

ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY

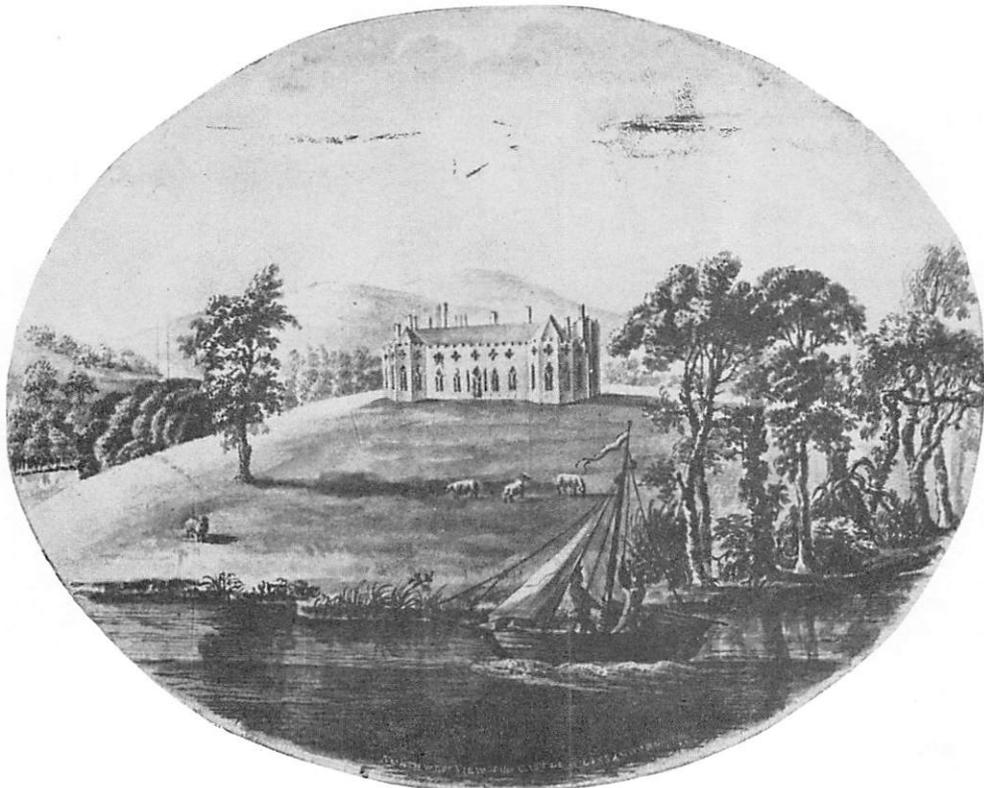
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
GROUPS OF BUILDINGS
AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE
IN

NORTH ANTRIM

INCLUDING THE TOWNS OF
PORTRUSH, BALLYMONEY AND BUSHMILLS



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Lisnoure Castle (No. 146) as it appeared about 1772

Prepared March 1971–May 1972

by
W.D. Girvan

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No. 65: *Sleeping Child*, by Rosamund Praeger

ARRANGEMENT and CLASSIFICATION

The entries have been arranged according to the Church of Ireland Parish divisions specified in the 1833 and 1857 Ordnance Survey Maps, starting in the north-west, and moving roughly in a southwards direction. The grid reference numbers in the right-hand column (used only for buildings beyond town-boundaries) can be employed in conjunction with any one-inch Ordnance Survey map.

It is not suggested that all buildings listed must be retained in any re-development. Individual buildings are marked A when they are considered of outstanding merit or importance, and are considered essential. Those marked B are important and should be retained, if at all possible. The rest are of sufficient importance to merit integration in any new scheme. Groups marked G should wherever possible be retained, 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 (N.I.) 1971.

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



Gate lodge, Beardville House (No. 35)

PREFACE

Few areas of Ulster can offer so many scenic contrasts as the north of County Antrim. Dominating all, and providing a centuries-old lure for travellers, is the Giant's Causeway. Strangely, when it was first 'discovered' in 1692 by the Bishop of Derry, strong controversy ensued as to whether it was the work of man or of nature, and only many years later was volcanic activity suggested as the origin. The Romantic Era thrilled to the wild grandeur of the phenomenon; the Post Chaise Companion, published in 1784, compared its 'capes and precipices' to 'immense Gothic cathedrals'. There followed a ceaseless flow of delightfully exaggerated and fanciful depictions in etchings, watercolours and prints, most notable of which are those by James Moore, Andrew Nichol and W.H. Bartlett. One of the earliest sightseers was the intrepid Mrs. Delaney, who, in 1757, made a leisurely journey north, staying first at Galgorm Castle, then at Hazlewood Glebehouse (Rasharkin Rectory) and finally at Leslie Hill as the guest of Mr. James Leslie; from here she was taken to view the Causeway, and, although greatly fatigued, nevertheless, on being refreshed by cold mutton and tongue, found much to comment on and admire. In contrast Dr. Johnson felt that, although the Causeway was, no doubt worth seeing, it was 'not worth going to see.' By the 19th century the Causeway had become the greatest attraction for visitors to Antrim and Thackeray in 1842 cantankerously complains of how 'the guides pounce upon the visitor, with a dozen rough boatmen who are lying in wait; and a crew of shrill beggar-boys with boxes of spars, ready to tear him and each other to pieces seemingly.'

None of these travellers found inspiration in the rest of the countryside; they entirely ignored the wild beauty of the hills around Loughguile, the lush upper reaches of the River Bann and the golden strands and open vistas of the northern coast. Still less did they find anything to admire in the architecture, beyond the romantic grandeur of Dunluce Castle or the neat sobriety of the villages and towns.

Today no pre-Plantation building is intact: monastic settlements and the majority of old churches have disappeared or are so ruined as to preclude real architectural assessment; the stump of the Round Tower at Armoyn avoided destruction because it served as a dovecote; only some of the castles along the north coast survive to give us an idea of 16th and early 17th century architecture. Although the early Planters brought with them a more sophisticated style, their buildings too have largely vanished.

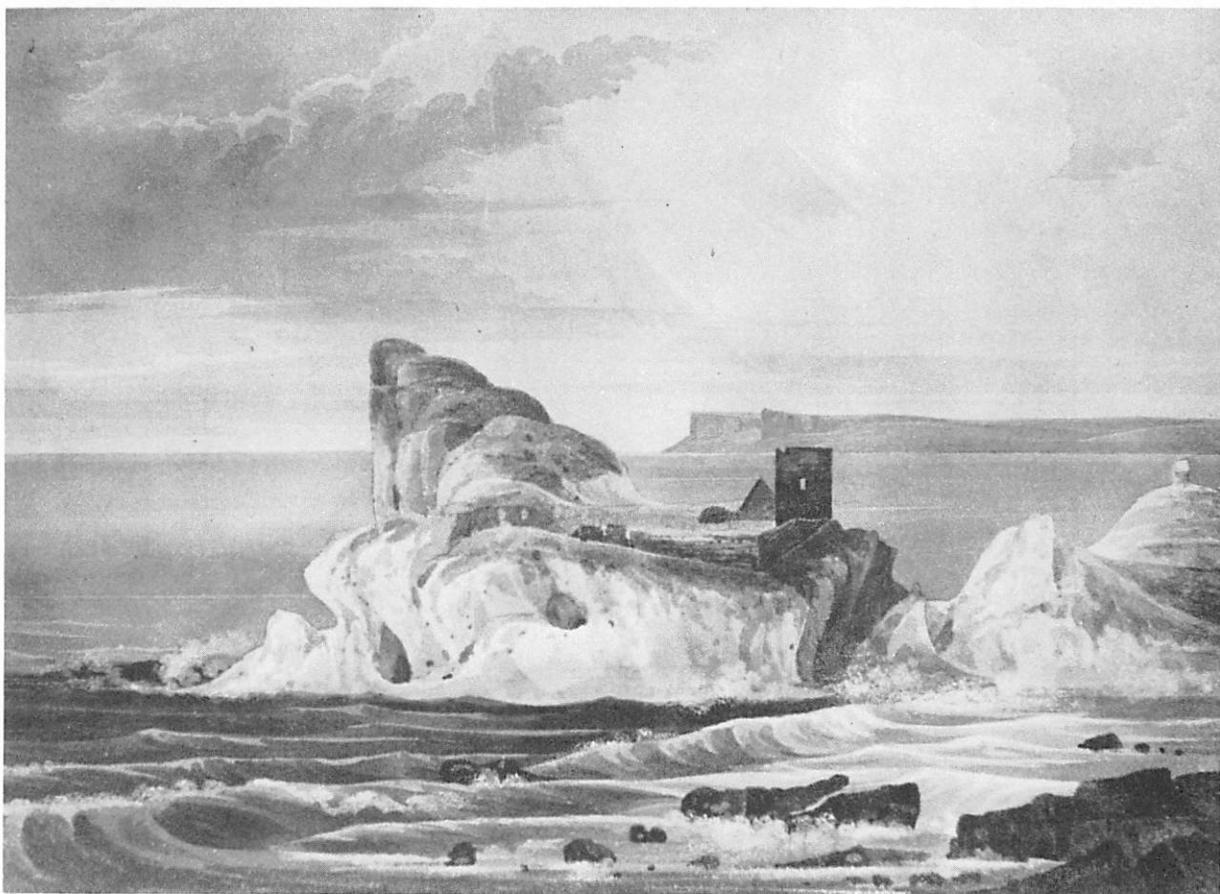
By the 18th century, when times were more peaceful and communications easier, the landed gentry began to build for themselves capacious and often charming dwellings; a striking group clusters round the Bush River - Benvardeen, Ballydivity, Ballylough and Lisconnan; the earliest in the area is probably Beardville House but the most important is Leslie Hill, whose dimensions and original massing suggest the hand of an architect rather than of a local contractor; all these follow a classical pattern and it was only at Lisnoure Castle that any attempt was made to copy the new-fangled Gothick, popular in England and Scotland. The classical Georgian style in the building of country houses endured for a century and a half until the 1850's, at any rate for the smaller landowner, and it is often difficult to tell exactly when extensions and additions were made.

In the first fifty years of the 19th century many changes took place. The major market town of Ballymoney began to assume its present appearance. Charlotte Street survives as a good example of late Georgian housing, and although in parts badly cared for, is an area worth preserving in toto as virtually unique in Co. Antrim. Churches of all denominations were built or rebuilt, many still in the Gothic tradition of the Planters; among the most attractive are those of the Church of Ireland at Ballintoy and Dervock; solid Presbyterian Classicism is best seen in St. James', Ballymoney. Farmhouses and cottages of considerable charm, such as Larchfield and Killagan, were erected. To this period, too, belongs the only major example of domestic architecture in the area, Charles Lanyon's Dundarave. Lanyon was one of the first architects, who were not their own contractors, to work in the north of Antrim; and from the 1840's onwards it becomes easier to discern individual styles among the enormous number of buildings erected. Much harder to date are the white-washed thatched cottages which not so long ago were a common feature of the Irish countryside; easier to desecrate than almost any other building, they have all but disappeared; good examples survive in Carnfinton Cottage at Rasharkin and the pair at Portballintrae.

The commercial prosperity of the later 19th century and the huge growth of urban areas led to the creation of new town halls, like those in Portrush and Ballymoney, of hospitals and schools and ostentatious banks, such as the Ulster Bank in Ballymoney, of new villas for the merchant class - Balnamore and Ballynacree are good examples - and a large quantity of inferior housing, some still surviving. No one style could be said to be typical of the period. Victorian eclecticism is best illustrated in Portrush by the amusing contrast between the Scottish Baronial town hall and the Tudoresque railway station opposite. The arrival of the railway in the mid-fifties brought about considerable commercial enterprise and later in the century led to the development of Portrush as a holiday resort of some elegance; its Edwardian character has not been fully appreciated either by outsiders or by its own townspeople, and is in danger of vanishing through insensitive modernisation or neglect.

Two buildings by Vincent Craig at the turn of the century, the Belfast Bank in Portrush, and the Presbyterian Church and Hall at Ballywatt, have a flavour of the internationally fashionable Art Nouveau, somewhat tempered by a northern dislike of frivolous detail. The early years of the century were architecturally uneventful but one or two quirkish designs, such as Clough Williams-Ellis's Causeway School, were produced. Although as many buildings have been erected during the last fifty years as through the whole of the 19th century, few are worthy of comment and it is only recently that interesting, if sometimes controversial, developments have taken place, notably the Technical School, the new town library and pensioners' flats in Ballymoney; the rebuilding of St. MacNissi's Church, Magherahoney; and alterations to St. Joseph's, Ballintoy. In general, a much greater awareness of buildings in relation to their surroundings prevails today: the retention of trees round the technical school in Ballymoney is evidence of this; it is to be hoped that this sensitivity will extend to street facades, to which, in the recent past, little thought has been given; such aggressively 'modern' frontages as Phil's Amusements and the Central Bar in Main Street, Portrush, do little service to the appearance of the town.

The area will obviously see many changes in the next few years. This list may provide an indication of what is most worthy of retention and preservation, as well as arousing interest in buildings of the countryside which either are unknown or have been forgotten and neglected.



Kinbane Castle (No. 84) as seen about 1825 by Andrew Nicholl

PARISH of BALLYWILLIN

PORTRUSH

Portrush's importance in early days was not due to its attractions as a summer resort, but rather to its suitability as a landing place and harbour. Sir Thomas Phillips said in 1605 that 'Portrush stands to very good purpose, being an outlet to all places in the north. Hard by is a goodly road and under the fort itself there might be made a good harbour at the cost of £100 which could save many mens' lives and goods, as there is no harbour there for shipping.' This fort or castle stood on Ramore Head near the harbour. An ancient church appears to have stood on the site of the Northern Counties Hotel and is referred to in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas. It was probably superseded by the one at Ballywillin. Lewis relates how 'in 1827, after a violent storm which swept away some of the sand, the remains of an ancient town were discovered, by which the foundations of the houses could be seen, wherein were found domestic utensils, moose deer's horns, brazen spoon heads and other military weapons.' This fishing village remained small and was described in 1752 by Richard Pococke as 'of so little consequence that there is not an inn in it for the accommodation of travellers; they have but one merchant in the town who deals chiefly in shipping of corn and kelp.' Describing the town of fifty years later Mrs. Ward in Waves of Ocean Life says that 'in 1800 there were only about thirty stone built cabins, tenanted by fishermen and pilots. At the entrance to the village the houses were in straggling rows, but near the dock assumed the form of a street. At the dock-head was a row of cabins; conspicuous among them was the only three-storeyed house of which the village could boast, being roofed with slates and so superior to the dwellings around that the inhabitants looked on it quite as a splendid mansion and called it 'the Castle'.'

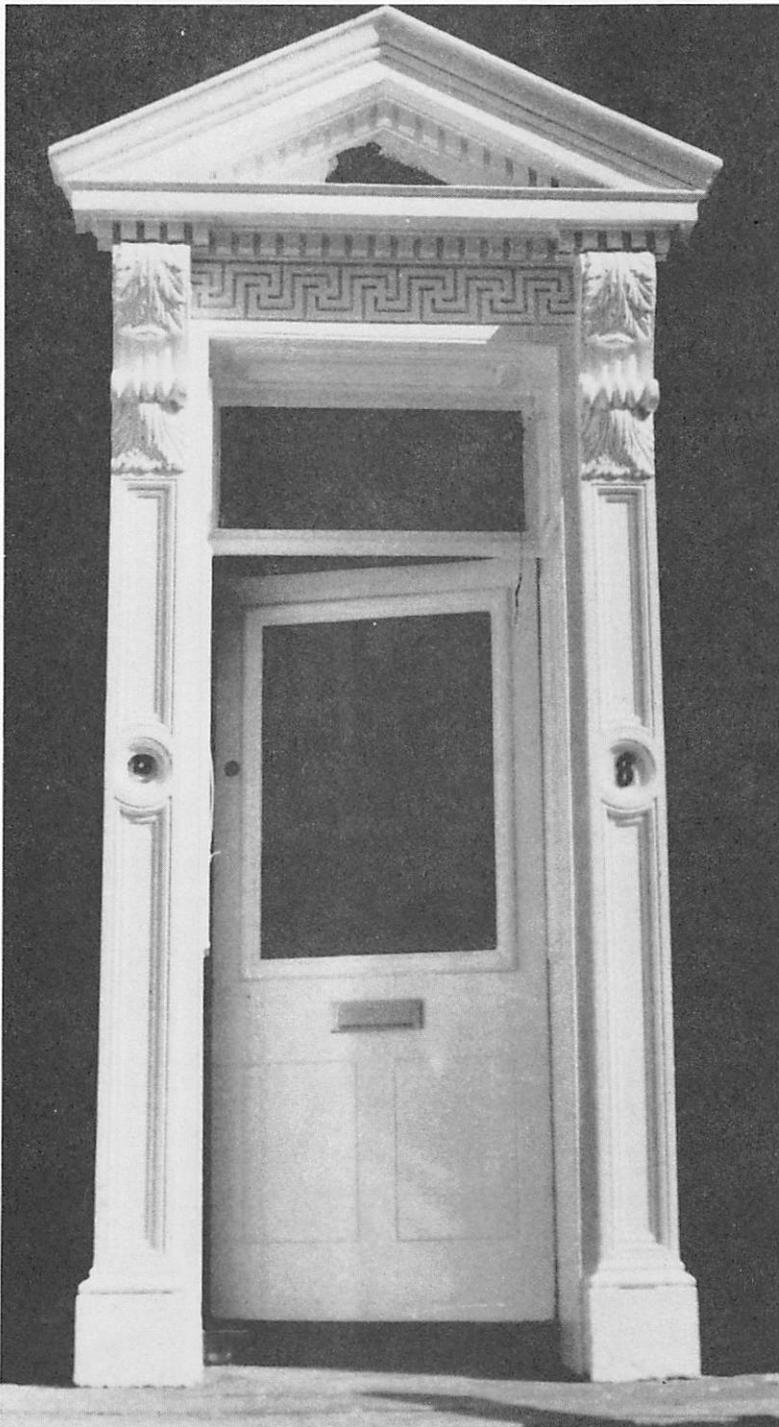
By the early 19th century its potential as a more suitable harbour than Coleraine was realized and Sir John Rennie drew up plans for a large extension of the original small harbour in 1826; this was completed in 1837. The small town of the time clustered around the northern end of Main Street at the harbour head. Increase in trade might have been expected to have brought an immediate spate of building but little spread of the town took place for some years. However, by 1837, it was, according to Lewis, becoming popular as 'a favourite place of resort for strangers, particularly during the bathing season'. Thackeray on his visit a few years later was less complimentary: 'we went across some dreary highlands (from Portstewart) to the neighbouring little town of Portrush, where is a neat little town and houses, and a harbour and a new church, so like the last named place that I thought for a moment we had only made a round and were back again in Portstewart. Some gentlemen of the place and my guide, who had a neighbourly like for it, showed me the new church, and seemed to be well pleased with the edifice, which is indeed a neat and convenient one of a rather irregular Gothic.'

It was only in the last forty years of the 19th century that the present day contours of the town were fully established. In fact today Portrush has still very much the air of a late Victorian or Edwardian watering place. By the end of the century, when the first detailed mapping of the town took place, all of Kerr Street, Mark Street, the southern end of Main Street and Bath Terrace had been built up; Landsdowne Crescent was almost completed and villas were being erected to the south. The advent of the railway, giving access to such a remote corner, brought great popularity to the area. The majority of the buildings of this period survive, and, when their high stucco fronts and elaborately moulded door-surrounds are well painted, as they mostly are, they have considerable character. The town seen from the west on a sunny day can be spectacular - tall terraces, rising rank by rank above the strands. Little of architectural merit has been built in the centre since the 1920's and beyond the confines of the peninsula much very dull housing has grown up. Nevertheless due to its outstanding scenic position and an interesting architectural development, the town remains a place of uncommon charm.

