

ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY

HISTORIC BUILDINGS
GROUPS OF BUILDINGS
AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

IN

RATHERILAND
AND
HILLTOWN



Hilltown, looking towards the Mourne

Prepared for the Society
August 1978–January 1979

by
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Compiler would like to thank Mr. F.W. Meade, Archdeacon M. McConville, Mr. Hugh Dixon, Mr. Paul Larmour, and Mr. J.R. Adams (librarian of the Linenhall Library, Belfast) for information and assistance in the preparation of this list.

The Ordnance maps on page 4 are reproduced by courtesy of H.M. Stationery Office; the Clanwilliam estate map of Rathfriland on page 5 by courtesy of the Norfolk and Norwich Record Office; the extract from James Kennedy's map of Co. Down, of 1755, by courtesy of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; and the old postcard views on pages 9, 12 and 18 by courtesy of the Governors of the Linenhall Library. The photograph on the front cover is of Hilltown Market House (Hilltown, Nos. 2 and 3); that on the back cover is of 9, Downpatrick Street (Rathfriland, No. 54).

The publication of this list, and particularly the number of illustrations it contains, has been greatly assisted by generous grants from the Northern Ireland Tourist Board and from Joseph Morton Ltd., of Banbridge, both of which are warmly appreciated.



Houses stepping down the hillside: Newry Street, Rathfriland

ARRANGEMENT & CLASSIFICATION

This list deals with the buildings of the town of Rathfriland and the village of Hilltown, but does not attempt to cover the surrounding countryside. Entries are numbered separately for each.

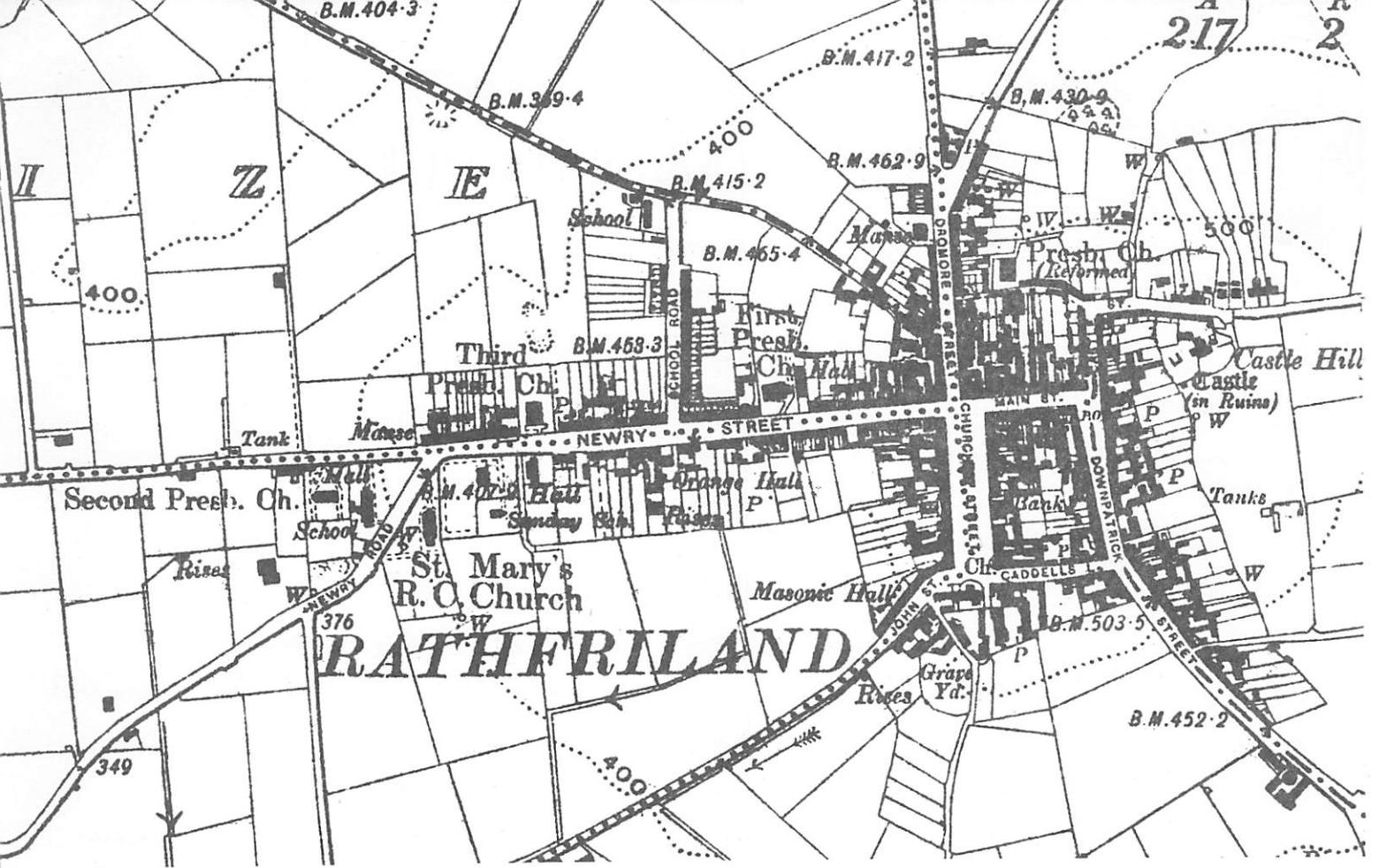
It is not suggested that all the buildings mentioned must be retained in any redevelopment. Individual buildings are marked A when they are considered of outstanding merit or importance, and are considered essential. Those marked B are important and should be retained if at all possible. The rest are of sufficient importance to merit integration into any new scheme.

REFERENCES & AUTHORITIES

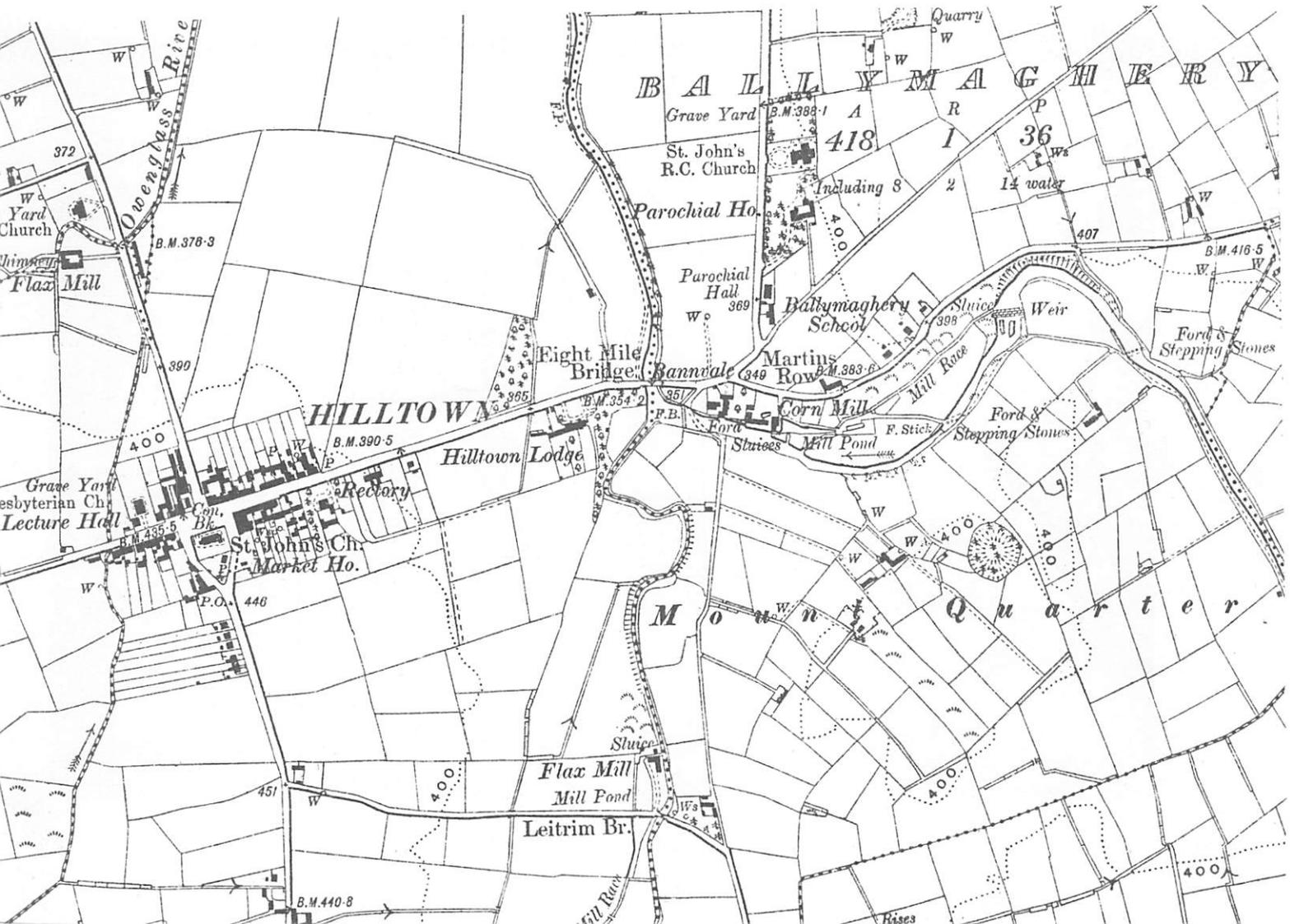
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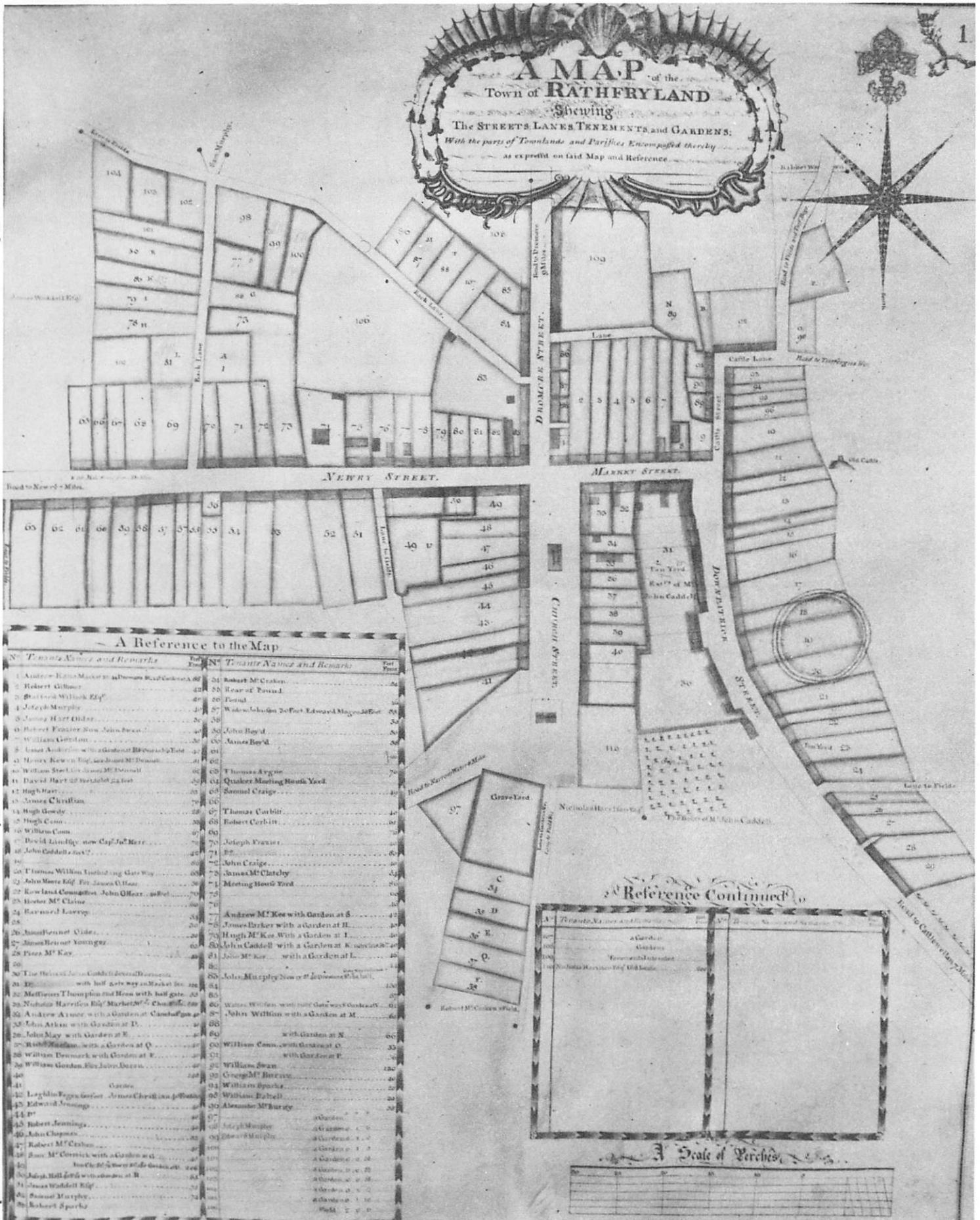


