattern but going one further with zigzagging concrete panels forming strong and unattractive horizontals above the shopfront.	
jj	Nos.54/56 (Charles Neill Ltd.)	- (c.1920): Pair of two-and-a-half-storey brick buildings, with gablets, recently rendered.	
kk	Nos.58/60 (Trueform)	- (c.1980): Dark-brown brick building with polygonal first-floor window; replacing the former delightful two-storey stucco drapery shop of Margaret Campbell, which had marbled lettering and four round-headed first-floor windows.	
ll	Nos.62/64 (Vacant, 'Abbey National')	- (c.1960): Pair of two-storey flat-roofed shop units of frame construction.	
mm	No.66 (County Lounge)	<u>C</u> (dated 1884): Three-storey three-bay stucco building with giant-order panelled pilasters and moulded surrounds to upper windows; dated on gable below stump of a chimney. Part of what was originally a larger building. Modern shopfront, and mosaic gable mural depicting sun, fishes and birds. Until recently the premises of Hugh Furey's, the original builders.	
nn	No.68 (Warner's Shoes)	<u>B</u> (c.1890, formerly Scrabo House): Ornate two-and-a-half-storey stucco building with chamfered corner and frilly Dutch gable to King Street; deeply corbelled chimney, ornamental clay ridge, dentilled cornice. The modern shopfront has been neatly designed to accommodate the curved corner, but an unfortunate box dormer replaces an earlier gabled one.	Fig. 37



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Main Street Shops:

- 37. 68 Main Street (No.51n).
- 38. W. & A. Gilbey's, now demolished (see No.51i).
- 39. Gordon's art deco glass fascia contrasting with Shepherd's more traditional grocer's shop; both now gone, as is the oriel above Gordon's (see No.51s).
- 40. Rich Victorian detail above The Skip (No.51r).
- 41. Spectator Buildings (No.51t).

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Main Street Banks:

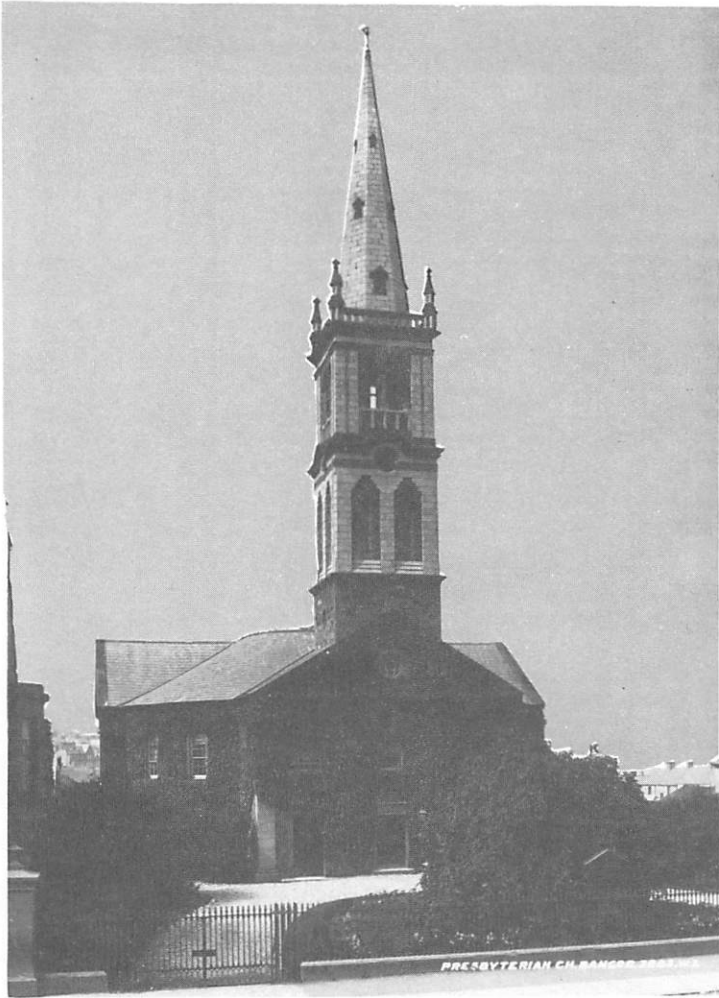
- 42. *Ulster Bank (No.51m).*
- 43. *Bank of Ireland (No.51tt).*
- 44. *Allied Irish Bank (No.51ss).*
- 45. *Northern Bank (No.51o—formerly the Courthouse) as it is now, and as it was c.1900, complete with cupola and chimneys.*
- 46. *Also in this photograph are St. Comgall's Church (No.26a) and Warden's Newsagents, now replaced by Boots.*

46

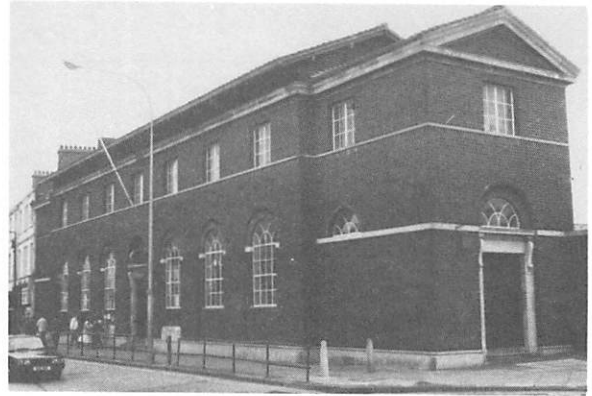


No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
51 oo	MAIN STREET (cont'd.) Nos.70/72 (J.& J. Foods)	- (c.1930, formerly Smyth & McClure): Three-storey inter-war block, flat-roofed with some very basic faintly Art Deco ornament.	
pp	No.74 (Mr Roberts)	- Three-storey flat-roofed building, the top storey added to a structure originally similar to No.68.	
qq	No.76 (Nationwide)	- (c.1955): Two-storey building in brick.	
rr	No.78 (D. Mawhinney)	- (c.1930): Two-storey four-bay building with full-length aluminium shopfront.	
ss	No.80 (Allied Irish Bank)	- (1968-9): Three-storey concrete building faced with white mosaic; of asymmetrical design with oversailing second floor pierced by groups of lancet windows, and the ground floor infilled with dark brick. Quite a striking, if fairly uncompromising, design by Shanks & Leighton, built by Wm. Dowling Ltd. The site was formerly occupied by the gabled stucco Imperial Hotel.	Figs. 44,49 Seyers, p.29 Lawrence 2360, 3875, 4734
tt	No.82 (Bank of Ireland)	B (1934, by Millar & Symes): Three-storey seven-bay building in dark rustic brick with rendered ground floor, central doorway in indented opening, original shop openings, and small-pane upper windows. Zigzag balconette to central first-floor window, deep plaster cornice with a crinkly top and squat crinkly-topped central tower. Millar & Symes were Dublin architects who worked regularly for the bank. It occupies the site of the Bangor Endowed School, a simple two-storey stucco building that opened in 1856, and served as the Town Hall from 1900 to 1933.	App. 4010 Fig. 43 Spectator, 3 April 1937
uu	Nos.86-88 ('Marlow', 'Cream Fashions', 'Gateway')	B (dated 1875): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey buildings with modern ground-floor shops, with skewed gable and truncated corner. Frilly bargeboards to dormers and first-floor mouldings give this group strong character. Proudly dated in stucco shield 'AD 1875'.	Arch. Surv. pp 340-341 Wilson Young, p.143 Lawrence 3883 Fig. 47
vv	No.90 (Wrights)	- (c.1965): Three-storey blue-tiled and flat-roofed building with five tall projecting rectangular oriels at first floor.	
ww	No.96 ('Singing Kettle')	- (c.1965): Bland two-storey building fusing timber and aluminium.	
xx	No.100 (John Neill & Sons)	- (c.1880): Two-storey two-bay stucco building with modern shopfront.	
yy	First Bangor Presbyterian Church	A (1831, with later additions): The main body of the church is a D-shaped auditorium built of basalt rubble in two storeys, with a three-stage tower and steeple added in 1881 in unmatching 'scrabo freestone with Scotch red sandstone dressings', and a basalt portico. The body of the church has segmental-headed windows at ground level below round-arched first-floor windows, with a plain broad sandstone cornice band at the eaves. The tower, which has Early English detailing, rises from a basalt base above the original vestibule to a sandstone stage with two lancet windows on each face and an oculus breaking the string course below the belfry, which has louvred-arched windows set between pilasters and is topped by balustrading and corner finials. The slender white spire is octagonal with aedicules at three stages. The portico (added in 1928) faithfully reproduces the appearance of the original elevation, with giant-order pilasters supporting the broad band cornice and separating the strange squat semi-circular windows with pendant labels at first-floor level. There are three doors, the central one of which has a triangular stone pediment. Inside the vestibule one faces the original front of the church to which a double staircase was added giving access to the gallery. The auditorium is D-shaped, with the box pews following the plan of the church and facing the highly polished arcaded pulpit and the organ with its primrose-painted pipes disposed in a segmental-arched proscenium. The gallery is deep, with sheeted fronts and colonettes, closely bracketed and supported on Doric columns, and the ceiling is coffered and sheeted. The stained glass includes a window to W.G. Lyttle the writer (best known for his novel 'Betsy Gray'), and another with a small medallion showing the church before the addition of the portico. There are marble monuments to two ministers, Rev. J.C. McCullough (1857-78) and Rev. Alexander Patton (installed 1879); the latter records 'An eloquent preacher, a faithful pastor, a zealous worker, a wise counsellor and a sincere friend', and carries a discreet hourglass on the keystone. In 1623, one Robert Blair came to Ireland from Ayrshire to take up the living of the Parish Church - on the face of it an odd appointment, since he held strong Presbyterian views; however, these probably coincided with those of his patron (Sir James Hamilton had been a secret agent for James VI, who hated bishops). He was obviously as reluctant a visitor to Ulster as many in recent	Arch. Surv. pp 340-341 Wilson Young, p.143 Lawrence 3883 Fig. 47

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
51	MAIN STREET (cont'd.)	<p>decades: 'When I landed' he wrote, 'some men parting from their cups, and all things smelling of a root called rampions, my prejudice was confirmed against the land. But next day travelling towards Bangor, I met unexpectedly with so sweet a peace and so great a joy as I behoved to look thereon as my welcome hither'. He stayed on in Bangor, but proved too heretical to retain his episcopal appointment, and he was suspended in 1834. However, he did have a large following in the town, which became Bangor's first Presbyterian congregation, and they went on to build a church on Fisher Hill (now Victoria Road) about 1650. This was destroyed in 1669 on the orders of Alice Countess of Clanbrassil, but rebuilt on the same site in 1685. In 1741 the 'Old Meeting House' was rented by the congregation at the corner of Ballymagee Street (High Street) and Quay Street, for one shilling per annum, and this served till the erection of the 'new and beautiful building' described by Lewis in 1837.</p> <p>It was on 1 June 1831 that William Sharman Crawford laid the foundation stone of the present church, a fine day when 'a very great number of people attended' and, as the Belfast Newsletter's reporter ruefully noted, 'were addressed at great length by Rev Hugh Woods', the current Minister. The basalt church, which consisted of the present auditorium with an elevation of wrought sandstone to the Main Street and cost £2600, did not acquire its spire until after the installation in 1879 of Rev. Alexander Patton, great-grandfather of the present writer, who energetically set about raising funds, commissioned two designs for the spire, and by the looks of it chose the less appropriate! Sandy McFerran of Bangor was the contractor for this bold addition, and possibly for the small north and south porches added about this time. The Guild Hall and Schools to the rear were erected in 1894. Finally in 1928 the front portico was extended by an extra bay, and a plaque inside records that 'This Vestibule and Stairways, also the Emergency Exits' were erected by James Thomson, and the clock was also presented about this time. The original Manse of the church was built in 1867 on the site of the present shopping complex to the S of the church, but it was latterly a draper's shop before it was demolished in 1972.</p> <p>The church's spire is a very prominent landmark in the town, forming a counterpoint with the darker spire of St Comgall's, and although the building is set back from the building line of the street, the weeping ash and front railings nicely punctuate the streetscape.</p>	<p>Lowry, pp 38-9</p> <p>Seyers, p.35</p> <p>Milligan A, pp 10-11</p>
zz	Nos.102a-112	<p>- (c.1975): Two-storey block of seven shops under continuous aluminium fascia and projecting plastic panels; developed by First Bangor Presbyterian Church on the site of former manse and shops which were similar in character to Nos.86-88.</p>	
aaa	Nos.114/118 ('Pollock', 'Bangor Sports Shop')	<p>- (c.1890): Two-storey rendered building with modern shops: the blank first-floor windows used to be attractive shallow castellated bow-oriel windows.</p>	See frontispiece
bbb	Nos.120/122 (R.H. Finlay)	<p>- (c.1900): Two-and-a-half-storey rendered building with gables.</p>	
ccc	No.124 (Robinson & Cleavers)	<p>- (c.1968-9): Three-storey brick box framed with fibreglass panels and glass ground floor. Currently vacant.</p>	
ddd	No.132 (Ava Hotel)	<p><u>B</u> (c.1840): Two-storey five-bay stucco building with quoins; a recent shelter at front door replaces earlier enclosed porch, and there is a sort of car port extension at the rear to the 'Dufferin Rooms', fortunately screened by a well-placed tree. Built as a house by Dr Russell who ran the dispensary in Catherine Place, it became the Railway Hotel c.1870, then a private house again before becoming the Ava Hotel.</p>	Seyers, p.1 Lawrence 9554
52	MANSE ROAD	<p>A pleasant hilly road developed in the late-19th century and deriving its name from the Manse at its southern end; a Victorian cast-iron obelisk pillar with dogtooth ornamentation standing nearby is worthy of mention.</p>	Lawrence 9544
a	No.2	<p><u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey bow windows, and frilly bargeboard and eaves board.</p>	
b	No.10	<p><u>C</u> (c.1900): Much-altered two-storey double-fronted house with good bargeboard.</p>	
c	No.40 (The Manse)	<p><u>C</u> (c.1870): Two-and-a-half-storey three-bay house with central gablet containing small round-headed lancet window; chimneys recently removed. Built by John McMeekan and Mr McKimmons for Rev. Wm. Patterson.</p>	Seyers, pp 14-15