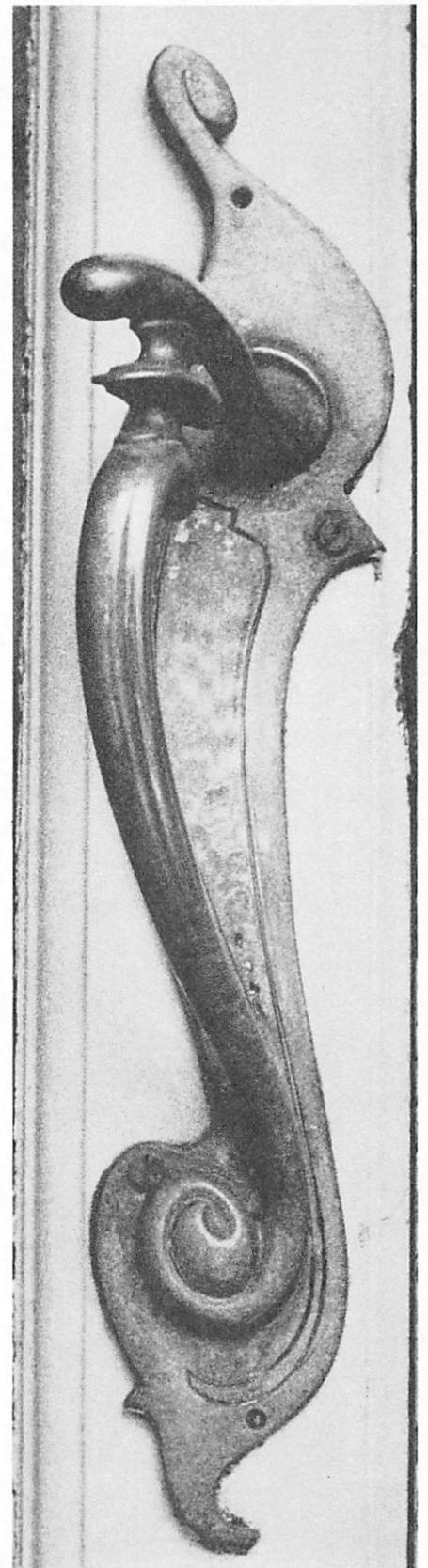


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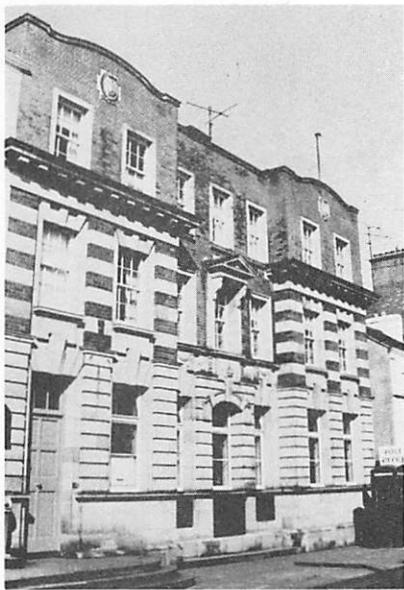
Portrush

- a Edwardian shopfront, 27 Main Street (No. 8)
- b Doorcase, 8 Bath Street (No. 27)
- c Art Nouveau door handle, Stairway restaurant, 25 Main Street (No. 7)

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<u>MAIN STREET</u>		The main spine of the town and architecturally of great character. Much of it is narrow and enclosed by lofty terraces, as if to shelter one from the sea breezes; its long curve and steeply sloping inclines give unexpected views, and the variety of architectural styles, juxtaposed at such close quarters make for an entertaining visual experience, not inappropriate to a holiday resort. Facing the end of the street is:	
1	DR. ADAM CLARKE MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH	A	The original church on this site was built in 1831. The present church was opened 29th September, 1887. Architect Thomas Elliot, Enniskillen. Builder James McClug. First stone laid by the Duke of Abercorn. A minuscule church, four bays long with chancel and porch, built in coursed basalt with sandstone trim in neo-Norman style. The round-headed windows are emphasized by a continuous string course; decorative buttressing in the interspaces. At the west end a slim tower with gables and a sandstone conical spire, ending in a finial. The bell was made by Francis Fremy, Amsterdam, 1681. Unfortunately its charming character is reduced by the outsize granite obelisk, erected as a memorial to Dr. Adam Clarke in 1859.	IB XXVII, 15th Oct. 1886, p. 289 Church Records Bassett
	<u>West Side:</u>			
2	MOUNT ROYAL	G	c. 1900. A towering terrace of private hotels, four storeys high in gloomy cement render. If they were suitably painted and the contours of their elaborate doorcases treated with imagination, they could be imposing. They cleverly lead the eye round the curve of the road to:	
3	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	B	The foundation stone was laid 23rd June, 1842. Architect John Williamson. The church was basically a Gothic barn church of coursed and squared basalt with sandstone trim. In 1861 two transepts were added and probably the two storey tower and spire in the same style; the dressed stone spire with pinnacles and gablets is of great visual importance and is a feature of the skyline from many directions. The transepts were enlarged in 1924 and a chancel was added. Unfortunately leaded windows were then substituted for the Gothic glazing bars. Apart from pleasant Gothic mouldings over the aisle doors, the interior is unexceptional.	O.S.M. Bassett Mullin, J.E. C.C. 12th June, 1924.
4	PRESBYTERIAN MANSE	B	1850. A pleasant asymmetrical building of coursed basalt with painted sandstone surrounds, lip mouldings, quoins and shaped gables with pinnacles. Well set back from the street, it contrasts nicely with the Gothic church. Built with money raised in America by Mr. Jonathan Simpson. The street narrows at this point.	Mullin, J.E.
5	NORTHERN BANK No. 13		A three-bay three-storey stucco classical facade with attic aedicule.	
6	FAWCETT'S OFF-LICENCE		A three-bay three-storey front surmounted by an elliptical attic aedicule; 'improved' on the ground floor and appallingly painted - a real blot.	
7	STAIRWAY RESTAURANT No. 25	B	1911. Originally Bamford's. Architect Albert Clarke. Builder Hugh McAllister. A two-bay Regency Bow front. Diaper pattern brick-work. An angle-wave frieze over the bows with frilly 'B' medallions. Good coloured glass fills the windows. Best of all is a delicate Art Nouveau shop-front on the ground floor, Beardsleyesque in the detail of its iron-work; especially notable is the charming brass-handled door. At this point the street curves towards:	C.C. 24th June, 1911.
8	R. McILROY & SONS No. 27	B	The same style of shop-front, with Art Nouveau detailing and recessed porch; it has a freestanding display cabinet to match.	
9	BOGG'S DRAPERS		A similar shop front, this time in wood. There follows a set of six gabled houses making a nice ripple, through which juts the insensitive rock of the 'Central Bar'. A most important group succeeds, consisting of:	
10	LONDONDERRY HOTEL No. 39		The plain facade has a bulging one-storey foot-path extension, in grey tiling patterned in relief.	



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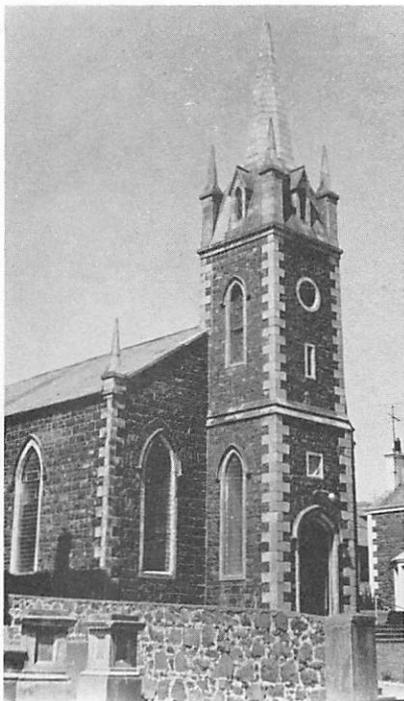
Portrush

- a *Presbyterian manse, Main Street, 1850 (No. 4)*
- b *Post Office, Causeway Street, 1908 (No. 21)*
- c *Presbyterian church, Main Street (No. 3)*
- d *Holy Trinity parish church, Main Street (No. 17)*
- e *Methodist church, Main Street, 1887 (No. 1)*

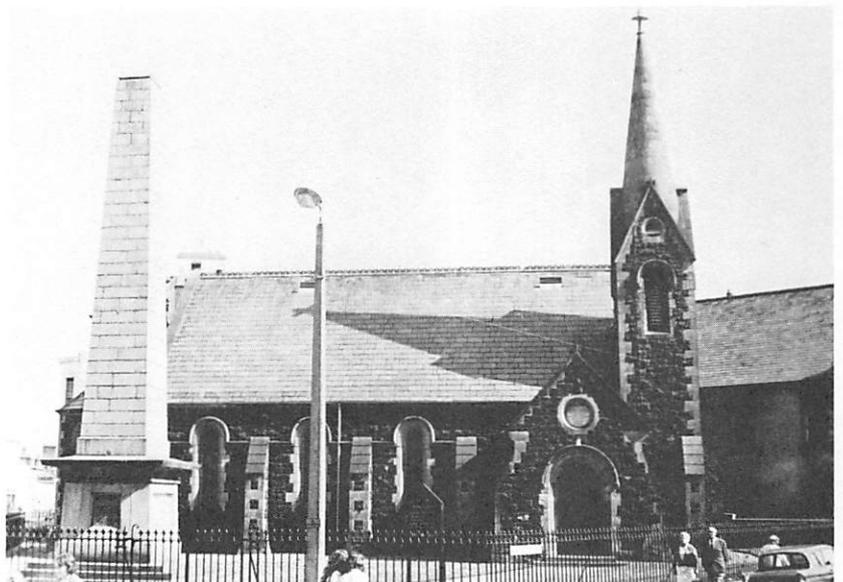
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
11	BLACK & SONS No. 41	B	An excellent example of an Edwardian wooden shop-front with curved glass and gold lettering in the fascia.	
12	Former TROCADERO No. 43	B	Now part of the White House - a Monte Carlo style tea-room - Art Nouveau in its detail and, until recently, having its original furnishings. One still half-expects to see potted palms and hear the strains of 'Tea for two'.	
13	ROSS & McCONAGHY Nos. 61 - 65		Edwardian shop-fronts retaining cast-iron columns and detailing.	
14	Nos. 67 - 71		Three-storey villas with attics and canted bays. Crude Ionic porches.	
15	NORTHERN COUNTIES HOTEL	B	The original main block formerly called the Antrim Arms, is three storeys high. It was in existence prior to 1860, since in that year H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, stayed there while visiting the Giant's Causeway. It was reconstructed in 1892 by John Lanyon (builders MacLaughlin & Harvey) who added a corbelled cornice and Mansard roof pierced with heavy dormers. To the south a two-storey block of slightly earlier date and also probably by Lanyon, following the curve of the road, also with dormers. This creates a romantic skyline in French chateau tradition, especially when seen from the gardens below; these gardens provide a welcome relief from the enclosed Main Street and are surrounded by terraces of private hotels, some with Ruskinian Gothic doorcases with stilted heads; particularly good is Marine Terrace with its oriel windows. The rear of the hotel was extended in 1894 by Berkeley D. Wise and is notable for its massive bow windows.	C.C. 20th Aug. 1892 C.C. 3rd Nov. 1894
	<u>East Side:</u>		In general this side of the street has suffered from visual abuse, not least Phil's Amusements.	
16	BELFAST BANKING CO. (now Northern Bank Ltd.) No. 60	B	1898; Architect, Vincent Craig. A light-hearted yet well detailed building in vivid red brick with sandstone trim. The most entertaining feature is the corbelled corner tower with Italianate conical cap, beneath which are monster festoons and blind oculi. For the remainder, the building is a restless mixture of oriels, gables and dormers. The excellent iron gates which had more than a touch of Art Nouveau about them, have recently been replaced by inappropriately slatted doors. Unfortunately the matching railings which once surrounded the building have long since been removed.	W.H. Stephens papers in PRO 1898/2/28
17	HOLY TRINITY PARISH CHURCH	A	The central bay and three-storey tower of the church date from 1841 and are by Stewart Gordon; the tower still retains its castellations, pinnacles and ogee surround to the door and Gothic glazing bars in the light above. The transepts are later. The aisles date from 1858 and are by J. Welland. These enlargements give the west front a somewhat mis-proportioned look and have large mouchette patterned windows in the gables with three lancets beneath. The chancel was added in 1887 (Architect, Phillips). The whole is in squared basalt with freestone trim. In the interior, where were the former nave walls, are massive sandstone columns with Gothic capitals. The church, along with its parish room, the Belfast Bank and the group on the other side of Main Street, form the best composition in the town - almost the town square. The excellent gate piers are worthy of note.	H.D.C.D. Builder 8th May, 1858, p. 321 Boyd Bassett Vestry records
18	W.J. MASON & SON	G	A tiled shop-front, probably by the same craftsmen as the Londonderry Arms Hotel. An amusing incised 'M' in the design. Beyond the Northern Counties Hotel lies the older part of Main Street. This stretch contains nothing of individual merit, but there are several gabled houses, some retaining bargeboarding, and seven old shop fronts, some still in use. In any re-development, this relic of the 19th century town demands judicious handling.	
19	<u>CAUSEWAY STREET</u> <u>West Side:</u> No. 2		A good two-storey Victorian villa.	



a



d



b

c



Proustian Portrush

- a Northern Bank, 60 Main Street; by Vincent Craig, 1898 (No. 16)
- b Seabank Hall, Bath Terrace (No 26)
- c Town Hall, 1872, by Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon (No. 30)
- d Stairway restaurant, 25 Main Street, 1911, by Albert Clarke (No. 7)
- e Railway station, 1893, by Berkeley D. Wise (No. 31); compare early photograph on page 14.

e



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
20	<u>CAUSEWAY STREET (CONT'D)</u> No. 4		A three-storey house with canted bay windows and well detailed segmental pedimented doorway and brackets	
21	POST OFFICE		1908. Architect A. Ferguson, Belfast. A brashly effective building in Wren-revival style, making no attempt to harmonise with the rest of the street. Three storeys high, seven bays wide, the central three bays recessed; of sandstone and brick; the ground floor entirely of banded sandstone, the windows with voussoirs; the first floor has liquorice-all-sort bands of brick and stone and a pedimented aedicule round the central window; above a heavy modillion cornice and attic storey, added almost as an afterthought.	Builder 8th June, 1907. p. 703.
22	JOY'S CASH STORE No. 38		A good corner-sited shop with a wooden front in the best Edwardian tradition. Along most of the street, bay windows predominate in the villa pattern typical of the town.	
23	<u>EAST SIDE.</u> ST. PATRICK'S R.C. CHURCH		1845. A rather dull Gothic church; basalt with sandstone trim; nave, chancel and transepts (a later addition); bellcote in the gable. Presbytery adjoining in a similar style.	O'Laverty Bassett
24	THE ARCADIA	B	A mannerist stucco palais, worthy of the promenade at Nice and firmly founded upon a rock. The gardens which slope steeply up to Causeway Street, are pleasantly landscaped. In the centre is a cast-iron fountain, dated 1911, whose design is delightfully adapted from Pompeian lamp brackets.	
25	CRAIGVARA HOUSE <u>BATH TERRACE</u>		A two-storey house with attics and fluted Tuscan columned porchway.	
26	SEABANK HALL	B	c. 1890. A tall stuccoed Lutyenesque building, four storeys high with dormers and lofty chimney-stacks; two very unauthentic balustraded bow windows flank the porchway; the windows are Georgian glazed. A pair of imperial eagles guard the entrance gates. The whole is excellently painted and is now a residence for university students.	
27	<u>BATH STREET</u> Nos. 6 & 8		Two semi-detached three-storey stuccoed houses with canted bays and a pair of excellently detailed pedimented doors.	
28	<u>KERR STREET</u>	G	The street, as a visual unit facing the harbour, is good, although little requires individual mention. It was erected piecemeal from c. 1840. <u>Nos. 36-38</u> : a good three-storey group with Georgian glazed windows, bracketed doors and rendered mouldings round the windows. <u>Nos. 29-31</u> : only slightly less good; upper-storey oriel windows, typical of Portrush and Portstewart. Several of the doorcases are noteworthy, in particular Nos. 6, 10 & 15, the last with fret-pattern.	
29	HARBOUR		The harbour was begun in 1828 and completed c.1837 to designs by G. & J. Rennie.	PRO D/1011/M/8 O.S.M.
30	TOWN HALL	A	1872. Architects Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon. An immensely vigorous high-Victorian building in red brick with yellow and black brick trim. Its bulging bowed end successfully negotiates the awkward corner at the junction of Mark Street and Kerr Street. Amid the hotch-potch of styles are crow-stepped gables, a conical capped round tower and an utterly repulsive and unsympathetic recent addition, called 'Information Office'. In front is the War Memorial, 1922, by F. Ransom. A bronze Victory on a granite plinth, on which is a plaque of a battleship.	C.C.1st June,1872
31	RAILWAY STATION	A	1893. Architect Berkeley D. Wise, engineer of the B.N.C.R. Builders, McLaughlin & Harvey. A most individual building in red brick and half-timbering, in Stockbrokers' Tudor vein, unique in North Antrim. The squat square clock	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
32	<u>MARK STREET</u>	G	<p>tower provides a nice foil to the bulbous Town Hall opposite. It is disgraceful that a building of such obvious character should be so ill-cared for, and the alterations to the western end of the main facade have been disastrous. Inside is a charmingly odd newsagents' shop, masquerading as a Tudor cottage.</p> <p>The street is similar to Kerr Street but the terraces are individually of less interest. The first villa on the eastern side has a mansard roof with shaped dormers. Beyond is the Presbyterian Church Hall (1861), basalt with yellow brick trim.</p>	
33	<u>ATLANTIC AVENUE</u> THOMAS CAMERON, BUTCHER. No. 9		An excellent tiled interior with delightful pastoral scenes of cows, pigs and woolly sheep.	
34	<u>GLENMANUS ROAD</u> REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		A curious church with pretensions to architectural refinement. It presents a forbidding appearance because of its unrelieved greyness. Round-headed windows are decorated with pediments. A tower in a vague classical style at the east end. Harled with cement surrounds. A coat of paint could work a transformation.	



Portrush railway station (No. 31) in its prime: the meeting-point of steam trains, electric trams, horse-drawn omnibus, and jaunting cars. Compare its present sadly mutilated state, exhibited on page 12.

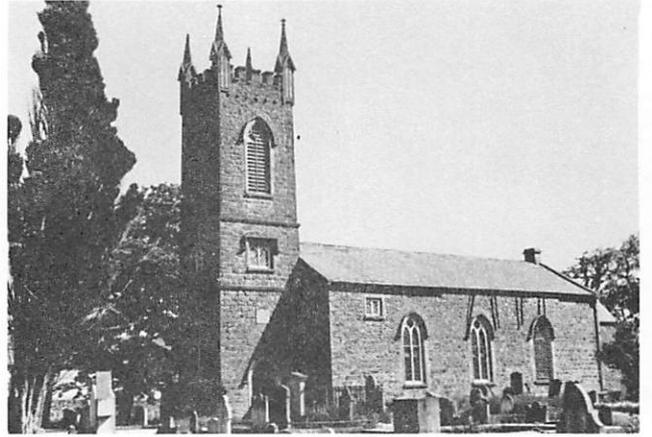
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
35	BEARDVILLE HOUSE	A	<p>A house has stood on this site since the 17th century. The property originally belonged to the Earls of Antrim, but passed to the MacNaghtens at the beginning of the 18th century. Above the present doorway is a heraldic plaque dated 1713. The house on stylistic grounds appears to have been rebuilt c. 1750. It is five bays long and two storeys high with basement. The central bay breaks forward slightly and contains a porchway with semi-engaged Tuscan columns; this porchway seems to be a later addition and may at one time have been flush with the wall. The windows are narrow, only two panes wide. The hipped roof rises from a shallow sandstone cornice. The walls are rendered. A later single-storey wing, four bays long, extends to the north.</p> <p><u>Interior:</u> the door-panelling of the older part of the house is mid-18th century in style; in the rear hall rises a shallow staircase with bulbous fluted balusters. The hall ceiling has plasterwork of a simple classical design. The basement, containing brick vaulting, appears to be older than the rest of the house. The one storey wing, probably of early 19th century date, contains a large drawing room with much coarser plasterwork. Hidden behind an iron door, cast to imitate a panelled wooden one, lies a room, which has finely dressed stone vaulting and corbelling, and was obviously intended as a strong room. A later wing to the east has been demolished.</p>	2901 4372 T & S Lewis O.S.M. Pike MacNaghten PRO D2134/1/7
		A	<p><u>Gate Lodge:</u> a delightfully naive composition, set at an angle to the road, like a country cousin of the entrance gateway to Coleraine Market. On either side of the central pedimented archway are the gate-keeper's rooms, single-storey, with half-hipped roofs and semi-circular surrounds to the windows. It is constructed of rubble basalt with pebble infill, cut-stone surrounds and is decorated with ball finials. It is flanked by curving walls. The wooden gates, which have long been missing, were cut semi-circular at the top to reflect the shape of the arch in reverse.</p>	2902 4368
<h2>PARISH of BALLYRASHANE</h2>				
36	BALLYWATT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	A	<p>1895. Architect Vincent Craig. Builder R. Young, Ballymoney. Very much a town-style Gothic church, looking oddly flamboyant amid green fields, but nonetheless effective. Built of very dark basalt with the vivid red Scotch sandstone which Craig liked, it is tiled with brilliant red Ruabon tiles. Basically a four-bay nave with transepts and a five-sided chancel, it has a low eastern aisle which gives the roof on this side a most distinctive sweep. The porch tower at the south-east corner is octagonal on a square base with wavy parapet and tiled spire. The interior is noteworthy for its splendid wooden double-braced collar-beam roof and gallery rose-window. A hall was erected in 1910/11 to the north, also by Craig, in the same style but this time with an element of Art Nouveau detailing.</p>	2905 4357 C.C. 1st April, 1911 C.C. 19th Oct., 1895



