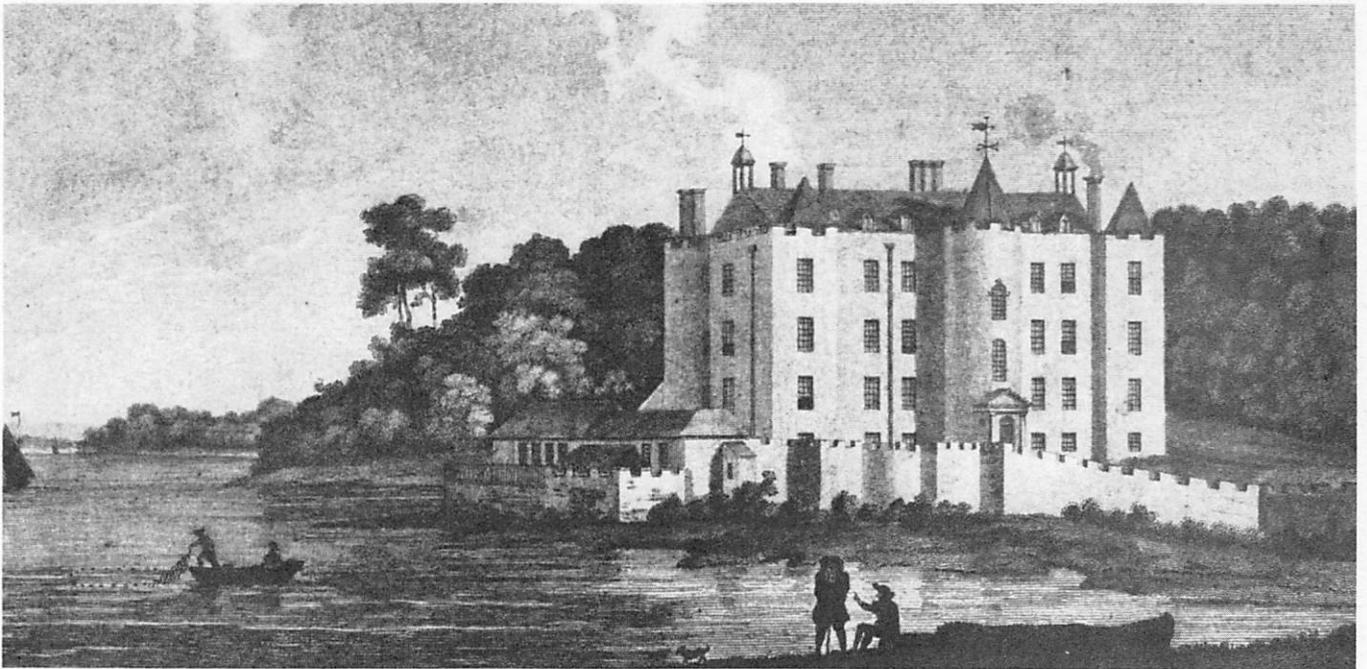


ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY  
SECOND LIST OF  
HISTORIC BUILDINGS  
GROUPS OF BUILDINGS  
AREAS OF ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE  
IN WEST ANTRIM

WITHIN THE DESIGNATED AREA OF THE  
ANTRIM AND BALLYMENA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION:  
INCLUDING THE VILLAGES OF  
CRUMLIN, GLENAVY, TEMPLEPATRICK, TOOME, PORTGLENONE, DOAGH,  
BALLYEASTON, CLOUGH, CLOUGHMILLS AND NEWTOWN CROMMELIN



*Shane's Castle in 1780*

Prepared April-October 1970 for the  
ULSTER ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOCIETY

by

W.D. Girvan

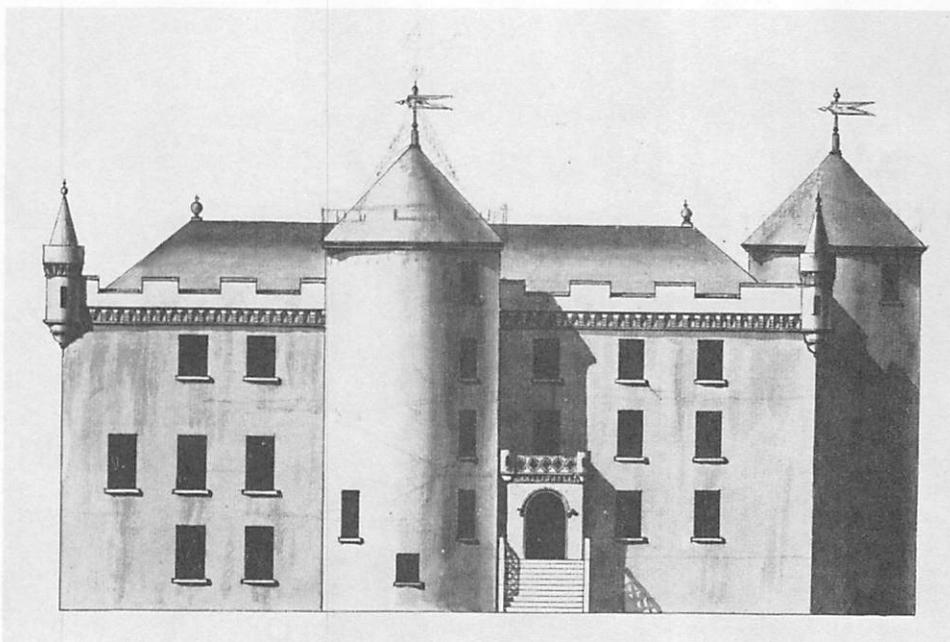
A.J. Rowan.

# INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This List complements its predecessor, published in January 1970, covering the towns of Antrim and Ballymena and the villages of Muckamore, Galgorm, Randalstown, Gracehill, Ahoghill, Cullybackey, Broughshane, Kells, Connor and Mossley. The two together cover the entire designated area of the Antrim and Ballymena Development Commission, towns, villages and countryside: the map at page 6 shows how extensive an area this is. In January 1969 the Commission accepted an offer from the Society to prepare such a listing; these two volumes represent the outcome. They are not intended to constitute a full historical account, but rather a description of all buildings of note which survive in a reasonable state of preservation. The compilers greatly hope that it may prove of service in the redevelopment of the area, and that it may be practicable to retain a large proportion of the groups and buildings noted.

The entries in this List have been arranged by District Electoral Divisions, starting in the south-west and moving roughly in a northwards direction. The grid reference numbers in the right hand column can be used in conjunction with any one-inch ordnance survey map.

The compilers gratefully acknowledge the kindness and forbearance of the owners of the private houses described in the List: the majority of the buildings listed are not, of course, open to the public. They wish to acknowledge particularly the help of Mr. Brian Gunn-King of the Commission's staff; Father Abbot Dumphy; Rev. R.R. Cox; Very Rev. J. McMullan; Rev. R.N. Brown; and Mrs. Florence M. McDowell. The photograph on the front cover is of a cottage near Dunmining bridge (no 97); that on the back cover is of Carey's monument, Duneane (no 65). The print of Shane's Castle in 1780, on the title-page, is reproduced by permission of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland; Robert Adam's drawings for Castle Upton are reproduced from Sadleir and Dickinson's "Georgian Mansions in Ireland"; the two tinted drawings of Shane's Castle, as projected by John Nash, are reproduced by permission of Lord O'Neill from the originals in the estate office at Shane's Castle. All the other illustrations are from photographs taken by the authors.



