

ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

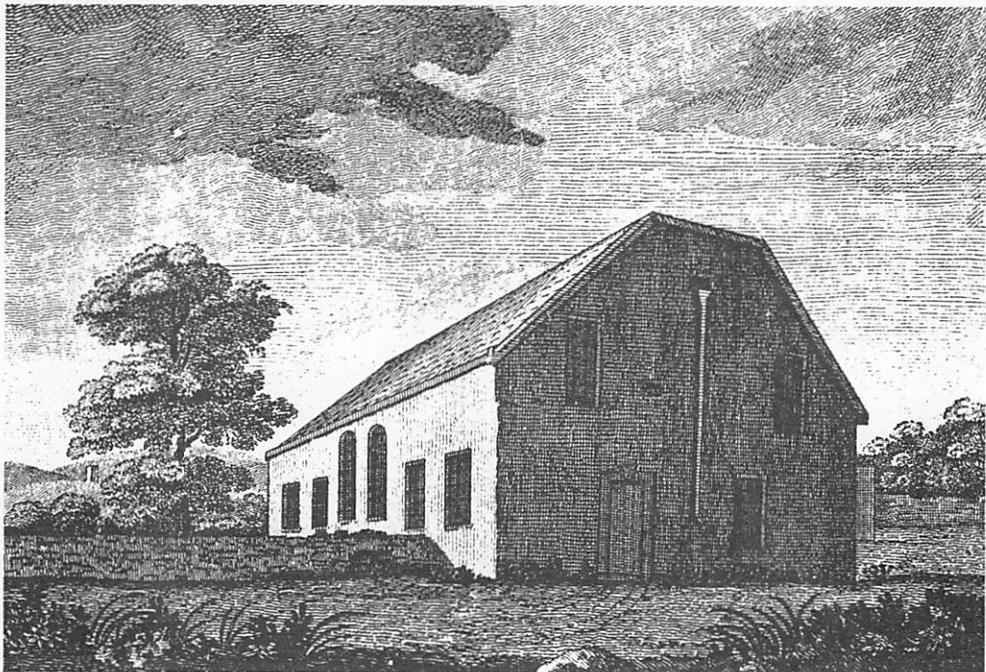
GROUPS OF BUILDINGS

AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

IN AND NEAR

DUNGANNON & COOKSTOWN;

COALISLAND, STEWARTSTOWN, TULLYHOGUE, NEWMILLS,
DONAGHMORE, CASTLECAULFIELD AND POMEROY.



Meeting-place of the Volunteers of 1782, Dungannon.

Prepared June 1970 — August 1971

by

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INTRODUCTION

At first this listing was to be for Dungannon alone. But before it had been completed the Society was asked to include Cookstown, so the opportunity was also taken to list the towns and villages in between - Coalisland, Stewartstown, Newmills and the Tullyhogue and Lindsayville area. Donaghmore, Castlecaulfield and Pomeroy were also covered. However, it was necessary to draw boundaries to the listing at some point and thus nothing west or north of Cookstown in the north or east of Stewartstown has been included.

Some of the larger houses remain more or less inviolate - Killymoon Castle, Loughry House, Glenavon, Parkanaur, and (just outside the area) Stuart Hall, Drumcaine and Drum Manor - but how many others have now either disappeared entirely, are but a shadow of their former state or await the impending engulfment in open-cast mining - Northland House, Pomeroy House, Lisdhu, Roughan House, Roan House, Drumreagh House, Mullantain, not to speak of many substantial farmhouses.

It is not suggested that all the buildings listed must be retained in the redevelopment of the area. Individual buildings, groups, areas or trees marked A are considered essential; those marked B are important and should be retained wherever feasible. The rest are of sufficient importance to merit integration in a new scheme. Every building listed deserves photographic recording should its preservation prove impracticable.



Back view, 1971, of the former Technical College, Dungannon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

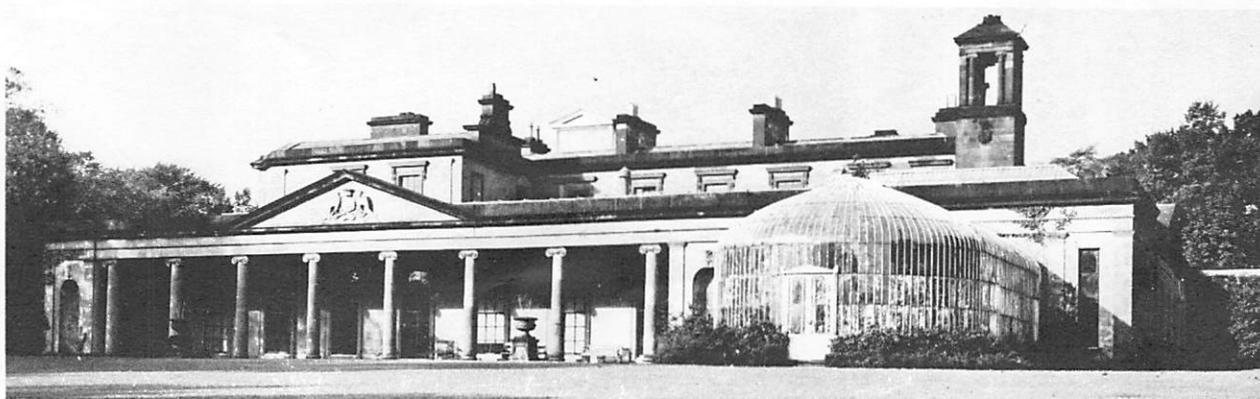
The compilers are most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dickson, to Mr. E. Malachy Doris, to Mr. Frederick Greer, and to Mrs. Marie Adams, for the benefit of their local knowledge; to Mr. Hugh Dixon for his assistance in compiling the List, and to Lady Dunleath for field work in the listing of Dungannon; to the Sisters of Mercy, Cookstown, and to the Rev. T. G. Eakins, Parkanaur; to Miss A. G. G. Brown for information on Donaghmore, and for permission to quote from the manuscript Notes and Reminiscences of her grandfather, James Brown; to Dr. Alistair Rowan for permission to use material from the "Buildings of Ireland" archive; and to all those who have kindly shown them their properties and made available information about their history.