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
PARISH of DUNLUCE BUSHMILLS				
<p>The village, situated alongside the River Bush, grew up around mills for making flour, paper and spades, and above all around the whiskey distillery. Today, although some of the industries have been long out of action, it still presents a prosperous and neat appearance.</p>				
37	MARKET SQUARE	G	<p>The square was created c.1840. It is well-enclosed by two-storey buildings one of particular note. The main feature is the dumpy clock tower, an imitation Irish round tower erected in 1874 by Sir Frances MacNaghten, (builder John Hall): three storeys high of basalt with yellow brick trim and a sandstone conical cap. The niche in the bottom storey was perhaps intended for a drinking fountain. A further inappropriate 'adornment' has recently appeared in the form of a projecting floresent tube. Surely it would have been easy to have placed this on the next door building, where it would have given equally good light and would have been in no way offensive? In 1971 the old Markets were taken away and the Northern Bank erected new premises behind the tower, thereby making it freestanding as it originally was. Unfortunately the bank (architects McCutcheon and Wilkinson) has not tried to maintain the roof level of the surrounding square, and, although basalt has been used in one of the walls, there are too many different materials for the remaining wall surfaces. Set imposingly in the centre of the square is the War Memorial - a bronze soldier on a granite plinth, by C.L.Hartwell, A.R.A.</p>	O.S. Bassett C.Con.9th Dec., 1916
<p>LOWER MAIN STREET</p>				
<p><u>WEST SIDE</u></p>				
38		G	<p>Fourteen two-storey houses before the Antrim Arms, tapering off into a terrace of single storey cottages, of which three have label mouldings. The street is always well-painted.</p>	
39	WOODVILLE HOUSE	B	<p>A three-bay, two-storey house of c.1800, harled, with semi-circular fanlight and eight-panelled door; formerly attached to the spade factory. Good spear-topped iron railings.</p>	O.S.
<p><u>EAST SIDE</u></p>				
40	Former NATIONAL SCHOOL		<p>1842. A rubble basalt building with sandstone surrounds and harled in the front; three bays wide with central bay breaking forward and pedimented; the roof is hipped; an odd effect results from two angled chimneys sprouting from the pediment. The front has been very much altered for the worse.</p>	
41	YOUTH CLUB		<p>Former Methodist Church. c.1850. Identical with Dungannon Methodist Church. A naive Gothic building, rendered with sandstone buttressing and pinnacles. If appropriately painted it could enhance the street considerably.</p>	O.S.
42	<u>MAIN STREET</u>	G	<p>A well-scaled street, for the most part excellently painted and maintained. Many good doorways and shop fronts remain, although there is the usual profusion of signs, which, with profit, could be reduced. While no building apart from the former Courthouse is worthy of individual mention, the unity of the street frontages must be maintained.</p>	
43	Former COURTHOUSE	B	<p>The best building in the street but the most dilapidated; more like a town house; three storeys and three bays, now pebbledashed with a portico of fluted Tuscan columns; Georgian-glazed windows. Not irredeemable.</p>	O.S.M. Lewis
44	OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY Upper Main Street	B	<p>Most of the buildings are post 1885, although the distillery was founded in 1784. The malt-house roofs with their diaper tiling are distinctive. A splendidly gaunt four-storey basalt block lies on the other side of the road, eight bays long with brick surrounds; a good example of 19th century industrial architecture, it contrasts starkly with the white-washed buildings of the rest of the group.</p>	Bassett



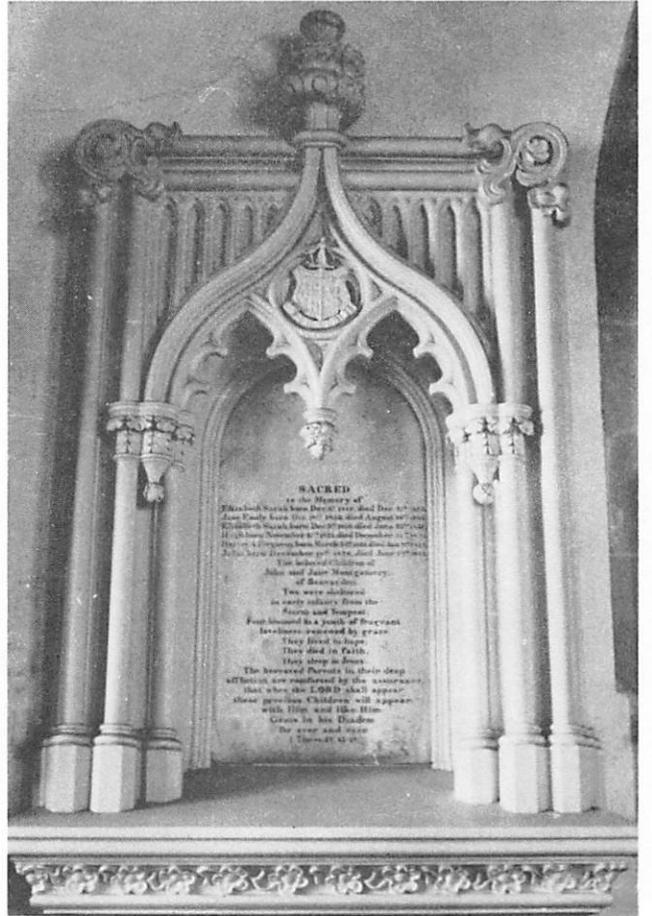
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b



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d

- a *Dunluce Presbyterian church, Bushmills (No. 50)*
- b *Dunluce parish church, Bushmills (No. 49)*
- c *Tower, Bushmills market (No. 37)*
- d *Montgomery memorial, parish church (No. 49)*
- e and f *Schoolhouses by Clough Williams Ellis; Bushmills (No. 48) and the Aird (No. 65)*

f



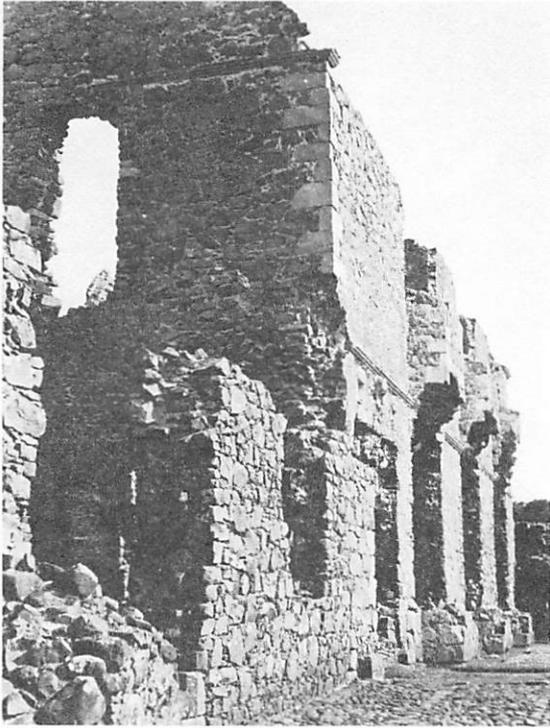
e

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
45	UPPER BRIDGE	A	An excellent four-arch basalt bridge with rounded and capped abutment piers. There are two disused water-wheels to the south of the bridge on either bank of the river. The view from the bridge, with the converging streams of the mill-races, is a painter's paradise. The wheels should be carefully preserved - not just for their picturesque qualities. The former Northern Bank to the north of the bridge - a two-storey basalt building with brick surrounds and a good bracketed doorway - contributes to the scene.	
46	NEIL GLASS, CYCLE AGENT, Church Street.		One of two Tudoresque one-storey cottages; four bays wide; of basalt with sandstone surrounds; well-cut bargeboards.	
47	LOWER BRIDGE		A two-arch basalt bridge with granite surrounds and salient angled abutment piers. Subsequently widened.	
48	GRAMMAR SCHOOL		1927. Architect Clough Williams-Ellis. Builder Cochrane & Elliot, Portrush. A long one-storey building, whose central feature is a three-bay block with segmental pediment containing an oval oculus; surmounted by a wooden latticed lantern with copper roof and urn, looking, appropriately, like a hand-bell. Less unusual in conception than the same architect's Causeway School.	C.C. 10th Sept., 1927
49	DUNLUCE PARISH CHURCH	A	1821. A three-bay church of coursed basalt, with a three-storey tower at the west end, battlemented and pinnacled; the windows and doors have sandstone drip-mouldings and trim; the windows have cusped mullions and for the most part still retain their integral diamond panes. A chancel and north transept have been added later. Inside a nice frothy Gothic aedicule memorial of the Montgomery family dated 1844. Beneath, a marble and stone Gothic pulpit dated 1875 to the memory of Alexander Montgomery of Potters Bar. Well-wooded surroundings to the church.	2939 4405 Lewis O.S.M. H.D.C.D. Pilson C.C. 12th July, 1884 History of the Church of Ireland in Dunluce, H.A.Boyd
50	DUNLUCE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	A	1845. An unusual church for the period. To a five-bay hall is added a surprisingly sophisticated Gothick front. Three bays wide, the two-storey central bay stepped forward, and framed in decorative buttressing carried up to twin pinnacles. The four-centred arched doorway is surmounted by an ogee label moulding and flanked by a pair of crocketed buttresses. Above, a window with reticulated tracery, surrounded by a moulding ending in elaborate label stops. A cusped diamond date stone in the gable. On either side of the central bay, tall single-cusped lancets. All windows have diamond panes. The corners have angle buttresses. The stone has been painted white and the remaining stucco a delicate shade of blue. In contrast the interior is dull. The church bears a strong resemblance to Crumlin Presbyterian Church.	2937 4401



The Upper Bridge, Bushmills (No. 45), early 20th century

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
51	DUNLUCE OLD CHURCH		<p>The remains of a church of the 17th or 18th century; a large round-headed east window; five south-facing windows, irregular in size and positioning, and no windows facing north, presumably as a protection from the Atlantic blasts. A later western porchway added. Although mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas, this appears to be a later re-building. In 1622 the Ulster Visitation Book says the church was ruinous.</p>	<p>2905 4409 PSAMNI O'Laverty</p>
52	DUNLUCE CASTLE	A	<p>Built on an isolated rock, which is pierced below by a long cave, the castle provides one of the most spectacular and romantic sights of the North coast. It may originally have been founded by the Norman overlord of Ulster, Richard de Burgh, about 1300. Between the MacQuillans and the MacDonnells there were constant disputes about the ownership of Dunluce resulting in battles and sieges. The O'Neills also took part. Finally under Sorley Boy MacDonnell, the MacDonnell clans defeated both. Sir John Perrot stormed Dunluce in 1584 and held it for a year, but Sorley Boy regained it and, by Royal grant, was given overlordship of most of the Route. Later, his son, Sir James MacDonnell, may have renovated the castle. From this time it remained in MacDonnell hands.</p> <p>The original castle would probably have been rectangular, with round flanking towers at the corners, two of which survive at the south-east and north-east. The south-western tower would have contained the entrance and some have thought that there were perhaps two towers here guarding the gate. With the continual erosion of the cliff edge, the original curtain walls to the west and east collapsed, the latter in 1639; traces of them still remain. The south curtain wall stands though much reinforced and thickened later. To the north of this wall was an open loggia, five bays long, of sandstone columns, the bases of which survive; they are unfluted and probably date from the mid-16th century; this feature is most unusual but can be paralleled in Scottish castles. The gatehouse which commands the drawbridge perhaps dates from a little later, c.1600, and has Scottish features, notably two sturdy, finely corbelled bartizans. Within the first and older yard of the castle, the most striking feature is the large two-storey residence, squashed between the loggia and buttery, dating from the same period as the gatehouse. The style is much more sophisticated than the rest of the castle and derives from that of the English manor house of the period. Three west-facing canted bay windows, now without their mullions, provided the building with what must have seemed to the then inhabitants almost an excess of light. These and the corners have dressed quoins. There is a string course and eaves cornice; one window in the northern gable retains its mullioning. A large fireplace heated the lower storey. The open loggia lost its function with the erection of this block and, the floor being raised, was turned into a room with a fireplace in the easternmost bay. To the north of the hall lay a kitchen; this appears to be of an earlier date and contains stone ovens. The buildings of the lower yard to the north are of less interest architecturally and seem to be of a date between the original castle and the 17th century additions; they probably accommodated servants, and the western wing contained a bakery. The extensive mainland buildings date from the first half of the 17th century and may have been erected because the widowed Duchess of Buckingham, whom the second Earl of Antrim married, disliked, quite understandably, the bleakness of the old fortress. Too little remains to distinguish any architectural features. Throughout the castle much of the original cobbling is still in situ. Near the north-east tower runs a 40 ft. souterrain which indicates that the site must have been inhabited long before any of the present buildings were erected. After the 1641 rebellion it was deserted by the Antrim family and gradually fell into decay until 1928, when it was acquired by the Ministry of Finance and restored.</p>	<p>2094 4414 PSAMNI HMSO Guide O'Laverty Notes on the ruins of Dunluce Castle, W.H. Lynn, 1905.</p>



a



b

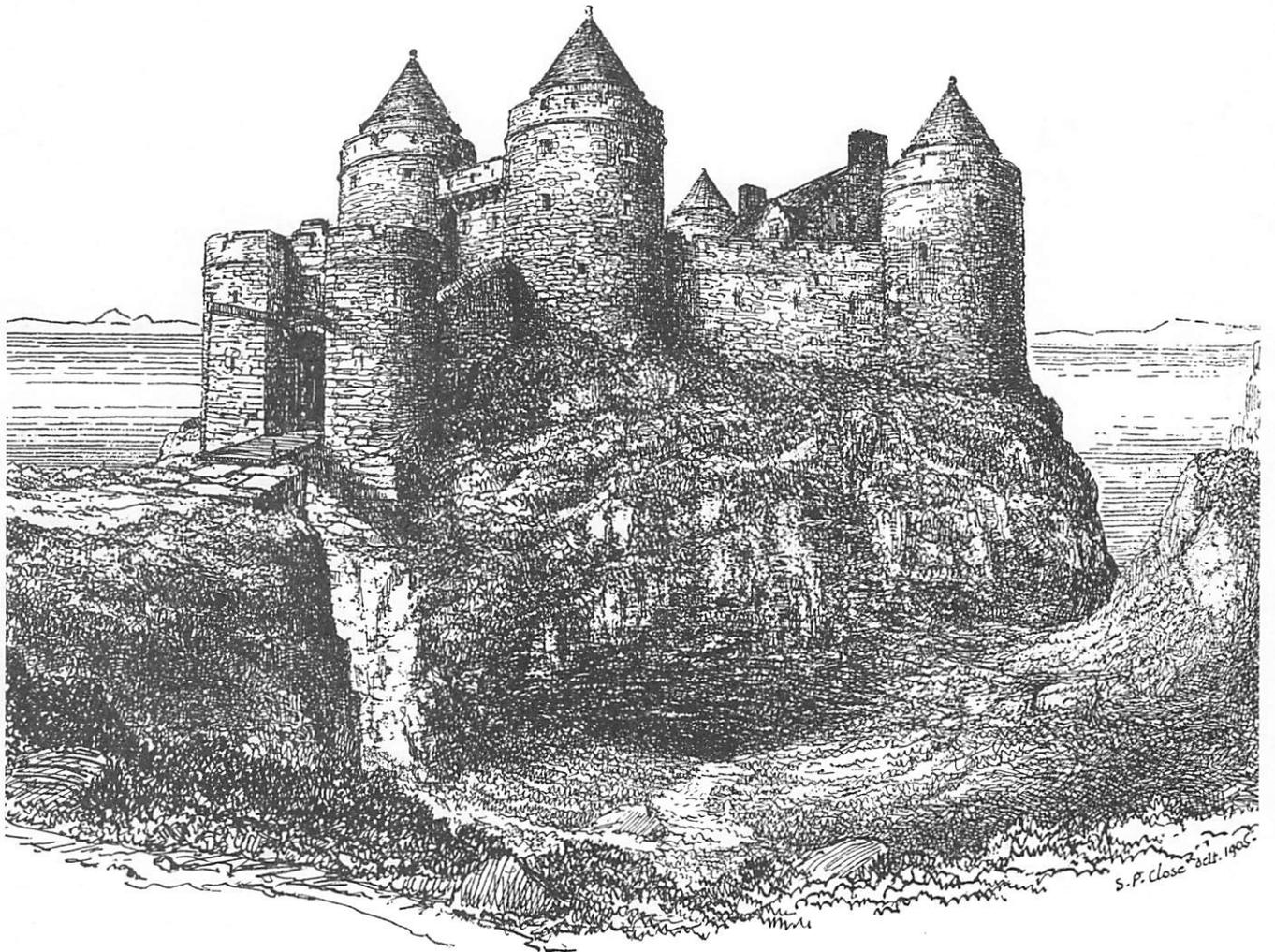
Dunluce Castle (No. 52)

a *The remains of the Elizabethan mansion within the earlier walls*

b *The castle from the south east*

c *Reconstruction of the castle, drawn by the architect S.P. Close; this and the previous illustration are taken from the Notes on its history published in 1905 by W.H. Lynn and F.J. Biggar.*

c

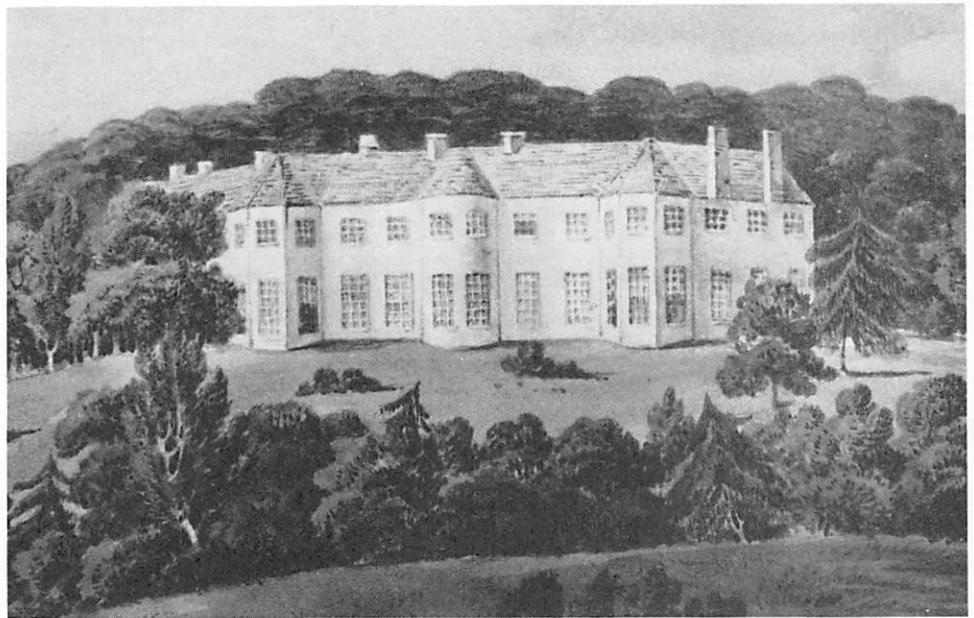


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
53	BALLYMAGARRY HOUSE		<p>A house has stood at Ballymagarry since the mid-17th century, although as the name of the townland implies, there was probably a garden here even earlier than this for the purpose of supplying the Antrim family at Dunluce. It is likely that John MacNaghten lived here as agent of the Earl in the early years of the century. When the 2nd Earl regained the land in 1666, instead of re-inhabiting the castle, he erected an unfortified house on this site. In 1750, according to a newspaper report, 'the house was burned to the ground by the carelessness of servants', and Lord Antrim did not rebuild on the site.</p> <p>The foundations of the old house can still be roughly traced; it faced south-west and to the south-east there appear to have been stables and outbuildings. A new house was built after the fire, facing north-east; it was a seven-bay two-storey structure with hipped roof; the shell of it has been converted into farm buildings. A large two-storey barn of rubble basalt, probably of the same date is still in use; it has a magnificent collar beam oak roof, eight bays long. The walls of a large enclosed garden, probably of the late 18th century, although possibly on the site of earlier walls, remain, of rubble basalt. Much has disappeared in the last 100 years, as is indicated by a description of a tour taken by R.M.Young in 1892 and reported to the Belfast Natural History & Philosophical Society: 'the plan of the place reminds one somewhat of a French chateau, as several wide avenues, walled on each side and with massive circular gate piers, converge to a centre occupied by the present farmhouse'.</p>	2894 4402 C.C. 17th Dec., 1892 O'Laverty
54	BENVARDEN HOUSE	A	<p>The house appears originally to have been a hunting lodge of the Earls of Antrim. In May 1636 the land was leased by Lord Antrim to Daniel MacNaghten who had been living at Ballymagarry. However the nucleus of the present house, its central five bays, dates from the 18th century; this house had identical north and south fronts, with central bows, the southern containing the entrance hall. In 1798 the house was bought by the Montgomeries who added two wings to east and west, containing dining-room and drawing-room or ballroom, with canted bays and higher ground-floor ceilings; reference is made to the extensions in a letter dated 1805 by Rev. George Macartney to Lord Macartney of Lisanoure; at the same time a service wing with bow window may have been added. In the mid-19th century the southern frontage was altered by the addition of a clumsy Italianate porch and flanking passages; a morning room (now part of the drawing-room) appears to date from this period, as does the long eastern service wing.</p> <p><u>Interior:</u> the hallway has a charming semi-circular cantilevered stair and oval light well; the plaster work in the early rooms is of good quality. Unfortunately the glazing bars have been removed from the windows, although the original effect is still discernible in an early painting of the house in the hall. The stable courtyard is rhomboidal in plan, its pedimented archway surmounted by a wooden lantern. To the west is an enormous kitchen garden enclosed by a splendid curving wall, 18 ft. high.</p> <p>The main gate lodge has pretty diamond-paned oriel windows.</p>	2947 4332 Lewis O.S.M. Lendrick PRO D2134/1/3 D572/18/80
55	BALLYBOGEY HOUSE	B	<p>Originally the dower house of Benvardeen. A three-bay two-storey harled house with attractive triple-light round-headed windows, originally with Gothic glazing bars. The doorway has a segment-headed fanlight. The interior has simple plasterwork of the 1840's and a rather curious early fanlight doorway in the hall.</p>	2922 4325
56	COTTAGE at BALLYCLOGH		<p>A small thatched white-washed cottage</p>	2928 4393



a

b



a Benvard House (No. 54) today

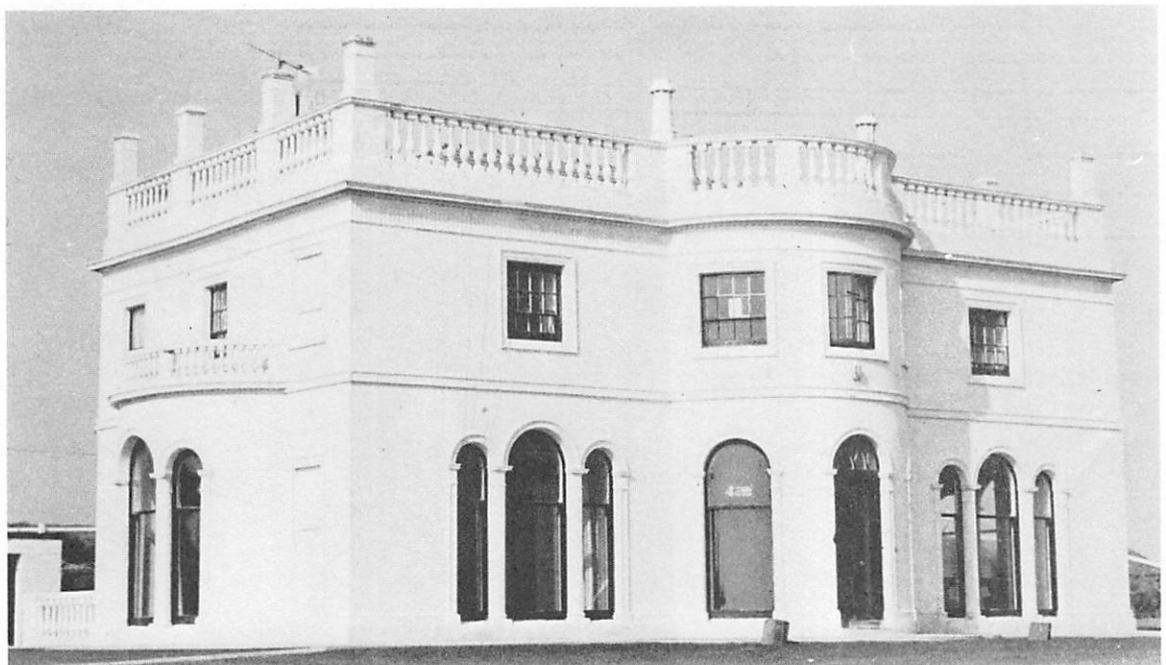
b Benvard in the early 19th century, before the Georgian glazing bars had been removed

c Ballybogey House (No. 55)



