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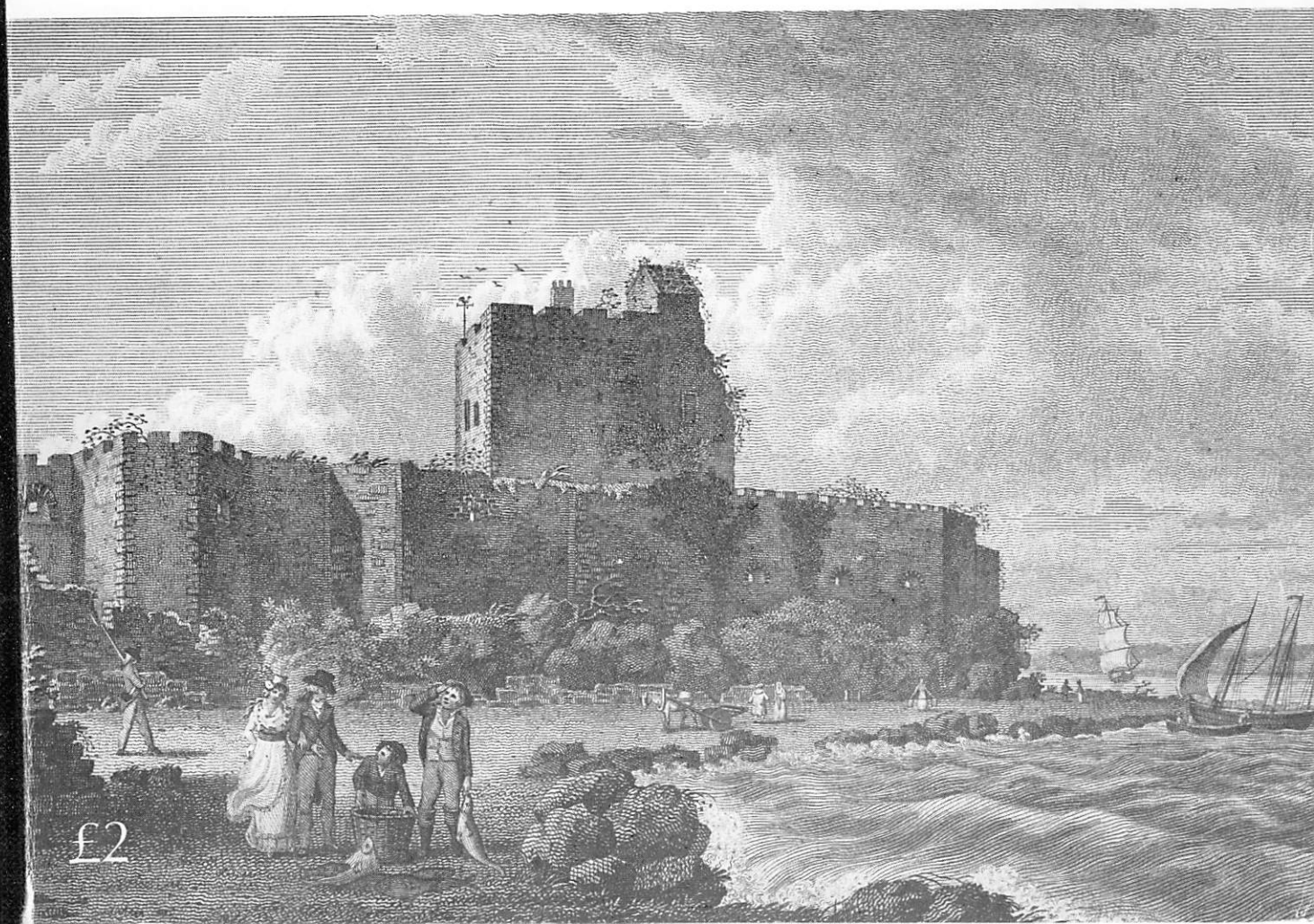
HISTORIC BUILDINGS

GROUPS OF BUILDINGS

AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

IN THE TOWN OF

CARRICKFERGUS



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IN THE TOWN OF

CARRICKFERGUS



Sphinx from the gateway of Glynn Park (No. 30)

Prepared November 1975 – April 1978

by

Gordon Campbell

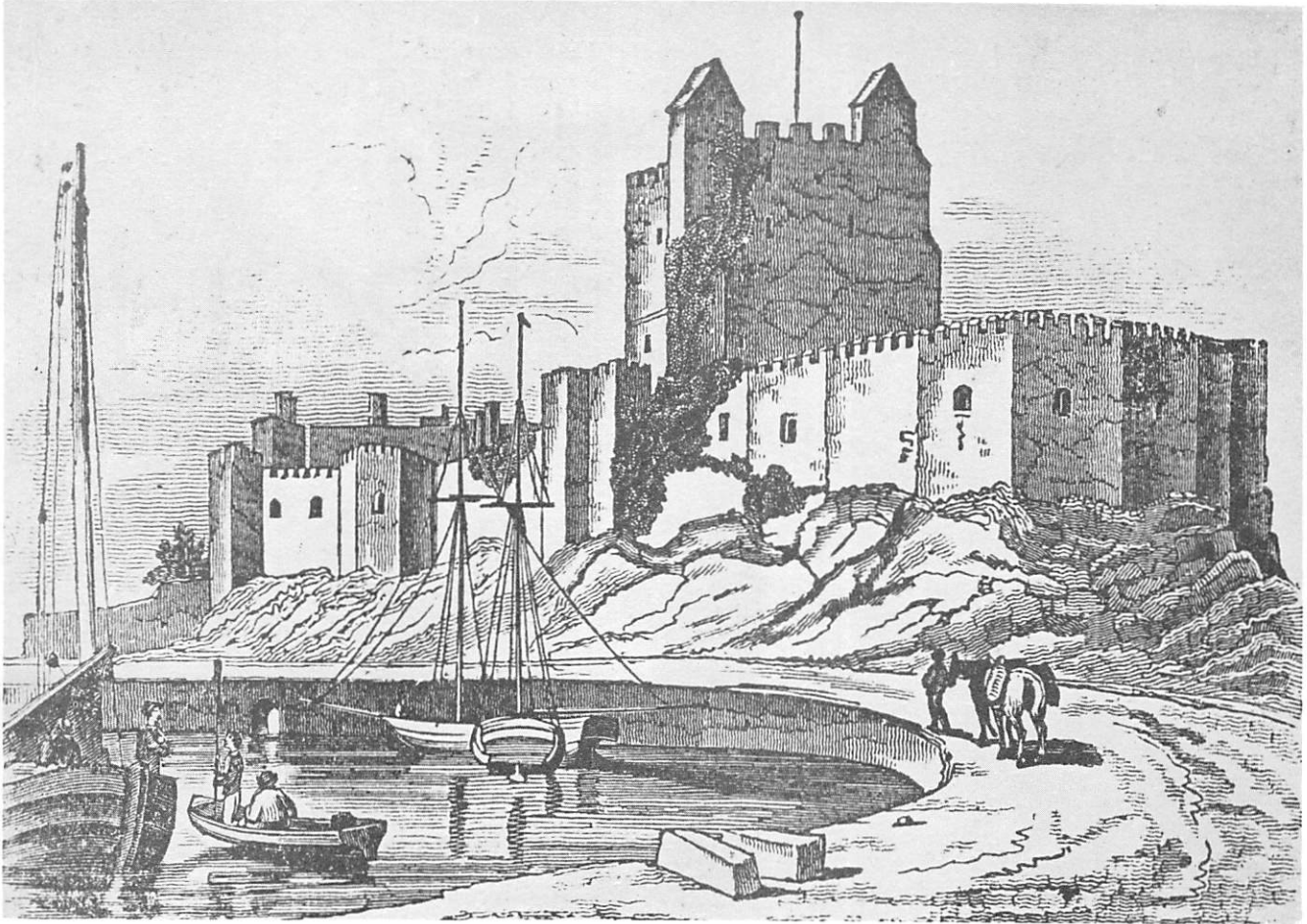
and

Susan Crowther

Revised May 1980 by Gordon Campbell and B. J. Gunn-King

PREFACE

Although this is the twenty-third in the series of Lists published by the Society, it does not mean that the town of Carrickfergus ranks twenty-third in order of importance. Indeed, Carrickfergus is one of the most historically interesting towns not only in Ulster but in the whole of Ireland. This fact has been recognised, in 1977, by the designation of the town as a Conservation Area by the Department of the Environment; it is much to be hoped that this step will at last check inappropriate development within the old town. In this instance, the official body has moved more quickly than the Society: if this signifies a more active and energetic conservation policy, it is welcome indeed. The compilers of this List are in full support of the official action which has now been taken, and hope that its contents will show why: and that it will lead to more conservation-mindedness, not only in Carrickfergus, but in other historic towns throughout Ireland.



The Castle in 1832: woodcut from the Dublin Penny Journal

ARRANGEMENT & CLASSIFICATION

This List covers first the whole of the old town of Carrickfergus, within the lines of the former walls, starting with the Castle. The town is laid out rather like a hand, with the castle and the old town as the palm, and the outward-radiating streets as the fingers. The survey deals in turn with the outer areas to the west, to the north, and to the east, ending with Irish Quarter.

For convenience, a brief index to streets and a few of the principal buildings has been included at the end of the List: references are to entry numbers, not to page numbers.

It is not suggested that all buildings listed must be retained in any redevelopment. Individual buildings are marked A when they are considered of outstanding merit or importance, and are considered essential. Those marked B are important, and should be retained if at all possible. The rest are of sufficient importance to merit integration in any new scheme. Groups marked G should wherever possible be retained, though the buildings constituting a group may, individually, be of varying interest and importance.



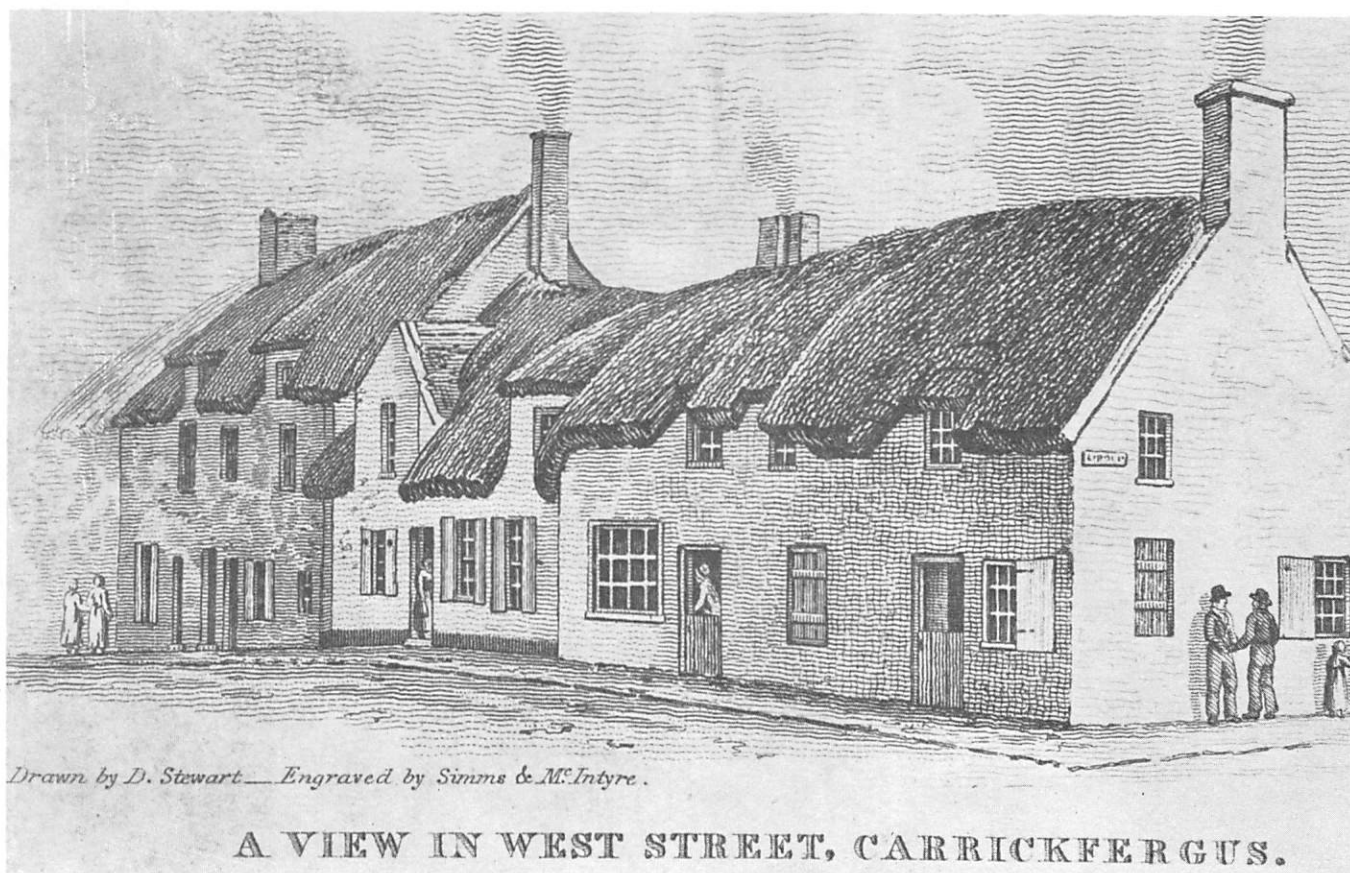
In the background, the Town Hall (originally court house) of 1779 (No. 14f); in the foreground, foundations of one of Stephenson's tower houses; excavated 1974.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank all those who helped in the preparation and publication of this List. Their particular thanks are due to Mr. Hugh Dixon, for hints on the techniques of compilation and for all-round helpfulness; to Mr. Tom Delaney of the Ulster Museum for much help on the history of the Castle, and on the archaeology of the town, as well as for some of the illustrations; and to Mr. C.E.B. Brett, the editor of this series. Also to Mr. Neil Marshall, who took almost 200 photographs (many of them acknowledged below) specially for this survey; to the Deputy Keeper and staff of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; and to the librarians and staffs of the Linenhall Library and the Queen's University Library, Belfast.

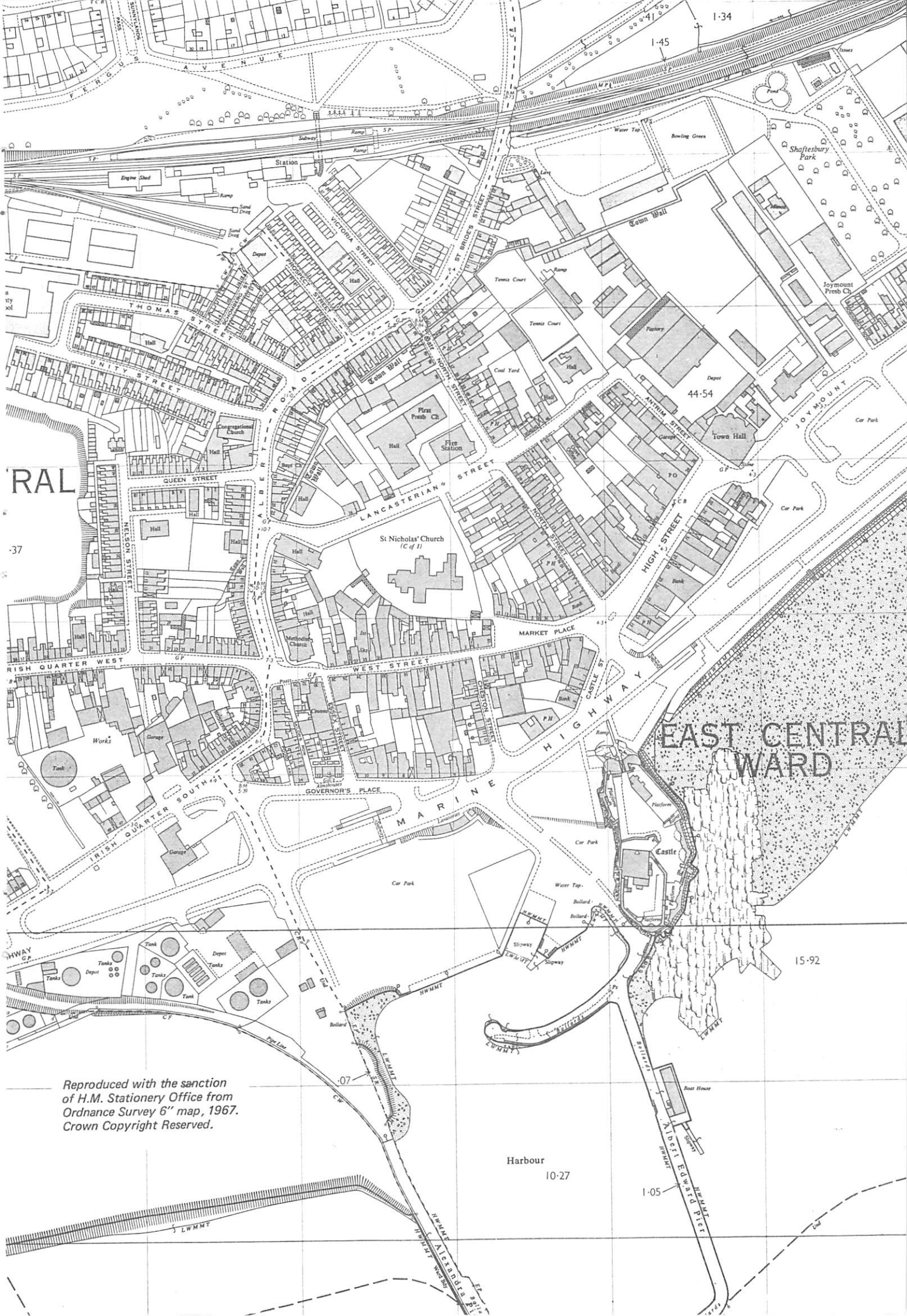
The publication of this List has been made possible by a very generous grant from Carreras Limited, and a grant from the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, both of which are acknowledged with warm appreciation.

The Society is grateful for permission to use illustrations as follows: the print of 1795 on the front cover, courtesy C.E.B. Brett; the map on the back cover, British Museum; that at page 8a, Public Record Office, London; those at 8b and 12a, National Library of Ireland; that on page 9, and the illustration on page 39, Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; b and d on page 12, c and d on page 15, b and d on page 18, 35c and 37, the Ulster Museum; those on page 3, 13g, 18e, 26b, 34b and f, Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland; the prints on pages 2 and 13f are from the Dublin Penny Journal; those on page 4, page 6, and at 19f are from McSkimin or McCrum; the drawings at a and c on page 18 are from Thomas Drew's Report on St. Nicholas' Church. The photographs on the title page, at 12c, 26d and 34a are by Mr. Tom Delaney; that at page 31a is by Mr. Hugh Dixon; those at 35c, d and e by Mrs. Susan Crowther. All the remaining photographs were specially taken for this List by Mr. Neil Marshall.



Drawn by D. Stewart—Engraved by Simms & M^cIntyre.

A VIEW IN WEST STREET, CARRICKFERGUS.



RAL

37

EAST CENTRAL WARD

15-92

Harbour
10-27

1-05

Reproduced with the sanction
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Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1967.
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INTRODUCTION

Carrickfergus is best known for its great castle, and rightly so. But the town which grew up about that castle is also important, embracing as it does much archaeological evidence and a wide range of historic buildings. As this list attempts to show, the town is still on the defensive against industrial and road developments and unsympathetic modernisation.

Carrickfergus is situated on the north-west shore of Carrickfergus Bay (or Belfast Lough), along which it extends for nearly a mile. Its harbour is sheltered from, but readily accessible to, the Irish Sea and North Channel. Until the 17th century, it was a more important place than its infant neighbour, Belfast.

Despite the tradition that the name Carrickfergus commemorates the death of Fergus Mac Erc here in about A.D. 500, there is neither historical nor archaeological evidence for any continuing settlement before the 12th century. A ring-fort stood where Shaftesbury Park is now - its site is shown on the first Ordnance Survey map - and it is possible that there was an early church in the vicinity. Otherwise, the rock was bare until the Anglo-Norman John de Courcy erected the first stage of the castle keep and inner curtain some time after 1177. The church of St. Nicholas was founded about the same time, and Carrickfergus became one of the strongest centres of de Courcy's settlement. Following de Courcy's downfall and exile, Hugh de Lacy entered into the Earldom, and extended both church and castle. However, in 1210 King John removed de Lacy, and the castle remained in royal possession thereafter. In 1232, the nearby Franciscan friary was founded. For the rest of the medieval period, Carrickfergus had an unsettled history. The Irish and their Scottish allies had a common enemy in the Normans. In 1315, Edward the Bruce, brother of King Robert the Bruce, invaded Ulster, in alliance with three of the banished de Lacys, and with a force of three thousand men. Though he was largely successful against the other English settlements, he had to lay siege to Carrickfergus before he could take it. This Scottish invasion led to a period of warfare and confusion due to the lack of any central justice or power. In 1333 the Brown Earl of Ulster was murdered at the ford of Belfast by members of his own family, and this set in train the final collapse of the Earldom.

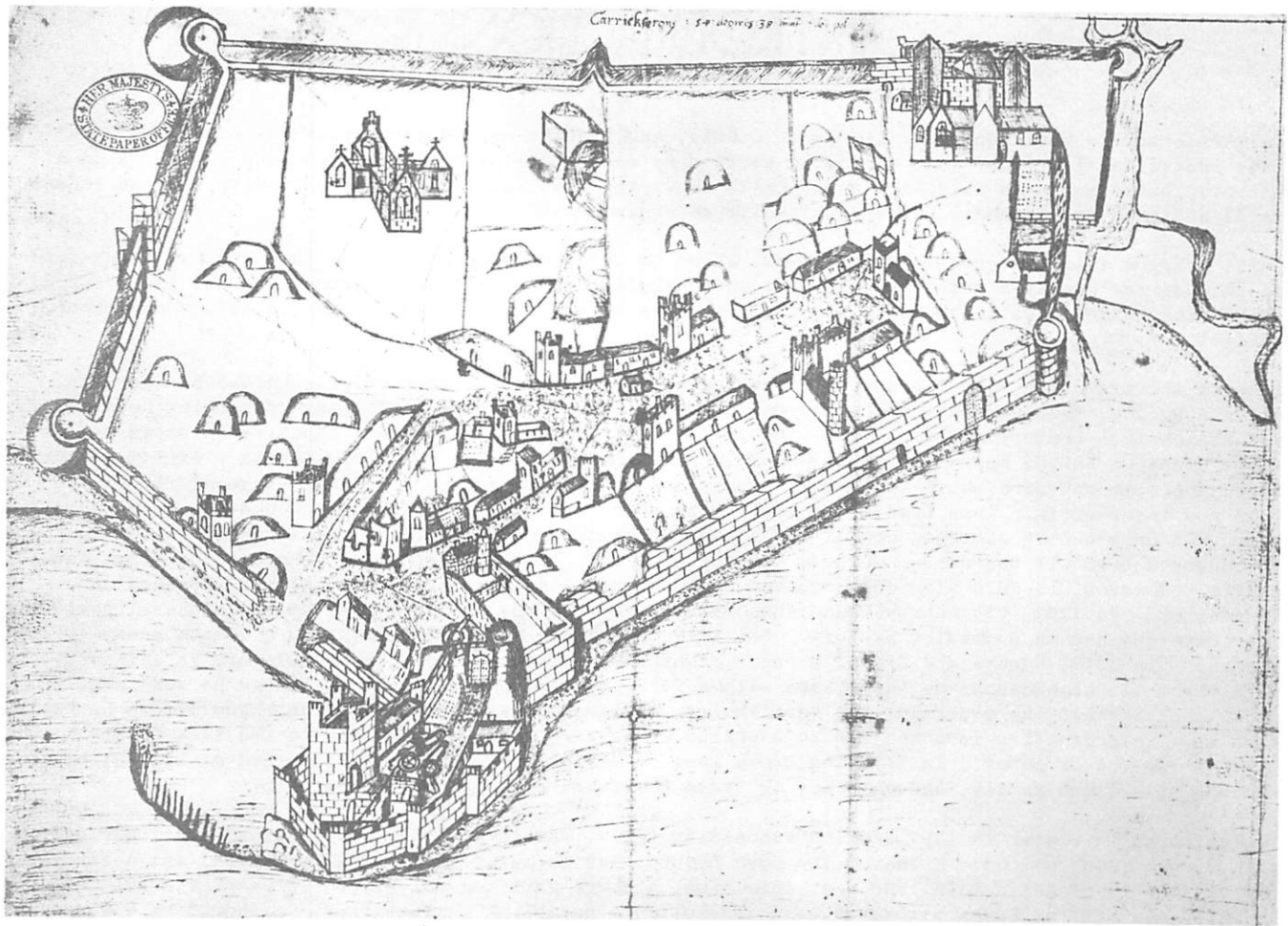
Famine raged in Ulster in 1497 and the succeeding years, and this pattern of distress continued during much of the Tudor period. Kildare, the Lord Deputy, had to put down an open rebellion, and destroyed the old castle of Belfast in 1503. At this time, a large garrison was placed in Carrickfergus Castle. In 1573, the Earl of Essex attempted unsuccessfully to establish a plantation. Although he advised abandoning Carrickfergus in favour of a new settlement at Belfast, he attended to the former's defences, and a bastion at the end of Governor's Walk was named Essex Mount. A more determined attempt to improve the defences was made by Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sydney, who erected walls along the south, west and south-east bounds of the town; but was unable to complete the scheme.