*Drawing for Castle Upton by Robert Adam 1783*

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



*Urn designed by Robert Adam, Templeton Mausoleum, 1789 (No 41;  
photograph taken before restoration)*

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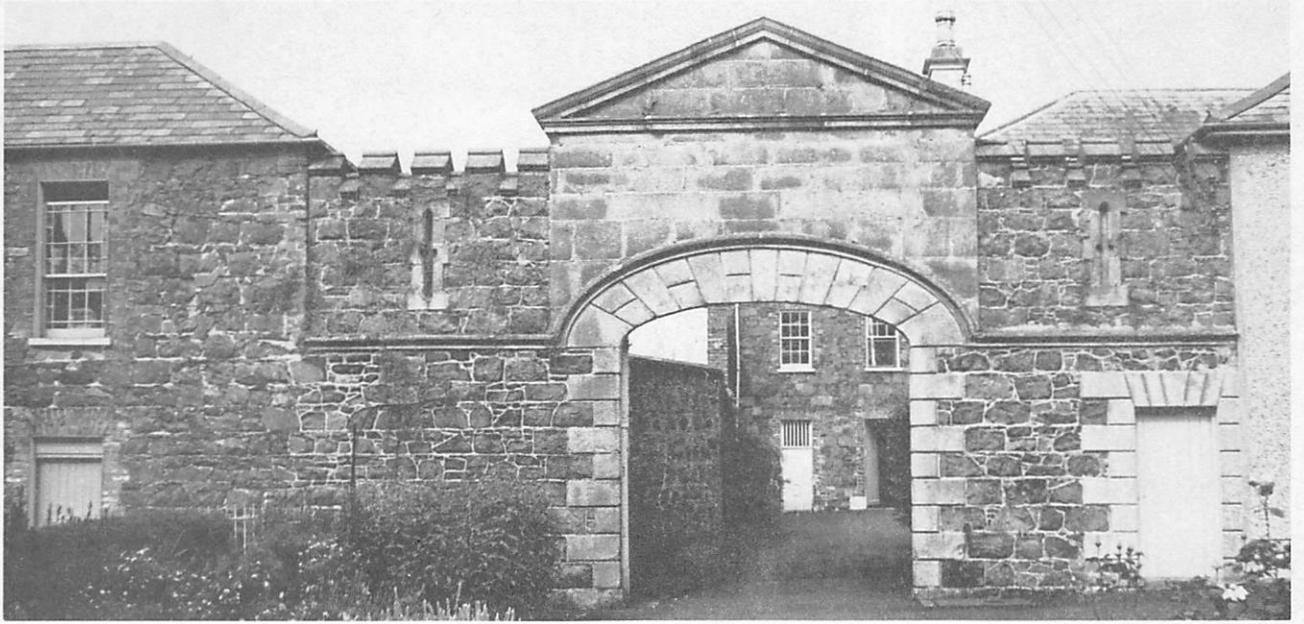
## PREFACE

Of all the counties of Ireland, it is perhaps Antrim which has the most startlingly contrasted natural features. This was how travellers of the 18th and early 19th century found it and it is curious that, in an era when it was fashionable to publish one's memoirs of travelling experiences, those who endured the hardships of Irish roads were especially affectionate towards the beauties of Antrim. Nevertheless the part of the county most neglected by such travellers was the mid-western section, and apart from the journals of the irrepressible Mrs. Delaney, who visited Antrim and Galgorm in 1758, few descriptions of the architectural character of the area survive until the Ordnance Survey Memoirs compiled in the 1830's chiefly by James Boyle.

To a large extent the natural features of the rural area covered in this report have dictated the quality and style of its buildings. Much of the mountainous terrain to the east, although scenically magnificent, especially near the source of the Braid Water, has few buildings, and those that have survived from a time of greater rural population are fast falling into ruin. In contrast, areas bordering the rivers, such as the Six Mile Water, the Bann, the Main and its tributary, the Kells Water, possess richer farm land and greater industrial potential. Here villages and rural communities grew up, the variety of whose buildings reflect (albeit to a lesser extent than in the towns) the changes in architectural fashion of the last few centuries. The area round Lough Neagh, too, provides a contrast: in part heavily wooded, its low-lying position that was liable to serious flooding, and its less workable soil, did not foster the development of domestic architecture as in other areas; and the houses of the big estates on the lough, such as Langford Lodge and Shane's Castle, have suffered sad fates.

West Antrim is rich in prehistoric and early remains. Few come within the scope of this list, but the extraordinary Holestone (no. 53); one of the best in Ireland, has given its name to a district and an early 19th century house. Little remains of architectural note, apart from Cranfield Church (no. 66), until the time of the Plantation of Ulster. Galgorm Castle, mentioned in the previous list of towns of the area, is the prime example of a 17th century castle and bawn, still in a remarkable state of preservation. Of ecclesiastical buildings, none remains of the early period, but the rudimentary Gothic style of the planters persisted all through the 18th and well into the 19th centuries, especially in remote areas. The Church of Ireland churches at Clough (no. 108), Muckamore (no. 24) and Newtown Crommelin (no. 111) are good examples of this starkly simple style, with lancet windows and western bell tower, serving also as a porch. Catholic churches often followed the same pattern, whereas Presbyterianism adopted the functional T-plan, each wing possessing its own end entrance and balcony, as for example at Killead Presbyterian Church (no. 22).

The beginning of the 18th century is marked by the first really distinctive buildings in Co. Antrim: the countryside saw for the first time the creation of mill buildings for the beetling, scutching and bleaching of linen, and of houses appropriate in size to the importance of millowners. Often these houses were farming establishments as well. They were built in a style which scarcely altered for more than a century and which was perfectly absorbed into the quiet beauty of the river areas. Frequently, as at Hillmount near Cullybackey (no. 88), Kildrum near Kells (no. 99), and Drumadarragh near Doagh (no. 54), they are surrounded by fine plantations of trees, and have substantial stable courtyards attached as at Newlodge, Muckamore (no. 28). The houses themselves are Georgian in proportion and, although one can distinguish doorway features common to particular areas, the general pattern is uniform both in outside appearance and internal arrangements.



a



b

**Doorways and Gateways**

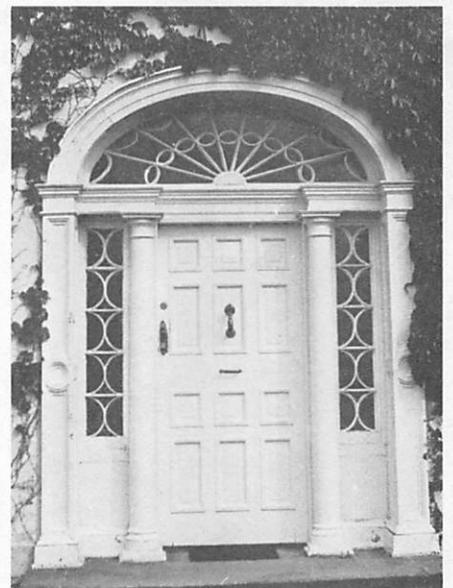
- a *Stable gateway, New Lodge (No. 28)*
- b *Dunore House, Aldergrove (No. 17)*
- c *Hillmount, Cullybackey (No. 88); note the pilasters carried up from doorcase to windows*
- d *Cottage, Muckamore Mill (No. 30)*
- e *Island Lodge (No. 29)*