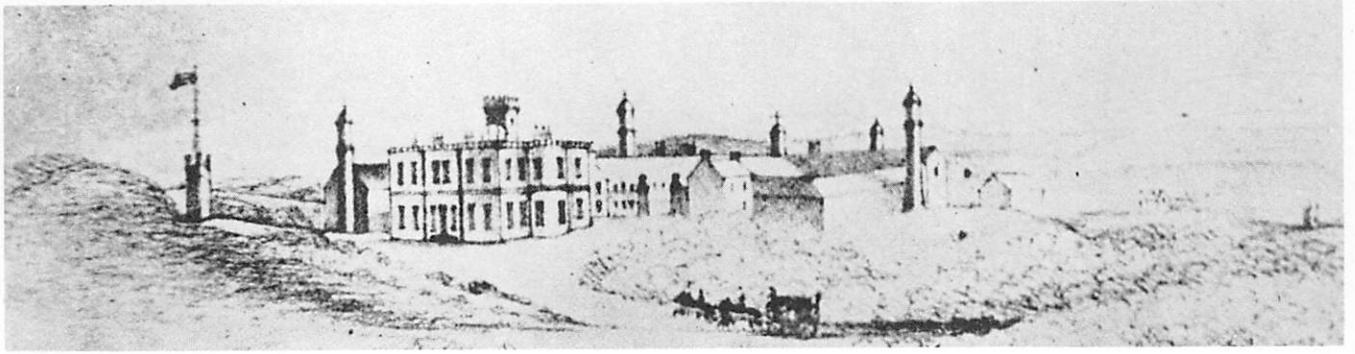
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			PORTBALLINTRAE	
			The bay is surrounded by loosely-knit groups of houses and cottages, forming an attractive prospect from a distance. Some of the terraces, especially a group of early fishermen's cottages, have an architectural unity, although this is not always respected in decoration and paintwork.	
57	COTTAGE	A	A single storey thatched cottage, comprising two dwellings; the left hand one has a half-door with lucky shoe above. Outside a hand-pump.	2927 4420
58	COTTAGE	B	Five bay single storey thatched cottage.	2927 4420
59	COASTGUARD STATION		A terrace of six coastguard houses, now derelict but not yet beyond restoration. The eastern end boasts a three-storey tower, capped by a steeply pitched roof; above the arrow-slit windows of the ground floor is an oriel-bartizan, complete with machicolations (for pouring oil on troubled waters?), a feature repeated at the west end. Each house has a lean-to verandah. The whole is harled.	2927 4420
60	SEAPORT LODGE	A	<p>A charming house at the western tip of the bay. It dates from about 1770 and is similar in shape to the original Benvarden House - three bays long with a large bow front. Its early date is confirmed by an illustration on a map of the Leslie estate at Portballintrae dated 1780 (now at Leslie Hill), in which all the present features of the house are clearly to be seen. The entrance door is in the bow between two large round-headed windows. The flanking windows are tripartite, the semi-circular heads springing from semi-engaged decorative columns. The end walls contain large single-storey bows with similar windows. All the ground floor windows, on the evidence of an early painting at Leslie Hill, had Gothic glazing bars, which have since been replaced by much less attractive plate glass. The upper floor windows are square with moulded surrounds. Beneath the cornice runs a band of fluting. The hipped roof is concealed by a deep balustrade which also carries the chimneys. The pink sandstone has for many years been painted white.</p> <p>Interior: the oval hall has a plasterwork ceiling in classical vein. Mr. Boyle in the O.S.M. thought that the house was 'commodious and tasteful in its style of architecture and, although exposed in position, admirably calculated for that of a bathing lodge.'</p>	2921 4422 Lewis O.S.M. Young



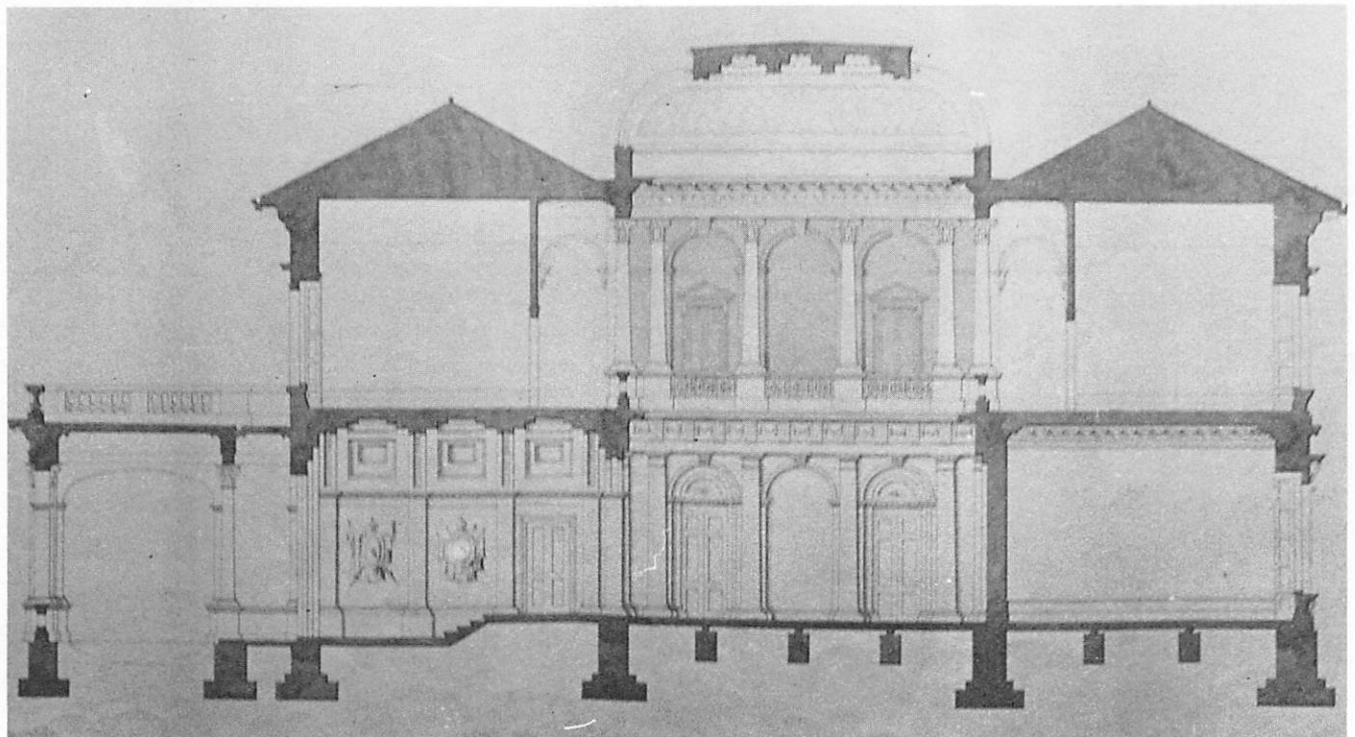
Seaport Lodge (No. 60)

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
61	DUNDARAVE	A	<p style="text-align: center;">PARISH of BILLY</p> <p>In 1837 Sir Francis MacNaghten erected a new "mansion in very splendid style"; an illustration of it survives, showing a castellated house of modest proportions. The successor to the title, Sir Edmund Charles Workman-MacNaghten, appears to have been dissatisfied with the structure and employed Charles Lanyon in 1847 to create a new house. Lanyon had elsewhere adopted the Italian palazzo style, which had recently been popularized by Charles Barry, first in the Travellers' Club and then in the Reform Club in London. His designs for Dundarave owe most to the latter building. Set on a height above Bushmills village amid fine parkland, it enjoys magnificent views over the spectacular coastline. Lanyon entirely demolished the previous Bushmills House to make room for his new sandstone house and stables. The main block is two storeys and six bays by four; a lower service wing is added to the north-east. Each of the three fronts is treated differently; the main entrance front was originally intended to have an enormous portecochère, very similar to that at Ballywalter Park; this has been reduced to a massive three-bay porch, enriched by Corinthian pilasters and three-quarter engaged columns, and surmounted by a heavy balustrade. The south-west facade, the main garden front, is the most flamboyant; the central two bays recede, but, to replace the bracketed ground floor windows of the other fronts, Lanyon put in the centre a handsome bow window, again decorated with Corinthian three-quarter columns; to balance, the two end windows are treated on a similar enlarged scale, and enclosed in Corinthian aedicules; all three are surmounted by a balustrade of interlaced wheels a very typical Lanyon detail which he repeats in the hall. The whole exterior has an air of warmth and richness; its proportions are elegant and there is a pleasant interplay between smooth surfaces and well sculptured classical detailing.</p> <p>If the outside is not over-elaborate, every attempt is made to stun the visitor by the sumptuous interior. From the porchway a barrel-vaulted passage leads to the central hall. Whereas at Ballywalter Park, Lanyon cleverly made a play of inter-related space, compelling the eye to the soaring staircase, at Dundarave he made the huge height of the room its main focus; the staircase is dismissed out of sight, leaving a space which is a direct adaptation of the Saloon of the Reform Club; each wall of the ground floor is a series of three arches, broken at the head by scrolled brackets and separated by pilasters; the plaster is painted most convincingly to imitate lush multi-coloured marble; above is a frieze of triglyphs and paterae, and cornice with mutules and guttae; in the tympanum over the entrance door is a roundel of a seraph very similar to those at Craigavad House (built by Lanyon's assistant Thomas Turner). A great sense of spaciousness is achieved in the first floor by the creation of a gallery round all four sides of the hall; Barry had used this scheme on both floors and Lanyon copied exactly the placing of columns at each corner, two round and one square, changing from the Ionic order to the Corinthian; the balustrading is of the interlaced wheel variety already mentioned. The only illumination comes from twelve round-headed windows above; these light a highly ornate plaster ceiling; the geometrically planned centre is decorated with guilloche and rosettes and contrasts curiously with the rather frilly work of the coving over the windows. Lanyon re-used his designs for the hall minus the first storey in 1852 for the interior of the Northern Bank in Queen's Square, Belfast.</p> <p>Leading from the hall are the reception rooms, the most important of which is the drawing room; the ceiling, by far the most heavily worked in the house, is of superb craftsmanship. The doors of the rooms have beautifully detailed gilded architraves and brackets. Altogether Lanyon created an interior of great opulence.</p> <p>In contrast, the stable block is a very chaste affair with a plain pedimented entrance arch; strangely, Lanyon</p>	2948 4414 Lewis MacNaghten Lanyon's drawings

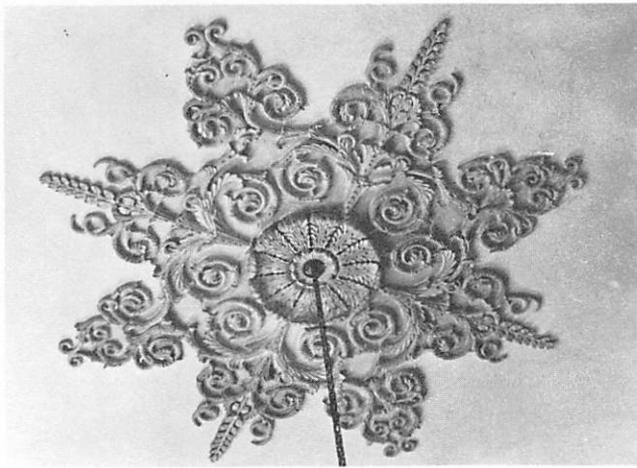


Dundarave (No. 61):

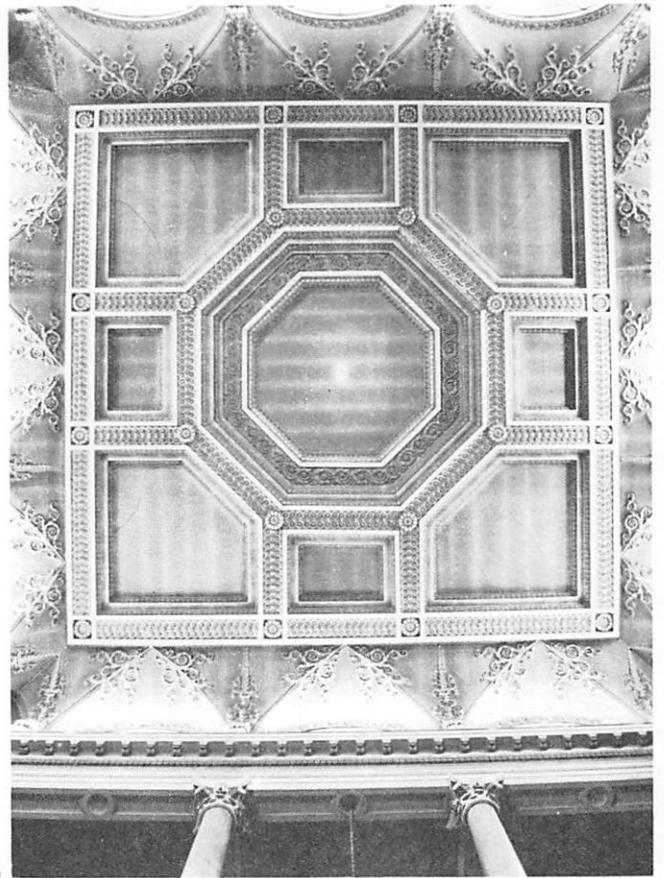
above, the earlier Bushmills House built in 1837; below, the house as it stands in 1972, and one of Charles Lanyon's original designs, showing the projected porte-cochere, not in fact executed.



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
62	RUNKERRY HOUSE	A	<p>chose to put a flamboyant Italianate clock tower over the south-east corner. The attractive stuccoed gate-lodge with a porchway like a miniature version of that of the big house, is of a type that Lanyon used with little variation for many of his country houses; again there are interlaced wheel balustrades supported on delicately worked brackets; the building has the feeling of a small Italian villa.</p> <p>The surrounding parkland, in spite of its exposed position, is well-wooded, many of the trees bending away from the prevailing wind. It is important that the older trees be continually renewed.</p> <p>1883. Architect S.P.Close. Built originally for Lord MacNaghten, now used as an old people's home. The house is typical of the sprawling plan, wing upon wing, beloved by builders of late Victorian country houses. Close's detailing is restrained and almost understated. Constructed of sandstone of different hues, its most prominent characteristics are the crow-stepped gables, half dormers, some adorned with low-relief strapwork, a curved oriel with nicely cut detail, a monumental Tuscan porchway crowned by the MacNaghten coat of arms, and a conical capped tower. The interior plan is haphazard, the most impressive feature being the staircase with a well-carved baluster, terminating in a cluster of marble columns. The plasterwork of the reception rooms is less than exciting. Placed in what must surely be one of the most inhospitable positions for a country residence, it stands gaunt and treeless, its former gardens, now more or less derelict, providing little shelter from the Atlantic. Nevertheless the building is excellently maintained and looks impressive from many angles, especially when the sun brings out the glow of the excellently cut stonework.</p>	2935 4435 Pike
63	BLACKROCK HOUSE	B	<p>An attractive mid 18th-century one-storey house with attics. The building has seen many changes since it was built, including the addition of a wing to the west. Glazing-bars intact; rendered.</p>	2940 4436 T. & S. Lewis Lendrick O.S.M.
64	OLD CAUSEWAY SCHOOLHOUSE		<p>Typical of the many small schoolhouses erected in the middle of the last century, asymmetrical and Tudor in style with heavy drip moulding around the windows and doors. Attractively maintained.</p>	2945 4439 OS
65	GIANT'S CAUSEWAY CHURCH OF IRELAND AND SCHOOLHOUSE	B	<p>1915. Architect Clough Williams-Ellis. Builder John Carson, Ballymena. A building confidently sited on rising ground near the cliffs, as eccentric as it is unexpected. Its tiled and louvred bell-tower (now without its crowning globe) is reminiscent of an Austrian village church. Beneath it the round-headed windows of the west end with fanned glazing, suggest an orangery, perhaps a little incongruous in the far north; (originally they were unglassed). The main hall, with tall small-paned windows, fits on uncomfortably at the rear. Within is a relief, illustrating Fionnula, the daughter of Lir, seated on a rock comforting her swan brothers, by Rosamund Praeger, commissioned by Hon. Helen and Beatrice MacNaghten. At the head of the entrance steps a delightful bronze, set in the wall, again by Miss Praeger, of a girl asleep by a pitcher - a gift of the sculptress. With its high-pitched roofs, glistening white walls and variety of window shapes, the building seems to take a lighthearted attitude to the grandeur of the surrounding scenery.</p>	2946 4439 C.C. 7th Aug., 1915.
66	DUNSEVERICK PARISH CHURCH	B	<p>1832. This church is typical of the modest buildings erected for perpetual curacies. It is three bays long, of squared basalt not often found in the area. The Gothic windows have chamfered stone surrounds. At the west end is a battlemented three-storey tower; its louvred slats are now somewhat the worse for wear; the bell has the distinctive high-pitched ring of this type of church. In 1864 Welland and Gillespie added a north aisle and robing room. The interior is simple, very much as the 1890 renovation left it, the roof open and sheeted with diagonal-jointed bracing, the windows glazed with cathedral glass. The aisle is seen through three pointed arches.</p>	2978 4429 Lewis O.S.M. H.D.C.D. R.C.B.7 C.C. 20th Sept., '1890.