Throughout the 16th century, Ulster was in a state of constant war, and the plantation depended for its survival on its armed strength. This was reflected in the character of its houses and forts. The tower-house was a characteristic feature of this period both in town and country, and the maps of 1560, 1567, and 1580-90 show the streets of Carrickfergus lined with as many as fourteen of these buildings, as well as the castle, church and friary. None of the towers survives above ground, though there appears to be some medieval masonry in the ground floor of Dobbin's Inn; one of 'Stephenson's houses', shown on the map of 1567, was found in excavations at High Street; and part of Henry Wylles' tower-house was found at the angle of Cheston Street and Governor's Walk.

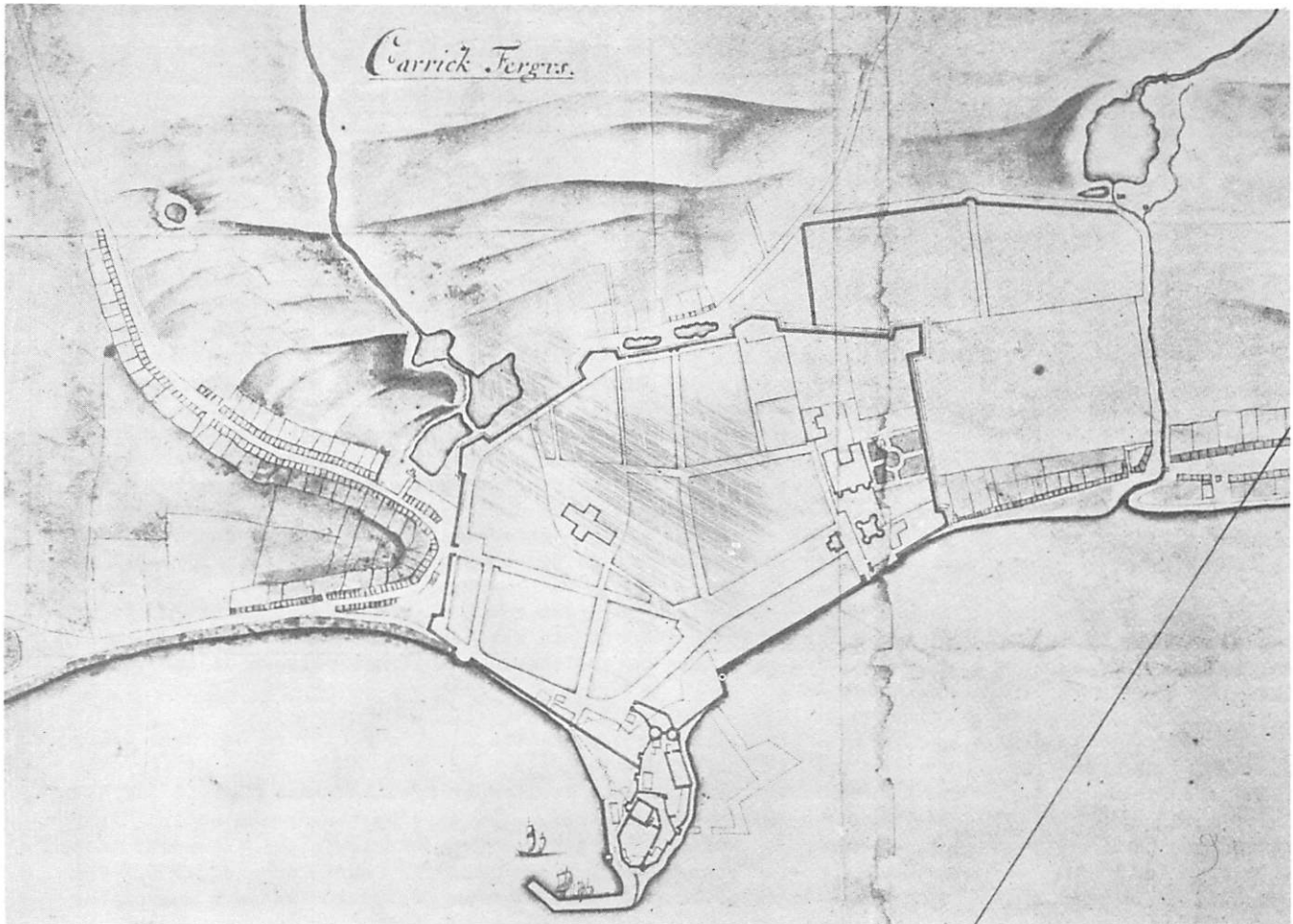
It remained to Sir Arthur Chichester, early in the 17th century, to consolidate a permanent plantation, loyal to the British Crown. The map of 1685-6 shows the town after the great changes and improvements brought by Arthur Chichester. The castle was repaired, as was St. Nicholas', where a magnificent Jacobean tomb was installed in the new Donegall aisle. On the site of the Franciscan friary Chichester built a palatial new house named Joymount in honour of his patron, Mountjoy. He also built a new town wall, much of which survives. This ran from the castle to Joymount; from a small bastion there (now destroyed) to the great spear-shaped bastion to the north-east still overlooking the bowling green; thence it ran westwards, past North Gate, to the present intersection of Albert Road and Lancasterian Street. The section from this point to the sea was destroyed in the early 19th century, but its foundations were uncovered again during excavations in 1976. North Gate, heavily rebuilt, is the only survival of the four original gateways. Chichester's scheme doubled the enclosed area of the town, but much of this land remained unused so late as 1830.

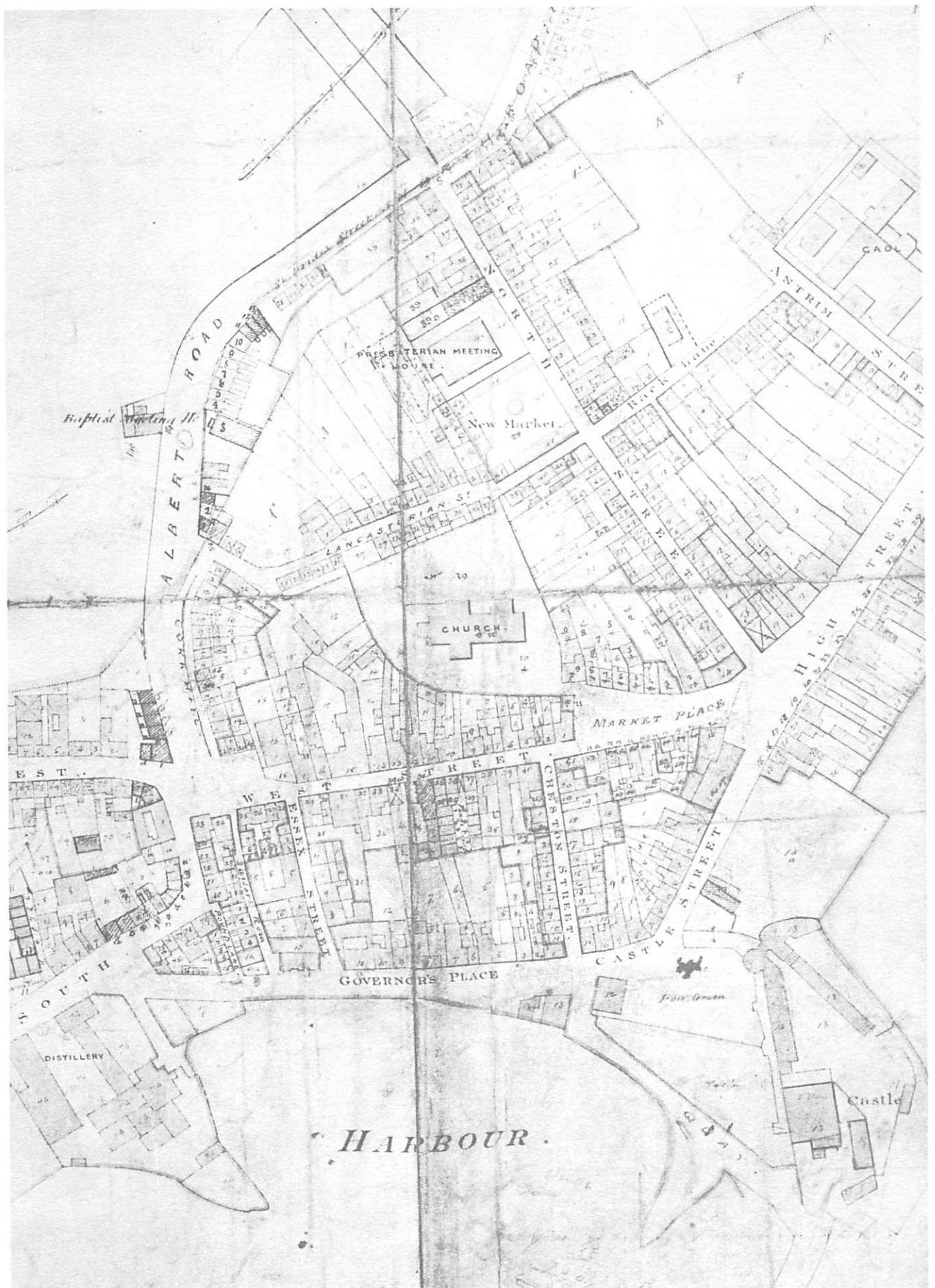
In the 17th century Carrickfergus became a complete fortress town, with a regular garrison of English troops. The Scottish and Roman Catholic inhabitants were obliged to remove outside the walls, and the Irish and Scotch Quarters were thus established. The street pattern of the town as then laid out is still discernible today.

The Williamite war of the last years of the 17th century saw the siege and capture of Carrickfergus by Marshall Schomberg, and the landing of King William of Orange in 1690. During the Rising of 1745, the castle was garrisoned for fear of a landing in Ireland by Bonnie Prince Charlie and his Jacobite troops. In 1760, the town was seized and held for a few days by the French admiral Thurot in command of a small expeditionary force. During the 18th century, Carrickfergus expanded, though little of individual architectural importance was built, apart from the Court House of 1779. The 5th Earl of Donegall, descendant of Chichester, endeavoured at this period to impose a measure of



Above, map of between 1580 and 1590; below, Phillips' map of 1685-6





Valuation map of 1860, prepared by Patrick Ganley, surveyor

planning control on new buildings, starting with Peter's Hill. As in his Belfast estates, leases regulated house plans, heights, and materials, though not necessarily all to the same standards. Between 1740 and 1797, the number of houses in the town increased from 130 to 452. The parish grew more quickly, especially after 1800: there were 546 dwellings in 1723; 893 in 1800; 1,116 in 1816; and 1,447 in 1821. Albert Road, Queen Street, Unity Street and Victoria Street reflect both on Victorian loyalties, and on 19th century expansion. This development was accelerated by the coming of the railway; Carrickfergus was linked to Whitehouse in 1846, and to Larne in 1862. There was some industrial development at this time, but less than in more recent years. Most of the public buildings are of this period; and there are still many fine Victorian shops and commercial buildings in the town centre.

Twentieth century development, and particularly in the years since 1945, has been less happy in its effect upon the appearance of the town. The ugly oil storage depot, close to the castle and harbour; Carreras' factory; Courtaulds, with its tall chimney, occupying the site of Woodburn Abbey, of the 12th century; the I.C.I. factory at Kilroot; above all, the new power station at Kilroot, with its enormous chimney, dwarfing castle and town alike: have ringed Carrickfergus with modern buildings out of scale with the historic town. Moreover, recent road schemes have brought incongruous intrusions - garages, petrol stations, shops and car parks - into unhappy juxtaposition with the Tudor and 17th century character of the old walled town centre, with its peculiar shape and intimacy. The new Marine Highway, the main road from Belfast to Whitehead, has proved particularly harmful in the way it has cut off the castle from the rest of the town. A number of further road schemes are at present under consideration; the Irish Gate scheme, involving the widening of Albert Road through to the Marine Highway; the widening of the Belfast Road; a scheme for the widening of Antrim Street, and the linking of High Street to St. Bride's Street; a scheme for a new spine road to run above, and parallel to, Love Lane; the construction of a new car park off North Road; and a proposal for the demolition of a number of important buildings at the approach to the North Gate in order to widen the junction between St. Bride's Street and Albert Road. Taken together, these schemes give grounds for much alarm - especially the Irish Gate and Antrim Street schemes. If carried out, they would not only involve the loss of a number of the buildings here listed, and the destruction of further archaeological evidence, but they would also seriously alter the present balance between existing buildings and the spaces between and around them; and so, would gravely threaten the surviving architectural character of the town.

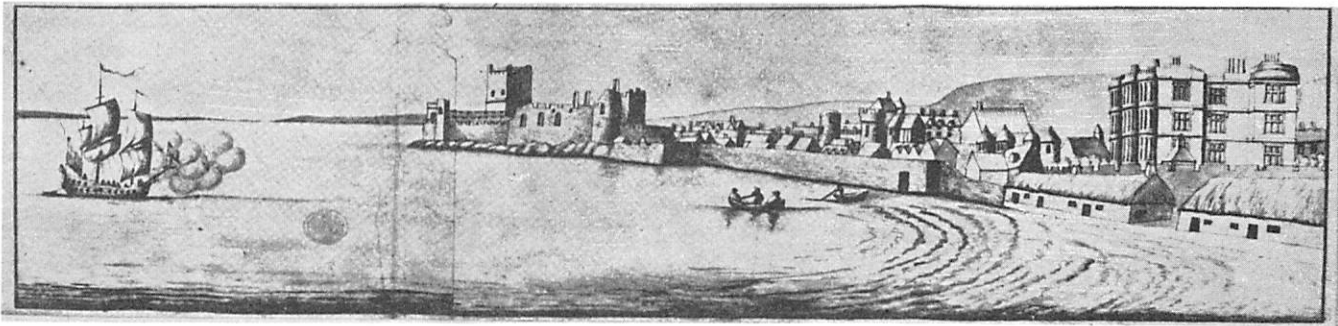
Carrickfergus can ill afford further changes of this kind. In recent years, the intimacy of the Market Square has been destroyed by the introduction of ill-considered new buildings; West Street, North Street, Davy's Street and Lancasterian Street have been completely altered in character; the construction of the Marine Highway involved demolition of the seaward face of the town; and the sense of enclosure appropriate to an ancient walled town has already been allowed in too many places to disappear. It is of the utmost importance not only that the more important of the buildings noted in the list which follows be retained, and rehabilitated where necessary, but that the old street pattern of the town be kept wherever possible.

At the same time, Carrickfergus is an archaeological site of uncommon interest and importance, and it is vital that future destruction of evidence be kept to a minimum, and that the archaeologists be allowed to keep pace with development. Over the centuries, much important physical evidence of the town's early history has accumulated, and lies buried beneath the present streets and buildings. In 1972 it was realised that the very rapid pace of development had already caused serious damage, and a series of excavations was begun by the Historic Monuments Branch. This work has shed much light on the defences, on the vanished architecture, and on the economy and way of life of the townspeople since the 12th century. There is still a great deal more to be discovered.

To the visitor, Carrickfergus appears rather a drab and shabby town at present. A concerted policy of repainting and repair could nonetheless work wonders. Trees and greenery are scarce; the new parking areas and the new roads call for the planting of more screens of shrubs and, especially, large trees; those which exist, particularly on the outskirts of the town, deserve to be protected. Of the open spaces, the old graveyard and the rather formal Shaftesbury Park provide serene areas in the midst of the old town itself. The Marine Gardens exhibit a tactless modernity. There is an extensive area of green tucked away behind Scotch Quarter, running from North Road to Taylor's Avenue; Rhanbuoy Park is the only open space which attempts to adopt a village green character; there are, however, too many barren open spaces associated with public development, though some of the modern housing estates to the north of the railway incorporate pleasant walk-ways.

As this survey demonstrates, Carrickfergus is an historic town, with few rivals in Ireland, which still retains many buildings of interest and importance, despite the inroads of recent years. It is greatly to be hoped that these buildings individually, and the character of the town as a whole, will be conserved before it is too late; and that new buildings, new roads, and other new developments will be so designed as to enhance the town, and harmonise with the best of what is left.

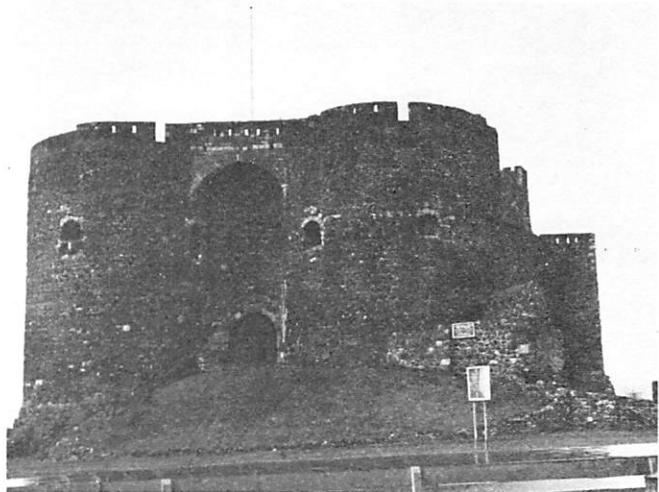
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
1			<p>CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE: A : The castle is the most important building in the town and is arguably the finest military monument in Ireland. Magnificently sited on an isolated basaltic promontory, it has survived the accretion of car parks and storage tanks and still dominates the town and its approaches from land and sea. It is remarkable for its continued military occupation of almost 800 years, which has caused many alterations to the castle's fabric. However, the different building materials used over the centuries blend well to achieve a pleasing unity overall.</p> <p>The castle was founded by John de Courcy about 1180 A.D. and was his main stronghold until his fall in 1204. Hugh de Lacy succeeded him as Earl of Ulster, but his tenure was interrupted by King John's punitive expedition which led to the siege and capture of Carrickfergus in 1210. De Lacy returned and attempted to take the castle in 1224, but was subsequently restored to the Earldom. Upon his death in 1242, the Earldom reverted to the Crown, and was then bestowed on the de Burgh family in 1264. During the Bruce invasion of 1315 the English forces were defeated at Connor, and retreated to Carrickfergus. There followed a year-long siege, during which the garrison were reported to have eaten eight Scots prisoners. Following the collapse of the Earldom in 1333, the castle remained in the Crown's hands as the only English stronghold in the North, but little is known of its history at this period. It was a place of great importance during the late 16th and early 17th century reconquest of Ulster, but was gradually eclipsed by the growth of Belfast, and both castle and town declined. It was besieged and taken by Schonberg in 1689, in advance of William's arrival, and again by Thurot during the French raid of 1760. It was handed over to the Ancient Monuments Branch in 1928, but its last military use came when part of the building was used as an air raid shelter during World War II.</p> <p>The earliest building phase saw the erection of a polygonal curtain wall at the south end of the promontory, marked by dressings in local red sandstone. This wall was then raised in height and the massive keep constructed; the dressings were now of the creamy-yellow Cultra stone. All of this work was ordered by de Courcy and probably completed by about 1200. The Keep is entered at first floor level, above a range of barrel-vaulted chambers. The first floor is ill-lit, but provided with a double latrine, and probably functioned as a lobby. The second floor is furnished with a fine fire-place and latrine; the third floor, spacious and well-lit with finely-dressed windows, presumably served as the private quarters of de Courcy and his successors. The first and second floors are divided by a blocking wall inserted shortly after the first building. The great arch in the third floor accompanied a later raising of the roof.</p> <p>In the east inner curtain wall, two fine windows attest the former existence of a hall-type building.</p> <p>Just outside the inner ward, the middle curtain is encountered, cutting across the promontory north of the keep, and apparently intended to improve the defences rather than expand the living area. During the 18th century the landward side, including a polygonal tower, was "sighted" to ground level. The east and west towers survive; that on the east has a particularly fine group of arrowslits on the ground floor. Excavation in the 1950's revealed a rock-cut ditch outside the curtain wall.</p> <p>The date of the middle ward is not certain. Money was granted in 1210-12 but in amounts sufficient only for repairs. However, the castle was ordered to be fortified in 1216, and £100 was made available to the custodian in 1217, so it is likely that the middle ward was then begun.</p> <p>The outer ward was added some time towards the mid-13th century and enclosed the remainder of the promontory. There are two polygonal towers to the west but the major feature is the double-towered gatehouse. The twin towers were originally circular and taller, but were altered to their present height and D-shape to accommodate artillery in the late 16th century. At the same time brick-lined gun-ports were cut through the curtain walls. The upper room in the east tower is called 'the chapel' and contains a fine late 12th century window; this is an obvious insertion, probably taken from the keep or inner ward. The gate passage is remarkable for a series of blocked pointed arches, the rib-vaulting, a 'murder-hole' and the portcullis and gear - this is a modern replacement.</p> <p>The outer ward was formerly occupied by residential buildings and stores, the latest of which were swept away after 1928. It still has a fine series of cannon - two early guns on the north (recently remounted) and a range of 20 pounder and 32 pounder early 19th century guns on the east sitting on 24 pounder carriages above a range of vaulted chambers. In the later 19th century the south and east defences were improved, and 68 pounder guns survive in their granite emplacements. Four six-inch guns were added before the 1914-18 war; only their mounts survive.</p> <p>The gate-passage was originally approached from the north, across a large rock-cut which was crossed by a movable bridge. This was filled in about 1300, and by the mid-16th century the present approach was adapted, curling around the foot of the west gatehouse tower, and still defended by a wall bearing splayed gunloops. No other traces of the outworks defending the approach survived the building of the Marine Highway.</p> <p>REMAINS OF 17th CENTURY TOWN:</p>	<p>Dixon, p.15 Maps 1550, 1560, 1567, 1612, 1821 Guide Card, Dept. of Finance Hist. Mons. Branch Lewis McSkimin, pp.156- 60, 165-7 Town Guide (1939) pp. 65 & 76 A.M.N.I., Vol.I, H.M.S.O., pp. 9-12</p>
2			<p>WALL: B : These are the earliest and largest urban defences in Ulster, not excluding the more celebrated (but, in their present form, later) walls at Derry. The Carrickfergus remains, showing the quality and consistency of the Jacobean builders, are constructed of rough brownish stone, mortared together. Starting from Albert Road, the remaining wall of a bastion may still be seen beside the Orange Hall. Across Albert Road and behind the terraced houses of that side, is a single unbroken stretch containing the North Gate. South of this point the wall survives below street level, and has recently been located during excavation. It is hoped to conserve this additional stretch of wall following the completion of the Irish Gate Road Scheme. The north-east bastion is visible from the north of the railway track. Another unbroken stretch of wall continues south to Joymount, beside the Old People's Home and library. The Marine Highway has removed all traces of the once extensive south wall, but for a small portion at the rear of Cambridge's.</p>	