Market House and Parish Church, Rathfriland



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Sheet from the Rathfriland Land Map Book of 1776, prepared for the Meade estate, now in the Norfolk and Norwich Record Office.

RATHFRILAND

Hugh Magennis was living 'very cyvillie and Englishe-like in his house' at Rathfriland in the later 16th century, a tower house of which nothing but part of the base remains. But the town itself was not founded until soon after the Restoration, when in acknowledgement of his services in the parliamentary wars, Charles II granted the whole of the extensive manor to Alderman Richard Hawkins of London. The town and manor passed in course of time to Miss Theodosia Magill, first Countess of Clanwilliam, and from her to her son General Robert Meade. The Meade family are still the town's landlords. The Hawkins family had a house and demesne at Lissize, just outside the town to the north-west. This presumably fell into disuse following their marriage with the Magills of Gill Hall, in the early 1700s.

Early- and mid-19th century guide books refer to the nearly-obliterated remains of the old Magennis castle at the summit of the hill, close to where the water tower stands today. But after the 1641 Rising the castle was dismantled and the inn and other chief houses built with its materials. A 'Scheme for the Improvement of the Estate and Town of Rathfriland', prepared by Henry Waring in March 1764, recommended that all proper methods be taken to promote and encourage the linen market; that a market house be immediately built; that renewable leases for lives be made of the tenements, then ruinous. In contrast to Banbridge and Tandragee, turbary was contiguous and plentiful: this would affect the rents at which property would let, and Miss Magill could fix each rent as appropriate. Probably as a result, a market house was built, but still in 1846 there was apparently but little trade in the town.

In earlier times known as Insula Magennis, on 'the steep acclivities' of its little hill 'rising out of the surrounding bog' like a small medieval city, the town has caught the imagination of succeeding generations. R.L. Praeger, Lady Mabel Annesley, Richard Rowley have all known its spell: 'it seemed to be always in sunshine'. Helen Waddell, writing of Ballygowan over the hill, caught exactly the exciting quality of this part of Down: 'in the summer afternoons my bachelor uncle, as crusted as one of his apple trees, limped about the fields in the dusk, with the moon hanging over the Mourne, and said there wasn't a place like it in the country'. And why should the Union Jack floating from the tower of the church, now as when Lady Mabel Annesley lived under the shadow of the hill, seem a happy and not a provocative thing?

The plan of the town is simple, consisting of a square of streets crowning the hill, and five streets which fall away steeply on all sides to the patchwork of lush greens, mountains and distances beyond. Light and airy, most of the stucco is painted in fresh clear colours, and behind the street frontages one is constantly aware, through archways and entries, of the wealth of good rubble-stone backs of buildings, tanneries, stores and warehouses.

Few buildings are individually of the highest quality, but it is a case of the effect of the whole being greater than the sum of the parts. Brash intrusions have so far been kept at bay in Church Square, Main Street, Downpatrick Street and Caddell Street, at least since the building of the Northern Bank, and it is to be hoped that the place will not succumb now. And thankfully too, 20th-century commercial pressures have not as yet resulted in the town sprawling endlessly down the hills to the farmlands around.

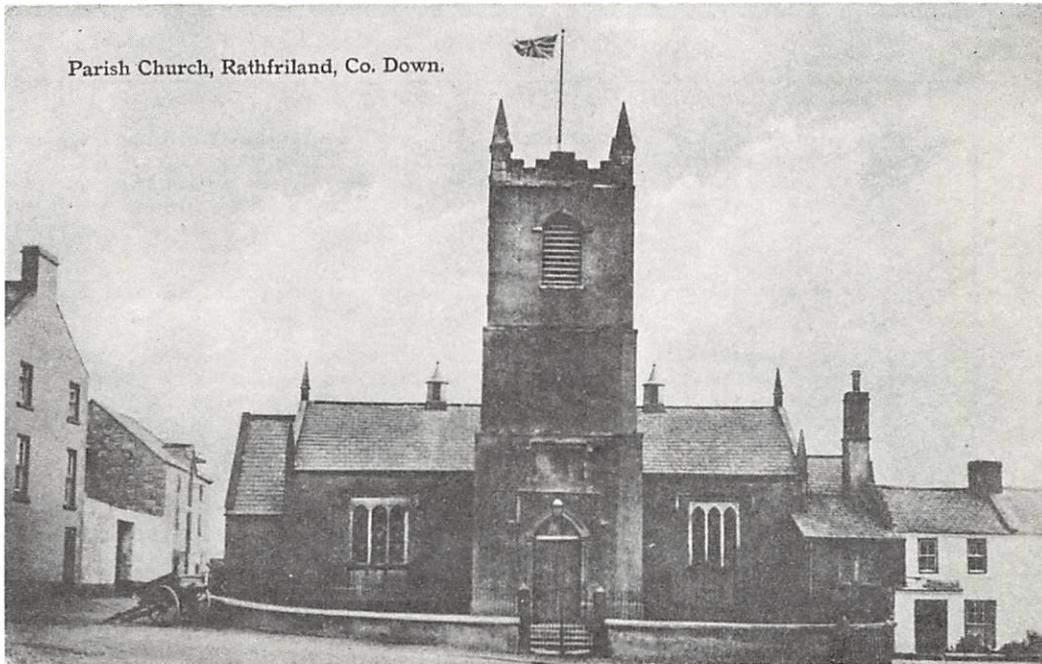
Several of the shops and premises in the centre are empty. One hopes that lifting of the security restrictions will bring further life, and that modernisation and updating will respect the hitherto largely-unspoiled inherited architectural character. The appearance of the town is nevertheless spoiled at many places, Church Square, Newry Street, John Street to name a few, by most unsightly electricity poles and gather-ups of the neighbourhood's wires. A small thing which gives pleasure while walking around - the little oval convex enamelled street numbers still on many of the house and shop doors.