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48

Main Street:

- 47. First Bangor Presbyterian Church, before the addition of the portico (No.51yy).
- 48. Post Office (No.51x).
- 49. A Regatta Day crowd outside the Imperial Hotel and Adelaide Tea-Rooms, c.1910 (see Nos.51ss and 51m).

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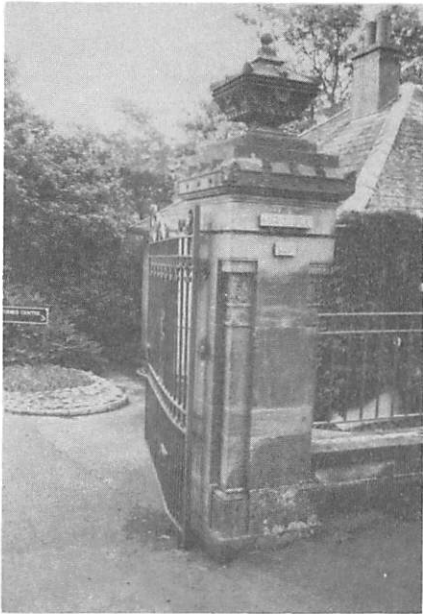
No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
53	MARKET SQUARE	Only isolated blocks of the original square, which was built about 1880, are left; they were estate houses for workers on the Ward estate, constructed of local red brick with cream dressings, with canted bays on the ground floor. The market which operates every Wednesday still has something of a Fair atmosphere with its sales of 'Perfect Browns' and 'Cracked's' (eggs), flipover buggies, super bubbles, honeycomb, boiled sweets, vegetables, rugs, fish and many cakes baked by church women.	
54	MARINE ESPLANADE	<p>On the inland side are the sweeping lawns in front of the even-numbered houses in Princetown Road, followed by further terraces of grass, shrubs and tall pines, which accompany this coastal walk in front of the rocks round Bangor Bay. On the coastal side of this splendid walk are the following buildings of interest:</p> <p>a 'Pickie Pool'</p> <p>- (1888-1931): A fairly featureless single-storey building, now denuded even of its high dive board; the march of time has made heated swimming elsewhere economic, and Pickie Pool, which always struggled to make its chlorinated water even a few degrees warmer than the sea beyond, has become something of a dinosaur.</p> <p>The Pickie Rock was a popular spot for bathing by the 1860s, when a bathing box was erected there every summer. In 1887 R.E. Ward erected a 'small concrete and stone dressing house', probably similar to that remaining on Seacliff Road, and swimming contests were held from Pickie every year. Mixed bathing was permitted at Pickie in 1916, and in May 1931 the present pool was opened with an 'outstanding Aquatic Programme'. The pond is 100 feet square, ranging from 2½ to 7½ feet deep, and had a 35-foot diving board. 1500 tons of rock were blasted out to form it, and 3000 tons of concrete used to build it.</p> <p>b 'Ladies Bathing Place'</p> <p>- (c.1890): Further along from Pickie at Skippingstone is what a recent publication rather charmingly described as 'the Ruined Ladies' Bathing Place' on account of its condition; the accompanying buildings have largely gone.</p> <p>c Bandstand</p> <p>- (c.1892): Moved from its former site in the Sunken Gardens when the McKee Clock was built, this octagonal bandstand with its cast-iron railings, columns, spandrels and acroteria is set on a grassy mound and could be very attractive if repaired and brought back into use.</p>	<p>Seyers, p.13 Lawrence</p> <p>Seyers, p.7 Lawrence 12231, 9540 Spectator, 9 May, 23 May & 6 June 1931</p> <p>NDH, 21 May 1887</p> <p>Lawrence 11634 etc.</p> <p>Lawrence 11632 etc <u>Fig. 53</u></p>
55	MAXWELL ROAD	<p>An extension to Princetown Road rejoining Bryansburn Road which was built in the early years of this century, and developed increasingly densely as the years went on. Mature and well cared-for gardens.</p> <p>a No.1 ('Glendaro')</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1885): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey canted bays, central pitched-roof dormer and ornamental bargeboard.</p> <p>b No.3</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1890): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey bow windows and fretted bargeboard.</p> <p>c Nos.5/7</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1890): Pair of three-storey stucco semi-villas with broad two-storey bow windows, halfhipped roof, and ornamental consoles to doorcases; doors mostly altered.</p> <p>d No.15 ('Downshire House')</p> <p><u>B</u> (1908): Large two- and three-storey double-fronted stucco house well clad in Virginia Creeper and surrounded by good mature gardens; iron balcony on timber kneelers over main door; hipped roof with ornamental clay ridge. Built for one John Thompson.</p> <p>e No.19</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1910): Trim two-storey double-fronted red brick house with one bow window and one rectangular bay. Architect W.D.R. Taggart of Belfast.</p> <p>f No.30 ('The Manse')</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1908): Irregular two-and-a-half storey roughcast house with Arts and Crafts details, for minister of First Bangor, probably designed by Ernest Woods.</p> <p>g No.32 ('Glenview', formerly 'The Nook')</p> <p><u>B</u> (1912, by Ernest L. Woods for himself): Irregular two-storey roughcast house with hipped and gabled roof; buttresses flanking front door.</p>	<p>App. 458</p> <p>App. 519</p> <p>App. 638</p>
56	MAXWELL PARK	A cul-de-sac off Maxwell Road with some pleasant houses from the early part of the century, such as the half-timbered No.3.	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
57	MAY AVENUE McKEE CLOCK MIDDLE ROAD	<u>C</u> Developed on the site of a former rugby pitch, Nos.11-29 dating from before 1903 and Nos.12-22 between then and 1919, the latter being more interesting. No.22 is the rump end of the terrace, squeezed into a corner site but compensated by an ornamental first-floor panel and stained glass. See QUAY STREET (no.70 1) See CENTRAL AVENUE	Seyers, p.5
58	MILL LANE	Formerly known as Burnside on account of the stream running down it which powered a mill as early as 1625 (and centuries earlier had provided nocturnal ablutions for St Comgall); the stream was later culverted under the gasworks, but until its demolition to form a car park in 1983 there was a blackstone rubble corn mill with red brick dressings at the Main Street end of the lane.	Seyers, p.5
59	MOIRA DRIVE MOUNT ROYAL and MOUNT PLEASANT	Although badly damaged in the last war - the white-painted Tonic and the nearby golf course being mistaken by the German pilot for an airfield - the street does have some pleasant Thirties Stockbroker's Tudor at Nos.34 and 38. see PRINCETOWN TERRACE	
60	NEWTOWARDS ROAD	Predominantly post-war housing, but the <u>New Cemetery (C)</u> which opened 22nd July 1899 has a good stone wall and sturdy iron gates and pillars.	
61	OSBORNE DRIVE THE PARADE PICKIE POOL	A street of mostly Edwardian and inter-war houses of pleasant character but little individual interest. No.15 (C), built in the Twenties, is rather intriguing, with its Venetian window dead centre and leaded glass. See QUAY STREET See MARINE ESPLANADE (no.54a)	
62	PIERS	In 1620 King James had granted Sir James Hamilton the right to establish a maritime port in Bangor, and the Custom House of 1637 was evidence of Hamilton's will to follow his rights through. However, as early as 1664 Bangor no longer appeared on the table of Irish Customs and Excise Returns and, possibly due to mismanagement by Hamilton's heirs, the port had obviously declined. About 1760 a small pier was built with the aid of a grant of £300 provided by the Irish Parliament in 1757, and in 1791 the Collector of Customs at Donaghadee stationed a clerk at Bangor to deal with the growing trade. Nimmo in 1822 describes Bangor as being much frequented by trade with Scotland, notably fishing vessels and the shipping of live cattle. By 1830, coal was being imported in some quantity, and the coastguard station at Bangor had five men and an officer, with three other stations along the eight-mile coast of Bangor Parish. Nevertheless the harbour was described in the 1833 OS Memoirs as 'a very bad one. At low water it is left completely dry. There is one pilot in the town who is connected with an insurance company, and whose principal business it is to put safe out of Bangor Bay the vessels which have put into the harbour. For this he receives 2/6d'. In 1844 'fifteen sail of carrying vessels, three stout fishing wherries, and a number of yawls' used Bangor. In 1865 the contractor who had just finished constructing the railway to Bangor extended the narrow old pier to assist in the increased traffic, which by now included imports of limestone, timber, coal and iron and exports of cattle, lead and copper ores, tiles and bricks. The two chief companies operating from Bangor in the late 1860s were Robert Neill's cargo boats and J. & R. Brown's passenger paddle steamers running thrice daily to Belfast. However, in 1885 even W.G. Lyttle, giving the town a hard sell in <u>The Bangor Season</u> , was forced to admit that 'the pier...could be greatly improved, the present structure being...under certain conditions, absolutely unapproachable and dangerous.' By 1892 Robert Ward was requesting Lord Dufferin's assistance in obtaining a Treasury loan to 'erect a new pier here for steam passenger traffick & also merchant vessels'. One Mr Macassey had designed a structure in concrete to low water mark, with the remainder of the total 800' length in 'green hart piles' since concrete would be too expensive for the whole structure. That a new pier was necessary is evident since Ward quotes a figure of 600,000 passengers landing at Bangor in 1890-91. In 1896, the new pier	Arch. Surv., p.395 Lyttle, p.33 PRONI, D.1071 Green, p.75