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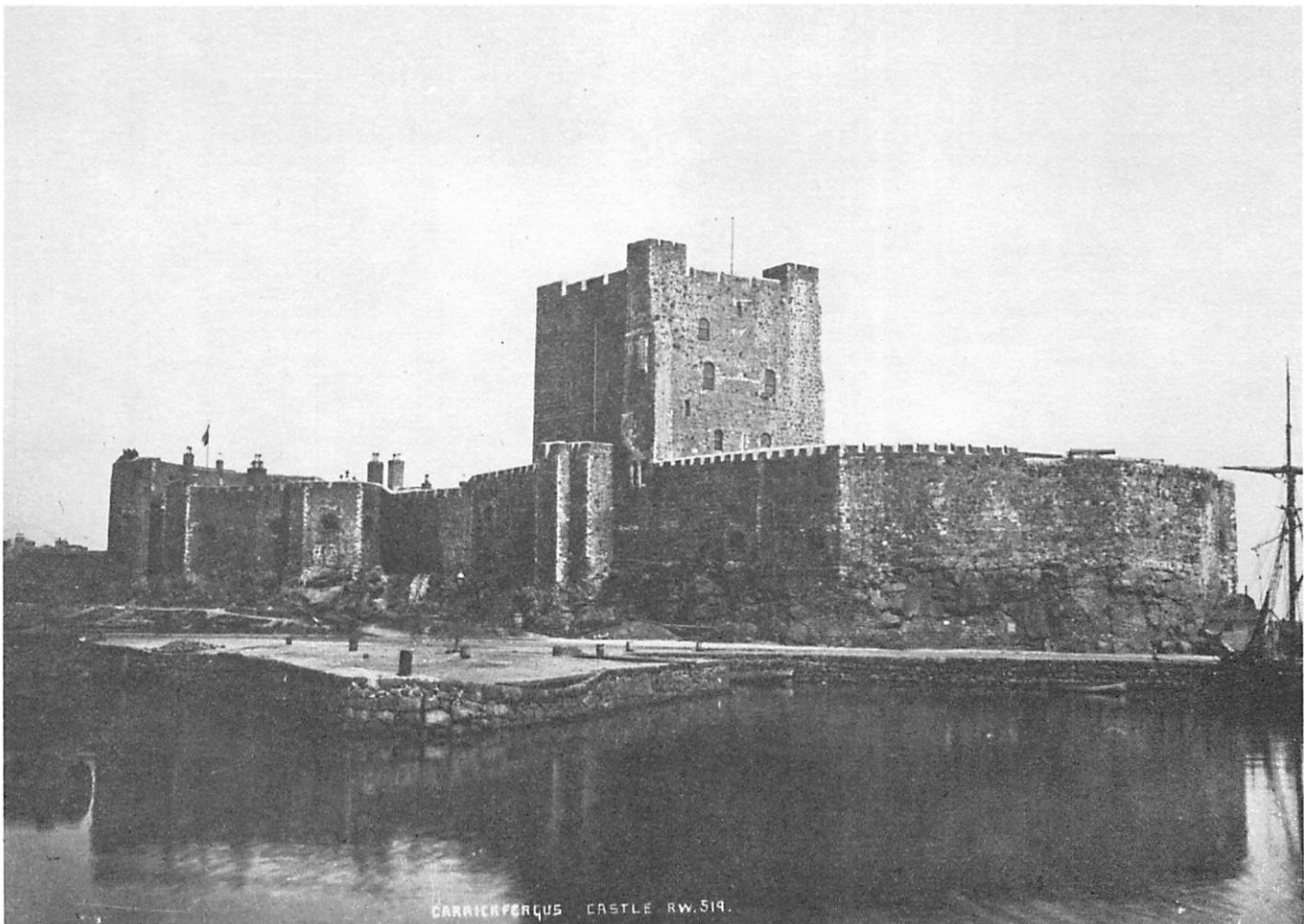
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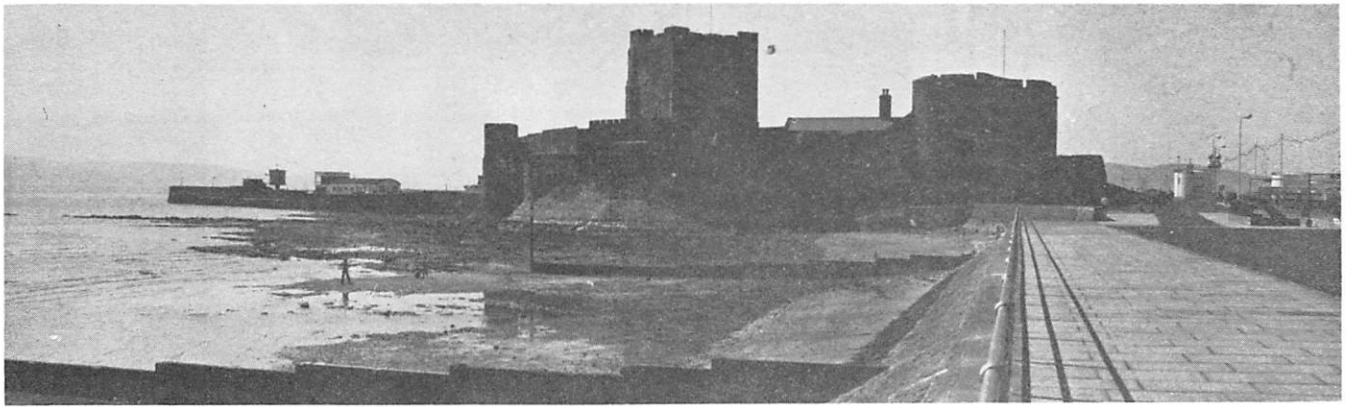
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The Castle: a. General view, showing Joymount and its four-turreted gate-house on the right, from Phillips' map of 1685-6.
 b and c. The entrance: as it was early in the century, and as it is today.
 d. Robert Welch photograph of the Castle.

d



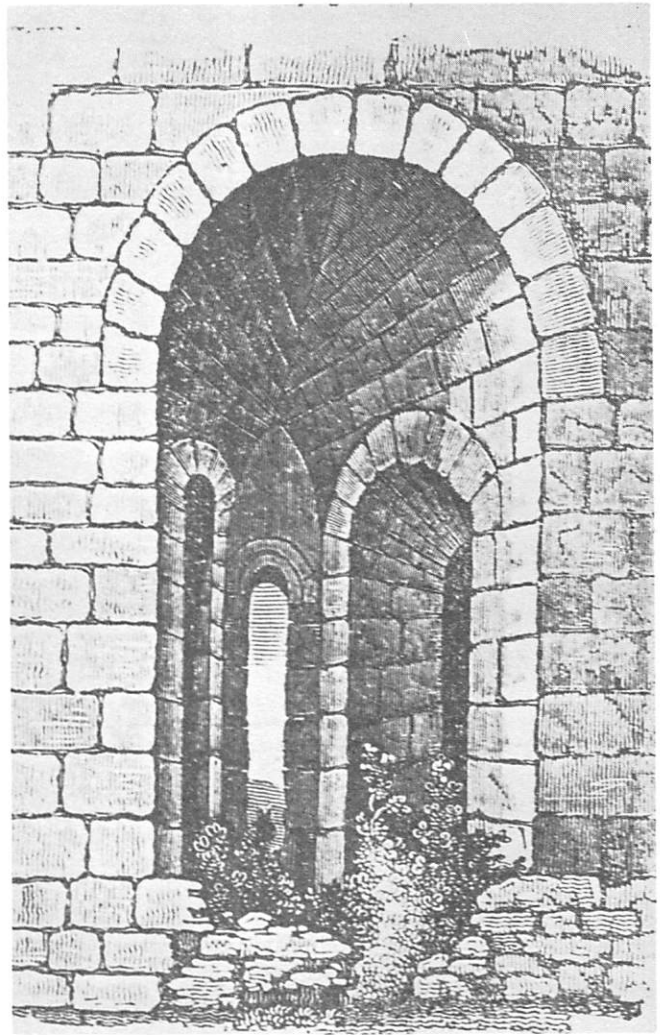
CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE RW. 519.



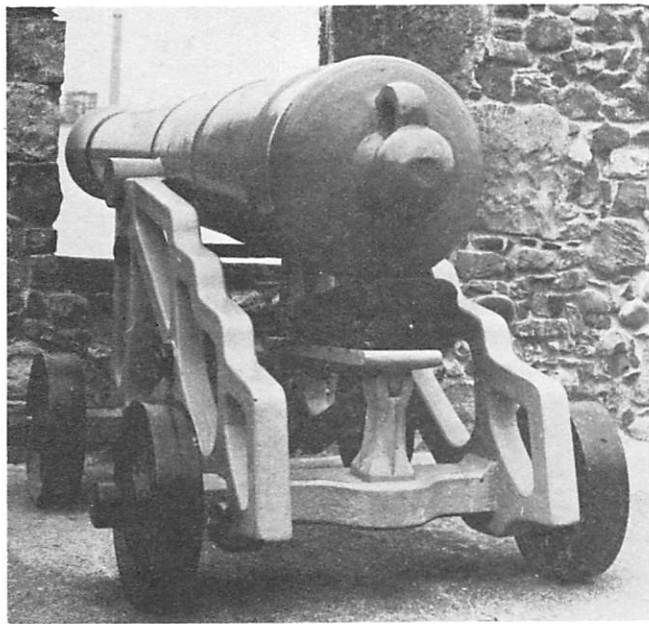
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- e. *The Castle from the Marine Highway.*
- f. *'Averture above the gate in the inner yard', from the Dublin Penny Journal, 1832.*
- g. *Gun No. 10, North East Gun Platform.*
- h. *Another Welch photograph: from the seaward.*

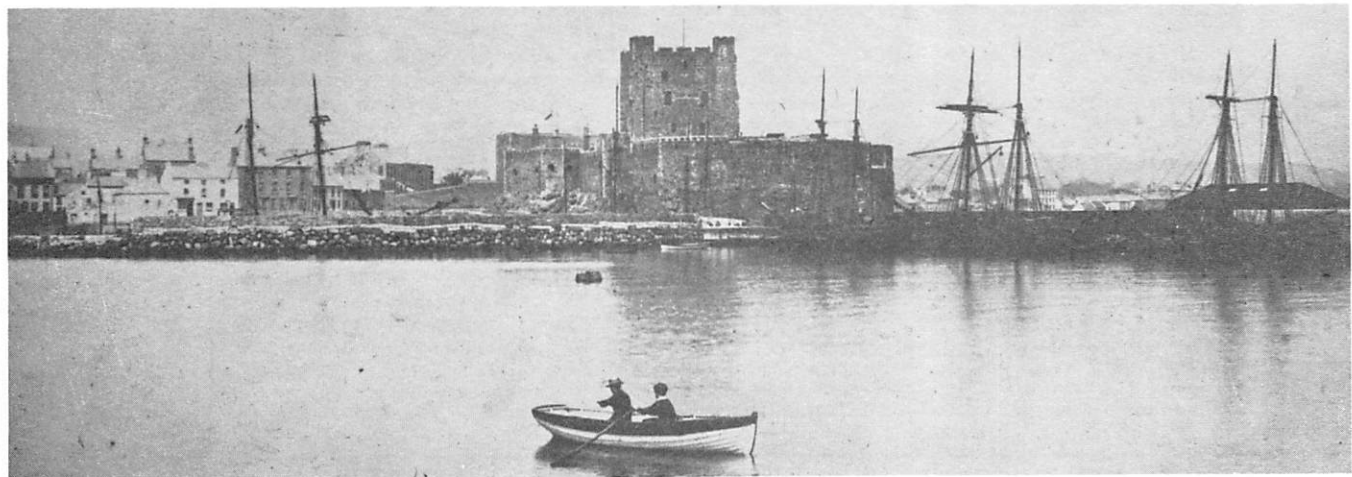
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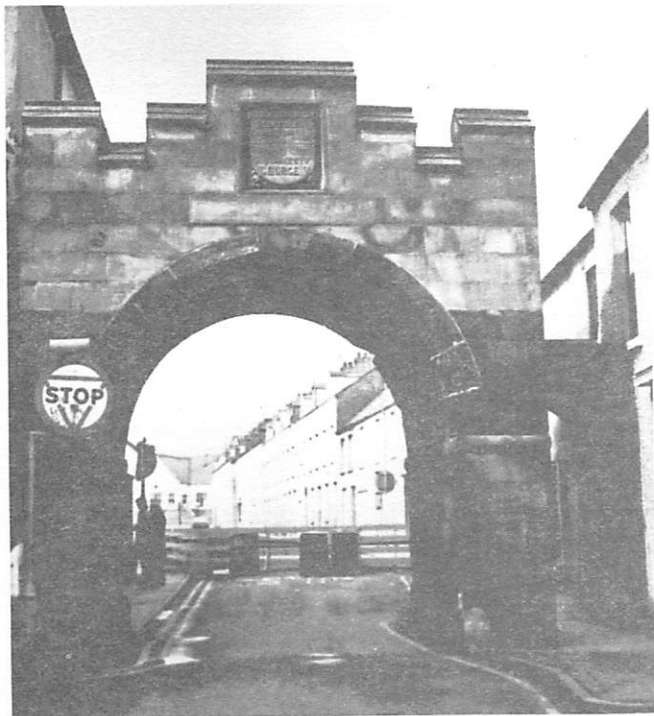
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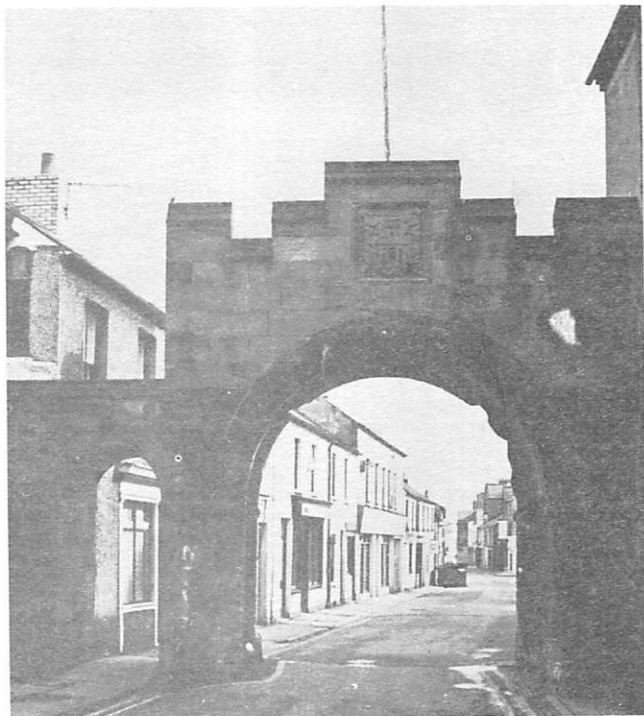
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
3			<p>NORTH GATE: B : Originally built as part of the wall defences, the upper part was rebuilt in 1849-50, and restored in 1911, to mark the accession of George V, as shown in a carved plaque, inset on the south.</p> <p>The Gate has a wide arch to allow access to coaches, and a narrow one for pedestrians. The gateway retains the original rough, time-worn stone piers above the springing of the central arch, but the upper part is of modern dressed stone. Above the street is an attractive battlement, capped with ridge-tiles. These are much more 'jazzy' than the original cut-stone voussairs, surrounding the arches. On the north side the city arms (castle with martlets) correspond to the commemoration plaque.</p> <p>The other main gateways at Irish Quarter, South or 'Water' Gate, and Scotch Gate have disappeared. These marked the outer limits of the town after the edict of 1678, when Scots and Irishmen were ordered outside the city.</p>	<p>McSkimin, p.111 Guide O'Kane Map 1685-6</p>
4			<p>ST. NICHOLAS' PARISH CHURCH: A : St. Nicholas' church lies at the centre of Carrickfergus, and dominates the area around Market Place, North Street, and Lancasterian Street. It spans in its building history a period of almost eight centuries, being as old as the Castle (its age is reflected in the chops and changes to its fabric). One can trace in the present Church structure additions, changes and alterations, dating from the Norman period, up to the fourteenth century; the Renaissance (15th and 16th centuries); the Jacobean period; the 18th century; and the modern period.</p> <p>To the first period can be ascribed the founding of the church by John de Courcy, following his founding of the town c.1182. He was a great builder of churches and abbeys, and built St. Mary's Abbey, Woodburn, for the Premonstratensian Order before 1183, and another house of the Order was in existence at Whiteabbey by 1250. Both were so impoverished after the Bruce wars that the two communities were united at Woodburn in 1326. Dressed stones from the site survive in the south transept of St. Nicholas'. The first authentic record of the building is in the very early fourteenth century. By 1306, the importance of the church was such that a special papal tax, 'rated at an amount exceeding by far that of any church in Down, Connor or Dromore', was imposed to benefit St. Nicholas'. The architect, Robert Le Mercer, is traditionally said to have lengthened and completed the long Norman choir. Its westward end was marked by a clustered column, from which the chancel arch sprang.</p> <p>The church in 1307 was very much wider than now, wide side aisles containing chapels, opening out to both sides of the nave. At the east side of the crossing, near the openings of the present transept arms, were clustered Norman pillars, bearing the vaults of the side chapels, and above the Choir. The west side of the church may have followed roughly its present line before the addition of the steeple.</p> <p>The window openings of the Choir are largely the same as in the original Norman building. There were four on the south, the great Window on the east, and two on the north side. The East Window still retains the banded shafts on the interior window jambs from which spring moulded arches. The only side window which has original stonework is at the north-east corner.</p> <p>The south-east angle of the church retains its two flanking buttresses, with little moulded columns at the angles. These are now very weathered.</p> <p>Thomas Drew, in his report on the Church in 1872, says that the fabric was in poor condition during the fifteenth century, due to the materials used by the former English workmen. The stone they used was Scрабо freestone and magnesium limestone, but the mortar was of poor quality. In the late fifteenth century some architectural alterations were made, but these again are conjectural. Drew says that a large south window of the extreme south chapel was erected, of the flat-headed Tudor type. He also mentions the eastern end of the adjoining chapel as being re-built.</p> <p>By the beginning of the sixteenth century the church had been 'burned and spoyled by the rebels'. Unfortunately the inhabitants of the town were unable to repair the damage because of poverty and the church stood for nearly 40 years without a roof though some attempts at repair were made in 1575 and 1581.</p> <p>In 1614, the re-building of St. Nicholas' was entrusted by Sir Arthur Chichester to a master mason, one Thomas Paps. His scheme was fairly drastic, for the church was in a fairly advanced state of decay. Necessary measures included building up and cutting off the chapels at the sides of the nave, although the north arcade may already have been built up by then.</p> <p>For the two eastern-most arches he substituted a solid wall (possibly encasing two of the Norman pillars). The northern chapels were re-built to form the Donegall aisle, a barrel-vaulted transept to the north of the crossing, intended as a memorial to and family vault for the Chichester family (whose remains were however removed in the 1880's to Belfast Castle Chapel). The rear wall is blank (recently painted blue while the other walls are white).</p> <p>Long narrow windows open in the walls at either side. Against the rear wall is placed the Chichester Monument, a splendid Jacobean, two-storey construction of marble and alabaster, with kneeling effigies of Sir Arthur and his wife facing each other. On a lower level is a small kneeling figure of Sir John Chichester, who had been ambushed and killed by the McDonnells in 1597. The monument was almost certainly sculpted in sections on the mainland, before being shipped over to Carrickfergus for re-assembly. Until quite recently original items of Sir Arthur's armour hung on the rear wall, including a sword and helm. These were stolen but a surcoat survives. On the south side of the crossing, Thomas Paps constructed a barrel-vaulted porch, now used as the Baptistry, which was entered through a Renaissance-style semi-circular arch. Beside it is a large clear window, substituted for a 16th century Flemish 'Baptism of Christ' window which has been temporarily removed for safe-keeping.</p> <p>Beside the Baptistry is the Willes Aisle, or South transept, for which also Paps seems to have been responsible. After 1614 it probably had an arcaded bay, removed in the late nineteenth century, the infilling of whose arches may still be seen on the west wall. A piscina is still visible against the window wall. A large modern window has been inserted.</p> <p>In 1778 the old steeple at the west end was pulled down and the present one erected, though it has suffered numerous alterations since then. The tower has full-height corner quoins, with a slender balustrade on top, masking the junction with the octagonal steeple. The entrance door is flanked by an aedicule arrangement of half-round columns, supporting a cornice and pediment. At the second stage, above a filled archway or relieving arch, is a</p>	<p>Church Guide 1962 Drew, passim McSkimin, pp.137-155 B.N.L., 26.5.1775 Lewis, 1837 pp. 269-74 Dixon, p.17 Maps of 1567, 1580-90</p> <p>Potterton, Irish Church Monuments, pp. 88, 89</p>



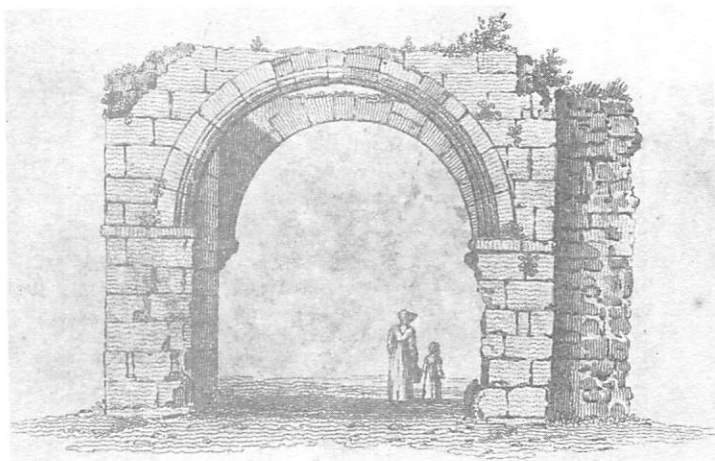
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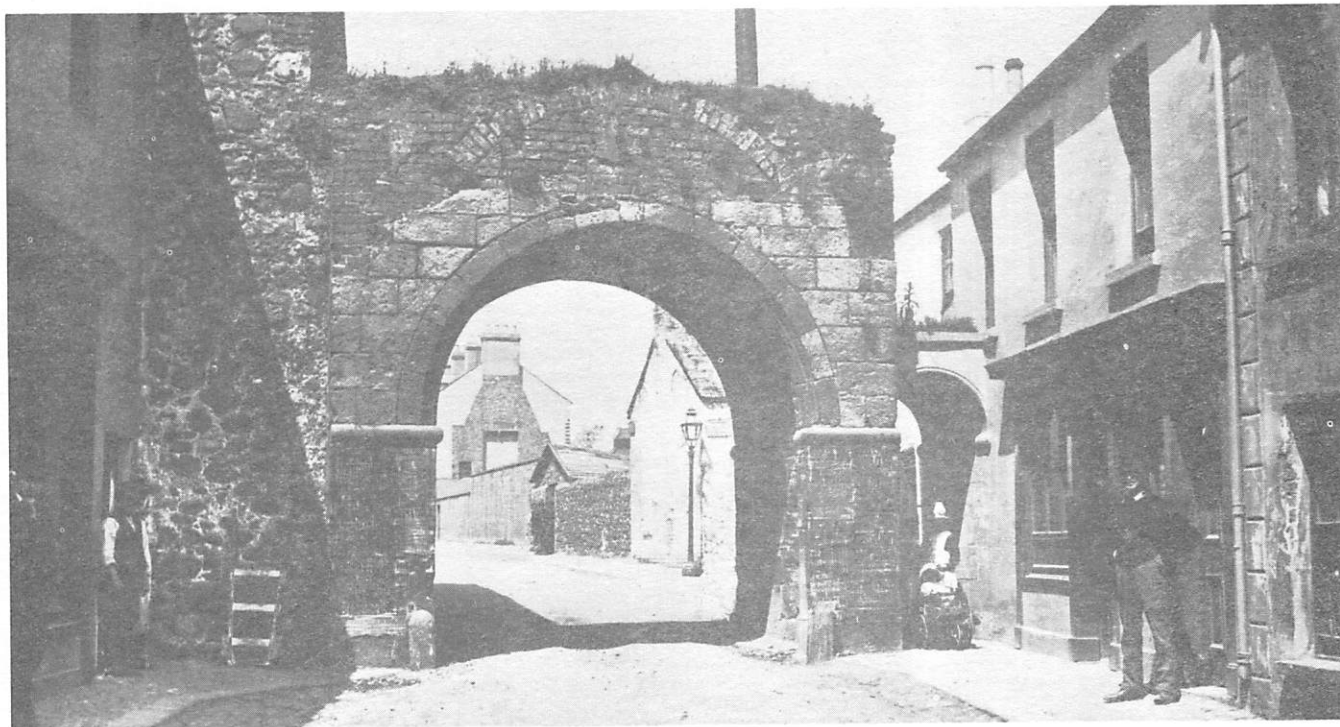
North Gate:

*a and b. As "restored" in 1911 in honour of King George V;
c and d. As it was before restoration.*