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
1			<p><u>NEWRY STREET</u> (starting at bottom of hill): A new development of Housing Executive housing, discreetly and sympathetically sited and treated, house-forms and groupings respecting the contours, but why the red brick? The earlier Council housing off the foot of Downpatrick Street is of brick whitewashed, and more appropriate in the rural environment.</p>	
2			<p><u>SECOND RATHFRILAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH</u> (south side): <u>B</u> : Long low single-storey building, eight bays, gabled roof. Pretty Georgian-gothick-glazed pointed-headed windows, broad wood sash boxes, two similar windows high in gable at east end. Entrance in single bay projection at west end. The south side is of five bays, all with window openings of the same shape but the vertical sashes removed and replaced by teak with hinged opening vents, bathroom frosted glass. The walls re-rendered in recent years. Altogether, attractive and unassuming. Graveyard behind. The 1834 map marks a Seceders' Meeting House here.</p>	OS
3			<p>Beside the church, next to the road, is a four-bay roughcast church hall.</p>	
4			<p><u>SCHOOL</u> (south side): <u>B</u> : Pre-1834. Handsome if severe early 19th-century six-bay single-storey school building, hipped roof, central ashlar granite chimney stack. Each bay has a pair of vertical sash windows, each with single vertical glazing bar. The windows have plain ashlar granite sills, sides and lintels, and a plain granite drip mould. Between bays 3 and 4 is a, now blank, recess of stone for an inscription. Ashlar chamfered quoins, rough-cast single-bay lower extensions at either end with similarly-treated doorways, each with blank recess over: boys' entrance at north, girls' at south end. Back facade treated in the same way, though now with lean-to additions. School-yard indifferently kept.</p>	OS
5			<p>(north side): Severe cement-rendered two-storey, four-bay later-Victorian house, canted bay on left, a pedimented doorcase in second bay. Cement-decorated panel above each ground-floor window, dentils under robust overhanging gutter. Good wrought iron railings and gates.</p>	
6			<p><u>No. 103</u> (north side): A pleasant-enough two-bay, two-storey house in the middle of a terrace of similar houses interspersed with carriage arches, the rooflines stepping gradually up the hill. Seemingly early-19th century - broadish sash boxes and horizontal glazing bars, with the appearance of having been built as a shop, as the left-hand window is wider than the rest and there is what may have been a fascia over the door, itself with plain rectangular fanlight and vertically-divided door.</p>	
7			<p><u>Nos. 99 and 97</u>: Pleasant pair of painted single-bay houses, the doors grouped in the middle: horizontal glazing bars.</p>	
8			<p><u>No. 87</u>: Ground floor now a shop-front, but canted bay upstairs has interesting Doric pilasters at the corners.</p>	
9			<p><u>No. 85</u>: The top house in the terrace, three-bay stuccoed, with central segmental fanlight doorway, the detailing now replaced.</p>	
10			<p><u>THIRD RATHFRILAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH</u> (north side): <u>A</u> : Handsome facade to the road, three-bay, two-storey but with an unusual ease and grace because of the generous spacing of the bays: the present appearance is of about the 1830s. Central ashlar granite doorcase, wide enough to accommodate a double-width doorway, flat pilasters supporting a flat architrave and a raised pediment shape in the stucco above the doorcase. To either side on the ground floor are early-Victorian tripartite windows - each a grouping of three round-headed windows with their separate mouldings, the centre window three or four times the width of the side ones: horizontal glazing bars. Upstairs are three single round-headed windows, with key-stones, decorated brackets supporting the sills: two roundels in the spaces between. Plain cornice and shallow pediment gable with oval lozenge over the centre bay. Stuccoed, quoins. Side elevations are of three bays, contemporary Georgian-glazed five-pane-wide round-headed windows. End gable has two similar windows, but now with leaded lights. Good contemporary plain iron railings and gates. Simple well-kept churchyard.</p>	
11			<p>Across the street is the church hall, inscribed 'Erected A.D. 1896'. Plain three-bay cement-rendered hall with projecting off-centre porch in end wall next the road. Steeply-pitched gabled roof, English-type barge boarding.</p> <p>Across the approach to the County Intermediate School and behind the wooden blue-painted Quaker Hall fronting Newry Street, is the</p>	
12			<p><u>SCOUT HALL</u> (south side): <u>B</u> : a plain but well-proportioned late-Georgian rubble-stone single-storey gabled building, projecting cube one-bay entrance porch at east end. One-bay Georgian-glazed on north side, three-bay on south side. Ashlar granite raised slab tops to gable walls.</p> <p>This hall appears on the 1834 map as the Quakers' Meeting House, and was presumably built for that purpose. A 51-year lease of the Quaker Meeting House, park and graveyard was made in 1781: this may be an indication of the date of the building; no building was marked on the 1776 Clanwilliam estate map. The 1865 O.S. map shows a tree-lined approach direct from Newry Street, long back gardens with tree-lined walks to the east of it.</p>	OS PRONI

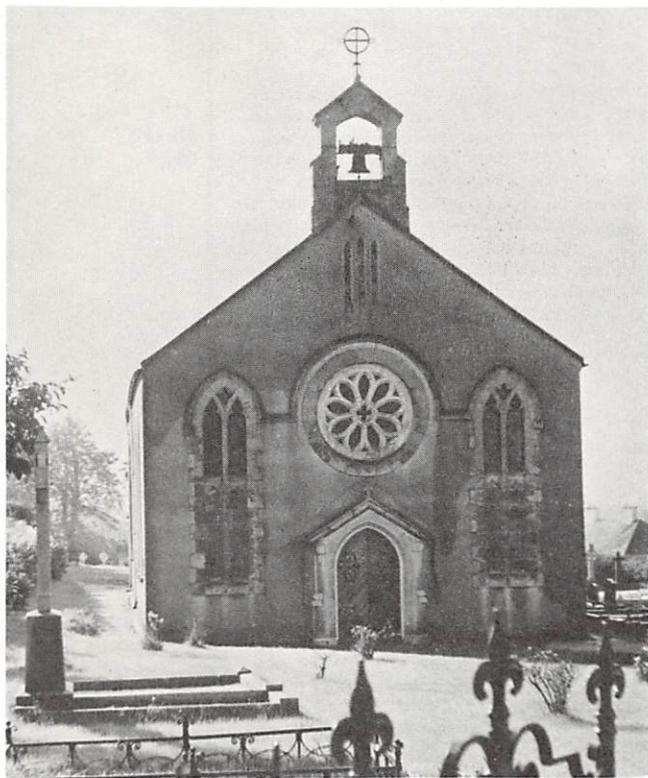
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<p>The 'Rathfryland Estate' maps of 1776, prepared for 'the Earl and Countess Clanwilliam' by Jas. McClatchy and Sons, show a '56 Mile Stone from Dublin' in the street a little uphill from the Quaker Meeting House Yard; a Pound in Newry Street, about opposite what is now School Road, then Back Lane; and a race course, half a mile out of the town at the junction of the Castlewellan Road and the old road to Eight-Mile Bridge, later Hilltown.</p>			
13	<p>Two houses above, on the south side of the street, is a pleasant low-built two-bay, two-storey stuccoed house, the upper windows in gabled half-dormers. Beside it is a stuccoed wall with entrance to yard behind containing handsome stone barn.</p> <p>Next to it, a piece of non-architecture.</p>			
14	<p>Opposite, on the north side, are stuccoed and cement-rendered two-storey terraces stepping down the hill, some horizontal glazing bars, some mouldings to windows and doors.</p> <p><u>South side:</u></p>			
15	<p><u>No. 56:</u> Attractive plain low-built two-bay, two-storey stuccoed house, horizontal glazing bars. Beautifully painted in blue.</p>			
16	<p><u>No. 54:</u> Basically four-bay, two-storey stuccoed house, four windows plus door plus carriage entrance on ground floor.</p>			
17	<p><u>No. 52, ORANGE HALL: B :</u> Recessed back from the street frontage behind good plain iron railings: three-bay, two-storey, the bays all placed a little left of centre to leave room for a door at the right-hand end (now modernised and inappropriate). Windows all with vertical glazing bars, moulded surrounds, decorated brackets below the sills, decorated keystones. Over the centre bays is a plain pediment, a plaque inscribed 'Orange Hall 1869': basket of flowers over, painted. Stuccoed, non-alternating quoins.</p>			
18	<p><u>B :</u> Next to it, a tiny narrow single-bay, rubble-stone house, broad wood sash boxes, single vertical glazing bars. Mid-19th century.</p>			
19	<p><u>Nos. 57-39, and round corner into School Road:</u> Early-20th century. Descending terrace of two-bay, two-storey houses, single vertical glazing bars, red brick window and door surrounds, walls roughcast. Pleasant.</p>			
20	<p><u>SCHOOL ROAD:</u> More of the pleasant brick and roughcast terrace houses. At the north end, looking down over lush valleys to Knockiveagh and the upland fields below Deehommed, Slievenaboley and Croob, is the</p>			
21	<p><u>former National School:</u> Simple 1830s single-storey, six-bay cement-rendered building, windows with horizontal sash bars, gabled roof, a pair of diagonally-set brick chimney pots. Single-bay lower entrances at either end, north for boys, south for girls, parapet on front walls. Above, in the end gable of the main building, is a blind arch. Marked on 1834 OS map.</p>			
22	<p>Beside the school, plain two-storey, two-bay, Georgian-glazed stuccoed house.</p> <p>On the 1865 O.S. map School Road was called The Commons. Half-way along its east side was a tannery: a tanyard well was at the bottom of Newry Street, beyond the Third Presbyterian church.</p> <p>Newry Street (contd.) (south side):</p>			
23	<p>Good late-18th century terrace of two-bay, two-storey stuccoed houses, horizontal glazing bars, the bottom house with keystones and decorated sill brackets upstairs.</p>			
24	<p><u>FIRST RATHFRILAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (north side): B :</u> Solid four-bay, two-storey church, side-ways-on to road with church hall close beside it, all stuccoed. Round-headed windows with mouldings, all now glazed in coloured lights. Non-alternating quoins, hipped roof. Solid granite gate piers, conical tops, now painted. Door in single-bay hipped-roof extension at east end, lunette windows off-centre above, also a slate tablet recording information about early ministers, and that the first meeting house was built 1679; re-built 1775; and improved 1834.</p> <p>Presumably the Dissenters' Meeting House mentioned by Harris in 1744. The 1776 McClatchy map marks a Meeting House Yard here. Fine panorama of fields and hedges from the churchyard behind, also a good rubble-stone wall with creepers.</p> <p>There follows a succession of, in appearance, 19th- and 20th-century houses and shops up to the top of the street, some with extensions newly roughcast.</p>			

a



Parish Church, Rathfriland, Co. Down.

b



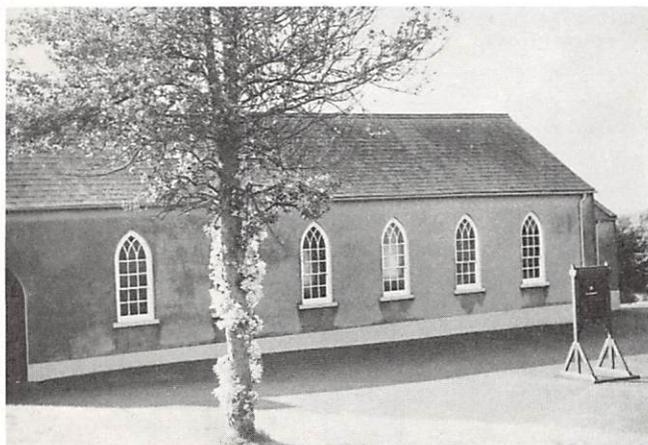
RATHFRILAND CHURCHES:

- a. *The parish church (No. 40), from an old postcard.*
- b. *Roman Catholic church (No. 88).*
- c. *First Presbyterian church (No. 24).*
- d. *Second Presbyterian church (No. 2).*
- e. *Third Presbyterian church (No. 10).*

c



d

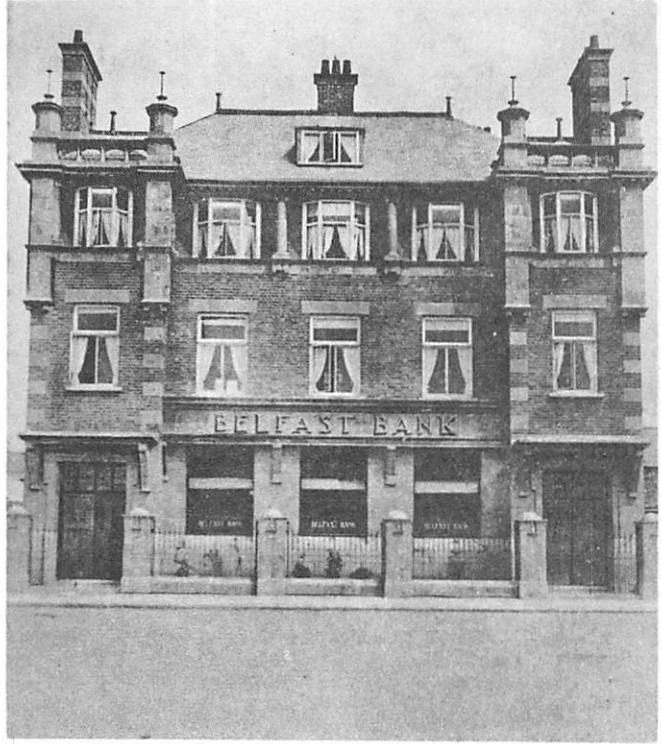


e



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
25			<p><u>No. 29</u>: A pair of stuccoed houses now made into one, three pairs of vertical-glazing-barred windows, one single sash window. Plain doorway. The Constabulary Barrack and the Shambles stood, in 1865, on the north and south sides respectively of Newry Street, a short distance down from the Square: behind the Shambles was a large garden.</p>	OS
26			<p><u>No. 27</u>: Three-bay, two-storey stuccoed house, projecting cube porch, dentils, door at side.</p>	
27			<p><u>ALFRED A. WEIR</u> (north side): A plain but formerly handsome-enough four-bay, three-storey stuccoed house, neo-Romanesque-type decoration of the wooden surround to the door in bay 3. Ionic pilasters on first floor, assorted decorated window sill brackets. Shop front in bays 1 and 2 with dentilled cornice, carved side mouldings and rosette, but all the paint crumbling and peeling.</p>	
28			<p><u>No. 3</u>: In a three-bay, three-storey stuccoed house is a particularly handsome late-18th century doorcase (<u>A</u>) in a sophisticated neo-classical Robert Adam or Wyatt mode, perhaps the finest single architectural item in the town. Moulded ashlar granite door surround, square fanlight over door, the fanlight with semicircular radiating glazing bars and smaller circles at the corners, entablature with oval paterae and fluting above - quite excellent. Old single-pane shop window in left bay, others all with single vertical glazing bars.</p>	
29			<p><u>ULSTER BANK LIMITED</u>: At corner of Dromore Street. Three-storey, two-bay to Newry Street, three-bay to Dromore Street. Pediment shapes over second-floor windows. Not particularly distinguished: ? the debased classicism of James Hanna.</p> <p><u>CHURCH SQUARE</u>:</p>	
30			<p><u>MARKET HOUSE: A</u> : The whole square is of group value; its constituent parts vary in architectural quality, but the form and appearance of each part is important. In the centre is the Market House, a handsome mid-Georgian block. The lower part, according to Lewis, was appropriated to the use of the market, the upper part had accommodation for holding courts. The centre three-bay portion appears to date from about 1770, the single-bay extension at either end from 1949-51, designed by Major Reside of Rostrevor. Upper windows all Georgian-glazed, four-panes wide plus narrow side panels. Some ground-floor arches are blank, others have windows - some regrettably with 1950s-type horizontally-paned casement windows - but one old Georgian-glazed window remains. Gabled roof. Roughcast, alternating quoins round arches and at corners, those of the 1949-51 extension being of cement. Carved stone on south wall, depicting an eagle and inscribed 'JWM 1951'. North wall has upstairs three bays of paired windows with narrow side panels; south wall is two-bay. In 1860 the arches at the southern end were still open, as was that at the north end on the west side.</p>	Brett OS
31			<p>Also in the Square is the War Memorial, commemorating both World Wars: an obelisk of granite blocks, but not particularly inspired. In the corresponding position at the north end of the Square stood a pump.</p> <p>The market is still held in the Square every week, and dues paid to the Meade family. A house at the corner of Church Square and Newry Street, perhaps entry no. 28 above, 3 Newry Street, may have been used by Theodosia Magill, the house at Lissize Magill having been given up earlier in the century: certainly this same house in the town was later used by Crane Brush, when agent to the estate. The local Hell Fire Club is also reputed to have used it.</p> <p>East Side:</p>	
32			<p>At the north end is a seven-bay, three-storey stuccoed building, some Georgian glazing but mainly plate windows. Bays 1 to 4 on ground floor are a single pleasant shop front. The constant roofline, including The Oasis, is important.</p>	
33			<p><u>The Oasis: B</u> : Early 19th-century two-bay, three-storey stuccoed building, a shop front now in all the ground floor except for a doorway to the floors above with gothic-glazed pointed fanlight. First-floor windows are paired Georgian-gothick-glazed lancets in a single moulding, a blank diamond between; and top floor has broad sashbox Georgian-glazed windows with mouldings. Stone plaque between first-floor windows now cemented over. Originally the Wesleyan Methodist chapel.</p>	OS
34			<p><u>Wilson's Sunset bar and adjoining house</u>: Stuccoed two-storey two- and three-bay buildings of varying heights.</p>	
35			<p><u>J.G. Bullick: B</u> : Four-bay, three-storey stuccoed, good fascia, mid-Victorian mouldings and decorated keystones to upper windows.</p>	
36			<p><u>Samuel Rea: B</u> : Good two-bay, two-storey stuccoed house, large Georgian-glazed windows upstairs. Good Victorian shop front below. Next building is of three bays, important for the constant roofline.</p>	

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
37			<p><u>Northern Bank Limited</u>: - : A rather large, overscaled, and pompous, and yet acceptable-enough, five-bay, three-storey brick and ashlar sandstone edifice in the Art Nouveau style of Blackwood & Jury; architect, Watt Tulloch & Fitzsimons, about 1912. The glazing and general appearance dull enough, apart from the nice tops to the row of gate and railing piers. The main interest lies in the recessed shallow canted bows of the second floor punctuated by squat over-entiaised Ionic attached columns supporting stone dentil course and gutter: turret effect given to each end bay on the second floor, open parapet above.</p>	
38			<p><u>B</u> : South of the Northern Bank is a pleasant grouping of stuccoed houses, two-bay and three-bay two-storey; three-bay and two-bay three-storey; and three-bay two-storey. Some Georgian-glazing, some window mouldings, and late-Victorian shop front of John Park & Co.</p>	
39			<p><u>B</u> : The three-bay, two-storey end house has horizontal glazing bars to windows on both floors and a projecting cube porch in the centre, plain parapet supported by Doric pilasters, door with semicircular radiating fanlight over at side, it and the windows in the porch being Georgian-glazed plus extra, narrow side panels. Like the wall of St. John's church, the front garden wall of this house formerly curved out into the Square. A pleasant house.</p> <p>South side:</p>	
40			<p><u>St. John's Church of Ireland church, parish of Drumgath</u>: <u>B</u> : Occupying most of the off-centre south end of the Square, the church is in cement painted an uncompromising battleship grey without even a weed to soften the effect. Harris mentions a 'small decent Church, built and furnished with suitable Ornaments by John and Robert Hawkins Magill Esqrs'; Lewis states that it was rebuilt in 1818. Remodelled in 1892 by W.J. Watson of Newry. The church is low-built, of three bays, with gabled roof, pinnacles at gable ends, and a tower projecting in the middle of the north wall. Bays 1 and 3 are groups of three plain pointed-headed lancets in ashlar granite mullions, with plain granite drip mould over. Centre bay, in tower, has a plain door with pointed-headed fanlight over, ashlar granite panelled pilaster surrounds, a plain drip mould over. Blank rectangular niche above, again with drip mould; string course above, and the next stage of the tower recessed; another string course; a further recession with belfry opening in centre, pointed-headed; stepped parapet above with corner pinnacles.</p> <p>The interior of the church is plain and unadorned, with pitch pine pews and roof; plainish, pleasant leaded lights; brass lectern and altar rail. Formerly the choir was in the gallery over the west door, but since the Second World War memorial organ was installed in the south transept, the choir has also been there. Various memorials to the Fegan family of Kiltarriff Hall.</p> <p>The interior of church, vestry and vestibule have all been gutted, probably in 1892, and retain no traces of the earlier-19th century gothic of the exterior. The south transept seems to date also from 1892: there are no pinnacles on the roof gables outside, nor are there ashlar window surrounds. The vestry in the north-west corner is also seemingly later, with paired pointed-headed wood-framed windows under drip moulds.</p> <p>The present exterior appearance is of 1818. The general massing of the church is quite good, but if it were not for the tower the church would look rather like a hall.</p> <p>West side:</p>	OS Irish Builder vol 34, p.114
41			<p><u>Bank of Ireland (south end)</u>: <u>B</u> : Late-Victorian attractive five-bay, two-storey building, stuccoed, gabled roof, the gable to John Street having curly ends. Bank entrance is in bay 2, house entrance is in bay 4. Intervening ground-floor bays contain pairs of round-headed windows, all with pilasters, mouldings, keystones. Doors have semi-circular plate fanlights, the bank door with a segmental pediment on brackets, in the tympanum swags of fruit, ribbons etc. Doric pilasters around bays 2 and 4 upstairs. Beautifully painted. Late-Victorian and therefore possibly by Miller & Symes. The Post Office formerly occupied this site.</p>	OS
42			<p>Next the Bank of Ireland are four two-storey stuccoed houses.</p>	
43			<p>Beyond a handsome new iron gateway to a yard area behind is a low-built, two-storey, three-bay shop; then</p>	
44			<p><u>John Crummie</u>: - : Handsome, large five-bay, three-storey, cement-rendered house and shop, good late-Victorian shop front occupying all the ground floor, pilasters supporting the fascia, excellently painted in dark blue-green and white. Horizontal glazing bars to windows above.</p>	
45			<p>Beyond that, four low-built, two-storey properties, shops and a house.</p>	
46			<p>Then a block of properties at the corner of Newry Street, 18th century, all three-storey sharing a common roofline, though all the facades sadly interfered with now. The house at the corner with Newry Street has originally been a substantial one of five bays.</p>	



URBAN RATHFRILAND:

- a. *Weir's shop (No. 27): note the elegant pattern of Ionic pilasters and console brackets.*
- b. *Belfast (now Northern) Bank (No. 37).*
- c. *Bank of Ireland (No. 41): more Ionic pilasters, more brackets.*





a



b

RUSTIC RATHFRILAND:

- a. Stone, brick, wood, iron, whitewash and bacon (behind Millen's, No. 66).
- b. No. 22 Dromore Street (No. 82): note the arrangement of doors and window openings.
- c. Scout hall (No. 12).

