

ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

GROUPS OF BUILDINGS

AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

IN

COLERAINE

AND

PORTSTEWART

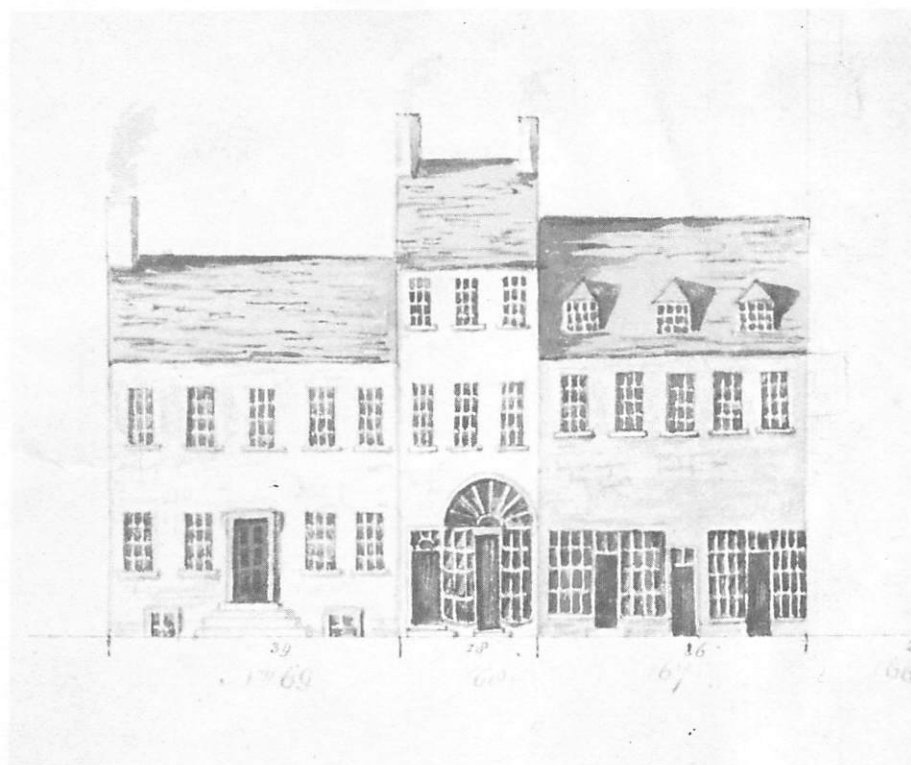


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LIST OF
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Houses and shops in Coleraine Market Place, 1816

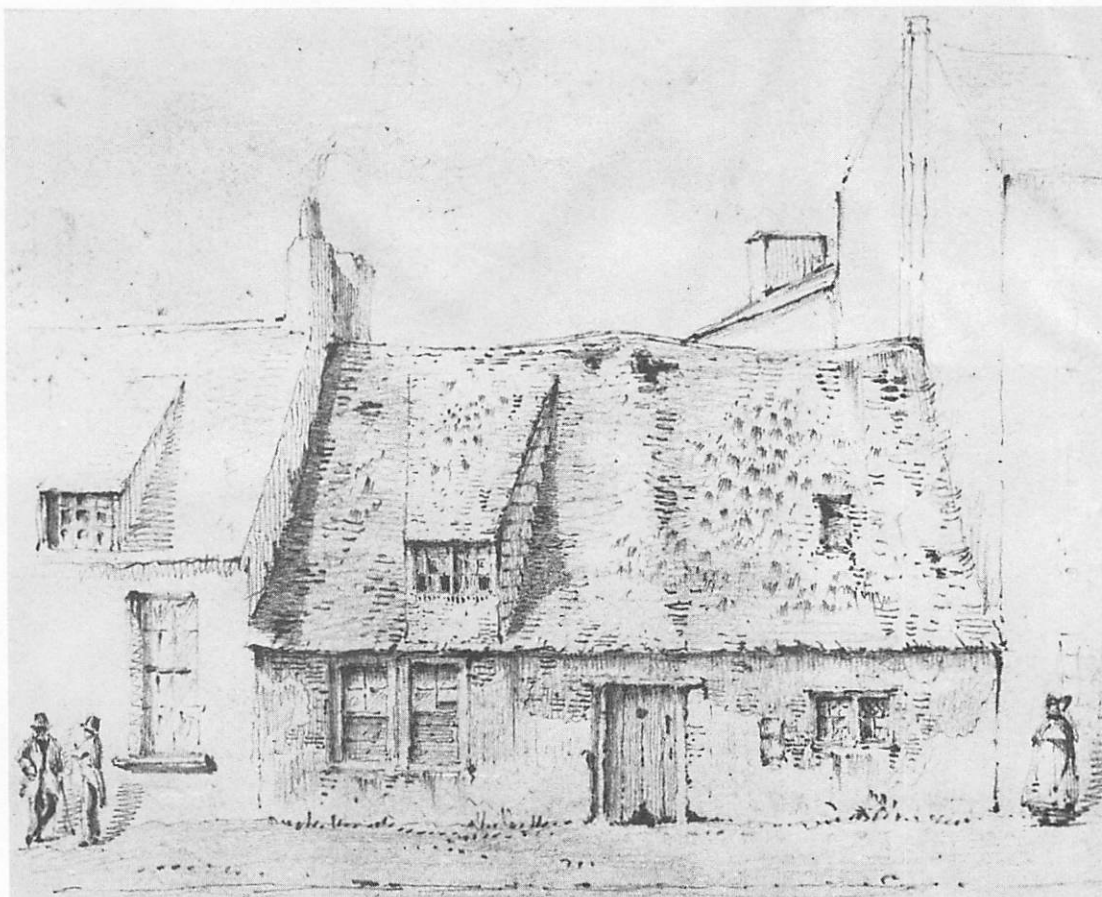
Prepared March 1971 - August 1972
by
W.D.Girvan

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The view of Coleraine on the front cover, and the photographs at c and e on page 8; c on page 12; a on page 15; a and g on page 20; on page 23; a and d on page 24; d on page 29; and on page 30, are from the important collection taken early in this century by W.Lawrence, and are reproduced by permission of the National Library of Ireland. The drawings on the back cover, and those on the title page and page 3, are from the remarkable streetscape 'Book of Coleraine' of 1816, and are reproduced by permission of Mr.D.MacLaughlin: they were specially photographed by the New University of Ulster. The illustrations on page 2, a on page 27, and h on page 32, are from the Ordnance Survey memoirs of 1835-40, and are reproduced by permission of the Royal Irish Academy. The early plans of Coleraine on page 4 are reproduced by permission of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; the O'Hagan map of 1845 on page 6 by permission of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The early photograph of Portstewart Methodist church on page 34 is reproduced by permission of the church Trustees, and the drawing for Ballywillan Presbyterian church on the same page by permission of Mr.M.McQuigg. The illustrations of the New University on page 41 appear by permission of the University. The remaining illustrations are from photographs specially taken by the author.



Sir Tristram Beresford's house, New Row, Coleraine; sketch from the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of 1835-40.

ARRANGEMENT and CLASSIFICATION

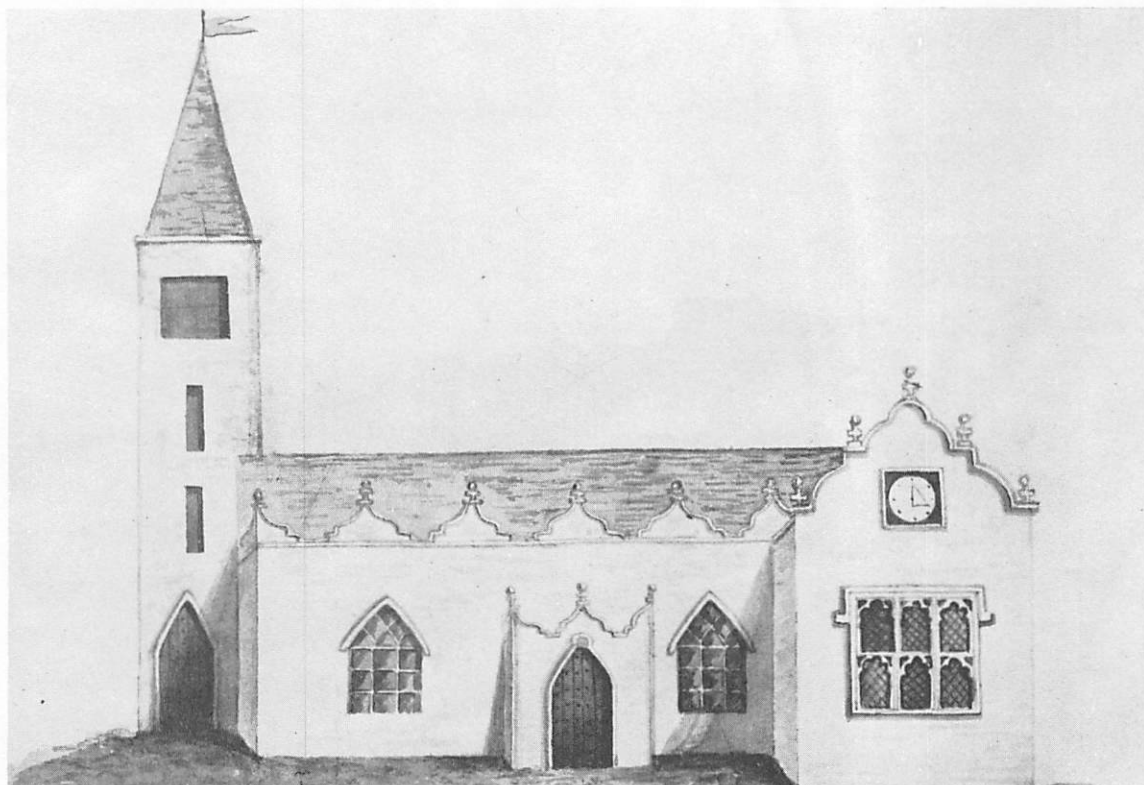
It is not suggested that all buildings listed must be retained in any re-development. Individual buildings are marked A when they are considered to be of outstanding merit or importance, and are considered essential. Those marked B are important and should be retained if at all possible. The rest are of sufficient importance to merit integration in any new scheme. Groups marked G should wherever possible be retained, although the buildings constituting a group may, individually, be of varying interest and importance. Many of these will be suitable for treatment either as conservation areas, or as 'general improvement areas' as defined in the Housing Act (Northern Ireland), 1971.

Where buildings lie outside the main towns, the Irish Grid reference number is inserted in the reference column; this may be used in conjunction with the one inch Ordnance Survey maps. Buildings are arranged in accordance with Church of Ireland parish boundaries, as defined in the 1833 & 1857 Ordnance Survey maps, for ease of reference.

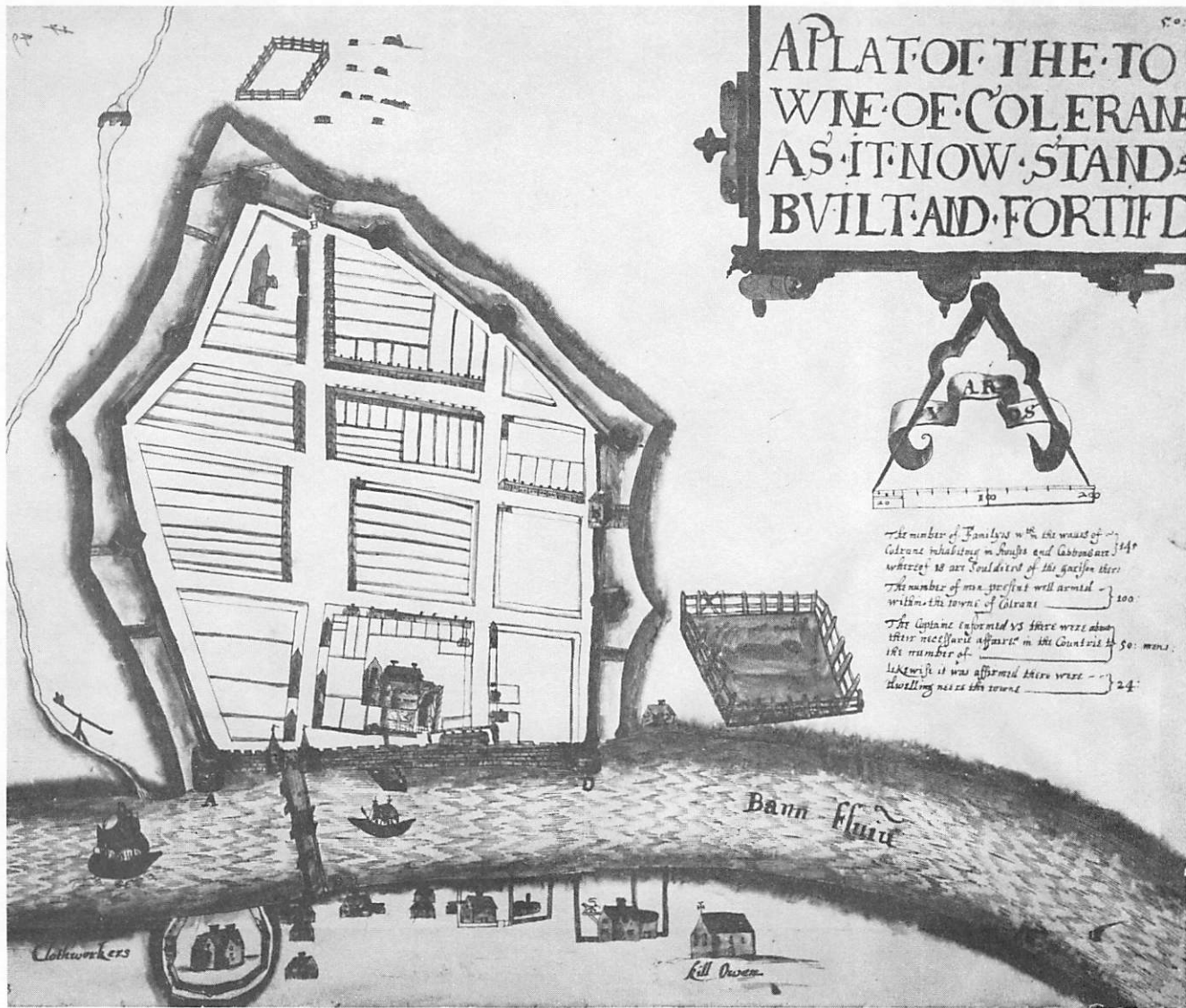
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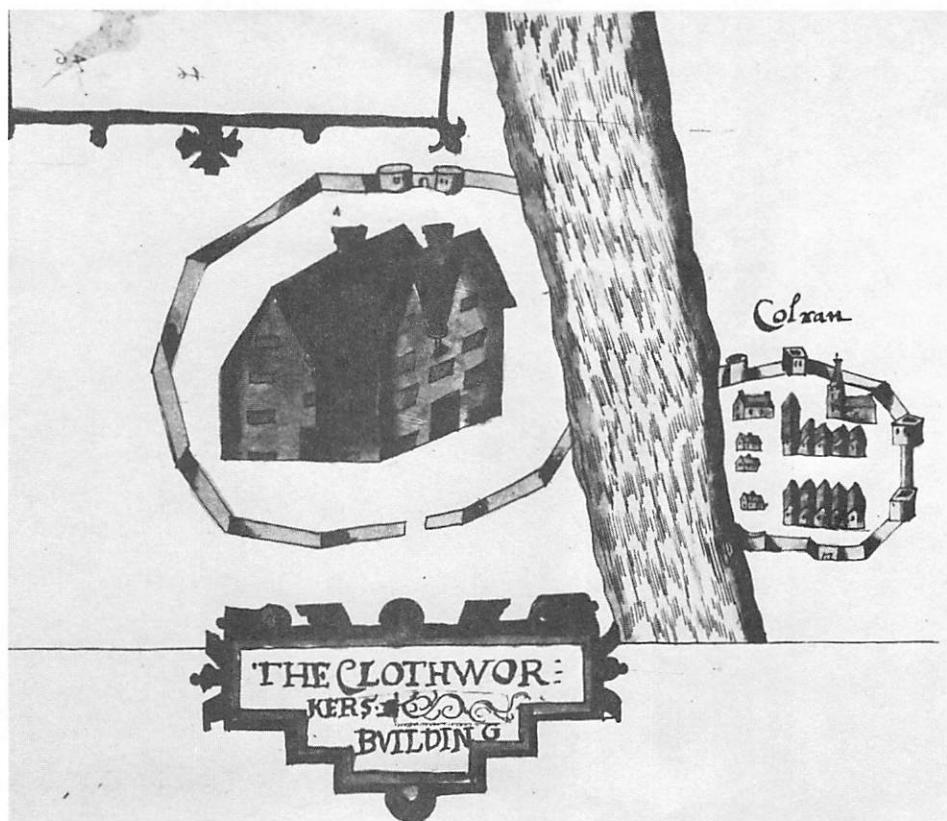
Further single references for individual buildings will be found in the references column.



St. Patrick's parish church, Coleraine, in 1816



Early maps of Coleraine, from a Survey of the estates of the London companies prepared about 1622 for Sir Thomas Phillips by Thomas Raven: from later copies in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.



COLERAINE

The town today, with its predominantly 19th and 20th century appearance, betrays little of an extraordinarily eventful past. Of this past virtually nothing is now visible to the eye before the time of the Plantation in the 17th century. A priory of regular canons was reputedly founded by St. Carbreus, first bishop of Coleraine, in 540, possibly on the site of the present parish church. It saw many atrocities and pillagings throughout succeeding centuries and nothing is known of it architecturally. In 1214 a castle was built by Thomas MacUchtry a little to the north of the present bridge, on the site of the former Clothworkers' Hotel (now Clokey's paint shop) using material from demolished buildings of the town and possibly from the priory: this castle was to stand in some form or other for several centuries, being the subject of many assaults. In 1244 a friary was founded on the eastern bank of the Bann, known generally as the 'Abbey of the Bann'; in 1484 it submitted to the reforms of regular observance of the Dominicans. According to maps of the early 17th century, the western gable of its church faced the river, approximately along the line of Hanover Place; the church formed the north side of a cloister. The last abbot, Shane O'Boyle, surrendered it to the commissioners of Henry VIII in 1542.

Although a port flourished during the middle ages, it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that the town as we know it today was established. In 1613 James I granted the district to 'The Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland'; they were to 'build a town, to people it, to enclose it with a wall and to establish a market within seven years from the date of the Charter'. Coleraine and Londonderry were unique in having had several cartographic surveys made at this time and our knowledge of the shape and extent of the town as well as population and habitations is considerable. The site chosen for Coleraine was fairly level and sloped gently towards the river. Although planned on a grid system, a method first popularised by the Greeks of the 5th century B.C., the blocks were not entirely rectangular and the encompassing ramparts were very irregular in outline; the latter were about 14 feet thick with a ditch beyond and ran from the present Methodist Church, past the north side of St. Patrick's Church, where they can be easily traced today; turning along the east end of the church, they crossed Kingsgate Street and passed along Society Street, at the end of which they turned west and cut down towards the river. The main gate was in Kingsgate Street. Tenements were erected along some of the streets and consisted of frames of oak or birch, forming a cage-work which was filled with wicker-work and clay; brick chimney stacks were added later; they had a ground floor and attics and peculiar pentways or lean-to 'piazzas' in front. The Book of Coleraine (dated 1816) indicates that they were still in use two hundred years later and the O.S.M. in 1835 comments on and appends illustrations and plans of the reputed house of Sir Tristram Beresford in New Row which was still used as a workshop.