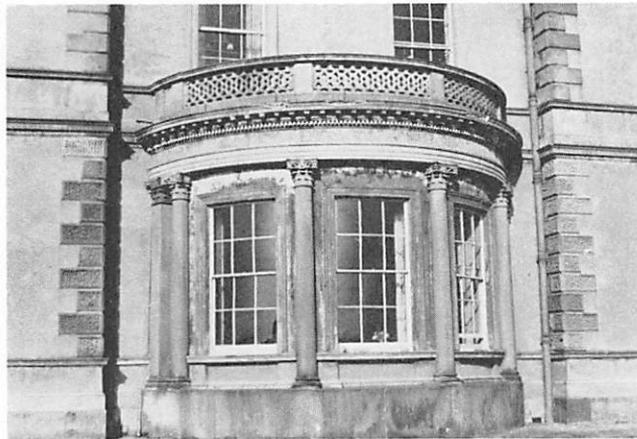
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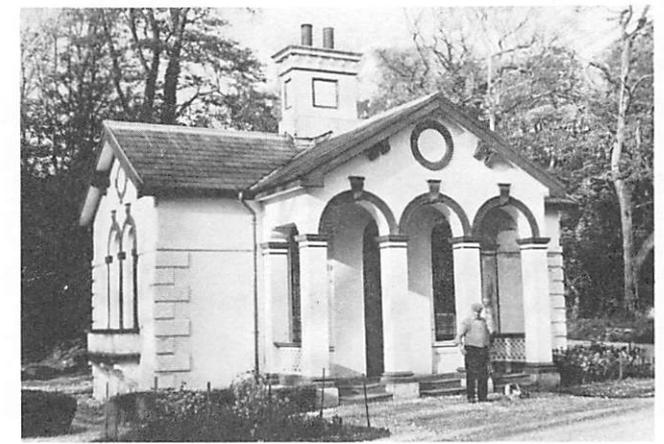
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Dundarave (No. 61):

- a Dining room ceiling
- b Hall ceiling
- c South west front
- d Gate lodge
- e Window embrasure
- f Interior of hall



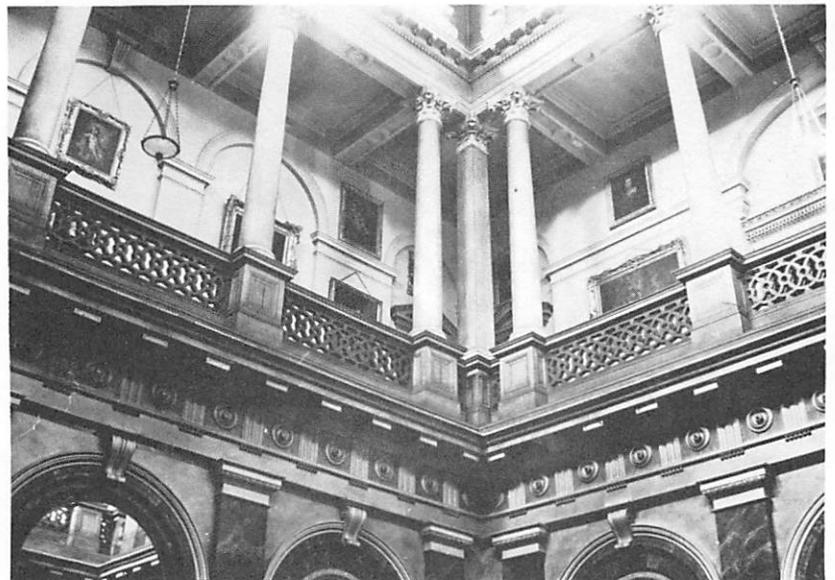
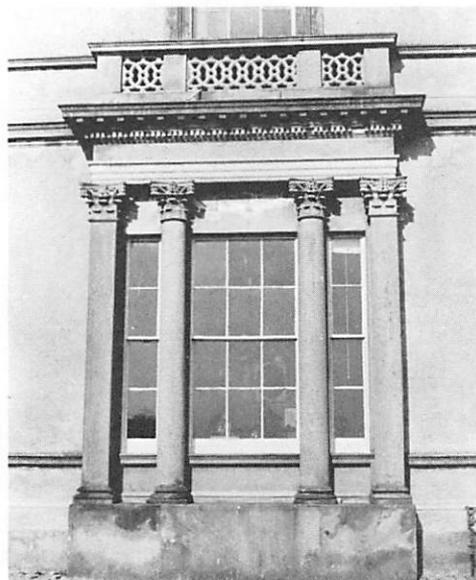
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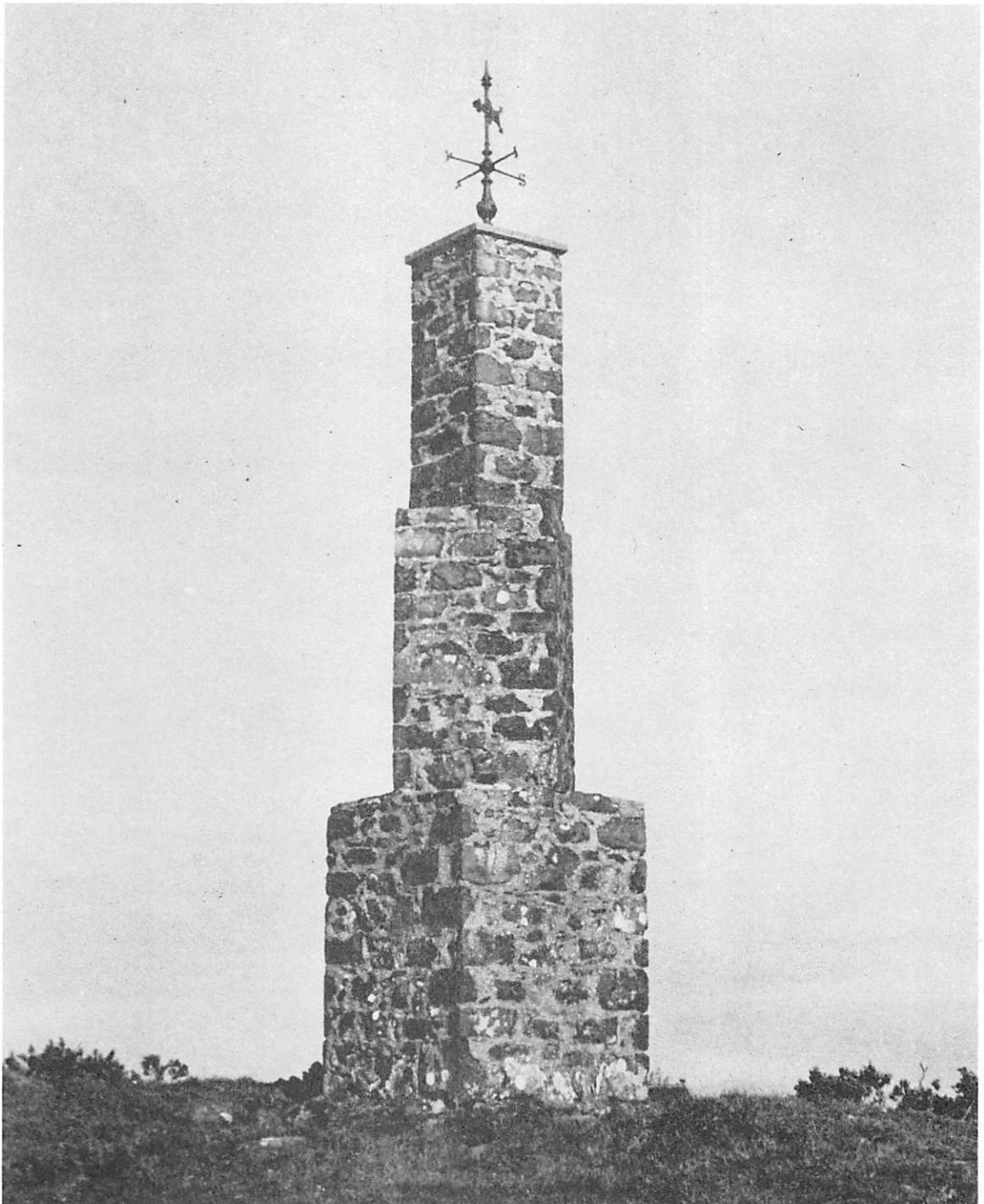
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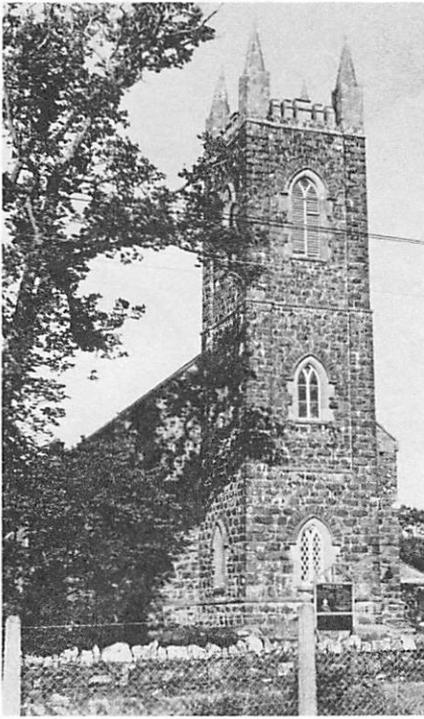
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
67	DUNSEVERICK CASTLE	A	<p>One of the most famous sites of Ireland, it was the terminal point of one of the five great roads which radiated from Tara, and the legendary landing place (Dun Sobhairce) of Deirdre of the Sorrows and the sons of Usneach. St. Patrick is said to have visited the fortress and blessed it, and also to have consecrated St. Olcan of Armoyn a bishop here. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was owned by a branch of the O'Cahan family. In 1653 the castle and estates were confiscated to the Commonwealth and destroyed. Only a portion of the gatehouse remains, similar in style to that of Dunluce and probably dating from a re-fortification of the castle in the mid 16th-century by Sir James MacDonnell, Sorley Boy's eldest brother. Although the jambs and lintels of the doorways have disappeared, remains of the corbel mouldings exist on the east wall, which rises to a height of 22 ft. Most traces of the rest of the castle, situated on the pear-shaped rock behind the gate-house, have disappeared. National Trust property.</p>	<p>2988 4446 PSAMNI O'Laverty Dublin Penny Journal Vol. 1, p. 361</p>
68	COTTAGE AT BALLYALLAGH		<p>Thatched whitewashed cottage; now an outbuilding of a farm.</p>	<p>2964 4426</p>
69	BILLY PARISH CHURCH	B	<p>1815. A large hall church of rubble basalt, three bays long, with Y traceried windows, typical of the country parish churches of the early 19th century. At the west end a three-storey tower of roughly coursed basalt, perhaps a later addition, with sandstone window surrounds and drip mouldings, surmounted by pinnacles and battlements. The five-sided chancel was consecrated on 16th September, 1890. The roof is hammerbeam of a rudimentary kind. On the north wall a large memorial with a shrouded urn to Rev. Antony Traill (died 16th November 1831).</p>	<p>2958 4382 Lewis O.S.M. Pilson H.D.C.D.</p>
70	OLD CHURCH OF BILE		<p>Mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas, 1305. The wall of the graveyard is the north wall of the ancient church; some of the side walls and western gable remain.</p>	<p>2958 4382</p>
71	BILLY GLEBE HOUSE		<p>1810. An unusually commodious glebe house for this date, still in its original state. The house is fronted by a three-storey bow; entry is through a porchway added to this bow and midway between basement and ground floor level. The main ground-floor rooms have surprisingly ornate doorcases but are otherwise plain. They have tripartite windows facing south.</p>	<p>2959 4382 Lewis O.S.M. Pilson</p>
72	BALLYLOUGH HOUSE	B	<p>Originally the house of Archibald Stewart of Ballintoy, but brought by the Traills in 1789. It is three bays wide, and two-storey with basement; a wing was added to the south at some date early in the 19th century; the drawing room was heightened and a bow window inserted and carried up to the bedroom above. The windows of the rest of the house were probably altered to become tripartite. The interior is noteworthy for some good plasterwork-festoons, flowers and foliage; doorcases and alcoves are probably of this later date. The hall ceiling plaster is of a different vintage, perhaps from the early house and certainly less sophisticated. The Tuscan entrance doorcase has been moved from the centre of the house to the western bay, thereby spoiling the symmetry. Two battlemented segmental walls with niches dated 1815 frame the house.</p>	<p>2948 4375 Lewis O.S.M. T & S Pike O.S.</p>
73	BALLYLOUGH CASTLE		<p>To the west a pretty drum gate lodge with naive Gothic windows and doorway; battlemented; two storeys and harled; pre 1833.</p>	<p>2943 4375</p>
74	PILLAR to the west of Billy Church	B	<p>Only a corner now survives of a formidable castle, probably the seat of the MacQuillans. It was later owned by the O'Kane clan. Until about 1850 the O'Kanes gathered here once a year to renew their claim. In certain features it resembles Sketrick Castle, Co. Down. Probably early 15th century. Although the front still stands to a considerable height, all architectural features have disappeared.</p>	<p>2948 4374 PSAMNI</p>
74	PILLAR to the west of Billy Church	B	<p>A monument erected by the Traill family. Three superimposed, roughly coursed basalt cubes, looking like some mathematical experiment, standing to a height of c. 25 ft.</p>	<p>2955 4378 O.S.</p>

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			and surmounted by an iron weathervane. Although marked on the 1833 maps, local tradition suggests that it was erected during the famine to give employment to local people - perhaps a reconstruction.	
75	COTTAGE AT BALLYLOUGH		A small low-lying thatched cottage, whitewashed and in a poor state of repair.	2946 4373
76	BASKET HOUSE		A five bay two storey farmhouse, harled and with quoins; tripartite windows.	2947 4372
77	COTTAGE AT WHINHILL		A small rubble cottage, whitewashed and thatched.	2982 4378



Trail monument, near Billy church (No. 74)

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	BALLINTOY VILLAGE		<p style="text-align: center;">PARISH of BALLINTOY</p> <p>'The town of the north'. A small fishing village perched high above its harbour, containing little of architectural note beyond its churches, a small two-bay thatched cottage with half door and two Victorian hotels, the Carrick-a-Rede and the Fullerton Arms, both stuccoed with moulded surrounds to the windows and doors; the street line is attractively irregular, one-storey dormered cottages alternating with taller terraces, some with tiny gardens, others encroaching upon the footpath. The castle which stood a little westwards from the village was finally removed in the 19th century. The doors and windows had already been sold by auction on Monday 10th August, 1795; Downing College, Cambridge, was endowed by Downing Fullerton, landlord of Ballintoy, and its oak panelling and staircase came from Ballintoy Castle.</p> <p>The harbour, constructed of roughly squared limestone blocks and in fairly good repair, is set amid an extraordinarily rugged sea-scape; few of the fishermen's cottages remain intact, although the winding road down from the village, has gathered by its edge a cluster of houses, including one modern house of staggering eccentricity and inappropriateness, which is called Bendhu House.</p>	
78	BALLINTOY PARISH CHURCH	A	<p>The original church was used as a place of refuge in 1641 and was rebuilt in 1663. In 1811 the rector of the parish, Rev. Robert Traill, commissioned John Bowden to produce plans for a further rebuilding of the church. This design was never executed, and instead Henry Wynne, whose name is recorded on a plaque set in the east wall behind the altar, designed the church as it stands today. He obviously had access to Bowden's plans because there are some features, e.g. the unusually wide windows and large north transept, that are adapted from the earlier plan. The building was completed in 1813. The church is two bays long, with a single northern transept, the walls harled and whitewashed. Originally the windows, with unusually falt elliptical tops, had small panes and Gothic glazing, very attractive; only the north side is intact. At the west end is a three-storey tower with a marked batter to the walls, surmounted by indented parapets and squat pinnacles; it may originally have had a spire. The windows and doors are singularly small, giving the tower an almost fortified appearance. Set in the south wall is the tombstone of Alexander Stewart, who died 20th October, 1723; the simple stone is set on a bracketed sill and surmounted by a full coat of arms placed between two somewhat naive Corinthian columns; above is a chubby angel with clipped wings, providing shelter for a bird's nest; the monument has been wrongly reassembled; the curly brackets are very similar to those on the two tombstones carved by Alexander McDonnell in Ramoan old graveyard and are possibly by the same hand (see Glens of Antrim List, p. 53).</p> <p>Inside a chancel is created through the cutting off of the east end by two somewhat inexact Tuscan columns, holding up a screening arch. There is a charming hexagonal wooden pulpit with three- and four-leafed shamrock decoration. The battered stone font from the previous church is placed to the north of the pulpit. The east window is to Rev. Robert Traill, who died in 1842, and depicts the Resurrection in glowingly rich stained glass. The other two windows are by comparison hideous. The bell was given by Archibald Stewart, recast by his son, Charles, in 1686 and again recast by Archibald, son of Charles, in 1718.</p>	3039 4449 Lewis O.S.M. H.D.C.D. PRO T/1124
79	ST. JOSEPH'S R.C. CHURCH		<p>1878. A plain five-bay basalt church, paid for by Mr. Fullerton, landlord of Ballintoy. Recent renovations by MacLean and Forte, 1966, have added a porch and entirely changed the shape of the windows and interior. A false ceiling has been put in, making the triple lancets in the north look somewhat odd; this ceiling consists largely of zig-zag wooden panelling over each window, supported on beams springing from the old corbels. The altar is wooden, and baptismal font beaten copper.</p>	3044 4444 O'Lavery



d

- a *Billy parish church (No. 69)*
- b *Gate lodge to Ballylough House (No. 72)*
- c *Dunseverick parish church (No. 66)*
- d *Former National school, Bushmills (No. 40)*
- a *Ballylough House (No. 72)*
- f *Runkerry House (No. 62)*
- b *Cottages at Portballintrae (No. 57)*



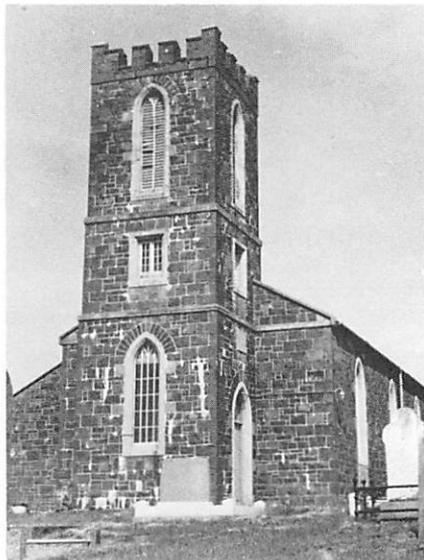
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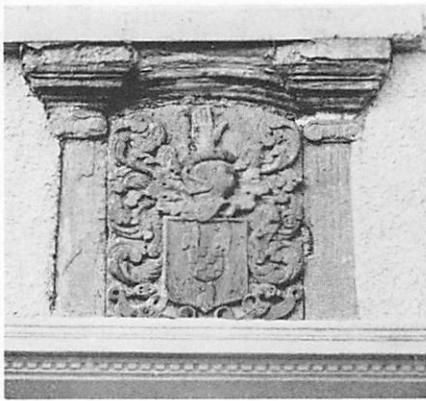
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
80	COTTAGE WEST OF BALLINTOY	B	<p>Coloured glass fills the windows. Perhaps the handling has been rather too fussy for such a small church.</p> <p>Pre-1833. A small harled cottage, single storey and five bays long, with pretty duple round-headed windows and Y tracery glazing bars. The windows are irregularly placed. Formerly a school, and, as such, a unique survival in the area.</p>	3038 4445 O.S.
81	MOUNT DRUID HOUSE	B	<p>1791. A five-bay, two-storey harled glebe house with basement, whose most interesting facade is that facing north-west. Two canted bays flank a round-headed landing window with an oculus above and beneath. Curiously the bays have no central windows, giving a very bleak effect, not inappropriate to the inhospitable position. The house is reminiscent of Glendun Lodge and Rockport at Cushendun and is perhaps from the same hand.</p>	3034 4441 Lendrick O.S.M. Shaw Mason Pilson
82	DRUMNAGESSAN HOUSE		<p>A late 18th-century house, probably altered in the course of the 19th-century; three-bay, two-storey, rendered, with an attic-storey pediment and single-storey porch. The windows are Georgian glazed. Now sadly dilapidated.</p>	3000 4416 OS
83	TEMPLASTRAGH OLD CHURCH	A	<p>There has been a church on this site from the 7th century. Reeves says that it was the church of Lassara - a patron saint whose name signifies flame; but there is a legend that it was founded by St. Gobham in 648 A.D.. The present structure dates from the early 16th century, built partly of pentagonal stones laid on their side, from a quarry a mile to the south. There is one single eastern lancet and two south-facing windows. There are the remains of a piscina in the south wall. According to O'Laverty, a freestone altar stood at the eastern gable until 1780. An ancient incised cross-slab, found some fields away, was over a century ago built into the west wall. It may have come from the former church.</p>	3005 4442 PSAMNI O'Laverty
84	KINBANE CASTLE	A	<p>Built in 1547 by Colla Dubh, elder brother of Sorley Boy MacDonnell, the castle was partially destroyed in 1551 by the English but restored again and re-occupied. About 1580 Sorley Boy granted it to a captain of one of his Scottish troops called MacAllister; this man's descendants lived in it until the mid 18th-century, when it passed to the Boyds of Ballycastle. The name derives from the Gaelic Ceann ban, the white headland, which adequately describes its spectacular position. All that remains is a huge rectangular gate tower, about 30ft. high, and two flanking walls reaching to the cliff edge. The tower, now lacking its southern corner, was of three storeys; the windows are splayed and above the first storey is a rudimentary string course; the angled western corner of the upper storey is finished in dressed whinstone, recalling a similar feature at Dunluce Castle; the south-east wall contains rooms in its massive thickness.</p>	3085 4439 PSAMNI O'Laverty
			<h2>PARISH of DRUMTULLAGH</h2>	
MOSS-SIDE			A village of no architectural interest.	
85	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		<p>1850. A dull Gothic hall church, stuccoed, four bays by three.</p>	3011 4352 Waddell
86	MOSS-SIDE HOUSE		<p>Pre-1833. A six-bay late Georgian house, two storeys high, surprisingly commodious for such a small village; good segment-headed fanlight over the door; the panelled door is in need of a coat of paint. Walls now pebble-dashed.</p>	3016 4354
87	CLEGNAGH HOUSE	B	<p>Pre-1833. A pleasant farmhouse, three-bay, two-storey, rendered. The mouldings round the windows are surprisingly architectural, the lower storey having architraves on triglyph brackets, the upper single boldly-moulded</p>	3021 4355 OS