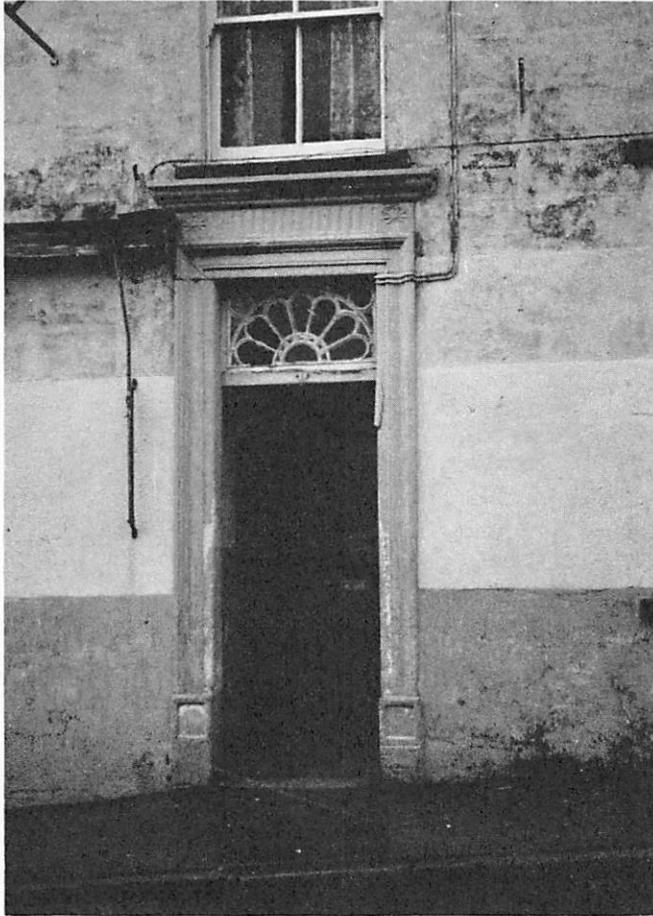
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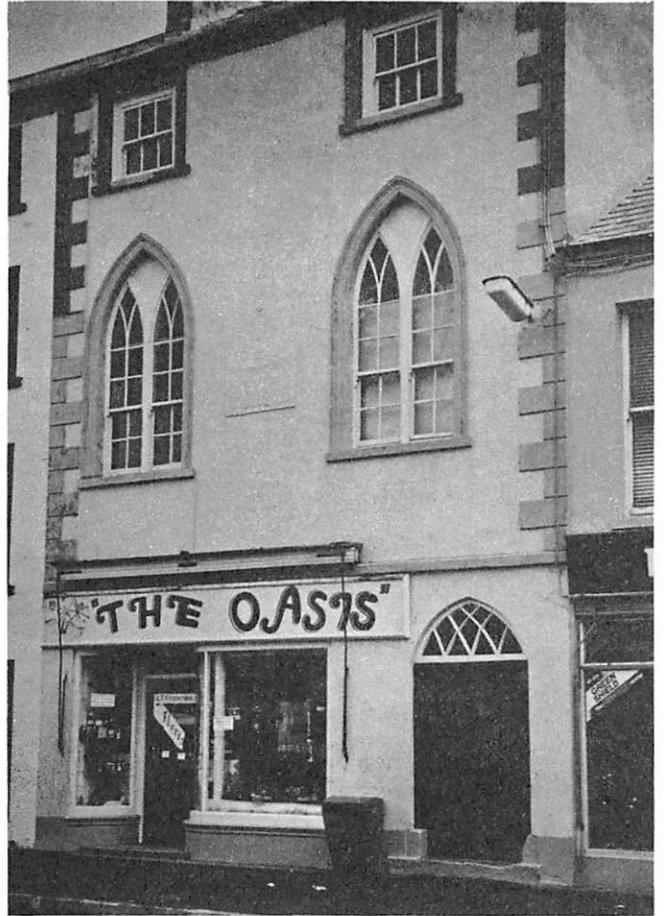
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	Church Square (north side) and Main Street (west end):			
47	Pleasant three-bay, two-storey stuccoed building, horizontal glazing bars upstairs, good late-Victorian shop front below.			
48	<u>Dodds Bros.</u> (at corner of Dromore Street): The terrace continues along Main Street - roof lines change all the way, but all are in keeping and there are a number of pleasant shop fronts.			
49	<u>William Little: B</u> : Handsome three-bay, three-storey building, shop front all along the ground floor, but bays 1 and 3 on both upper floors have tripartite windows, single vertical glazing bar in large window, plain mouldings.			
50	<u>Baxters</u> - : Mid-Victorian four-bay, two-storey stuccoed building, shop in bays 1 and 2 downstairs, upper windows segment-headed.			
	South side:			
51	Pleasant two- and three-storey stuccoed houses, now with shops on the ground floors - various Georgian-glazed windows, parapets etc. on the upper floors.			
	<u>DOWNPATRICK STREET:</u>			
52	<u>T. Lyle Rea & Sons Limited</u> (east side): - : At junction with Castle Street are smooth granite slabs to lead the pedestrian across from one pavement to the other. What was once a pair of pleasant mid-Victorian stuccoed houses, three-bays, two-storey, but now with the plate-glass windows of a motor showroom occupying four of the ground-floor bays.			
53	Again, the rest of the east side consists, as does the northern end of the west side, of stuccoed two- and three-storey houses, some with shops on the ground floor, of varying scale and size.			
54	<u>No. 9:</u> (west side) A narrow two-bay, two-storey house with a coursed-ashlar facade, a good Victorian shop front with Doric pilasters.			
55	<u>G. Murphy and part of adjoining W.R. Johnston shop</u> (west side): Ashlar coursed facade with recession and projection, Georgian-glazed windows on first floor.			
56	<u>Nos. 19-33</u> (west side): A terrace of eight late-Victorian houses, each two-bay, the third storey of each consisting of a slightly over-dominant gabled dormer.			
57	Beyond this terrace on the west side is a miscellany of low-built in-keeping houses, no. 35 stuccoed low-built two-storey, pleasantly painted.			
58	<u>R.U.C. Barracks</u> (east side): <u>B</u> : The fine 1930s type; architect, T.F.O. Ripplingham. Three projecting bays with windows, bays 1 and 5 blank: behind a handsome rubble-stone wall, now with cement block additions to the top. In 1860 this seemed to be open ground behind a wall, with further back another of the town's formally laid-out gardens with a small parterre of beds and so on.			OS
59	<u>No. 53, Fitzpatricks</u> (west side): - : Beyond Caddell Street, as the panorama of mountains and the wire-scrape come into view and the old town ends, is a good five-bay, two-storey Georgian-glazed stuccoed facade.			
60	<u>No. 24</u> (east side): <u>B</u> : A small petrol filling-station with a pleasant shop front recessed behind cast iron columns supporting the upper floor.			
	The stucco terraces continue to step down the hill.			
61	Good three-bay, three-storey house, shop front and coach arch, horizontal glazing bars.			
62	At the bottom of the hill, below the car park, is the only survival of the Gas Works, a gatelodge. In 1880, the gasometer stood in the middle of the Works, and gas pipes under the streets distributed the gas throughout the town.			OS
63	<u>Fitzpatricks</u> (west side): - : Tall two-bay, three-storey building at the Caddell Street corner, stuccoed, paired windows on upper floors, late-Victorian shop front across the ground floor, fluted pilasters supporting fascia.			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<p>Behind the west side of Downpatrick Street, about opposite the police station, was another of the town's tanneries, a further one being behind the east side, some distance south of the site of the castle.</p> <p><u>CADDELL'S STREET:</u> 1677 - contemporary lettered stone to this effect on Fitzpatrick's corner building: named after the occupier of the land.</p>			OS
64	<p><u>Old George Restaurant and Lounge Bar:</u> B : High stuccoed facade in the narrow street, three-storey; Georgian-glazed windows, handsome radiating segmental fanlighted doorway with Doric columns. Marked as an hotel on the 1860 map.</p>			OS
65	<p>B : Opposite the Old George, in a two-storey wall, is a fine chamfered ashlar granite triumphal arch gateway: blank openings at bays 1, 2, 4 and 5 at upper-floor level, doors on both levels in bay 6. The archways in bay 3 are allelloptical with a blank horizontal recess over. The doors themselves are beautifully-made, radiating wood in the tympana, hob nails etc.: granite bollards to keep off vehicle wheels. The 1860 map marked an elaborate near-symmetrical garden layout behind this wall, a small pool just off-centre.</p> <p>Next the Church of Ireland church, and facing onto Church Square, is</p>			
66	<p><u>Hillens:</u> - : Four-bay, three-storey stuccoed, all Georgian-glazed on upper floors. Behind is a very handsome three-bay, three-storey barn of rubble stone, a pediment gable over centre hoist and doors. Also remains of a delicate wrought-iron gate, in a whitewashed rubble wall.</p> <p>Behind the Church of Ireland church and churchyard, and to obtain its access from the car-park off Downpatrick Street, is a bowling green in course of being laid out, pavilion in north-east corner ideally-situated for the view over to Hilltown and the mountains.</p> <p><u>JOHN STREET:</u></p>			
67	<p>At the top is a two-bay, two-storey low-built stuccoed house, projecting cube porch in centre.</p>			
68	<p><u>No. 6:</u> - : Another, rather similar, stuccoed house, three-bay, a little further down the street.</p> <p>Behind the street at the top end on the south side, are handsome ranges of stone barns and warehouses; and there is a further warehouse almost at the bottom of the street, beyond all the 20th-century houses which do nothing to spoil the town and its approaches, which is</p>			
69	<p>Seven-bay, three-storey with a little pediment over the centre hoist.</p>			
70	<p><u>Masonic Hall:</u> - : Five-bay, single-storey low-built stuccoed building of early-20th century appearance, circular port-hole windows.</p>			
71	<p><u>Library and Health Centre:</u> Hexagonal building opposite the Masonic Hall, well-handled, and interesting in the street without being obtrusive. Erected 1969-70 to designs of Mr. Clarence Graham, Architects' Department of the former Down County Council.</p> <p><u>CASTLE STREET:</u></p>			
72	<p><u>St. Patrick's Parochial Hall:</u> 1913 - date stone. Plain two-bay gable end, door in projection on left-hand side, ashlar dressings. Well painted.</p>			
73	<p>Opposite are white-washed ranges of rubble-stone outbuildings and warehouses.</p>			
74	<p><u>Fire Station:</u> - : Opposite the end of Castle Street, in crude red brick, the mortar joints picked out. Of about 1950s.</p>			
75	<p><u>Reformed Presbyterian Church:</u> B : 1861 - date stone: late neo-classical in style. Pedimental end gable to street, three-bay, a round-headed window either side of central doorway recessed in blank arch, the tympanum of which extends up into pediment to incorporate a circular window with four accented voussoirs at its cardinal points. Ashlar granite alternating quoins, string courses and dressings, remainder stuccoed: all now painted. All glazing now modern, hardwood frames with coloured glass. Side elevations are four-bay with round-headed windows, roughcast. Rear elevation has two round-headed windows, still with vertical sashes with narrow side panel glazing.</p> <p>In 1834 a Covenanters Meeting House stood on this site.</p>			OS
76	<p>Close to the church, more old ranges of stone outbuildings and warehouses.</p> <p>Between the present church car-park and the street, the 1865 OS map marks a terrace of small houses as Hawthorn's Row.</p>			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	<u>CASTLE HILL:</u>			
77	<u>B</u>		Pleasant three-bay, two-storey house in a well-tended garden; the upper windows segment-headed in gabled dormers.	
78			Opposite, on almost the highest point in the town, just north of where the Castle stood, is the Newry No. 1 R.D.C. water-storage-tower, an ice-cream-cone shape on the town skyline, visible for miles. The Castle stood, in line with Market Street, a little to the south-west of the water tower, behind the gardens of T. Lyle Rea & Sons Limited and the other houses fronting Downpatrick Street. A few fields down-hill, beyond the end of the town, is a pleasant grouping of low-built white-washed cottage and farm buildings.	
	<u>DROMORE STREET:</u>			
79	<u>Ruellen</u> (north end): <u>B</u>		at junction with Dromara Road. Three-bay, two-storey mid-19th century stuccoed house, Georgian glazed, centre projecting cube porch.	
	West side:			
80	<u>Nos. 34-44</u> :		unpretentious low-built terrace of descending cement-rendered one-bay plus door two-storey houses, single vertical glazing bars. All with similar plain tongued and grooved doors.	
81	<u>No. 18</u> : <u>B</u>		Four-bay, two-storey stuccoed house, Georgian glazed with broad wood sash-boxes, bays 1 and 2 on ground floor being a combined door and Georgian-glazed shop window, the door with simple quartered rectangular fanlight over.	
82	<u>No. 22</u> : -		Somewhat decrepit rubble-stone white-washed two-bay, two-storey house. Two doors in left-hand ground-floor bay, both with sloping lintels and sides; granite steps, Georgian-glazed windows.	
83	<u>No. 19</u> : -		Later-Victorian stuccoed house, dormer gabled-windows on second floor.	
84	<u>C. & A. Kelso</u> : -		Good shop front with fluted pilaster. Below that,	
85			good unassuming suitable stuccoed two-storey terrace houses descending the hill.	
86	<u>No. 6</u> : -		Six-bay building, three-storey in part, two-storey in part; cement-rendered with moulded doorcase in bay 4. One of a terrace of descending three-storey houses merging into two-storey away from the Square.	
87			Four interesting horizontally-glazed broad sash box windows above. On the 1865 map is marked a handsomely-laid-out garden on the north side of the laneway leading down from Dromore Street past the end of School Road, what seems to have been a parterre in an over-all oval of paths and beds. Ruellen had a similar small front garden with circular beds.	
	<u>NEWRY ROAD:</u>			
88	<u>St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church</u> : <u>B</u>		Basically pre-1834. Low-built, unassuming, cement-rendered building. Side elevation five-bay; west-end three-bay; door in centre pointed-headed in stone surround, a circular rose window above, and paired lancets either side extending the full height, the bottom half of each blank. Side windows have wooden Y-tracery, leaded coloured lights: the windows appear to date from two different periods. Ashlar dressings, and ashlar granite bell turret over west end. Again, a well-kept churchyard. According to The Builder, a church at Mayherall near Rathfriland was consecrated 17 October 1858; architect, W.J. Barre.	OS The Builder, 6.11.1858, p.751
89	<u>Chapel Fields</u> : -		South-west of the Roman Catholic church are three groupings of attractive stuccoed former labourers' cottages with gabled projecting porches.	
90	<u>Kiltarriff Hall</u> : -		Further along the Newry Road is a touch of the 1880s rectory in the Oxford suburbs. Cement-rendered, cantad bays, steeply pitched roof: over the centre door, a stained glass William Morris-derived oriel-type landing window. ? William J. Watson of Newry.	
91	<u>Drumlough Cottage</u> : -		A short distance beyond Kiltarriff Hall are the last remains of a small cottage with some pretensions; five-bay, the centre projecting gabled porch having decorated barge boards, the windows on either side being paired sashes horizontally-glazed. Now boarded up.	