The town was slow to prosper and, when Nicholas Pynnar, one of the Government inspectors, surveyed it in 1619 and 1625 he found 'that part of the town, which is unbuilt, is so extreme dirty, that no man is able to go into it, and especially that, which should, and is accounted to be the market-place. The walls and ramparts, built of sods, and filled with earth, do begin to decay very much and to moulder away; for the ramparts are so narrow, that it is impossible that they should stand, and the bulwarks are so exceeding little, that there cannot be placed any piece of artillery, if occasion were. There are two small ports, which are made of timber and boards, and they serve for houses for the soldiers to watch in. The town is so poorly inhabited that there are not enough to man the one sixth part of the wall'.

Although much is known of the beginnings of the town and it is possible to follow, at least in part, the politics of local government during the next two centuries, descriptions of its buildings and architectural expansion are rare. In 1716 the first bridge, wholly of wood, was erected but destroyed by flood in 1739; it was replaced in 1743 by a new bridge, with pillars and buttresses of stone and widened by wooden footpaths in 1806. A town hall and market-house was erected in 1743 by the London architect, George Dance, and was later extended. By the beginning of the 19th century Rev. George Sampson could say that 'the centre of the town is laid out with regularity excepting the height of the houses, those of modern erection being more stately.' Yet even then 'none of the transverse streets or lanes is of any considerable length', and 'New Row is the only place of respectability'. The remarkable set of elevations sketched by an unknown hand about 1816 in the Book of Coleraine bear out Sampson's comment on the irregularity of height. The drawings may be somewhat flattering, but they indicate a remarkable number of houses in the Georgian tradition with tall windows and fanlighted doorways. None of these survives except the former Customs House in Bridge Street (now T.D. Macready & Sons). Mr. Boyle of the O.S.M.



James O'Hagan's Map of Coleraine, 1845

thought 'the general style of the streets broad and well laid out. The town has a neat and clean appearance. The streets are lighted with oil lamps and the footpaths paved with round stones. Many houses have been built within the last few years.' Not all visitors were so complimentary. John Barrow in a Tour of Ireland in 1835 commented: 'this small town still wears marks of its antiquity in its buildings, many of which are in the Elizabethan style of architecture; others have recently, as it would appear, been pulled down and modernized; and a few, though but a few, are new. The best and most tasteful building about Coleraine is a new Catholic Chapel. There is one tolerably good street leading directly into the square.' The prosperity of the place was undeniable; with the completion of Portrush harbour it exported among other goods, linen, pork, butter, salmon, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, whiskey and considerable quantities of livestock, poultry, eggs and fruit.

From the 1830's to the beginning of the first World War Coleraine gradually assumed its present appearance. The first building of any architectural consequence to be built was St. John's R.C. Church at Killowen (1834) and through the century all the major churches were rebuilt or refaced; they provide an interesting kaleidoscope of architectural styles, from the Gothick of St. John's, Killowen to the Roman classicism of the Methodist Church. When Thackeray stayed in the town he found 'the whole of the little city echoing with psalms as I walked through it on a Sunday morning. The piety of the people seems remarkable; some of the inns even will not receive travellers on Sunday'. The Poorhouse was erected in 1842 and two years later, after much controversy, the splendid Bann Bridge was completed. In close succession followed the Court house, the Town Hall, the Railway Station, the Academical Institution and Irish Society Schools, all indicative of the commercial wealth and confidence of the town and its relative freedom from the worst aspects of the famine. Within the bounds of the old ramparts, which had long since disappeared, private housing and terracing were on the other hand dull and it was only at the bridge ends that any blocks of distinction were erected. Much piecemeal development took place, which, although retaining the tradition of irregular building heights and keeping to the original ground plan, was little better than what it replaced. The wealthier classes preferred to build villas on the roads leading from the centre, houses such as Bannfield, Breezemount, Cloonavin, Laurel Hill and many on the Lodge Road.

The legacy of the Victorian Age in Coleraine is at its most distinguished in individual buildings. Thomas Drew's re-designing of St. Patrick's Church in the 1880's and Thomas Turner's new Town Hall of 1859 are outstanding examples of their kind. Not all is of this quality and in the street facades erected in the 19th century, Coleraine was less fortunate than other Ulster towns; the tradition has continued into the 20th century and the main spine of the town is surprisingly lacking in interesting modern frontages. The early years of the century produced only one building of any great merit, St. Malachy's R.C. Church. Meanwhile the town had expanded well beyond its original limits and belts of dull housing grew up. However, in the past ten years much architecture of a more satisfactory quality has appeared, some of it experimental and therefore controversial, such as the New University of Ulster and the Town Library, some of it catering for new needs, like the swimming pool, the County Hall and the Killowen Street housing scheme; this last (with perhaps more tree-planting) could be counted a considerable success.

To compare the town today with that seen in the photographs of the Lawrence collection of the 1890's is to observe how well painted and tidy it is; greenery and blossom abound, both in parks and in numerous trim flower beds. Nevertheless there are still areas that are far from prepossessing - Railway Road for example, the down-at-heel appearance of which would not be hard to rectify. Coleraine may be less architecturally interesting than it ought to be for such an historic town, yet it makes the best of its virtues. It is to be hoped that in the future important buildings such as the Irish Society Schools will not be lost and that lapses in architectural good manners such as the insensitive treatment of the Provincial Bank in the Diamond and the offensive facades of McManus and Etams in Church Street will not re-occur; a greater effort should be made to blend the best of the old with the new, where the two are juxtaposed; when a complete street is being re-developed, such as Queen's Street, far more care should be taken to avoid ill-designed and badly related frontages. It is good to see how the potential of the river banks is at last being realised, although it does seem odd that the western bank south of the bridge has been recently so well handled at considerable expense, whereas the eastern bank north of the Rowing Club is virtually derelict. Further downstream, however, the siting of a new housing development at Ballysally, right on the river edge, was most ill-advised. The proposals put forward in the plans for the future of the town, prepared by the County Planning Office, have, by and large, respect for what is best of the past while giving adequate room for modern development; even if all the proposals are not followed, some of the most important should unquestionably be implemented; already the town centre, unexpectedly soon, has been freed from traffic. With foresight and a sensitivity to the continuity of history, the town's architectural future could be more distinguished than its past.



a



b



c



d

The Diamond, Coleraine

- a *Dance's Market House, from the Irish Society window*
- b *Print of Thomas Turner's Town Hall, 1857, (No 1)*
- c and e *Lawrence photographs of the Town Hall*
- d *The Town Hall, 1972; note the sad loss of the ornamental urns from the second storey of the cupola.*

e



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
1	<p>THE DIAMOND</p> <p>THE TOWN HALL</p>	A	<p>The sense of enclosure is well maintained with the Town Hall as the focal point. None of the buildings can be regarded as part of a unified facade, hence the considerable variation in height and style; but the introduction of flat roofs is most detrimental, as in Stewarts' Supermarket and the Nationwide Building Society, leaving the gable-ends of the next door buildings exposed. The street-line should also be kept and this has recently been seriously broken, firstly in the re-vamping of the ground floor of the Provincial Bank in a style which has permanently destroyed the proportions of the facade; and secondly in the protrusion of canopies of various sizes at irregular levels. The most important buildings are:</p> <p>The original Town Hall was built in 1743 by George Dance, the Elder, of London. Towards its erection 35 tons of timber and £900 were contributed by the Irish Society. It was two storeys high with a court room in the upper storey and open arcades in the lower, which were later filled in. It was enlarged and a tower with cupola was erected at the western end, in which a clock was inserted in 1830 at the expense of the Marquis of Waterford. A print, published by N. Ward of Coleraine and reproduced on the walls of the Lombard Cafe, Queen's Street shows it as it was prior to its demolition. The new Town Hall was completed in 1859, architect Thomas Turner, builders MacLaughlin and Harvey, cost £4,146.19s.10½d. (over £1000 beyond the estimate). The building is one of Turner's major works and bears strong similarities to the Northern Bank, Shipquay Place, Londonderry. Built of warm golden sandstone, it is in a restrained Italianate style. Originally seven bays long and three wide, its entrance door and tower faced Bridge Street, the reverse of the earlier hall. The lower storey is banded with segmental windows rising from a continuous string course. A double string course separates the lower from the upper storey, which has round-headed windows, decorated with blocks of stone punctuating the surrounds. Above is a modillion cornice and blocking course, surmounted on the long sides by paired chimneys connected by a large oculus, a treatment in a Baroque manner reminiscent of Hawksmoor. The tower at the west end breaks forward but is clasped to the main structure on the ground floor by curving walls incised with small windows. The blind walls of the first storey have roundels, containing shields and mottoes. The tower extends a further three storeys: the first a four-sided Tuscan pavilion with segmental pediments, which has very fine cast-iron grilles, probably from the foundry of Richard Turner of Dublin; above, the clock stage, and finally a lantern with cupola, baroque in feeling, with concave chamfered corners. Unfortunately the corner urns have been removed from the tower. The east end was altered in 1902 by W.J. Given, as interior accommodation was inadequate. This was done most sensitively by adding an extra bay to the length and creating a new pedimented entrance. It also entailed blocking up the old entrance on the west side - perhaps less successful. The hipped roof was formerly adorned with decorative ventilation lanterns. In 1914 a fine window, by Campbell Brothers of Belfast, illustrating the Irish Society Schools in 1869, the Salmon Leap in 1836, the Diamond in 1815, and the Parish Church as restored in 1775, was inserted to commemorate the tercentenary of the Irish Society. In all it is a building of considerable distinction, outstandingly sited, and, since it was cleaned and partly refaced in 1961, the major architectural focal point of the town.</p>	<p>Builder 28th Feb 1857, p. 123. 8th Aug. 1857, p. 449 C.C. 1857-9 passim. C.C. 12th Aug. 1902. C.C. 26th Sep., 1914. Lewis R. Smith: The Irish Society, (1613-1963), 1966. Dorothy Stroud: George Dance Architect, 1741-1825.</p>
2	BELFAST BANK	B	1894. Architect S.P. Close. A three-storey corner block, built of roughly dressed sandstone with ashlar trim, in a restrained Italianate style; its detail is well executed and it provides a good termination to Abbey Street.	Northern Bank Papers 125
3	BANK OF IRELAND		1923. Architects, Tulloch and Fitzsimons, Belfast. Builders, William Dowling & Co. Cost £10,000. Built of yellow Ham Hill stone, shipped from Yeovil, in Garden City classical style. The ground storey banded; giant pilasters, decorated with wreaths, frame the upper storeys	C.C. 9th June, 1923



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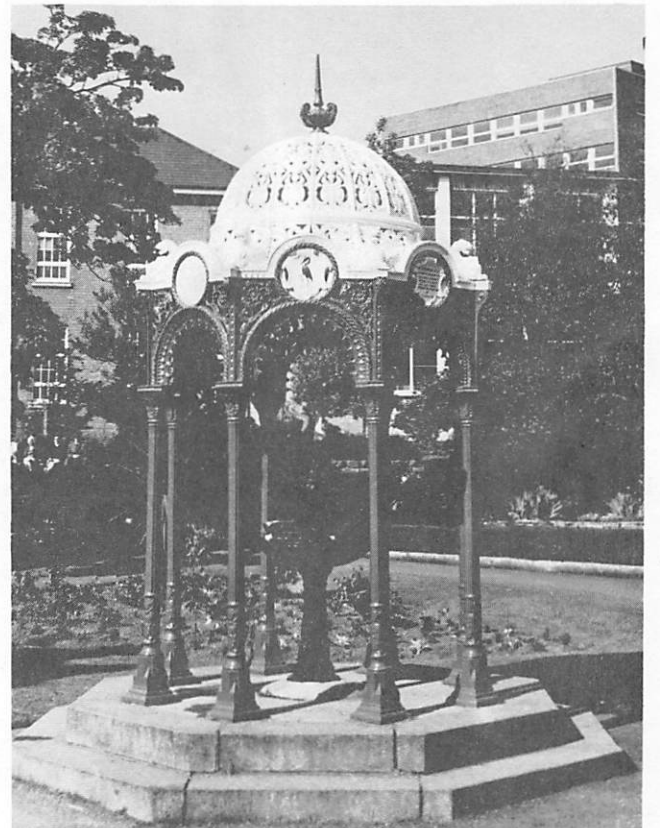
b

Coleraine details:

- a Fountain in Captain Street
- b Gargoyle, Northern Constitution office (No. 27)
- c Portico, Waterford Place (No. 31)
- d Anderson fountain (No. 26)



c

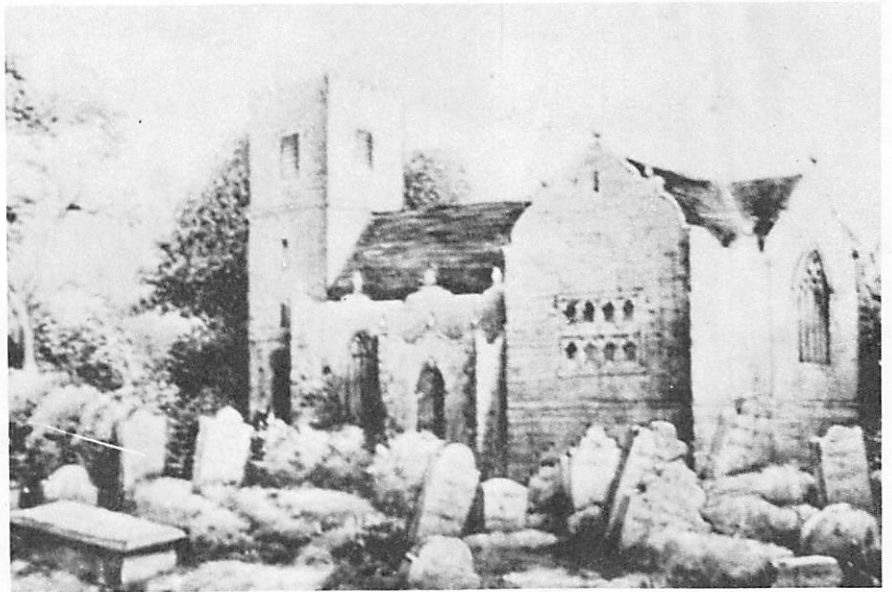


d

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
4	NORTHERN BANK		<p>A large modillion cornice is superimposed. The side gable is pedimented and contains an oculus. A curious effect of foreshortening obtains because of the acute angle of Stone Row.</p>	
5	HILL BROTHERS		<p>A three-storey Italianate block, four bays wide; the ground floor is sandstone with round-headed windows; the upper two storeys are in nicely contrasting red brick with sandstone surrounds to the windows; a balcony on the first floor and a modillion cornice.</p>	
6	TWEEDY ACHESON AND PAUL FASHIONS		<p>A three-storey stuccoed building; mannerist keystones on the first-storey windows; a heavy second-storey pediment with a swathed baroque cartouche.</p>	
7	ORR MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN		<p>These are visually two of the most important buildings in the Diamond, providing the means by which the eye travels beyond into Church Street. They are well-handled and similar to their counterparts in Londonderry. Curiously, the west end of the square never acquired equally well-proportioned buildings.</p>	
8	WAR MEMORIAL		<p>Erected in 1880 in memory of Alexander Orr. A slim Gothic canopy, resting on nine marble columnettes with foliated capitals, standing on a granite plinth. The stone is beginning to crumble.</p>	
			<p>1922. By F.W.Pomeroy. A bronze soldier standing on a tall plinth, attached to which is a draped figure holding a wreath.</p>	
	<p><u>CHURCH STREET AND KINGSGATE STREET</u></p>		<p>These streets form an adequate prelude to the Town Hall and Diamond, although there are surprisingly few buildings of any distinction. Since the 18th century there has never been a unified scheme and this negative tradition still holds. However, some recent nasty frontages, mentioned in detail below, specifically detract from the general streetscape; as does the excessive clutter of unnecessary shop signs and canopies. St. Patrick's churchyard, with its mature trees, provides a most welcome visual break. It is pleasing to note that the street lighting is unobtrusive.</p>	
9	<p><u>North side:</u> ST. PATRICK'S (C.OF I.) CHURCH</p>	A	<p>There has probably been a church here since the mid 5th century, built according to legend by St. Patrick on a site overgrown with ferns allowed him by a local chieftain - in Gaelic ferny corner is Cuilrathain. A church of Coulrath is mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas (1305). After many plunderings it was rebuilt in more substantial form in 1613-14, by the Honourable the Irish Society (the communion vessels date from this period). In 1714 a tower surmounted by a wooden spire was added; the spire was struck by lightning and burnt in 1719. In 1784 a south transept was added at the expense of the Corporation. The state of the church in 1816 can be seen clearly from the illustration in the Book of Coleraine. The south aisle window was Tudor in style and had a clock or sundial above. The eaves of all the walls, including the porch, were finished in shaped gables and ball finials. The church was only four bays long.</p> <p>In 1851, J. Welland, architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, began the first major overhaul since the 17th century. He added a new chancel and south aisle with porch, and put new windows in the tower. A north transept was added in 1862. Some of this work remains, e.g. the window in the south transept, and it provided the groundwork for the rebuilding by Thomas Drew in 1883. He extended the nave by 12 feet, removed the old tower and replaced it with one to the south of the nave; he built a matching aisle to the north, raised the nave walls 9 feet on pointed arches and created clerestorey windows; to adjust the proportions of the church, he rebuilt the nave arch and chancel. He used roughly coursed basalt, trimmed with Dungiven and Draperstown</p>	<p>Lewis H.D.C.D. RCB.7. S.Henry - The Story of St. Patrick's Church 1941. Book of Coleraine IB.26,1884,p.169 IB.26,1884,p.367, 371. C.C.25th April, 1885. C.C.11th August, 1894.</p>