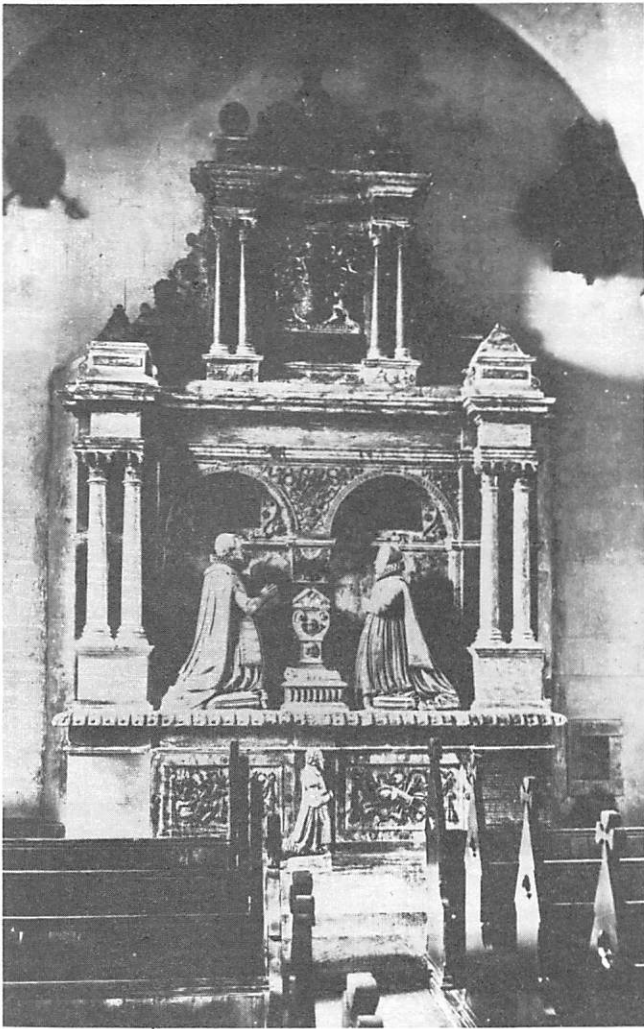
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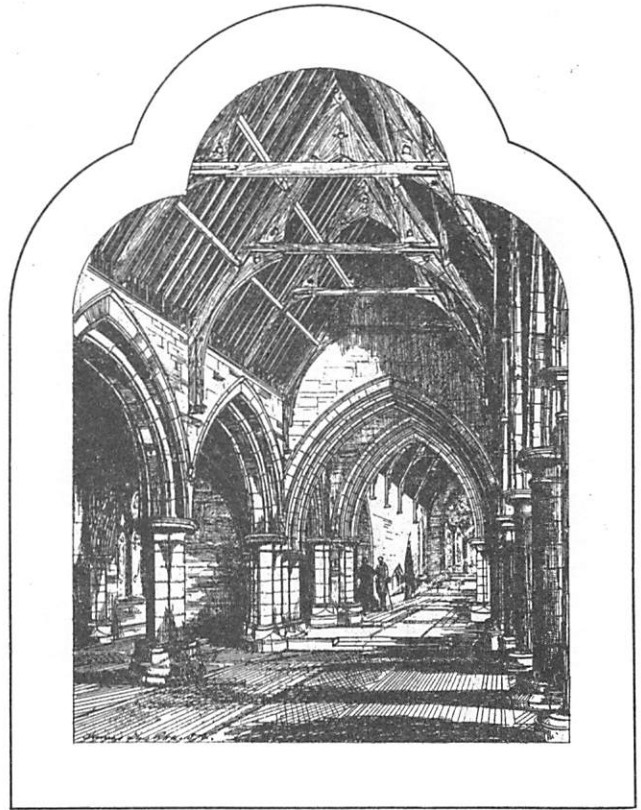


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<p>Palladian window, with two outer 'blanks'. Near the top, on all four sides, are louvred round-arched bell shutters. The tower is slightly awkwardly joined to the west end of the church, the original bull's eye windows in the triangular gable spaces being retained, to provide light for the nave gallery.</p> <p>In 1787 the old vestry was built by Dean Dobbs on the north side of the church. The weakly-designed Clergy Vestry, built in 1962, stands on the site of the former War Memorial Bell Tower, and has rather plain surrounds to the windows and doors; regular stone blocks have also been used, instead of the prevalent rubble masonry elsewhere.</p> <p>At the crossing, and at the west end of the nave, attempts have been made to replace the original Norman cluster columns and the springing of the great arches (of which a vestige remains) just beside the pulpit, with modern yellow sandstone.</p> <p>It is not easy today to visualise the original Norman church, or for that matter that of the seventeenth century re-construction. The floor level of the Norman church was some three feet lower than today; the roof must have been lower also. Some of the more recent alterations have been sensitively conceived and executed, including the modern exterior of the great east window, the tall pointed-arch tracery windows in the south wall of the nave, and the lively carvings (including fish, birds and a castle) supporting the hood mouldings to the windows of the south wall. Other alterations are much to be regretted, especially the removal of some of the Cultra stone buttresses, and the removal of the perfectly sound original 17th century brick dressings from the north transept lancets - both quite inappropriately replaced by Portland stone.</p>			
5	<p><u>NORTH STREET UPPER: G</u> : The longest north-south street within the old city walls, stretching from High Street to Albert Road, it is bisected approximately half-way up by the widened and modernised Lancasterian Street. The upper side of North Street, around the North Gate, has a feeling of intimacy, due to the small scale and practical shop fittings of the traditional Victorian shop-fronts, some with warehouse facilities beside them in the same building. The pattern of regularly-placed window and door openings, nicely scaled, has been disrupted by some modern intrusions. There are still some nice shop windows and doors framed by neat pilasters. The street retains its common building line on the right, and one has a pleasant impression of the roof levels 'stepping down' as one goes gently downhill. On the other side the building line is disrupted to give deserved emphasis to the classical frontage of the First Presbyterian Church; but the Fire Station turns the corner with Lancasterian Street very clumsily, and the concave corner is particularly distressing.</p>			O.S.M.
a	<p><u>FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH STREET FRONT: B</u> : Founded 1621. Re-built 1827. A tall two-storey, three-bay classical facade imbalanced by an Italianate campanile added later above the left hand bay. An attractive composition of brick and stucco, with tan sandstone quoins and architrave. The centre bay is divided from the rest by coupled giant order Doric pilasters, which support a shortened pediment covering only the centre bay. In the other two bays the ground floor has channelled rustication, with single giant order pilasters at the ends of the facade. The building is raised on a podium, with three steps leading up to the main door. There are similarities in the facade to the front of the Old Museum Building, Belfast, by Thomas Duff who was working in Carrickfergus five years later at the Court House (see No. 14f). The ground floor windows of the classical facade have heavy over-lapping keystone devices, extending into the flat plat-band. The upper windows have segmental heads and Gibbsian surrounds. The tower has twin louvred, round-arched openings on the street side, the arched top being supported on a double curved moulding. The interior has a splendid gallery on three sides, supported on slim cast-iron columns; an arched moulding curves round the organ; and a coved wooden ceiling.</p>			P.G., p.326
b	<p><u>NOS. 46, 48: -</u> : An important pair of two-storey late Victorian commercial buildings with warehouse facilities, gantry doors and hoist brackets still visible at No. 48. The shop frontage of No. 48 is in the Georgian tradition though later, with the wooden double-pilastered doorway forming an integral part of the shop frontage. The warehouse has a round-headed doorway set between two sensible Georgian pilasters; plain fanlight. The warehouse door to the right may replace a former coach arch.</p>			
c	<p><u>NOS. 65, 63, 61: -</u> : On the opposite side, No. 65 is a similar Georgian type small scale two-storey three-bay house-cum-shop, vigorously pebble dashed and painted. The sharp plain pilasters flanking the door are handsome. No. 63 is plainer, but the original facade is better preserved - a slightly lower building than those on either side, giving a slight dip to the roof line. (Here the roof is pitched with dark slates). Windows and doors below are of similar Georgian type to those opposite, but make concession to the downward slope of the street. No. 61 is the King's Arms Bar, a wider building than the other two, with handsomely painted detailing to the Georgian-style doors and windows - the crisp black and white highlights the details. A four-bay block, with doors and windows arranged in a varied rhythm above and below. The large windows have the character of a Victorian Gin Palace; the modern fire alarm is an unpleasant addition.</p>			
d	<p><u>McAULEY'S, MONTGOMERY'S, No. 45: -</u> : Victorian shops, with modern shop windows in the ground floors of some buildings. There is a dip in the roof-line of the terrace. McAuley's is a two-bay, two-storey building; the original shop door and window fittings have been replaced by a modern squarish window and metal grille. Upper windows also square with large chunky sills. Unfortunately original sashes have been removed. Montgomery's retains its original upper storey windows. No. 45 is a four-bay, two-storey block. Roof level dips down again from Montgomery's although the Borough Arms roof is slightly higher. Here the windows and doors are square large openings in the plain grey rendered wall.</p>			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
5e			<u>BOROUGH ARMS LOUNGE</u> : - : A two-bay, two-storey building, with modern, wide multi-paned windows. The building itself is crisp and neat, but the windows are too 'jazzy'. The large sign at the upper left also detracts from the front.	
f			<u>No. 39 (Clothing Store)</u> : - : A well-painted and pleasant clothing store whose wooden shop-front preserves at least the spirit of the original, while the three plain windows above are neatly regular. Obtrusive modern fire alarm.	
6			<u>NORTH STREET (Lower)</u> : - : New shop-fronts and plastic signs are everywhere evident. It is more chasm-like than the upper part of the street, as the shops are closer together. Rather a bleak and dingy street, its character damaged both by bombs and recent development. Fresh paint and new stucco would help. The original Victorian buildings, where they still survive, should be preserved; elsewhere the sweeping changes and glossy commercial frontages are detrimental to the street as a whole.	
a			<u>Stevenson's Stores</u> : - : Tall, three-storey Victorian building with a pitched gable; the detailing of the upper part of the building is fine; the eaves have solid barge boards framing a pair of tall windows. Below, an oriel window with barge-like keel juts into the street. The modern shop-front is relatively weak.	
b			<u>Nos. 20 (Spar), 22 (Dental Surgery) and 24 (Halls)</u> : -: A block of three tall Victorian buildings, three-storey, three-bay. Brick and stucco, with moulded window surrounds and fat string courses at different floors. The butcher's shop is slightly taller than its neighbours, has string courses at different levels, and has a more elaborate moulding over the three windows on the second floor. The upper floor of Hall's has a pair of windows, joined by a double arch resting on a broad double-curved moulding, and a superb cast-iron balcony railing above the shop-front. The upper storey of No. 22 has coupled and round-headed windows, set beneath an attractive gable end with barge boards. The original Victorian shop-front of No. 24 has been retained. The first-floor windows have roll mouldings. This building is excellently painted, setting a good example to its neighbours.	
c			<u>The North: Turf Accountant and Bar Complex</u> : - : A long and very inappropriate modern block which has been pushed into the middle of lower North Street.	
d			<u>Nos. 33-29</u> : - : A pleasantly-scaled small group at the corner with Lancasterian Street, facing the modern Fire Station, and a much more satisfactory corner composition, good quoins. There is a variety of treatment in facades, particularly of the shop fronts.	
7			<u>LANCASTERIAN STREET</u> : - : Lancasterian Street, formerly known as Back Lane, runs along the line of the late sixteenth century town ditch. It is divided into two parts, both running parallel to High Street, and intersecting North Street at right angles. The eastern portion has many public buildings, the Church Hall, National School, and Government Offices, situated in their own grounds, and set back from the road behind railings or low walls. The domestic buildings, sharing a common building line, are interesting and varied in treatment; in some cases, a single coach arch serves several buildings.	McSkinin, p.165 ff
a			<u>Nos. 29 and 27</u> : - : A pair of two-storey two-bay cement rendered houses, vernacular, with a pleasing symmetry of door and window arrangements. The windows are flat-arched, while the door is semi-circular arched. The sills of the upper windows protrude from a plain plat-band, dividing the floors. Pitched slate roof with skylights. The windows are now blocked in.	
b			<u>Nos. 23-17</u> : - : A row of four stucco two-bay houses, No. 23 slightly lower than its neighbours. There is a large square gateway at the end of No. 19 possibly replacing a former coach arch. Windows also blocked.	
c			<u>National Schoolhouse</u> : - : A six-bay, no-nonsense red brick Tudor-style building, H-shaped in plan, with a small gabled entrance porch. Both arms of the 'H' also have pitched roofs topped by good solid chimney stacks. Sandstone is sparingly used for gable copings and principal stones on the window arches. Set back from the roadway behind pleasantly curved railings.	
d			<u>Church Hall</u> : - : Datestone 1861. A three-bay hall with a gabled roof tall enough to give a Scandinavian flavour. The gable facing the road from behind excellent spear-shaped railings supported by curling brackets, has a simple composition of three gothick lancets grouped below the datestone, all now spoilt by pebble dashing divided and edged by cement strips.	
e			<u>Nos. 46-38</u> : - : A row of modest two-storey Victorian red-brick dwelling houses; No. 44 has a coach arch, which originally served the two buildings at the sides. It now has planked doors and good bold painted letters announcing "JOHN LAW COAL IMPORTER".	
f			<u>Rates Office: Former National School: B</u> : Of the original school house of 1820 little more than the classical facade remains; this however has a sophistication which is rarely equalled in the town. The main two-storey three-bay block is flanked by a single-storey entrance bay with door and simple fanlight, which originally had a twin to the right (this having been lost in the recent office-re-modelling); one gave access to the girls' school room on the ground floor and the other to the boys' above. The ground floor of the main block is handled as a rusticated arcade with semi-circular headed windows recessed in the arches. This is divided by a strong plat-band from the first floor which is rendered with stepped quoins and three windows with sashes each of six main and four margin panes. The	McSkinin, p.168



b

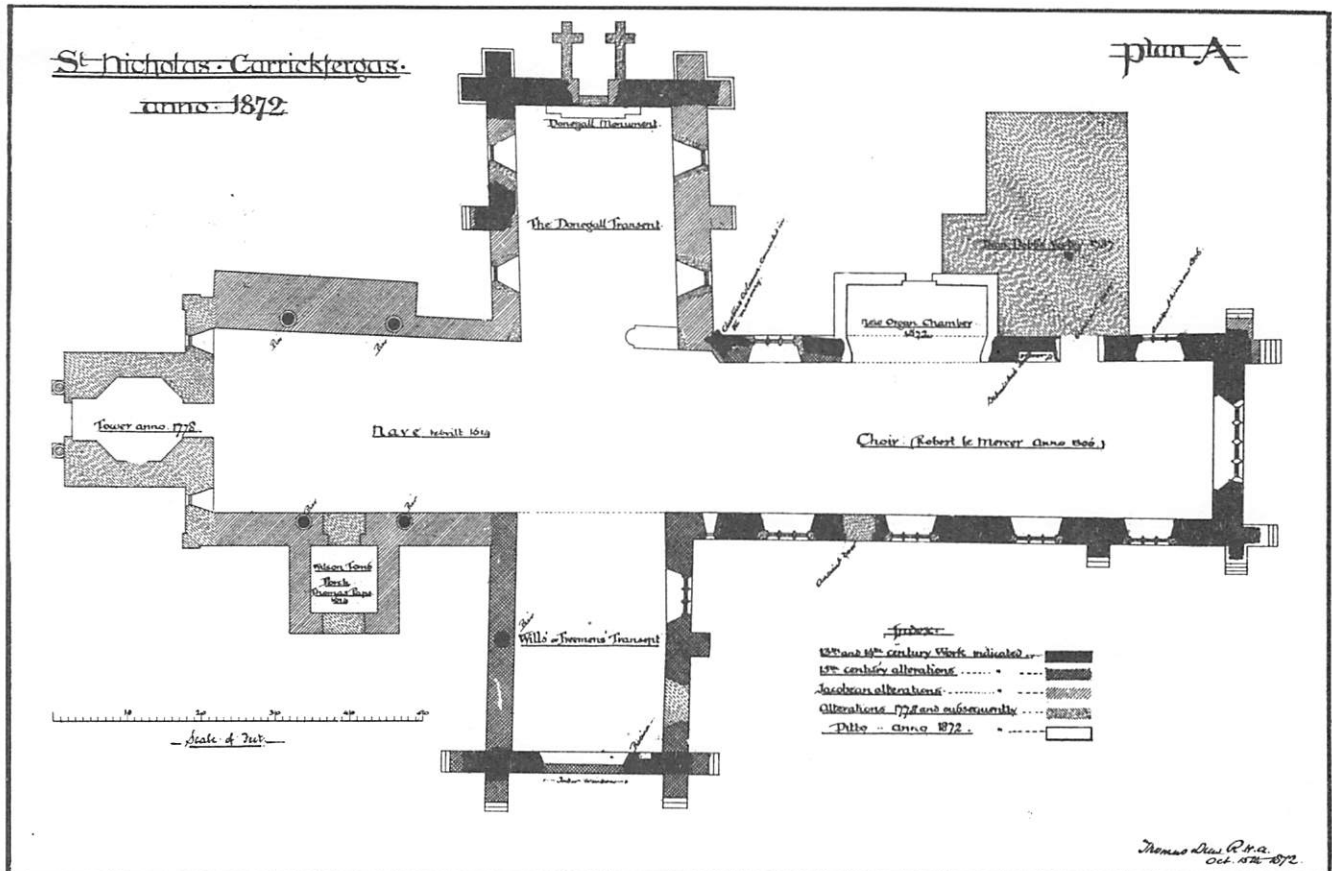


a

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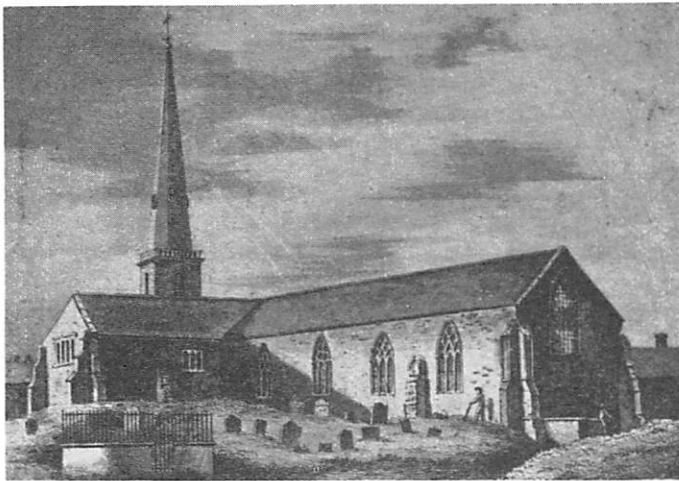
- a. Reconstruction of interior by Drew, 1872.
- b. Chichester Monument.
- c. Ground Plan by Drew.
- d. Interior, photographed by R. J. Welch.
- e. Tower: doorcase and Venetian window.
- f. Engraving of about 1830.
- g. The church from the north.

c

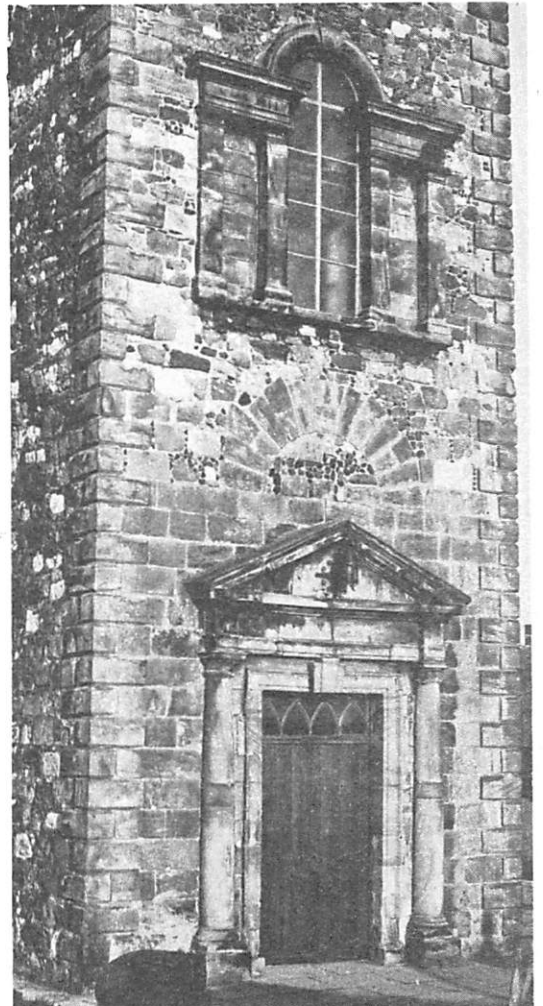




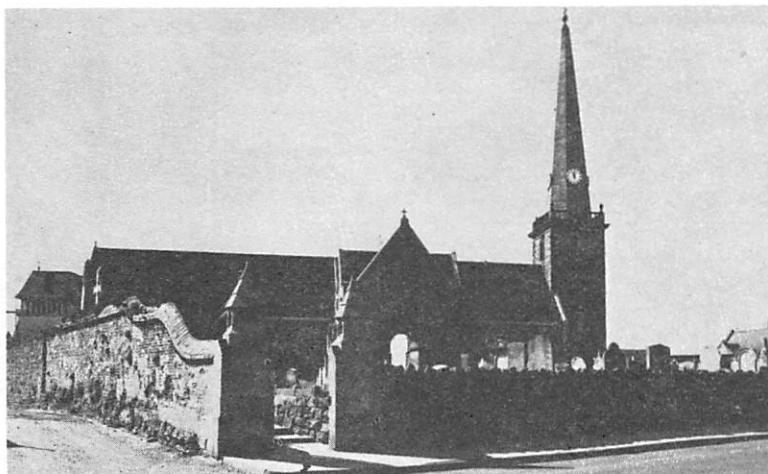
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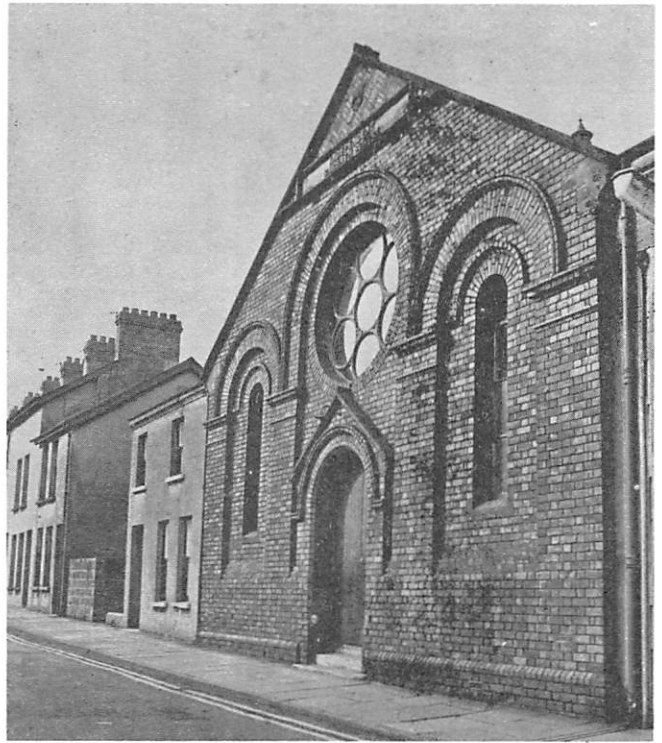
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<p>modern hipped roof follows the general original shape. The painting is fresh and the white glazing bars and window reveals and sills are lively, though the all embracing dark green of the walls gives no advantage to the high quality of the architectural features. The design has some features in common with David McBlain's unexecuted design for a Lancasterian School at Ballykelly, and McBlain may also have been responsible for the little Lancasterian School at Banbridge. Another candidate must be Thomas Duff whose Old Town Hall Newry (1834-40) and Old Museum, Belfast (1831) demonstrate an understanding of classical architecture which could well have produced the Carrickfergus Schoolhouse a few years earlier. Duff was certainly available by 1820, and he worked in Carrick in 1832 (Crown Court rebuilt, see No. 14f).</p>			
7g	<p><u>No. 36 - Corner with North Street:</u> - : This corner with North Street is a disgrace. At one corner, a vast grey expanse of concrete fills up the space beside a fine old wall. The space is wide enough to allow for some more imaginative use: it could be landscaped, trees could be planted to re-define the street-lines, and the walls could be repaired and painted. At another corner there is an ignominious grey gable. There is a deplorable hoarding along the perimeter wall of St. Nicholas' churchyard. And finally, there is the Fire Station.</p>			
h	<p><u>Fire Station:</u> - : 1954; C.R.M. Wood, architect. An example of building fashionable in the 1950's - sweeping lines and clean edges - not bad of its kind, but all wrong here. The concave wall facing the intersection, the projecting bricks in the facade, the great red fire-engine doors inset between brick columns, the raking oriel upper windows, all are out of keeping with the character of the surroundings.</p>			
i	<p><u>First Presbyterian Church Hall:</u> - : 1962; Gordon McKnight, architect. Joined at right angles to the main body of the church, this looks like a geometry exercise. There is a huge segmental canopy over the entrance porch, flanked by low outbuildings with flat roofs.</p>			
j	<p><u>Baptist Hall:</u> - : A stark red-brick seven-bay hall with a steeply pitched roof, plain porch, and brick pilasters.</p>			
8	<p><u>MARKET PLACE: G</u> : The triangular entrance to Market Place is rather like the neck of a bottle facing the High Street opposite and adjoining Castle Street. From its neck there is a fine view out across Belfast Lough, framed by buildings on either side. Architecturally this is one of the most pleasing areas of Carrickfergus, with a rich variety of buildings, mostly three storey with crisply moulded window surrounds. But the older buildings have, in recent years, been broken up by modern shop fronts, and even complete new buildings, especially on the north and west sides of the square. A tendency for aggressive rectangularity is here in evidence. The centre of the sloping ground is occupied by a badly sited bench and large concrete flower pots. Notwithstanding recent changes, excavations on the north side in 1972 showed that the present buildings follow closely the property boundaries laid down in the thirteenth century.</p> <p>South Side:</p>			Delaney, 1974
a	<p><u>Nos. 2 and 4:</u> - : A tall orange-painted three-storey, three-bay stucco classical facade with a low pitched roof. Quoins frame the upper storeys, which are divided by a flat plat-band. There is a moulded string course at eaves level, and a long moulded frame above the first floor which formerly contained a painted shop sign.</p>			
b	<p><u>Nos. 6, 8 and 10:</u> - : Nos. 6 and 8 are three-storey, two-bay buildings, whilst No. 10 is four-bay. The first two retain their original shop-fronts. Stucco, with large well-proportioned moulded window surrounds on the first and second floors. No. 8 has tall keystone-topped windows on the first floor, painted light grey, against a darker background so as to emphasise the detail. No. 10 continues the line of the facades, only the shop front hinting at the slight slope upwards.</p>			
c	<p><u>Nos. 12 and 14:</u> - : There is a sudden drop in the roof level to No. 12. Again stucco, but a smaller scale building than its neighbour. Unpleasant large plastic signs.</p>			
d	<p><u>Nos. 16-20:</u> - : A five-bay two-storey Victorian building with four gabled dormers projecting from a pitched slate roof with a tall central chimney. Top storey windows are set beneath barge-boarded gables with spikes on top. Decoration is also applied in the dog-tooth brick work at eaves level; around the windows the round-arched brick work is particularly effective.</p>			
e	<p><u>No. 22:</u> - : The gable-end here towers above the spiky gables of Nos. 16 to 20. Rather plain, cement rendered shop front, with framing pilasters set on either side of the shop sign, and hollow brackets on top.</p>			
f	<p><u>Nos. 19 and 17:</u> - : An eight-bay modern shop of concrete, glass and aluminium. Very broad V-shaped facade with extremely irregular window layout of 3:2:2:1. The shop window, entrance door and warehouse doors are set in plain grey brick; the first floor is rendered and painted white.</p>			
g	<p><u>Memorial Gateway and Campanile Tower: E</u> : 1962; Denis O.D. Hanna, architect. A three-storey campanile-cum-gateway, the campanile with its slate roof erected on top of the sandstone Georgian gateway to the parish church as a War Memorial. The campanile is in the romantic historical style favoured by this architect. There are seven louvred openings at the belfry level, set just below the eaves with Gothic-style trefoil cusped heads. Pilaster strips divide the windows and mark the corners. Below the belfry, there is a group of three lights, set in a rectangular frame, with relief medallions in the wall below.</p>			Church Guide, 1972 B.N.L. 27.6.1962