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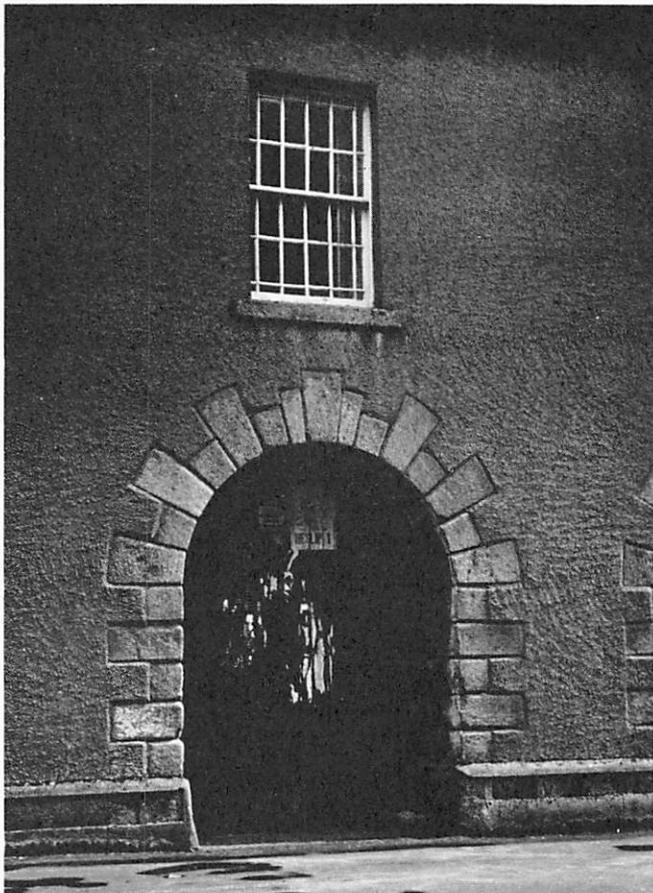
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RATHFRILAND DETAILS:
 a. Doorcase, 3 Newry Street (No. 28).
 b. Desert Gothick (No. 33).

c. Archway, Market House (No. 30).
 d. Doorcase, Old George Restaurant, Downpatrick Street (No. 64).

c

d





Hilltown, Co. Down.

Postcard views, from the Linenhall Library collection.



MAIN STREET, RATHFRILAND.

HILLTOWN

Prior to 1765 no village existed here: Eight-Mile Bridge or Carquillan was the name of the place - eight Irish miles from Newry. After the 1641 Rising, as a result of which the Magennises of Iveagh had forfeited their property, Arthur Hill leased or bought the Carquillan estate. In 1669 William Hill received a grant of a Monday market and fairs, but it was not until the second half of the 18th century that a village began to take shape. The parish church of Clonduff had been destroyed in the 1641 Rising: in 1766 Lord Downshire, as he later became, and the Board of First Fruits erected the present church. The Downshire Estate 'Map of a New Road intend'd from the Town of Eight-Mile Bridge Thro' the Town of Rosstrevor Directly to the Sea...Survey'd in August 1767 by Jas. McClatchy and Son' marks this new church, west of the bridge over the Bann on the road from Rostrevor, Narrow Water and Newry to Castlewellan. The new road was the present road south from the church through Carquillan and thence between Gruggandoo and Crotlieve to Rostrevor. No other houses were shown on the map, nor did the road from Rathfriland enter the town opposite the church, but immediately to the west of Eight-Mile Bridge, what is now a laneway to a farm. A map of 1804 shows that by then Hilltown consisted of short terraces of houses close to the church.

Lewis gave the Downshire family due credit when he wrote of Hilltown: 'it is a handsome village, strikingly indicating the care which its noble proprietor, the late Marquess of Downshire, bestowed on the improvement of his estates, and the fidelity with which his lordship's views were promoted by his agents'.

In upland country near Hen mountain, stocks of corn still in the uphill all-shapes fields, Rathfriland gleams on its hill to the north, mountains and bogs rise to the east and south, and Down and Armagh farmlands stretch to the west. The village is unassuming, unpretentious, and as good and pleasing a typical Ulster village as could well be found. The market house, Downshire Arms hotel and principal village houses are all plain, but simple and well proportioned. The main street is open and airy, the country is everywhere close at hand. Only south-east of the Church of Ireland church does a certain unkemptness appear.