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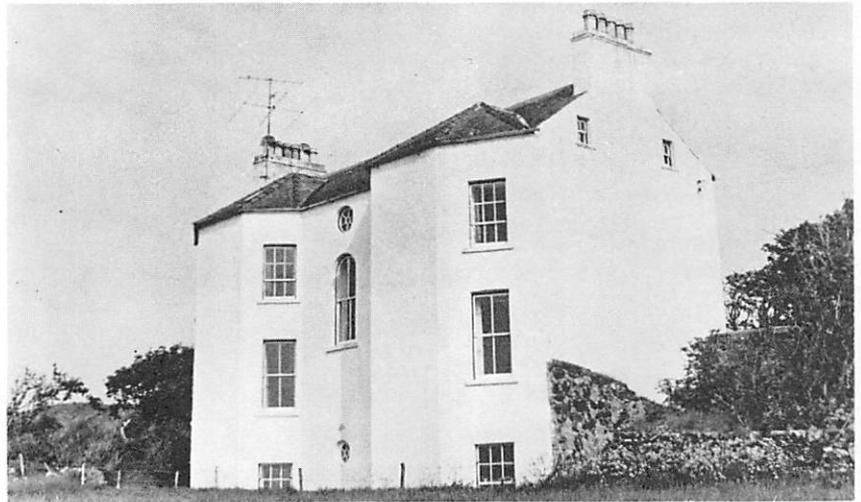
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a and b Beardville House (No. 39)

c Mount Druid House, Ballintoy (No. 80)

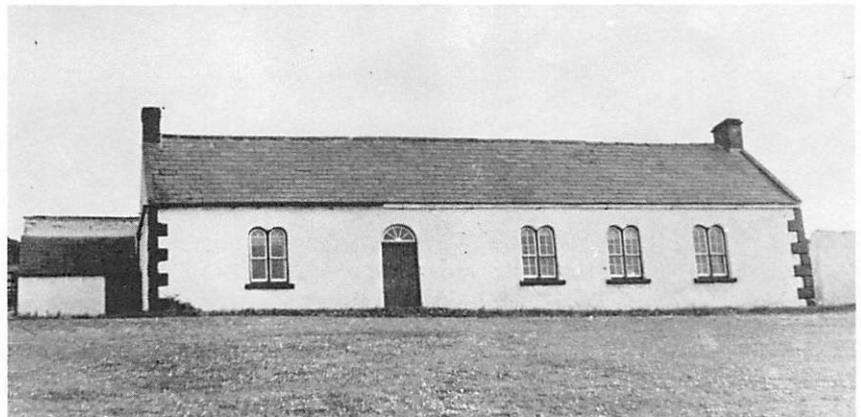
d Former schoolhouse near Ballintoy (No. 80)

e and f parish church, Ballintoy (No. 78) (No. 78)

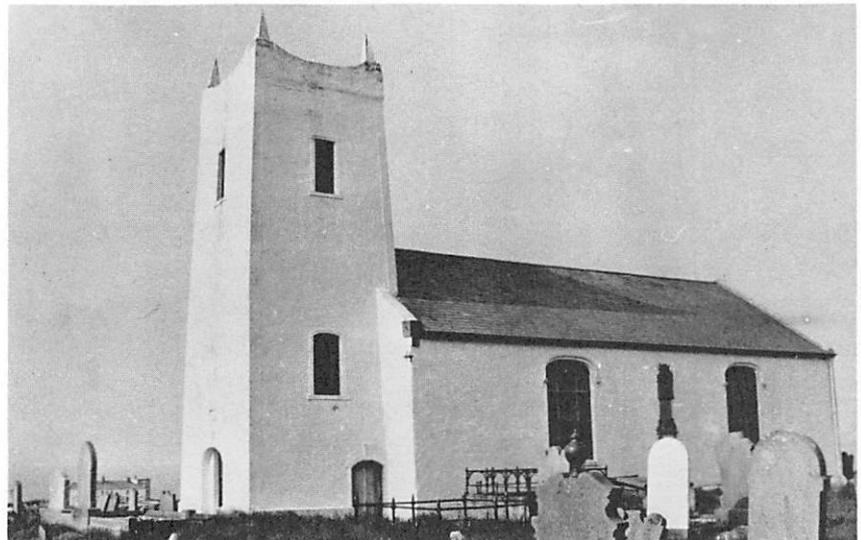


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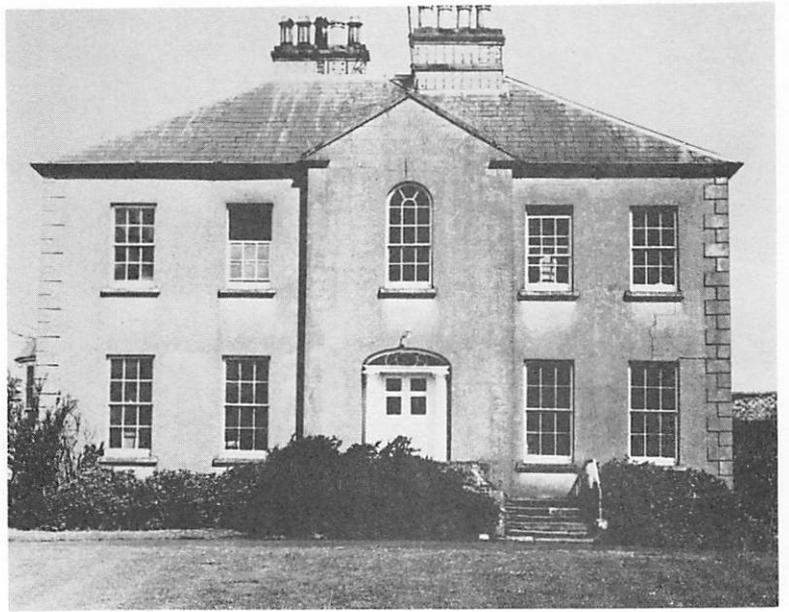
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
88	DRY ARCH	B	<p>keystones. Hugh squared quoins surround the segment-headed doorcase, relieved by a large keystone. The door is a particularly fine eight-panelled example.</p> <p>A single arch, taking the Armoy/Ballintoy road over the Coleraine/Ballycastle road, which must be one of the first flyovers in Ireland. Built of basalt, it has no architectural refinements. Its finest feature is the carefully manipulated stonework of the cutting.</p>	3035 4361 OS
89	DRUMTULLAGH PARISH CHURCH	A	<p>1841. Architect Charles Lanyon. Typical of the churches Lanyon designed in the Diocese of Down and Connor in the early 1840's, and almost identical with Craigs Parish Church. Built of squared basalt with granite surrounds, it is three bays long, the chancel being a later addition. To balance the north porch is a southern baptistery. The west end is the most carefully designed: the centre portion of the gable wall projects and holds three Gothic lancets, joined by a continuous label moulding; the corners are quoined and, at the top, end in truncated pinnacles. The lugged bellcote sits firmly over a plaque which was never given an inscription. All details are crisply executed.</p>	3034 4364 H.D.C.D. DCCAS.1843,p.32
PARISH of RAMOAN				
90	MOYARGET LODGE		<p>A cement rendered house of c. 1840, replacing an earlier house, three bays wide, two storeys high, with wing; Georgian-glazed; rather a dull edifice.</p>	3072 4380 OS
91	RAMOAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		<p>1856. A dull rendered Gothic hall church, three bays by four.</p>	3064 4379 Waddell
92	CARNSAMPSON HOUSE		<p>Formerly called Annavale. A house of about 1810, originally three-bay, two-storey, but with a most inelegant top storey added c. 1900.</p> <p>Interior: panelled shuttering in the main room datable to the early 19th century; the ceilings have very crude plasterwork.</p>	3096 4398 Lewis
PARISH of DERRYKEIGHAN				
93	DERRYKEIGHAN OLD CHURCH		<p>Founded in the 5th century. The date of the present ruins is very difficult to judge. The walls are in a good state of preservation but entirely enshrouded in creeper; the church was used until 1831, the date of the construction of the new parish church in Dervock.</p>	2963 4338 PSAMNI
94	DERRYKEIGHAN GLEBE HOUSE		<p>A plain four-bay two-storey harled rectory, now a farm house. Later extensions to the north.</p>	2963 4340 Lewis
DERVOCK				
<p>The town was improved by Lord Macartney in the later years of the 18th century. It is prettily sited on the Dervock river at the intersection of four roads. The only houses of note are:</p>				
95	NORTH IRISH HORSE INN	G	<p>A good Georgian block, harled, of two storeys, with the original doorway.</p>	2977 4317
96	Adjoining house to west		<p>Less good but forming a group with the Inn.</p>	2977 4317
97	CO-OPERATIVE STORES		<p>1805. Formerly the Courthouse. Architect, Peacock. The eastern gable, containing a blind arch, is surmounted by a tower, at first square and then octagonal, with a pepper-pot cupola and weather-vane on top. A clock was intended but was either never inserted or went missing. Sides four bays long; now pebbledashed. The gable pediment crudely advertises the present occupants.</p>	2976 4318
98	DERRYKEIGHAN PARISH CHURCH	A	<p>Built in 1831 on ground given by George Macartney, in the 'later English style'. Renovated in 1857 and 1878. A nicely finished church, slightly more adorned than usual for the period. Built of roughly coursed basalt</p>	2976 4320 Lewis O.S.M. H.D.C.D.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			with ashlar trim, it is three bays long; the central bay projects and is gabled, and, like the ends of all the walls, is buttressed. The windows were Y traceried but are now partly filled with stained glass. The two-storey tower has quatrefoil insets beneath the parapets and pinnacles; pinnacles also adorn the gable ends. The interior is simple; the roof supported on iron trusses; the chancel entered through a depressed Tudor arch; a bow fronted balcony.	
99	DERVOCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		Partly dating from 1835 and virtually reconstructed in 1884. Four-bay hall with round-headed windows. The three-storey battlemented tower erected in 1922 by Hobart & Heron - distinctly dull. Rendered.	2983 4314 Waddell C.C. 15th April 1922.
100	CHURCH OF BLESSED VIRGIN & ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (R.C.)		Built in 1846 at a cost of £80. on ground given by Samuel Allen, J.P. of Lisconnan. Extended 1860. Architect: Rev. Jeremiah R. McAuley. Contractor, James Jordan. Cost £702. A five-bay Gothic church with chancel; rendered with sandstone trim and yellow brick decoration; bellcote over eastern gable.	2970 4317 O'Laverty
101	GARDENVALE HOUSE		The first house on the site was built about 1700, perhaps as a gardener's cottage. This was extended in the last quarter of the 18th century and can still be seen at the rear of the present house. In 1873 W.H.Lynn of Belfast prepared for Alexander McNeill plans for a completely new house on the site of the old. It was to be two storeys and L-shaped in Italianate style, rendered, with an ashlar porch surmounted by a wheel balustrade; the plan was typical of late Victorian needs and included a billiard room and extensive offices; the detailed working plans survive complete. Mr. McNeill must have found the proposals too expensive, as a much modified set was prepared the following year, making use of the existing structure. This is in fact what was built. The marriage between the two halves is not successful, the newer wing dwarfing the older. The detailing of the interior is unremarkable, except for large classical pedimented overdoors in the main rooms.	3019 4330 Lendrick OS Brief history by Alexander Armstrong
102	LISCONNAN HOUSE	A	Although a building has stood on this site since the early 17th century, when the land was granted by the Earl of Antrim to Robert Fairlie from the parish of Largs, the present house probably dates from the second half of the 18th century. It was originally four bays long and of two storeys, with a single-storey three-bay wing to the east. In 1886 an upper floor was added to make the house fully symmetrical; the additions to the rear probably date from the same time; about 1900 the porch was added. Above it is a Palladian window with a moulded surround; the walls are harled and white-washed. In spite of the changes, the house still looks remarkably handsome. The hall is very similar to that of Ballylough house and has almost identical doorcases; the placing of the doors is typically Georgian with dummy ones inserted to retain the symmetry; the floor is flagged. The upper hall has a well detailed coved ceiling.	2955 4319 Lewis Atkinson Lendrick O.S.M. PRO D2134/1/1
103	BALLYDIVITY HOUSE	B	A small Georgian house of about 1760; three-bay, two-storey, rendered; the central door has a square fanlight. Additions to the north date from about 1810. Inside, a central staircase. Grandiose plans were made for the house by Henry Seaver in 1911 but never reached the building stage. The drawing room was extended at this date.	2956 4362 Lewis O.S.M. Lendrick Atkinson PRO D2134/1/7
104	BALLYHIBISTOCK HOUSE		c.1840. A three-bay-by-two house, two storeys and stuccoed. The windows are recessed in advanced bays. Paired bracketed eaves and hipped roof. A large inelegant porch does not help the somewhat solid proportions of the house.	2956 4344 OS
105	GRACEHILL HOUSE	B	Reputedly 1775, the house seems once to have been a typical five-bay three-storey double pile house, facing north-east; but some years before 1811 (a date usefully scratched on a window pane in the front portion of the house), it was re-orientated to face south-east, and extended to provide larger accommodation. The facade is of two storeys and five bays, the central bay pedimented and projecting, but for some extraordinary reason off-centre.	3029 4335 T. & S. Lendrick Lewis O.S.M.



a



b



c



d

- a *Armoy Presbyterian church (No. 106)*
- b *Gracehill House (No. 105)*
- c *Drumtullagh parish church (No. 89)*
- d *Dervock parish church (No. 98)*
- e *Armoy round tower (No. 108), early 19th century painting by James Moore*
- f *Clenagh House (No. 87)*

f

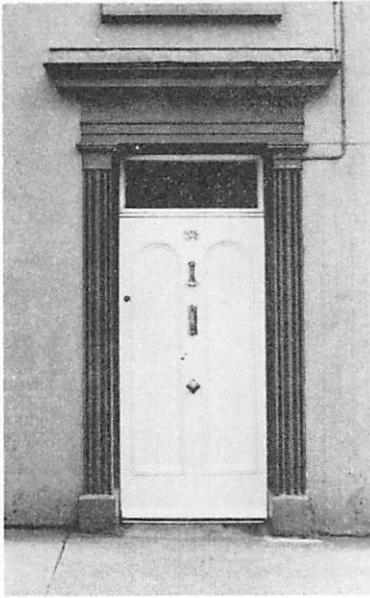


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>The doorcase has Tuscan columns and a tiny fanlight; above, a round-headed landing window. The rooms behind are of greater height than the rooms of the rest of the house; Georgian glazing; the drawing room has an attractive bow-oriel. A magnificent double row of beech trees flanks the road leading to the house.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PARISH of ARMOY</p> <p>The village, in the lee of Knocklayd, attractively straggles round the meanderings of the Bush river. At one time very prosperous with numerous fairs, it now has a somewhat neglected appearance, which could be easily amended by a few coats of paint.</p>	
106	ARMOY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	B	Founded in 1760; rebuilt in 1841, and completely renovated in 1903. The church is attractively sited on the banks of the River Bush. The tower of the 1841 church remains, but the rest is much altered; built of rubble basalt, it is three bays long and buttressed; the windows have a vaguely Tudor appearance; the tower has gained a cone spire, curiously masked by dressed stone parapets and pinnacles; a wooden gabled porch surrounds the Tudor-panelled door.	3067 4326 Waddell ArmoY Presby- terian Church (undated)
107	ARMOY PARISH CHURCH	B	Rebuilt in 1820 and enlarged in 1846, when the tower, spire, chancel and one extra bay were added; vestry 1869. The church is of basalt with single Gothic lancets; the tower, two storeys, quoined and battlemented.	3078 4332 Lewis Pilson O.S.M. H.D.C.D. R.C.B.6
108	ROUND TOWER	A	Probably 10th century. The tower was originally 20/30ft. higher with four windows and a conical roof. The ground has silted up around the tower and the door is only about 4½ feet above ground level instead of its original 8 feet or so. The door-top is a single stone carved into a semi-circular arch and curved on the outside. It was part of a monastery founded by Olcan, a disciple of St. Patrick, c. 460.	3077 4333 PSAMNI O.S.M.
109	ARMOY RECTORY		1807. A simple three-bay, two-storey glebe house, harled, with porchway. Little altered.	3077 4333 Lewis O.S.M.
110	TURNAROBERT HOUSE	A	The original house was built by Anthony Kennedy, Balsaragh, Ayrshire, about 1606. The present house is a pleasant five-bay two-storey farmhouse; a central door with semi-circular fanlight; cement on roughly coursed basalt.	3075 4331 Lendrick O.S.M. Lewis
111	LIMEPARK	A	c.1760. A five-bay, two-storey double pile farmhouse, covered with rough plaster and whitewashed; Georgian glazing. A one-storey porch was added probably later, with acroteria blocks on the corners of its parapet. One of the earliest houses in the district. There are good rubble basalt outhouses.	3067 4316 Lendrick

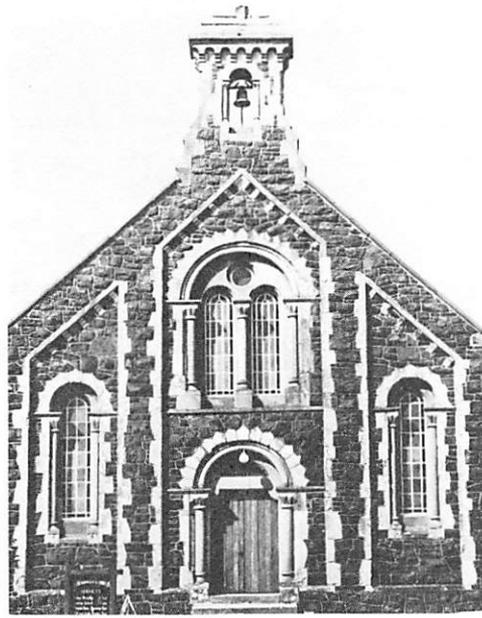


Lisconnan House (No. 102)

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
PARISH of BALLYMONEY				
<p>The town is situated on a gently sloping ridge above a bend of the Ballymoney river, its skyline dominated by the spires of three churches. The early history of the place is lost but it is said to have developed from houses which clustered around two medieval castles, one of which stood near Castle Street, the other somewhere at the north of the town. Main Street, High Street, and Townhead Street provided the spine for expansion, which was slow. Dr. Thomas Molyneux of Dublin in 1708 could describe it as 'a pretty English-like town', and the map of 1734 in the Earl of Antrim's Estate Office at Glenarm shows that considerable development had taken place; some of Church Street, much of Castle Street, Meeting House Street and Pyper Row had been built up, as well as the main thoroughfares; industries, such as hand-loom weaving, tanning, candle-and-soap-making, woollen manufacture, rope-making and flour-milling developed. The rebellion of 1798 saw the devastation of much property, owing to the complicity of a number of the inhabitants, and by 1814, when the town was again surveyed, there appears to have been little extension. The 19th century left its mark in many ways, as the town developed into a distributing centre for all kinds of goods; Pyper Row, renamed Charlotte Street in 1826 as a compliment to Lady Charlotte Kerr, who owned the North Antrim estate at the time, is the best and most complete example in the area of late Georgian town development; it contains a pleasant assortment of facades, with a surprising variety of attractive doorcases, many well-maintained but some blemishes on what could be a street of some architectural importance. All the major churches were either built or extended during the period and public buildings were erected, including the town hall and court house. The increase in population led to much dull terracing, still a predominant characteristic. The spread of the town in the 20th century, the building of schools, housing estates and private development, have brought little of architectural merit and the centre still retains its aspect of a thriving 19th century market-town.</p>				
<u>HIGH STREET</u>				
112	NORTHERN BANK	B	<p>The scale of the buildings in the central square is well-maintained and the street narrows attractively at its northern end. Of particular importance are:</p> <p>1864. Architect, James McNea, Belfast. Formerly the Earl of Antrim's Assembly Rooms. An imposing stuccoed Italianate facade. Lower storey: banded rustication, rectangular windows, the doorway framed in a Tuscan aedicule, whose cornice is carried through as a string course; upper storey: round-headed windows and bracketed eaves cornice.</p>	<p>Builder 1864, p. 192 Hamilton</p>
113	MASONIC HALL	A	<p>Formerly a market-house; erected by the Earl of Antrim about 1775, this building has seen many changes; it appears to have become three-storeyed about 1799, the upper two storeys serving as a courtroom, the lower as a shed for selling meal. Now two storeys and five bays long; the upper windows are tall with Gothic glazing bars and Tudor-style drip mouldings; the lower are much smaller and have attractive double-lancet frames. An inordinately thin tower is placed at the east end, its doorway awkwardly squashed in; above are three long thin lancets and clocks in diamond panes. In 1852 the Earl of Antrim added the remaining storey of the tower, erecting an incongruous open-arcaded Italianate campanile, not unlike the clock tower of the stables at Dundarave. The whole building is rendered, the lower storey banded. It is most important to the streetscape and, with its offset focus, provides the terminating point for all four thoroughfares. It should be painted a more appropriate colour than its present murky grey. Why is the street-light so stupidly placed over one of the windows?</p>	<p>O.S.M. GJ. XI 217, 218 Hamilton</p>
114	TOWN HALL		<p>1866. Architect, William Gray, Belfast, a District Inspector for the Board of Public Works. The original building was in Ruskinian Romanesque style, of red and</p>	<p>Bassett Hamilton C.C. 24th Feb. 1934</p>