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The prints of Killymoon Castle (on the front cover) and of Castle Caulfield are taken from the Irish Penny Journal for 1841. The print on the title page is taken from MacNevin's History of the Volunteers of 1782. The photograph of Northland House is reproduced by permission of Mrs. Marie Adams, and that of Dungannon Market Square in the late 19th century by permission of Major T. C. H. Dickson. Thanks are also due to Northern Bank Ltd. for permission to reproduce the original architect's drawing for the elevation of the Belfast Bank, Dungannon; to the Rev. R. M. Wilkinson and the Select Vestry of the parish of Derryloran for permission to reproduce John Nash's drawings for the church; and to the Public Record Office for Northern Ireland for making photographs of the drawings available for reproduction. The photographs of the present and former court houses at Dungannon were taken by Edgar Brown. The picture on the back cover of the dovecote at Pomeroy House, and all the remaining illustrations, are from photographs by P. J. Rankin.

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Northland House, Dungannon, now demolished.

DUNGANNON

DUNGANNON was the chief seat of the O'Neills from the earliest period of Irish History. Before the coming of St. Patrick one hundred and thirty, and between then and the landing of Henry II in 1171 sixty, "Monarchs of the same princely family had swayed the Hibernian Sceptre".

Until 1607, Dungannon remained the seat of the O'Neills, and as such was subjected to successive sieges and razings to the ground. In 1567 Shane O'Neill had been treacherously murdered, whereupon his son, Hugh O'Neill, raised to the earldom of Tyrone by Queen Elizabeth, had commenced building a magnificent castle at Dungannon. In 1587 he obtained from Elizabeth the grant of a weekly market and fairs. Subsequently in 1591 the Lordship of Tyrone was formed into a county with Dungannon as its county town, and accordingly a jail built in it.

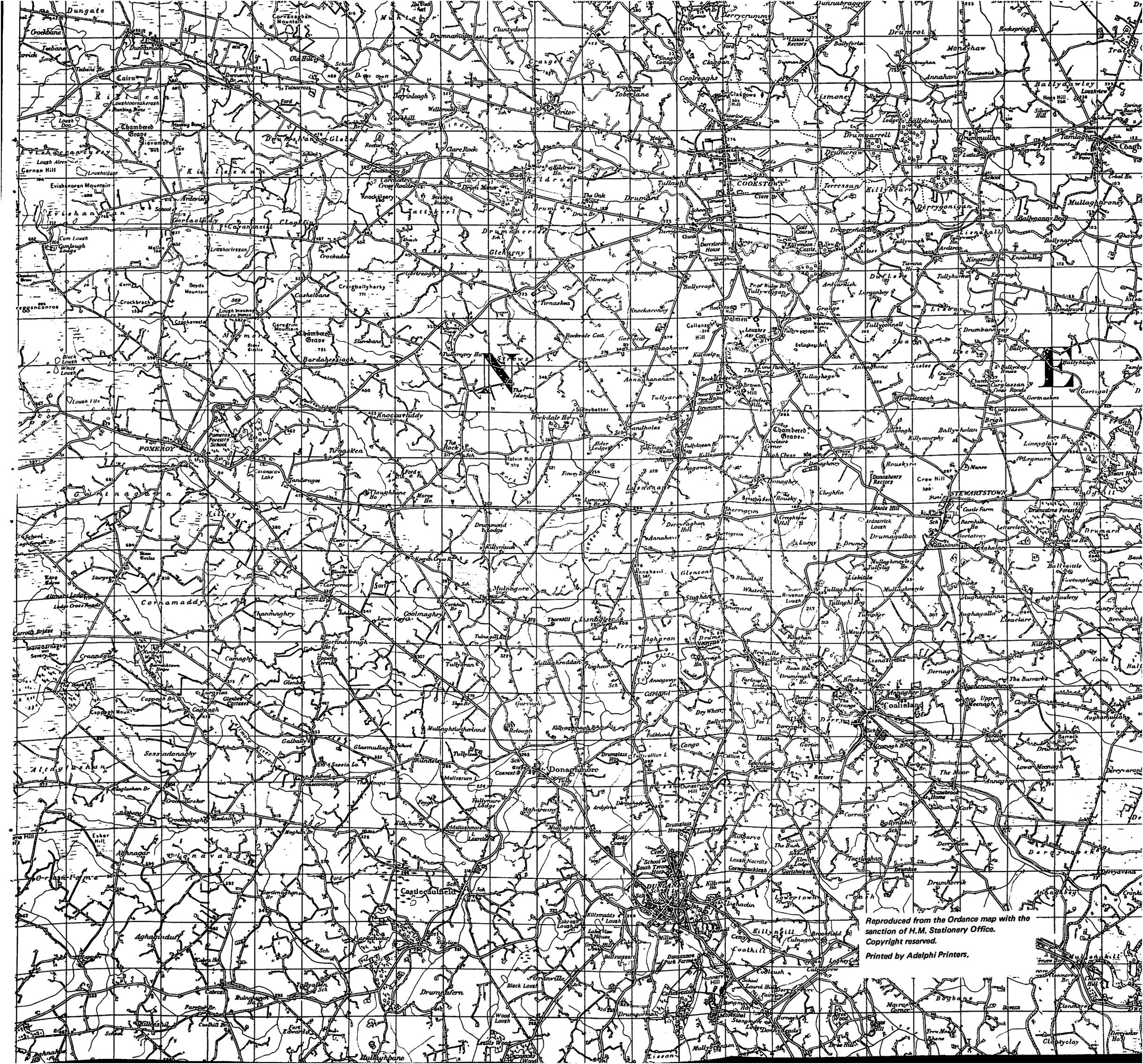
In 1595 Hugh O'Neill rebelled and made himself master of the county. However Lord Deputy Mountjoy, having marched against O'Neill, defeated the insurgents in several battles, secured Armagh and Charlemont and advanced towards Dungannon. O'Neill thereupon set fire to Dungannon and retreated northwards. In 1603 he submitted, was pardoned, restored to the earldom and obtained a grant of his lands by letters patent. However, he continued to plot against the State until discovery when, in 1607, he was compelled to flee to the Continent. In 1610 the castle and manor of Dungannon were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester and thereafter the connection of the O'Neills with the town ceased. In 1612 Chichester obtained a charter of incorporation for the town. He was granted the right to hold a Thursday market and two annual fairs. The township was defined as 500 acres; houses for 20 burgesses were to be built, also a market place, church and church-yard; 60 acres were to be set aside for a common, half an acre for a school and one and one half acres for the exercise of the scholars; and a garrison of 14 persons was to be maintained. The castle, town and church were seized by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, during the Ulster rebellion, and in 1646 town and church were burnt. They were rebuilt soon after the Restoration. The estate was purchased in 1692 from the Chichesters by Thomas Knox, whose family later became Viscounts Northland and Earls of Ranfurly.