Hilltown Lodge, perhaps of 1785, by Charles Lilly (No. 19)

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
1	<p><u>St. John's Roman Catholic Church:</u> - : Pre-1834. Beside the Owenglass river. Plain, single-storey building, T-shaped, four-bay to road: roughcast, gabled roof, graded slates. Windows round-headed with leaded lights; crosses on gables. Late-Victorian embellishments include ashlar window surrounds with slightly pointed tops under drip moulds. Unassuming. Interior: plain altar at top centre of the T, a simple slab on two granite columns, four candlesticks behind. A cast-iron post supports roof timbers at central crossing in front of altar rail, a little awkwardly. Open pine roof, terrazzo aisles, pine benches. Stations of the Cross, altar rails and other fittings, also glass in windows, all modern.</p>			OS
	<p><u>THE SQUARE:</u></p>			
2	<p><u>The Downshire Arms and Market House:</u> a very handsome pair of buildings, stuccoed and excellently painted in white with detailing picked out in black.</p>			Arch. Survey Brett PRONI
3	<p><u>The Downshire Arms: A :</u> The Downshire Arms is of three bays, 1 and 3 on the ground floor having tripartite windows, all windows Georgian glazed. Centre doorway has glazed side panels and segmental fanlight. Inn sign projecting over the door. Nice plain iron railings curving in to the door and at the ends.</p>			
3	<p><u>The Market House: A :</u> The Market House is also of two storeys and three bays, the centre bay projecting slightly and surmounted by a shallow pediment, a cupola with clock on the ridge of the gabled roof above. Ashlar dressings, now painted. Ground floor consists of doorway similar to that of the hotel in bay 1, a window in bay 2 and carriage arch in bay 3, all set in shallow segment-headed blind arches - only the carriage arch therefore retains the former market-arch. The rear-elevation is of rubble stone.</p> <p>The Archaeological Survey states the Courthouse was erected c.1800. However surviving correspondence from Thomas Duff appears to indicate otherwise. On 29th September 1828 Duff wrote to W.E. Reilly, Lord Downshire's agent: 'I will shortly go over to Hilltown to set them to rights with the Market House. The only alteration required to be made is to narrow the building by making the breadth to correspond with the old gables at each end, there was certainly a mistake in taking the size of the ground...' In 1834 Duff was again writing about monies due to him 'for constructing the improvements at Hilltown' - Duff's estimate of what he was due was £200 for the Inn, and £300 for the Market House. In 1815 Robert Magill undertook to build the Inn; the present Inn may be the replacement put up in 1818 after the first was blown down.</p>			
4	<p><u>St. John's Church of Ireland church, Parish of Clonduff: A :</u> The church was built in 1766 by Lord Downshire, as he later became. Set back behind a deep market pavement in the centre of the triangular Square, this is a particularly handsome plain village church. The body of the church is of four bays, with gabled roof, a tower at the west end with doorway in the north side and a semicircular diamond-glazed fanlight over. Cement-rendered, ashlar granite dressings and window surrounds, alternating quoins throughout. In the first stage of the tower is a circular radiating-glazed lunette; in the stage above are louvred arch-topped belfry openings; on top are a cornice and parapet with pinnacles at the corners: each stage is offset and marked by a string course. The door was originally in the west wall of the tower: see Archaeological Survey.</p> <p>At the east end, a single-bay chancel projects, the east window a simple generously-scaled Venetian window with the same flat ashlar moulding. At the south-east corner is a small mid-Victorian random-granite vestry, ashlar dressings to round-headed doorway and window. The restraint and sympathy suggest Joseph Welland of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.</p> <p>Interior: circular vestibule without window, the ceiling of vaulted brick, a small door to spiral stone staircase: black and red earthenware tiles.</p> <p>The church itself is a long, plain barrel-vaulted rectangle with a similar shallow chancel beyond: ceiling cornice with dentils along each side and across the back wall. The west door has a fine pedimented doorcase with fluted Doric pilasters, trygliphs etc. The east window has plain fluted pilasters with odd small-sized Doric capitals, and a frieze with trygliphs and dentils. The four windows on each side of the nave are round-headed with a fluted moulding terminating at sill level in weak Victorian plaster consoles; the chancel arch has fluted Doric pilasters supporting a fluted arch, with a Victorian outer hood mould and round terminal bosses: texts are inscribed in gold on black over the chancel arch and across the base of the East window. All windows are diamond-glazed with narrow red outer panels; the side windows have clear glass with lean-in triangular box-ventilators, the East window has assorted coloured panes. The pews and octagonal pulpit are all of Victorian pine, and the octagonal font is of white marble on a circular red granite shaft. Harmonium, no organ. There are oil lamps on brackets down each side wall, and electric lights now in-elegantly suspended in the centre of the aisle; the pulpit has two handsome Victorian brass oil lamps, and the remains of an oil lamp hang over the chancel. The floor of the aisle is of earthenware tiles painted red, covered in matting.</p> <p>The chancel step and brass altar rail curve out into the nave in a semi-circle. The side walls of the chancel have round-headed panels, under hood moulds with bosses, containing the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed painted on metal.</p> <p>At the time of visiting, the entire church was decorated for harvest with stocks of corn, potatoes, parsnips, carrots, fuchsia.</p>			Arch. Survey
5	<p><u>RATHFRILAND STREET:</u></p>			
	<p>A former seven-bay usual-type R.U.C. Barracks; architect T.F.O. Ripplingham; now converted into two private houses, only one of which respects the basic pre-existing conception of the building. In PRONI is a drawing of 1846, approved by Lord Downshire but unrealised, for a police barrack opposite the Inn.</p>			

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
6	<p><u>Shop and attached house</u> (west side): <u>A</u> : Early-20th century. An exceptionally good block containing a handsome shop front between a house and a less-imposing shop front. Two-storey throughout. On left: three-bay house, canted bays on two floors with late-Victorian segmental fanlight over door between, fluted attached-column mouldings, keystone and scrolling: window over is treated similarly.</p> <p>In centre: the three-bay shop front, four segment-headed panels with single horizontal glazing bar half-way up, on either side of a central door, fluted pilaster strips supporting cornice fascia board. Above, three Georgian-glazed windows in mouldings similar to those of upstairs windows of house.</p> <p>On right: plain three-bay shop front, door in centre with three-panel window either side, horizontal half-way bar but without the segment heads; single window in centre above, keystone but otherwise unadorned. Stuccoed, gabled roof. Excellently painted, the woodwork white and the mouldings picked out in blue and blue-green.</p> <p>Not marked on 1904 OS map: then a Dispensary and School occupied the site, set back from the road.</p> <p>On the north side, behind, is a late-18th century range of buildings, two-storey, barns and stabling, a larger three-bay barn or store in centre; small Georgian windows with broad wood sash boxes; roof levels up and down. Roughcast.</p>			OS
7	<p>Opposite, a plain granite gateway with late-18th century design of wrought-iron gate, giving access to the stable yard behind the Downshire Arms - an assortment of stable buildings, ashlar granite, a round-headed doorway in an ashlar surround.</p>			
	<p><u>NEWRY STREET:</u></p>			
8	<p><u>Hilltown Presbyterian Church</u> (north side): <u>A</u> : Plain barn-type building, end-on to road. Three-bay, two-storey facade in ashlar granite, the mortar now slightly raised. Plain moulded cornice, hipped roof. Centre door with segmental fanlight under plain fluted moulding with keystone - the fanlight now incorrectly glazed with coloured leaded lights. The five windows are round-headed with similar mouldings, all Georgian glazed with gothick intersecting tops - seemingly re-glazed with the gothick tympanum no longer opening when the roof slates were replaced by pantiles - not objectionable, but not quite correct. Side elevations have similar round-headed windows upstairs, rectangular Georgian-glazed windows downstairs, all with plain ashlar surrounds, and all clear-glazed. North elevation has two windows with wooden paired-lancet Y-tracery. The Church would appear to date from the early 1830s. A letter from the Revd. Robt. Lockhart, Rathfriland, to Mr. Thos. Parry at the Downshire office in Hillsborough, dated 14th October 1833, refers to a proposed lease of the Meeting House at Hilltown and puts forward names of suggested trustees.</p>			PRONI
9	<p>End-on beside the church, close-up under the street, is a low-built four-bay hall, three bays still with their correct segment-headed late-Victorian windows with single vertical glazing bar.</p>			
10	<p><u>B</u> : Beside the church on the east side is a plain stuccoed three-bay, two-storey house, mid-Victorian, centre door with semicircular fanlight, plain mouldings to windows and door. Originally the Manse.</p>			OS
11	<p>In the remainder of this street are plain stuccoed and cement-rendered two-storey houses, in terraces and groupings: all in keeping.</p>			
11	<p>The Pound was in 1834 on the opposite side of the street from the Presbyterian church, a little further west. Until early in this century the constabulary barracks was between the former Manse and Rathfriland Street.</p>			OS
	<p><u>CASTLEWELLAN STREET:</u></p>			
12	<p><u>Clonduff Bar</u>: <u>B</u> : Two-storey, three-bay late-Victorian stuccoed building, upstairs windows with single vertical glazing bars, two doors between wider windows on ground floor.</p>			
13	<p>Beside Clonduff bar, two-storey, three-bay stuccoed house, originally five-bay with centre door on ground floor, but now a shop window in bays 4 and 5.</p> <p>The buildings step down the hill to the former Rectory and</p>			
14	<p>an attractive two-storey, four-bay rubble granite house, a carriage arch in bay 4.</p>			
15	<p><u>former Parsonage or Rectory</u>: <u>A</u> : Five-bay, two-storey house, roughcast, with double pile gabled roof; Georgian-glazed throughout; in centre a plain door with rectangular fanlight over, segmental glazing bars: hallway has a semicircular fanlight, intersecting glazing bars, dividing it from back hall. Surrounded by handsome trees. Presumably built about the same time as the church, in the later 1760s or 1770s. The glebe lay between the house and the River Bann.</p>			



a



b

HILLTOWN:

- a. Downshire Arms Hotel (No. 2).
- b. Shopfront, Rathfriland Street (No. 6).
- c. Old Rectory (No. 15).

on facing page:

- d. McPolin's shop (No. 17): the strangely-angled glazing bars are in fact cracks in the glass which have been puttied up and painted.
- e. The Market House, by Thomas Duff (No. 3).