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<p>The gateway is framed between sandstone pilasters, the line of which is carried up above the coursing by an advance in the facade. The large iron gates have attractive gilded decorations.</p> <p>Rather a lop-sided composition, which cannot make up its mind between gateway and campanile; but an effective and decorative addition to the top of Market Place. Drainpipes and fire-escapes are rather vandalously disposed.</p> <p>North Side:</p>			
8h	Nos. 9 and 7 (Cawoods):	-	Victorian shops, three-storey, three-bay, stucco and brick composition with pitched roof. Modern additions include squarish modern window frames on top floor, and a ghastly plastic shop sign. The attractive yellow and black painting scheme harmonises pleasantly with the original upper storey.	
i	No. 5:	-	Victorian three-storey, four-bay building, taller than those on either side, with pleasant and original detailing to the facade; the upper storey windows having flat-arched tops which break above the plat-band. Around the windows is a roll-moulding. The black and white colour scheme is reversed as between the upper and lower storeys.	
j	No. 3:	-	A lower three-storey, four-bay block of stucco and brick with rectangular window mouldings, set at an angle to No. 5, forming a bottle neck in line with the left-hand side of the Ulster Bank facade.	
k	Ulster Bank (formerly Market House):	-	The former Market House was described by McSkimin. "(It) stands near the centre of town and is a decent building, two stories high, with three arches in front. Above the middle arch are the arms of the corporation. This building was founded in 1755...." But there is no middle arch in the present structure. The Ordnance Survey Memoirs tell us that the lower portion of the two-storey building was a 'Weigh House', to which access was had via three arched openings. Evidently there was also an opening to North Street, which had been closed up by 1839. The building referred to is evidently the Ulster Bank, used by the Town Council as offices between 1843-1936, which has a broad angled facade of two storeys, and is six bays wide. A small pediment surmounts the middle two bays, and rests against a plain parapet wall, which hides the roof. A dentilled cornice runs the width of the facade. The ground floor is rusticated and has four arched openings, two of which are converted windows in the centre. The outer pair have semi-circular heads, which presumably matched the central original one. These contain modern infilling which is rather vulgar and inappropriate. The six large windows on the upper floor have Victorian sashes. They are arranged in balancing groups of three, to either side of the divide. They have heavy, box-like architraves. The whole is attractively painted in brown, tan and cream.	McSkimin, pp.136-137 O.S.M. Brett, p.30
9	WEST STREET: B	:	This is a long, narrow street, very similar in quality and feeling to North Street, with a showy Methodist Church at the west end, bordering on Albert Road. From the Church one has a fine view up Albert Road; towards Irish quarter West; and Irish Quarter South.	McSkimin, p.30 Map, 1821
a	Nos. 2 and 4 (Hills Sports Centre):	-	A three-storey, four-bay stucco block with tall rectangular windows on upper storeys, and an undistinguished modern shop window.	
b	No. 6 (Penny's):	-	A tall three-storey, three-bay block with a small-scale, intimate shop-front with good Georgian doorway to the right; above, plain rectangular sashed windows. The colour scheme is attractive; red fittings and grey walls; the projecting sills are painted olive green.	
c	No. 8 (Tyler's):	-	A slight dip in the roof-line here: a plain facade of painted stucco; the shop front rather poor, with a large glossy plastic sign; above it, the metal bracket sadly lacks its original painted hanging sign.	
d	No. 3 (Wool Shop):	-	A small, two-storey, three-bay stucco building, the shop front charmingly in scale, and retaining the original fittings. Beside the shop window, the original Georgian-type doorway has been converted into a tall window with a fanlight. Now derelict.	
e	Bell-Ter:	-	A tall three-storey building, with pediment surmounting the facade; oriel windows extend from the second to the third floors. Above the original shop front is a wide projecting sill. Below this the shop walls are treated as wide pilasters dividing the large windows.	
f	Nos. 5, 7 and 9:	-	A block of three Victorian shops (a distinctive feature of the street as a whole) each with a gable attic roof set at right angles to the main roof. Those at Nos. 5 and 7 appear to be original, whereas No. 9 may be a modern, widened 'improvement'. No. 5 has plain segmental-headed windows, while those in No. 7 have elaborate moulded surrounds. A fat string-course separates the single attic windows from the groups of three above the shop fronts.	
g	Nos. 10, 12 and 14:	-	Three tall, three-storey buildings, the outer two blocks two bays wide, the middle one three bays wide; between Nos. 10 and 12 is a low coach arch, which originally had rounded corners. No. 14 is an exact counterpart of No. 10.	
h	Nos. 15 and 17:	-	A tall, three-storey cement rendered block, the upper storeys with plain rectangular windows, contrasting with splendid Georgian revival shop-fronts. The shop-door at Murtagh's is flanked by pilaster strips; on the right is a round-arched doorway with a fanlight.	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
91	<u>No. 16 (Strahan)</u> : - : A two-storey, three-bay brick block with a fascia of nasty black marbling on the shop front.			
j	<u>No. 18A (Lin Dor)</u> : - : A tall three-storey, three-bay block: unremarkable painted stucco facade, with a modern shop front.			
k	<u>No. 20 (McCartney)</u> : <u>B</u> : A charming small-scale building, two-storey, four-bay, with four plain rectangular sashes on the second floor above the original Georgian-style shop-front, which is excellently preserved.			
l	<u>McFadden and Harrison's</u> : - : These form a single block of three storeys, four bays wide. Harrison's Victorian shop-front is original; McFadden's modern frontage has been slightly over-painted in glaring black and white. Both shop-fascias are good; hand painted and effective.			
m	<u>Nos. 25-27</u> : - : A tall three-storey Victorian building of six bays, with a peeling stucco covering, re-painted only on the ground floor. Elaborate moulded surrounds to the windows on the upper storeys. Corner quoins extend the height of the facade. The ground floor boasts a pair of splendid arches, one of which is a coach arch at the left corner of the block. The central arch surrounds a Georgian doorway with an excellent spider's web fan-light. The effect is rather spoiled by the clutter of signs, alarms and general bric-à-brac.			
n	<u>Nos. 33 and 35</u> : - : A two-storey, five-bay Victorian block, with quoins and an arched, rusticated door-surround to the Georgian doorway. Good painted shop fascias above the shop windows.			
o	<u>Wesleyan Methodist Church</u> : - : 1838. A cheerful early-Victorian church, bordering on Albert Road, and forming a remarkable eye-catcher from Irish Quarter West to the junction with Minorca Place. A tall barn-like building, with a hexagonal turret on the south side, and an advanced gable-ended transept on the north. The window and door arrangements of the west and south sides of the church are its chief attractions. There are three lancet windows in the advanced transept, tied to the facade with flat banding near the top and at sill level. (To allow for the drop in levels, the sill banding is lower beside the gable, on the nave wall). The west side has three tall lancet windows, widely spaced but connected with flat banding. At the turret the levels are broken up, as the banding shifts restlessly to new higher levels. There are tall lancets on each face of the turret. The main south facade has a Victorian Gothic doorway, with curious Islamic-style double colonnettes. Above the central doorway, and to either side of it, are more lancet windows. Those on the ground floor are quite small, while above there is an organ-pipe arrangement of windows great and small, surmounted by a small round opening. A more curious double banding interweaves the windows near their tops, being only a single line around the turret, just below the dentil layer there at eaves level. The interior has a wood panelled ceiling with gently sloping sides. The main beams are supported by brackets along the side walls. There is a massive, solid balcony at the rear, facing the pulpit and the organ. The Church is on the site of a former Wesleyan chapel, founded in 1811, as recorded in a tablet mounted in the wall to the right of the south facade.			
10	<u>ESSEX STREET</u> : - : A rather confined, narrow street joining West Street at right angles on the north, and Governor's Place on the south, it has Elizabethan connections, since it was here that the Earl of Essex lived in the 1570's. His house was at the lower end of Essex Street, and the walk adjoining it was called Governor's Walk. This was once (but no longer) the most fashionable area of Carrickfergus; a double row of elms stood here till 1820; at the west end was an embattled bastion, called Essex-mount. The last of the battlements and embrasures fell in 1801. Today the older houses are in an advanced state of decay, and due to be demolished. The road is now re-surfaced and some modern buildings are filling the gaps at either end of the street. The backs of the houses formerly had small courtyards, opposite those at the rear of Sailor's Row. The Irish Gate Road scheme will sweep through here, down onto the Marine Highway; Sailor's Row and the courtyards of these houses are already cleared.			McSkimin, p.29
a	<u>Nos. 1-4</u> : - : Though unfortunately very dilapidated, and likely soon to be pulled down, the doorways of some of these houses are thought to date from the 17th century.			
11	<u>CHESTON STREET</u> : - : From West Street, one has an excellent view down Cheston Street, out over the masts of sailing boats to the harbour mouth. A peculiar mixture of brick and rendering, flat and pitched roofs, and various pavement widths and finishes, the surfaces much bedizened by graffiti. The remains of a tower-house, excavated in 1972, lie beneath the off-licence at the seaward end.			Delaney, 1973
a	<u>Nos. 7-13</u> : - : A row of houses of smooth-faced red brick, with attractive projecting brick bands relieving the facade, in a vertical and horizontal pattern. The various window types are quite acceptable, unlike the variety of doors. Drainpipes too are unharmonious.			
b	<u>No. 4</u> : - : An unsightly corrugated asbestos shed with bright blue folding metal doors, set back from the main line of the street.			
12	<u>GOVERNOR'S PLACE</u> : - : At right angles to Essex Street, from which it gains its illustrious appellation. Adjacent to the Marine Highway but much calmer. It extends from Cheston Street to the intersection with Irish Quarter South on the west.			



a



b



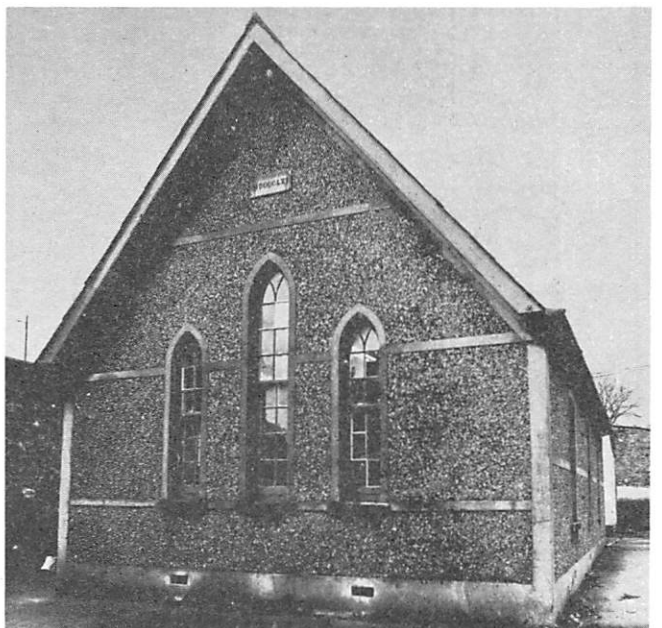
d

Other Churches and Church Halls:

- a. *First Presbyterian Church (No. 5a).*
- b. *Independent Sabbath School (No. 18).*
- c. *Joymount Presbyterian Church (No. 25b).*
- d. *Baptist Chapel (No. 16d).*
- e. *Church Hall, Lancasterian Street (No. 7i).*

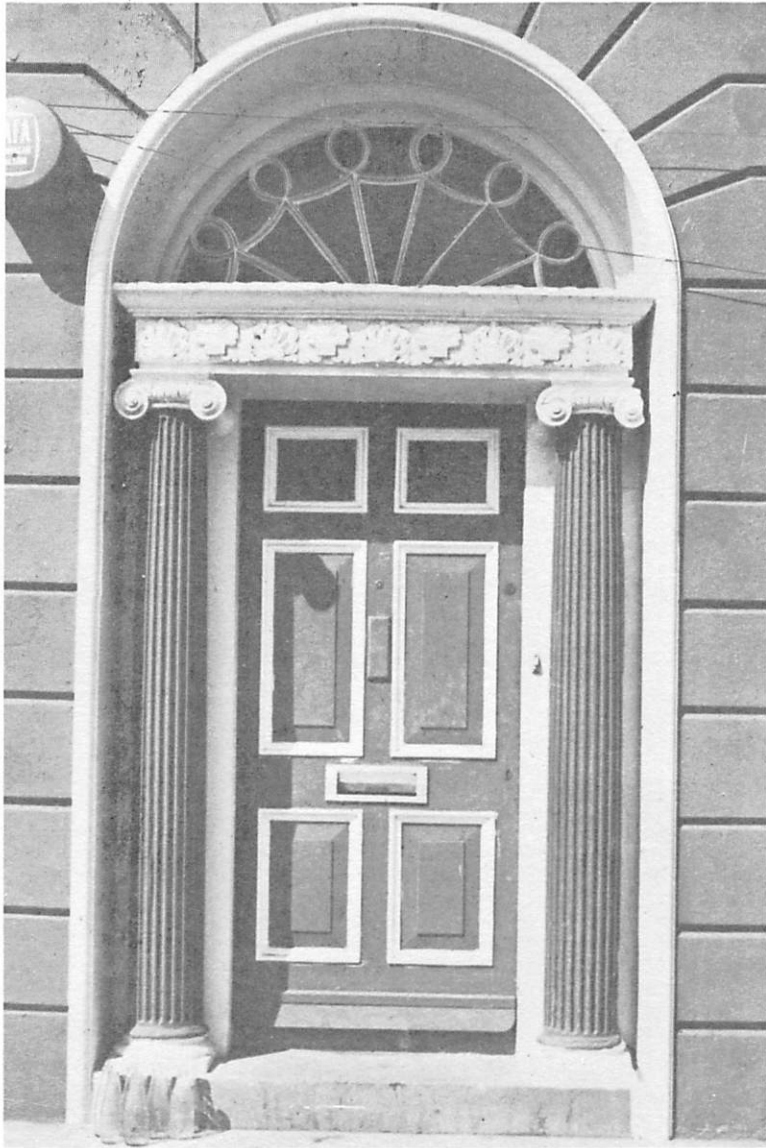
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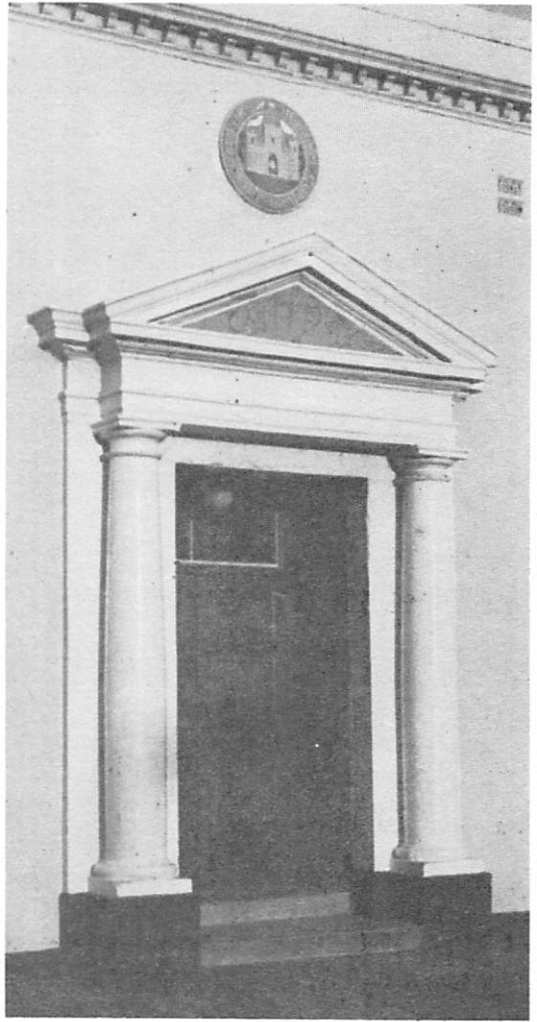


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
12a			<p><u>No. 3</u> - : A tall three-bay, two-storey rendered building, with two round-headed doorways, one with a blank fanlight. Georgian-glazed. Splendid scooped eaves.</p>	
b			<p><u>No. 4 (Kelly's Coal Office)</u>: - : Vital, if elaborate, Edwardian brick building, three-bay, two-storey, with complex arrangements of window, door and arch elements. On the left is a tall, spiky, gable pediment which projects forward above brick pilasters. They in turn frame a round arch with keystones. A corbel window here is matched by one on the right, which has, however, a plain frame. On the right is a segment-topped coach arch, with a brick keystone feature.</p>	
c			<p><u>No. 5</u> - : A severe three-storey, three-bay Victorian terrace house. Flat rendering and banding with a slate roof. The fenestration on the first and second storeys is regular; the windows above are slightly smaller, and the sills are incorporated into the banding, extending across the width of the facade. Above the windows is a simple plaster moulding for accentuation.</p>	
d			<p><u>Nos. 8, 9 and 10</u> - : No. 8 is a tall, three-storey, four-bay building with elaborate surrounds to the wide, well-proportioned windows, and a Georgian-type doorway. Renovation and re-modelling are in progress at time of writing. No. 9 is now a Chinese Restaurant; its ground floor appears bizarre, but the upper storeys are more in keeping with the formality of the neighbouring buildings. No. 10 is a tall, three-storey, four-bay building with a neat segmental-headed doorway. The windows have elaborate moulded surrounds on the ground floor, with metal window-protectors. Above the flat banding the second-storey windows are slightly advanced, with wide projecting sills.</p>	
e			<p><u>Gill's Almshouses</u>: A : 1842; Charles Lanyon, architect. The charitable endowment of Henry Gill who, dying in 1761, bequeathed "to fourteen aged men, decayed in their circumstances, £10 each per annum and also houses and gardens", in Ellis Street (see No. 23a). Later this further block was built facing the harbour. The pretty Tudor revival style is reminiscent of contemporary churches and schools designed by the same architect, then County Surveyor of Antrim. The middle and wing bays of the symmetrical five-bay front project slightly and have tall double-shouldered gables with curious finials like inverted gate posts. Beneath the datestone the central front doorway has a four-centred arch, recessed surround, and a hood moulding with big cabbage-like bosses all dulled by dark paint. The intermediate bays have square windows with plain chamfered frames. Each wing bay has a triple window, the centre light taller than its neighbours, embraced by a label moulding which echoes the stepping of the gables. Single pointed lancets with mouldings akin to that on the front door light the gables. Above the steep tiled roof rise two chimneys with a pair of diagonally set stacks apiece. Nowadays it appears that the almshouses rival the inmates in their decayed circumstances, for, while the black and white paint-work is tidy, the facade shows an alarming inclination to land at the feet of those who stand in front to admire it. This is a good little building, adding much to the town's seafront, and worthy of careful renovation. Happily the James Butcher Housing Association is now undertaking this work.</p>	<p>Datestone Minutes, Gills charity McSkimin, pp.170-171</p>
13			<p><u>HARBOUR AREA</u>: - : Since the sale of its Customs in 1637, when Carrick's trade was diverted to Belfast, the port has declined. For many years previously Carrickfergus had depended not only on its military capability, but on its commerce. Carrick was, prior to 1609, the third port of Ireland, only Dublin and Waterford exceeding it. The modern harbour basin is enclosed by two enormous piers, projecting into Belfast Lough - the Albert Edward Pier, on the east, and the Alexandra Pier on the west, dating from 1885. Near the landward end of the former is the tiny original pier, curving in a scimitar shape towards the land. This was originally constructed in wood, as shown in the map of 1550; the more permanent construction of stone and mortar was built in 1627, at a cost of £1,100. Among many redoubtable figures to land there was William III, who is reputed to have first stepped onto Irish land on a large rock, still known as King Billy's rock, in 1690: he subsequently held a parade in the centre of the town, and stayed for half an hour, before marching on to Belfast.</p>	<p>McSkimmin, pp.72, 120, 168 O.S.M. P.G. Guide Maps of 1550, 1612</p>
a			<p><u>Boat House, East Pier</u>: - : This is the club-house of the Carrickfergus Amateur Rowing Club, one of the oldest boating organisations in Ireland, established in 1866; but the building is Edwardian, with a new front added in the 1960's. The rear part is a long arched building with small windows, to which a modern extension and launching platform have been added.</p>	
b			<p><u>Terminal Building</u>: - : Mid-1960's. This amazing building, looking like a truncated London Post Office tower, stands at the extreme end of the East Pier. The upper part is octagonal in shape, resting on a saucer-shaped dish, which is in turn supported by a strong column.</p>	
c			<p><u>Fisher's Quay</u>: B : 1831. Situated at Scotch Quarter on the east side of the town, this is a white limestone pier, extending into the sea for 360 feet, and slightly curved towards the south-west at its extremity. It was designed to protect the fishing fleet of the Scotch Quarter, which it could do to a limited extent only. Now little used.</p>	
14			<p><u>HIGH STREET</u>: - : A good broad street of tall buildings, with the old Court House (now Town Hall) closing the vista at the east, the Market Place and the former Market House (now Bank) at the west. The area is one of considerable historic as well as aesthetic interest. Dobbin's Inn, fairly recently made into a restaurant, takes its name from the Elizabethan Tower House on this site shown as Stephen Dobbin's House on the 1587 map of Carrickfergus. At the east end of the street there have been finds of other tower-house remains, dating c. 1560-67. On this site were also found the remains of the old town wall, built c. 1580, which ran along the shore line, as the sea-ward defence.</p>	<p>McSkimin, p.105 et seq. P.G. Maps of 1550, 1821 Delaney, 1975</p>