In 1782 and 1783 the Volunteer Convention met in the town, at the latter of which meetings the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, was present, although Lord Charlemont was absent. In May 1791, James Verner wrote to Lord Bristol informing him that the gentlemen of the Counties of Tyrone and Armagh had resolved to promote a subscription to erect a column or pillar to Lord Charlemont at Dungannon in honour of the Volunteer meetings formerly held there. Considering the antagonism which existed between Lord Bristol and Lord Charlemont, it is perhaps surprising that Verner should have written that "the compliment intended to Lord Charlemont, I flatter myself will meet your Lordship's approbation, & I cannot doubt that your Lordship will Countenance an attempt to revive & perpetuate the memory of an Eventful Period in which you were so Eminently distinguished". Perhaps it was because, as Verner states, the Bishop had himself originally suggested the idea of a pillar that he subscribed twenty guineas. The statue or pillar was to be erected "on or near the Ground in the Town of Dungannon where the Delegates met on the 13 day of February, 1782"; as twenty-five of the local gentry also promised to subscribe it is a pity that nothing came of the proposal. According to Hutchinson the people of Armagh objected to the site, from their distaste to the Knoxs. William Brownlow, Henry Grattan, Sir Annesly Stewart Bart, James Stewart of Killimoon, William Richardson of Richhill and Richard Sherridan had undertaken to approve of a plan and inscription agreeable to the subscribers' intentions.

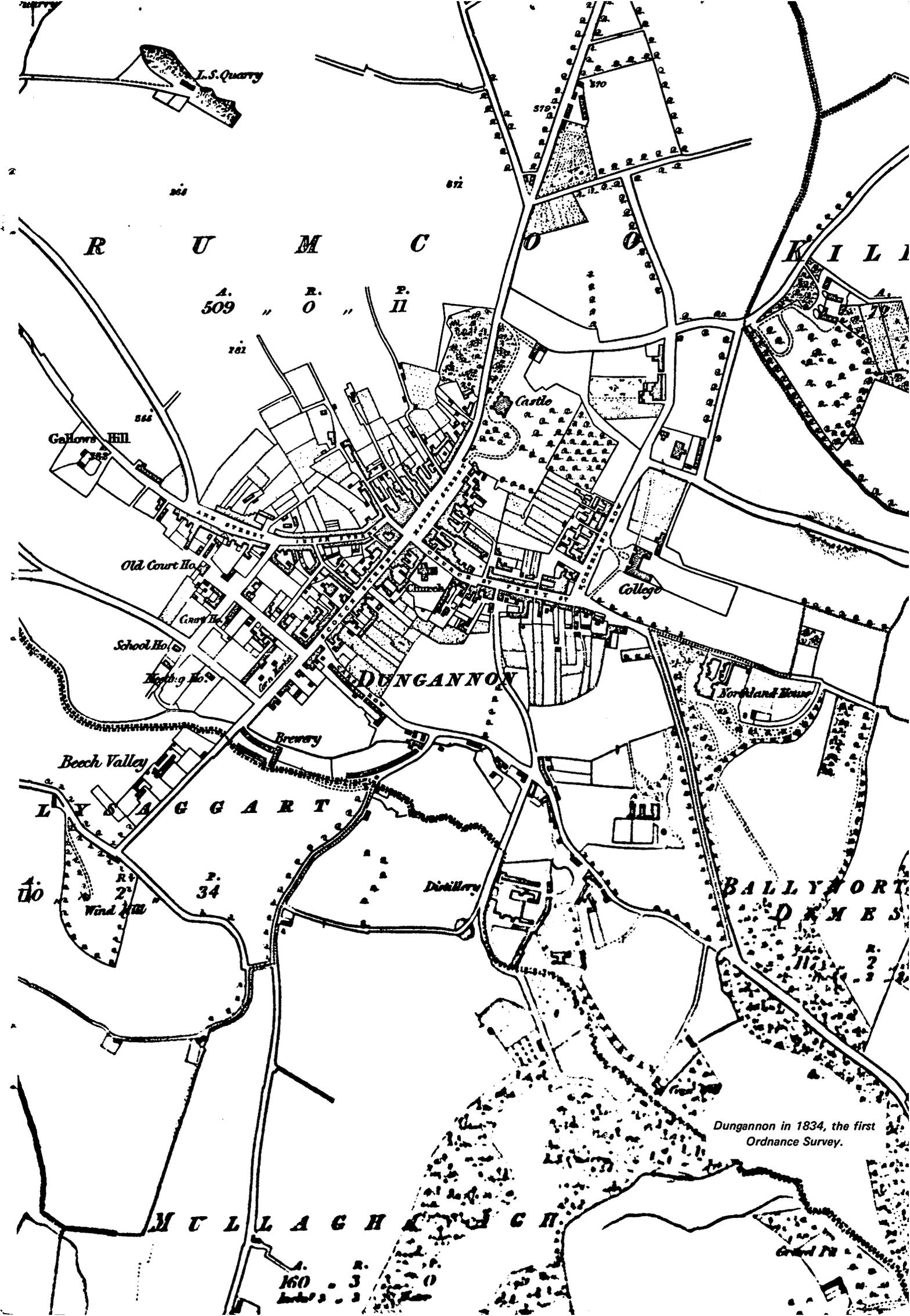
In 1790 Dungannon was still a town of thatched houses, there being but two or three slated houses. But it had become an important linen centre and so much progress was being made in rebuilding the town that by 1802 McEvoy could describe it as "one of the most prosperous towns in the North of Ireland in the linen trade, nor is it inferior to any other for its rapid progress in building".