c



d



e

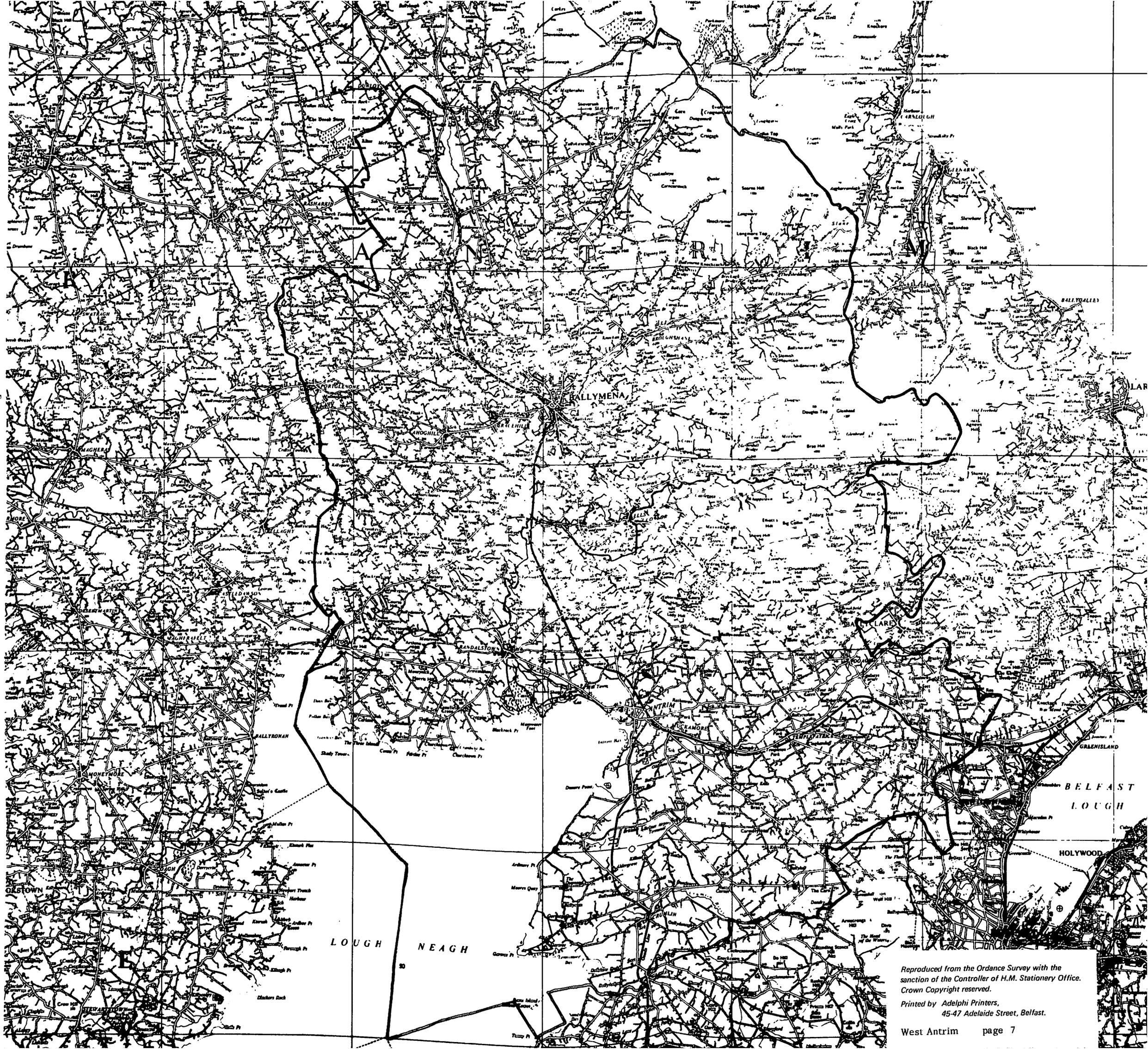
While the rising industrial class was building its new houses, the small farmers and labourers of the more prosperous regions of the county tended to adopt Georgian detailing and many whitewashed thatched cottages have 18th century Georgian glazing-bars in their windows. Antrim is no longer rich in such charming vernacular buildings, although good examples still exist at Loughtown (no. 83), Ringsend (no. 79), and Carsonstown (no. 78). Now that thatches are few and far between, many of these often remote cottages are now ungracefully covered with corrugated iron roofs. Communications developed in the 18th century and bridges abounded, mostly built of the ubiquitous basalt. Many survive, such as Slaght (no. 77), Straid (no. 81), and Dunminning (no. 96). Basalt was not only used for bridges but for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Frequently it was cement-rendered or stuccoed.

Not until the beginning of the 19th century does the fully professional architect make an appearance in the rural area. The large landowners, becoming more conscious of their position, employed architects of ability commensurate with the owner's financial status: the Templetons of Castle Upton were fortunate in having the services of Robert Adam and less so later in those of Edward Blore; Lord O'Neill employed John Nash but his designs were never completed. For lesser buildings local architect-builders must have been employed; no doubt the naivety of the Marquis of Donegal's Fisherwick Lodge (no. 49) can be attributed to this fact. As the century progressed Victorian eclecticism produced such widely contrasting houses as the Scottish Baronial Craigdun Castle (no. 94), the Jacobean Hillhead House (see previous list), and the Italianate Moneyglass House (no. 63, now in ruins). Some Georgian houses were modernized and given Victorian treatment like Fenaghy House (no. 87) and Ballyhamage House (no. 50). The Georgian style persisted in the smaller farmhouse, becoming increasingly debased and dull towards the end of the century. Yet, at the same time, the hand of the amateur and eccentric was at work, and produced at least two extraordinary monuments: the miniature Tay Mahal in Kilbride Presbyterian Churchyard (no. 56), and weirdest of all, the creations of John Carey of Toome, whose surrealist monument is still to be seen in Duneane Presbyterian Churchyard (no. 65).

In Co. Antrim Presbyterianism adopted the Gothic style unusually early in the 19th century, and Crumlin, with two churches of almost contemporary date, makes this point. The Non-Subscribing (no. 2), is in the traditional 18th century classical mould, while the Presbyterian Church is in the new Flamboyant Gothic style. Nearby at St. Mary's, Aldergrove (no. 16), the Catholic church adopted the Presbyterian T-plan. As in private houses, by mid-century professional architects were employed by most churches in what became the imperative ecclesiastical style, Gothic, notably at St. Bride's, Kilbride (no. 51), the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate, Portglenone (no. 76), and the Cunningham Memorial Church, Cullybackey (see previous list).

With the turn of the 19th century the linen mills were on the decline, and many of their buildings beside rivers and streams became deserted and stand today, gaunt and stubborn in their resistance to frost and rain. Factories and industrial concerns of other kinds have taken their place, but none are of architectural distinction. In fact, West Antrim possesses all too few modern buildings of an adventurous quality; an exception, and an interesting one, is Patrick Murray's Monastery of Our Lady of Bethlehem at Portglenone (no. 71). Many of the villages need a face-lift and with a liberal use of paint, tactfully chosen, could be an asset to, rather than a blot on, a pleasant landscape.

Much of the area dealt with is relatively unknown to the traveller; and, as many have found before, it is the minor roads of the county which often contain the surprises. Few know the charm of the River Main with its numerous buildings of interest and curiosity; and the area between Toome and Portglenone, beside the River Bann, lies largely unexplored. City dwellers know little of the gentle undulating scenery with its delightful farm-houses around Doagh, Kilbride and Templepatrick, or, indeed, the area beyond Aldergrove with Crumlin to the south and Muckamore to the north, which has many intriguing architectural oddities. The compilers hope that this list will help to make some of the county better known to the visitor from outside. He will surely be delighted by the pride which its inhabitants take in caring for its appearance.



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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
<p><b>CRUMLIN</b> Town of Crumlin</p>			<p>Basically a T-shaped town, with the stroke of the T as the wide main street, Crumlin has few buildings of architectural merit, but could be more attractive if some of the buildings were less shabby.</p>	<p>O. S. 25 inch maps. New series 128/9 128/10</p>
1.	<p>CRUMLIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Main Street</p>	A	<p>1839. A charming Gothic stuccoed church, with Y traceried windows between the buttressing. The porch, in the centre of the south wall, has a Tudor doorway with drip mouldings, surmounted by a plaque bearing the inscription "Ecclesia Scotica". Above, the tower rise two more storeys, with a square window in the first, and lancets in the second. The tower terminates in four spiky pinnacles. The stairway is contained in a small circular addition to the east of the porchway. The interior is a simple hall with balcony. The "swallow's nest" pulpit is raised high above the floor level on the north wall and entrance is afforded by a very pointy Gothic door surrounded by an elaborate moulding which terminates incongruously in classical acanthus rolls. The pulpit and balcony have quatrefoil decoration. Two small Gothic cottages, one a caretaker's lodge, the other a small hall, on either side of the entrance to the church, complete this charming group.</p>	<p>31509 37620 Watson</p>
2.	<p>NON-SUBSCRIBING FIRST (UNITARIAN) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Main Street</p>	A	<p>Dated 1835. A splendid rubble basalt church with brick trim; two storeys, with segment-headed windows, Georgian glazed, on the ground floor, and round headed in the upper. The body of the church is octagonal. A three-bay porchway containing the staircase is added to the front. The charming interior is dominated by the horseshoe shaped gallery, supported on ten Ionic columns, painted to resemble marble. The ceiling is delicately plastered with an acanthus roundel. The hexagonal pulpit is supported on a pedestal and is reached by a pair of curving stairs. The original yellow pine box pews remain. A charming Gothick organ decorates the balcony. The church is very similar to Roger Mulholland's First Presbyterian Church, Rosemary Street, Belfast, and is perhaps a deliberate copy.</p>	<p>31539 37604</p>
3.	<p>MILL STREET: East side</p>		<p>A Victorian two-storey cottage with heavy plaster mouldings and keystones to the windows. The door has ornate console brackets. An asset to an otherwise dull street.</p>	<p>31535 37619</p>
4.	<p>MAIN STREET: North side.</p>	B	<p>Pre 1857. A seven-bay two-storey harled house with a wing of offices extending behind; Georgian glazed windows and a nice early Victorian fanlight doorway with elaborate side lights.</p>	<p>31502 37615 O. S.</p>
5.	<p>South side</p>		<p>A curious three-bay two-storey house, with a projecting porchway; the doorway has crazily proportioned Ionic columns; the windows are Georgian glazed and the whole is stuccoed, including the quoins. The house is sadly neglected but could make a distinctive contribution to the street.</p>	<p>31524 37616</p>
6.		B	<p>A pair of cement rendered houses, adjacent, the one looking like a miniature version of the other. The larger is four-bay, the doorway in the end bay having a classical doorcase with large recessed but freestanding Ionic columns; however the recent addition of a shop sign across the fanlight is tasteless vandalism of the worst order. The windows have emphatic surrounds with well rendered pediments and console brackets to the upper storeys. These are repeated in</p>	<p>31527 37616</p>