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
14a			<p><u>Nos. 2-4 (Bell's)</u>: - : A Victorian commercial building of four bays, three storeys, of brick and stucco, the corner at the junction with North Street emphasised by quoins running the full height of the building. Only the shop windows are modern; those above are the originals with plain rectangular sashes. In need of repair and repainting, some of which has been completed. The quoins are painted black.</p>	
b			<p><u>Nos. 6-8 (Dobbin's)</u>: B : A six-bay Victorian building, the two bays on the east being part of the same building as Bell's. From this there is a step back to the remaining four bays of Dobbins; the internal division is marked after the second bay by half quoins at first and second storeys.</p> <p>The small two-bay portion best preserves the original rhythm of the windows, since only a modern doorway has been inserted on the left. Ground floor windows are slightly misplaced, but the paired windows above still maintain the original rhythm. On the main part of the building the original rhythm has been spoiled by the insertion of modern flat rectangular windows. Very well painted in tan and brown with white window surrounds. Hand-painted lettering above the entrance, which has a Georgian door with an attractive cobweb fanlight. Imaginative use has been made of the former hanging street sign. At one time a Constabulary Barracks.</p>	
c			<p><u>No. 10 (McVea's)</u>: B : A handsome Victorian stucco building of four bays, three storeys. The ground floor has modern shop windows with a brash metallic sign. Upstairs the double windows are paired around decorative pilaster strips, with rectangular, painted window surrounds. This building shares the same colour scheme as Dobbin's.</p>	
d			<p><u>No. 22 (Post Office)</u>: - : A modern building, rather out of harmony with its neighbours, but nevertheless quite nicely tucked in here.</p>	
e			<p><u>No. 24</u>: - : A large two-bay, three-storey stucco block, with a curious pilastered doorway and elaborate canopy. This building deserves restoration and repainting.</p>	
f			<p><u>Town Hall (formerly Court House)</u>: A : 1779; Richard Drew. "Carrickfergus has had a profusion, or confusion, of court houses and market houses: its status as county town of Antrim having been under almost continual challenge from Ballymena, Antrim and Belfast. The original court house and gaol for the county were built about 1613; partly rebuilt in 1727; ceded by the county authorities to the town in 1776, and abandoned in 1817". (Brett)</p> <p>The new Court House for the County - "a neat edifice, the front of which is of cut stone with balustrades"...was built at the east end of the High Street in 1779, together with the county gaol at the rear. McSkimin tells us that the architect was James Drew, who is otherwise unknown. His front to the Court House has largely survived, although a balustrade and several chimneys at attic level have been removed. After a partial collapse in 1817, the Crown Court had to be re-built to plans by Duff and Jackson in 1832. This was one of many alterations over the years. The interior was gutted and refurbished as the Town Hall in 1934. The present main front is both striking and attractive. It is a single-storey building of seven bays, of which the middle three advance slightly. Above is an attic parapet, with knops and a clock of rather stripped Baroque appearance sitting in the centre. The roof is hipped with a bronze lantern mounted on top. Quoins flank the centre and sides of the facade, emphasising the window arrangement and uniting the building across its width. The windows are tall and rectangular, two on either side of the Doric-columnar doorway, which has a pediment on top, matching smaller pediments over the windows.</p>	<p>McSkimin, pp.134-137, 303 P.G., p.327 Brett, pp.29-30 Map of 1821</p>
g			<p><u>Lamont's, Cambridge, Bank of Ireland</u>: - : A fine block of three storeys, the left-hand building with quoins, whereas the right-hand building has decorated giant order pilasters. A row of dentils at eaves level is common to both, but the storeys below are completely different. The adornment of the windows is the principal asset in each, in particular the use of slim colonettes set on wide sills above the Bank of Ireland. The modern brushed aluminium frontage of the Bank of Ireland rather detracts from the design above. Extensive renovation is being carried out on upper floors.</p>	
h			<p><u>Nos. 19-21 (William Henderson's)</u>: B : This is one of the most lively facades on this side of High Street. A five-bay, three-storey stucco building, relatively unspoiled. At ground level, below a projecting band, is a system of connected arches above the doors and windows. Above is a bolder window design with ornate Baroque mouldings, keystones, and scroll ends to the moulded side strips. The third-storey windows are squarer with the sills resting on brackets. This agreeable composition is tied together by its quoins. The present colour-scheme does not do the building justice.</p>	
i			<p><u>No. 17 (Lloyd's)</u>: - : A delightful three-storey, three-bay block of cream stucco and brick, with quoins. Georgian-style shop-front and doorway with cobweb fanlight, matching Dobbin's opposite.</p>	
j			<p><u>No. 13 (Aileen's)</u>: - : Double windows in the centre, with dry-dashed walls surrounding them. The shop front is modern.</p>	
15	<u>ANTRIM STREET:</u>			
a			<p><u>Gaol Wall</u>: - : A fine tall whinstone wall topped with a flat, stone coping. There is a round-arched coach entrance with rough sandstone voussoirs, which are alternately long and short. Behind this twenty-foot wall are offices of the Department of the Environment, in the building originally built as an ordnance depot on the site of the 18th century gaol, which itself had replaced Chichester's great house, Joymount, built in 1618 and pulled down in 1768; which in turn had been built on the site of the Franciscan friary founded in 1232.</p>	
b			<p><u>Gaol House</u>: - : The wall embraces a modest but pleasant whinstone house, with quoins and dressings, gable-on to the roadway.</p>	



c

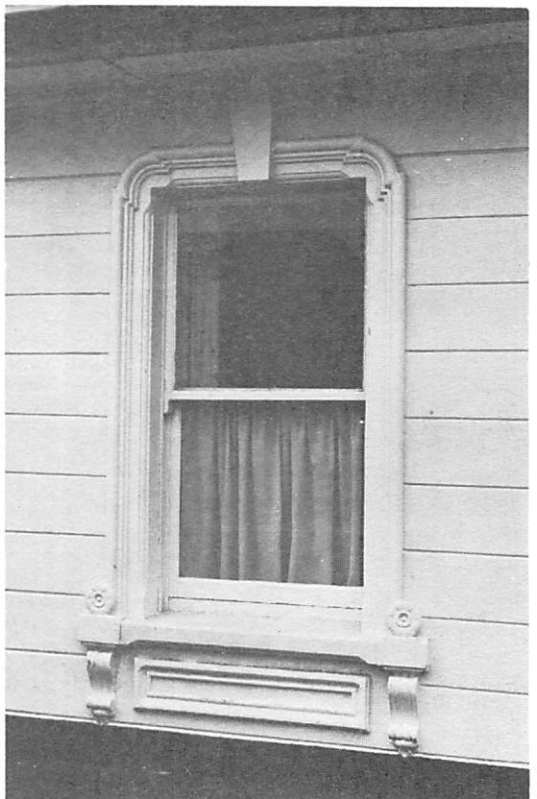


b

- a. Doorcase, 3 Castle Street.
- b. Doorcase, Town Hall (No. 14f).
- c. Joymount Manse (No. 25c).
- d. Stucco window-surround, Hospital (No. 28a).

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d





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b

a. Gill's Almshouses, Governor's Place (No. 12e)

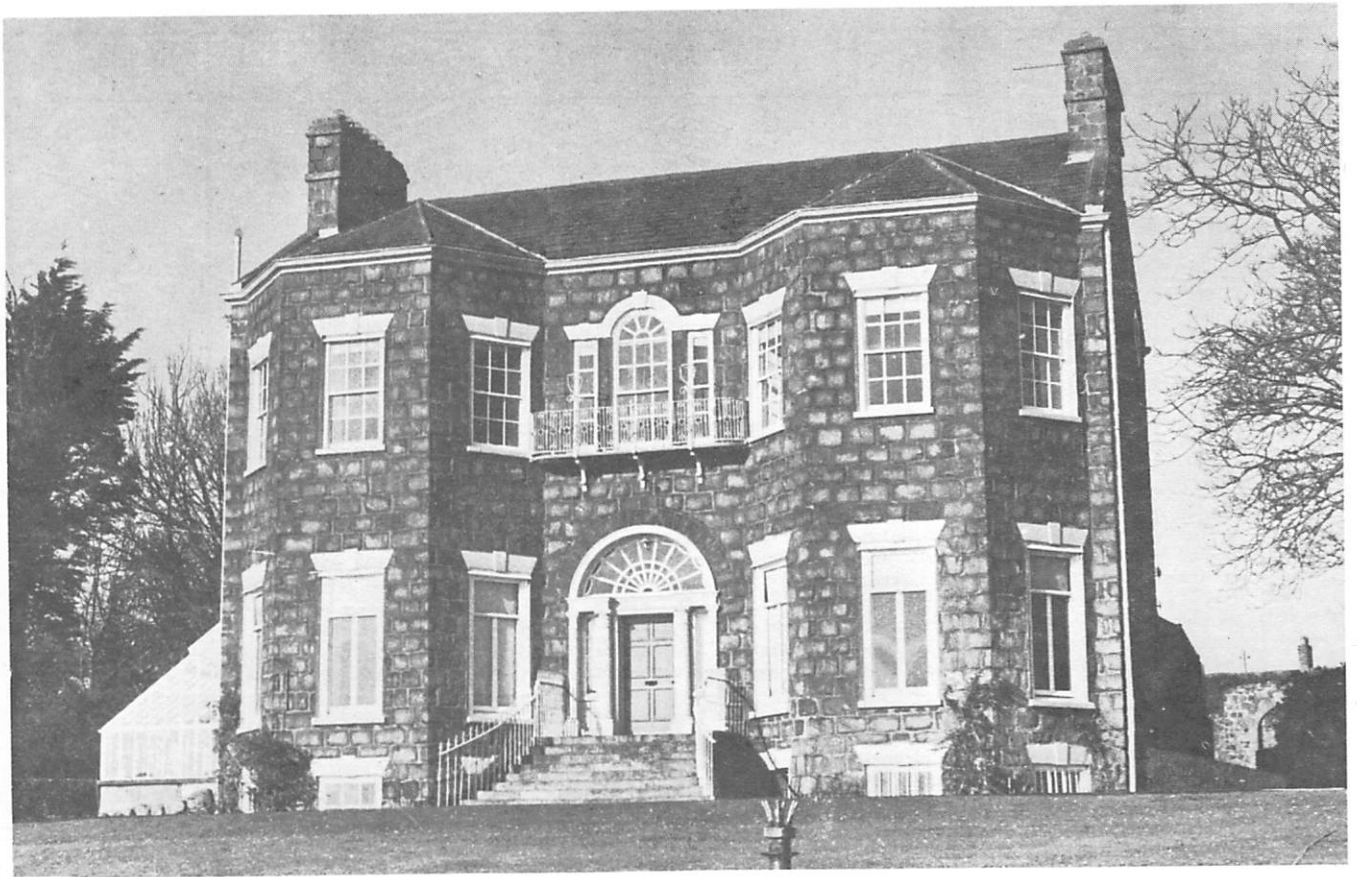
b. 21 and 22, Joymount Place (No. 26e)



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
15c	<p>No. 5: - : One of the few Art Nouveau buildings in Carrickfergus. It has a two-storey gable centre, with one-storey wings, whose pitched roofs are set at right angles to the centre. The front has arched and broken mouldings above the windows, which are segmental-headed on the ground floor, and square above.</p>			
16	<p><u>ALBERT ROAD:</u></p>			
a	<p>Nos. 14-18: - : Two survivors out of the former nine two-bay, two-storey rendered terrace houses, stepping attractively up the hill. No. 18 shows the improving effect of good paint-work. The shop window is also trim and neat.</p>			
b	<p><u>Orange Hall:</u> - : 1938; R.M. Close, architect. A good neo-Georgian brick building, with sandstone trim. Five bays; ornate mannerist pedimented doorcase.</p>			
c	<p><u>Y.M.C.A. Hall:</u> - : A typical mid-Victorian mixture of styles, partly classical, partly Gothic. The front is three-bay, two-storey, with a vigorously projecting central portion, and ground-floor porch with pitched, barge-boarded roof. The original stucco and mouldings are attractively painted in olive green and white. There is an ugly flat-roofed modern addition at the rear, in brick, with a rectangular porch.</p>			
d	<p><u>Baptist Chapel:</u> - : 1869. A post-classical church with a huge pediment fronting the street. A flat-roofed porch is set between two round-arched, mullioned windows. The porch front contains triple round-arched windows, resting on a broad sill, with string moulding forming the arches. There is an elaborate cornice above the windows of the porch, and moulded surround doorways on either side.</p>			
e	<p>Nos. 35-45: - : A row of tall Victorian terrace houses at an angle, following the curve of Albert Road. Two-bay, two-storey, round-arched doorways with simple moulded surrounds. Fancy brickwork at the eaves level forming a chequer pattern below a projecting band of curved brick at gutter level. A modern dormer above No. 43 slightly detracts from a once uniform arrangement.</p>			
f	<p><u>Congregational Church: B</u> : 1879. A red-brick Romanesque-style facade divided vertically by broad brick pilasters, which are surmounted by broad arches. The banding divides it horizontally. The central bay contains the panelled entrance doors, with a trio of organ windows above. The outer bays contain a pair of small round-headed windows, topped by a circular 'rose' window. This theme is repeated in the circular brickwork medallion above the brick arches. The side elevation, to Unity Street, is a subtle repetition of the main themes of the principal facade.</p>			
g	<p>Nos. 34-36: - : Pleasant two-storey, two-bay houses.</p>			
h	<p>Nos. 38, 40 and 42: - : A terrace of three solid Victorian brick houses with chamfered windows and doorways.</p>			
i	<p>Nos. 60-72: - : This terrace is a Victorian brick extravaganza, slightly overwhelming in its varied use of decoration. These are tall, two-storey, two-bay houses, crowned by elaborate brick chimney stacks, now curiously devoid of pots. The window tops have low arches, as have the doors. Brick banding joins together the upper-floor window sills, with curiously striated brick forming patterned layers at different heights. Even the perimeter wall, which rounds the corner at Victoria Street, makes its full contribution to the pattern.</p>			
17	<p><u>ST. BRIDE'S STREET:</u></p>			
a	<p>Nos. 8-14: - : An attractive Victorian terrace of three-storey, two-bay houses, the ground floors being rendered while the upper storeys are dry-dashed. An advanced bay on the right of each house lies beside the entrance door, which has a timber canopy in each case.</p>			
b	<p><u>Albert Bar:</u> - : The Albert Bar has been badly patched up with altered window proportions above, and modern bar-window insets on the ground floor. The full-height corner quoins only just keep the whole together. A coat of paint has greatly improved the appearance.</p>			
18	<p><u>INDEPENDENT SABBATH SCHOOL, QUEEN STREET:</u> - : 1890. Joined on at right angles to the Congregational Church, which faces Queen Street, the Hall is an equally good brick building in Victorian neo-Gothic. In warm sunlight the orange-red brick is superb, with a sparing use of sandstone detail also in evidence. Almost every use of brick patterning is achieved, making a most decorative and lively facade. The front is a tall gable-end with heavily recessed round-arched Romanesque windows at either side of the door. Above this is a further round arch framing a sandstone-trimmed rose window with clear round glass insets. Above the banding, just below the apex of the pediment, is a terracotta plaque set in a parquet-patterned brick surround.</p>			
19	<p><u>VICTORIA STREET:</u></p>			
a	<p><u>Carrickfergus Railway Station:</u> - : 1895; Berkeley D. Wise, company engineer. Replaced the earlier station of 1862, destroyed by fire. A most attractive building whose extrovert cheerfulness can be felt as far down as North Gate. The mock Tudor main front faces its own large entrance yard at the top of Victoria Street. The building medium is principally brick, with steep pitched roof and cresting: but partly plaster with half-timbering and glass.</p>			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
19b	<u>Masonic Hall</u> : -		: 1898. A three-bay, two-storey building with a wide pediment surmounting the facade, which is divided by columns (ground floor) and pilasters (above) into a 3-bay module. The ground floor has a recessed porch, with round columns in front to either side of the entrance. At each side of the porch is a round arch opening. There are interesting moulded surrounds to the upper-storey windows. These have angled side-panes, and appear to jut forwards from their recessed surrounds.	
20	<u>BELFAST ROAD</u> : -		: The main approach to Carrickfergus, which follows, approximately, the contour of the shore. On the seaward side are sheltered and tree-shaded shore-line houses. Rhanbuoy Park branches off from the main road at right angles, to form a delightful cul-de-sac. On the north side are houses set in long narrow strips of ground whose boundaries perhaps derive from eighteenth century, or earlier, farming rights.	
a	<u>No. 2; B</u>		: An attractive Georgian house, one-and-a-half-storey, three-bay, with flat render and moulded plaster work on the walls. The central entrance door is recessed behind an ellipse-arch surround. The arch contains a tripartite fanlight, over a solid panelled door and side-lights. A flat banding just below eaves level divides the upper and lower sections of the house.	
b	<u>Rocklands House</u> : -		: A two-storey, five-bay, late Georgian house with a hipped slate roof and a pair of central chimney stacks. This expansive facade has a cheerful, life-enhancing aspect, which may be due to the rakish angle of the curved mouldings above the ground-floor windows and the generous ellipse-arched doorcase with a cobweb fanlight above a solid panelled door. The door and side lights are framed by handsome pilasters. The house is set in its own extensive and heavily-wooded grounds, which effectively screen it from the eyes of the curious.	
c	<u>No. 24, Castlerocklands</u> : -		: 1898, built for the Rev. James Warwick; extension 1962. Of brick and stucco, well painted to highlight the considerable detail; two storeys. A raked angle wall contains the main entrance door. Above is a Palladian-style window, while the other decoration is mainly Mannerist. There are tiny open pediments above some ground-floor windows.	
d	<u>No. 22, Coppins 'Gate Lodge'</u> : -		: Castlerocklands may formerly have been approached between whinstone pillars past a porter's lodge. The entrance is quite plain, though attractive, as is the single-storey square lodge with tall sashed windows to either side of the entrance. This entrance now leads to the 'Coppins'.	
e	<u>No. 28, Rhanbuoy; B</u>		: 1856, built for (or by) Robert Bowman. A tall, two-storey house with a now rather altered ground plan. Two prong-like arms extend on the north of the house, and have the character of out-buildings to the handsome and dignified centre. The main fronts are satisfying, and striking, especially the octagonal corner conservatory with its crowning glass cupola; and the two-storey curved bay set in the centre of the south side. Twin stone lions guard the conservatory. The roof is low and pitched, with stylish flared chimney stacks on the south.	
f	<u>Nos. 44-46</u> : -		: An attractive pair of three-bay, brick, early Victorian houses set at right angles to the road. Each house has three sash windows on the upper floor, with a decorative brickwork arch above. Round-arched Georgian-style doorcase. The gable end has two high semi-circular-headed windows at attic level. A wide entrance at the road-side, has twin posts topped by stone chickens.	
g	<u>Nos. 56-72</u> : -		: A plain, two-storey rendered terrace of two-bay houses of various widths and heights, with slate roofs, sash windows, and a variety of front doors.	
h	<u>No. 82</u> : -		: A plain two-storey rendered house, the first-floor windows Georgian-glazed, the ground-floor windows unsympathetically modernised. Quoins define the facade, as does a projecting base course.	
i	<u>Nos. 67-73</u> : -		: Four detached, rendered three-bay houses with pitched roofs, an assortment of cheerful gable dormers, and attractive bays. No. 67 is especially good, having single-storey canted bays to either side of the entrance, covered by a pitched porch roof. The outer upper-storey windows have gable head-pieces with elaborate scroll barge boards. Double windows are divided by baroque pilasters.	
j	<u>No. 59 (Stratherin)</u> : -		: An attractive two-storey, three-bay Edwardian house which is both romantic in appearance and idiosyncratic in structure. It has an octagonal turret addition on the left-hand side, with an octagonal tiled roof cone. The facade is dry-dashed with curved top, moulded-surround doorway and flatter curved top windows. On the right is a projecting two-storey gable-roofed bay, which is painted with stripes underneath the barge boards.	
k	<u>No. 43</u> : -		: A two-storey, three-bay, rendered house with 'wedding cake' banding around its cream-cake filling. Two flat-ended bays project to either side of an arched central doorway. The entrance is surrounded by a broad plaster moulding. Depressed arch head and small key-stone above. The shallow arched entrance has a broad plaster moulded surround and a small keystone.	
l	<u>No. 41</u> : -		: A two-storey, three-bay rendered detached Georgian house with an attractive main entrance. Full height quoins and banding. The ground-floor windows have large Georgian-glazed windows with elaborate surrounds. Georgian-type doorway with a wide cobweb fanlight above, and narrow side-lights with pilasters.	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
20m	<u>No. 39:</u>	-	A massive two-storey stucco pile, Victorian, three bays with two jutting full height bays framing the recessed doorway.	
n	<u>Nos. 13 and 15:</u>	-	A pair of three-storey, two-bay Victorian houses with canted bays at ground- and first-floor levels under pitched eaves. All openings are emphasised by plaster mouldings. The whole is tied together with horizontal banding and the decorated eaves boards are surmounted by timber finials.	
o	<u>Nos. 7, 9 and 11:</u>	-	A two-storey terrace of mid-18th century houses with flat-headed sash windows, pitched slate roofs, and rendered walls. No. 7 is being modernised. Dormers at second-floor level. No. 9 is three-bay with a fine coach arch to the left-hand side, round-headed doorway with fanlight in the centre, and plain sash window on the right. Dry dashed.	
21	<u>RHANBUOY PARK:</u>			
a	<u>Nos. 1 and 2:</u>	-	Two semi-detached, three-storey, smooth rendered and painted Victorian houses with straight bays at ground level. The facade is alive with string moulding and banding. The gable dormers, with separate pitched roofs, have round-arched windows, projecting above eaves level.	
b	<u>Nos. 7 and 8:</u>	-	Two three-storey, semi-detached late-Victorian houses with rendered and moulded facades. The doorway of each is set in a separate pitched roof porch adjoining the gable. A two-storey plain projecting bay fronts No. 7, with three tall double sash windows in each bay. Two windows in the top floor rest on a broad banding, which is used at each level to divide the storeys. No. 8 has full height canted bays with a similar paired arrangement of string coursing around the window heads. The advantages of the two main types of bay may be readily compared.	
22	<u>MINORCA PLACE:</u>			
a	<u>St. Nicholas' R.C. Chapel:</u>	-	1826, rebuilt 1926. A charming secluded chapel, with round-topped nave windows, and pitched, gable-ended side-chapel at the west end. An ugly porch has been added at the east end. Rather spoiled by wire mesh, which protects some excellent stained-glass windows. Above the plain facade is a pitched roof, with a diminutive lantern, and red-clay ridge tiling. There is also a modern fleche.	
b	<u>St. Nicholas' Primary School:</u>	-	1950's. The school is institutional and grey, but with large northerly facing windows to catch all available daylight. The end section to the west is the only two-storey block, above a flat-roofed single-storey section.	
c	<u>Parochial House:</u>	-	The house shows a heavy-handed Victorian manner. On the left of this two-storey pile is an advanced gable-ended wing with separate pitched roof. It has a single-storey canted window bay projecting out of it. An irregular Victorian villa.	
d	<u>Nos. 2-6:</u>	-	A row of two-storey, four-bay late-Georgian terraces of brick and stucco, with steep pitched roofs and broad chimney breasts. There are coach arches to the left of No. 2 and to the right of No. 6. The recessed, round-arched porches contain Georgian doorways and fanlights.	
e	<u>St. Nicholas' Catholic Hall:</u>	-	Facing Minorca Place is the rather austere gable end of this building, with blank windows (now blocked up). Below the well-defined pediment are recessed rectangular window spaces, containing windows with roll-moulding edges. The podium allows for a slight elevation of the street. Quoins remain on one side.	
23	<u>ELLIS STREET:</u>			
a	<u>Nos. 32-36, Gills Almshouses:</u>	G	Built originally in 1761 under the terms of the will of Henry Gill (see No. 12e). A terrace of curiously Scottish-looking one-and-a-half-storey houses, each with a door flanked by two layers of windows, of which the upper ones are set beneath wide half-dormer gables. These features may all pre-date the renovation of 1904 (W.D. Bowman, superintending architect ?) though the addition of half-storeys was widespread in Scotland at that time. They merit and need a further renovation, which the James Butcher Housing Association is now to undertake.	
b	<u>No. 52:</u>	B	Possibly eighteenth century. A small-scale domestic building, with rendered stone walls, recessed arch in the front, containing a single round arch window above, and a square one below. The slate roof has been patched with concrete.	
24	<u>WOODBURN ROAD:</u>			
a	<u>Archway:</u>	-	Facing Prospect Park, tall mortared stone and brick gate arch, with a brick inner casing, forming long and short blocks, which continue up around the arch. At the rear of the gate the arch is supported on twin bosses.	
b	<u>No. 6, Albany Cottage:</u>	-	A very handsome early Victorian cottage of about 1845, hidden from the main road by dense foliage. It is three-bay, single-storey, with two projecting canted bays beside the central doorway. The bays have elaborate double cornices, while the windows have neat chamfered edges and segmental heads. There is a handsome central doorcase.	