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
62	PIERS (cont'd.)	<p>was duly built at a cost of £24,000 and 'furnished with a bandstand'. Thus by 1900, Bangor had three piers in its Bay - the Coal Depot off Quay Street near the Bank, the Old Pier at the Customs House, and the New Pier just to the North.</p> <p>At the time of the construction of the New Pier, the old mills were cleared and 'a handsome esplanade' was created, now somewhat altered and known as the Sunken Gardens, at the bottom of High Street. Surrounded by elegant railings and containing the Coates Memorial, bandstand, and a rather ornamental Coal Office, the Esplanade was a source of considerable local pride. Not for long though - in 1914 the former town clerk, James McKee, left money to build a clock, and the Co Down Spectator reported that the 'eyesore' bandstand would be removed to make way for the clock. The Coal Depot was acquired from Robert Neill by the Council in 1931, cleared of coal sheds and renamed the South Pier; and the central pier was extensively repaired in 1935. In 1981-3 more substantial changes were made with the building of the new £2m North Breakwater designed by Messrs Kirk McClure & Morton, which won a Concrete Society award. The new breakwater provides significant and useful tourist facilities including a sheltered anchorage for passing boats and fishing platforms for promenaders - provision was even made for the rare black guillemots which always nested in the old pier - although the vista of concrete cubes from Seacliff Road does not appeal to the present writer, and the adjacent car-park has had the unfortunate effect of leaving the Custom House and old Harbourmaster's house stranded high and dry.</p> <p>North Down Borough Council has ambitious plans for a Seafront Development Scheme designed to inject finance into the presently very run-down Queen's Parade area, including an additional breakwater from the rocks near Pickie and an extension to the Central Pier to enclose floating pontoons servicing small craft. While welcoming the laudable intentions of the plan, we must hope that the Council is successful in avoiding the pitfalls of many other marinas, such as security fencing, too many immobile craft and the loss of foreshore. One of Bangor's most individual tourist assets is its interesting and readily accessible seaside, particularly the superb rocky foreshore along from the Kinnegar to Stricklands, and this unspoilt natural beauty must not be lost to commercialisation.</p>	
63	PRIMACY ROAD	<p>Until 1983, this irregular row of low single-storey cottages had the character of a small hamlet independent of Bangor and looking outwards to the open country, but the suburban sprawl reached Primacy this year, and has engulfed it.</p>	
64 a	PRIMROSE AVENUE No.1 ('Spire View')	<p><u>B</u> (c.1905): Double-fronted stucco house with canted ground-floor bays and steep gables with projecting eaves and decorated apex board over twin round-headed windows.</p>	App. 445 <u>Fig. 56</u>
b	Nos.11/13	<p><u>C</u> (c.1905): Pair of two-storey semi-detached houses with hefty verandahs and roof gables.</p>	App. 396
65	PRIMROSE STREET Nos.10/12	<p><u>C</u> (c.1890): Pair of two-storey semi-detached stucco houses with linked central doorcases.</p>	
66	PRINCETOWN AVENUE Nos.1-11	<p><u>B</u> (c.1910): Three pairs of two and a half/three-storey semi-detached houses in red brick with red sandstone lintels and cills, pebbledashed first floor, sturdy dormers and chimneys.</p>	
67	PRINCETOWN ROAD	<p>Containing the most consistently fine of Bangor's villas, this road was developed in the last decades of the 19th century along a gently curving line following the shape of the Wilson's Point peninsula between Bangor Bay and Smelt Mill Bay. The mature gardens, many with good trees, complement the fine stucco houses, and at the Bangor end there is a row of pollarded limes and horse-chestnuts along one side of the street.</p>	Seyers, pp 13/14 Lawrence 9547, 9548, C6010
a	Nos.1-37	<p><u>B</u> (c.1885): Four terraces of two- or three-storey stucco houses, with two-storey bays, canted at Nos.1-9 and 25-29 but bowed at Nos.11-21. At Nos.1-9 the houses have dormers, and many houses still have original sash windows and panelled doors.</p>	
b	Nos.39/41 ('Medora')	<p><u>B</u> (c.1895): Pair of three-storey stucco semi-villas with slightly art nouveau detailing and irregular design including unmatched gables; a flowing centre feature in the stucco encloses triple ground-floor windows, double first-floor and round-headed second-floor window.</p>	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
67 c	PRINCETOWN ROAD (cont'd.) Nos.47-61 ('Mayfield')	<u>B</u> (c.1895): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays and mutual gables ornamented with ball finials; set back from road with a common lawn.	
d	Nos.63/65 ('Thornbrook')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Pair of three-storey stucco semi-villas with two-storey canted bays topped by fretwork and ball finials; stucco shield over door.	
e	Nos.67/69	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Two-storey stucco double-fronted house with pointed windows in gables, sadly neglected and altered.	
f	Nos.71/73 ('Florenceville')	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey stucco semi-villas each three bays wide.	
g	Nos.75/77 ('Clare' and 'Cooldara')	<u>B+</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco semi-villas with very grand rooflines involving massive fluted and corbelled stucco chimneys, barrel-roofed dormers and balustraded tops to canted bays.	
h	Nos.79/81 ('Bayswater')	<u>B</u> (1900, by S.P. Close): Two-storey semi-villas with two-storey canted bays at each end; central windows of bays bipartite and main windows tripartite with slender pilaster colonettes on the mullions.	App. 6
i	No.83 ('Avoca')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey canted bays; keystones to all windows (the sash windows of which have recently been replaced with aluminium); ornamental bargeboard to gable.	
j	Nos. 85/87	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey stucco semi-villas with steep gable roofs over two-storey canted bays.	
k	Nos.89/91	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey stucco semi-villas with two-storey bow windows rising to conical roofs; tripartite ground-floor window; windows partly altered.	
l	Nos.93/95	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco semi-villas with two-storey canted outer bays and central three-storey gables.	
m	Nos.97-103 ('Mornington Park')	<u>G</u> Screened from the road by an enormous fuschia hedge and with its own internal roads, this group of houses dates between 1890 to 1921, and ranges from stucco terraces and semi-villas to the irregular three-storey Arts and Crafts 'Stoneleigh' with its half-timbering and octagonal conservatory.	
n	No.2 (corner of road with Grays Hill)	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Irregular red brick house neatly occupying a corner site on a steep hill with a variety of gables and dormers, tall corbelled brick chimneys above stucco ground floor with rosemary-tiled porch tucked into an internal corner.	
o	Nos.10-16 ('Clonallon')	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey red brick houses with mutual half-timbered and roughcast gables oversailing two-storey canted bays.	
p	Nos.18-24 ('Westwood')	<u>C</u> (c.1908): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey red brick houses with two-storey canted bays, brick dormers and terracotta panels.	
q	Nos.30-40	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of one-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with frilly bargeboards to deep-eaved dormers over ground-floor canted bays; corbelled flat entablatures over doors; many details unfortunately altered but well worth restoring.	Lawrence 9548 <u>Fig. 55</u>
r	Nos.50-54	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Terrace of two-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays.	
s	Nos.56/58 ('Martello')	<u>B</u> (c.1885): Two-storey semi-villa presenting its main elevation to the sea, with hipped wings set forward and fronted with two-storey bow windows; conservatories on gables; former stables to No.56 front Princetown Road and are constructed in random rubble with red brick dressings and frilly bargeboard.	
t	Nos.60/62 ('Augustaville')	<u>B+</u> (c.1885): A magnificent pair of stucco semi-villas, possibly the finest on the Marine Esplanade - for like its neighbours, Augustaville presents its best face to the sea; three-storey with gabled windows below frilly bargeboards and finials; two-storey bow windows at front and sides; mutual Doric portico and rusticated ground floor; quoinstones ranging from the conventional at second-floor level through a pilaster form at first floor to vermiculated quoins at ground floor; stucco chimneys with splendid tulip pots; stone boundary wall with bold balustrading and ball finials to pillars. Built by Robert Russell, whose family ran a drapery business in the town.	Lawrence C6010 etc. Seyers, p.3 <u>Fig. 57</u>

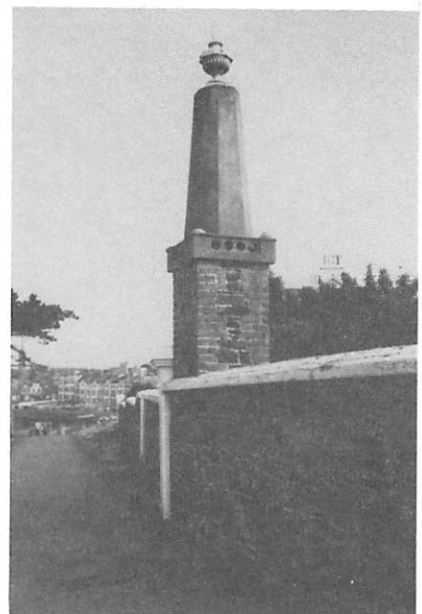
No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
67 u	PRINCETOWN ROAD (Cont'd.) No.64 (<i>'Princetown House'</i>)	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco double-fronted house fronting sea with two-storey canted bays, vermiculated quoins, Tuscan porch, sheeted eaves on decorative corbels; windows unfortunately modernised.	
v	No.66 (<i>'Princetown Villa'</i>)	<u>B+</u> (dated 1900; by J.C. McCandliss for James Campbell): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco double-fronted house facing sea with two-storey canted bays with dentilled and balustraded tops; central stucco panel above first-floor level with design of ivy leaves; elaborate cornice with brackets alternating with stars; triple-layered bargeboards topped by terracotta finials to dormers; stone boundary wall. Dated in quatrefoil at rear.	App. 3
w	No.68 (<i>'Princeton'</i>)	<u>C</u> (1900, by J.C. McCandliss): Two-storey double-fronted red brick villa with tripartite windows above ground-floor canted bays.	App. 2
x	No.70 (<i>'Rockville'</i>)	<u>B+</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey canted bays flanking central Tuscan porch; dentilled string courses; quoinstones vermiculated at ground-floor level; frilly bargeboards frame round-headed dormer windows; stone boundary wall with remarkable corner pillars topped by obelisks supporting terracotta urns.	Fig. 52
y	Nos. 72/74	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Pair of two-storey stucco semi-detached houses with ground-floor canted bays and round-headed windows to first floor.	
z	Nos.76-82 (<i>'Granville Terrace'</i>)	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of four two-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays.	
aa	Nos.92/94 (<i>'Claremont'</i>)	<u>C</u> (c.1885): Pair of two-storey stucco semi-detached houses with ground-floor canted bays, round-headed windows to first floor, and bracketed cornice; one house recently altered.	
bb	Nos.96/98 (<i>'Kensington Villa'</i>)	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey pair of stucco semi-villas overlooking the Bay with two-storey bow windows and mutual rectangular bay; No.98 somewhat altered. Fine stone boundary wall on all sides, with outbuildings to Princetown Road and corner obelisks on the sea side. Built by Sandy McFerran for John Neill.	Seyers, p.35
cc	Nos.100/102	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco semi-villas facing the sea with ornamental bargeboards and barrel-roof dormers.	
dd	Nos.104/106	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Two-and-a-half-storey unpainted stucco semi-villas facing the sea with broadly battered stucco chimneys on crosswalls, canted two-storey bays, quoinstones.	
ee	No.108 (<i>'Princetown Lodge'</i>)	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Two-storey house with half-hipped roof; considerably altered.	
ff	No.114 (<i>'Innisfail'</i>)	- (c.1925): Substantial two-and-a-half-storey roughcast house with corbelled chimneys, considerably altered.	
gg	No.118 (<i>'Glenbank'</i>)	<u>A</u> (c.1890): Two-storey red brick house of irregular plan, with stone dressings and quoins; handsome fretted gable boards over Ionic porch and subsidiary gablets; consoles to window cills; windows a mixture of plain and round-headed sashes; roof partly hipped. At bottom of garden, Glenbank Tower is an octagonal turret in rendered brick, while outbuildings to Seacourt Lane share the fretted gable-boards of the main house. Tennis courts remain, though the house has been divided into flats. Important rendered wall nearly twenty feet in height to the south forms an enclosure to the Marine Gardens, while the side wall to Seacourt Lane is some twelve feet high in rubble stone, and to Princetown Road stone gate pillars and handsome timber gates complete the picture. Built for the Connor family, Belfast merchants.	PRONI D.1898/1/5 Lawrence 11716 etc. Fig. 59
hh	No.120 (<i>'Seacourt'</i>)	<u>A</u> (c.1865): The grandest house on Princetown Road, occupying a large and prime site on Wilson's point. The house itself is two storeys in height, of stucco with stone decorations and cills. The main front is three-bay, with a rather cluttered channeled ground floor featuring well-spaced tripartite windows flanking the central Doric porch whose fluted columns support a small pediment; a fretwork stone balcony set out on hefty stone kneelers forms the cornice above the ground floor; first-floor windows inset to wall in slightly Egyptianesque surrounds; deep cornice with consoles supporting low parapet, decorated by rows of acroteria. The garden front overlooking the sea is also symmetrical, with a central two-storey bow window and boldly projecting balcony as on main front. The west front has a fine chunky timber conservatory with fluted columns to its porticoed entrance and stained glass depicting birds in the roof lantern. The rear of the house is three-storey,	Seyers, p.14 Figs. 50, 58



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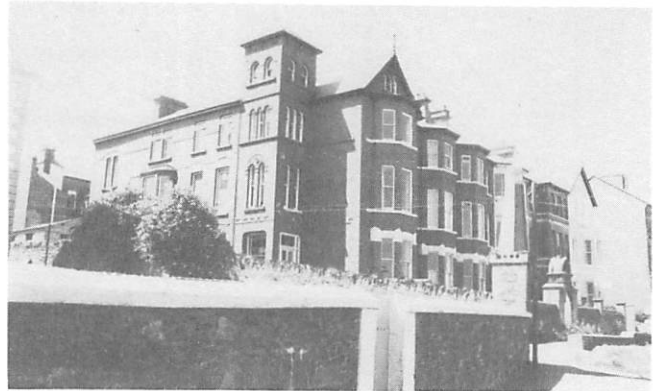
Princetown Road:

- 50. *Entrance pillar to Seacourt (No.67hh).*
- 51. *Archway to the Pickie Hotel (No.68d).*
- 52. *Obelisk to Rockville (No.67x).*
- 53. *The abandoned bandstand (No.54c).*
- 54. *Pickie Terrace (No.68d).*
- 55. *30-40 Princetown Road (No.67q).*
- 56. *Spire View, Primrose Avenue (No.64a).*

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Princetown Villas:

- 57. *Augustaville, resplendent in all its details — its neighbour downhill has lost its sash windows (No.67t).*
- 58. *Seacourt (No.67hh).*
- 59. *Glenbank (No.67gg).*

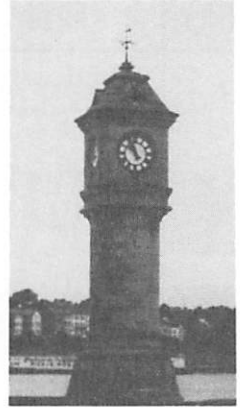
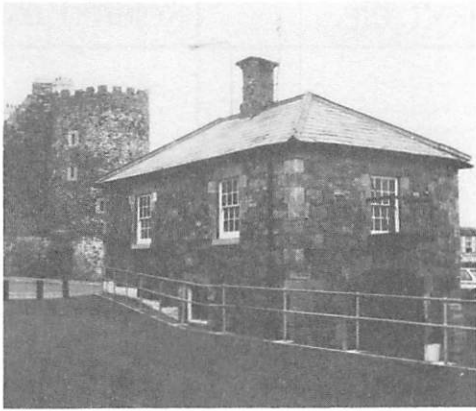


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No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
67	PRINCETOWN ROAD (cont'd.)	<p>but similar in height to the main building. Handsome stone gate pillars ornamented with acroteria and square draped urns mark the curved entrance sweep; hipped-roofed gate-lodge; castellated stone wall with corbelled turrets at intervals; castellated walled garden; small formal garden with box hedging, palms and tree heathers; 'ruined castle' tower at bottom of Brompton Road set in a bank of tall windswept trees, built at the turn of the century to watch the yacht racing.</p> <p>Internally, although the house has been a Teachers' Centre since 1972, it has been well cared for, and the richly carved timber 'pulpit' at the foot of the staircase (inserted c.1900), magnificent panelled doors, spiky vegetable plasterwork and marble fire-places remain intact.</p> <p>Seacourt was built about 1865 for Foster Connor, a Belfast linen merchant whose initials are still etched on the front door of the house; in 1895 Samuel Cleland Davidson, the founder of the Sirocco Engineering Works, bought the house and 18-acre grounds for £5000. On Davidson's death the house passed to his younger daughter Mrs Haddow, and in 1972 it was purchased by Down County Education Committee. Davidson had been a keen yachtsman, and in his day the house entertained, among other distinguished guests, Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger of the America's Cup. Lipton was wealthy but the traces of his upbringing as a Glasgow barrow-boy sometimes showed through. The last owner of Seacourt remembers Lipton complimenting her grandmother on a meal and saying 'Mrs Davidson, <u>them peas was lovely</u>'.</p>	Young, p.596
68	PRINCETOWN TERRACE a Nos.1/2 ('Princetown Terrace') b Mount Royal c Mount Pleasant d Pickie Terrace e Lorely	<p>This and the following terraces are all accessible from lanes off Princetown Road, and face the sea:</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1900): A pair of three-storey stucco houses with bow windows; ornamental bargeboards to finials.</p> <p><u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of six three-storey stucco houses, outer ones with bargeboarded dormers.</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1880): Terrace of two- and three-storey stucco houses; Nos.3-6 spoilt by long continuous dormer; Nos.7-10 have three-storey canted bays with pyramidal roofs.</p> <p><u>B</u> (c.1885): Three-storey terrace of six stucco houses, dominated by the four-storey square-plan Italianate tower of No.1; three-storey canted bays to most houses with gables above Nos.1 and 6. No.2 has a charmingly bulgy lancet arch at its entrance gateway; Nos.1-3 were built as the Pickie Rock Hotel. Nos.4-6 are relatively plain but retain fielded doors.</p> <p><u>B</u> (c.1890-1900; formerly spelt Lorelei): Three-storey terrace of six stucco houses with paired three-storey bow windows; iron balconies at Nos.3 and 4, which were built about a decade before Nos.1, 2, 5 and 6 were added by Young & Mackenzie.</p>	Lawrence 9538 <u>Figs. 51, 54</u> App.15
69	PROSPECT ROAD a Nos.3/5 ('Gronville') b Nos.23/25 c Nos.4-24	<p>This existed as a lane in 1833, but was not developed till the later 19th century.</p> <p><u>C</u> (1902, by F.W. Lang, CE): Pair of three-storey brick semi-detached houses with crested clay ridge, corbelled chimneys, red sandstone lintels and arches, and tiled dadoes to porches; windows recently altered.</p> <p><u>B</u> (c.1910): Pair of detached stucco double-fronted houses with ground-floor canted bays, and sawtooth bargeboards.</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1910): Terrace of two- and three-storey stucco houses.</p>	Seyers, p.8 App. 50
70	QUAY STREET a No.2 ('Rand Appliances')	<p>Deriving its name from the former coal quay and the old pier which jutted into Bangor Bay from each end, this short one-sided street was originally built up on the seaward side as well with a row of buildings known as the Parade. The 'New Mill' for cotton-spinning was built here in 1806 by George Hannay (see preface). Its ruins were cleared about 1892 along with neighbouring buildings, to form the Esplanade. Further alterations in the Fifties formed the present Sunken Gardens.</p> <p><u>B</u> (c.1860): Superb three-storey building with rounded corner linking High Street and Quay Street, with curious Edwardian picture-frame shop windows.</p>	Seyers, pp 7-8 Green, pp 10, 28-9 Lawrence 12231, 11991 etc. <u>Figs. 65, 66</u> <u>Fig. 63</u>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
70	QUAY STREET (cont'd.)		
b	No.6 ('Walker's Irish Linen')	C (c.1900): Single-bay four-storey gabled stucco building with shallow canted oriel window to first and second floors.	
c	No.10 ('The Palladium')	B (c.1895, originally Quay House): Red brick building three storeys high capped by a pair of ornate Dutch gables with bull's-eye windows. Built originally as E. & W. Pim's grocery emporium (they specialised in Tea, from Extra Quality at 3/8 to Good Strong Sound Tea at 2/-) the building has become an amusement arcade, picking up rather untidy first-floor oriels on the way.	Lawrence <u>Fig. 64</u> Lyttle
d	Nos.12/14 ('The Golden Fry')	C (c.1880): Three-storey two-bay stucco house and shop.	
e	No.16 (Petty Sessions)	B+ (opened in 1866 as the Belfast Bank): Two-storey five-bay stucco building in Italianate classical style; round-headed windows to ground floor, rectangular at first floor with balustraded bases and bracketed pedimented tops; Tuscan doorcase with paired pilasters, quoinstones, bracketed cornice, hipped roof. A site near here was occupied from 1741 by the Presbyterian Meeting House, till the congregation built the church in Main Street.	Lyttle, p.37 <u>Fig. 61</u>
f	Nos.18/20	- This large gap was formerly occupied by one of Bangor's most idiosyncratic Victorian buildings, the Grand Hotel, built about 1895 with corner turrets with conical roofs flanking ornate cast-iron balconys. An interesting photograph in Bangor Castle shows the Hotel being erected, the right-hand turret finished and open before the other half of the site was begun. The owner, Mrs Annie O'Hara, had acquired the Steamboat Hotel on the opposite side of Quay Street from Charles Neill in 1889, shortly before it was demolished along with the New Mill buildings. She changed the name to the Grand Hotel and acquired buildings on the present site. She developed her new premises rapidly, opening it about 1896. The hotel closed in the 1930s and became an amusement arcade, and as 'Barry's' took on a new lease of life; Barry's was famous for a collection of extraordinary Edwardian penny-in-the-slot tableaux including a Haunted House, and Executions of various nations. In 1982 Barry's was sold; following a controversial spot-listing by the Department of the Environment, which was rescinded at the insistence of a slight majority of North Down Borough Council, the building was demolished early in 1984.	Lawrence I2231, I2685, 2367. 4721 etc. Spectator 25 Nov. 1910, 15 Sept. 1961 NDH, 24 May 1889 <u>Figs. 65, 66</u> Spectator 5 & 19 Jan 1984
g	No.24 ('The Windsor Bar')	C (1900): Three-bay four-and-a-half-storey stucco building with central bay canted and topped by a gable. Designed by James Lowray for William Johnston in 1900, it opened as the Burlington Restaurant, complete with stucco enrichments since removed, and offering Dinners and Teas from 3d. Later, there was a Picture Palace in the rear of the premises.	App. 11 Lawrence 2367, C2356 etc. Welch <u>Fig. 65</u>
h	Nos.26/28 (The Royal Hotel)	- (1932): Five-storey rendered building, six bays wide with six-storey corner turret and giant pilasters with Art Deco ornamentation between each bay. The inscription on the gable below a lion rampant, 'Built by Iame Lyons in the year of Our Lord 1773' refers not to the present building, or even to its predecessor (an attractive twin-gabled Royal Hotel built about 1895), but possibly its three-storey ancestor. The Royal was originally established about 1840 by a very active local figure called Henry McFall.	Spectator 9 July 1932 <u>Fig. 65</u> Lawrence 2367, C2356 etc.
i	Nos.30/32 (The Marine Bar')	C (c.1870 and later alterations): Four-storey building, formerly stucco. In 1890 it was the picturesquely-named Mermaid Hotel; by 1900 prosperity had changed its name to the Abercorn Hotel and added an extra storey, pedimented windows and octagonal pots: the fashion of more recent years subtracted most of these features, changed the name again and added picture windows.	
j	No.34 The Custom House	A (1637): This split-stone rubble building with sandstone dressings to openings and quoins is the only tower house in the province now to occupy an urban site, and it is a most important landmark along Bangor's seafront. As Mr & Mrs Hall reported in 1840, it is 'still in good condition, and retains tokens of huge strength'. It can be accurately dated to 1637, when Charles Monck reported on the Customs in the northern parts of Ireland and wrote that 'There is a fair custom house built but not finished by the Lord of Clanneboy, who hath received between two and three hundred pounds of the King towards it, and hath bestowed at least six hundred pounds already and two hundred more will hardly finish it'. Monck describes the 'large pile of stone made with flankers...very large storehouses, lodging chambers for officers, with chimneys, studies, and places to lay all sorts of commodities in', and declares that 'if it were finished it were the best custom house in Ireland'. Although to a casual glance it appears to be two buildings,	Arch.Surv., pp 227-8 <u>Fig. 60</u> <u>See Back cover</u> Hall, III, p.20 BM Hartley 2138 PRONI T.615/3



Quay Street:

- 60. Harbour-Master's House, with the Custom House in the background. (Nos. 70k and j).
- 61. Petty Sessions (No. 70e).
- 62. McKee Clock (No. 70l).
- 63. 2 Quay Street (No. 70a).
- 64. Quay House (No. 70c).
- 65. Victorian splendour from the old Royal Hotel through the Grand Hotel to Pim's Grocery Emporium.