In 1789 a fire engine was added to the civic amenities and a wagon-way constructed to the head of the canal at Coalisland. McEvoy and Lewis mention the collieries near Dungannon which were worked for some decades at the beginning of the 19th century.

The town was quite surrounded by bleach greens. In the 1820's and 1830's buyers for the bleachers came from Belfast to Dungannon every Thursday and took their places on the "standings" on the east side of Market Square where the farmers brought their webs, woven by their families and servants. The "standings" were benches with boards in front of them on which the webs were thrown for examination. When the price was arranged, the buyer put his mark on the web and the seller took it to Mr. Robin Tener in Perry Street, who measured it. Tener got a few pence for each web measured in consideration for which he supplied the buyers with dinner.



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L.S. Quarry

R U M C O O K I L L

A. 509 " R. O " P. II

Gallows Hill

Old Court Ho.

School Ho.

Meeting Ho.

DUNGANNON

College

Northland House

Beech Valley

L Y S A G G A R T

Distillery

BALLYWORT D K M B S

Wind Mill

Dungannon in 1834, the first Ordnance Survey.

M U L L A G H C H

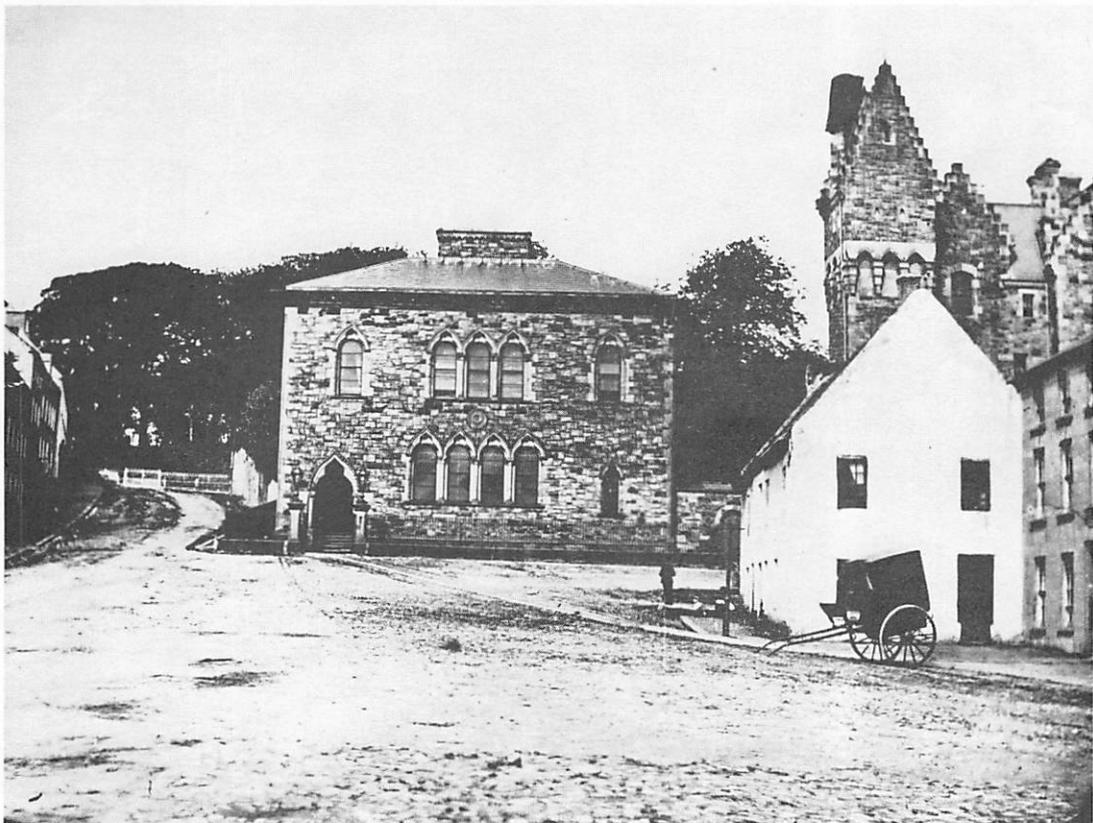
A. 160 R. 3 P. 0

The site of the town on the southern slope of the castle hill, running down to the Rhone river, is impressive. Careful planting and parkland, inherited from the 18th and early 19th centuries when "a considerable scope (had) been planted by Lord Northland, and his son Mr. Knox" in the twenty years before McEvoy wrote, form a continuous swathe of natural beauty stretching from Killymeal in the north through Windmill Wood, Ballynorthland, Milltown and Mullaghanagh to terminate in Ballysaggart Lough. The approach along the Moy road from the M.1 is among the most promising anywhere in Ulster.

The elevation of the site means that the skyline formed by the buildings is an important feature in the impact offered by the town. At present this is dominated by the spires of the principal churches, St. Patrick's, St. Anne's and the tower of the Presbyterian church. Behind everything rises the Castle mound while amongst the mass of smaller buildings the bulk of the Technical College is always visible.

The North-South axis, around which the settlement grew, has become strangely truncated at the top of Castle hill. This has incidently created a perfect opportunity to make a traffic-free precinct of Market Square, which today presents a confused aspect of tangled cars and an endless clutter of inappropriate street furniture, signs, lamp standards, parked buses and traffic roundabouts.

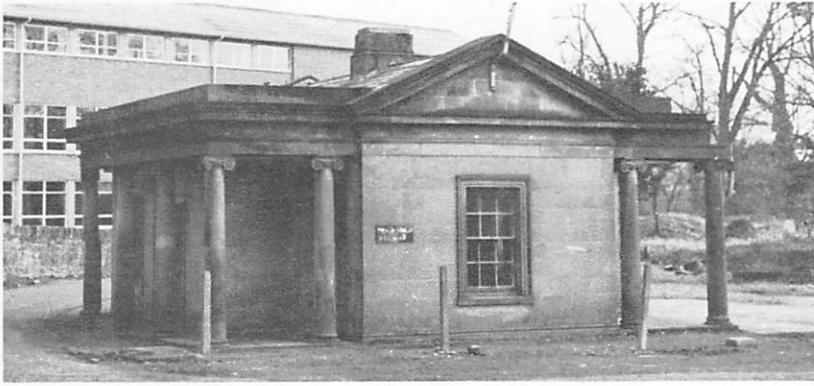
The principal streets of the old town, Ann Street, Irish Street, Scotch Street, Church Street, Perry Street and Northland Row, retain most of their original buildings but in general, though with a significant number of individual exceptions, their character is being surely eroded by neglect or thoughtless alterations and by traffic. While the centre quietly decays, new building spreads in a sporadic rash in all directions, gradually choking the impressive glimpses of the countryside which the elevation of the central area can afford, reaching as far as the Mourne mountains and hills of Armagh. Ballynorthland demesne and Dungannon Park retain most of their ornamental timber, one of the town's finest remaining assets, but positive steps must be taken to prevent their being allowed to decay and engulfed through the seeming apathy and indifference of the townspeople to their inheritance.