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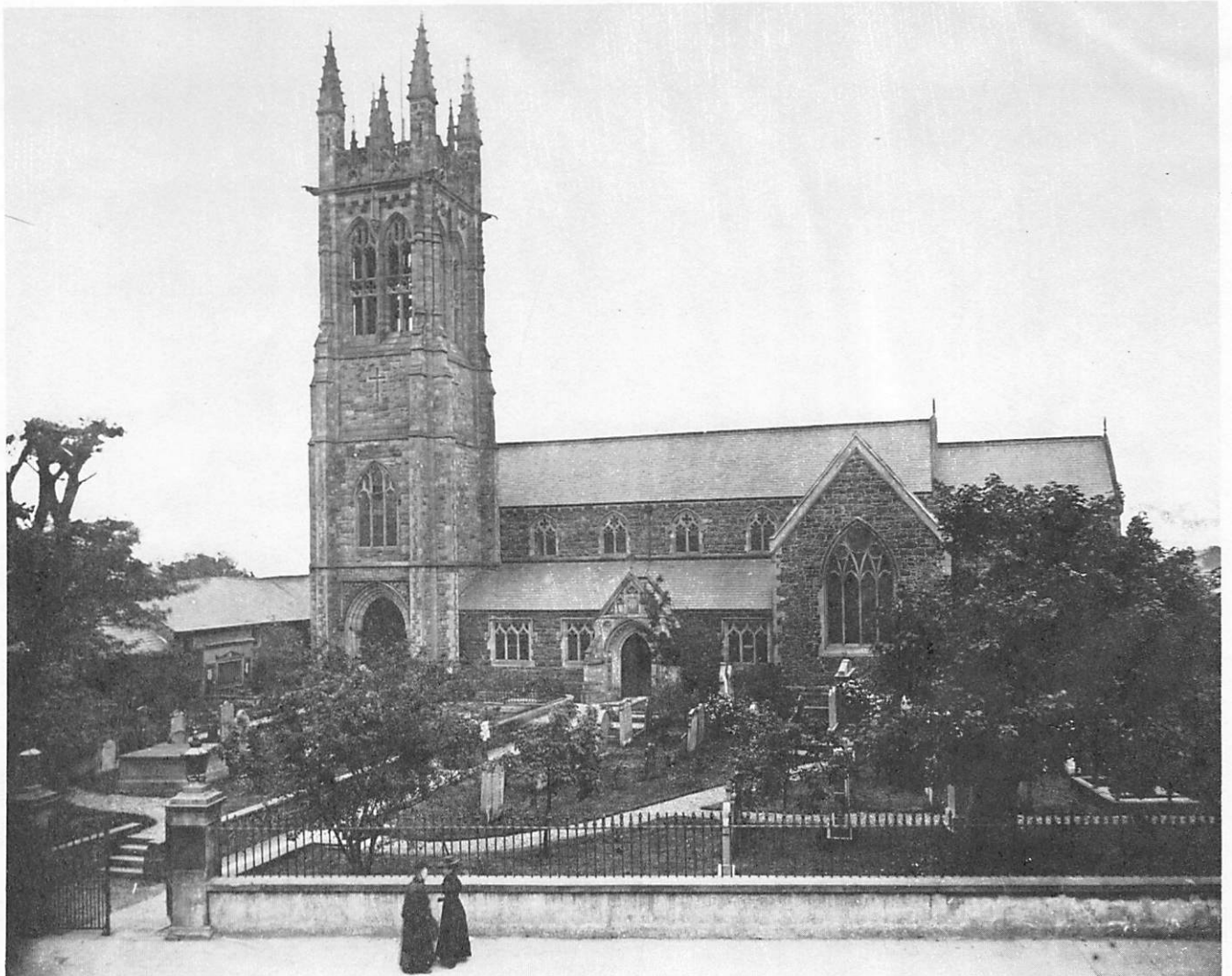
St. Patrick's Parish church, Coleraine: see also page 3.

a Memorial to Sir Tristram Beresford, obiit 1673

b As restored in the late 18th century; from the Irish Society window in the town hall

c Photograph by W. Lawrence, early 20th century

c

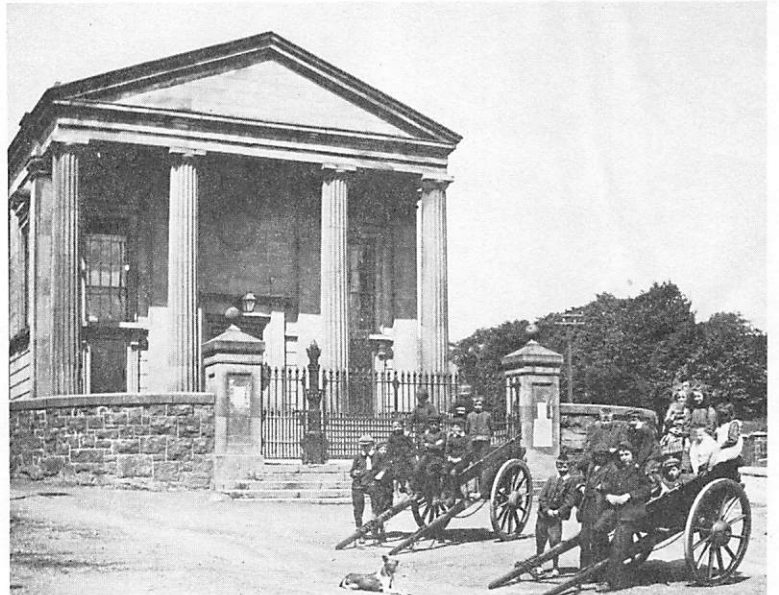


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>sandstone. The stone of the interior, of a warm reddish tint, is Ballycastle freestone. The stone carving here is by Sharp & Emery, Dublin, but a Coleraine craftsman, Charles Magowan, did all the exterior work. A Coleraine architect also supervised the building. The contractors were Dixon & Co., Belfast. Cost £6,400.</p> <p>The nave is six bays long, the two transepts not matching each other in size; the windows are late 14th century in design. The church and street are dominated by the magnificent four-storey sandstone tower, perpendicular in style; it almost stands apart from the church and would have been even more outsize, had Drew's intended spire been added. It has setback buttresses, pinnacles, crockets and gargoyles. Its topmost storey has unglazed windows to let forth the sound of eight bells. The finesse of Magowan's work is best seen in the south porchway, a strong contrast to Welland's simple affair: in the pediment amid much foliage is a dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit; three sets of arms, first the arms of the Archdiocese of Armagh, second the diocese of Down, Connor and Dromore, and third those of the O'Hara family; finally a pelican, the symbol of Christ giving his blood.</p> <p>Interior: the sandstone columns of the nave vary in shape and have foliated capitals; a large four-light window lights the west end of the church; the pitch-pine roof is supported on corbels; a great five-light perpendicular window illuminates the chancel, whose walls are entirely of sandstone; the lower panels are of Bath stone and have elaborately carved cusped heads. The reredos consists of three ornate panels, with monograms in the centre, surrounded by symbolic emblems and foliage, a work of considerable detail and skill. The choir stalls are of Austrian oak and designed by Drew. On the south side are stone sedilia and credence bracket. The Gothic pulpit (1894) is to a design by R. Caulfield Orpen and has a moulded Bath stone base, the upper part being of Cork marble. The church contains much fine stained glass.</p> <p>Monuments:</p> <p>North transept:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To John Rowley (date indecipherable). A stone aedicule with Corinthian pilasters, brackets and scrolled cartouche. Above, a heraldic device within a cartouche. 2. To Sir Tristram Beresford, died 1673, first Mayor of Coleraine. The original was lost when the church was rebuilt and this is a copy, probably, like others in the church, reassembled wrongly. Much Jacobean-style strapwork encloses the family shield and contains symbolic devices, such as the upturned torch, hourglass and skull. Particularly gruesome is the winged and crowned skull above 'memento mori'. 3. To Henry Blacker, died 1827; a classical pedimented aedicule surmounted by an urn. Beneath, a soldier in armour, carrying an axe and dagger. <p>South transept:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Miss Ann Munro, died 1647; a rare Irish example of a small Jacobean tablet in classical style, surmounted by chubby cherubims (one beheaded) and contained within a round-headed frame. 2. To Elizabeth Dodington, died 1610. A tablet framed by lightly sculpted pilasters and surmounted by a heraldic cartouche and strapwork. The inscription is in delightfully ungrammatical Latin. Her husband, Sir Edward was 'primus qui ibi (i.e. Coleraine) edificabat more Anglicano'. - 'the first to build there in the English style'. 3. To Mary Heslett, died 1697. Above the tablet crossed spades, an hourglass, skull and cross-bones. <p>South wall of nave:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Hugh O'Neill, died 1859. An elaborately dressed white marble tablet, with shrouded urn and upturned torches. 	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
10	MACFARLANE MOTORS, 6-10 KINGSGATE STREET		<p>The graveyard round the church has many interesting and well preserved monuments, and is tidily kept. The trees, although masking the church, nevertheless contribute to the streetscape. The excellent gatepiers and railings are worthy of note.</p> <p>Two blocks have been united by one continuous modern ground floor facade, not perhaps with the utmost success. However the upper floors have been carefully repainted and restored.</p>	
	<u>South Side:</u>			
11	WOOLWORTHS, 19-23 CHURCH STREET		A cheap brick and concrete frontage with flat roof which hardly fits in with the line of the street.	
12	McMANUS AND ETAMS 35 CHURCH STREET		An appallingly inappropriate pierced concrete screen attempts to mask the fact that this is a one-storey building and ought not to have been allowed amid its two and three-storey neighbours. It besports two useless flagpoles which never seem to display any flags.	
13	1-9 KINGSGATE STREET	G	A good unit of three-storey shops and houses; No. 9 has a fan-lighted door, now almost beyond preservation because of disgraceful neglect. Generally the upper storeys, too, are not as well cared for as they might be.	
14	McGARVEY BROS. 13 KINGSGATE STREET	B	<p>A splendid Edwardian shop with bow-fronted glass and large square fluted pillars and pilasters with obelisked brackets. Attractive interior tiling.</p> <p>The street narrows at this point.</p>	
15	Intersection of BROOK STREET, LONG COMMONS and KINGSGATE STREET	G	The corner facades are important visually; they are all angled and have a unity which should not be disturbed. J. & D. Baxter's, and Payne's public house, are particularly well looked after.	
16	QUICKLEE CLEANERS NO. 27		Unfortunately its flat roof breaks the rhythm of the street.	
17	ROMEX T.V. RENTALS NO. 31		A serious fault here in the failure of the shop facade to keep the street-line.	
	<u>BRIDGE STREET</u>			
18	18-28, & 1-5, HANOVER PLACE	G	An excellent four-storey block, turning the corner well and serving as a good terminal point to the two streets. It is best seen from across the bridge and matches the buildings at Waterside. At some time this century its good red brick was cement-rendered and now is so badly painted as to be an eyesore. With a little thought, it could be visually most effective. Georgian glazing bars.	
19	T.D.MACREADY'S NO. 21	B	Originally the Customs House (architect Thomas Ivory, begun 1783). Although in 1835 it was stated by the O.S.M. to be in very bad repair 'and only held together by strong bars of iron', it is still in use today. Three bays by four, two-storey and L-shaped, its Bridge Street facade still has a fan-lighted doorway (although the original door has unfortunately been replaced by one without panels).	Book of Coleraine PRO(London)Cust. 1.163,164 & 167.
20	BANN BRIDGE	A	Built by Gordon Maxwell in 1844 (inscription on the southern parapet) of excellently dressed Scottish granite, it is one of the finest bridges in the county. The three shallow arches spring from piers which break forward and are surmounted by lamp-standards. The gardens and trees on both banks considerably enhance the structure. It is unfortunate that the adaptation of the original lamp brackets, so successful on the north parapet, has not been followed on the south.	
21	METHODIST CHURCH CIRCULAR ROAD	A	1854. Architect, Isaac Farrell, Dublin. Builder, Samuel Kirkpatrick, Coleraine. Stucco work, Thomas Boyle Coleraine. Plans were prepared in 1852 by Farrell and are preserved in the church. It is in the form of a small Roman Corinthian temple, with a hexastyle portico in antis; five bays deep with round-headed windows in	Builder, 14th May, 1853, p.315. C.C.16th.Sept., 1854. Farrell's plans.



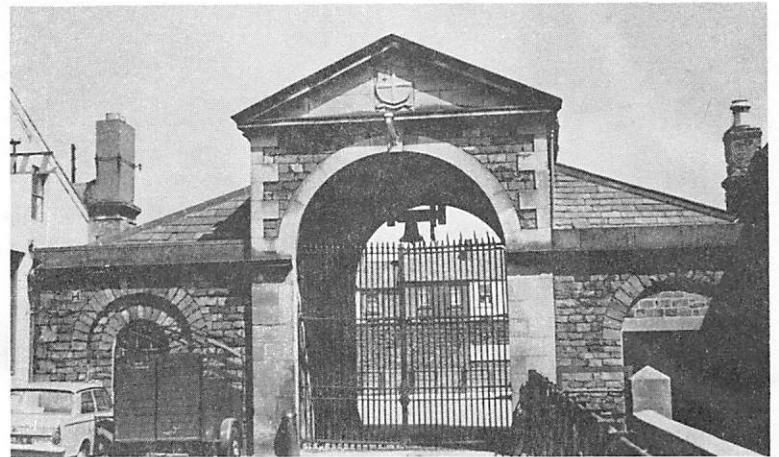
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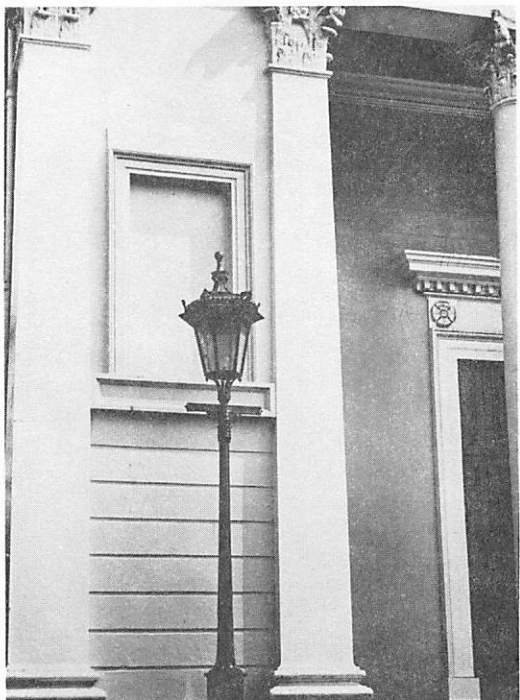
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b

Coleraine classicism:

- a *The court house of 1852, probably by Stewart Gordon (No. 61)*
- b *The markets of 1829 (No. 41)*
- c and f *The Methodist church of 1854, by Isaac Farrell (No. 21)*
- d *The rather wobbly classicism of the gateway, Academical Institution (No. 64) by Vincent Craig*
- e *First Presbyterian church, Abbey Street, of 1827, portico 1833 (No. 34)*



f



c

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>sandstone and the walls rendered. Farrell appears to have had two designs for the front, the more detailed with columns freestanding (a design which he in fact used in Donegal Square Methodist Church in Belfast). Perhaps to provide more space the wall was moved forward between the two outer sets of columns and banded to almost half way up. The two pedimented blind aedicules were added as an afterthought (these have unfortunately lost their decorative rosettes beneath). The doorway has a moulded architrave with large rosettes (again a change in design). The pediment has a dentil cornice but the architrave has lost its correct mouldings (still visible at the sides). Two splendid cast-iron lamps decorate the podium. Farrell designed the church to be framed by curving screen walls ending in surprisingly neo-classical pavilions. The pavilions were in fact never built, and the northern wall has since been divested of all architectural adornment. Attached to the southern wall was the 'preacher's house', now no longer used as such, three-bay, two-storey, with hipped roof and Georgian-glazed windows.</p>	
22	TOWN LIBRARY QUEEN'S STREET	A	<p>The interior of the church was built as planned - a hall with shallow apse containing three large round-headed windows and a single-decker pulpit with double curving stairs. The gallery is supported on iron columns with Tower of the Winds capitals and ornamental brackets. The ceiling is coved with groined arches over the windows; criss-cross ribs spring from the coving; these are decorated with bead and reel moulding and at their intersection by a four-leaf acanthus motif in a circle. The original decorative feature of the ceiling was only carried out in the porchway. The church is lovingly cared for and painted both inside and out with an excellent sense of colour.</p>	
23	CRAZY PRICES <u>MILLBURN ROAD</u>		<p>1969. Architect, John Neil, Coleraine. The architect was presented with a very difficult site on steeply sloping ground and at an acutely angled corner. In many ways the solution to the problem has been highly successful. The building forms an excellent termination to Queen's Street in that it bulges out from the street line; in addition it provides a central point of focus for Millburn Road. Entirely circular and three-storey (the lower storey partly concealed behind a wall), it is supported on freestanding vertical pillars. The floor and roof levels are emphasized by double coursing. The walls are of zig-zag glass panels and contain, within, the rows of bookcases. Above is a three-gabled roof-light, perhaps sitting a little uncomfortably on a round structure. The interior is bright and spacious with a curving staircase to the upper balcony.</p>	
24	NOS. 29, 31 & 33		<p>A disastrous modern block with a rusticated brick blank wall fronting the street and making no attempt to relate to its next-door neighbour, the Gas Showrooms; the zig-zag roof is adorned with execrable neo-Chinese lettering. It is to be hoped that the remaining gaps in this street are developed with a much greater sense of responsibility to common principles of street architecture.</p>	
25	ANDERSON PARK		<p>Two good Victorian rogue-Gothic villas (No. 31 dated 1865). Nos. 29 & 31 are semi-detached and have angled porches. No. 33 has steeply pitched gables and barge-boards.</p>	
26	ANDERSON FOUNTAIN	B	<p>A pleasant oasis, well-wooded and excellently maintained; named after its donor, Mr. Hugh Anderson, J.P.</p>	
			<p>Erected in 1911 to commemorate the donor of the park. Castings by Walter McFarlane & Co., Glasgow. A delightful piece of park furniture: a frilly pierced cast-iron dome set on eight columns; an elegant heron sits atop the fountain. The dome is painted white, the rest dark green, although the original scheme of light green with a gold dome was more spectacular. The public are discreetly admonished in small lettering to 'keep the pavement dry'.</p>	C.C.30th.Sept., 1911.