66

66. Bangor Esplanade, c. 1910: A scene very little changed till the recent demolition of the Grand Hotel (see No. 70f).

67. Queen's Parade, c. 1890: One of the few seafront streets to have changed appreciably since the turn of the century.

67



No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
70 j	QUAY STREET (cont'd).	<p>a stone tower at the corner and a Georgian house alongside, the House is one two-storey building some 40 feet by 20 feet in plan with crowstep gable to the north, a four-storey battlemented corner tower at the NW, and a quarter-round staircase projection starting alongside it from first-floor level. Three original lights have been identified at first-floor level in the brick wall, but the main elevation has been considerably altered, with sash windows inserted possibly as early as 1837 when Lewis noted the 'old building supposed to have been used as a custom-house, the tower of which has been converted into dwelling houses'. Indeed it had not served long as a custom house, since it was leased in 1672 by the owner of a corn mill, and by 1744 Harris noted it is 'an oblong Pile of Building with a Tower at the North End, which is now in Ruins'.</p> <p>A nautical connection remained during the 19th century when David Harvey 'the late popular and justly respected Harbour Master of the port' occupied it, though by 1881 the tower had become the summer studio of 'Mr Robert Seggons, the celebrated Photographic artist'. In 1923 Lady Clanmorris sold the tower to Bangor UDC, and in 1933, hot salt and fresh water baths opened at The Tower House, along with a suggestion that 'the Old Tower be removed for road-widening purposes'. The baths closed in 1954 because they were losing money, and latterly it was an antique shop. Following very thorough recent restoration by Larry Thompson & Partners for North Down Borough Council, it has re-opened as an excellent tourist information and exhibition area.</p> <p>An old lady brought up in the Tower House about the turn of the century recalls listening to the splash of the sea first thing in the morning, and how her mother could predict the weather for the day from the cries of the seagulls; watching the crowds streaming to and from the 'Slieve Bernagh' twice a day; and how in the winter 'the waves swept over the house and landed at the back of it'. With the new breakwater these days are now past, but they are a reminder that the Custom House was once right on the sea.</p>	<p>Arch. Surv. Lewis, I, 183</p> <p>Lyttle, p.82</p> <p>Milligan A, pp.38, 55</p> <p>MS by Anna Leonora Corkill</p>
k	Harbour Master's House	<p>B+ (c.1840): A small square-plan rubble stone building with sandstone dressings, hipped roof and corbelled brick chimney almost larger than the house itself, on the sea side of the road and opposite the Custom-House; but no longer by the sea, from which it has been severed by a car park. Apparently a single-storey building from the road, it has a basement on the other side which was formerly a boat-house complete with slip.</p>	<p>Seyers, p.7 Lawrence Welch <u>Fig. 60</u></p>
1	'Sunken Gardens'	<p>- This area, which was cleared of the Parade and New Mill Buildings in the 1890s, was enclosed at that time with iron railings, and contained a bandstand (no.54c, later moved to the Marine Esplanade) and the Coates Memorial (B) which still stands there. This is a cast-iron foundation with frilly moorish arches ornamented with herons in medallions, sphinxes above consoles and singing birds round the base of the dome; and carrying the inscription 'Erected by The Members of the Bangor Corinthian Sailing Club in memory of their sincere and true friend Mrs Arthur Hill Coates 1893'. In place of the bandstand the <u>McKee Clock (B)</u> was erected in 1915. James McKee was the Borough Rates Collector, and with the rapid growth of Bangor in the latter decades of the century he became a wealthy man and offered the Council £200 to erect a four-faced illuminated clock 'in the vicinity of the Esplanade for the convenience of the public'. The clock was designed by Mr Bell, the Borough Surveyor, built by John McNeilly of Victoria Street of stone from Ballycullen near Newtownards dressed by Thomas Blaney of Belfast. The clock, on its quadri-lobar column with pyramidal roof over the square clockfaces, was unveiled by Miss Connor on 8 July 1915.</p>	<p>NDH 9 Nov. 1889 Lawrence I1991 etc.</p> <p>Spectator, 9 July 1915 Milligan A, p.14 <u>Fig. 62</u></p>
71	QUEEN'S PARADE	<p>Known at the beginning of the 19th century as Shore Street and later as Sandy Row, this street was renamed after a visit by King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (who 'was quite lame and used an umbrella or stick to help her along'). The extension of the Parade from Gray's Hill towards Pickie is known as the Kinnegar from a coney or rabbit warren occupying that area on the Raven Map. The Queen's Parade is the only area of Bangor's seafront that has changed considerably in recent decades, and the almost completely residential character of 1900 has gone along with many of its buildings. A lively pair of naive paintings in Bangor Castle depict Short Street in 1842 and the Kinnegar in 1860 as recollected by Thomas Hanna of Gray's Hill.</p>	<p>Seyers, pp 12,13 Milligan A, p.14 Lawrence <u>Figs. 67, 76</u></p>
a	No.1 ('Fella')	<p>- (c.1900): Single-bay three-storey stucco building with Dutch gable.</p>	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
71	b QUEEN'S PARADE (cont'd.) No.2 (Queen's Parade Methodist Church)	B (1891): Gable-fronted church of random squared basalt with sandstone trimmings flanked by pilasters terminating in lotus-like finials. Central doorway below paired pointed windows, each with a six-lobed window. It was built by William James Campbell at the same time as the separate hall in Main Street (no.51aa). It replaced a Methodist Meeting House and hall combined which was stucco-fronted and primitive gothic in design, and had been built for a cost of £600 in 1820.	Seyers, p.12 Lawrence I557, 4739, etc.
c	Nos.3/4 ('Amusements')	- (c.1880): Three-storey four-bay stucco building with carriage-way entrance, painted pink and brought into the 20th century with a curved oriel window.	
d	Nos.5/9 ('C & E Worthington' 'The Queensway' 'Amusements' 'The Oakleigh')	C (c.1890): Terrace of five three-storey stucco houses with triplet windows above first-floor bow oriel windows; shopfronts have destroyed the wineglass stems that originally supported oriels at ground-floor level.	
e	Nos.10-12 ('Paul's Burgerbar''Safegroup' 'Jeans')	C (c.1880): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco buildings, each with two frilly dormers, but marred by rather garish shopfronts.	
f	Nos.13/14 ('Locarno Cafe')	C (c.1830): Three-storey four-bay stucco building, originally a pair of rather dignified houses with channeled ground floor and Ards doorcases; even restoration of its chimney-stacks would help restore its grandeur.	
g	Nos.15-24	- (c.1930): Terrace of three-and-a-half-storey smooth-rendered buildings with canted bays and dormer windows with shops at ground floor.	
h	No.25 ('Burgercounty')	- Three-storey building with artificial stone fronting and modern shopfront.	
i	Nos.27/30 ('Queen's Snooker Club')	- (1931, by L.H. Hodgins of Bangor, originally the Regent Palace Hotel): Four-and-a-half-storey steel-framed building with very shallow oriel windows and now completely blank ground floor .	BNL 27 June 1931
j	No.31 ('Nidge-a-pins')	- Three-storey stucco building with picture windows and plastic shopfront.	
k	Nos.32-34 ('McKenna Bros' 'Art & Gift Shop')	- (c.1850): Two-storey four-bay building with upper floor now pebbledashed.	
l	Nos.35-38 ('Pollocks', 'Dayvilles' 'Far East')	C (c.1880): Terrace of three-storey stucco buildings with paired round- and segmental-headed windows in alternate bays set forward.	
m	No.39 (YMCA)	C (c.1920): Three-storey rendered building with long oriel window jutting out at second floor, decorated with sinuous leaded glass. The ground floor now anodised aluminium and the present paint scheme rather oppressive, but this was originally built as Enrico Caproni's splendid ice-cream emporium, 'Unrivalled for Variety & Delicacy of Flavour'.	
n	Nos.40/41 ('The Warwick Bars')	C (c.1920): Irregular and rather eclectic design three storeys high with octagonal corner turret decorated with sun-rise motifs; formerly the Strand Hotel. Nos.1-9 Southwell Road are contemporary.	
o	No.42 (Kinnegar Guest House)	B (c.1910): Double-fronted three-storey stucco house at end of terrace with two-storey canted bays; the last of the Kinnegar houses to be redeveloped at the turn of the century, this site was still occupied by a single-storey cottage about 1900.	<u>See Front Cover</u>
p	Nos.43/44, 45/46	B (1902, by Samuel Stevenson for George Matthews): Two pairs of three-storey stucco houses with three-storey canted bays, Nos.45/46 somewhat altered.	App. 69
q	Nos.47-56	B (c.1890): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with full height canted bays, and handsome terracotta balustrading along the esplanade.	
r	Nos.57/58	B (dated 1883): Pair of three-storey gable-fronted stucco houses, partly pebbledashed.	
s	Nos.59/62 ('Emmaville')	B (c.1880): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays, Nos.61 and 62 with iron balustrading.	
72	RAGLAN ROAD	An attractive winding road on a hillside rising from Princetown Road, with mature gardens.	
a	Nos.5/7 ('Tyneholme')	B (1904, by J.J. Phillips & Son of Belfast for C.E. Dyer): Two-storey stucco semi-villas with canted and rectangular bays and a stucco plaque carrying the name and date.	App. 158

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
72 b	RAGLAN ROAD (cont'd.) No.2 ('The Rectory')	B (c.1890, formerly Raglan Lodge): Two-and-a-half-storey double-fronted villa with two-storey canted bays below curly Dutch gables, fluted pilasters to door.	
c	Nos.14/16	B (c.1890, formerly Sunnyside Villas): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco semi-villas with ornate bargeboards and apex boards, and dentilled cornice.	
73	RAILWAYVIEW STREET	A steep hillside rising from the station, the south side of which was developed during the late 19th century with stepped terraces of two-storey houses. At the upper end is a three-storey terrace, presumably slightly later, bearing a plaque reading 'Ralph's Hill Terrace/Built by Robert Robinson 1889'.	NDH 28 Aug. 1888 Lawrence 9544
74 a	RANFURLY AVENUE 'Garth House'	This street was laid out between 1903 and 1921. B (1900-1, formerly Laurel Lodge, built by H. Shearer for Charles Lepper): A substantial two-storey red brick house with pinkish sandstone dressings and pediments; a rather severe classical design relieved by brackets to cornice and pediment, and by tall brick chimneys with stone cappings. Built as a private house, it was a school for about forty years, and entered from Maxwell Road, but when it ceased to function as a school c.1965 its grounds were developed, and the house has been converted to flats.	App. 19
b	No.8 ('Netherleigh')	- (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted pebbledashed house with rosemary-tiled roof, a simple late-Edwardian house.	
c	No.38	B (c.1900): Irregular two-storey stucco house with corbelled stucco chimneys, bargeboards ornamented with the vestiges of finials, and a mixture of window types dominated by paired round-headed windows under double hood-mouldings at first floor.	
75	RATHGAEL ROAD Rathgael House	- Before its demolition in 1960 this was a pleasant two-storey symmetrically-designed house five bays long, of harled split-stone rubble; there was a tripartite window at first floor above the large round-arched doorcase which contained round-headed side-lights, the fanlight being glazed in spider-web pattern. The house was 18th century in date with some 19th century additions, and was the home of the Rose Cleland family, one of whom in 1788 founded the first Sunday School in Ireland there for 'children of either sex and of any religious denomination'. The name of the house has passed to a rather undistinguished building nearby which also concerns itself with education.	Arch.Surv. pp 381-2 Spectator 26 Aug and 2 Sept. 1960 Knox p.548 Lewis, I, 183
76 a	RUBY STREET 'Ruby Lodge'	B (c.1890): A picturesque two-storey stucco house with cockscomb ridge and skews and ball-finials to gables.	
b	Nos.3-25 and 'Castle Arms' Castle Street	C (c.1900): Terrace of stepped two-storey stucco houses with prominent string course below first-floor windows, facing St Comgall's church.	App. 28
77	SANDY ROW SEACLIFF ROAD	Former name for QUEEN'S PARADE A very important stretch of late-19th century villas running round the coast at Luke's Point between Bangor Bay and Ballyholme Bay, most of the houses on the inland side of the road and commanding superb views of the bay. Although the line of the road was present as a track in 1833, at which time the peninsula was dedicated to George rather than Luke, it only became a proper road to Ballyholme about 1860, after which it was rapidly developed.	
a	Nos.2-6 ('Bayview')	B (c.1890): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with shops inserted at ground floor; pilasters at ends of terrace, depressed-arch windows at second floor. Built by one Captain McCullough.	Seyers, p.12 Welch
b	No.8	C (c.1890): Single-storey stucco cottage with central porch, label mouldings to windows, quoins, conservatory built on. Built by George McCracken as a wedding present for his wife, the writer L.A.M. Priestley.	Spectator 9 Aug. 1983
c	Nos.10/12 ('The Sands')	B (c.1895, formerly 'Redcliff'): Three-storey irregular red brick terrace on oblique-angled corner site, ornamented with various types of bays, oriel, and cast-iron verandah supported on delicate columns and acroterion spandrel pieces; bow window at No.12 terminating in conical roof. Originally built as the residence of a Dr Moore.	Fig. 68
d	Nos.14-18	B (c.1890): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with two-storey bow windows.	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
77 e	SEACLIFF ROAD (cont'd.) Nos.20-36	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays.	
f	Nos.42-48	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with gables above two-storey canted bays.	
g	No.50	<u>B</u> (c.1885, formerly known as 'Packenham Villa'): Double-fronted two-storey stucco house with central glazed porch and canted bays at ground floor, quoins at sides.	Lawrence 6200
h	No.52 ('Needwood House')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey double-fronted stucco house with paired windows above canted ground-floor bays; central feature above doorcase.	
i	Nos.54-58	<u>C</u> (c.1905): Irregular terrace of three-storey stucco buildings.	
j	Nos.66-72 ('Knightsbridge')	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays.	
k	Nos.74-80	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with hipped roof, originally with balustraded parapet.	
l	Nos.86-96	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-/three-storey stucco houses of mixed types, all with steep gardens and flights of steps rising from random stone walls at the road.	
m	No.98	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Double-fronted stucco villa, two storeys high with verandah joining ground-floor bays and with dormers in roof; windows unfortunately altered.	Lawrence 2865
n	Nos.102-112 (<i>'Clifton Terrace'</i>)	<u>B+</u> (c.1857): Important group of two-storey rubble stone houses with stucco canted-bay windows rising below gables; brick dressings to openings; many details altered, but well worth the effort of restoration. Reported in the Belfast Newsletter of 12 May 1857 as being erected 'in the very best manner, embracing all modern improvements in ventilation, and every convenience that can be desired', they were built by a Mr Cowan (possibly Andrew Cowan who was to acquire Glenganagh a decade later).	Lawrence C5054 BNL <u>Fig. 69</u>
o	Nos.114-120	<u>B+</u> (c.1870): Simple terrace of two-storey stucco houses with basements, an unusual feature in Bangor; dentilled cornice, moulded surrounds to ground-floor openings, pilastered entablatures to doorcases; basement stucco channeled.	<u>Fig. 71</u>
p	Nos.122-170	<u>B</u> (c.1900): Two terraces of three-storey stucco houses, with two-storey canted bays from Nos.122-144 and three-storey bow windows on the remainder.	
q	Nos.172-174 (<i>'Clifton'</i>)	<u>C</u> (1855): Pair of two-storey houses similar in date and style to Clifton Terrace (no.70n) but drastically altered.	
r	Nos.176-182	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey houses with two-storey canted bays, and gables finished with curious Prince of Wales feather caps.	
s	Nos.188-194 (<i>'Royal Terrace'</i>)	See CLIFTON ROAD no.30f.	
t	Kingsland Park	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with three-storey bow windows.	
u	<i>'Capronis'</i>	An ambitious switchback railway was opened here in 1889 by Lady Clanmorris, but destroyed in the 1894 gale; the ground was acquired by Bangor Council in 1915 and laid out as a park. The public toilets at the foot of Ward Avenue in Arts and Crafts style (c.1925) are worth mentioning.	
v	Nos.256-262 (<i>'Ballyholme Hotel'</i>)	- Built in 1924 by Enrico Caproni, the Palais de Danse and adjoining cafe were closed in 1977 and demolished in 1983. The hipped-roof structure was not exciting architecturally, but the sprung floor and white marble staircase played host to the dance bands of Henry Hall, Harry Roy, Victor Sylvester and many others. Currently being replaced by an apartment block.	Spectator 27 Apr. 1925
w	Nos.278 (<i>'The Cairn'</i>)	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses very similar to Royal Terrace (no.77s); windows altered. For a while (1900-1905) used by Dr Connolly's Intermediate School, forerunner of the present Grammar School (no.31).	
w	No.278 (<i>'The Cairn'</i>)	<u>C</u> (c.1910): Two-storey house with one end bay set forward as a gable terminating a verandah; tall roughcast chimneys; rather Art Nouveau garden wall.	