Market Square, Dungannon, in the late 19th century.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
DUNGANNON				
1.	O'NEILL'S CASTLE CASTLE HILL (Continuation of Market Square towards O'Neill's Castle)	B B as a group, but individually unclassified.	Erected c. 1790 by Thomas Knox Hanyngton in "the modern style of architecture" on the site of the old castle. Now all but a missed opportunity: superb site, but the elms decaying and the towers falling. Two corner towers remain standing, the third having recently collapsed. 2-storey plus basement, coursed rubble, brick dressings, freestone string-course. The towers appear to be later additions to an earlier square stone building, the battlemented circular tops being later in appearance; oversailing courses supported on brackets. Gothick cornice. A group of pleasant late-18th century, 2- and 3-bay terrace houses; some original glazing.	Chart Tyrone Directory (c.1790)
2.	HOUSE NEXT TO ORANGE HALL	B	Late-Georgian. 5-bay 2-storey, with deep attic. Brick, cement-rendered. Central doorway, pedimented doorcase, semi-circular fanlight with cobweb glazing. Somewhat severe flat-cut stone dressings around windows, which are all Georgian-glazed.	
3.	MARKET SQUARE North side Fred. W. Robinson	A	4-storey 4-bay stuccoed facade, excellent 4-arch-topped-panel and centre-door Victorian shop-front, decorated spandrels.	
4.	ULSTER BANK LIMITED		1925, by Blackwood & Jury. 3-storey 3-bay ashlar facade, centre raised pediment-type gable with coat of arms. Each upper bay has paired windows between Ionic pilasters. Not a distinguished building, but appropriate in its situation.	
5.	McALEER'S		Plain stuccoed 4-storey 3-bay facade. It and the 3-storey 2-bay facade beside it at the corner of Thomas Street are pleasantly kempt. Above Thomas Street somewhat down-at-heel blocks of property until Nos. 27 onwards are reached.	
6.	NO. 27		Has yard at rear with deep overhanging roof supported on a single defiant barley-sugar cast-iron column, a rather late capital.	
7.	NOS. 28, 29 and 30	A	c. 1800-1810. Set of 3 late-Georgian shops with dwellings over, 3-storey single-bay each, of great character, No. 30 alone now having the original tripartite shop window. Rectangular fanlight over door, pretty glazing pattern. Tripartite windows on 1st and 2nd floors. Squared and coursed rubble, brick dressings, dressed stone flat relieving arches over ground floor windows. Pretty panelled mullion-jambes to doors. Carriage arch to yard with Georgian out-buildings and stables at rear, paved with square stone sets.	
8.	EAST SIDE R.U.C. BARRACKS	B	1871: RIC Crest and date stone over arch-way beside building. "Following soon after the Fenian Rising scare of 1867-1868, it owes its semi-castellated style to the endeavour of the authorities to combine both a defensible post and a barracks." The architect was James H. Owen of the Board of Works. Forbidding Scottish-Baronial-style fortress, only the tower at its left-hand corner keeping it from sliding out of the square altogether and also providing a good visual stop at this corner. It hangs grimly over the square, a tall narrow building, 4-storey plus attic, dressed-stone quoins and door- and window-surrounds, rusticated squared convex random rubble.	Marshall