a



b



c

- a *New Row Presbyterian church (No. 37)*
- b *Waterford Terrace, Lodge Road (No. 50)*
- c *St Malachy's (R.C.) church, Nursery Avenue (No. 46)*
- d *Railway station, 1855, by Charles Lanyon (No. 29)*
- e *Northern Constitution office, Railway street (No. 27)*
- f *Northern Bank, the Diamond (No. 4)*



d



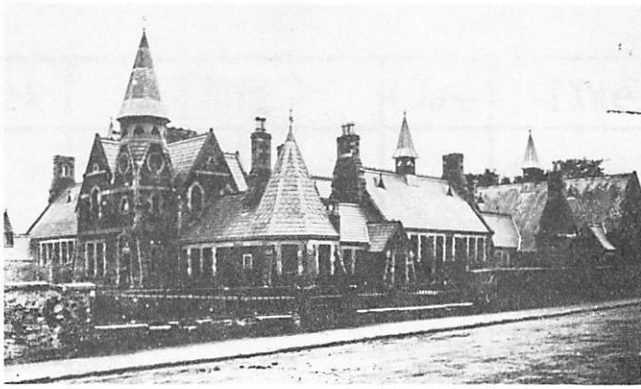
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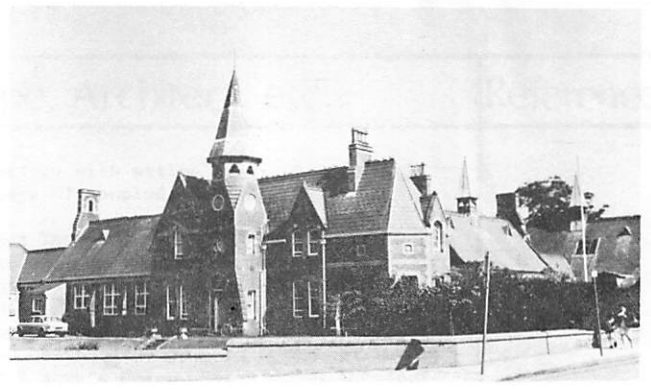
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
27	<u>RAILWAY ROAD</u> NORTHERN CONSTITUTION OFFICES		A late Victorian red-brick corner composition, with an angled doorway; attractive wrought-iron sign bracket and dragon gargoyles to the downpipes.	
28	SWIMMING POOL		1967. Architects, Kirk, McClure & Morton, Belfast. A successful modern block in grey brick, whose lofty windows are framed by the unusual zig-zag of the roof-line. Although well sited in relation to the street, the building unfortunately is invariably surrounded by a sea of parked cars.	
29	RAILWAY STATION	B	Opened 7th November, 1855. Architect, Charles Lanyon. A long single-storey stucco building with paired and single round-headed windows; there is a five-bay arcaded porch across the entrance, originally with decorative iron-work on the roof. It is now somewhat mutilated by the needlessly insensitive treatment of the 'Pullman Bar'. A similar block was added to the north in the 1880's. The whole complex could look enormously more prepossessing if decently painted.	Ulster Journal of Archaeology Vol. 27, p.61. O.S. Given.
30	BANN ROWING CLUB HANOVER PLACE FERRYQUAY STREET <u>ABBEY STREET</u>		1900. Architect, W.J.Given, Coleraine. Builder, James Kennedy. A pleasant riverside building; the lower storey is of Belfast brick, the upper is half-timbered with a high-pitched roof. A decorative balcony on the western side. A narrow, steeply sloping street with somewhat dilapidated buildings but with one of the most attractive views in the town across the river.	C.C.8th.Sept., 1900.
31	WATERFORD PLACE	B	The old Linen Hall. A small courtyard of almost Dickensian quaintness and dilapidation. The porchway on two rudimentary Tuscan columns has an intriguingly lopsided room above. The side wings date from 1817, the rest later. If properly cared for and less full of vehicles, its former charm could be restored.	
32	NO. 29		A pleasant three-bay, three-storey stucco house, well-detailed, now used as offices; it has an excellent panelled door.	
33	NO. 23		Formerly the Savings Bank. An amusing two-storey stucco building with thick rope mouldings in the chamfering of the window surrounds. Between the two storeys is an inscription in antique script, surrounded by leafy tiles (now obscured by paint): 'The hand of the diligent maketh rich'.	
34	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	B	Erected in 1827. Builder Patrick Nugent, of Strabane. A hall church, three bays wide with hipped roof. The upper windows are round-headed, the lower segmental. An excellently detailed Doric freestone portico was added in 1833. Unfortunately the proportions of the facade have been mutilated by the recent extension of the blocking course well beyond an acceptable limit. The interior has a gallery supported on fourteen Corinthian columns and an Ionic niche at the pulpit end, now filled by the organ. The interior was altered to its present appearance in 1880 by W.J.Given. It was insensitively modernised in 1966. The good cast-iron gates and railings date from 1854 (McCullagh & Co., Glasgow). The former manse, a two-storey stucco house, with Ionic porchway and canted one-storey bays, was erected in 1858 by Samuel Kirkpatrick.	O.S.M. C.C.19th June, 1880. C.C.14th March, 1908.
35	BANNFIELD HOUSE, BLINDGATE STREET	B	c.1840. A pleasant classical house of dressed sandstone, three bays by two, with hipped roof and central chimney pile. The door has a segmental fanlight and is shielded by a shallow Ionic porch. The windows have well-articulated surrounds and are Georgian-glazed. A service wing extends to the north, unfortunately treated in parts with light-coloured cement. The river frontage has a canted bay window added in the 1880's. The interior has pleasantly detailed doorcases. Now used as U.D.C. offices.	O.S.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
36	<u>NEW ROW</u> <u>West side</u> NO. 23		A three-bay four-storey rendered house with an eight-panelled door; windows with Georgian glazing bars. One of the few good early 19th century houses left in the town.	
37	<u>East side</u> NEW ROW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		The original church of 1832, six bays long, lies behind the facade added in 1891 by W.J.Anderson (builder, John Maxwell & William Callaghan). A curiously clumsy essay in Presbyterian classical style with a massive porch; the facade nevertheless gains some distinction by an effective colour scheme. The area in front is pleasantly laid out as a garden. The interior has round-headed windows with splayed reveals and a panelled gallery supported on Tuscan columns.	O.S.M. C.C.28th.Sept., 1891. Church records.
38	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	B	1862. Architect, R.Moffat Smyth. Builder, Maxwell & Gailey, Derry. A Gothic church of basalt with Glasgow sandstone trim, four bays long; a gabled and buttressed west end with a large central traceried window, flanked by two smaller windows; entrance is gained by two side porches, the northern of which terminates in a saddle-back tower. A basement hall beneath. The site is too hemmed in for the church to be seen effectively. Interior: the roof beams (now covered) spring from eight stone corbels 'beautifully bedecked with floral carving in imitation of vine, ivy, oak and watercress, carved by P.Doherty of Derry'.	Builder 1862, p.439. C.C.7th.June, 1862.
39	<u>LIME MARKET STREET</u> THE BULL'S EYE		A horrifically garish treatment of a terrace house, with a wooden slatted log balcony, sickly coloured window-panes and a multiplicity of surface materials.	
40	NOS. 4 & 6	B	A pair of low two-storey houses of an early date; rendered with a central coach arch. The windows have thick glazing bars. No. 4 has an inappropriate glass-panelled door.	
41	THE MARKETS	A	According to a plaque in the North wall, the markets were: Erected by the Worshipful the Corporation of Coleraine MDCCCXXIX and opened as a publick market place on the first day of January MDCCCXXX Hugh Lyle Esq. Mayor H.B.Beresford, Esq, Chamberlain Mr.Alex ^r . Mitchell, Arch ^t . and Builder. They were extended in 1877, and cover a considerable area enclosed by a coursed basalt wall, broken on the north side by two segment-headed sandstone arches. The main entrance is to the south, a single pedimented arch with dressed sandstone surrounds and two single storey rooms on either side with half-hipped roofs; surprisingly similar to the gateway of Beardville House (see North Antrim list). The old curfew bell hangs in the arch. The whole area is well-preserved and carefully maintained.	O.S.M. IB XIX 1st.May, 1877,p.133.
42	<u>NEW MARKET STREET</u> COLERAINE DISTILLERY (BASS CHARRINGTON LTD.)		A massive four-bay, five-storey factory block in basalt with brick arches over the windows. Behind, on Beresford Road a second three-storey warehouse, rough-cast with brick buttressing. Opposite, a one-storey block in basalt with red-brick trim and wooden bracketed gantry canopies.	



a



b

a and b The Irish Society Schools, of 1869, by Thomas Turner (No. 44), before and after alteration

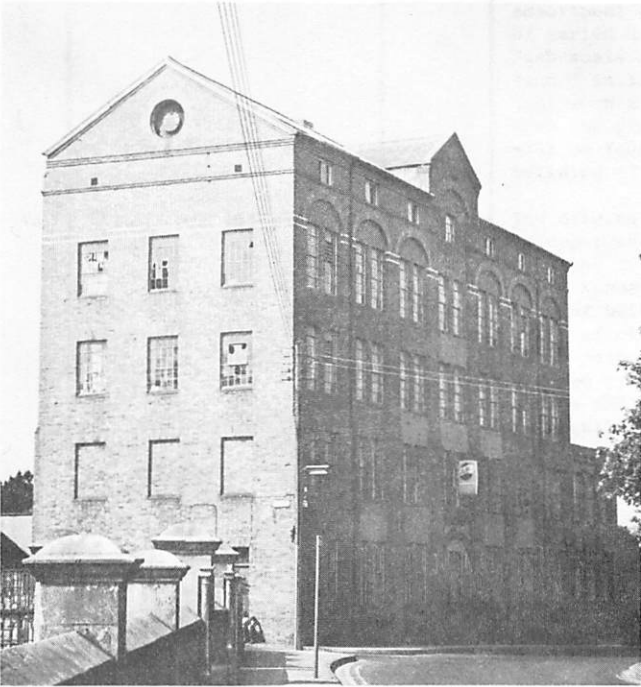
c Warehouse, Beresford Road (No. 43)

d Hospital, Mountsandel Road, 1841 (No. 48)

e No. 33, Millburn Road (No. 24)

f Terrace Row Presbyterian church (No. 45)

g Masonic Hall of 1885 (No. 55) before alteration



c



f



d



g



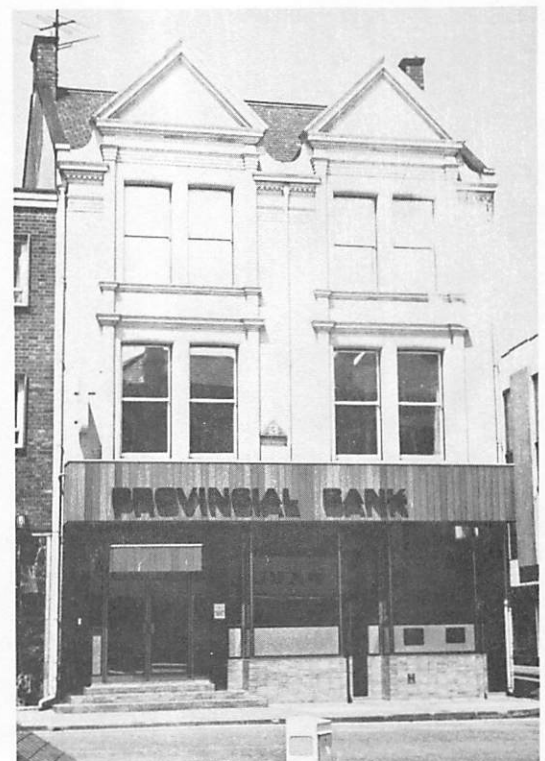
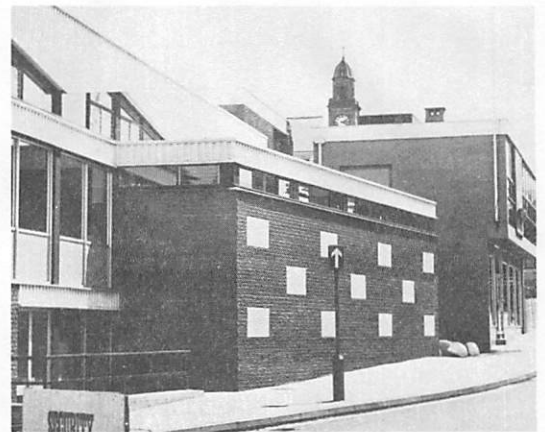
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
43	<u>BERESFORD ROAD</u> SEVEN UP BOTTLERS LTD.		A four-storey factory with attics in vivid red-brick; seven recessed bays of coupled windows.	
44	IRISH SOCIETY SCHOOL	A	1867-9. Architect Thomas Turner. An excellent example of rustic cottage style in red brick with sandstone trim and in great contrast to Turner's other building in the town, the Town Hall. The central feature from which the rest of the school grows is the two-storey headmaster's house, gabled and buttressed, with an octagonal turret sprouting out of a square base. The wing to the west was originally one-storey, ending again in a steep-pitched octagonal roof. From this spreads a pleasant assortment of one-storey schoolrooms, asymmetrical and of varied heights, with very pointy ventilation lanterns. Fish-scale slates decorate the roof. The school was extended in 1935 by Malcolm McQuigg. It is to be hoped that such a characterful building will not be demolished when the present school moves out and that another use will be found for it. The town cannot afford to lose a building of this quality.	
45	TERRACE ROW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		The original church of 1834 was a simple hall with rounded upper and segmental lower windows. In 1892 the transepts and front facade were added by W.J.Given (builder James Kennedy). The facade gives the unfortunate impression of being stuck on and is an extraordinarily clumsy piece of classicism - two square, heavily-quoined pavilions, joined by an arcade which forms a porch and surmounted by a partially pierced parapet. The interior, sombre and spacious, has a fine alderman-bellied cast-iron gallery.	Rev.R.B.Wylie A history of Terrace Row Presbyterian Church 1925. C.C.3rd.March, 1892.
46	ST. MALACHY'S R.C. CHURCH NURSERY AVENUE	B	1937. Architect, Pdraig Gregory. Builder J. & R. Thompson. Cost £18,000. Built in Hiberno-Romanesque style, of undressed sandstone and cement trim, the church consists of nave, aisles, narthex and western Lady chapel. The double lancet nave and clerestory windows are framed by shallow decorative buttresses. At the north end a large Norman porch, whose arch springs from clustered columns; above an imposing wheel window. Over the smaller western porch a square angle-buttressed tower with louvred belfry windows and lesenes emphasizing the vertical. The interior is less successful, the hard-block cement walls contrasting ill with the coved plaster ceiling and gently curving rear gallery; in the narthex a lofty Romanesque baldacchino.	C.C.12th.June, 1937.
47	<u>MOUNTSANDEL ROAD</u> NO. 23. MOUNT PLEASANT		1879. A pleasing Victorian cottage orné, stuccoed, with Tudor-style drip mouldings, and a spectacular view across the river.	
48	COLERAINE HOSPITAL	B	1841. Architect, George Wilkinson. Typical of the warden's houses which were attached to poorhouses erected in many towns at this period. Five bays long, two storeys high in uncoursed basalt with dressed surrounds to the windows. The end two bays step forward slightly but curiously have no ground-floor windows. The gables and half-dormers have nice wavy bargeboards. Altogether a building of some character, well cared for. Behind, in sad contrast, an undistinguished jumble of modern extensions.	
49	RATHEANE HOSPITAL LODGE ROAD	G	A two-storey irregular stucco block of little merit, but arranged around a tall square tower, surmounted by a bulbous cupola - an imposing landmark. A road of considerable character, developed from c.1860 and containing side by side good examples of the eclecticism of Victorian architects in their choice of building styles - Stockbrokers' Tudor, Gothic and Classical. Its attractiveness lies in the variety of building, the lack of formality in layout and above all in well-wooded and be-shrubbed gardens. Few of the buildings and groups are worthy of individual mention but the most important are:	N.Constitution 29th.May,1880.

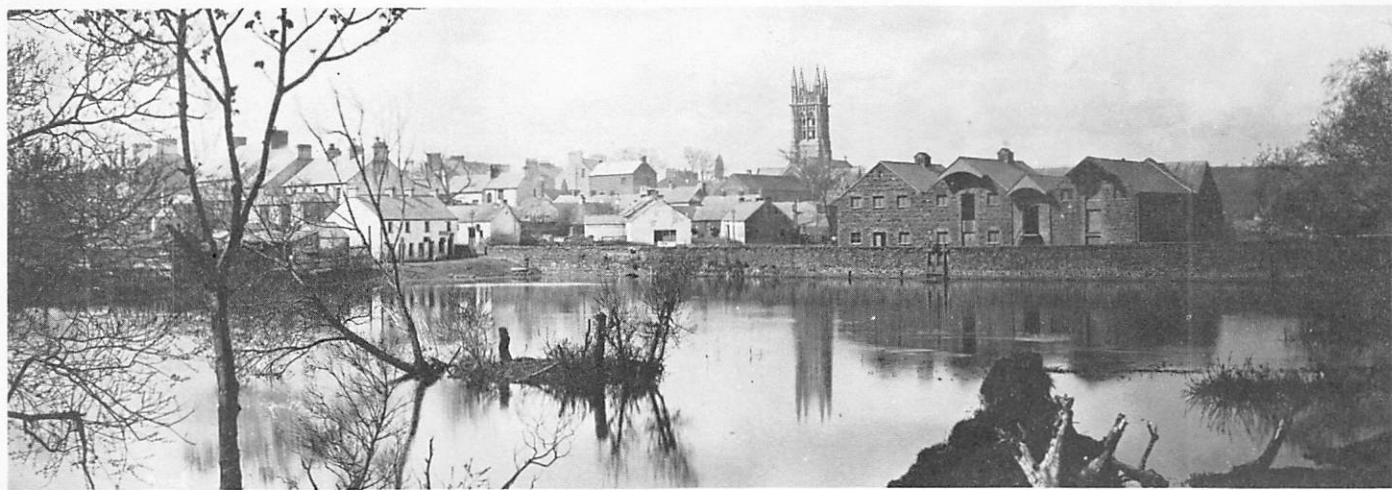


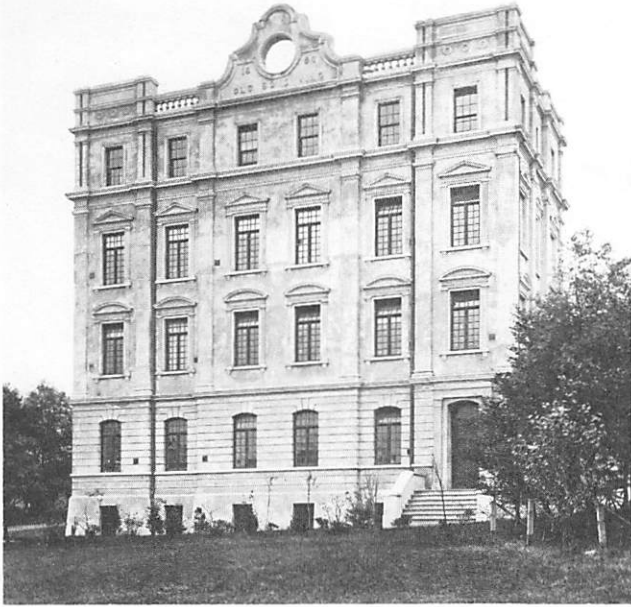
Outrage

Inappropriate facades, out of scale and out of harmony with their neighbours, spoil too many streets in the centres of Coleraine and Portstewart.