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
			a tiny scale in the smaller house but the lower storey is sadly misproportioned. If well painted they could assume a most distinctive air.	31528 37616
7.	East End		A curious clock tower in basalt surmounted by a weather vane, erected to Rev. Arthur Pakenham, J.P. of Langford Lodge in memory of his acts of kindness; dated 1897.	31549 37615
8.	GLEN OAK, Milltown	B	Formerly the mill owner's house. Pre 1780. A handsome five-bay two-storey house with a bow window in each of the two end walls, extending through both storeys; Georgian glazed with skimmed dressed stone surrounds to the windows; the rest is rendered. The fanlight doorway, somewhat small for the size of the house, is approached by a flight of steps; the door itself is a fine one and has a good knocker. A long wing of offices extends behind. The drawing room has a classical marble fireplace and a delicate plaster cornice of acanthus leaves. The house is now deserted and being fast overrun by dry rot.	31565 37649 Lewis Lendrick
	<b>GLENNAVY</b> Village of Glenavy		The village, consisting of one street, slopes down to the River Glenavy; it has few buildings of architectural worth.	
9.	ST. AIDAN'S (C. of I.) CHURCH.		1814. Cost £1,680. Destroyed by fire 1938 and rebuilt 1939 in the same style. A three-bay rubble basalt church with a chancel and somewhat thin three-storey clock tower, decorated with pinnacles. The Y traceried windows are in dressed stone. The interior is unremarkable. The churchyard has a lych gate (1942).	3155 3733 O. S. M. Lewis HDCD Pilson Watson
10.	MAIN STREET, West Side. METHODIST CHURCH		1891 according to the datestone. A small vaguely Gothic, red brick structure; the windows and porch have stone trim.	3154 3730 Watson
11.	Cottages		Two small basalt two-storey houses, with brick surrounds to the windows, and one good doorway with console brackets and fanlight.	3155 3729
12.	MAIN STREET, East Side. PROTESTANT HALL		Dated 1870. Basically a rectangular harled building, but the facade has been jazzed up with applied yellow brick, Romanesque detailing and a rose window. Its vulgarity resembles that of the Protestant Hall in Ballymena.	3155 3730 Watson
	<b>SEACASH</b>			
13.	GLENDARAGH	B	1805 (although there was a house here before 1780.) Originally a double L shaped cottage, but with one of the limbs now demolished; five bays and single-storeyed, harled with stone drip mouldings over the windows; once thatched but now tiled. The windows and lights of the door have large diamond panes, the pattern of which is repeated in the woodwork of the shutters. An additional wing has been added ineptly at the back. The cottage is approached over a single-arched basalt bridge with a dressed stone arch.	3148 3767 O. S. M. Lewis Pike Lendrick
14.	BEN NEAGH		Pre 1833. A large five-bay, two-storey farmhouse with unusually tall Georgian glazed windows on the ground floor. It is spoiled by a conservatory over the front door.	3152 3770 O. S.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
15.	KILLEAD GLEBE HOUSE		1827. Cost £2000. A stuccoed two-storey house. Unfortunately the Georgian glazing bars have been removed from the lower storey windows and from the fanlight of the door.	3152 3792 O.S.M. Pilson
16.	ST. MARY'S (R.C.) CHURCH Aldergrove	B	1816. A T shaped church with Gothic windows and a pretty rose window; harled. The interior has a balcony and its simplicity is relieved by two thin columns on either side of the glistening Gothic altar. Matching Gothic stations are placed around the wall. A charming building, well kept.	3135 3788 O.S.M.
17.	DUNORE HOUSE Aldergrove	A	Post 1857. An extraordinary Neo-Egyptian fantasy, more appropriate to a mid-Victorian city suburb than the countryside. The whole house is built of Tardee granite, excellently cut and rusticated in bands; there is a highly elaborate surround to the door, with four terms having Egyptian sphinx heads, originally surrounded by hieroglyphics which have been covered over. A pediment tops the only attic window to the front, and it in turn terminates in a miniature obelisk. The ceilings of the interior have been removed, but some of the excellent marble fireplaces remain.	3159 3815 O.S.
18.	CROOKEDSTONE HOUSE	B	Pre 1833. A two-storey five-bay harled cottage with porch and thatched roof; later additions on the north.	3157 3822 O.S.
19.	ALDERGROVE AIRPORT TERMINAL BUILDING	B	Opened 1963. Architects: W.H. McAlister & Partners. A moderately successful design originally intended to house the administrative and passenger accommodation under the one roof but extended by a low two-storey extension to the east. The main building is housed within a steel frame of eight stanchions supporting inverted triangular roofs undulating along the length of the facade. The soffits of the roof are faced with timber slats and the passenger entrances, booking halls, lounges, and restaurant are placed inside with the timber roofs supplying a unified concept to the whole. The internal planning is arranged quasi-functionally with frequent gaps and galleries allowing a view from the ground floor to the main roof. Finishes are rough shuttered concrete with painted timber for the utility rooms inside. The exterior is trim, a little cluttered by illogical extensions and protrusions at either end, but cleanly detailed in black painted steel, aluminium and grey brick.	3151 3807
	BALLYNADRENTAGH			
20.	GARTREE (C. of I.) CHURCH	A	1831. A very pretty basalt church with sandstone trim in the Gothic style, "erected under the auspices of Col. Pakenham, aided by a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits". The three-storeyed tower is surmounted by crenellations and pinnacles. The Pakenham family aisle with diagonal buttressing faces west. A splendid sandstone arch (1832) with pinnacles forms the entrance gate; it was erected to John Armstrong, Captain of the 7th Royal Fusiliers and agent of the Pakenhams of Langford Lodge "for his mildness among the tenantry and strictest fidelity to his landlord; obiit 1830".  The interior is a simple hall, roofed by a timber ceiling supported on iron trusses. The altar is placed beneath a shallow Tudor style arch. The Gothic arches of the windows are emphasized by a continuous roll and fillet moulding. The walls are lined with plaques (one by Wm. Miligan of London) to the Pakenham family. The Gothic altar of wood is in memory of Rev. Arthur Pakenham 1895. The pew ends have charming oil lamps on brass standards. The family aisle, entered from an outside door, is complete with its own fireplace.	3099 3757 O.S.M. Lewis H.D.C.D.



a

b



**Churches**

a *Non-subscribing First Presbyterian church, Crumlin, 1835, (No. 2), exterior; and*