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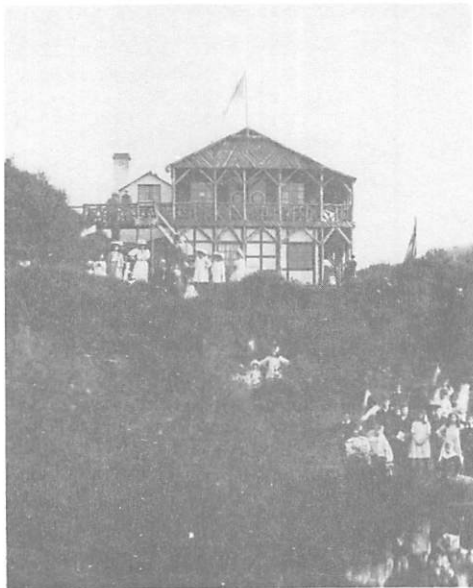
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- 68. 10-12 Seacliff Road. (No.77c).
- 69. Clifton Terrace, Seacliff Road. (No.77n).
- 70. Seacliff (No.77x).
- 71. 114-120 Seacliff Road (No.77o).
- 72. Somerset Avenue. (No.81).
- 73. Telephone Exchange, Southwell Road. (No.82c).
- 74. Tower Buildings, Victoria Road. (No.87c).
- 75. The Bungalow, Stricklands Glen. (See No.85).

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
77 x	SEACLIFF ROAD (Cont'd.) Nos.1-9 ('Seacliff')	<u>B</u> * (c.1780): Two-storey L-shaped block of stucco houses, those on Seacliff Road ending as single-storey houses; simple details with quoins and broad-framed sash windows, but incised Greek-key pattern in doorcases suggests some sophistication at one time.	<u>Fig. 70</u>
y	Former Bathing House	<u>C</u> (c.1880): Alongside the RUYC Battery, a low rubble-stone building with barrel-roof, for gentlemen to dress in whilst sea-bathing; there was formerly a similar structure at the Pickie Rock (see no.54a).	
z	Luke's Point Sewage Pumping Station	<u>C</u> (c.1935): An attractive one-and-a-half-storey blackstone rubble building with hipped roof, belying its utilitarian function.	
aa	Ballyholme Park	- Acquired by Bangor Council in 1907 and laid out as a park, incorporating a timber shelter and two barrel-shaped mounds.	
78	SEAFORTH ROAD Ardmore	<u>C</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey red brick and roughcast semi-villa with gables to outer bays. Used 1897-1900 as Dr Connolly's Intermediate School. (see no.31).	
79	SHANDON DRIVE	Laid out about 1910, and houses largely 1920s; a nice scalloped hedge at No.38.	
80	SHANDON PARK WEST SHORE STREET	Laid out during the 1920s; No.10, built between 1932 and 1934 and called 'Rosedene', is a rather extraordinary little villa with half-hipped pantile roof and red-tiled quoins. See QUEEN'S PARADE	
81	SOMERSET AVENUE Nos. 2-16 SOUTER'S ROW	<u>B</u> (c.1880): Charming terrace of two-storey stucco houses with ground-floor bay windows and frilly bargeboards to cheek-by-jowl dormers; round-headed windows to first floor, twinned under alternate dormers. Very few houses altered. Originally known as Bowman's Cottages, from James Bowman who built them. See KING STREET	Lawrence I2685 <u>Fig. 72</u>
82	SOUTHWELL ROAD	Formerly Southwell Street, it existed as a track in the mid-19th century, but only began to be developed in the 1880s. Its name is derived from the South Well, now built over (possibly near the foot of King Street), where St Comgall reputedly cured a monk's blindness.	Seyers, p.2 NDH 22 Feb, 1889
a	Nos.19-23	<u>B</u> (1902, by Henry Chappell): Terrace of three-storey stucco houses with Dutch gables and very tightly curved corner to King Street, presently painted in lurid green and purple.	
b	Nos.37-47 ('Maryville Crescent')	<u>B</u> (c.1890): Two-and-a-half-storey stucco terrace with two-storey canted bays and ornamental bargeboards to gables and dormers.	
c	Telephone Exchange	<u>B</u> (c.1935 and later extension): The original telephone exchange is a brown brick classical building three storeys tall with cornice and ground floor in ashlar; five-bay design with alternate niches at first floor whose symmetry is broken only by the ground-floor door. The new block alongside with its high forbidding railings is of the 'uncompromising' school.	<u>Fig. 73</u>
d	Nos.62-80	<u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey red brick houses, many of whose ground-floor bays are linked by closed verandahs.	
83	SPRINGFIELD AVENUE Nos.1-19	<u>B</u> (c.1905): Stepped terrace of two-storey stucco houses with corbelled roofs to rectangular ground-floor bays and chamfered openings.	
84 a	SPRINGFIELD ROAD Nos. 9/11 ('Glenroyd')	<u>B</u> (c.1905): Pair of two-and-a-half-storey stucco semis with canted ground-floor bays; moulded surrounds to openings, with vegetable keystones at ground floor.	
b	No.2	<u>B</u> (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted villa with brick ground floor and rendered first floor; ornamental bargeboard to gables and dormers.	
c	Nos.12-56 STATION SQUARE and STATION ROAD	<u>C</u> (1900-1915): Terrace of stucco houses, most linked with running bays. See CARNALEA.	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
85	STRICKLANDS GLEN	<p>Here in the 1860s, where Bryan's Burn trickles into Smelt Mill Bay, lived an old lady called Sally McDonald who 'gathered dulse, limpets and wilks...[she] claimed the shore and never paid rent or taxes'.</p> <p>The Glen was purchased in 1913 from Col. Crawford, and after much debate about the respective virtues of clean parkland versus romantic wilderness, a rustic bridge was built in 1914 and about the same time a gabled and verandahed boy-scout type construction of timber logs known as the Bungalow was built to provide restaurant facilities; it was removed c.1940 and the Glen returned to wilderness.</p>	<p>Seyers, p.14</p> <p>Spectator 9 Jan & 26 June 1914</p> <p>Lawrence 9549 <u>Fig. 75</u></p>
86	<p>TENNYSON AVENUE</p> <p>Nos.9/11</p> <p>UNION STREET</p>	<p>In existence before 1833, when it was known as the Wrackey Loanen; houses were built along it around 1890.</p> <p><u>B</u> (c.1900): Pair of two-and-a-half-storey semi-detached houses with Dutch-gable dormers and two-storey canted bays; fluted pilasters to doorcases.</p> <p>See HOLBORN AVENUE</p>	<p>Seyers, p.13</p>
87	<p>VICTORIA ROAD</p> <p>Nos.57-65</p>	<p>Originally called Fisher's Hill, probably because the inhabitants of many of the former single-storey whitewashed houses along the road in the early 19th century made their livelihood from the sea. The lower part was known as Corporation Street in 1833. After King Edward VII's visit the road was renamed; it had already been largely rebuilt in the previous decades. Bangor's first Presbyterian church once stood here (see no.51yy).</p> <p><u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with bargeboards to wallhead dormers and label mouldings with bosses to ground-floor windows.</p>	<p>Seyers, pp 8,12</p>
b	<p>Nos.121-125</p>	<p><u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with skews and ball finials to dormers and canted bays at ground floor.</p>	
c	<p>Nos.2-8 (<i>'Tower Buildings'</i>)</p>	<p><u>B</u> (c.1890): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with canted oriels at first floor supported on timber brackets; gablets with apex boards and ball finials; paired doorcases with heavy corbels; margined panes. Built by Charles Neill.</p>	<p>Seyers, p.12 <u>Fig. 74</u></p>
d	<p>Nos.16-26</p>	<p><u>B</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stepped stucco houses with ornamental bargeboards to dormers; remains of shopfront at No.26 complete with corbels, pilasters and double door, and render stippled to represent ashlar.</p>	
e	<p>Nos.28-34 and 44-48</p>	<p><u>B</u> (c.1900): Terraces of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays, apex boards to dormers, moulded dentilled string course at first floor and five-panel doors.</p>	
f	<p>Nos.36-38</p>	<p><u>C</u> (c.1900): Terrace of two-storey stucco houses with ground-floor canted bays and dentilled cornice.</p>	
g	<p>Nos.118-126</p>	<p><u>B</u> (c.1910): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays.</p>	
88	<p>VICTORIA TERRACE Nos.1-7</p>	<p><u>B</u> (c.1875): Terrace of two-and-a-half-storey stucco houses with two-storey canted bays, channeled ground floor, alternating forms of dormer. Rolling lawns terrace down towards the sea from this commanding site above Seacliff Road.</p>	
89	<p>WARD AVENUE</p>	<p>Although most of the road was in existence in 1833 and it was completed before 1858 to serve the Ward Villas and take a track down to the sea, it was at the end of the 19th century that building development started.</p>	
a	<p>No.7</p>	<p><u>C</u> (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey bays and fishscale-slatted aedicule over front door.</p>	
b	<p>Nos.9/11 (<i>'Ambleside'</i>)</p>	<p><u>B</u> (1900): Pair of two-and-a-half-storey double-fronted semi-villas with outer bays canted and inner ones rectangular; ornamental bargeboards to gables and pitched-roof dormers, fielded panel doors, conservatories to rear.</p>	
c	<p>Nos.17-25</p>	<p><u>B</u> (c.1900): Two-storey double-fronted detached stucco houses of which only No.17 is now intact with castellated bow windows at ground floor; all windows segmental-headed sashes.</p>	
d	<p>No.53</p>	<p><u>C</u> (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted red brick house with rough-cast first floor and half-timbered gables projecting above canted-bay windows. Nos.49 and 51 are similar in feeling.</p>	

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
89	WARD AVENUE (cont'd.) No.8	C (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey canted bays; rather good stained-glass windows in one gable wall.	
	f No.10	C (1902, by Henry T. Fulton): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey bow windows.	App. 45
	g Nos.14/16	C (1900, by J. Fraser & Son): Two-storey semi-detached houses in stucco, with two-storey bow windows and common glazed porch.	App. 4
	h No.42	C (c.1910): Trim bungalow with turrets (one octagonal, the other square) at each end of front elevation, which is partly verandahed.	
	i No.48 ('Erindale')	C (c.1910): Two-storey double-fronted stucco house with two-storey canted bays and ornamental bargeboard.	
	j Nos.82-84 ('Baymount')	B (c.1870): Pair of substantial semi-villas overlooking Ballyholme Bay, two storeys in height with basements at rear; walls a mixture of stucco and roughcast, some windows margin-paned. Was a preparatory school for some time, but built originally as a residence for Rev. Stewart.	Seyers, p.11
	WARD PARK	See HAMILTON ROAD	
90	WAVERLEY DRIVE	A pleasant mixture of two-storey houses in various 20th-century styles - the road had been laid out by 1903.	
	No.8	B (c.1900): Two-storey stucco house with timber verandah at one corner, round-headed windows at first floor with hood mouldings, bracketed eaves.	
	WELL ROAD	See HOLBORN AVENUE	
91	WINDSOR AVENUE	Laid out about 1900. Nos. 2 and 11 are late-Victorian, the latter (possibly by J.C. McCandliss) rather grand, but the remaining houses are Edwardian and later.	
	WRACKY LOANEN	Former name for TENNYSON AVENUE.	