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<u>EAST SIDE:</u>			
50	NOS. 2-32		A long three-storey rendered terrace (some houses with dormered attics) of varying dates but now forming one unit. The earliest group is Waterford Terrace, consisting of the last four houses, some of which still retain their Georgian glazing bars. Some of the doorcases have been less than well handled recently.	
51	SPRING GARDENS (THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL)		A pleasant late-Victorian house; canted bay windows and porch with double Corinthian pilasters; banded rustication on the ground floor.	
52	ST. KILDA		A good example of a Victorian villa: asymmetrical with conservatory, cast-iron porch detailing and gable finials; eaves cornice and two shades of tiles.	
53	DUNEDIN TERRACE		c.1880. Architect J. & W. Kirkpatrick. A set of seven houses, two-storey with attics; canted bay windows and dormers in the Mansard roof; fish scale tiles.	
54	NO.88. THE COTTAGE		One-storey cottage; pedimented door and canted dormers.	
	<u>WEST SIDE:</u>			
55	MASONIC HALL		1885. A somewhat uncomfortable facade; Victorian Italianate style jostles with classical pediments and shaped gables in a curious mixture. The eaves level has been very much mutilated.	
56	R.U.C. STATION		1906. Architect, W.J.Given. Formerly the Technical College. A two-storey house, featuring a large protruding porch with massive scroll pediment, held on heavy brackets; the lower storey in banded cement render, the upper brick; the keystones of the upper storey windows are framed by small scrolls.	IB 1904, p. 894. IB 1906, p. 414.
57	GORTEEN HOTEL		A three-storey Victorian villa; canted bays and round-headed windows; the doorcase is framed by columnettes with foliage capitals; modern extensions to the south.	
58	TELEPHONE EXCHANGE		The height of this somewhat dull building is out of scale with its surroundings.	
59	FIRE STATION		A pleasant modern building, perhaps with too many surface textures.	
60	CLOONAVIN HOTEL PORTSTEWART ROAD	B	1872. Architects, Young and MacKenzie. Builder, MacCammond. A pleasing Victorian villa in red brick with sandstone trim; the detailing, chiefly Gothic in style, is carefully executed; the window surrounds spring from marble columnettes with foliage capitals. The steeply gabled roof has patterned tiles and cast-iron gable finials and brackets. The modern extensions are by G.A.Kelly (builder J. Kennedy & Co.), 1969. Interior: the newel of the staircase was made from wood of the old River Foyle bridge at the time of the siege of Londonderry; also on the staircase, a wooden gargoyle of the first owner, Mr. John Huey.	PRO D2194/2/1





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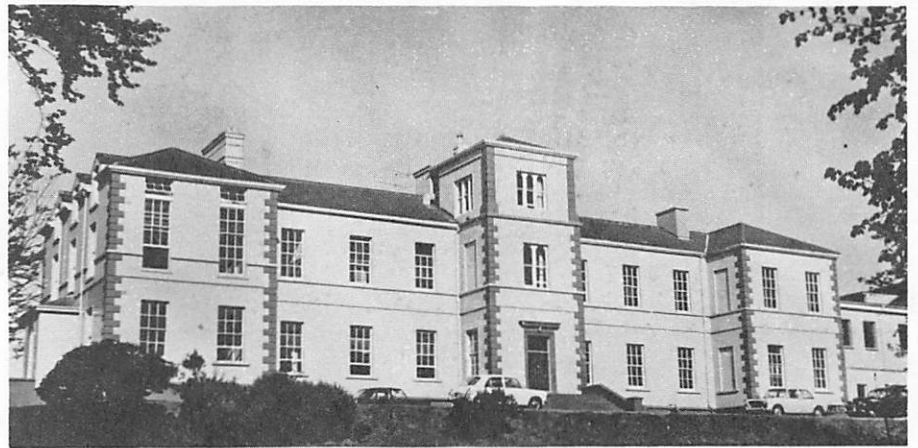


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a and b *The 1894 building of Coleraine Academical Institution (No. 64) before and after alteration*

c *The original building of 1860, by Isaac Farrell*

d *The Manor House, formerly Jackson Hall, originally of 1680; enlarged 1770; since substantially altered (No. 62)*



c



d

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
KILLOWEN				
	<u>WATERSIDE</u>	G	Both sides of the street have long three-storey terraces, that on the south continuing round into Strand Road. Both have angled corners, the north side being obscured by the former Clothworkers' Hotel (now W.F.Clokey & Co.). As terminating points of the bridge these buildings are of outstanding importance and form the only coherent street facades in the town; many of the glazing bars are still intact. It seems a pity that the building on the southern corner, of rich red brick, is not well cared for.	
	<u>CASTLEROCK ROAD</u>			
61	COURTHOUSE	B	1852. The architect was probably Stewart Gordon, county surveyor at the time; the building closely resembles his Presbyterian church in Great James Street, Derry. Neo-Greek in style, it rests on a deep podium, the steps of which are flanked by huge scrolls. Above, a tetra-style Doric facade, whose fluted columns are too slender and too widely spaced, giving the building a somewhat pinched appearance. The windows and doors have shallow neo-classical surrounds. The whole is carried out in dressed sandstone. At the rear are later extensions. (1908. Architect C.L.Boddie.) An inappropriate flagpole mutilates the pediment. Unfortunately the splendid cast-iron gates have disappeared.	IB 1908, p.405.
62	MANOR HOUSE		Originally called Jackson Hall, the first house on the site dates from 1680. According to A.Young, 'Mr. Jackson made great improvements' in the 1770's. (Drainpipes dated W.J. 1680, R.J. 1773). It is six bays long and two storeys high with basement and picturesquely hooded attics. A shallow Doric porch has at some later date been turned into a conservatory. Above is a plaque containing the arms of the Clothworkers Co., dated 1641. Sampson says in 1802, 'The mansion is of brick, in a peculiar style, somewhat Chinese, as to railing and windows'. Only a few windows at the rear still contain the extraordinary octagonal glazing referred to, and the parapet balustrades have all been removed. The house was cement rendered c. 1920 and has little character left. Now used as County Council offices.	T. & S. O.S.M. Lewis Sampson Young PRO D2134/5
63	COUNTY HALL		1970. Architects Smyth, Cowser & Partners, Belfast. Contractor F.B.McKee & Co. A disappointing building out of scale with its surroundings; the curved entrance front, skilfully handled in itself, is marred by an ungainly seven-storey office block behind, which obtrudes from every angle. The grounds have been pleasantly landscaped and the setting by the river is very fine.	
64	ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION	B	First proposals for a new school were made in 1846 but had to be laid aside because of the famine. Negotiations were reopened in 1853 and a site was given by the Clothworkers Co. That year an architectural competition was instituted for the erection of the new school; a premium of £20 was offered for the best design and this was won by Isaac Farrell of Dublin, the chief architect of the Methodist Church at the time, who had just completed a new church in Coleraine. He was to provide 'Dining and common halls, two schoolrooms, a museum, laboratory and schoolmaster's house' etc. for £2,000. The Irish Builder thought 'it very questionable if the required accommodation can be given for this sum'. When the school was completed in April 1860, after a seven year delay, the cost had risen to almost £4,000. It is eleven bays long, two storeys high with basement; two bays at each end and the central bay project; the central bay has an attic storey capped by a hipped roof which formerly had a finial. All the windows are Georgian-glazed, except for the central bay which has coupled round-headed sashes. The building is rendered; all corners have quoins. Builder, Kilpatrick.	Builder XI 20th. Aug.1853. Builder XI 22nd. Oct.1853. Builder XV 20th. June,1857. IB 1859, p.22. C.C.18th Aug. 1846. C.C.10th.Oct. 1914. C.C.15th.Sept. 1906. PRO D2194/2/2
			In 1876 plans were laid for a new wing to be known as the 'Old Boys Wing'. Young and MacKenzie were the architects and the building was finally opened in 1894. It was four storeys high with basement and monumentally	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>classical in style; the ground floor with banded rustication; first and second floor windows pedimented and framed by giant pilasters; the top floor surmounted by a balustrade and with the end bays treated like top-heavy pavilions. A massive baroque false gable with a hole in the middle (for a clock?) crowned the facade. Unfortunately the top storey had to be removed and replaced by a hipped roof, considerably altering the character. The join with the older building is awkward and the juxtaposition of the two structures was not well managed.</p> <p>In front, an arch erected in 1906, by Vincent Craig. Builder D.H.Christie, Coleraine. Built of Dumfries red sandstone, it does not quite conform to classical principles and betrays a distinct Art Nouveau tendency in its wavy cast-iron gates.</p> <p>Modern extensions to the school chiefly by Dalzell & Campbell.</p>	
65	MODEL SCHOOL		<p>1847. Similar to several schools erected in Co.Antrim at this period, e.g. Ballymena Co. Primary School (formerly Model School). Tudor in style with label mouldings, half dormers and a good door with elaborate hinges. Basalt with dressed stone surrounds to the windows and doors.</p>	
66	BREEZEMOUNT HOUSE		<p>A two-storey three-bay house with irregular side facades, rendered, with Ionic porch, flanked by single-storey canted bays; Georgian glazing bars; shallow hipped roof. Now in flats.</p>	Pike
67	HOMELEA		<p>1874. A two-storey rendered house with double-bracketed eaves, and bulbous bow and canted bay windows; the door-case, framed by heavy rope moulding, is flanked by pilasters with crude foliage capitals. Fine silvan setting.</p>	
68	LORETO CONVENT		<p>1877. Architects Young and MacKenzie. Builder, J. Lowry & Sons. In 1880 the Constitution called it 'the most extensive and costly residence in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, presenting an appearance of solidity and elegance combined; the stone is from the neighbourhood quarries - the cut-stone used in the window-sills, corbels door-steps and piers at the entrance having been procured from Dungiven; no expense seems to have been spared in introducing the latest improvements'. The two-storey house is asymmetrical and multi-gabled with round-headed windows and burgeoning bows, typical of late-Victorian villa style. Later additions now surround the building. There is a small gabled gatelodge with fanciful brackets adorning the eaves. Excellent cast-iron railings.</p>	N.Constitution 29th.May,1880. PRO D2194/2/1
69	B.K.S. SURVEY TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD. BALLYCAIRN ROAD		<p>A well planned and well sited grey brick industrial block, hugging the gently sloping ground to the west of the river.</p>	
70	BALLYCAIRN MOTE AND BAILEY	A	<p>Probably of Norman construction; the main enclosure is about 25 yards in diameter and has a mound of earth on its north-west side about 15 feet high, with a rounded top; there are the remains of a fosse on the west side; to the south is a second enclosure, 45 yards in diameter and separated from the first by its enclosing wall; the ground slopes away to the river Bann on the east. Recently a massive barn has been erected close to the mote, completely dwarfing it and obliterating its dominating position when viewed from the opposite bank. That such a building was permitted to rise points to the utterly inadequate legislation concerning farm-buildings.</p>	2835 4341 PSAMNI
71	COLERAINE INTERMEDIATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, CARTHALL ROAD		<p>Opened 6th February, 1958. Architect Noel Campbell (Co. Derry Education Authority). Situated on a magnificently elevated site, the two schools, originally symmetrical, consist of long two-storey wings, of brick and cement rendering, with rhythmically placed enclosed verandahs on the upper floor. Behind at right angles are taller, flat-roofed blocks. Later additions now unfortunately mask the original conception and render a distinctive building cluttered. The architect won a Civic Trust award for the design. The grounds are well landscaped.</p>	



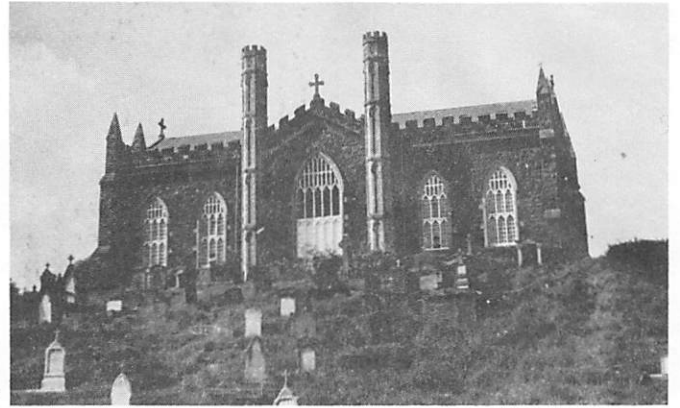
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**St. John's (R.C.) church, Killowen (No. 73),
built in 1834 by one J. Kirkpatrick**

*a sketch from the Ordinance Survey memoirs
of 1835*

b exterior

c interior



b



c

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
72	ST. JOHN'S C. OF. I. CHURCH STRAND ROAD	B	<p>The first church was founded on the site c.1248, intended for English soldiers of the castle and local settlers. It had fallen into decay by the Plantation and was restored in 1616. It was twice renovated in 1690 and 1767 before being replaced by a new church in 1830. This church forms the nucleus of the present building. In 1875 John Guy Ferguson remodelled it, (Builder, McClelland & Co., Derry), lowering the wall and adding the steeply-pitched roof and bellcote. He enlarged the eastern end with a new chancel and robing room and added the side entrance porch. In 1927 Blackwood & Jury added the vestry in matching style with a brick Gothic archway beneath. The church is Gothic, of rubble basalt and consists of nave, chancel and gabled two bay south aisle.</p> <p>Interior: Monuments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To Elizabeth Todd, died 1750 - a simple blackstone slab. To Anne Jackson of Jackson Hall, died 1781 - a large marble slab in an elegant Gothic frame. <p>Outside to the north a burial chamber erected in 1731 by John Dunlop, merchant of Coleraine; among those interred was his eldest daughter Mary 'who by an excess of grief for her husband survived him but three months. They both departed this life in 1730, he aged 26, she 21'.</p>	<p>O.S.M. Lewis IB.17,1875,p.215 C.C.31st.July, 1875 C.C.10th.Sept., 1927. H.A.Boyd Parish of Killowen C.C. 1957.</p>
73	ST. JOHN'S R.C. CHURCH KYLES BRAE	A	<p>1834. Architect, J. Kirkpatrick. A charming example of Gothick style rare in the area, bearing a strong resemblance to the work of Thomas Duff of Newry. The church of rubble basalt is five bays long, buttressed and pinnacled at both ends. The central bay is pedimented and has a larger window flanked by octagonal dressed stone towers which have shallow Gothic niches. The parapet is castellated and the windows have perpendicular tracery. All the stone carving is of high quality. The interior has splendid 'carpenter's Gothic' altarpieces, framed by three large arches with drop tracery and frilly buttresses, and with numerous niches for statues, all vividly painted. Above is a three-light window recessed in an ogee arch. Some of the glass is by Mayer of Munich.</p>	<p>O.S.M. C.C.17th.Dec., 1892.</p>
74	LAUREL HILL HOUSE LAUREL HILL	A	<p>1843. Architect Charles Lanyon. Builder John Jackson. In 1840 Mr. Henry Kyle asked Lanyon to plan additions to his house. Lanyon first suggested that 'the Elizabethan style is better adapted to the character of your plan than any other. Its pointed gables and irregular outline would harmonize better with the abrupt features of the ground than any plain regular building'. However it appears that Mr. Kyle preferred 'a plain regular building', in classical style, and by August 1841 the foundations were being laid, accompanied by serious difficulties, as the sandy subsoil was not firm enough. The sandstone was imported from Glasgow and cut in Belfast under Lanyon's supervision. The house (cost £1,602) was eventually completed in 1843 - not without some acrimonious debate between contractor and owner about excessive costs, which Lanyon had to resolve. The original house faced east, but, as the ground sloped away steeply, no extra accommodation could be placed in front. Lanyon therefore re-orientated the house and added his new facade to the south. Five bays wide and two storeys high; its central bay breaks forward slightly; a tetra-style Corinthian porch of sandstone is surmounted by a pierced balustrade, adorned with acroteria; the door has a semi-circular fanlight and sidelights; the lower storey windows have bracketed architraves and surrounds; above the porch is a trifora and crowning pediment; the eaves cornice has a similar pierced balustrade; vermicated quoins on all corners; Georgian glazing bars; the stucco is in 'Roman cement, coloured and jointed in imitation of stone'.</p> <p>Interior: two columns at the back of the hall mask the join with the older house; the front rooms contain good plasterwork. Features of the house were to be used again five years later on a much more grandiose scale at Dundarave. (See North Antrim list.) The splendid site</p>	<p>O.S.M. Lanyon correspondence.</p>



a



b

c



Victorian and Edwardian:

- a *McGarvey's shop, Kingsgate street (No. 14)*
- b *Laurel Hill house, of 1843, to designs by Charles Lanyon (No. 74)*
- c *Bannfield House, Blindgate street, of about 1840 (No. 35)*
- d *The Rowing Club of 1900, by W. J. Given of Coleraine (No. 30)*

d



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
75	CHAPELFIELD HOUSE LAUREL HILL		<p>and excellent quality of the building make it imperative that it should be preserved as it stands today without inapposite additions at the front or sides.</p> <p>At the Strand Road entrance a small one-storey stucco gate-lodge with Tuscan portico; sadly dilapidated.</p> <p>1828. Formerly Killowen Glebe House. A three-bay, two-storey house, rendered and partly pebbledashed; Georgian glazing and moulded surrounds to the windows; a bracketed doorcase.</p>	O.S.M. Lewis
76	MONSANTO TEXTILES LTD. SOMERSET PARK		<p>An impressive series of brick buildings with a fantasy world of silver-coated engineering works behind; set amid well landscaped parkland, excellently maintained.</p>	
77	SOMERSET HOUSE		<p>Although the present house is of little importance, it has to the rear of it a pleasant set of stables - irregularly shaped two-storey courtyards in black basalt with charming circular windows filled with diamond panes.</p>	Lewis