b *interior*

c *Pulpit, Crumlin Presbyterian Church, 1839 (No. 1)*

d *Our Lady of Bethlehem Abbey, Portglenone, 1962 (No. 71)*



c

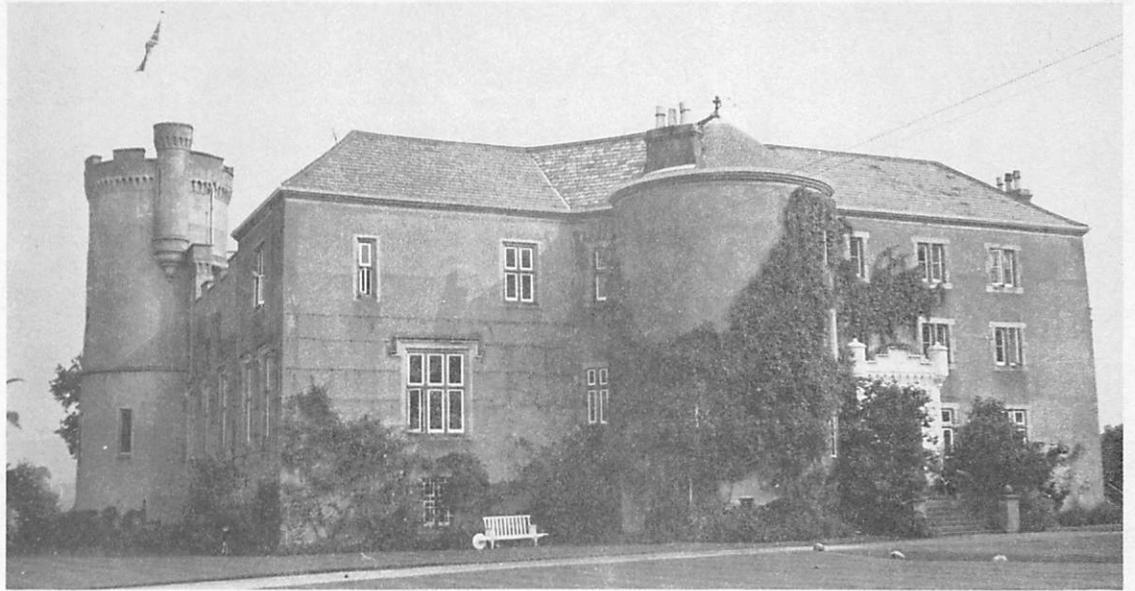


d

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
21.	WHITEGATE LODGE  BALLYROBIN	B	Pre 1857. A very pretty Gothic gate lodge, irregular in shape, with large and characterful bargeboards and Tudor chimney-stacks. Originally an entrance to Langford Lodge (demolished), it is similar, but much superior, to the lodge at Gartree.	3112 3756 O.S.
22.	KILLEAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1750, repaired 1829. A typical Presbyterian T-plan church, with the customary triple entrance. Now pebbledashed, but the original glazing bars are intact. There is a fine pair of gate posts at the entrance.	3174 3810 O.S.M.
23.	CARMAVY GRAVEYARD  MUCKAMORE	A	There are three curious tombs :  i. To William Shaw. Died July 1775. Basically a rubble basalt chamber; the plaque bearing the inscription is set in an elaborate renaissance-style cut-stone surround with a curved pediment.  ii. A mock primitive, round basalt chamber with conical cap.  iii. The Stewart family tomb. A rough, basalt, pedimented chamber with cut-stone dressing and three nicely detailed urns on top.	3213 3809
24.	ST. JUDE'S (C. of I.) PARISH CHURCH	B	1842. Cost £1000. Renovated 1876. A coursed basalt church in the Gothic style, four bays long with a pinnacled tower at the west end. The window casings and doorways are in dressed stone and in the tower curious criss-cross timber latticing has been inserted instead of louvres. The church is well sited at the top of a long driveway amid trees.	3165 3848 H.D.C.D.
25.	MUCKAMORE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1841 according to the date-stone. The church is four bays long, three wide, with a porch; cement-washed with diamond paned Gothic windows and drip mouldings.	3190 3845
26.	GREENMOUNT HOUSE (Now part of Greenmount Agricultural College)	B	A large sandstone house, two-storey and five bay. The doorway is flanked by a double pair of Ionic columns; these are reflected in the Ionic pilasters of the two ground floor bay windows. An iron balustrade runs the whole width of the building on the first floor from bay window to bay window. The first storey has low pediments at either end and the roof line is united by a dentil cornice. The wing of offices extending to the left is of basalt with sandstone trim and is surmounted by two curious flat urns. There has been a house here since the mid-18th century. The present house is perhaps the one mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs as having been built in 1820.	3154 3848 Lewis O.S.M. T. & S. Lendrick
27.	CLADY HOUSE	B	Pre 1780. A two-storey, three-bay house with attics; Georgian glazed windows and a fanlight doorway with side lights. The windows are tripartite, pedimented in the lower storey and large in proportion to the width of the house. There is a dentil cornice beneath the eaves. One room has a delicate plaster cornice and a centre medallion on the ceiling.	3195 3844 Lendrick

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
28.	NEW LODGE	A	The house is perhaps pre 1780; the stables pre 1857 in their present form. The main house is five bays wide, two-storeyed with attics, and a hipped roof; rendered; it has an attractive doorway flanked by simple Tuscan columns. The entrance to the stable courtyard is grandiose. A dressed granite archway with drip mouldings, surmounted by a pediment, holds the centre of a coursed rubble basalt wall which is curiously crenellated and has arrow slits. On either side is a two-storeyed house, originally for staff. The archway leads into a spacious coachyard, behind which is an extensive walled garden.	31817 38560 O.S. Lendrick 31820 38566
29.	ISLAND LODGE	A	Pre 1833. Perhaps c.1790. A charming stuccoed house, four-bay, two-storeyed, with Georgian glazed windows and moulded surrounds. The doorcase, with its Tuscan columns, is a delightfully elaborate version of the typical 18th century door. The interior has delicate plasterwork and the doorcases are pleasantly worked with classical detailing.	3182 3861 O.S.
30.	COTTAGE, MUCKAMORE MILL	B	Pre 1780. A pretty five-bay, one-storey cottage, pebble-dashed with quoins; Georgian glazed, and a good fanlighted door with delicate twisted barleysugar pilasters.	31707 38536 Lendrick
<b>CRAIGAROGAN</b>				
31.	HYDE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		A vigorous Victorian essay in black basalt with yellow brick trim to the windows in a vaguely Romanesque style; the double door has a red and yellow brick rose window above.	3290 3830
<b>DUNADRY</b>				
32.	CLADY COTTAGE	A	c.1780. Renovated 1958. A charming cottage, one-storey two-bay with attic, in rubble basalt with brick trim to the windows. It has a thatched roof and an extremely pretty fanlighted doorway. Modern additions to the cottage have been carefully concealed and the whole is set out in delightful sylvan surroundings.	3196 3843 Lendrick
33.	DUNADRY INN	B	The inn was originally a paper mill founded by a Daniel Blow around the early 1700's. The Blows were said to be court printers to William III. The mill continued making paper until the turn of the last century when it changed to linen manufacturing. It eventually shut in the 1920's. It was situated on the site of one of three forts on the road which ran from Tara to Dunseverick (the meaning of Dunadry is Middle Fort), and used the waters of the Six Mile Water. The original mill buildings still stand, the main block being five bays and two storeys in coursed rubble basalt, converted into a private dwelling. The rest of the buildings are modern apart from the former mill manager's house, which is embodied in the main block of the inn. However the present owner has incorporated many original Georgian-style windows, fireplaces, doors and iron balconies from Georgian buildings which have been demolished in Dublin and elsewhere; in the main hall wiper beams, part of the mechanism of the beetling machine from the mill, have been used as pillars for the gallery. The effect of the whole is charming and the interior has a subdued elegance. The gardens and lawns slope to the tree-enshrouded river.	3199 3850
34.	DUNADRY BRIDGE	B	1832. A three-arched, cut-stone bridge supported on salient-angled abutment piers.	3200 3850 O.S.M.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
35.	ISLANDREAGH		Pre 1780. A small two-storey farm house, three bays wide and harled, with attractive Georgian glazed windows and an elaborate fanlight. Unfortunately the side lights have been insensitively filled in with wood and a somewhat inappropriate door inserted.	3188 3853 Lendrick
36.	BURNSIDE	A	Pre 1833. A stuccoed farmhouse, three bays and two storeys, with elaborate quoins and keystones to the windows. The lower storey has peculiarly shaped panels between the doorway and windows. The doorway has two flanking Tuscan columns and two pilasters. A Greek key pattern decorates the underside of the fanlight.	3196 3870 O.S.
37.	LOUGHANMORE		Pre 1780. A five-bay two-storey house (with basement) much added to and altered in the Victorian era. The house has been partly restored to its original appearance although the Georgian glazing bars are still missing. To the west, the stable block was revamped in the 19th century in a style vaguely reminiscent of Scottish Baronial, resulting in an extraordinary hotchpotch of bartizans, crenellations and dormers; even a private family chapel was included.	3210 3870 Pike Lendrick
<b>ANTRIM RURAL</b>				
38.	ARDNAVEIGH		1842. Originally the stable yard of Birch Hill House (demolished). The rubble basalt facade with granite quoins, of two storeys, has a splendid position overlooking Antrim. The present owner has restored the doorcase and windows. The large courtyard behind is entered by an archway similar to that at New Lodge, originally with a clock tower, but now topped by sandstone detailing from the demolished house. Behind are further outbuildings, one with its original bell-cote intact.	3162 3879 Lewis
39.	MARYMOUNT	B	Pre 1833. A fine five-bay Georgian style farmhouse with stone quoins and surrounds to the windows, now pebbledashed. There is a pleasant fanlighted door.	3169 3879 O.S.
	VILLAGE OF TEMPLEPATRICK		A small linear village opposite the gates of Castle Upton on the main Belfast/Antrim road. The swirl of traffic gives the village little intimacy nowadays, yet its character is potentially attractive with its major buildings set on the slopes to the south of the road.	O.S. 25 inch maps. New series 113/1
40.	CASTLE UPTON	A	A Plantation castle, extensively enlarged by Robert Adam, later modernized by Edward Blore and reroofed in the present century, when most of its architectural character was destroyed. The history of the house is complex and has been confused by several writers. It stands on or near the site of a preceptory of the order of St. John of Jerusalem but no portion of this remains. It has been suggested that the present arcaded basement in the north-west wing is of medieval date (Lewis, 1837 & Ancient Monuments Preliminary Survey, 1940), but this is not the case. The work is patently late 18th century and entirely typical of the groined vaulted basements of many Robert Adam schemes. No Adam plans have been preserved for this wing but an earlier site plan of the castle proves that no building stood here in 1788. The oldest part of the castle is the east wing with the two round towers (N.E. & S.W.),	3227 3858 Lewis Rowan Sadleir Dickinson O.S.M.