a



c

b

a. Prospect House (No. 24e).
 b. Gate Lodge, Prospect House.
 c. Gate Lodge, Hospital (No. 28b).
 d and e. Gate Lodge, Glynn Park (No. 30).

d

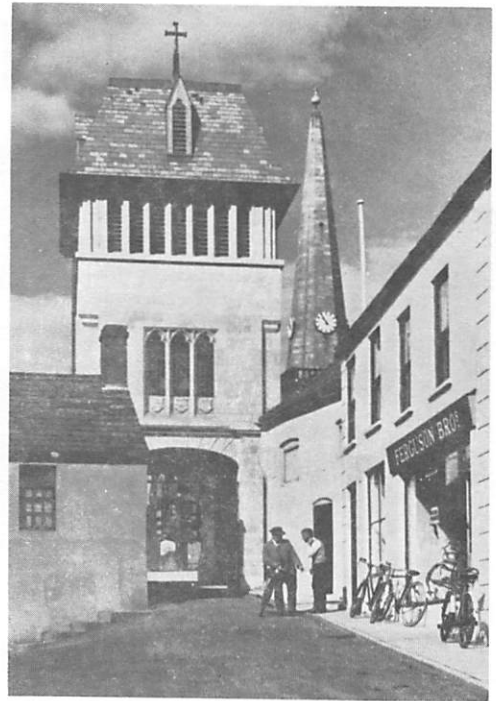


e

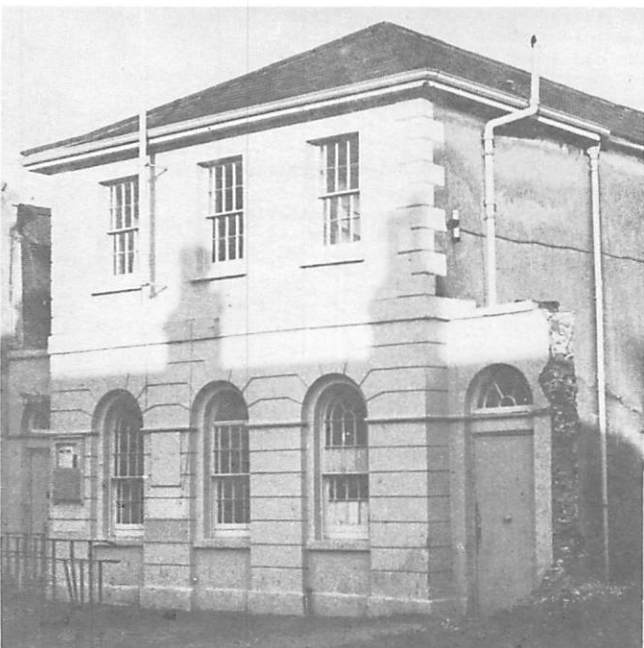


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
24c	<u>Woodlawn</u> : B : A large late Victorian house obviously partly in process of renovation, partly equally obviously not. The six-bay renovated part on the north has an attractive rhythm of stepping mouldings over the window and door openings. There are fretted barge-boards above the porch and north gable end. At the entrance to the house are the original round gate-posts, perhaps 18th century.			
d	<u>Woodburn Orange Hall</u> : - : 1878. An imposing five-bay, two-storey building which is set lower than the road level. Brick and stucco, with steeply pitched roof of surprising orange tiles. On the upper level there is a separate pitched roof above the paired central windows. To either side the round-arched windows are also paired, resting on a flat, full-width banding. The central doorway has a brightly contrasting, moulded, segment-topped surround which contains a recess for the door.			
e	<u>Prospect House</u> : A : c.1760. Apparently built by Henry Ellis who inherited an estate in the Liberty of Carrickfergus in 1751, 'Prospect' is first mentioned in a document dated 1767. The house is one of the most substantial and most sophisticated in the district; it is the best Georgian building in Carrickfergus. Mounted on a basement, two storeys of rugged basalt blocks rise to a gabled roof with wide chimney stacks. One principal facade faces south with confident repose. Between canted bays a flight of nine steps sweeps up to a bridge across the basement area and to the front door. This has a grand doorcase with attached Doric columns and pilasters, side-lights, and elaborate architrave, and a full semi-circular spider's web lunette or fanlight above. The centre of the first floor is equally impressive with a tall Palladian window giving access to a balcony with finely worked wrought-iron balustrade with twin lamp holders. By contrast with the front, the flank elevations are severely plain, with only a pair of oculi penetrating the highest corners of the wall to let light into attic rooms. To the rear more cheerful glazing appears, and on the first floor is another balcony with equally good ironwork. The interior of the house, now a restaurant, retains some excellent woodwork which suggests a refitting during the regency period. The house is approached by a pleasantly wooded drive from Woodburn Road where there is an attractive but plain single-storey gatelodge with arc-headed openings. This may be the lodge 'at Prospect' designed by Timothy Hevey for Daniel O'Rourke about 1872; but this is not certain.			D 811/77 PRONI
25	<u>JOYMOUNT</u> :			
a	<u>Nos. 1-6 (Robinson's Row)</u> : - : Indeterminate, modest two-storey terrace houses, with slate roofs and brick chimneys. The plain cement rendering is unfortunately peeling, but if better decorated the houses, as a group, could make a much more positive contribution to the area, forming a charming balance to the austere Church front.			
b	<u>Joymount Presbyterian Church</u> : 1885. A heavy, gabled, stucco building, whose ecclesiastical character is emphasised by soaring arches set between advanced pilasters. On the main south front, the central recessed arch breaks into the pediment space; tall, round-arched windows are set above an impressive classical doorway. On either side round-arched recesses repeat the main theme, with large round-arch windows divided into two. At the south end a single-storey modern porch addition, which detracts from the south front. At the north there is an extraordinary addition (dated 1890), with a separate roof less steeply pitched than that of the main building.			
c	<u>Manse</u> : - : Beyond the church a strangely 'wide-eyed' manse, with sweeping arched moulding around the five regular windows and doorcase, with pilasters and fanlight.			
d	<u>Town Wall</u> : A : To the west of the Church can be seen the largest surviving portion of the original Town Wall. At the north one of the original protective salient-angled bastions still stands; from this the wall extends, clearly defined and essentially unchanged for all of two hundred yards, containing an archway entrance. Towards the sea front there has been some dreadful mutilation of what was the original wall. On the ancient Friary site beside it is the Old People's Home and Library complex, completed in 1977. On the south side of Joymount, is the start of the Marine Gardens complex, which extends for several hundred yards along the sea-front.			
e	<u>War Memorial</u> : - : 1962. The Second World War Memorial makes a bleak comparison with the Great War Memorial belfry gateway to St. Nicholas's. Seen from the west it can look pleasant, with its flanking limestone garden and freshly planted trees. The monument consists of oversized dominoes, radiating outwards. It is extremely bare and stark.			
f	<u>Marine Gardens</u> : - : The adjoining Marine Gardens are well planned, with walled gardens and infant trees. Many of the plants are wisely chosen, being of a strong thorn variety. Seats have been arranged in sheltered places for those who like to enjoy the scenery. Over-shadowing the area is a rather brutal concrete clock-tower and platform which match the austerity of the War Memorial. The area to the west of the Clock Tower is completely covered in brick, and has a handsome uniform quality, but around the War Memorial concrete slabs have been used; these are not so satisfactory, nor is the limestone 'border' on the west. This plot could have been made into an effective fountain and/or pond area. On the seaward side of the Marine Gardens, there is a curious layout of white chalk outcrops in triangular strips. More trees and bushes could have been planted here, to act as a wind-break.			
26	<u>JOYMOUNT PLACE</u> : - : An intriguing collection of differently sized houses chiefly dating from the 19th century, enjoying the prominence of the seafront. There are many abrupt changes of scale, from almost cabin height to giant Victorian guest houses.			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
26a	<u>Nos. 7 and 8:</u>		Three-storey, two-bay, pebble-dashed houses with attic gable windows delightfully framed by decorated gable barge boards. The windows elsewhere are irregularly spaced; the first-floor modern replacements are inappropriate.	
b	<u>No. 9:</u>		- : The first of the abrupt downward steps in the roofline, a small house seemingly squeezed between Nos. 8 and 10 with a shoe-horn.	
c	<u>No. 17 (Joymount Arms):</u>		- : A two-storey, two-bay public house, very imaginatively painted in red and white, held together by quoins. The windows are of the plain, sashed variety, one on the ground floor being next to a good solid varnished door.	
d	<u>No. 18:</u>		- : An interesting two-bay composition, with smartly-painted shuttered windows on the ground floor, and a round-arched doorway with a plain fanlight. There is a single pedimented gable in the middle of the roofline, with one plain window.	
e	<u>Nos. 21 and 22:</u>	B	: A pair of imposing Georgian terrace two-storey houses, five bays wide, Georgian-glazed with a central nucleus of three round-arched doorways. The middle one has a blank fan, while the outer two have ornate cobweb fanlights, resting on elegant Georgian pilasters. Scooped eaves.	
f	<u>Nos. 23 and 24:</u>		- : This is a decline from the sublime to (almost) ridiculous. No. 24 must have been a pigmy's house, as most people would need to stoop to enter.	
27	<u>SCOTCH QUARTER:</u>		- : Scotch Quarter is the eastward continuation of Joymount, sheltered from the hurly-burly of Marine Highway by the intervening Marine Gardens. It rejoins the main thoroughfare at Green Street, on the south side of Taylor's Avenue. It was formerly inhabited by the descendants of a colony of fishermen from Argyll and Galloway, who took refuge here from the persecutions of 1665.	Lewis, p.270
a	<u>No. 22 (Dental Surgery):</u>		- : A five-bay stucco house with sashed windows and a wide central door.	
b	<u>Nos. 24 and 26:</u>		- : Two tall three-storey, five-bay buildings with irregular fenestration. The doorway of No. 24 is especially fine, although the colour scheme is slightly unsympathetic. Classical pilasters at either side support a wide fanlight. A hood moulding completes the arch surround, both here and above the coach arch.	
c	<u>Nos. 32, 34, 36:</u>		- : A terrace of three Victorian two-storey houses, each house having full-height canted bays at the left, a door to the right. Flat stucco banding above the upstairs windows, extends across the whole row. Good red sandstone scooped eaves, below the splayed lip of the roof. Good brick chimney stacks.	
d	<u>Nos. 40-42:</u>		- : A five-bay, three-storey building, No. 40 with an extravagantly decorated two-storey canted bay. Good Georgian-type doorway with an arched surround, opening onto the hall. The windows of the bay have segmental arches and rebate edges. Elaborate cornice and guttering supported on bird-proofed brackets. No. 42 has a coach arch, and its windows have the same moulded decoration as No. 40, but without the segment tops. Both buildings are well painted, but are unfortunately not in a unified colour scheme, giving the house rather a schizophrenic look.	
e	<u>No. 44:</u>	B	: An imposing three-storey, three-bay building of the same height as Nos. 40-42, but plainer, having a concrete rendered facade with grey quoins. Divided into two by an internal dividing wall. Double windows, aediculed central doorcase with Doric columns and fanlight. There is a fat string moulding around the outside.	
f	<u>No. 54:</u>		- : A piece of Victorian romanticism, three-bay, three-storey with Gothic-type stepped gable dormers and fussy mouldings above pointed Gothic windows (rather Scottish-Baronial in style). The gables bear a resemblance to the old front of the Belfast School for the Deaf and Dumb designed by Charles Lanyon (1843). On the ground floor is a central recessed porch. The sun balcony above has arched brackets at eaves level. The front is covered by Virginia creeper.	
g	<u>Nos. 66-70:</u>		- : This is a tall, three-storey Victorian seaside terrace; the only alterations have been made to No. 66, with quite inappropriate wide modern windows inserted on all floors. The original tall, segmental-headed windows of Nos. 68 and 70 are more sympathetic. Advanced brick forms the banding at the top of the first floor, and tall paired brick pilasters divide the houses.	
28	<u>TAYLOR'S AVENUE:</u>			
a	<u>Carrickfergus Hospital:</u>		- : Formerly the private house of the Taylor family, owners of the Barn Mills; but only fragments of the original Victorian house remain, most of it having been demolished or submerged in modern extensions.	
b	<u>Hospital Gate Lodge and Entrance:</u>		- : 1880-90. A very pleasant single-storey stone gate lodge, neat and tidy in design, perhaps by W.H. Lynn (1829-1915); pilasters enclose arched recesses in an austere extension of the neo-classical manner. Good gateway and railings.	
29	<u>BARN MILLS (Jeremiah Ambler (Ulster) Ltd.):</u>	B	: An extensive complex of excellent mid-Victorian industrial buildings, partly of brick, partly of hewn whinstone, with slated,	



a a and b. Top of Market Place, before and after: note the unhappy new neighbours, on both sides, for the church gateway (No. 8g).
 c. Kelly's Coal Office (No. 12b). d. 3 Castle Street.
 e and f. Former National School (No. 7f); before and after: note how the building's symmetry has been spoiled by the removal of the right-hand entrance.





a



b

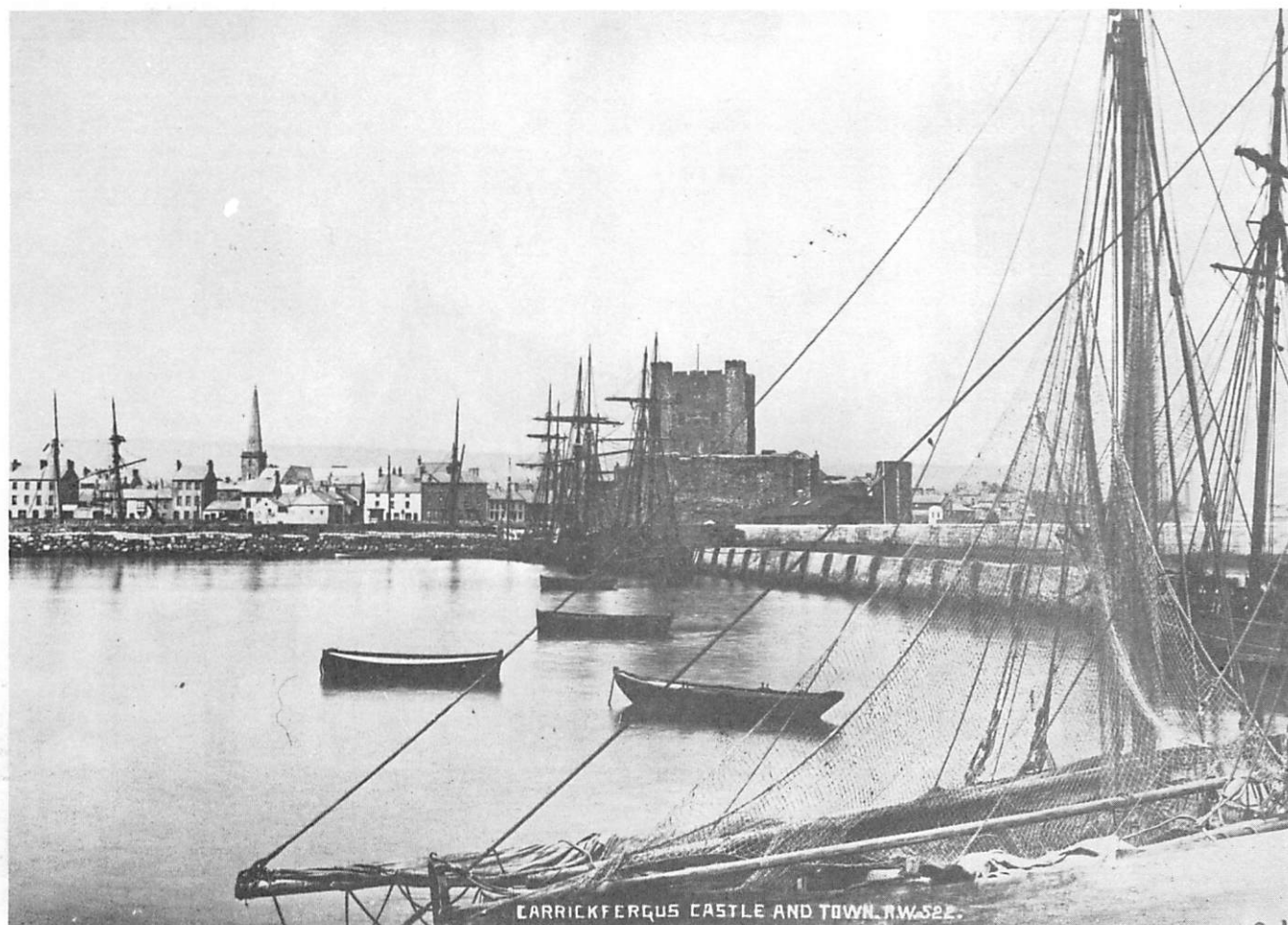
- a. General view of High Street.
- b. Former Market House, Market Place. (No. 8k).
- c. Welch photograph of military goings-on in High Street.

c

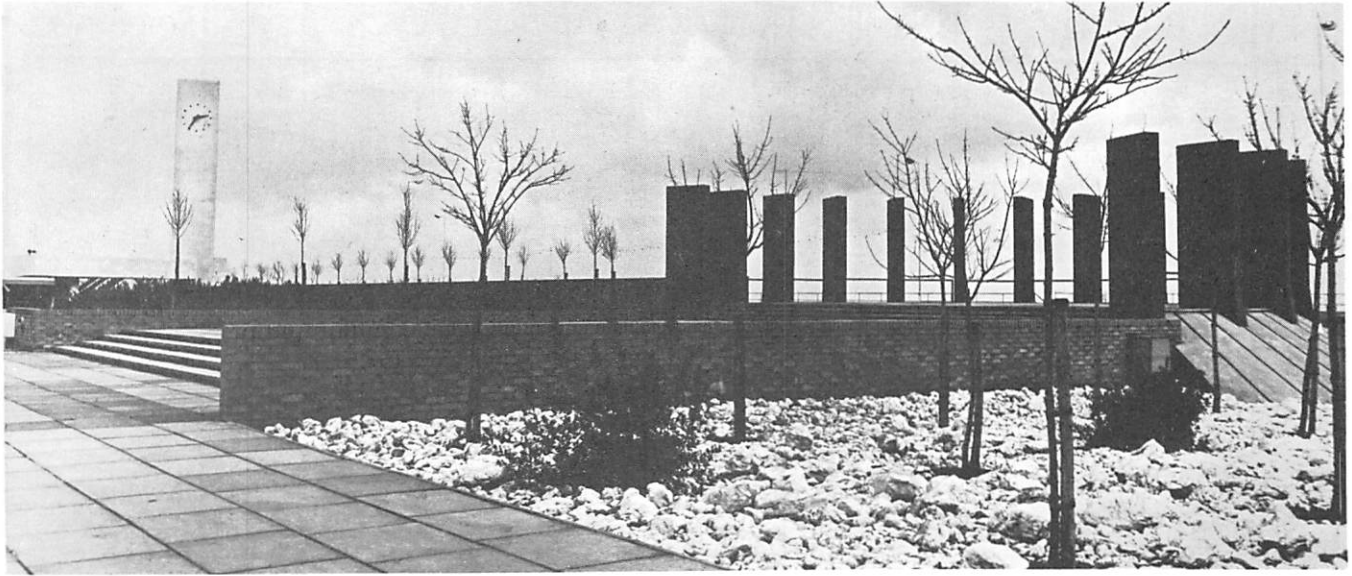


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<p>pitched roofs. The oldest part of the complex is a three-storey, three-bay stone block with a double hipped roof, thought to have been a Corn Mill originally, around which other buildings grew up. It retains some of its original stone flooring and has all its cast-iron columns intact. The stonework is similar to that of Prospect House (see No. 24e). The Mill became Taylor's Mill in 1852. The buildings fronting onto Taylor's Avenue are either two, three, or four storeys high. The tallest block, beside the main entrance gate, was originally two-storey; the third floor was added sometime in the 1850's; and the top storey was added later, entirely in brick, with vertically pivoting windows throughout. The large three-storey block at right angles to Taylor's Avenue was similarly built in two stages: the first stage of 16 bays was originally driven by water power, through the 'rope race', the second stage was added later, giving an overall 31 bays, which were powered by steam when the new engine house was built in 1881. The manager's house is two-storey, three-bay, with a pitched slated roof and smooth, rendered painted walls. The two-storey office buildings of hewn whinstone with a sandstone base course, and sandstone reveals to doors and windows, divided into two sections: one of six bays, with a canted bay at ground-floor level; the other of five bays, with a fine coach arch and coach house. The forge and stable blocks are mainly one-storey buildings in red, smooth-faced brickwork relieved by yellow banding. The row of seven terrace houses beside Taylor's Mill (Nos. 2-8 Taylor's Avenue) was a scutch mill until the early 1900's. The whole complex is splendid.</p>			
30	<p><u>GLYNN PARK and GATE LODGE: B</u> : A tall, three-storey stucco late-Georgian house with a long two-storey wing, showing a confusing mixture of classical determination and gothick fancy. The gate-lodge looks later, perhaps mid-Victorian, with pretty gothick windows, label mouldings, ornamental gables and porch. Beside it are grand gate piers each topped with crouching sphinxes with tipped-up heads like Edwardian sopranos about to burst into a duet of 'Land of Hope and Glory'.</p>			
31	<p><u>LARNE ROAD:</u></p>			
a	<p><u>No. 34 (Manse): -</u> : A very attractive two-storey, red-brick Victorian residence of five bays, fronted by a solid, one-storey semi-circular sandstone portico. The latter has a solid architrave and parapet supported on sturdy sandstone columns. It protects the entrance door and a large Georgian-glazed ground-floor window.</p>			
b	<p><u>Shiels Institution: B</u> : c.1868-70; Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon of Belfast, architects. One of the five institutes built through the bequest of Charles Shiels (1782-1861) who left £90,000 to provide houses rent-free for widows and spinsters. The houses were built in five blocks (the others being at Armagh, Dublin, Dungannon and Killough) each having as its focus a warden's house with a main entrance and tall clock-tower. Using a full-blooded High-Victorian style the Lanyon firm created one of the town's most characterful and most delightfully situated buildings. The block is set back from the coast road behind a screen of mature trees and a gateway of polychrome and vigorously sculptural brickwork. Its layout, contrasting with the symmetry of earlier similar buildings (see No. 12e) is aggressively irregular, with the tower over the entrance at one end of the only part of the building which aligns with the road. From each side wings slant backwards through two angles thus enclosing three sides of a court. The doorway itself has attractive gilded lettering against a red background in the intersecting arch surround, which contrasts startlingly with the tower face. The walls, though now rendered grey, may originally have reflected the polychrome of the gateway. Certainly this would have been in keeping with the theatrical roof-scape above with its confusion of deep eaves, decoratively boarded gables, fish-scale banded tiling and tall chimney stacks. Above all rises the tower with pointed 'belfry' windows, clock face, bell-vents, shouldered gables and cast-iron cresting.</p>			
32	<p><u>IRISH QUARTER WEST: -</u> : One of the more picturesque areas outside the original city walls having its origin in 1678; a few years later this western suburb began to be called Irish Quarter. There are two streets with the name; Irish Quarter West, and Irish Quarter South, which are connected at the west by Davy's Street. A short distance away, are Pound Lane (Tea Lane) and Sailor's Row. Buildings are of mixed dates.</p>			McSkimin, pp.121-131. 168 P.G. Lewis
a	<p><u>Nos. 22-28:</u> Shops with small scale shop fronts. 'Pete's Place' has its original shop front; its slate roof is in need of attention. There is an impossibly tall gateway dividing Nos. 26-28. The door and window of the shop seem diminutive by comparison.</p>			
b	<p><u>No. 31 and Lewis' Shop: -</u> : Beside Nelson Street, which climbs steeply past it. A four-bay, two-storey building, with steep pitched slate roof with ridge tiles, of multi-coloured brick, patterned yellow around the windows and doors. The door is placed on the oblique side of the shop, bordered by twin columns, having bobbins on top. Pilaster strips frame the shop windows. Holes are punched as decoration in the boards.</p>			
c	<p><u>No. 44: -</u> : Unassuming 'classical' building, with a pilastered coach arch in the centre of the facade. It is precisely rectangular, with a neat entablature. There are two windows beside the entrance on the ground floor, and three regular Georgian-glazed windows above. Full-height quoins.</p>			
d	<p><u>Nos. 46-48: B</u> : These two buildings have a square coach arch between them, No. 46 being the private house and No. 48 the shop. Note the contrast in scale between the arches.</p>			
e	<p><u>Good Templars Hall: -</u> : 1871. Rather run-down classical hall of three bays and two storeys. The stucco is peeling. Tall pedimented frontage, with matching smaller pediment above the porch entrance. The main facade is regularly divided by tall pilasters. Tall, well-proportioned windows have good moulded surrounds, and broad sills. The whole building is in need of maintenance, cleaning and painting.</p>			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
32f	<u>No. 77, The Brown Trout Bar:</u>	B	: An excellent 'Gin Palace': tall two-storey, five-bay pub with pointed gable-dormers projecting above the eaves level. Brick and stucco, with modern additions on the ground floor. The upper five windows have good rectangular mouldings resting on a flat plat-band. A fat moulded coursing supports the round-arched surrounds to the windows of the dormers. Finials surmount all.	
33	<u>IRISH QUARTER SOUTH:</u>			
a	<u>Nos. 31 and 33:</u>		: A two-storey, five-bay building, divided in the middle by a coach arch; framed by quoins; pitched tiled roof. Modern windows have been inserted, but their proportions match the original coach arch. There is an ugly modern sign above the printing shop.	
b	<u>Nos. 95-91:</u>	G	: Three three-bay terraced houses of two storeys. Attic dormers and tall chimney stacks. The finish to these relatively modest terraces is of a high quality. Each house has a round-arched Georgian doorway with fanlight and slim pilaster strip to either side. The windows are well-proportioned and regular, with low segment arches. The eaves are scooped.	
34	<u>BELFAST ROAD:</u>			
a	<u>No. 2: - :</u>		: An attractive, detached single-storey late-Georgian house with flat rendered and moulded plasterwork. The modern dormers are not unharmonious with the original design. Above these, on the sky-line, are high chimney stacks, clay ridge tiles and chimney pots. Wide doorcase with three-centred arch above; to either side of the door, paired sash windows, divided by similar thin pilaster strips.	
b	<u>Nos. 6-18:</u>	G	: Two-storey early-Victorian terrace, formerly coastguard houses. In each case the projecting entrance porch has a separate pitched roof. The roughcast facade has double sashed Georgian-glazed windows. At eaves level, a continuous brick coursing and dentiling provides rather effective decoration.	