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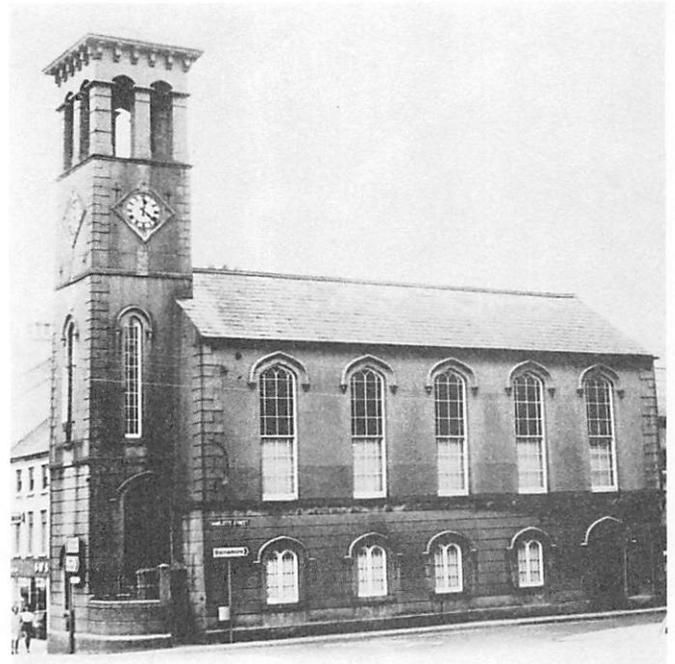


c

Ballymoney

- a, c and g Doorcases in Charlotte Street (No. 118)
- b Methodist church (No. 128)
- d Masonic Hall (No. 113)
- e St James' Presbyterian church (No. 132)
- f St Patrick's parish church (No. 125)
- h Kirgan monument, RC church (No. 130)

d



e

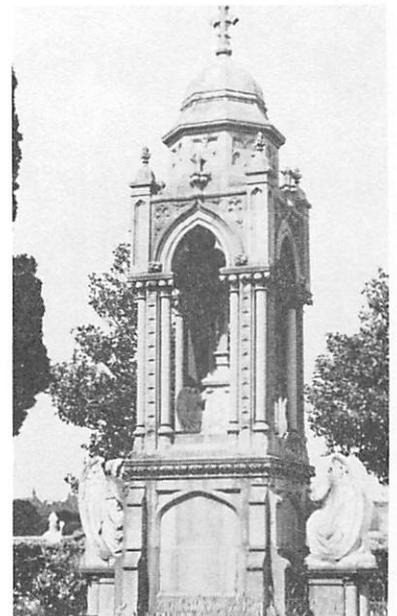
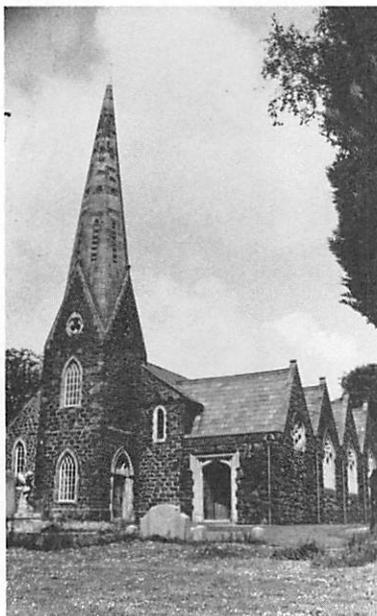


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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>yellow brick. In 1933 the building was extended by the addition of three extra bays and coated in Portland cement plaster; the style was changed to debased classical. The main door was altered to the south end. The only parts of the building to be retained were the steep roof, tower and lantern, now shorn of their decorative ironwork. As a unit it makes little architectural sense, although its roofline is still important. Architect, Robert Robinson, Ballymoney. Builder, Hugh Taggart.</p>	C.Constitution, 17th Feb. 1934
	<u>MAIN STREET</u>		<p>Of considerable length, the street has kept its sense of enclosure and has a fine view of the tower of the Masonic Hall at the north end.</p>	
115	MANOR HOUSE No. 21		A solid two-storey house with basement; late Georgian; five-bay, with fanlighted doorway and good railings. Now sadly desolate.	
116	MANOR HOTEL Nos. 67-9	B	A six-bay building with fine Ionic fanlighted doorway, masked by later additions.	
117	No. 66		Good doorway with panelled reveals.	
118	<u>CHARLOTTE STREET</u>	G	<p>An attractive street of early 19th century buildings, with some later additions. Many of the dwellings are well looked after and comfortable. The street, sloping up to High Street and of narrow proportions, has considerable character and architectural merit. Great care should be taken with any renovations to see that this character is not altered or mutilated. Most notable are:</p>	
	<u>North side:</u>			
	Nos. 5-17, Eden Terrace		A later block; rendered. It could do with a unified painting scheme.	
	No. 33		Three-bay, two-storey; rendered, with segmental fanlight.	
	No. 35		Six-bay, two-storey; rendered. Good house with most pretentious doorcase, sidelights and overlight, with out-size diamond panes.	
	Nos. 53-67		One unit, two-storey, cement-rendered; one good fanlight; now somewhat dilapidated.	
	<u>South side:</u>			
	No. 8-12		Red and yellow brick terrace, forming a bright contrast to the rest of the street.	
	No. 14		Good three-bay, two-storey house; Ionic columns and cobweb fanlight.	
	No. 16		Three-storey basalt with brick surrounds.	
	No. 32		Two-bay, two-storey, squashed in between its neighbours.	
	No. 34		Four-bay, two-storey. Round-headed panels in the well-detailed doorcase.	
	No. 36		Long three-bay house; rendered; the door has lost its fanlight.	
	No. 38		Three-bay, two-storey with coach arch. Excellent door; tear-drop fanlight.	
	No. 50		Two bays, rendered, with miniscule fanlight.	
	Nos. 52-4		More grandiose houses; three storeys; painted stucco with quoins and window surrounds. No. 52 with all its glazing bars intact.	
	Nos. 56-58		Group of two houses. No. 56 very well cared for.	
	No. 64		Three-bay house; now pebble-dashed.	

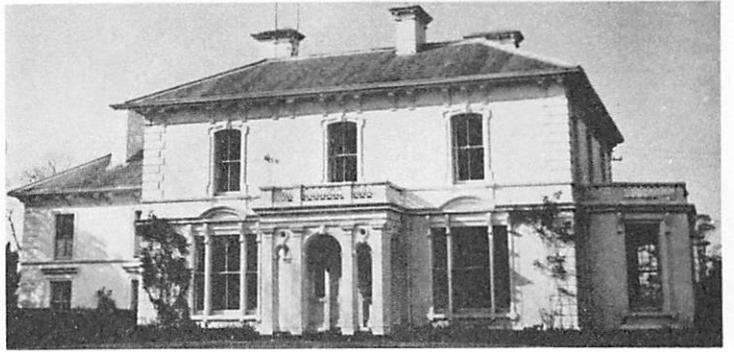
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
119	COURTHOUSE	A	1837-8. An interesting building somewhat unfortunately placed in a cramped site. Entirely symmetrical, it consists of a large ground floor, five bays long, of basalt with brick surrounds to the windows. The Vitruvian doorway, sadly, has lost its original panelled door. The whole of the ground floor is given weight by a dressed stone cornice. Above is a three-bay upper storey of basalt with stone surrounds to the windows and hipped roof.	G.J. 1837 Lent p.31 1837 Summer p.246 1838 Lent p.22 1838 Summer p.22
120	POLICE STATION		1830. Formerly the bridewell. Although the original re-entrant angled front is unaltered, the rubble basalt is now rendered. Appropriately the walls are very thick. The cells, still in use, have barrel-vaulted ceilings. To the south, keeper's house: lightish coloured basalt with dressed stone trim. Originally one-storey, but now two, the upper not really fitting the lower; four bays wide, the centre two slightly stepped forward.	O.S.M.
121	REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1830. A three-bay Gothic church; rendered with label mouldings round the windows.	O.S.M.
122	WESTONCROFTS HOUSE		c.1860. A house in late Georgian tradition. Three bays by three, stuccoed, with an arched Tuscan porchway and amply proportioned windows. The interior has a good staircase with excellent wrought-iron balusters. There is a small gate-lodge in the same style.	OS
	<u>CHURCH STREET</u>			
123	<u>South side:</u> ULSTER BANK	B	1864. Architect, Thomas Jackson. A massive Italianate block, perhaps too clumsy for the scale of the street. Stuccoed with coarse plasterwork detail.	Ulster Bank Magazine Vol.2, No. 8, p.11 Builder, 1865, p. 769
124	OLD CHURCH	B	The tower of the old church still stands, dating from 1637. To see it one must scale a ten-foot wall. Pad-locked gates debar entry to the old graveyard.	
125	<u>North side:</u> ST. PATRICK'S (C.OF.I.) CHURCH	A	The original church of roughly coursed basalt was constructed in 1783. Of this the tower and nave remain; even the lancet windows have their original Gothic glazing bars. After several extensions it was finally enlarged by Welland and Gillespie (builder Walter Doolan, Dublin) in 1868. They built the quadruple gabled south aisle, the roofs rhythmically abutting onto the main building; the eight-light windows have plate-traceried circular tops. A horse-shoe-shaped chancel was added, the cut projecting arches of which spring from chaste divisional columns'. As a result the interior is a pleasant mixture of periods. The tower gained an octagonal spire, pierced with long louvred slits. The Coleraine Chronicle observed: 'We understand there is just another in this country which tapers so sharply and gracefully to the top'. All the same the spire dwarfs the modest tower.	Lewis O.S.M. H.D.C.D. C.C.12th Sept., 1868
	<u>QUEEN'S STREET</u>			
126	TOWN LIBRARY	A	The library, next to the interesting brick composition of the pensioners' flats. (both by Dalzell & Campbell, 1970), is a pleasant square hall covered by an undulating girder roof supported at four points just outside re-entrant angled windows which light the corners. The shape of the roof allows huge gable windows on each side to light the hall. The unusual details are conventional brick buttresses, which support nothing, and angle flying buttresses at each corner, acting as downpipes.	
127	TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1884. Architects, Young & Mackenzie. Builder R. Young, Ballymoney. Cost £3,500. A rather uneventful Dungiven sandstone church in rudimentary Early English style, with a dominating two-storey tower and broached spire.	Waddell C.C. 21st June, 1884
	<u>SEYMOUR STREET</u>			
128	METHODIST CHURCH	A	Opened 14th September, 1861. This is a pattern-book design church, identical with others which were built in the late 1850's at Cookstown, Newtownards and Donegal.	C.C.14th Sept., 1861

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
129	RAILWAY STATION		<p>Although the material varies, e.g. stucco at Newtownards, sandstone at Cookstown, the plan does not; always four bays long with a hall in the basement. The most interesting feature is the entrance front, an essay in neo-Romanesque, not all that common at the time; three bays wide, the central bay with round-headed door and double-light window and oculus above; the two side bays with single windows; all are flanked by attached columnettes with simple Norman capitals and recessed relieving arches of zig-zag dressed sandstone, which contrasts nicely with the rubble basalt of the walls. Above the gable a bell-cote, the bell framed by yet another miniature aedicule. A building of considerable charm.</p> <p>1901. Architect, Berkeley D. Wise. A pleasant complex in cottage style, of polychrome brick and timber. Inside, a good cast-iron footbridge by George Smith & Co., Sun Foundry, Glasgow; also an iron column holding up the wooden roof (W. MacFarlane & Co., Glasgow). The rhythmical trussing of the wooden platform roof is characterful.</p>	
130	<p><u>CASTLE STREET</u></p> <p>OUR LADY AND ST. PATRICK'S (R.C.) CHURCH</p>	A	<p>Dedicated 2nd June, 1878, replacing a church built in 1833. Architects O'Neill and Byrne, Belfast. Builder James Jordan, Ballymoney. Cost £8,870. Described by O'Laverty as 'in the middle pointed style' but in fact Early English. An expensive church of coursed basalt with Dungannon sandstone trim. Six bays long with chancel and aisles terminating in small chapels, southern entrance porch, lofty buttressed tower and broached spire, which is decorated with four lucarnes, capped by gablets. There are cinquefoil clerestorey windows placed in pairs, and double lancet windows in the aisles, a device used by the architects in other churches. The detailing of the dressed stonework is good; two carved heads serve as label stops in the porch.</p> <p>Interior: the pillars separating the nave and aisles are of polished Aberdeen granite and support pointed arches. The apse and chapels have panelled ceilings, that of the apse decorated with six winged angels and cover. About 1904, the walls of the church began to spread and iron tie-rods had to be inserted. The high altar and side altars (by Early & Powell, Dublin) are of Caen stone with marble tops and shafts. The pulpit, also of Caen stone, has four panels ornamented with figures of saints. Many windows are filled with stained glass, those in the apse by Mayer of Munich, 1889, - giving the church a very sombre atmosphere and obscuring the extravagance of the sugar-icing altars.</p> <p>In the graveyard, the Kirgan monument, erected for Christopher Kirgan of Belfast, died 1931, aged 105, designed by J.J.McDonnell, Belfast (contractor C.Walshe, Ballymena) Sept. 16th, 1911. A Gothic mausoleum of delightfully vulgar pretensions; above a high plinth an arched canopy, surmounted by a cupola and decorated with marble columnettes, crockets and ball-flowers, shelters a large cross, which is guarded both inside and outside by Caen stone kneeling angels.</p>	O'Laverty IB XVII, Apr., 1875, p. 98 C.C. 8th June, 1878 C.C. 16th Sept., 1911
131	<p><u>MEETING HOUSE STREET</u></p> <p>FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH</p>	B	<p>Founded in 1777 but almost entirely rebuilt in 1871 by Young and MacKenzie, (Builder Moore, Belfast), who added the north transept, renewed all the windows and removed the old ceiling. It is now T-plan, in rubble basalt with pebble infill. The round-headed windows have label mouldings and in the lower storeys semi-circular insets decorated with ivy tendrils. Good iron railings and gate-piers.</p>	O.S.M. PRO D2194/2/1 IB XIII, 1871, p. 312 Waddell
132	<p><u>TOWNHEAD STREET</u></p> <p>ST. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN</p>	A	<p>1834. A handsome, well-proportioned squared basalt church. It has round-headed windows in the upper storey and rectangular in the lower. The facade has corner quoins, string course and high gable pediment.</p>	O.S.M. Bassett Waddell

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
133	<u>COLERAINE ROAD</u> TECHNICAL COLLEGE		<p>Interior gallery erected in 1857. To the north a hall erected in 1889 and a further one commenced in 1957, anachronistic in a rather uncomfortable classical style.</p> <p>1969. Architect, John Scott. A pleasant complex with an irregular layout of blocks of various sizes round an open court. Perhaps too many types of surface materials have been used. A good line of beech trees masks the front.</p>	



Ballymoney Town Hall (No. 114) built in 1866 to designs by William Gray, as it appeared before the disastrous rebuilding of 1933.

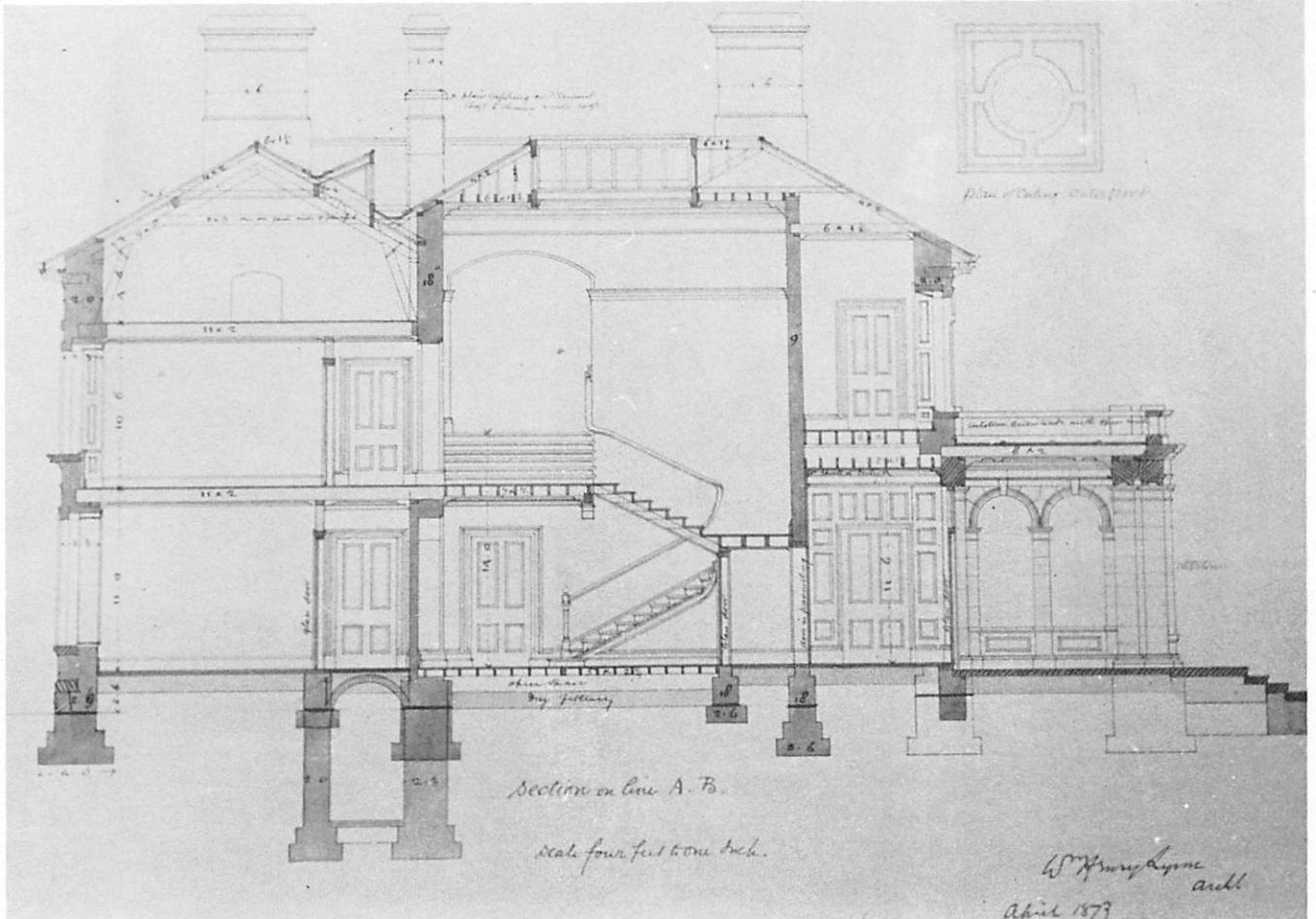


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- a Gate lodge, Millicent (No. 138)
- b Balnamore House (No. 137)
- c Moorefort House (No. 139)
- d Ballynacree House (No. 140)
- e Unexecuted design by W.H. Lynn for the rebuilding of Gardenvale (No. 101)

e



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
134	LESLIE HILL HOUSE	A	<p>The most outstanding example of a mid-Georgian house in the area, set imposingly in fine parkland. In 1758 Mrs. Delaney records that she stayed in the house as a guest of Mr. James Leslie on her way to visit the Giant's Causeway; it was 'unfinished and full of company'. As it stands today, it is three storeys high with basement, seven bays wide, the central three bays projecting and emphasized by a shallow pediment above the attic storey, containing a half-oculus; all corners have quoins. A flight of steps originally with railings leads to the Tuscan fanlight doorway; this doorcase with its ten-panelled door is a straightforward pattern-book design of the period. The whole house is rendered. Originally two connecting one-storey wings led to a stable block on one side and a service block on the other. Unfortunately these have been demolished, leaving the central block somewhat gaunt.</p> <p>The interior follows a normal 18th century plan, with a central flagged hall, a screen at the rear, behind which is a passage running the width of the house; the main rooms face south-west and have good modillion cornices; all major doors have shouldered surrounds. The central attic room is unusual, having a convex-coved ceiling with a central roundel containing a portrait - perhaps of the Mr. Leslie who built the house.</p>	2936 4259 Lewis O.S.M. Delaney T. & S. Young Pike
135	O'HARA BROOK HOUSE	B	<p>Built c. 1750, perhaps as a coaching inn. Originally the house probably faced east and was double pile. At some time later it was re-orientated to face south and two four-bay wings were added to the east and west, leaving the central four bays projecting. To unify the roofline a sandstone parapet was raised with ball finials at the corners. The house is harled and partly masked in creepers; an inelegant conservatory was added to the west wing in the late 19th century, and an inappropriately designed porch to the central block this century. The drawing-room ceiling is noteworthy for its extraordinary ovolo mouldings, obviously part of the original decoration.</p>	2924 4246 Lewis O.S.M. T. & S. Pike
136	COLLDAGH HOUSE		<p>c.1750. A four-bay two-storey rendered house, unusual in that it had a side entrance only. A later wing to the south was added in 1801.</p>	2927 4247 Lendrick Atkinson
137	BALNAMORE HOUSE	B	<p>1863-4. Architect, Fitzgibbon Louch. A stucco house in Italianate style; three-bay, two-storey, with service wing to the west. The ground floor has tripartite bracketed windows with segmental pediments, slightly skimped in detail; the porch is imposing, with round-headed arches, separated by pilasters and surmounted by an interlaced parapet; single-storey canted bay window to the east; bracketed eaves cornice. The plasterwork of the interior is of coarse quality.</p>	2921 4252 D.B. V, Feb., 1863, p.33
138	GATELODGE TO MILLICENT HOUSE	B	<p>Pre-1857. A Gothic gatelodge, stuccoed with heavy label mouldings and quoins. Amusingly its hipped roof is several sizes too large.</p>	2919 4250 OS
139	MOOREFORT HOUSE	B	<p>1833. A two-storey five-bay stuccoed house in the Georgian tradition. A canted-bay pilastered porch, with the fanlighted doorways curiously set in the angled wall, conceals a very pretty inner door which has delicate Gothic glazing bars. The interior retains good plaster ceiling mouldings and cornices. The house is excellently maintained and set in well-wooded grounds.</p>	2906 4256 Lewis O.S.M. Atkinson
140	BALLYNACREE HOUSE	A	<p>The earlier house was rebuilt in 1861 by Fitzgibbon Louch. Using Scottish sandstone for the surrounds, and red-brick, he seems to have changed the basic layout very little. Unfortunately the red-brick has been covered with drab pebbledash and the house has lost much of its vigour. Two-storey, five-bay, the central bay wider and emphasized on the upper storey by being recessed; beneath is a tetrastyle Ionic porch with balustrade. The lower storey windows have segmental bracketed pediments; coupled wooden brackets around eaves; corners have squared quoins. The exterior of the house is much in need of attention.</p>	2911 4246 Lewis O.S.M. D.B. III 15th April, 1861, p. 486



Leslie Hill House (No. 134)

of about 1755; above, as it is today; below, as it was before the demolition of the screen walls and subsidiary pavilions; left, the doorcase.