76. Queen's Parade painted by Thomas Hanna in 1842. (Compare with fig. 67).

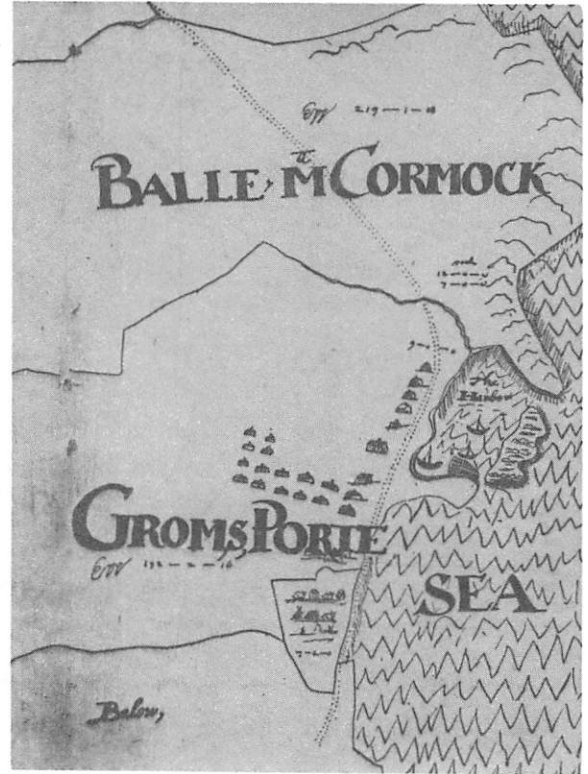
No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	Groomsport	<p>Groomsport is thought to be essentially a Viking settlement, with the foundations of the present pier probably going back to that time. Its name was originally Graham's port, Gregory's port or Gilgroomes port. The Raven map shows it in 1625 to have been a village of some 120 inhabitants occupying widely-spaced cottages along both sides of the present Main Street with a spur inland; there is a large house on the site of the present Groomsport House, and the harbour with its pier and sheltering shoal and promontory contains a number of vessels: the road from Bangor to Donaghadee follows the coastline and there is a rabbit warren to the South.</p> <p>The village's chief claim to fame is that the Duke of Schomberg reputedly landed here on 13 August 1689 with an army of 10,000 men, and that he wintered in the vicinity before being joined by William at Carrickfergus in June the following year. (There is evidence, however, to suggest that his landing place may have been nearer to Bangor.) The Parliamentary Gazetteer in 1844 recorded that the harbour, 1000 feet long and 500 wide was 'very safe, though shallow', being protected by a rocky shoal called Cockle Island, and that some eighty men operated nine half-decked vessels and eight open sailboats from it. In 1831 the population was 408; by 1898, the number had fallen to 284, and Praeger noted a village street occupied by 'whitewashed cottages, a few lodging-houses, a Presbyterian church, and a couple of public-houses', with a 'picturesque little harbour, filled with brown-sailed trawlers and open fishing-boats', and until a couple of decades ago it had changed very little. Unfortunately during the 1960s there was a spate of demolitions of the small cottages that still remained, and the main street is now open to the sea; the pier is no longer approached by a lane but overlooked by a rather bleak field of grass and concrete brick with a few isolated and weather-beaten trees and the surviving cottages at Cockle Row looking rather forlorn. The bay itself, with a healthy stock of yachts and dinghies, remains very picturesque.</p>	<p>UJA, 2nd Ser., VIII, p.10</p> <p>Milligan B</p> <p>Praeger</p>
92	MAIN STREET		
a	No.9	C (c.1850): Two-storey house with quoins and a good Ards doorcase.	
b	Nos.11/13	C (c.1870): Pair of lined stucco houses with round-headed doorcases.	
c	Groomsport Presbyterian Church	B (1843 and later): Gabled church with square-plan rusticated stone tower placed centrally in front, linked to the church at one side by staircase turret. The tower has three stages, with a clock above a lancet window at the first stage and paired lancets at the second stage, all round-headed, and a parapet with finials and balustrade. The body of the church is smooth-rendered and four bays long, with a vestry to the back built in 1971. Groomsport's Presbyterian congregation was founded in 1841 and the Rev. Isaac Mack was appointed its first minister. There was difficulty in obtaining land to build a church from either of the local landlords, and services were held in a house at No.17 Main Street until the widow of a Rev. Andrews sold the church its present site and the church was built in 1843, with the tower added in 1863. A school was built behind the church in 1844-6, but demolished about 1950, and the Rev. Mack was also responsible for building Providence Place, four houses on the Main Street one of which served as his Manse (demolished 1962) and the Dufferin Villas in Bangor (no.39). An adjoining house to the east, Virginia House, was purchased by the church in 1958 and promptly demolished, leaving the church rather gaunt and forbidding on its grass plot.	
d	Nos.41-7 (Post Office, House, 'Spar' 'Snipits')	C (c.1870): Row of two-storey stucco houses, now rather mutilated; the post office house retains a good Ards doorway.	
e	No.49 ('St Margaret's', now 'The Ranch Hou-e')	B (c.1890): Bold two-and-a-half-storey stucco house with ornamental bargeboards to dormers, pedimented first-floor windows - the central one having a small balcony - and paired round-headed windows at ground-floor level flanking the central door.	
f	Nos.51-55 ('The Village Stores')	B (c.1890): Two-storey five-bay stucco building with stucco quoins, moulded doorcases with panelled doors, and a good shopfront complete with corbels and pilasters.	
g	No.57	B (c.1870): Two-and-a-half-storey three-bay stucco house with crested ridge, eaves with paired brackets, modest pitched-roof dormers with trefoil-pierced bargeboards, stucco quoins and central Ards doorway with cobweb fanlight. Formerly known as Glass's House.	Fig. 84

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
92	GROOMSPORT MAIN STREET (cont'd.) 'Schomberg Memorial'	- Headstone on stepped concrete plinth surrounded by granite bollards, to record the landing of 'Field Marshall Frieveric Duke of Schomberg KG' who landed at Groomsport on 13 Aug 1689.	
h			
i	War Memorial	<u>C</u> (c.1925): White granite obelisk on stepped plinth.	
j	Walter Nelson Hall	- (1895, later altered): Built as schools in 1895 for Rev. Latimer (of Presbyterian Church), by Mr Mawhinney of Newtownards for £485; converted to hall in 1962. Now a plain rendered building.	
k	Cockle Row	<u>B</u> (possibly 18th century): Two single-storey cottages, one still thatched, are all that remain of the little fishermen's cottages that originally clustered round Groomsport harbour and along Main Street, saved from demolition in the 1960s by Bangor Art Club. Without these and the nearby trees from former back gardens the harbour area would be much the poorer, but urgent repair work is called for in the near future if these are to survive. One cottage is said to be a forge dating back before 1631.	Spectator 31 Aug. 1962, 5 July 1963
l	Pier	<u>B</u> (possibly 18th century): Two single-storey cottages, one still thatched, are all that remain of the little fishermen's cottages that originally clustered round Groomsport harbour and along Main Street, saved from demolition in the 1960s by Bangor Art Club. Without these and the nearby trees from former back gardens the harbour area would be much the poorer, but urgent repair work is called for in the near future if these are to survive. One cottage is said to be a forge dating back before 1631.	Fig. 83
1		A modest rubble stone structure of some antiquity, recently partly filled in. On it stands the <u>Lifeboat Station</u> of 1885 (<u>C</u>), a plain building in split-stone rubble with shouldered gables in dressed sandstone, now gratuitously adorned with curvaceous rendered extensions that obscure its original simplicity. Built for Groomsport's first lifeboat, and closed in 1920 when the last, the 'Chapman' was retired.	
m	The Groomsport Inn	<u>C</u> (1906): Two-storey roughcast building with half-timbered gable and brickbonded dressings to openings. Built by J. McClenaghan to replace an earlier thatched public-house on the site.	
n	Maxwell Hall	<u>C</u> (1893): Small but rather grand hall of slightly-glazed red brick with terracotta eaves moulding to gable, intricately moulded tall brick chimney and bell-cast roof to main hall behind. Built by Major Robert Perceval-Maxwell and given to the Parish Church in 1929 along with the adjacent Orange Hall which was demolished in 1934.	
o	'Rocklands'	<u>C</u> (c.1900, formerly Violet Lodge): Two-storey rusticated stone building with rosemary-tiled roof and gables; broad battered chimney stack rising up the E gable; impressive rubble-stone boundary wall with circular turrets at corners, running down to James Bay.	
93	HILL STREET	Terrace of houses running parallel to the Main Street but inland on the spine of a hill. Laid out in the mid-nineteenth century, it was probably originally single-storey for the most part, but it is now two-storey, with most of the houses modernised. No.37 with its gloss paint and round-headed window is very pleasant, and Nos.39-41 have roundels in their gables.	
94	BANGOR ROAD Manse	<u>B</u> (1880-1): Two-storey double-fronted stucco building with canted bays and apex board over twin round-headed gable windows. Built by Rev. James Latimer (contractor James Fletcher of Bangor) for £747, on what was reputed to be the site of a fairy fort.	
a			
b	The Watch House	<u>B</u> (18th century): Two-storey painted roughcast house on peninsula enclosing the bay; half-hipped roof and meandering tall chimney-stack; canted bay to NE end, with a fine view out to sea. Formerly the coastguard station, whose staff occupied a row of small cottages nearby that were demolished c.1965.	
c	The Old Rectory	<u>B</u> (c.1840, formerly Albertville): Two-storey three-bay stucco house with skewed gables, quoins and recently added shutters. Later porch obscures elliptical spiderweb fanlight and lozenge sidelights. The early history of the building is confused: it appears to have started life as a Perceval Maxwell house - Rose Lodge or Cottage - built about 1840; the Presbyterian Rev. Mack may have lived here c.1870, but it was used as a Rectory by 1885, and had become known as Albertville. By 1969 it had reached a state of considerable disrepair from which the present owners rescued it.	
d	Islet Hill Farm	<u>C</u> (c.1840): Two-storey three-bay stucco house with outbuildings, on the site of a former Viking fort.	
e	Glenganagh Cottage	- (c.1880): Tiny roughcast cottage with porch and horizontally-divided windows.	

Groomspport:

- 77. Thomas Raven's map of Groomspport, 1625.
- 78. Groomspport House Hotel (No.95c).
- 79. The conservatory at Glenganagh (No.94f).
- 80. Groomspport House Gate Lodge (No.95c).
- 81. Groomspport Parish Church (No.95b).
- 82. One of the bungalows at Fort Hill (No.95d).