The Cutts, Coleraine, photographed by W. Lawrence

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
PORTSTEWART				
<p>Portstewart owes its first development in the early 19th century to two local landowners, Mr. John Cromie and Mr. Henry O'Hara. Mr. Cromie reputedly erected the first house in 1792 and named the town after the Stewart family of Ballylease. By the 1830's, from being a group of fishermens' huts, it had become what Lewis calls 'a delightful and well-frequented residence'; villas extended along most of the Promenade and the Crescent. When Thackeray visited the town, he exclaimed 'Look at the little snug harbour of Portstewart; a hideous new castle standing on a rock protects it on one side, a snug row of gentlemens' cottages curves round the shore facing northwards, a bath-house, an hotel, more smart houses face the beach westwards, defended by another mound of rocks. In the centre of the little town stands a new-built church; the whole place has an air of comfort and neatness which is seldom seen in Ireland'. Not everything pleased Thackeray, for he complained of 'demure heads in crimped caps peeping over blinds at him' as 'he walked on the beach. The sea was not more constant roaring than scandal was whispering'. During the remainder of the century the town did not grow apace with Portrush, undoubtedly because the landowners disapproved of bringing the railway to the centre; daytrippers from the cities would hardly have been welcome to such well-to-do residents. The last forty years have seen considerable expansion in the form of housing estates and private bungalows and villas, few of which are distinguished architecturally.</p>				
	THE DIAMOND	G	A pleasant enclosure, away from the sea front, surrounded by two-storey dwellings and dominated by the Parish Church. Unfortunately it is now used as a car-park and is bereft of any plant-life. Could a few trees, or at least grass, be persuaded to grow? Garishly offensive and badly designed frontages, such as that of Larry McMahon (Turf Accountant) are beginning to spoil the scale.	
78	AGHERTON PARISH CHURCH	A	In 1826 a new church was built opposite Old Agherton Church but the parishioners refused to walk the mile from Portstewart and in 1839 it was rebuilt in the town. It was erected on Mr. Cromie's property, much to the chagrin of Mr. O'Hara, who had a row of thatched cottages erected opposite with ashpits in front, let free to tenants, 'provided that they burnt tar during hours of Devine Service on Sunday'. The church is five bays long, of squared basalt with dressed stone trim to the lancet windows and corners. In the central bay on the western side rises an entrance tower in three stages, battlemented and pinnacled. In 1879 a chancel was added by Emily Cromie (architect, Thomas Drew; builder, John Graham, Portrush); it is of coursed basalt with bright red sandstone trim to the round-headed windows. The entrance is now from the north porch and the interior is dominated by the Romanesque chancel arch with banded semi-engaged columns, foliage capitals and chevron mouldings; king-post timber roof. Octagonal stone pulpit with marble columnettes, dated 1893. Monument to Col. John Eliot Cairnes by T. & W. Fitzpatrick, Belfast: died 1847: a marble slab surmounted by draped flags over cannon; a heraldic crest with an outsize bird perched on a miniature castle.	Vestry records H.D.C.D. IB.21,1879, 130.
	THE PROMENADE	G	The most attractive feature of the resort, the Promenade winds gracefully along the contours of the bay, comfortably enclosed by the northern headland and harbour and the Dominican Convent to the south. The variety of buildings of different dates binds well together, although few are worthy of individual mention. Some frontages spoil the effect by their peeling paint, and applique yellow tiles of Morell's Cafe are somewhat too bold. Any attempt to extend the Promenade further towards the sea to provide car-parking facilities or the raising of structures on the western side would be utterly disastrous to the present scale and appearance.	



a

- a Portstewart — general view
- b Roselick House (No. 94)
- c Wayside Cottage (No. 97)
- d Portstewart Town Hall (No. 83)
- e Low Rock Castle (No. 88)
- f and g Dominican Convent (No. 85)
- h The Convent in 1835, sketch by T. Butler Williams of the Ordnance Survey

b

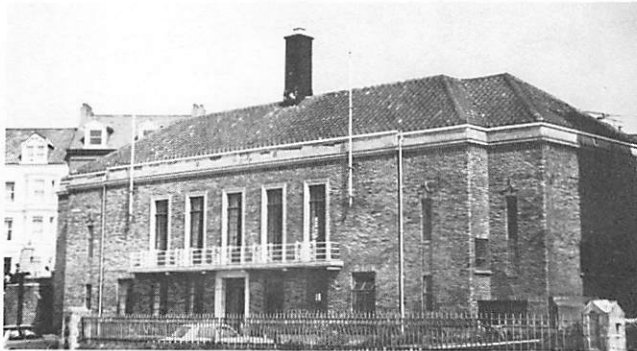


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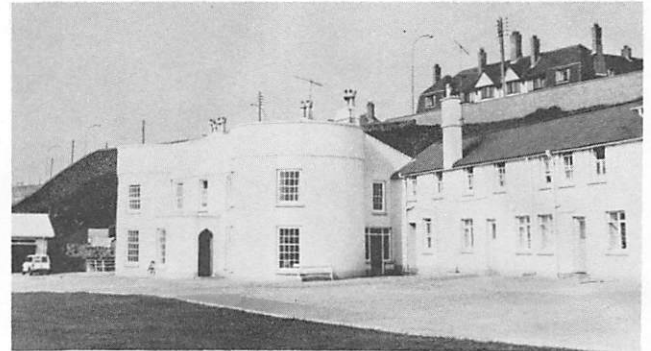
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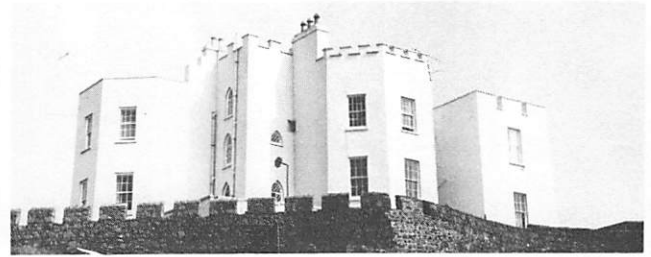
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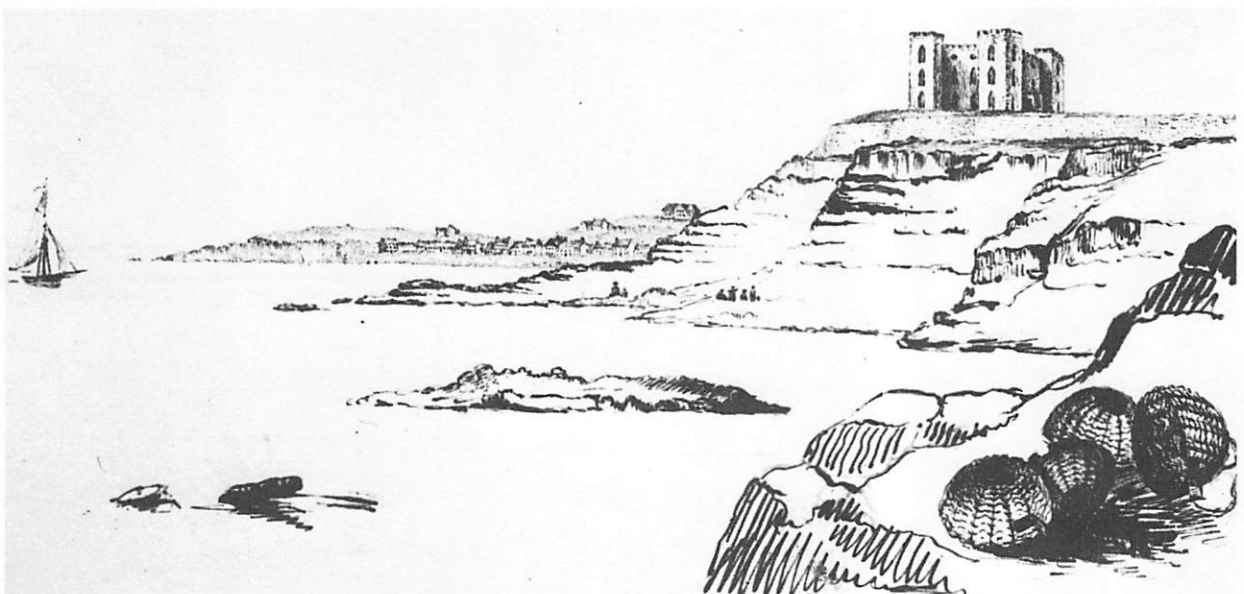
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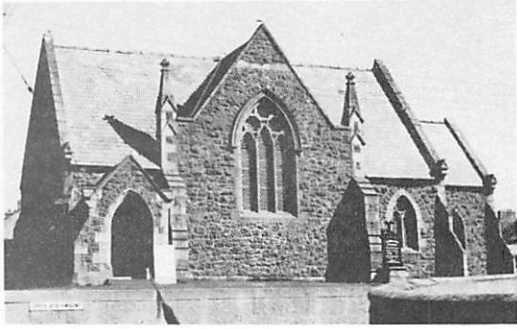
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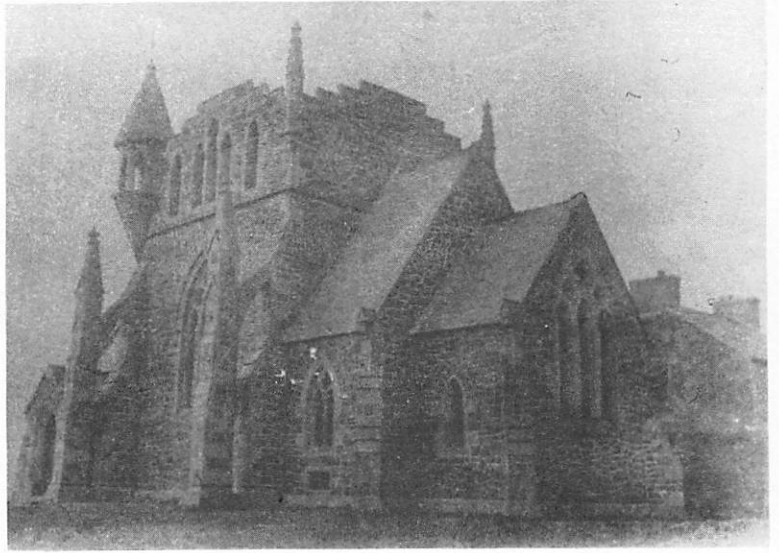
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
79	CARRICK-NA-CULE HOTEL (NO.2), WINDSOR HOTEL, McWILLIAMS AND ROUGHAN (NOS. 15-16)		All these buildings have good cast-iron balconies or arcades.	
80	WAR MEMORIAL		Contractors and designers: John Robinson & Son, York Street, Belfast. The bronze figure of a soldier by Mr. Roslyn, R.A., London. It provides a welcome visual break on the western side.	C.C.14th.June, 1924.
81	MONTAGUE ARMS HOTEL (NO. 61)		A combination porch: originally an Ionic aedicule, but now with an Edwardian Baroque tunnel added.	
82	OLD TRAMWAY TERMINUS (No. 73)		1899. Architect, Berkley D. Wise. The building has been much altered for the worse but still retains its entertaining high-pitched gable roofs. Originally the lower floor contained the locomotive shed, the upper floor the offices and crew quarters.	
83	<u>THE CRESCENT</u> TOWN HALL		1934. Architect, B. Cowser, A.R.I.B.A. Contractor, F.B. McKee & Co. A two-storey block of plummy red brick with dressed stone surrounds and blocking course; hipped roof. The lower storey contains the library and town clerk's office, the upper, entered from the Promenade, the hall. The tall windows of the hall have an iron balcony in Odeon cinema style.	
84	ST. MARY, STAR OF THE SEA, R.C. CHURCH	A	1916. Architect, W.J.Moore, Belfast. Builder, Thornbury Bros., Belfast. Cost £6,000. A vigorous Romanesque design in black basalt with yellow sandstone trim, the two providing a vivid contrast. North-west front: the central bay of the three-bay front breaks forward and contains a round headed doorway with tympanum, decorated with grapes and a chalice in low relief, and above, a wheel window, all recessed within a Norman arch and surmounted by a gable decorated with blind arcades. The flanking bays have coupled lower windows and a row of six arcaded upper windows. To the north-east a three-storey campanile with slit windows and open arcaded top entirely in sandstone and finely sculpted. The interior is five bays long with apse; a small chapel to the west, again ending in an apse. The panelled ceiling is held on corbelled beams. The high altar, appropriately, in Romanesque style, of multi-coloured marble, has praying angels flanking a chalice. The pulpit, altar rails and baptismal font match in material and style. Two holy water stoups were rescued from the grounds of the old monastery in Coleraine and from Killowen churchyard. The church forms a pleasantly unified composition.	C.C.15th.July, 1916.
85	ST. MARY'S DOMINICAN CONVENT	A	Formerly Rock Castle. Built by Henry O'Hara in 1834. James Boyle, commenting in the O.S.M. in 1835, thought it 'displayed little taste', and Thackeray called it 'a hideous new castle'. Lewis felt that it had 'the character of a chieftain's fortress of the feudal age'. In fact, perched high on the cliff edge, it was charmingly naive and toy-like, as the illustration in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs indicates. Three storeys high, with basement, and only four bays wide, it was protected by four corner turrets, two of them containing circular staircases; all the windows were Gothick with diamond panes, except for eight oculi in the second storey; the roof was battlemented; there was a small porch on the south front and a low service wing to the east. After Mr. O'Hara died in 1844, the castle was extended: a new seven-bay facade was placed on the south front, primarily to supply extra bedroom space, and eastern and northern reception rooms and bedrooms were added; the new rooms on the ground floor had good black-and-white marble fireplaces and moulded ceiling cornices. At this time the rubble basalt wall along the cliff edge was built, perhaps as famine relief. After becoming Cromie property it was finally bought in 1917 by the Dominican Sisters, who in 1929 added a wing to the east, which was extended in 1935 by Pdraig Gregory to contain a Gothic chapel;	Lewis O.S.M.



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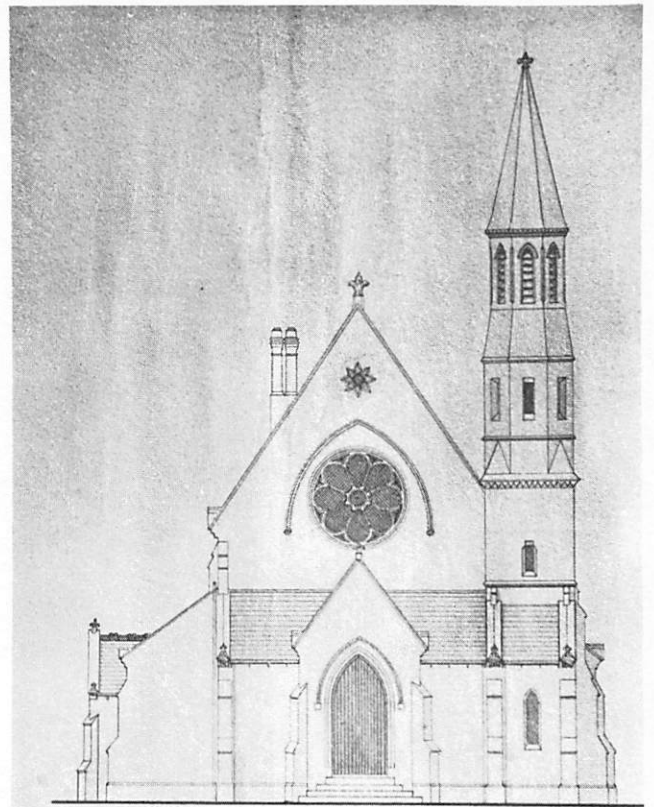
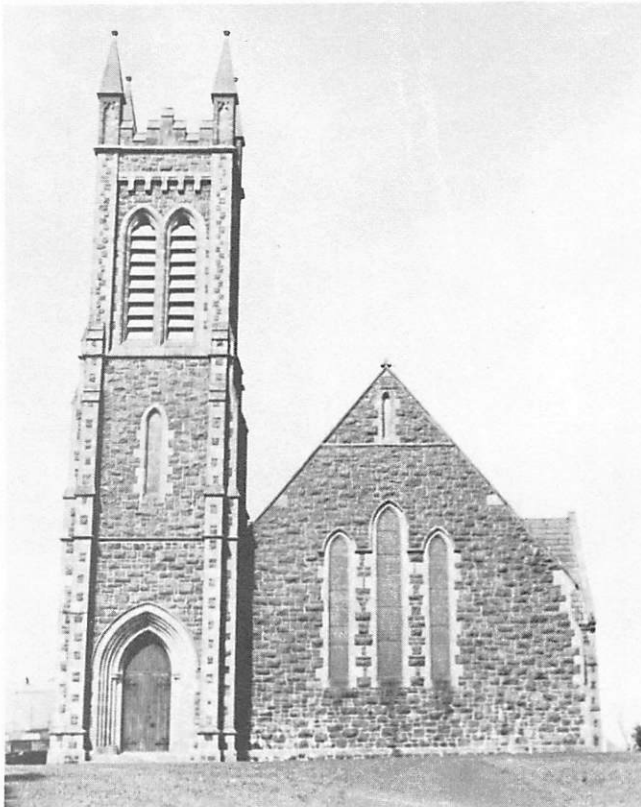
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Portstewart churches

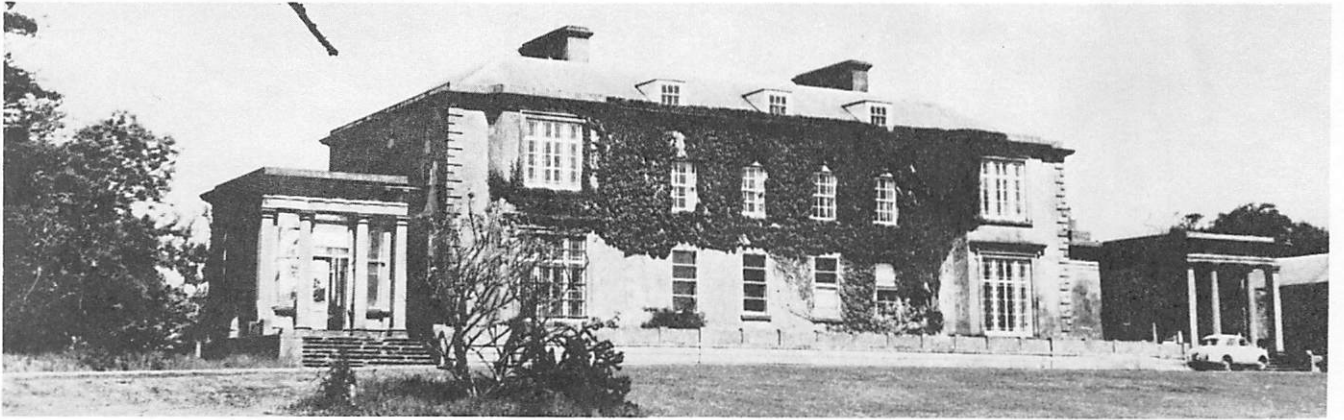
- a *Clarke Memorial Methodist church (No. 86) of 1865, as originally built to designs by W. J. Barre;*
- b *— and as it now appears, sadly bereft of its original exuberance*
- c *St. Mary's, Star of the Sea (R.C.), of 1916, by W. J. Moore (No. 84)*
- d and e *Ballywillan Presbyterian church (No. 99); the church as built in 1889 by W. J. Anderson; and the unexecuted design of 1887 by W. J. Given*