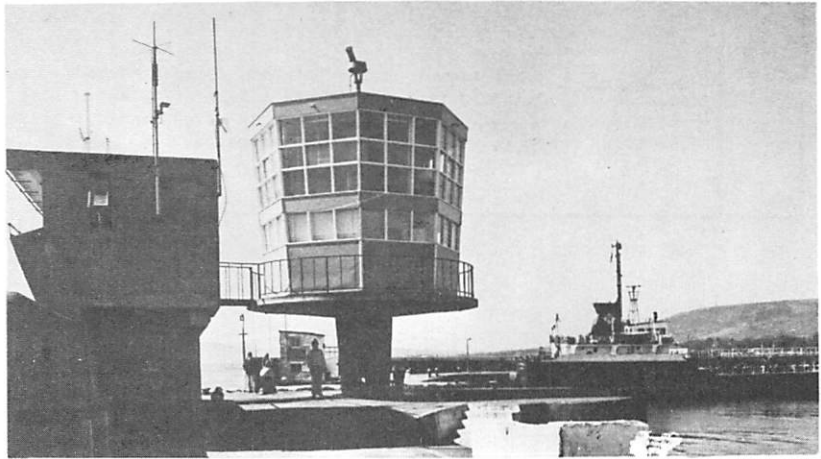


CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE AND TOWN. R.W. 52.



a

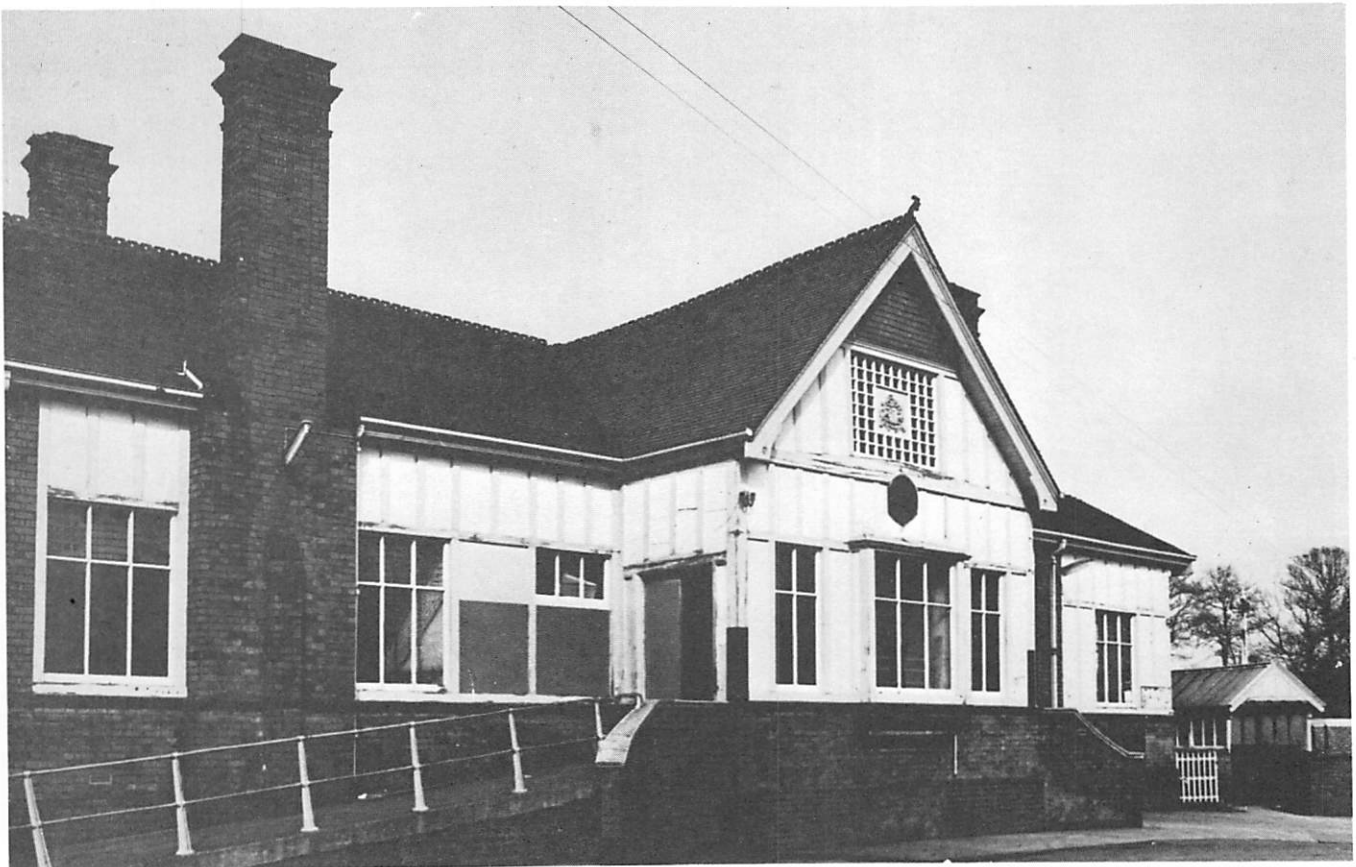
b



Modern Carrickfergus:

- a. *Marine Gardens (No. 25f).*
- b. *Toadstool at the end of Albert Pier (No. 13b).*
- c. *Station of 1895 (No. 19a).*

c



CARRICKFERGUS - REVISIONS

INTRODUCTION

A number of corrections, addenda, and new information have been made or added to this re-print of the Carrickfergus list. They have been made necessary not only by the relentless pace of modern development which has changed not a few features which were present at the outset of listing, but also by a number of buildings which were overlooked by the compilers, and by the very detailed research which has recently gone into some of its key buildings. This has been coupled with a mass of new archaeological knowledge - the discovery of the West (Irish) Gate and Town Wall remains is a case in point.

Pedestrianisation of West Street and Market Place has altered a whole area, not entirely in the detrimental sense, as the new paving sets and landscape items have tidied and brightened up areas where neglect and dereliction were the case before. More extensive planning proposals along the same lines have recently been put forward by the Department of the Environment's 'Carrickfergus Town Centre Study'. These are mainly in connection with the opening-up of new commercial centres within the old walled parts of the town, and the extension of pedestrianisation schemes in North Street. A new pedestrian square is planned at the intersection of Antrim Street and Lancasterian Street, while access to the shopping areas from carparks by Robinson's Row and off St. Bride's Street into Shaftesbury Park are planned via two new pedestrian gateways to be opened in two old walls near the N.E. bastion. A new turning-circle to enable pedestrianisation is proposed beside North Gate.

On the south side, a lengthening of the Joymount carpark is proposed, to link the two adjacent carparks which are at present intersected by the link road joining Marine Highway to Joymount. This link would be moved further west by a distance of 30 metres. A paved service area will also be built at the rear of the High Street commercial properties. The landscaped garden, incorporating the remains of the West Wall and West (Irish) Gate foundations, is nearing completion. Two new cottages are to be built at Sailor's Row as part of the James Butcher Housing Association scheme, and the present Almshouses on Governor's Place are currently being restored as two dwellings.

Minor junction improvements are planned at the intersection of Lancasterian Street and Albert Road and similarly at the Victoria Street/Albert Road intersection. In Antrim Street, road widening and redevelopment for shops on the west side is planned, while the old Gaol Wall and Gaol House are to be retained and protected by a buffer pavement.

Most of the above proposals merit cautious optimism, and the planned business and commercial expansion will bring back much-needed custom to the town centre area. Commercial developments inside the Conservation Area and near the Walls will, of course, be subject to scrutiny by Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch. There are areas of concern, however, both inside and outside the area considered by the Town Planners. The unscreened storage tanks at the seaward end of the Marine Highway, opposite Irish Quarter South, are still a disgrace, in juxtaposition with the Castle, and should be better painted. Adjacent to this site a new fertilizer plant is also proposed, but as yet no detailed plans are available, to the compilers' knowledge. A proposed Marina on the opposite side and adjacent to the Castle would be very deleterious to the town and should be opposed. Not only would it destroy the only original sea-washed rock-girt aspect of the castle, but its construction would destroy a flight-staging site recognised by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Lesser points may be made about street lighting and colour schemes. It is pleasant to report that a very successful lighting improvement scheme has been carried out in West Street/Market Place, and that the removal of concrete lamp standards and

visually-detracting telegraph poles is complete. In High Street the new slender lamp standards are very well placed, although a matt black or bronze finish on galvanized metal would be preferable. In North Street the installation of bracketed lamps painted a discreet matt black or dark brown would be best. Elsewhere the design of shop fascias, signboards, and lighting still gives cause for concern. Neon-lit fascia signs are to be avoided if hand-painted signs can be used instead. This will mean that the shops can enhance the environment by being in character with their surroundings. To the compilers, good examples are the Kitchen Equipment Shop, No. 17 High Street, and the Bank at No. 3 Castle Street. At the moment doubtful alterations are being made to the front of Dobbin's Hotel, High Street, which is a statutorily listed building proposal by Historic Buildings Council. The bar in Lower North Street is still a burnt-out wreck and a detriment.

A final word must be said about our historic monuments which are in need of careful protection and sensitive treatment when faced with the wide sweeping changes necessitated by modern development. The new toilet block which is being constructed in the Castle outward is an example of sensitive modern design. The remaining stretches of the early seventeenth-century town wall must be carefully conserved, and the northern part, up to and including the N.E. Bastion, is to be taken in care by the Historic Monuments Council. North Gate, sadly, is still propped-up after a lorry accident, and needs to be repaired and permanently closed to vehicle access.

ERRATA:

- P.16/Item 5b - Remove postal 'No. 46', also 'pair of'
P.21/Item 8h - Insert 'No. 5' in place of 'Nos. 9 and 7'
P.21/Item 8i - Insert 'No. 3c' in place of 'No. 5'
P.21/Item 8j - Replace 'No. 3' by 'No. 3a'
P.21/Item 9f - Replace 'Nos. 5, 7, and 9', by 'Nos. 9, 11, 13', and so on.
L.3: Replace 'Nos. 5 and 7' by 'Nos. 9 and 11', and later 'No. 9' by 'No. 13'
L.4: Replace 'No. 5' by 'No. 9' and later 'No. 7' by 'No. 11'
P.22/Item 9n - Replace 'No. 33' by 'No. 31'
P.22/Item 10a - Subtitle: Replace 'Nos. 1-4' by 'Nos. 3-4'
P.23/Plate 'e' - Photographic plates: Caption for 'e' to read 'No. 7d'
P.28/Item 16a - 'three' (not two) survivors. 'Nos. 14, 16, 18' to replace 'Nos. 14-18'
P.36/Item 32a - Replace 'nos. 22-28' by 'nos. 22-26'
P.37/Item 33a - Replace 'No. 33' by 'No. 35'

ADDENDA:

- P.17/Item 5e - Borough Arms Lounge (No. 41)
P.17/Item 6a - Stevenson's Stores (No. 34)
P.17/Item 6c - Turf Accountant (No. 16) and Bar Complex (Nos. 10-14)
P.17/Item 7c - National Schoolhouse (1900)
P.20/Item 7j - Carrickfergus Free Presbyterian Church, formerly Baptist Hall.
P.20/Item 8 - The centre of the sloping ground is occupied by a landscape feature of basalt-faced tree and shrub raised beds with seats. The front of No. 1 Victoria Place has a horseshoe-shaped landscape feature with decorative paving, cobbles, and seats as part of a pedestrianisation scheme from here to the end of West Street, completed in 1979.
P.21/Item 8g - L.3: Sandstone Georgian Gateway 1831. Datestone on Market Place side.
P.21/Item 8g - (Final paragraph): Beside the Gateway is a paved recreation area with wooden benches and flower beds, which is bounded by the outer wall of St. Nicholas', by the side wall of No. 15 Market Place, and by adjoining properties.

- P.21/Item 8k - Ulster Bank (No. 1) formerly Market House
- P.21/Item 9e - Bell-Ter (No. 7)
- P.21/Item 9h - Murtaghs (No. 15)
- P.22/Item 9l - McFadden and Harrisons (Nos. 21/23)
L.2: McFaddens (No. 21)
- P.22/Item 9o - The church is on the site of the former Wesleyan chapel, founded in 1911, as recorded in an oval tablet on the side wall of No. 35 West Street, to the right of the south facade.
- P.24/Item 12e - Gill's Almshouses (Nos. 11, 12, and 13). Work planned and undertaken by the James Butcher Housing Association is progressing.
- P.25/Item 14b - The two-bay portion on the left has now been re-stuccoed with alterations to the ground-floor windows. The original stone-built tower house walls were revealed when the old plaster covering was removed.
- P.28/Item 16c - Y.M.C.A. Hall (1880), built originally as an Independent Church, and standing on the site of the former National School.
- P.28/Item 17b - Albert Bar (No. 1)
- P.29/Item 20b - Rocklands House (No. 20). Pre-1832
- P.29/Item 20f - Riverbank Guest House (Nos. 44-46)
- P.32/Item 25c - Manse (No. 4)
- P.32/Item 25f - The Marine Gardens were laid out in 1970 and opened in 1972
- P.36/Item 31b - Shiels Institution (No. 48)
- P.37/Item 33b - Nos. 95-91; (late 19th century)

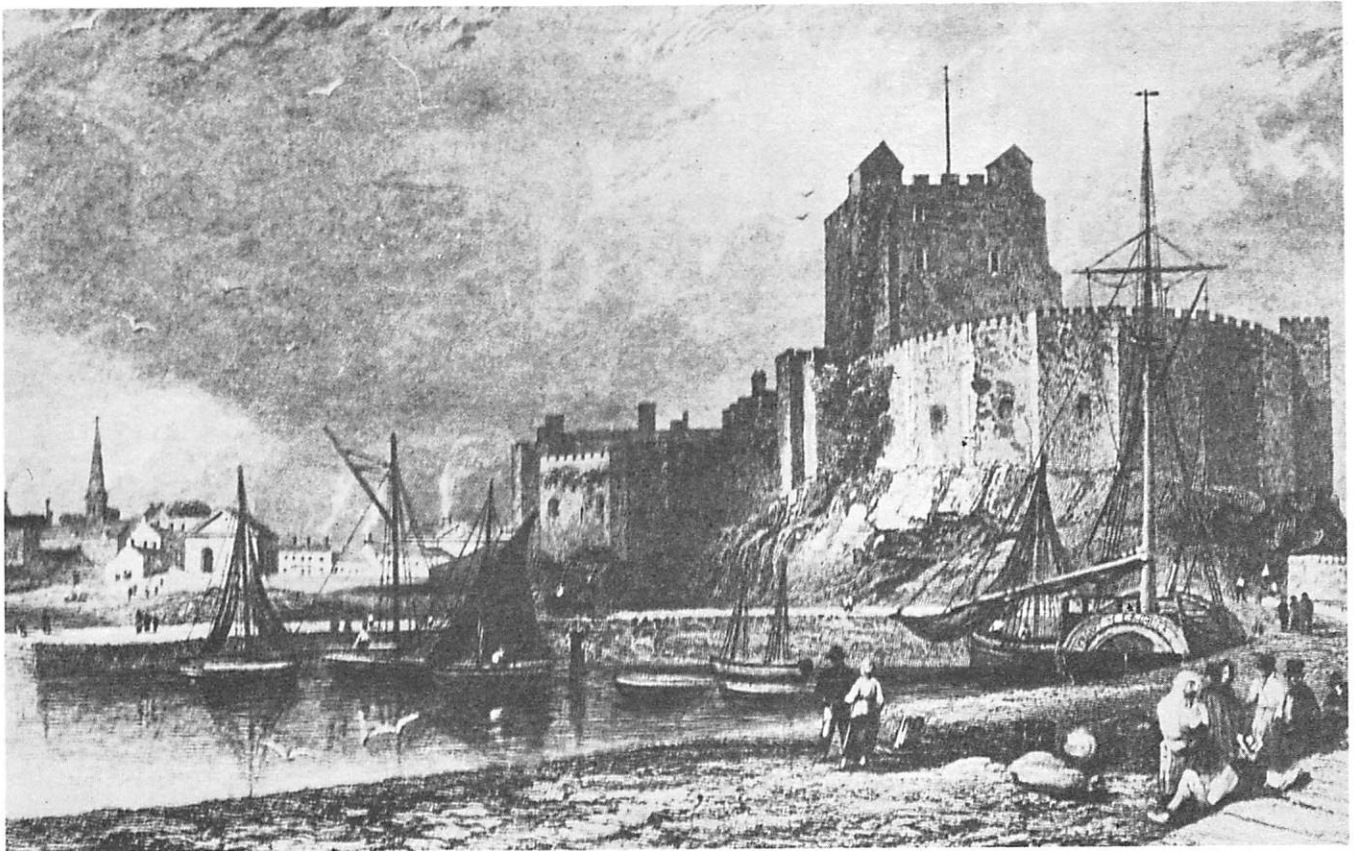
NEW INFORMATION:

- P.7/Para 5,L.10 The section from this point to the sea was largely destroyed in the early 19th century but its foundations, from West Street and along Sailor's Row, and including Irish Gate, were uncovered for a distance of some 50 metres during excavations between 1976 and 1980, under the supervision of the late Mr. Tom Delaney. North Gate, heavily re-built, and the foundations of Irish (West) Gate, are the only survivors of the original four gateways. A new park is being laid out in the area of the former West Gate, which is to include areas of grass, sheltered benches and shrubbery.
- P.11/Item 2 - The wall survives below street level south of West Street. Portions of the south wall survive at the rear of 31, High Street and the uncovered tower houses at 33-37 High Street.
- P.14/Item 3 - Originally built in c.1608 as part of the urban defences, the single-arched gateway was restored in 1849-50, when pedestrian side-arches were added. The upper part was re-built and the gateway restored again in 1911.
- P.17/Item 7f - Rates Office: The Office retains only the classical facade of the former Parochial School which was founded here under the terms of the Ezekial Davys Foundation (1840); Ezekial Davys was twenty times Lord Mayor of Carrickfergus, and died in 1820.
- P.21/Item 9d - Nos. 3 and 5 are now replaced by a two-storey shop with pitched roof
- Castle Street - Branching off Marine Highway, and leading into the commercial thoroughfares of High Street and Market Place, Castle Street is of great importance. Its buildings are tall, three-storey commercial premises which overlook a triangular area of paving and landscaped ground in the middle of the intersection, which acts as a buffer to Marine Highway.
Nos. 1-3: A terrace of three-storey Georgian town houses, which have been converted into commercial premises on the ground floor, with flats above. Nos. 1-2 comprise a four-bay block, while No. 3 (Trustee Savings Bank) is four-bay with a coach arch on the right-hand side. The latter was full-height corner quoins, and a

rusticated ground floor with a beautiful Georgian doorcase inset. Nos. 1 and 2 have had their original ground-floor features replaced by modern shop fronts, while the upper floors retain their well-proportioned Georgian-sashed windows. Only these two houses are united across their width by a broad eaves, itself a continuation of No. 1 Victoria Place; this is divided from its neighbour by a broad, giant order pilaster but is essentially the same composition, except for aedicular first-floor windows. N.B. No. 3 is of Category A standard.

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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.

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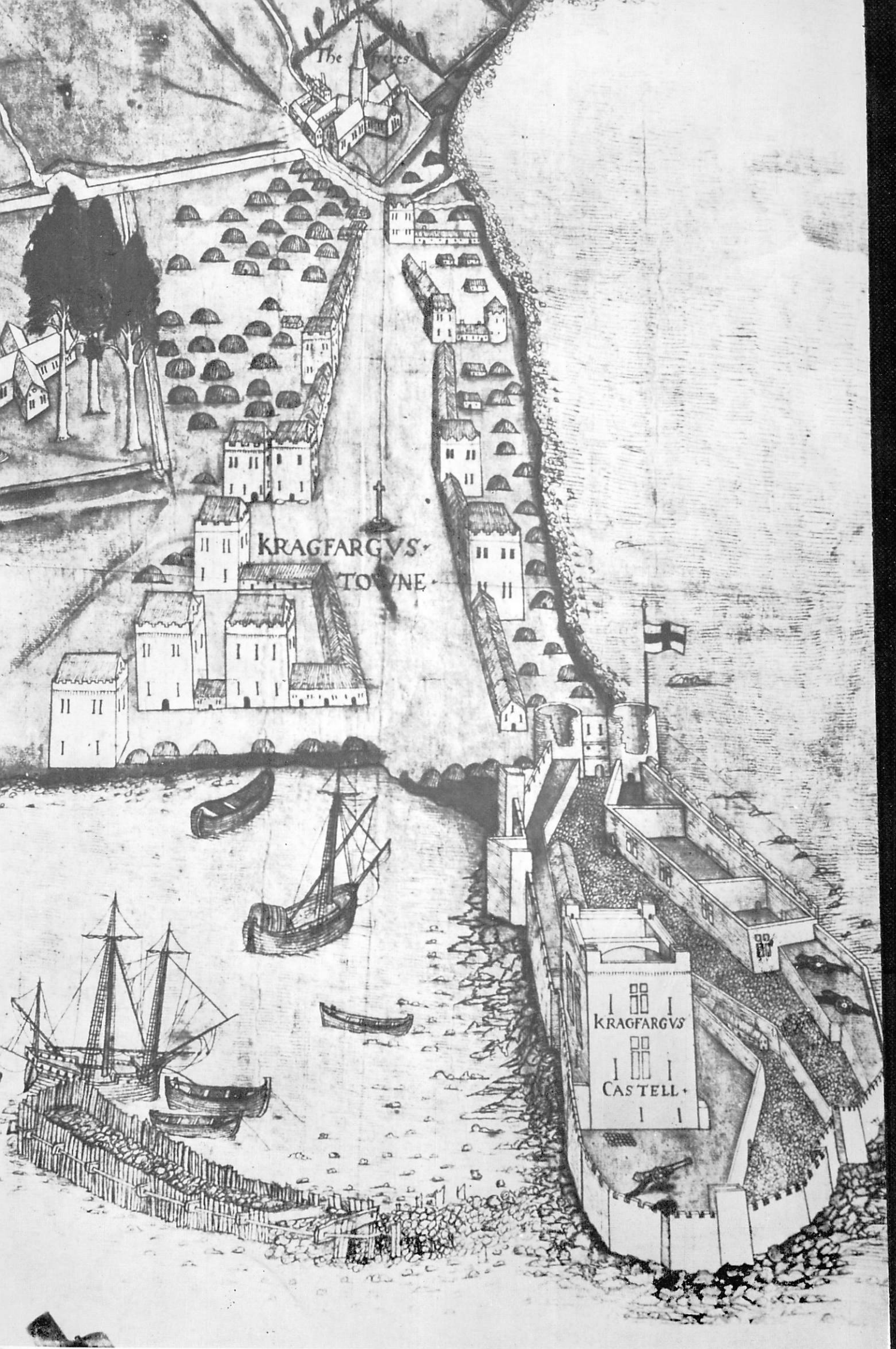
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