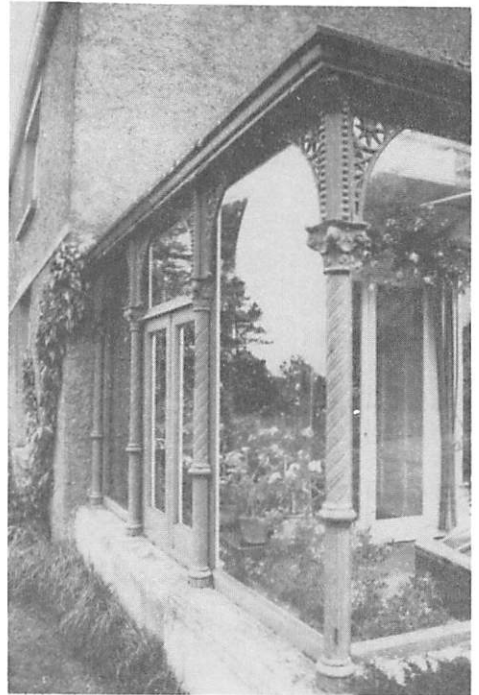
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82



Groomspout:



83. *Cockle Row (No.92k).*

83



84. *Glass's House (No.92g).*

84



85. *The Lodge (No.95a).*

85

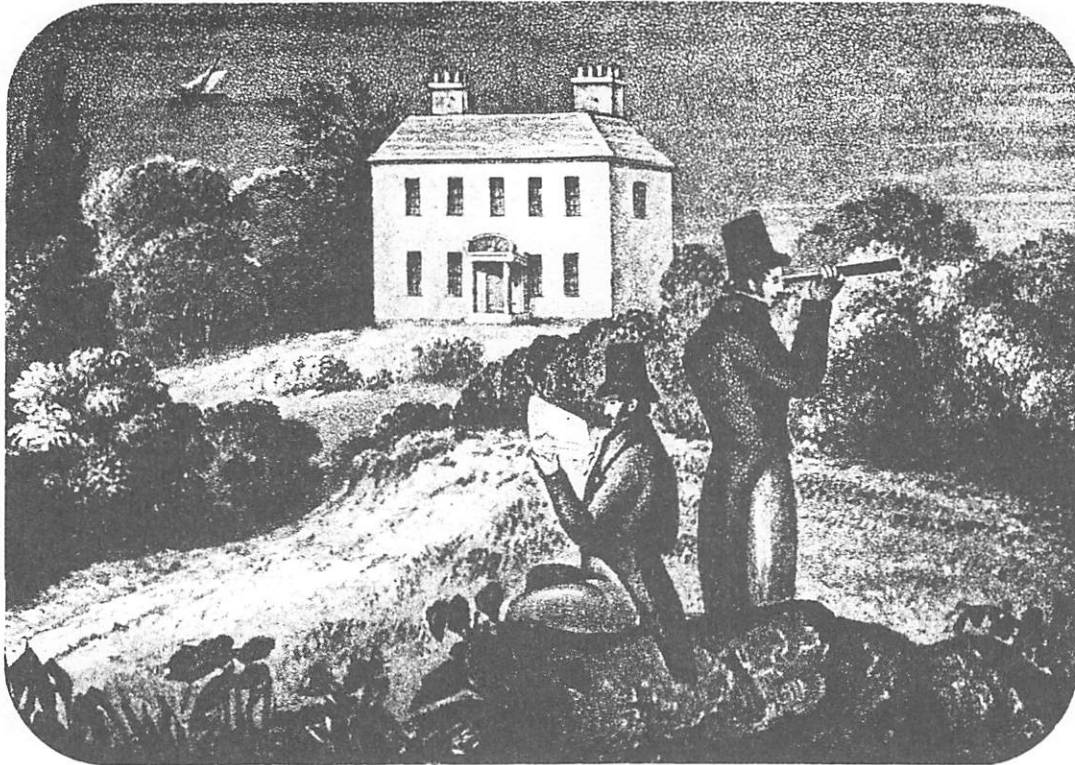
No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
94 f	GROOMSPORT BANGOR ROAD (cont'd.) Glengannagh	<p><u>B+</u> (c.1820 with later alterations): Two-storey roughcast house with dressed stone opes; label mouldings to casement windows and over pointed-arch door with sidelights; lozenge chimney stacks grouped in twos and threes. Fine cast-iron conservatory and verandah with barley-sugar downpipes and ornamental spandrels. Whether it was built as a dower house or had an earlier history, the Dowager Lady Dufferin was certainly in residence here in the 1850s; in 1875 it was owned by a Mr Andrew Cowan, and about 1880 Samuel Kingan JP acquired it and 'expended vast sums in ornamenting the place'; it was presumably he who added the conservatory 'heated on the most approved principles'.</p> <p>Although the house is visible from Luke's Point across Ballyholme Bay, it is 'the shady copses of Glengannagh', as Praeger described them, which contribute so much to the beauty of this stretch of coast from Ballyholme to Ballymacormick Point. At the entrance to the well-wooded estate is a gatescreen and hipped-roof <u>gate lodge</u>. The lodge has a Doric doorcase in red sandstone, battered stone angle buttresses and dentilled eaves. Down the road to Groomsport (which has a wonderful wooded section full of primroses and bluebells) is <u>Glengannagh Farm</u>, now separate from the House and modernised c.1930.</p>	<p><u>Fig. 79</u></p> <p>Lyttle, p.39</p>
95 a	DONAGHADEE ROAD 'The Lodge'	<p><u>B</u> (c.1880): Two-storey building fronted in sandstone ashlar with ornate fretted bargeboards to gables and porch, mullioned windows, tall octagonal chimney stacks; rear construction in yellow brick. Slightly spoilt by a squat window in the right-hand bay, and rather more so by the much-altered extension to the west. Apparently it was built as a rectory by John Perceval Maxwell of Finnebrogue, but when he died shortly before its completion it became a dower house for his wife and children.</p>	<p><u>Fig. 85</u></p>
b	Parish Church	<p><u>B</u> (1842 and later additions): A simple roughcast barn-plan church with square-plan two-stage tower above the porch and added chancel and transepts. The tower has a pointed doorcase below a shield bearing the date 1842, lancet windows at the first stage linked by a hood moulding, and topped by stone finials (now reduced from their original design) and a castellated parapet. The east gable has intermediate finials and a belfry-like top feature above triple windows.</p> <p>The interior is simple and light, with an exposed hammerbeam roof structure supported on stone corbels over the nave; pointed arches at the crossing open into the small chancel and transepts. There is a stained glass window by Meyer & Co. of Munich to William Perceval Maxwell (d.1875).</p> <p>In 1838 the Down & Connor Church Accommodation Society was set up, and raised £32,000 to build and equip sixteen churches, of which this is one. Charles Lanyon made his services available to the Society and presumably was responsible for the charming small church which held its first service in 1842. It was built at a cost of £750, of which about half came from the Society, on a site donated by John Waring Maxwell of Finnebrogue near Downpatrick. When the chancel was added in 1909 with its marble and mosaic floor, the original flat ceiling was replaced by the present timber structure, and new pews were inserted. Equally drastic were the changes of 1932 when transepts were added to the designs of James A. Hanna in Conlig stone with dressings of 'artificial Portland stone', and stained-glass emblems by his son Denis O'D Hanna.</p>	<p><u>Fig. 81</u></p>
c	Groomsport House Hotel	<p><u>B</u> (c.1850, formerly Maxwell House): Situated in once-generous grounds at the east of the village overlooking Cove Bay, this is a two-and-a-half-/three-storey cream sandstone building in Jacobethan style with shouldered gables, mullioned windows with label mouldings and tall octagonal chimney stacks; canted bays to seaward side with quatrefoil fretwork; porch has Gothic openings and octagonal corner pillars. There is a good interior with encaustic tiles and ribbed vaulting in the hall, spacious stairhall with good panelled doors, and ornate cornices to main rooms.</p> <p>Built for R. Perceval Maxwell, JP, the house has much in common with the Ward's contemporary but rather grander Bangor Castle (no.2). It has even more in common with one of the sketches of 'William Walker, architect' for Bangor Castle in the Public Record office; is it possible that it was the construction of Groomsport House which necessitated Walker setting up office in Bangor during the decade to 1856? In recent decades the building has declined somewhat, with the grounds given over to caravans, and more recently to bungalow developments, with the gatelodge and</p>	<p><u>Figs. 78,80</u></p> <p>PRONI</p>

No.	Building	Class, Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
95 c	GROOMSPORT DONAGHADEE ROAD (cont'd.)	outbuildings vacant or badly maintained. The charming lodge is empty and could readily be converted to a delightful home - it shares the shouldered gable and octagonal chimneystacks of the main house, to which it adds a gabled porch with escutcheon over the Gothic door. The range of whinstone rubble outbuildings are in an equally distressing condition.	
d	Bungalows Near Fort Hill	- (c.1935): In complete contrast with nearly everything else in this list, but too good to miss, is this square of timber holiday prefabs. Unlike the nearby acres of caravans these little cottages are gaily painted and ornamented with porches, verandahs, clapboard windows and garden gates, and each bears a romantic nomination - 'Jalankayu', 'Zeladerg', 'MacRoom', 'St Ives' or 'Wilbet'. Water is derived from Glenfield cast-iron pumps.	Fig. 82
<h2>Copeland Islands</h2>		<p>The Copelands consist of three islands: Copeland Island, Lighthouse Island (formerly Cross Island) and Mew Island; according to the Ordnance Survey memoirs a church formerly existed on it, presumably near the graveyard on the south of the main island. The islands were then owned by Mr Ker of Portavo, but were supposed to derive their name from a family who came to Ireland with John de Courcy. The Parliamentary Gazetteer of 1844 quotes an account written a century earlier describing life on the islands when the inhabitants (seventy-five in number in 1831) cultivated harvests of 'oats, barley, pease, and beans, being fertilized by an inexhaustible fund of the alga marina or sea-wreck' and kept their cattle in enclosures of sods. The islands are now uninhabited on any permanent basis but Milligan tells a nice story of an enthusiastic young Methodist minister paying a pastoral visit to the islands in more populous times. On landing at Chapel Bay he asked if there were any Christians on the island; to receive the reply 'No - we're all Cleggs or Emersons'.</p>	Milligan A, p.51
96	LIGHTHOUSE	- Although there had been a beacon tower on one island from about 1714 (Harris writes of a beacon tower seventy feet high and burning 1½ tons of coal on a windy night), the first lighthouse was built 1813-16 by the Dublin Ballast Board on Lighthouse Island, at a cost of £9651 17s. 6d., using designs by their engineer George Halpin. The tower was abandoned when the present lighthouse was built on Mew Island, but Green describes keeper's dwellings, and a tower of course rubble masonry 26 feet square, with five foot thick walls on which the granite ashlar lighthouse would have been built. The Mew Island lighthouse was built 1882-4 with its own gasworks to power the foghorn and fishtail burners; in 1969 it was electrified. The island is now a bird sanctuary.	Green, pp 77-8



86. The Masonic Hall (right) and Dufferin Hall (left), Hamilton Road, Bangor (Nos.46i & j).

ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY



The two gentlemen above are hard at work compiling a List for North Down; print of Rockport House, seat of John Turnley, Esq., by Edward Proctor, 1832.

The interests of the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society extend, in time, from the very earliest structures, through those of the Georgian and Victorian periods, to the very latest in contemporary architecture; and in space, throughout the nine counties of the province of Ulster. Its objects are: to promote the appreciation and enjoyment of good architecture of all periods; to encourage the preservation of buildings and groups of artistic merit or historic importance; and to encourage public awareness and appreciation of the beauty, history and character of local neighbourhoods.

Membership of the Society costs £4 a year; Husband & Wife, £6 per year; Senior Citizens £2 per year and for those under 25, £1; life membership £60; corporate membership, £20 a year, or £100 for ten years. Members receive half-yearly reports, may take part in architectural outings, social events, and lectures, and also enjoy the privilege of buying the Society's publications at a discount of 25%. Publications to date include:

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*The Custom House,
Quay Street, Bangor;
built c.1637 and
restored in 1984 for
North Down
Borough Council.*

Since 1968, the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society has published some thirty illustrated descriptive lists of buildings of architectural and historic interest in towns and villages all over Ulster. The lists have acquired a reputation for thoroughness and accuracy combined with a trenchant eye for the absurd and the unsuitable. Often they have pointed out the merits of unappreciated buildings which have later been lovingly restored, and just as frequently they have condemned inappropriate alterations to buildings which have later been improved. Even where no such positive outcome has taken place, the lists have created an invaluable record of the fine buildings of our province and are referred to by a wide variety of people from local historians to estate agents, and from councillors to architects and planners.

Bangor was famous in the Dark Ages as one of the foremost centres of European learning, although little remains from that period. In the seventeenth century it was planted by Sir James Hamilton and became a busy town and port. Its greatest glory in the present day is the magnificent collection of Victorian seaside villas which fringe the largely unspoilt coastline, and many of these are described in the list, which covers the urban area of Bangor, the village of Groomsport and the Copeland Islands. The author, Marcus Patton, was brought up in Bangor, and is an architect specialising in historic buildings.