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
9.	NORTHERN BANK LIMITED Belfast Bank Branch	A	<p>Pointed-headed windows, chamfered reveals, spiritless attempt at picturesque machicolations on tower, which is without windows; crow-stepped gables, decorative iron finials.</p> <p>Interior in poor repair. Entrance on 1st floor above a flight of granite steps; granite floor-slabs at this level and granite steps down to two cells at ground level which have small grilled windows, heavy iron doors and a low wooden shelf to sit on. Stone stair to upper floors. At the rear a bartizan with conical lead roof.</p> <p>1854-5, apparently by William Henry Lynn, at this time still an assistant in the office of Charles Lanyon (drawings in Northern Bank Limited, Head Office, are witnessed by W. H. Lynn, the contractor being John Lowry) although not appearing on the 1857 map.</p> <p>Italianate 2-storey palazzo-style, of similar rubble-stone to the R.U.C. Barracks. Essentially 3-bay, the centre bay consisting on ground floor of a group of 4, on first floor 3, close-set windows, the dividing shafts in form of attached three-quarter columns, composite capitals; trefoils in ogee decorative mouldings, circular-headed windows inset, horizontal glazing bars. Remaining bays have similar fenestration, except for that on the left on the ground floor which is a similarly-treated doorcase and that on the right a similarly-treated niche.</p> <p>Barley-sugar insets in corner ashlar alternating quoins and in eaves cornice which is heavy, overhanging and with dentil course. Shallow hipped roof and superbly robust low-built wide central chimney-stack.</p> <p>The whole sits on a simple but sufficient podium. Matching gate pillars. A most successful and satisfying elevation when seen from lower down the square against the back-cloth of ornamental if decaying timber on the hill behind. Side elevations poorly related to front.</p> <p>The most polished 19th-century facade in the town.</p>	O.S.
10.	SOUTH SIDE POST OFFICE		<p>1960-1, by Mr. I.F.B. Richards of Chief Architect's Department, Ministry of Finance. 2-storey 5-bay facade with parapet, brick with pantile roof between crow-stepped gables which echo those of the R.U.C. Barracks. The steep pitch of the roof indicates that the building was designed for its site, the architect appreciating the dominance of the neighbouring Barracks, with its strong vertical emphasis the most self-assertive building in the Square.</p>	
11.	IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS CLUB AND ADJOINING HOUSE	B	<p>7-bay 3-storey. Coursed pocked rubble. Date uncertain; probably early-Victorian, although some mid-Georgian-type glazing.</p>	
12.	WEST SIDE DUNGANNON SAVINGS BANK AND NEW BUILDING BEING CONSTRUCTED		<p>An acceptable recent block on either side of Scotch Street, that on the South side of Scotch Street being plain, simply-detailed, not jarring with the scale of the Square nor with its general vernacular style, well typified by the shop of:-</p>	
13.	JOSEPH HOY	B	<p>3-storey 3-bay, stuccoed, and simply and appropriately painted in the Civic Trust manner.</p>	
14.	A. STEENSON		<p>At junction of the Square with Irish Street. Tooled masonry facade, each block having punched face with tooled margins; 4-storey 1-bay, the top two storeys still with original tripartite windows, the top one Georgian-glazed.</p>	