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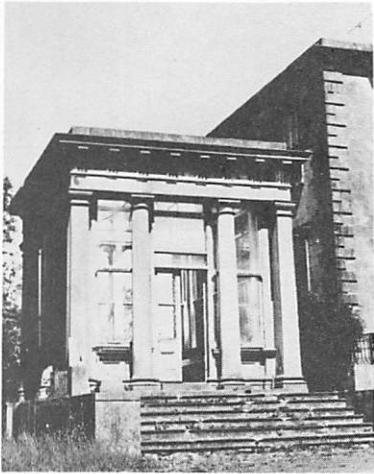
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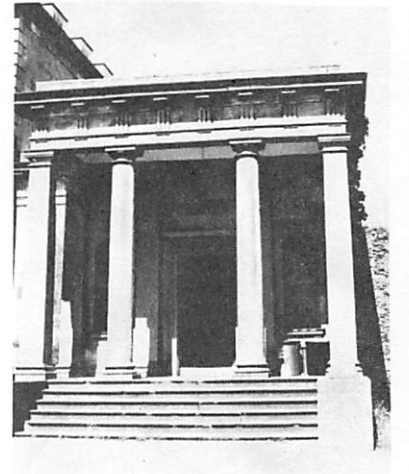
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
86	<p><u>HEATHMOUNT</u></p> <p>DR. ADAM CLARKE MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH</p>	A	<p>the interior walls are done in hard cement, lined to resemble stone and the chancel has recently been re-designed in a chaste modern style. In 1963-5 Brian Gregory made considerable additions to the school, which are sympathetic in scale and design.</p> <p>Opened 4th July, 1861. Architect, William J. Barre. Builder, Joseph Johnston, Cookstown. Built of uncoursed basalt with sandstone trim. Dunlop says of the original church: 'The style is Gothic, of the decorated geometric period. The treatment of the nave is very peculiar and certainly gives to it an imposing monumental character, which otherwise could not be looked for in so small a building. The walls of the nave are carried up, so as to give the external effect of a very large tower, with the chancel and porch bays projecting like choir chapels. The quoins of this tower have bold flying buttresses supporting them. The roof stage of the tower is embattled, and is pierced by a row of lancet lights on each side. The design is altogether singularly bold and unique, while its effect is suggestively characteristic'. Sadly, in December of 1884 the pinnacles and their supports were blown down in a storm and in 1914 the remaining pinnacles, battlements, flying buttresses and extraordinary multi-angled bartizan were removed, leaving the church completely bereft of its unusual features. Photographs of the 1890s show how excitingly it enhanced the skyline of the town. The interior is simple and unadorned.</p>	<p>D. Dunlop, A memoir on the life of W.J. Barre. 1868. D.B. 1st. October 1859, p.133. C.C. 13th July, 1861.</p>
87	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	A	<p>1905. Architect, Vincent Craig. Builder, James Kennedy, Coleraine. A cruciform church with north-west tower, much more Episcopalian than Presbyterian in design. Rough-cast cement with red sandstone trim. The steeply pitched roof has distinctive red Ruabon tiles. The walls have decorative buttresses placed between the double lancet windows and one characteristically breaks up through the large west window; this window, slightly pointed, has art-nouveau flowing tracery. The ground floor of the porch tower has long shallow arched pediments over the door and window, broken by attached finials; a square first-storey window with star mullions and a louvred top storey, with wavy label mouldings and scalloped buttresses, surmounted by a squat spire. Some of the details, for example the low-slung porch window, are clearly inspired by Charles Mackintosh. A curious feature is the joggled keystone in each of the arches. The interior is aisled, the columns of the arches being of Bath stone. The building is similar to Ballywatt Presbyterian Church (see North Antrim list). Additions were made in 1959.</p>	<p>Builder 27th. Aug., 1904, p.233. C.C. 17th. June, 1905.</p>
88	LOW ROCK CASTLE	B	<p>Pre-1833. Built as a seaside holiday villa, it is three bays wide and of two storeys, with circular drum rooms at either end. The single-storey porch has a Gothic door. Originally the parapet was castellated, hence the name. The windows retain their glazing bars and the wall surfaces are stuccoed and whitewashed. The building's neat character contrasts strongly with the clutter of extensions.</p>	<p>2813 4374 Lewis O.S.M. O.S.</p>
89	ICE HOUSE, THE BERRINS		<p>Built of rubble basalt with a vaulted roof of bricks and covered with grass sods; it is T-shaped in plan, with a long inner room which has a brick roof supported on wooden beams; although it is no longer used to store ice, fish are still weighed and packed here.</p>	<p>2813 4375</p>



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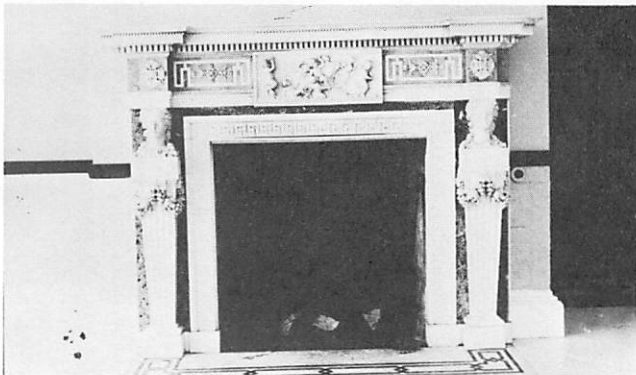
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- a Cromore House (No. 91)
- b South-west pavilion, Cromore House
- c North-east portico, Cromore House
- d Fireplace, Cromore House
- e Gate Lodge, Cromore House
- f Flowerfield House (No. 93)
- g Magheraboy House (No. 103)

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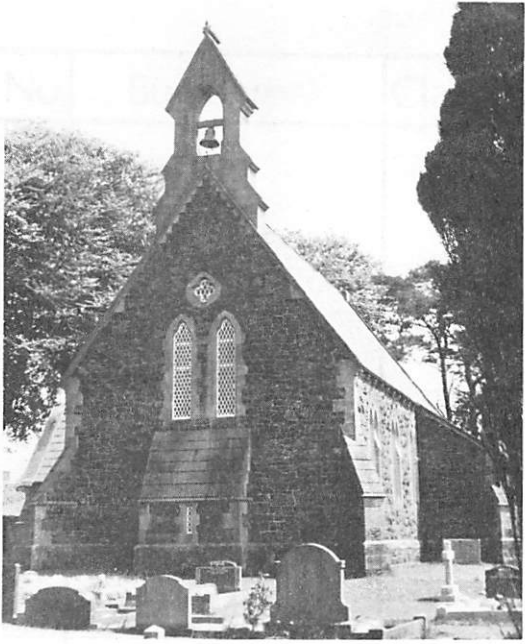


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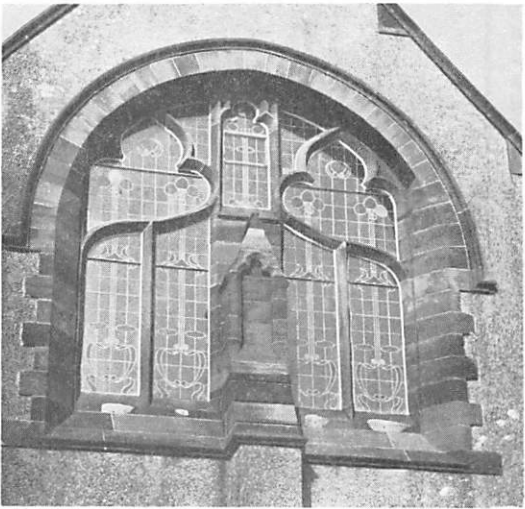
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
RURAL AREA AGHERTON				
90	AGHERTON OLD CHURCH		Valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas in 1305 at £4.11s.4d. Noted in the Down Survey Map of 1656 as being a larger building than any of the churches in the surrounding area. It was used until 1826, when a new church was built nearby. Rubble stone; the west gable is still intact; the windows of the south wall are round-headed. Otherwise no architectural features survive.	2822 4365 PSAMVI O'Laverty
91	CROMORE HOUSE	A	<p>The original house dates from the mid 18th century and consists of the central four bays. In 1834 John Cromie extended it by the addition of two large bays on either side; these project only a little, and contain slightly canted bays and multi-paned windows, with bracketed architraves in the lower storey. The house is faced with sandstone and is two storeys high with basement, and attic dormers in the hipped roof. The central windows of the ground floor have unfortunately lost their glazing bars. At the same time to the north-east was added a porch in the form of a tetrastyle prostyle Doric temple on a stepped podium, the entrance door flanked by niches. An identical free-standing pavilion on the south-west side contains an awkwardly set wooden greenhouse (now dilapidated), with the initials J. and R.C. dated 1872; this date may only refer to the greenhouse, although there is no sign of a stone structure on the 1857 maps. The most impressive room of the interior is the hall, part of the 1834 additions; the staircase rises behind an Ionic screen and has refined cast-iron balusters; noteworthy features are the modillion cornice and delicate plasterwork ceilings; a black and white flagged floor; and a magnificent mid 18th century multi-coloured marble fireplace, with festooned flanking caryatids, fret-patterned surrounds and an inset of cavorting cupids; it still has its original basket grate.</p> <p>The gate-lodge, also in sandstone, is Italianate with a two-arch porchway and outside gabled chimney. The gate piers and iron gates are worth noting. After languishing for some years, it is good to see that the house, put to new use as a residence for post-graduate University students, is being well cared for and lovingly restored. It is also to be hoped that the well-wooded demesne will not be allowed to deteriorate.</p>	2831 4372 O.S.M. Lendrick O.S. Lewis
92	CROMORE HALT		1856. A typical mid-Victorian railway station of robust character, in basalt with bright yellow brick trim; round-headed lower storey windows, segmental upper. Little altered.	2837 4375
93	FLOWERFIELD		pre-1833. The second house to be built on the site, the earlier (pre-1780) still remaining to the east, but very dilapidated. Two-storey, five bay by four, rendered and Georgian-glazed, with hipped roof and bracketed doorcase. Now derelict and fast falling into decay. The surrounds are well-wooded.	2824 4367 Lewis O.S. Lendrick
94	ROSELICK HOUSE	B	Pre-1833. A well-cared for late Georgian farm house, five-bay and two-storey, stuccoed, Georgian-glazed with a nice segmental cobweb fanlight and sidelights.	2840 4376 O.S.
95	BALLYLEASE COTTAGE		Pre-1833. A one-storey cottage with attics, five bays wide, of rubble basalt with brick surrounds, Georgian-glazed. Recently carefully renovated.	2834 4366 O.S.



b



a



c

a *Agherton (C. of I.) church, Portstewart (No. 78), built 1826 on another site, bodily removed 1839*

b *St Paul's (C. of I.) church, Kildollagh, of 1855, by Joseph Welland (No. 116)*

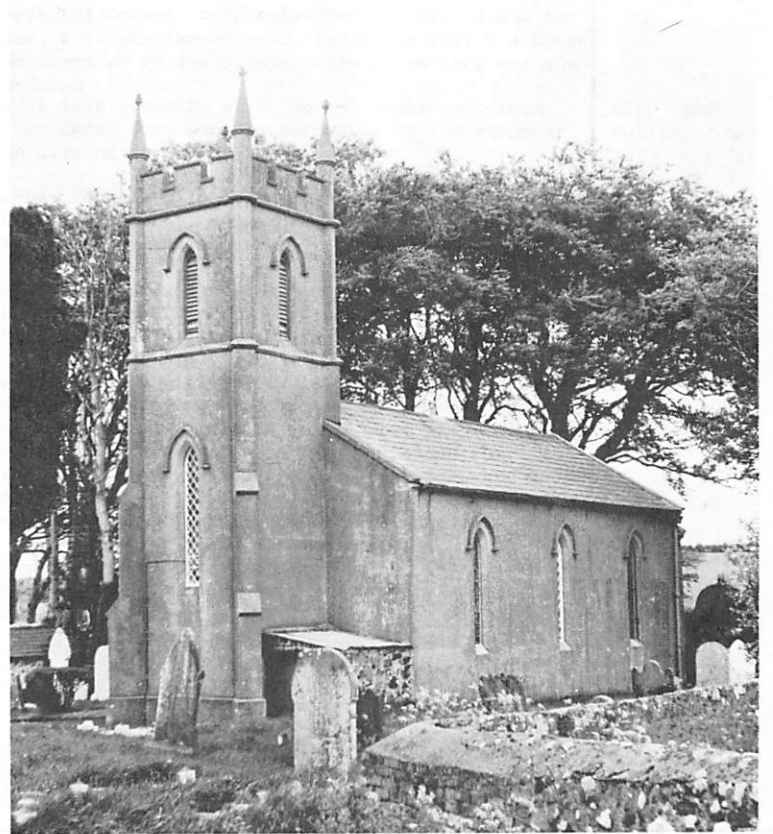
c and d *Portstewart Presbyterian church of 1905, by Vincent Craig (No. 87)*

e *St John's (C. of I.) church, Ballyrashane, of 1826-7 (No. 111)*

e

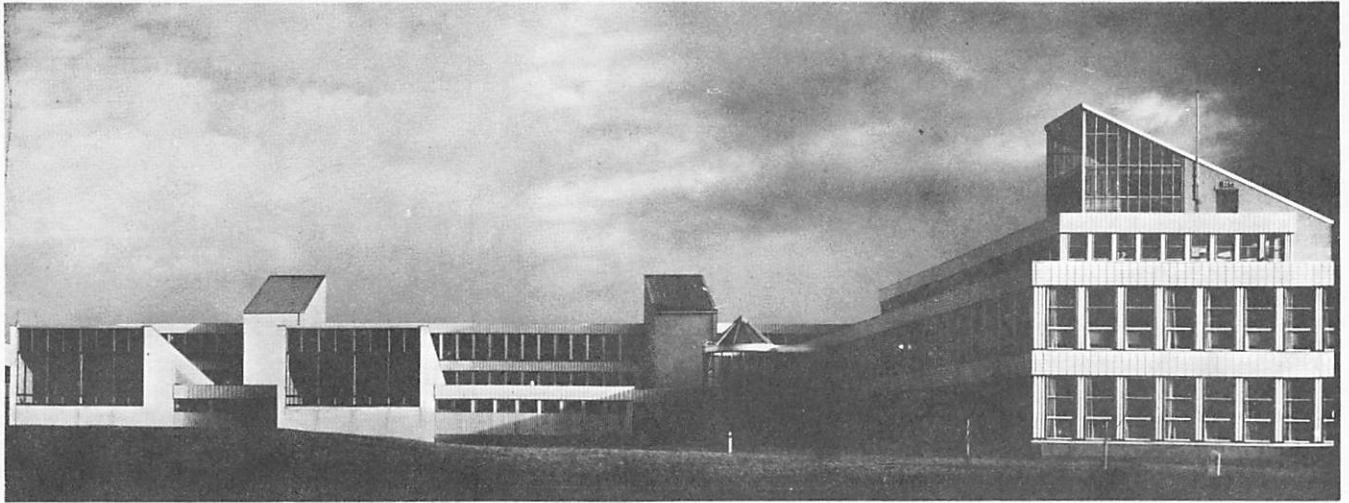


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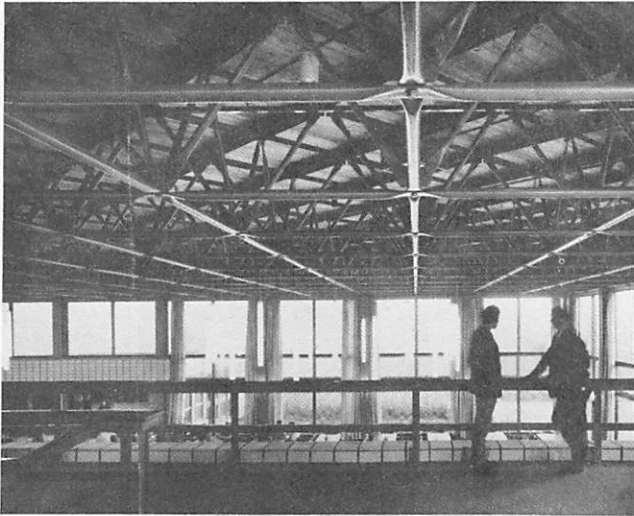


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
BALLYWILLAN				
96	BALLYREAGH CASTLE		A fort between Portrush and Portstewart at Dhu Varren, on a small promontory, defended by steep cliffs to the north and by a wall to the south, recently inexplicably reduced to a pitiful height by Londonderry Co. Council. In the 16th century it belonged to the McHenryrs. Its garrison fled before the approach of Sir John Perrot during his campaign of 1584; it changed hands many times again in the 16th and 17th centuries.	2843 4398 PSAMNI O'Laverty Manuscript note by M.Given in possession of H.A.Boyd.
97	WAYSIDE COTTAGE CARNELRIDGE		A good single-storey cottage with attics; rendered; three bays wide; it has Georgian glazing bars and an excellent fan-lighted doorway of elaborate proportions.	2851 4384
98	BALLYWILLAN OLD CHURCH	A	<p>The church, now ruined, was still in use up to 1842 and, according to Lewis, was the only pre-Reformation church in the county where services were still held. The walls, of coursed basalt with limestone trim, are largely intact.</p> <p>The interior is remarkably elongated and has transitional Romanesque details - the round-headed labels to the lancets on the north wall, the round-headed door, now blocked up in the south wall, and the piscina with cluster mouldings to the right of the altar, which perhaps indicate a 13th century origin, although the church is not mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas, 1305. Other details are later: there are traces of two 14th century lancets with splayed reveals above the east window, which like the window openings in the south wall is presumably a 17th century alteration. The west gable has an upper lancet. To the left of the altar is an aumbry with pointed head. O'Laverty comments: 'its seven narrow lancets gave the church a quiet and religious light far more conducive to piety than the glare of our modern churches'. The O.S.M. states that by 1622 the church was decayed and, although repaired in c.1827 the western end remained unused and cut off from the rest of the church by a wall, unplastered and without a ceiling.</p>	2870 4385 PSAMNI O.S.M. Mullin, J.E. O'Laverty Boyd
99	BALLYWILLAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		Rebuilt 1889. Architect, W.J.Anderson, Coleraine. Builder, James Kennedy. An institutional Gothic church of basalt and sandstone, four bays long with transepts. The tower on the north-west corner is of three storeys, with angle-buttresses, machicolations, crenallations and pinnacles; a triple lancet west window. In 1887 W.J.Given prepared drawings in the Gothic style which were not however executed.	2856 4381 Mullin, J.E. IB XXX.1st.Sept. 1888, p.228.
100	BALLYWILLAN MANSE		c.1863. A late Georgian style house, three-bay, two-storey; rendered with moulded surrounds to the windows; Georgian glazing bars.	2860 4385 Mullin, J.E.
101	ASHLEA HOUSE		A three-bay, double pile house; bracketed doorcase, above which is a half dormer; eaves have bargeboards and finials; Georgian glazing bars.	2857 4384
102	HOUSE EAST OF THE MANSE		A three-bay, two-storey cement rendered late Georgian farmhouse; label mouldings round the windows; segmental fanlight and Georgian glazing bars.	2866 4386
103	MAGHERABOY HOUSE	A	An excellent stucco villa of c. 1860 in the Lanyon manner. The doorway is framed by an Ionic portico with segmental pediment and flanked by canted bay windows with interlaced wheel balustrades; the walls have banded rustication. The upper storey windows are round-headed and surmounted by segmental and triangular bracketed pediments. The eaves cornice is supported by heavy consoles. The hipped roof is broken by a pair of dormers. The interior has good plaster ceilings and doors with round-headed panels. There is an excellent French-style fireplace in the drawing-room.	2857 4385