a



b

**Castle Upton (No. 40)**

- a *The main facade*
- b *Stable range, by Robert Adam, 1789*
- c *Entrance by Robert Adam, 1788*
- d *Entrance by Edward Blore, 1837*

c



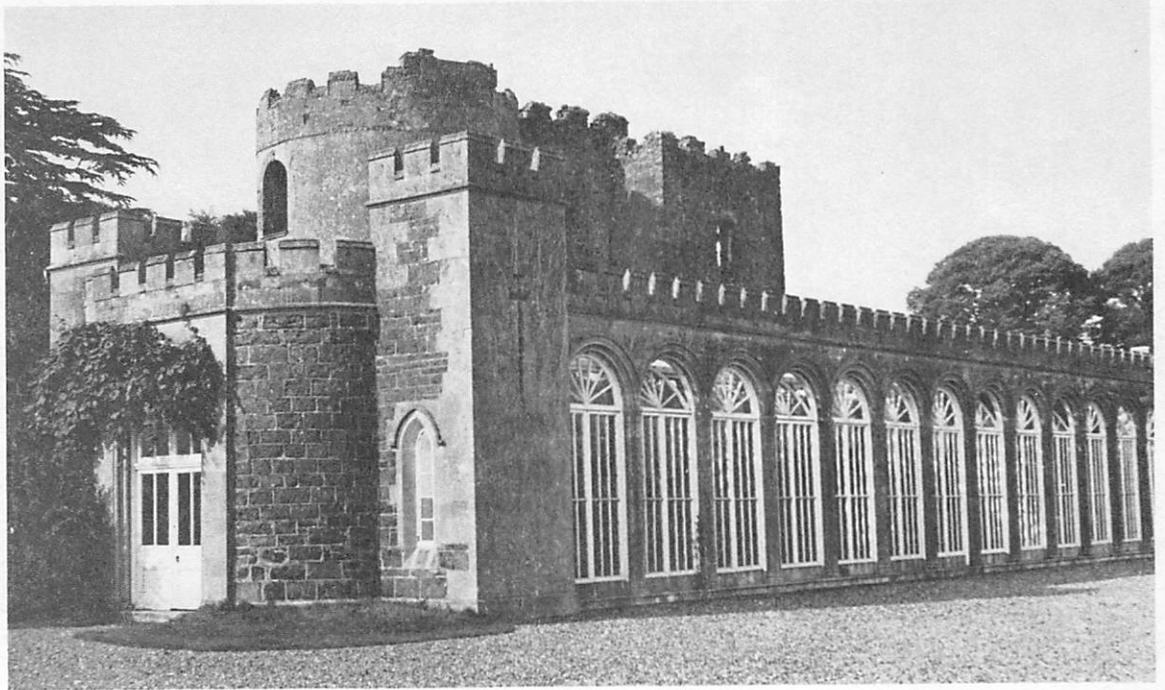
d



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	CASTLE UPTON		<p>dating probably from the late 16th century building of Sir Robert Norton (Lewis), which was completed by Captain Sir Humphrey Norton early in the 17th century. Apart from the walls with gun port embrasures in the round towers, the most notable feature left from this epoch is the fine main door preserved within the porch with a console-bracketed aedicule and date plaque of 1611.</p> <p>In 1625 the Nortons sold the castle to Captain Henry Upton and the name was changed from Castle Norton to Castle Upton. The Upton family owned the castle for the next three hundred years and it was under them that Adam carried out his work on the house. It is of two dates. (cf. Adam Drawings, Vol. 48, f.35, Soane Museum). In 1783 he prepared a scheme to extend the front of the house by an extra two rooms beyond the S.W. tower and to add a new entrance hall lit by a bay window behind this. The stairs leading to the top of the house were fitted in a rather cramped manner, curving back behind the old tower. This work was for the first Lord Templeton and was followed by the further improvements of his son, the 2nd Viscount, the stables in 1788 and the North wing, with a third round tower at its corner. As completed the castle was an impressive mass, with three great machicolated towers capped by high conical roofs and embattled parapets running between. Its effect may still be judged from a slightly indistinct photograph of the house in 1913 (now at Castle Upton), but unfortunately the conical roofs and battlements have now all gone except for Adam's new N.W. tower, which, as it became a roofless ruin, was not altered with the rest of the house and has now been partially restored by the present owners.</p> <p>In 1837 the castle was restored again, this time to designs by Edward Blore. The drawings for this work are in the Victoria &amp; Albert Museum (A.182.S.8731-9) and though not exactly as executed show that it was Blore who was responsible for the addition of the oriel windows in the drawing room and present restored ballroom to the North, that it was he who added the walls of the old kitchen yard, that the small round tower in the corner, romantically known as King John's tower, is a 19th century improvement. Blore was also responsible for the embattled arched gateway in the main drive.</p> <p>The interior of the house is now substantially Blore's work. He remodelled Adam's hall, removed the bedroom above it to give it more height, panelled it in oak with the pseudo-Elizabethan pattern of which he was especially fond and altered Adam's bay window into a tall, mullioned, oriel type. The ceilings of most main rooms and the doors and fireplaces of all were altered. The work is unostentatious and Blore's best design is the pattern of interlaced quatrefoils that decorates the library ceiling. The upper stairs and bedroom doors are all that remain of the Adam interior. Within the last eight years the North wing has been rebuilt with a large classical room connecting with the Adam N.W. tower. The tower had a Doric pilastered order round its interior and there are the remains of a coffered dome. Some of these details have been copied for the decoration of the new room and a fine marble fireplace in the style of Piranesi has been brought from Downhill.</p> <p>The stables, designed by Adam for the 2nd Viscount Templeton, 1788-9, are, since the demolition of Maudslie Castle, Lanarkshire, the most important existing group of office buildings in Adam's castle style. The scheme is planned as two rectangular yards, one behind the other, with a towered archway in the centre of the common side, and an impressive battlemented entrance arch facing the tower on the other side of the main court. Each corner is marked by an irregular octagonal tower and the interconnecting walls across the entrance front are battlemented with recessed dummy arrow</p>	