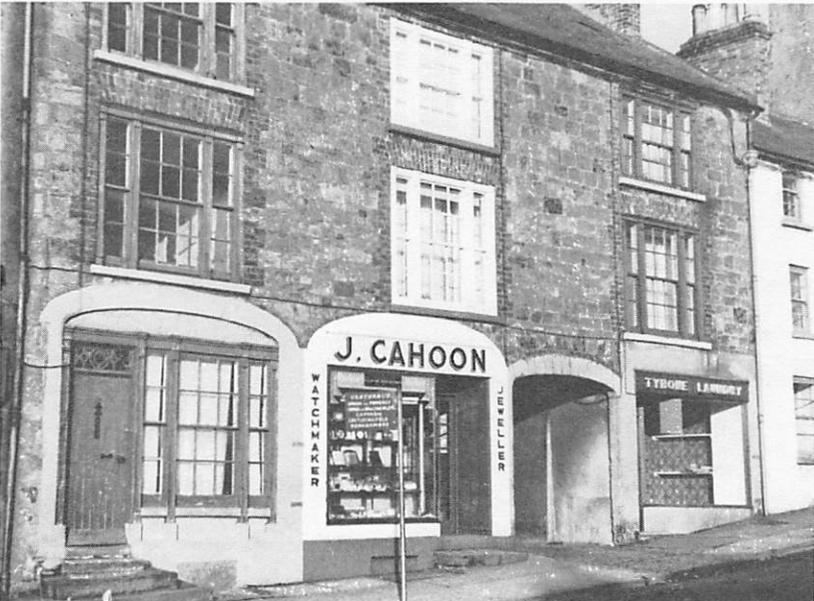
a



b



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Georgian Dungannon

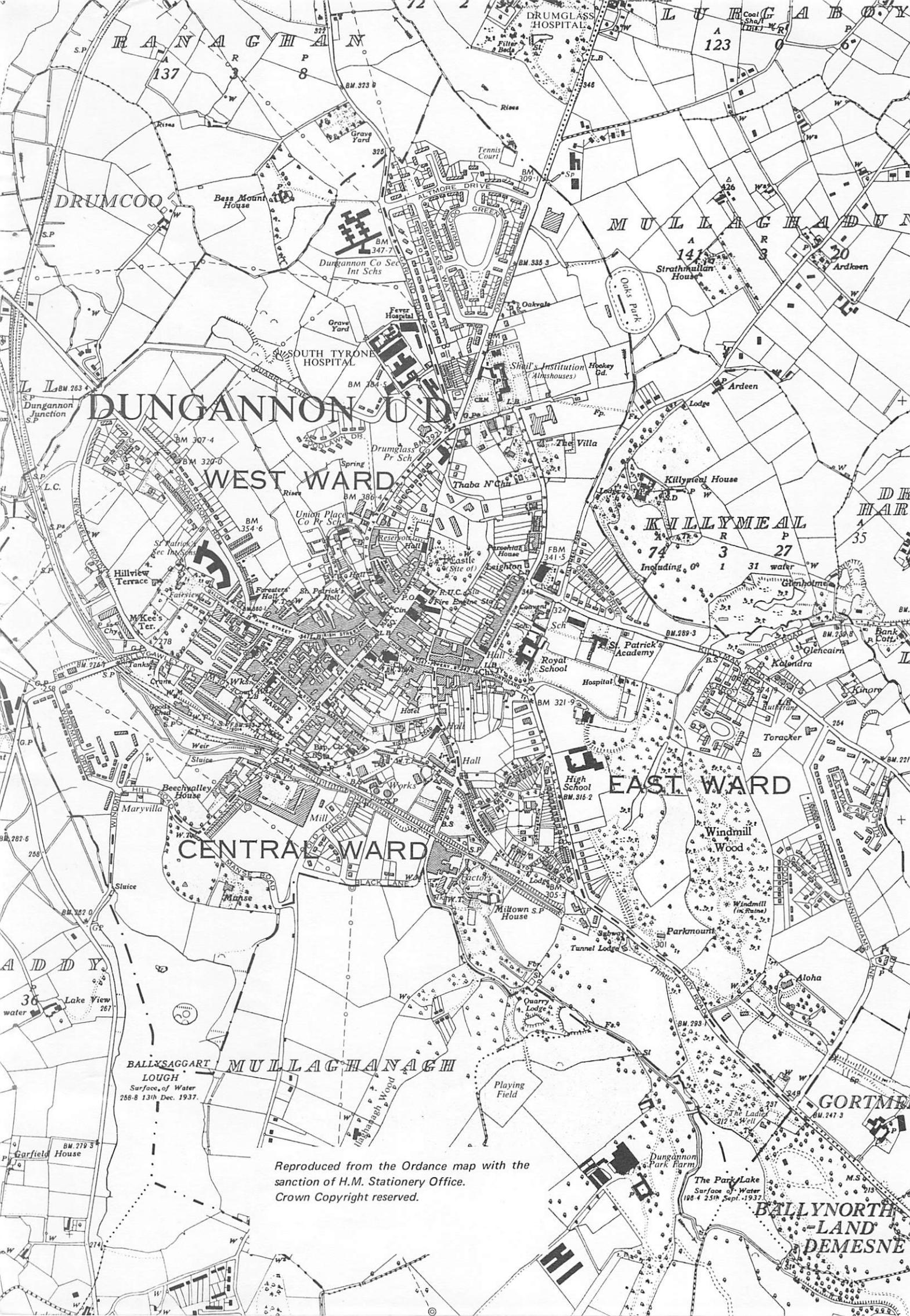
- a Gate lodge, Northland House (No. 53)
- b Former court house of 1792 (No. 33)
- c Court house of 1830 (No. 34)
- d Houses, Market Square (No. 7)
- e No. 12, Northland Row (No. 55)
- f Doorcase, Northland Row