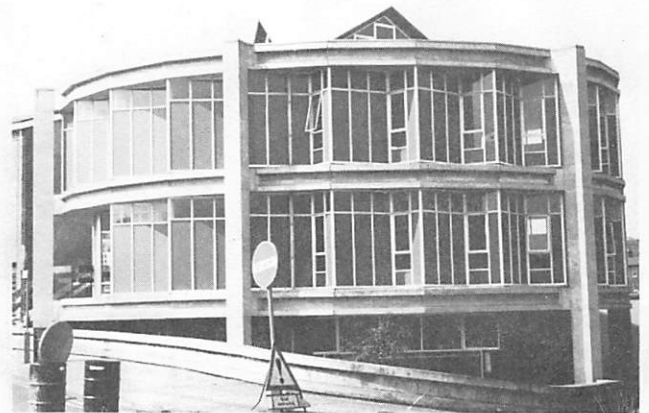
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
COLERAINE RURAL AREA				
104	DUNDOOAN HOUSE		A three-bay stuccoed house, two storeys high with hipped roof, in late Georgian tradition, extending back six bays. The Ionic portico has become a glassed-in conservatory. The interior plasterwork is coarse but the drawingroom has an interesting false wall which can be raised and concealed in the cavity of the bedroom wall above, thereby making one room of the drawingroom and morningroom.	2848 4355 O.S.
105	THE CRANAGH PORTSTEWART ROAD	B	Pre-1833. A seven-bay rendered single-storey house with attics. Label mouldings over the windows; the fanlighted door is obscured by a later porch. The building is desperately in need of paint and could look very handsome.	2841 4345 O.S.
106	IVYDEANE PORTSTEWART ROAD		Post-1833. A small single-storey, three-bay harled cottage, with hipped roof. Y-traceried round-headed windows.	2845 4341 O.S.
107	NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER		<p>Architects, Messrs. Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners. As yet the University buildings are in two distinct sections, although eventually it is intended that they should be joined in one long complex. The first phase building, whose construction began in 1967, is a series of linked blocks, housing refectory, common-rooms, games hall, staff and seminar rooms, library, lecture rooms and laboratories. The roof-line is broken by distinctive wedge-cut glazed stair-towers and tapering factory-like chimneys. Below, the complicated interplay of blocks creates pleasant court-yards where the ever changing storey-heights provide relief for facades which would otherwise become tedious through geometrical rigidity. The library block has fully glazed spiral stair-cases - a distant echo of the work of Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer at the model factory, Werkbund Exhibition, Cologne, 1914. The external cladding throughout is of precast concrete panels faced with white tiles; the crispness of effect is not entirely inappropriate to the open landscape. Within, the refectory and communal block have a huge space frame roof made up of steel tubing in pyramidal units - an effect which to some eyes may be too reminiscent of an aircraft hangar.</p> <p>The phase II building was begun in 1968: it is composed of three three-storey blocks and one two-storey; the precast concrete units are clad in exposed limestone aggregate and, protruding above the roofline again, are the wedged stair towers. Dominating all is the Humanities Tower, ten storeys high, whose main features are the small recessed windows surrounded by limestone aggregate panels and glasshouse stairtowers at either end.</p> <p>The complex cannot and should not be judged as a whole, for its main library spine, Diamond, and School of Social Sciences are not yet in existence. Although a certain amount of landscaping has been carried out, much remains to be done if the buildings are to present a less clinical appearance.</p>	2846. 4345
108	BALLYARTAN HOUSE BUSHMILLS ROAD		Pre-1833. A three-bay, two-storey farm house, rendered and Georgian-glazed, with a good Ionic doorway and fanlight, now sadly concealed behind a modern porch.	2863 4334 O.S.
109	COTTAGE ON BUSHMILLS ROAD, facing the entrance to Ballyartan House	B	Pre-1833. An excellent low-lying single-storey cottage, whitewashed and with a fine thatched roof - one of the best examples in the area and rumoured to be about to be demolished because of road works.	2860 4339 O.S.
110	MOUNTSANDEL FORT	A	A large earthen fort, standing high on the eastern bank of the River Bann, on the site of Niall of the Nine Hostages' Dun Da Beann. The ground slopes steeply away from the central oval depression, forming an encircling terrace. On the eastern side, away from the river, the fort is cut off by a deep trench. A mesolithic settlement site was found at the foot of the scarp in 1959.	2853 4307 PSAMNI



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Contemporary Coleraine:

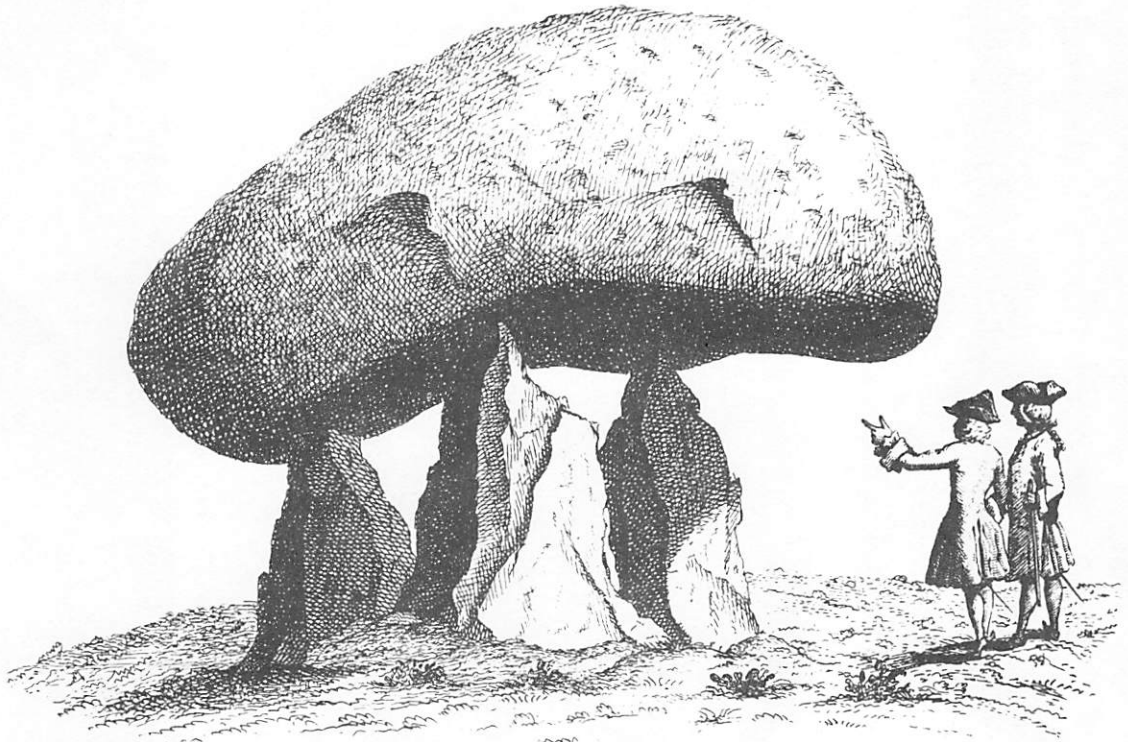
- a and b *New University of Ulster (No. 107)*
by Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and partners
- c *Library, Queens street (No. 22), 1969, by*
John Neil, Coleraine
- d *County Hall (No. 63), 1970, by*
Smyth, Cowser and partners, Belfast
- e *Swimming Pool, Railway Road (No. 28),*
1967, by Kirk, McClure and Morton, Belfast

e



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
BALLYRASHANE				
111	ST. JOHN'S C. OF I. CHURCH	A	1826-7. A typical Board of First Fruits church in 'later English style'. Its proportions are toylike and unaltered; three bays long with chancel, it has a towered entrance porch at the west end, buttressed, battlemented and pinnacled. The thin lancets have label mouldings and are filled with the original diamond panes; the whole is rendered. Surrounded by trees, it makes a pretty composition. Inside, the roof is supported on circled iron trusses. On the south wall is a white marble monument to Rev. Thomas Cupples, died 1854, by Signor Francesco Ceccarini, Belfast - a sorrowing angel by a fallen torch, his hand on a closed book.	2893 4337 Lewis O.S.M. H.D.C.D. C.C.2nd.Oct., 1854.
112	ST. JOHN'S RECTORY		1827/8. A two-storey glebe-house with a later wing to the east; now pebble-dashed; Georgian glazing bars. The door is curiously placed at the rear of the front block, perhaps to avoid the prevailing wind.	2893 4339 Lewis O.S.M.
113	BALLYRASHANE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		Rebuilt 1846 and renovated 1886. A cement-rendered Gothic hall church, four bays by three; the windows are Y-traceried with drip mouldings. The tower, a war memorial, was erected in 1924 to designs by George Watt of Messrs. Brown & Watt, Aberdeen (builder, Cochrane & Elliott, Portrush); the exterior is inappropriately harled, apart from the top storey, which is basalt; surmounted by a dumpy spire. A plaque inserted into the tower to Robert Hogshead, ordained minister Oct. 1657 and ejected by troops of the Dragoons in 1661, 'for loyalty to Christ's crown and covenant'.	2890 4333 O.S.M. T.E.Mullin C.C.3rd.March, 1923.
114	BROOK HALL		1827. A five-bay, two-storey house, now pebble dashed; it has a good segmental fanlight doorway. The gateposts have ball finials.	2891 4336 Atkinson Lewis O.S.M.
115	BALLYVELTON HOUSE		A five-bay cottage with half dormers, no doubt originally thatched and with lattice panes, now covered entirely with creeper, its character almost gone. An enormous walled garden, erected in 1830; walls 13ft high.	2889 4321 O.S.M. T.E.Mullin
KILDOLLAGH				
116	ST. PAUL'S C.OF.I. CHURCH	A	Dedicated December 1855. Architect, J.Welland. Charmingly situated above the River Bann; built of basalt with granite trim in the 'Early English style'. Five bays long with paired lancets, still with their original diamond panes; a western transept, chancel and eastern porch; the most intriguing feature is the north front, which has below the windows a box with canted roof and minuscule window, where the bell-ringer (in somewhat cramped conditions) tugs the rope for the bell high above in the bellcote. The careful composition of the facade is noteworthy; the gabling of the bellcote is reflected in the steeply pitched roof and again in the angled wall buttresses. The roof of the interior has curved braces, which are a feature of many of Welland's churches. The walls are rather sombrely painted.	2879 4288 R.C.B.7. H.D.C.D.
117	KNOCKINTERN HOUSE (VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LODGE)		A seven-bay, two-storey house, three bays deep, with canted bay windows and a one-storey porch, with large brackets and a single swag as decoration. Set in fine grounds overlooking the river.	2868 4299 Lewis

ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY



The two Leinster gentlemen above are inspecting a Cromlech at Ballymascanlan, Co. Louth; in fact the Proleek Dolmen; engraving of 1748 by Thomas Wright.

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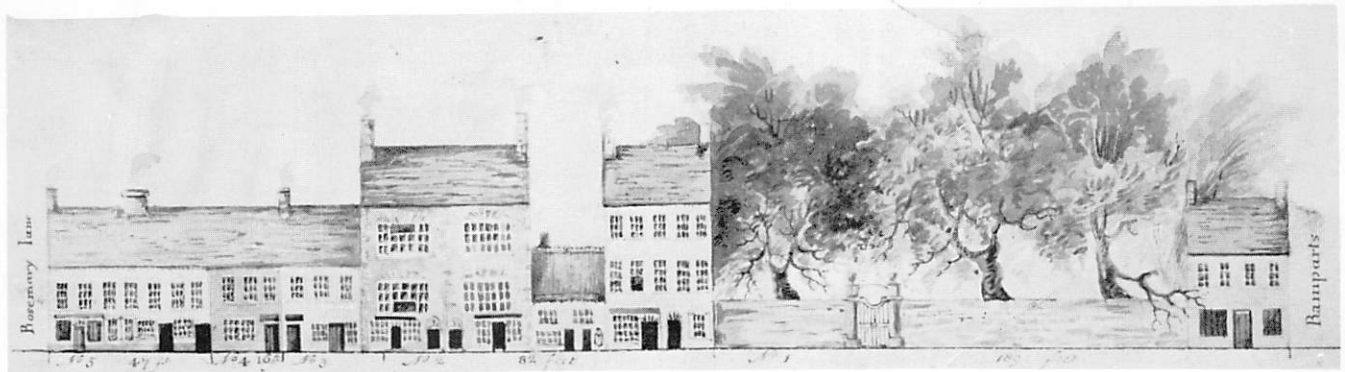
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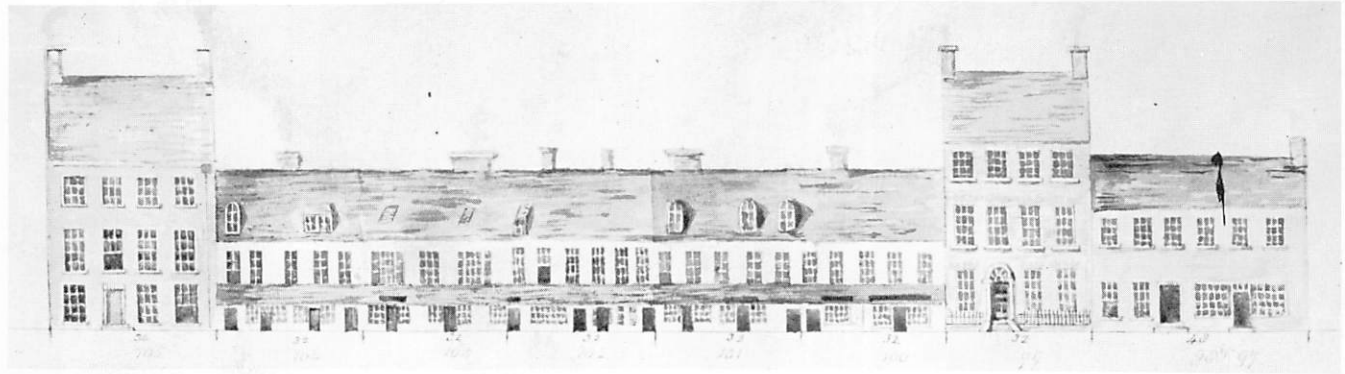
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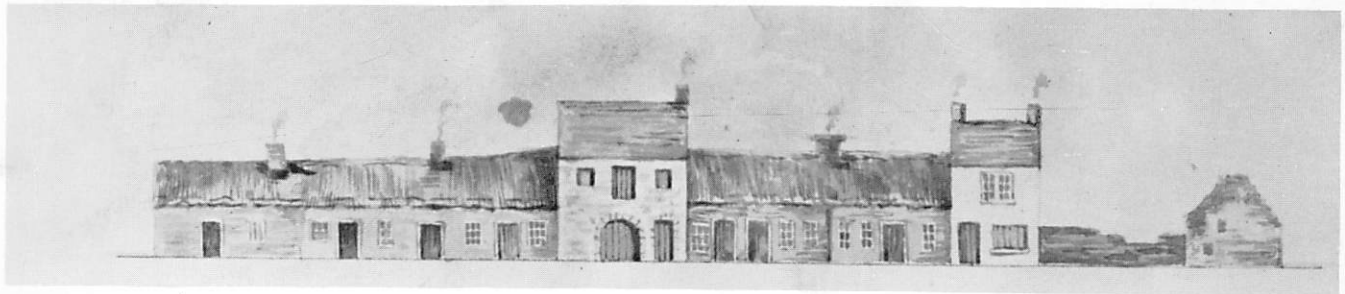
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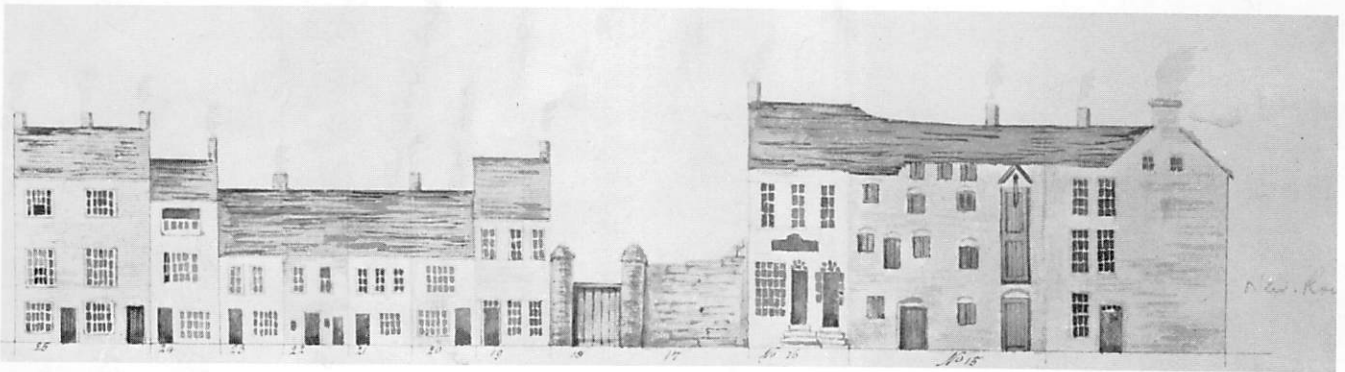
Church Street, north side



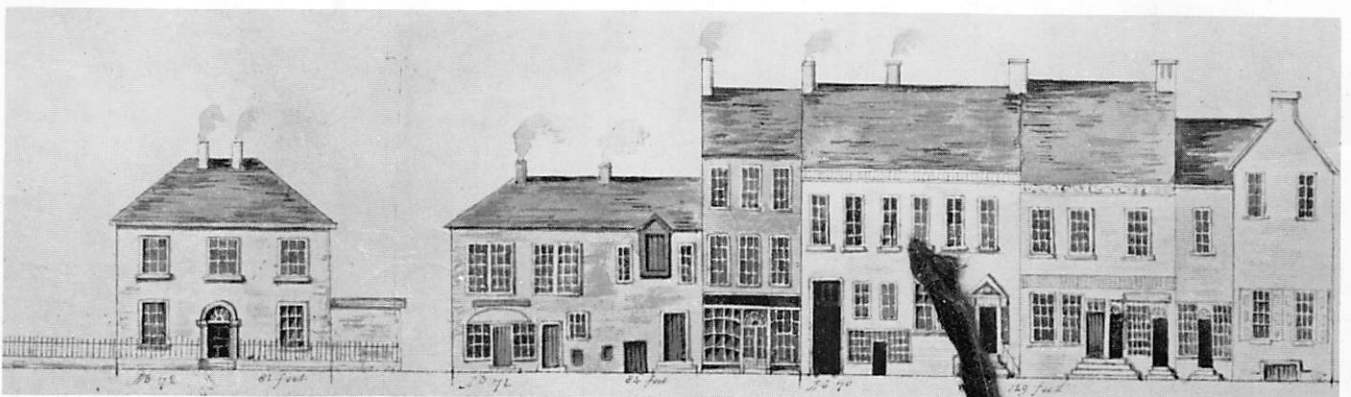
Market Place, south side, including Corporation Arms Hotel



Hanover Place



New Row, west side



Bridge Street, north side