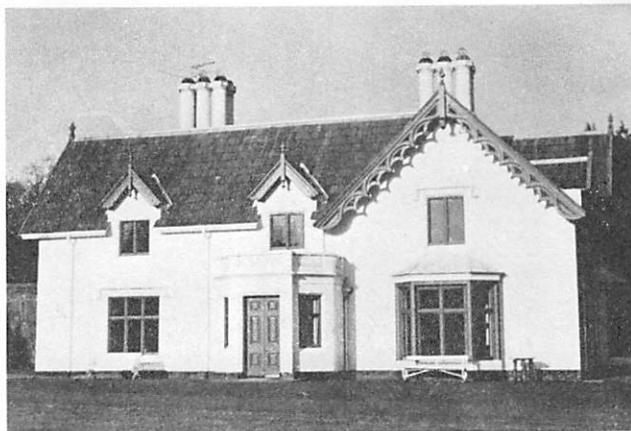


No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>Interior: the square entrance hall has two well-carved Tower of the Winds columns leading to a sweeping double return staircase with excellent iron balusters; two reception rooms on either side have richly moulded acanthus ceiling roundels and cornices to match, which could, if properly painted, be very handsome.</p> <p>A small Gothic gate lodge stands watch over ornate but sadly rusting iron gates.</p>	2910 4246
141	GARRYDUFF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1847. A Gothic hall church, three bays by four, harled, with quoins on corners and windows; Tudor label moulding round the door; a curious blind triple lancet over the door.	2988 4221 Waddell
142	ROSEYARDS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1905. Architect, S.J.McFadden. A small hall church with chancel; Gothic lancets; unexceptional detailing.	2992 4294 Builder 11th Apr., 1903, p. 402 Waddell
<h3>STRANOCUM</h3>				
143	STRANOCUM HOUSE		A village of no architectural interest. <p>A plain five-bay, two-storey stucco house, with basement, of the second half of the 18th century. There is a two-storey porchway with rudimentary urns on top. Now uninhabited, but still in reasonable condition.</p>	3012 4299 Lendrick O.S.M. Lewis
<h3>PARISH of KILRAGHTS</h3>				
144	KILRAGHTS OLD CHURCH		North of the burnt-out shell of the 19th century Presbyterian Church, the ruins of what seems to be a 17th century predecessor; some of the west gable wall remains.	3016 4257 PSAMNI
145	LARCHFIELD HOUSE	B	Pre-1857. A pleasant late Georgian style farmhouse, three bays by two, with quoins and string course; now pebbledashed. It has a very good two-panelled door with side-lights and segmental fanlight, all with wavy glazing bars intact.	3016 4260 OS
<h3>PARISH of LOUGHGULE</h3>				
146	LISANOURE CASTLE	B	A castle seems to have stood on this site since the 14th century. Sir Philip Savage appears to have been the first builder. Later the estate passed through many hands, including those of the MacQuillans and O'Haras, until it was bought by George MacCartney in 1733. According to O'Lavery the ancient building was square and stood at the northern end of the later castle. It was removed in 1829 'as being without any architectural distinction or beauty.' James Boyle in the O.S.M. says that Lord Macartney entirely rebuilt the castle. A sketch, pasted into a volume of estate maps of 1772, shows the south east front of this building; it is a charming castellated affair in the latest Gothick style, with pointed traceried windows on the ground floor and quatrefoils in the upper; it has canted bay windows at both ends with octagonal cap roofs. Two letters survive in the Macartney papers from Richard Jackson of Coleraine dated 1787, indicating that building work was still in progress. An undated and amateurish plan and elevation shows that the house was built round a large oblong courtyard, the outer walls of which curiously had no windows except on the south-east side, where the main living quarters were; the walls were castellated and the windows Gothic; oddly, the elevation of the main front was drably classical with a pedimented doorway; the end rooms were octagonal. By 1829 there was dissatisfaction with the existing structure and Boyle states that the proprietor, George Hume Macartney, demolished and rebuilt much of the castle, only retaining the curious blank outer walls; 'the entrance to the courtyard is under a lofty arch surmounted by a handsome spire, which rising above the groves surrounding the castle has a very beautiful effect' - as in fact it still does; it	3055 4243 O'Lavery Lewis O.S.M. Pilson Bassett PSAMNI PRO T2408/2 & 3 D1062/2/4 D572/9/14 & 16

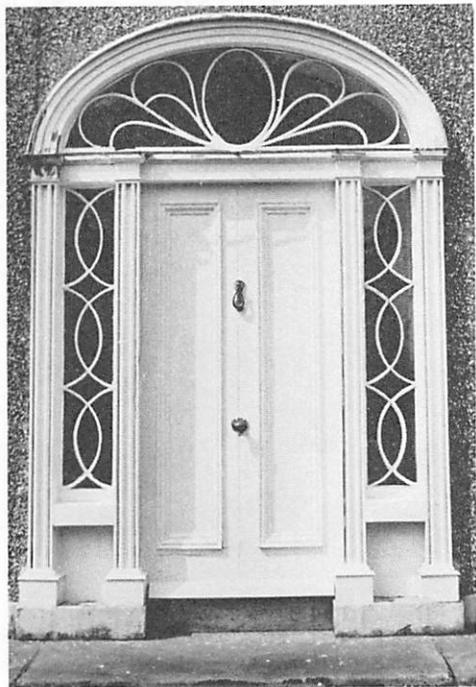
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			<p>consists of a Tudor archway, two decorative arrow slits, a hole presumably for a clock, and a dressed stone castellated octagon rising from the gable. The semi-circle of 'commodious offices lately erected in the rere', today serve as farm buildings. In 1835 the old front remained but was to be rebuilt. Mr. Macartney seemed in no hurry, as he built for himself the 'very tasteful and elegant cottage on the edge of the lake'. Bassett comments that the front wall was taken down in 1847 with a view to rebuilding; however an unfortunate accident with gunpowder, which killed Mrs. Macartney and presumably damaged the structure, ended all building activity and the castle has since become mostly ruinous - regretably so, since few houses can have had a more picturesque site beside a lake amid tree-clad hills.</p>	
147	LISANOURE COTTAGE	B	<p>A cottage 'in the later English Style' according to Lewis was built here in 1829; but the present building appears to be later; in rustic style with half-dormers, ornate bargeboards and clustered chimneys; the canted walls of the porchway are surmounted by a wheel balustrade; rendered. A wing of offices almost twice the size of the house extends to the rear.</p>	3068 4242 O.S.M. Lewis
148	LOUGHGUILE OLD CHURCH		<p>Ruined church of St. Mary's of 1733, replaced by All Saints Church in 1848.</p>	3069 4241
149	ALL SAINTS (C. OF. I.) CHURCH	B	<p>c.1848. A Gothic church of squared basalt and vivid red sandstone; cruciform with eastern porch and bellcote; all walls have corner buttresses. The sandstone detailing is of good quality, probably because the church was partly paid for by the Macartneys.</p> <p>The interior is plain, apart from the ribbed wood and plaster ceiling, springing from deeply set wooden corbels. The triple lancet of 1891 in the chancel, a Macartney memorial, has glass by Mayer of Munich. The church is still lit by oil lamps. The walls are lined with Macartney memorials, the most unusual being to 'Ellen, wife of George Macartney, died 15th March, 1847. She was summoned in all fulness (but without suffering) to another and better world by the awful yet merciful decree of a divine providence owing to the accidental explosion of a quantity of gunpowder'.</p>	3071 4245 H.D.C.D. R.C.B.7
150	ST. PATRICK'S (R.C.) CHURCH	B	<p>1839. Cost £1,500. A somewhat featureless Gothic church, whose three storey tower is cleverly sited at the end of the road leading from the castle.</p>	3083 4250 O'Laverty
151	OLD SCHOOLHOUSE	A	<p>Pre-1833. A former schoolhouse, now a shop; four bays wide, rendered with hipped roof; an outer staircase leads to the upper schoolroom; the upper storey has its Gothic glazing bars still intact. Excellently painted and maintained.</p>	3083 4249 PSAMNI
152	KNOCKAHOLET MOTTE	A	<p>16 ft. high, the motte has a rampart round the circular flat top. A small ditch surrounds the motte which is in the eastern half of a circular rath, which is in turn surrounded by a ditch.</p>	3048 4230 PSAMNI
153	ST. MACNISSI'S (R.C.) CHURCH, MAGHERAHONEY	B	<p>Erected in 1851. Originally a six-bay Gothic hall with porch, harled and white-washed; now with a large southern transept added in 1968 (Architect, Laurence McConville, of Rooney & McConville).</p> <p>The interior has been completely renovated, with oak-panelled ceiling, pews and altar furnishings. Around the walls are excellent oil Stations of the Cross by Cherith McKinstry; there is a most unusual metalwork baptismal font by David Heminsley; tabernacle by Christopher Toogood, and stained glass by Helen Maloney. The crucifix on the exterior wall has irregular insets between the arms containing sayings of Christ. Altogether the artists involved have created something vivid and homogeneous out of what was formerly a dull affair.</p>	3076 4292 O'Laverty



a



b



d



c



e

a *Old school house, Loughguile (No. 151)*

b *Lisanoure Cottage (No. 147)*

c *Lisanoure (No. 146)*

d *Doorcase, Larchfield House (No. 145)*

e *Killagan cottage (No. 165)*

f *O'Hara Brook (No. 135); porch and conservatory are regrettable modern additions to the original house of about 1750.*

f



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
PARISH of FINVOY				
154	FINVOY PARISH CHURCH	B	A tiny church of 1816; three bays long with a rude two-storey tower in rough basalt; the body of the church has been harled; the small scale of the church is due to it being originally a perpetual curacy. A chancel and vestry were added by Welland and Gillespie in 1864; they were renovated by S.P.Close in 1903. The attractive wrought-iron and copper lamps, still in use, were presented by Rev. Canon Benson and Mr. Close.	2955 4190 H.D.C.D. Lewis R.C.B.7 North Connor & East Derry Mag- azine C.C. 12th Sept., 1903 2957 4177 Waddell
155	FINVOY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	B	1846. A hall church, four bays by three, externally rather dull with Gothic windows and label mouldings. The interior in Gothic style is handsome; a balcony round three sides is held on delicate cluster iron columns; a screen of depressed Tudor arches, also on iron columns, at the back of the balcony, shelters the rear pews. Two gently curving staircases with splendid iron balusters lead to the central pulpit. A tablet to Rev. Todd indicates that he rebuilt the church in 1846.	
DUNLOY				
The village has no buildings of architectural note, modern or ancient.				
156	DOEY'S CAIRN	A	A cairn of the horned class, excavated in 1935. Oval in plan, it has a facade 21 feet in diameter facing southwest. The single megalithic chamber communicates between two jambs with a long axial flue built of boulders covering three pits.	2021 4182 PSAMNI
157	MOORE LODGE	B	A two-storey harled house with attics, probably built in 1759 by Sampson Moore; three bays wide with shallow bows, the windows of which are tripartite; to the rear a long service wing very much altered and extended. Shaw Mason's description of the surroundings still holds good - 'one of the prettiest and most retired spots in the country'.	2931 4158 Shaw Mason T. & S. Lendrick Lewis Pike PRO T1397. Kate Frazer - Notes on Finvoy, c. 1950 2928 4160
158	GLANDORE LODGE	B	A former fishing lodge, extended and transformed into a rustic cottage in mid-Victorian times; it now forms a pretty asymmetrical grouping with steep roofs and barge-boards. The view across the river Bann and the weir is spectacular.	2924 4184 O'Laverty
159	ST. COLUMBA'S (R.C.) CHURCH, THE PLAINS		1872. A four-bay basalt Gothic church with dressed stone surrounds to windows and doors; a bellcote on the west gable.	
PARISH of RASHARKIN				
A straggling town set on the slopes of the Long Mountain; the village has grown up with neither plan nor pretension to architecture.				
160	ST. ANDREW'S (C. OF. I.) CHURCH	A	1868. Architect, Welland and Gillespie. Builder, Walter Doolan, Dublin. A rubble basalt Gothic church, two bays long; character is given to the building, which is small, by the semi-circular chancel which flows from the nave walls with no break; it has trefoiled lancets; there is a bellcote at the west end placed oddly on an east-west axis; the barrel-vaulted roof of the interior is supported on corbelled tie beams and king post trusses.	2973 4128 H.D.C.D. R.C.B.7
161	RASHARKIN OLD CHURCH		A church has stood here for many centuries, dedicated to St. Olcan, and probably founded by the bishop of that name in the 5th century. The ruins date from the 17th century; the windows and doors are round-headed. The church was used until the 1860's and was described by Lewis in 1837 as 'small but very beautiful'.	2974 4127 PSAMNI
162	CARNFINTON COTTAGE	A	Pre-1833. A charming one-storey cottage with attics, set at an angle to the road. It is well thatched and tended by its owners with great care. The old world garden further enhances the effect.	2969 4129 OS

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
163	ST. MARY'S (R.C.) CHURCH		The shell of the church and tower date from 1846. Built of rubble basalt, the exterior has been pebbledashed; four bays long with chancel and south porch. The whole church was renovated by Rooney & McConville in 1965. The tower gained an imposing spire and the interior was completely refurbished; a zig-zag timber roof was installed, the walls harled and coloured glass put in the Gothic windows; the sanctuary was raised behind a flight of steps and lit from concealed windows; the splendid silver and bronze work is by P. McElroy, Dublin. It is a pity that the anaemic Stations of the Cross were allowed to remain.	2972 4136 O.S.M. O'Laverty
164	CULMORE HOUSE	B	A mid-18th century house, bearing a strong resemblance to Moore Lodge; two storeys and five bays, with shallow flanking bows; all glazing bars intact; harled; a porch was added later.	2925 4142
PARISH of KILLAGAN				
165	KILLAGAN COTTAGE	B	A pretty one-storey cottage, probably rebuilt on the site of an earlier, and reputedly by the same contractor as Larchfield House. It is three bays wide, double pile and rendered. The windows have moulded surrounds of good design and the door has a nice segmental fanlight.	3044 4212 T. & S. Lendrick



Edwardian Portrush: electric tram, jaunting-car, and lady's bicycle; but not a motor-car in sight. Yet the impending assault of progress is indicated by the enormous and sinister telegraph pole.

The Building Centre
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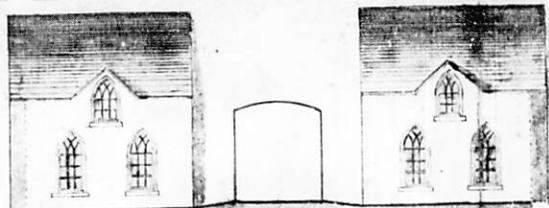
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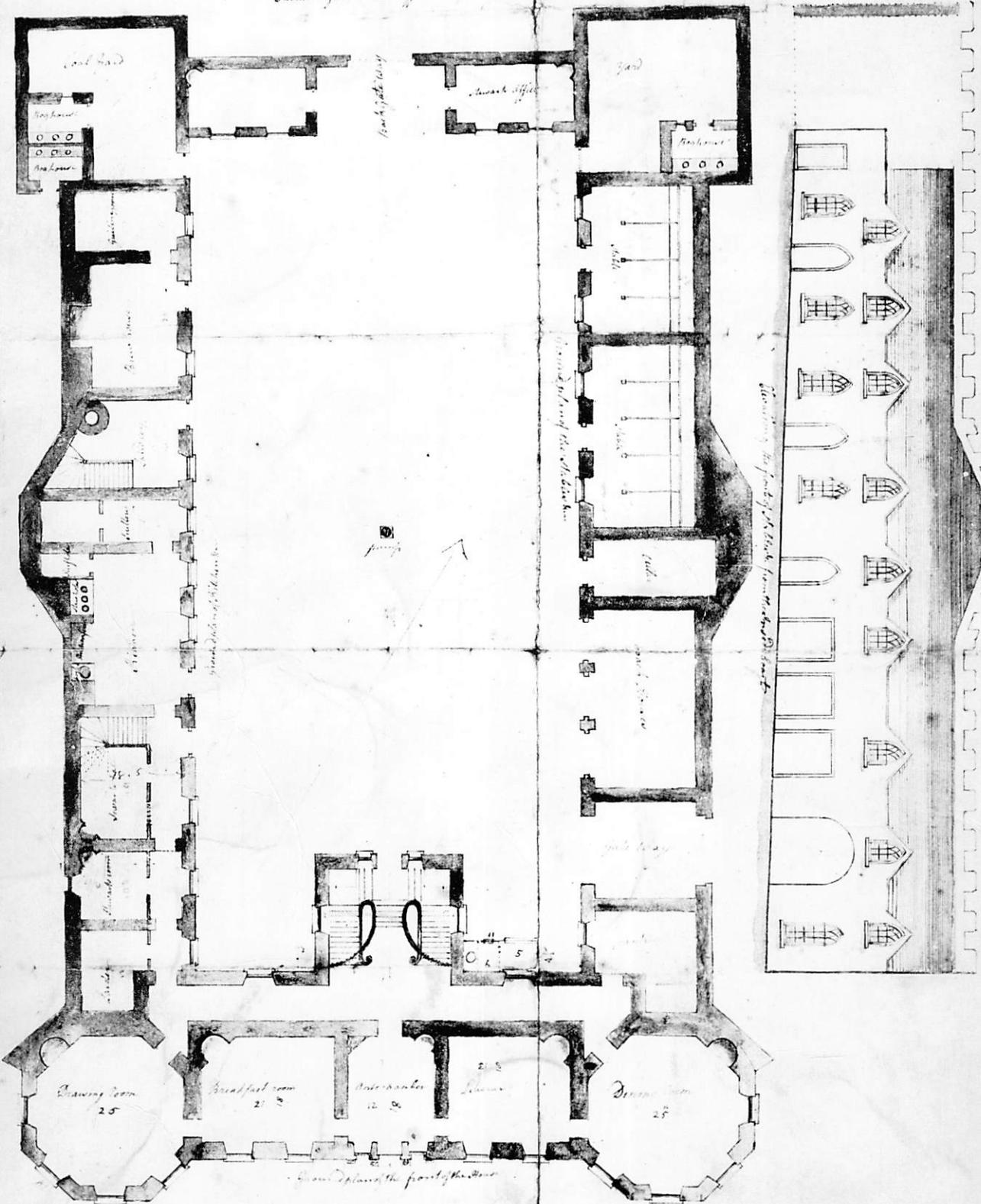
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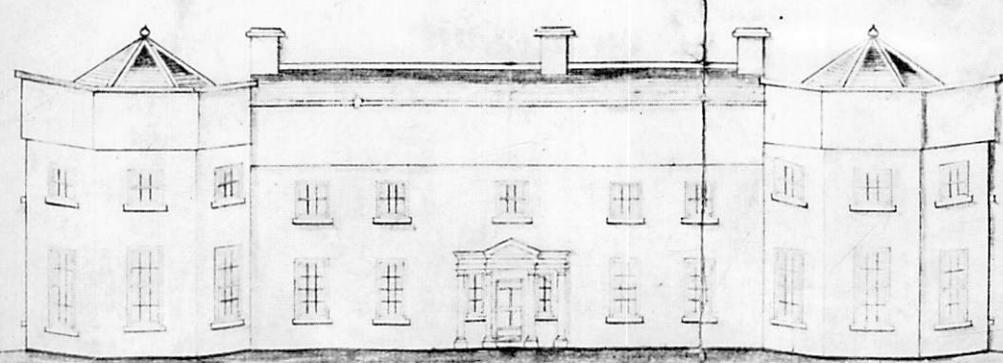
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Elevation of the Stewart Apartments



View from the front of the Stewart Apartments



Elevation of the front of the Stewart Apartments