f



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	IRISH STREET		<p>A long, narrow street leading up to the centre of the town, turning round a dog-leg before entering Market Square. At the end nearest the Square the general scale of the Square is continued, 3-floors and stuccoed. Much of the street is well painted.</p> <p>It is essential that the present character of the Street be preserved, although most of its constituent elements are not of individual merit. It is also essential that no stepping-back of facades be permitted.</p> <p>Group value; still some Georgian glazing.</p>	
	South-west Side:			
15.	McCOOLS and KELLY'S		c. 1870. Squared random stone, brick-dressings; 5-bay 3-storey. Shops on ground floor, the shop front of McCools contemporary with the building; good quality construction.	
16.	NOS. 60-66		Group value	
17.	NOS. 60-62: E. GOODWIN & McANESPIE'S		Both 3-storey 2-bay, matching Victorian shop-fronts on ground floor under flat arch, central doorway to dwelling above. Blocked-stone with brick dressings.	
18.	MUNSTER & LEINSTER BANK LIMITED		At corner of William Street. c. 1914. Pretty corner-doorway, swags, lozenge-shaped cartouche, generally Adamesque decoration. Upper floors dull.	
19.	North-east Side: W. F. NOBLE		Facing down the street at outer corner of the dog-leg. An 18th-century 4-bay 3-storey stuccoed house. Essential to retain a shop-front which is strong enough visually to support the dwelling above.	
20.	NO. 27-29: C. O'NEILL & P. SALLY		Both 3-storey 2-bay, shops on ground floor. All upper windows Georgian-glazed, window frames painted white; stuccoed and painted pale pink, a good choice.	
21.	NO. 47-51: CORRIGAN'S		3 Victorian shop-fronts in substantial Victorian stuccoed building. 3-bay 3-storey, parapet.	
22.	NO. 55: CHARLIE'S		Pleasant Victorian shop-front, segment-headed panes; unspoil.	
23.	NO. 59: DENIS McNANEY		3-bay 3-storey, blocked stone. On ground floor a carriage arch and remains of a Victorian shop-front. Broad sash boxes. Most attractive yard behind, cobbled and flagged, white-washed random-rubble outbuildings.	
	Off Irish Street SHAMBLE LANE			
24.	R.A. BROTHERS: THE HAVEN PUBLIC BAR AND LOUNGE		"Rebuilt in 1927". 5-bay with centre 3 grouped, 2-storey with 3 dormers in attic; stuccoed, stucco dressings. Good condition and provides colourful relief in its situation.	
25.	UNION PLACE Nos. 63 & 61		Two dwellings, each 2-storey 3-bay, probably 1870/80, built of coursed random stone with dressed quoins, half-hipped slate roofs with decorative terracotta ridge tiles and timber barge board. Though not quite worthy of classification these buildings form a pleasant corner.	
26.	NEW PUBLIC HOUSING		The urban concept of these 2-storey tenements is right, but the poor detailing, external plumbing and flat forbidding concrete surfaces are depressing. Private housing opposite is cheap and utility to an extreme and one can too easily imagine it becoming a new slum very soon.	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
27.	ASSUMPTION MANOR formerly FAIRVIEW		3-storey 2-bay gabled mid-Victorian mansion. Cement-rendered, rusticated ground floor, precise classical window mouldings, small baroque scrolls supporting the chimney stacks.	
28.	ANN STREET	B	Town house (now divided) above the Technical College. 5-bay with a coach arch in the left-hand bay and an extra doorway inserted uncomfortably on the ground floor. The construction is blocked stone with stepped dressings to all openings, bold quoins and moulded cornice. The building seems to be 1830's or earlier but much of the joinery has been replaced in the 1880's.	
29.	former TECHNICAL COLLEGE	A	One of the finest Georgian stone town houses remaining in Ulster, now in a regrettable state of dereliction and apparently doomed. The building is 5-bay 3-storey with a basement. The central entrance is fully-cased with double flanking Tuscan 3/4 pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment and flanking a fanlighted door. The principal floor is of ashlar rustication, terminating in a decorative first floor string course. Windows all have arched heads with radiating astragals. The first floor has plain 12-pane sashes flanking a central fully-detailed venetian window. The attic has 6-pane sashes, central therm window. The cornice is plainly moulded and the parapet is without detail. The pending fate of this building will be one of the most painful losses to the Ulster heritage.	
30.	LOY'S		Victorian: 5-bay 2-storey, stone-built; original fluted-pilaster public house front.	
31.	THOMAS STREET MASONIC HALL		Probably 1880/90. 2-storey 3-bay, central door, cement-rendered with applied classical detailing. Corinthian pilasters flank the central door supporting a segmental pediment with dentil course. Other ground floor openings also have segmental pediments. The render of the ground-floor is in the form of rustication, rusticated quoins throughout. The facade is well-proportioned and dominates many of the local views looking back from lower down the hill.	
32.	BELLVUE		A 2-storey 3-bay late-19th century cottage-style dwelling, built of squared random stonework. Set back from the road front, very sweet. Well-constructed and carefully kept. Beside it stands the pompous and flamboyant gateway leading to the reservoir, dated 1919.	
33	WILLIAM STREET TYRONE PRINTING CO. LIMITED "THE TYRONE COURIER"	A	<p>1792: by Richard Taylor. It is uncertain how far this is the original building whose contract was approved - "for building a new Gaol and Session House at Dungannon" - in 1792 by the Grand Jury. The older "baronial gaol and courthouse" were in decay in 1824.</p> <p>A piece of stage-set, in good order, but which could add further distinction to the end of Georges Street where the building closes the view by a more positive decorative treatment. Late-regency style, a certain Russian and spa-architecture flavour.</p> <p>5-bay. Basement, piano nobile and attic floor over. Slightly projecting centre 3 bays, with broad flight of steps leading up to a portico with pediment, supported on 4 unfluted Ionic columns, round-headed windows behind. Small circular window in the pediment. The window on either side has pediment over supported, like the sills, on console brackets. The whole facade is stucco on stone.</p>	Marshall Pigot 1824 C.P. Tyr. 89



BALLYSAGGART MULLAGHANACH LOUGH
Surface of Water
258-8 13th Dec. 1937.

BALLYNORTH-
LAND
DEMESNE
The Park Lake
Surface of Water
188-4 25th Sept. 1937.

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