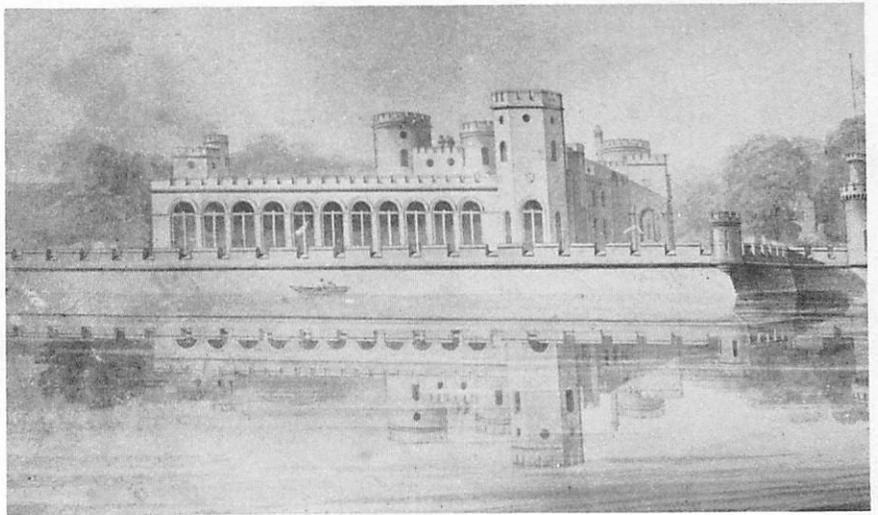
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	CASTLE UPTON		slits. The corner and archway towers are all given emphasis by Adam's distinctive "machicolated cornice", copied from Roman fortifications, here reduced to a miniature decorative scale and - a unique feature - made in moulded brick, as the coarse basalt of the stables would not allow any detailed moulding. Adam's principle of "movement" in architectural design is nowhere better appreciated than in the massing of Castle Upton stables, with the advance and recess of the corner octagons and the four bold turrets flanking the entrance arch. Originally the high pyramid roofs of the towers also contributed to this effect but the central tower roof with its crowning arrow and orb has unfortunately been recently taken down.	
41.	THE TEMPLETON MAUSOLEUM (property of the National Trust)	A	Designed by Robert Adam and erected by the Hon. Mrs. Upton to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Upton in 1789. A sombre temple of death executed in the severest style of Adam's later years, the building was originally to be larger, with three sides decorated architecturally and only one blank. The main front was to have had a wide arch flanked by paired quarter-engaged columns - presumably a triumphal arch motif with flanking outer niches at the corners. Rusticated arches surmounted by salient entablatures with similar niches and roundels were to have decorated the two sides, but of all this only one side was executed and the remaining walls were left blank. Though not as grand as Adam intended, the mausoleum is still one of the most complete examples of European neo-classicism left in Ireland.	3228 3859
42.	ST. PATRICK'S (C. of I.) CHURCH	A	1827. Cost £830. A harled Gothic Church with stone surrounds to the windows, porchway and string courses of the tower; the tower at the west end is three storeys high with pinnacles; the chancel is a later addition. The setting on a hill overlooking the castle is most attractive.  The interior is a simple nave with chancel. Its main feature is the roof, divided into seven compartments cut off from each other by a Gothic arch ending in an elaborate plaster corbel; the rhythm gives the church a unity. The chancel has a three light window filled with fairly good glass (1889). In a recess in the chancel is a small organ with casing in the Romanesque style and typical painted pipes.	3227 3855 O.S.M. Lewis H.D.C.D. Pilson
43.	TEMPLEPATRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		Dated in the gable wall 1845. (Trinitarian Meeting House). A rendered church, three bays long, two wide; Y traceried windows with small panes. The interior is a simple hall with a gallery supported on iron columns and with an iron balustrade. The manse to the east, of the same date (renovated 1908), has a fanlight doorway.	32616 38526  32620 38525
44.	TEMPLEPATRICK No. 2 PRIMARY SCHOOL		Dated in the gable wall 1835. Built by John Henry Upton. A basalt hall, three bays by one, with stone quoins and surrounds to the lofty Y traceried windows. A porch is clumsily added at one end.	3230 3854
45.	DONEGORE DONEGORE (C. of I.) PARISH CHURCH	B	1659. Altered 1817 (length curtailed). Altered and restored 1871 (cost £1800). A church of snecked rubble basalt, two bays long, with cut-stone surrounds to the windows. The tower, an addition to the original building, is of coursed random basalt, three storeys high, with granite dressing and buttresses, surmounted by a steeple and weather-vane. The interior is a simple hall and chancel with three lancet windows (stained glass 1875). The porch has elegant vaulting and corbels. The church has recently been carefully renovated.	3206 3877 O.S.M. Lewis H.D.C.D. Pilson

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
46.	FIRST DONEGORE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Parkgate.		Founded 1627, renovated 1885, according to the date-stone over the doorway. A normal T shaped Presbyterian church, seven bays wide with the middle three bays projecting; harled, with stone surrounds to the round-headed windows and door.	3239 3878
47.	CRAIG HOUSE (on the Newmill Rd.)	A	c.1840. A three-bay rubble basalt house with stone quoins round the Georgian glazed windows. The roof is hipped. The excellent doorway has freestanding Doric columns and a Greek key entablature. There is a particularly good round-headed window in the gable wall.	3230 3883
	<b>BALLYCLARE RURAL</b>  Village of Doagh		A somewhat untidy village centred upon The Hotel and the Rowan Memorial, with roads running off to east and west. Most of the houses are Victorian or later and do not cohere to form an architectural unit. It is sad that the outstanding feature, the Memorial, is not cared for adequately due to the unfortunate fact that the village does not own the ground and the monument; unsightly nettles and a carelessly placed school sign give the visitor an impression of a lack of village pride.	O.S. 25 inch maps new series 97/10 97/6
48.	MONUMENT TO JOHN ROWAN	A	"Erected by the operatives employed at his establishment." The remarkable gentleman eulogized, owner of a foundry on the site of Doagh Spinning Mill and of York St. Foundry, died on 19th January 1858. The monument is of sandstone and consists of a squat obelisk set on a lofty plinth decorated by massive inverted console scrolls.	3261 3895 Cox, p.51
49.	FISHERWICK LODGE	A	A former hunting lodge of the Marquis of Donegal; the Marquis had laid out a great park for deer and game in the 18th century and there is evidence of a house here as early as the 1760's. However the present lodge probably dates from 1805 (the thin glazing bars would indicate this). The plan of the building is a hollow square; the two main facades are symmetrical and each nine bays long and one storey high. Tall Georgian glazed windows reach almost to the ground, the two end ones being round-headed. In the centre is a pedimented wooden doorcase with fluted columns and curiously naive pilasters; the walls are rendered. Although well painted, green is not the most appropriate colour for the woodwork. An artificial lake once in front of the house has since been drained.	3263 3896 O.S.M. Cox, p.83 Lewis Dub. Donegal Estate maps in the PRO
50.	BALLYHAMAGE HOUSE	A	Originally a harled house, five-bay, two-storey with a block of outbuildings at the back, but refronted in c.1850, when the glazing bars were removed from the windows. In 1853 the Vicar of Kilbride and Donegore, Rev. George Henry Johnstone, built a chapel of ease in the house, as he had no parish church in Kilbride. This chapel still exists, transformed into a drawing room, with its original rich cornice. Above are two bedrooms, one with an ornate octagonal plastered ceiling. The house contains several excellent marble fireplaces.	3258 3893 O.S. Cox, p.15
	<b>COGGREY</b>			
51.	ST. BRIDE'S (C. of I) CHURCH	A	Consecrated 9th June 1868; by Welland and Gillespie, Dublin (architects to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners). A coursed basalt cruciform church with granite trim and sandstone banding; Gothic in style with plate traceried windows. Its most attractive feature is a tower, with louvred windows, over the porch, and a spire in cut stone, eight-sided with similar banding. The church can be seen from great distances across the countryside.	3256 3904 Cox, p.17



a

b



c



**Shane's Castle (No. 58)**

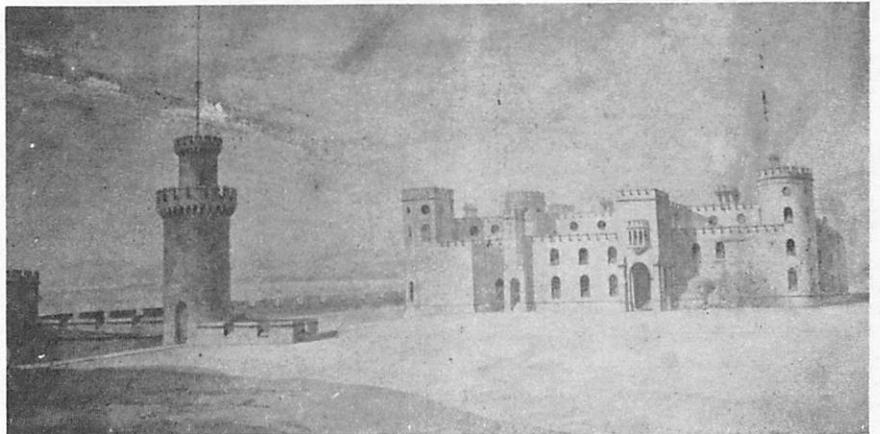
a *The Camellia house, by John Nash, c. 1815*