c



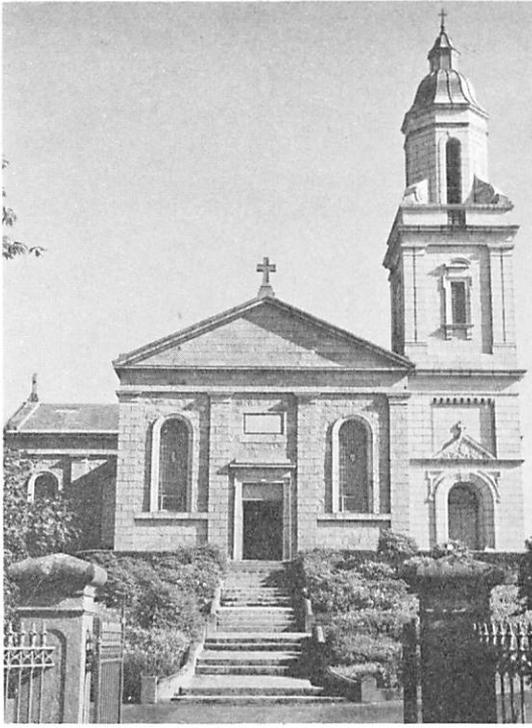


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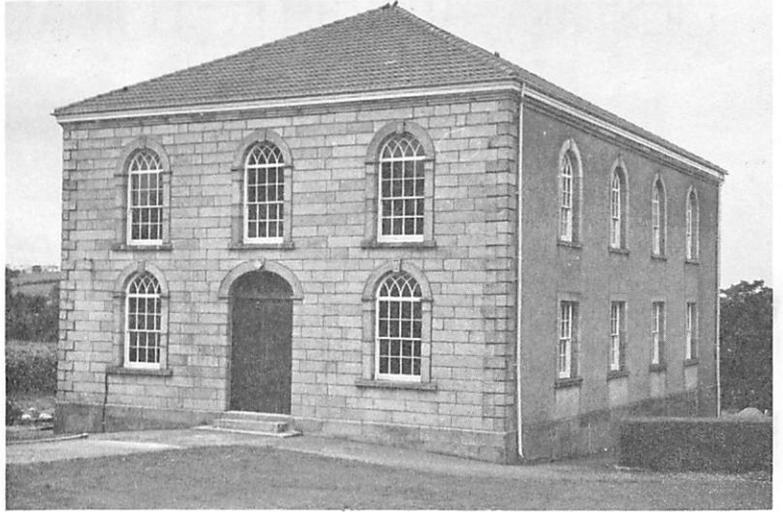


e

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
16	On the north side of the street, all the houses are plain two-storey stuccoed and roughcast, descending the hill. All are in good order and all in keeping.			
17	<u>J. McPolin: B</u> : Four-bay pair of houses, two-storey, cement-rendered and whitewashed, ashlar plat band, sills and alternating quoins. Upstairs, four plain windows with vertical glazing bars; downstairs, a former late-Georgian or early-Victorian plain three-segment-panel shop front, a plain doorway with ashlar name-board over, a door with semicircular plain fanlight over and a Georgian-glazed window. Remains of an ashlar carriage arch along side. Both with raised door frames.			
18	<u>Eight-Mile Bridge</u> : Three high round-headed arches just below the confluence of the Carcullion, Leitrim and Rocky rivers to form the Bann. The arches and piers are of ashlar granite, and the remainder of random rubble. Various works to the bridge are going on at present, including the addition of a footpath outside the southern wall. A footbridge and ford for vehicles are close by.			
19	<u>Hilltown Lodge: A</u> : Handsome late-18th century five-bay two-storey stuccoed house. Georgian-glazed, alternating quoins, hipped roof, graduated slates: windows have plain mouldings, granite sills. Centre doorway has fluted and panelled door, glazed side panels, radiating fanlight over, the whole set between fluted pilasters and under a semicircular blank arch - a turn-of-the-century derivative of the Dublin doorways such as 37 Merrion Square. To either side of the main block are lower single-storey pedimented pavilions, chimneys over. The Archaeological Survey refers to a design for the main elevation by (R. F.) Brettingham for the Downshire family, not carried out, and attributes the present design to Charles Lilly, as a block plan dated 1789 signed by him shows the house as it now exists: it is certainly shown on a Downshire estate map of 1803 (PRONI D871/M1/21 sheet 9). The front of the house was stuccoed about 1830, when the entrance recess was embellished with the moulded pilasters and archivolt, the tympanum panelled and moulded surrounds to the windows added. See Archaeological Survey. The Lilly block plan shows a formalised layout in front of house. In need of restoration: the window frames and glazing bars starting to disintegrate, the garden all in long grass. Old stone walls and gate piers on the road frontage. Again, ranges of stone outbuildings beside the house.			Arch. Survey
20	<u>St. John's Roman Catholic church: A</u> : A largish neo-classical church. Building was commenced 1844; suspended during famine years 1845-47; and completed 1850; site had been given free by Mr. Robert Narcissus Batt of Purdysburn. The tower and campanile were added in 1900. Exterior: West end: temple front, Doric pilasters supporting unmoulded entablatures, a pediment above surmounted by a cross. Tall round-headed windows, doorway in centre, plain Vitruvian or Egyptian doorcase with simple rectangular blank tablet over. All in ashlar granite. Side elevations have similar round-headed windows, the walls being cement-rendered on the south side, and of granite on the north, both with ashlar dressings and pilasters supporting the entablature. Transepts project two bays, each treated similarly and with similar ashlar dressings. At the south-west corner the tower and campanile are of ashlar granite throughout. On the west side is a round-headed archway surmounted by a pediment; a string course moulding ties in with the top of the entablature of the main body of the church. Further storey above, with coupled pilasters at corners and glazed opening with segment pediment over. Above are a cornice, parapet and octagonal stage surmounted by a copper cupola with glazed lantern, the cupola with tall narrow belfry arches, scroll brackets supporting it at each tower corner. Interior: plain low wide main body of the church, T-shaped with altar at top centre of the T; pilaster strips between the windows, fluted capitals, pine benches. Low altar set back in nave-wide recess, of plain white marble: side altar on either side behind one continuous marble altar rail. Concave scalloped roofs over transept doors. Stations of the Cross in white plaster, small statuary groupings on brackets on the pilasters signed J.A. Deghini Dublin: a window of 1922, some richly coloured stained glass, some of it by Mayer of Munich. At back, organ gallery or choir loft, pitch pine supported on square pine columns: good robust gallery front mouldings. No organ. ? Architect Patrick Byrne 1783-1864. Well gardened grounds.			
21	Beside the church on one side is a churchyard, on the other the Parochial House, a stuccoed house of early-20th century appearance, but with older ranges behind: on the south side are four bays Georgian-glazed on both floors, with round-headed Georgian windows behind. Handsome unusual ashlar granite gate piers, voluptuous rounded conical tops, similar to those of the gateway to the church.			
22	<u>St. Patrick's Primary School, Ballymaghery</u> : Beside the Parochial House gates; modern buildings behind a simple five-bay early-20th century building, yellow brick chimneys.			
23	<u>Bannvale</u> : At junction of Kilkeel Road, pleasant low-built two-storey, six-bay mid-Victorian stuccoed house, hipped roof; horizontal glazing bars, door in bay 4 behind canted glazed projecting porch. Good ranges of whitewashed outbuildings behind. The 1834 map marks a flax mill, corn mill and kiln close to the present Bannvale house.			OS



a



b

HILLTOWN CHURCHES:

a. *St. John's Roman Catholic church (No. 20).*

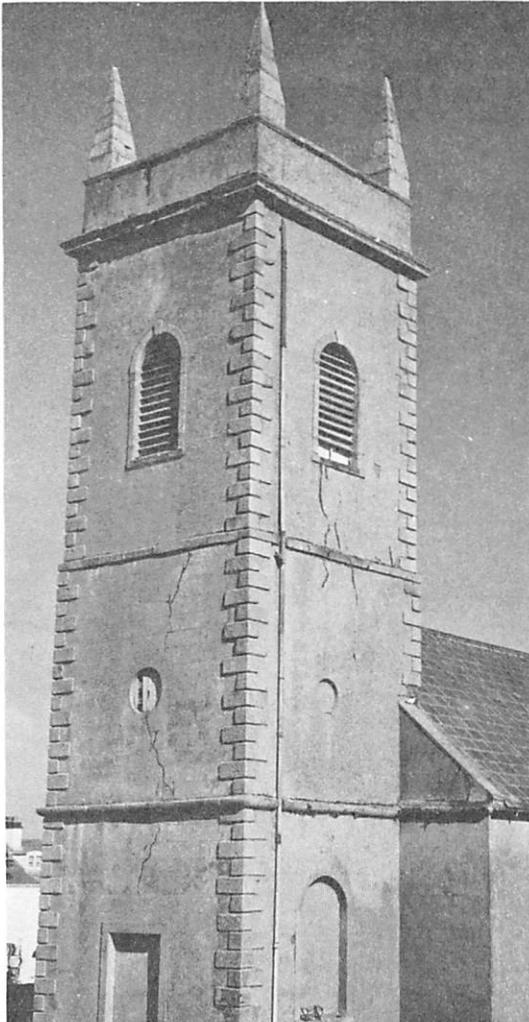
b. *Presbyterian church (No. 8).*

c, d, e. *St. John's Church of Ireland church (No. 4).*

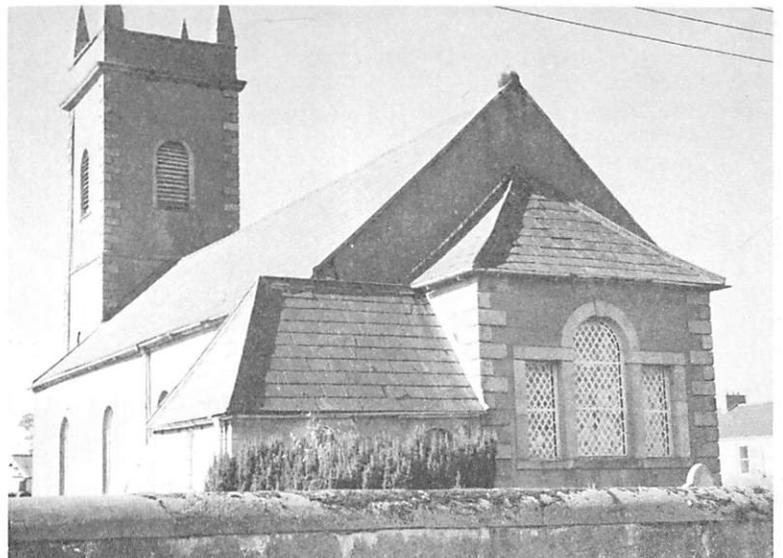
c



d



e



ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY



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

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

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