b *The castle as projected by Nash*

c *The turret, by Nash*

d *The turret and projected facade*

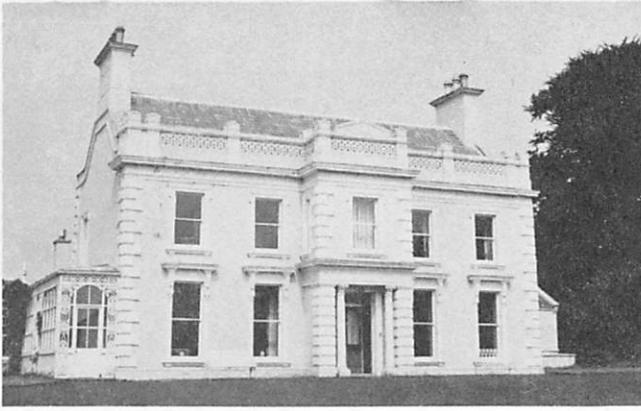
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No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
52.	HOLESTONE HOUSE	B	1830. A sandstone house, two-storey, five bays by five, with porch. The sandstone is said to have been imported from Scotland. The house is in a simple classical idiom with very shallow detailing. Its severity is relieved by two bow windows. Georgian glazing extends only through the upper storey. The house stood in the middle of a deer park created by the Marquis of Donegal in the mid-18th century.	3245 3898 O.S.M. Pike Cox, p.85
53.	THE HOLE STONE	A	A large whinstone slab, probably of the Bronze Age, called the "Hole Stone," on a rocky height in the townland of Holestone, about five feet high and six feet eight inches in circumference at the base. Three feet from the ground is a round man-made hole, wide enough to admit a woman's hand, though not a man's. It is said to have been used for the solemnizing of oaths and promises and the pledging of love; and is the best preserved of several which exist in the British Isles.	3242 3907 Cox, p.64 O'Laverty Vol. III p.189
	Village of Ballyeaston		An attractive village set on a steep hill with irregularly placed houses and cottages. The main street meanders round gable ends giving unexpected vistas. Any development in the village must not detract from its picturesque features.	3289 3934
	<b>KILBRIDE</b>			
54.	DRUMADARRAGH HOUSE	A	According to the Ordnance Survey Memoirs a house stood here as early as 1641; there was a rebuilding in 1742, which probably constituted the middle three bays of the present house; in 1827 there was further rebuilding when the lease was granted to a George Langtry; the two side wings were probably incorporated at this date. The northern facade remains virtually as it was in the early 19th century. It is seven bays long, the two outer bays on each side projecting slightly; they are framed by the quoining on the corners. Over the upper storey are pseudo-pediments in the gables of the roof with l'oeil-de-boeuf windows. In the middle bay is a fine fanlight doorway, guarded by two hounds carved in Bath stone. The whole front is harled, over rubble basalt, and whitewashed. The rear of the house is similar, apart from a long, two-storey wing, added in 1903 in a style identical with the main house; the lower floor contains a large drawing room. The interior is similar in plan to the majority of larger farmhouses in the area, apart from the unusual off-centre placing of the staircase. Two fine classical marble fireplaces, presumably from the 1827 house, survive.	3254 3936 O.S.M. Cox, p.82
55.	KILBRIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		1848. A new front added in 1898. A three-bay church in rendering. The flamboyance of the facade with its pinnacles and reticulated tracery windows is in distinct contrast to the sobriety of the rest of the church.	3249 3913 Cox, p.88
56.	THE STEPHENSON MAUSOLEUM	A	1837, according to the date on the iron door. In the graveyard beside and west of the church is the extraordinary family mausoleum of the Stephensons, a miniature Taj Mahal in stone, complete with dome and pinnacles. It was perhaps the inspiration of one of the family who served in the Dragoons and saw the original on his travels. The iron door is from the John Rowan foundry.	Cox, p.51
57.	COGRY FLAX SPINNING MILL		Established 1845. A fine dressed basalt block, four-storey and thirteen bays, altered and extended in 1891; after a fire in 1944 there was much rebuilding; disused since 1957.	3258 3914 Cox, p.77

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
58.	RANDALSTOWN RURAL	A	<p>The ruins of an 18th century castle-style house, with the foundations and first floor walls of a grandiose new addition designed for Lord O'Neill by John Nash. The first castle evolved around the Plantation house of Shane McBrian O'Neill in the early 17th century and was complete by about 1780. Nash was first consulted about 1803 and perspectives of his earliest designs are preserved at Shane's. The work does not seem to have been started for some time and it was a new design with a long facade looking south across a terrace and Lough Neagh that was finally begun about 1815. The Camelia House, an arcade of thirteen round headed windows with a battlemented parapet (like Nash's own East Cowes Castle) was all that was completed before a fire destroyed the old house in 1816 and all building work stopped.</p> <p>The second Shane's Castle by the stables was designed by Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon in 1865 and burnt out during the Troubles in 1922. The present Neo-Georgian house opposite the site of Lanyon's castle is by Dennis O'D. Hanna. The extensive Georgian stable range remains virtually unchanged. The house is approached through gates similar to those at the Antrim Lodge; two lions gaze down from the piers.</p>	3116 3880 Lewis Pike Smith O'Neill
	SHANE'S CASTLE			3112 3881 3110 3881
59.	GATE LODGES TO SHANE'S CASTLE	B	Two Tudor style gate lodges to the O'Neill estate, in rendering with elaborate barge boards, those in the western one (Whitegate Lodge) being similar to the house beside the Police Station in Randalstown (see U.A.H.S. report on Randalstown). The eastern one (Antrim Lodge) has a small porchway and a handsome iron gateway with gate piers surmounted by coronets.	3114 3887 3135 3874
60.	EDENDUFF COTTAGES (near the middle entrance to Shane's Castle)	B	Five sets of one storey workers' cottages in rubble basalt with brick trim. Some still retain their pretty lattice-pane windows.	3116 3886
<b>SHARVOGUES</b>				
61.	HOLLYBROOK HOUSE	A	Pre 1777 (when it was spelt Hollybrooke). A five-bay harled house of two storeys, Georgian glazed with round headed dormer windows.	3083 3924 T. and S. Lendrick Lewis
<b>TOOME</b>				
VILLAGE OF TOOME				
62.	TOOME BRIDGE		Built in 1858, replacing a former structure of 1792, reconstructed in 1968 (contractor Rainey).	2989 3908 O. S.M. Pilson
63.	MONEYGLASS HOUSE		Pre 1833. All that remains of this handsome Italianate house is the sandstone porchway, with Tuscan columns providing the spring for the arches of the surmounting arcade; the whole is framed by square end columns with rock faced rustication. Also a gate lodge and good gate piers in a similar style.	3013 3923 O. S.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
64.	CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES (R.C.) Moneyglass	A	<p>Opened 16th August 1925. Architect J. J. McDonnell. Cost £80,000. Replacing an earlier church of 1826 (still standing). A large dressed basalt church with granite trim in Gothic style. The two entrance doors are framed in a large Gothic arch of clustered columns, containing an Early English style traceried window. To the north is the church's most impressive feature - a soaring four-storeyed bell tower with a broached spire in granite. The massive bell mechanism is seen through the unglazed windows of the fourth storey. The interior is a nave with chancel and side chapels forming transepts. Among the notable features are the carved timber ceiling, the sandstone detailing on the arches, the elaborate Gothic high altar, done in white marble with coloured marble columns, the pulpit and altar rails in the same style. The windows are all of good quality stained glass from Munich. At the west end is a large gallery and organ with Gothic detailing. The floor is of coloured patterned tiles. The interior of the church has a pleasant spacious quality.</p> <p>Outside to the north is a large sunken grotto in imitation of that at Lourdes, somewhat tasteless and crudely worked.</p>	3016 3933 O.S.M. Lewis
65.	CAREY'S MONUMENT IN DUNEANE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD	B	<p>This monument erected in 1860 and designed by John Carey of Cloughog, Duneane, in memory of his father and mother is an extraordinary octagonal column surmounted by an urn and finger pointing hopefully heavenward. There are slabs at the bottom inscribed with moral exhortations to a better life and a proud recounting of the family lineage with a final instruction to refer to Burke's Landed Gentry.</p> <p>The monument is surrounded by an iron railing, almost surrealist in quality, of interlocked arms and fists.</p>	3022 3904
<b>CRANFIELD</b>				
66.	CRANFIELD CHURCH AND HOLY PILGRIMAGE WELL (St. Colman's Well)	A	<p>Built c. 1200-1300; set in an old churchyard; a rubble church, c. 37 feet by 16 feet. The western door has a pointed arch on the outside and a flattened one on the inside. The only windows are on the north and south walls near the east end. There is a triangular hole in the east wall, which may indicate an east window. When first mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas (1291) it was called Crewill. By 1622 it was in a state of ruin. The Irish "Creamh Choill" (wood of wild garlic) may be the source of its present name. Both the well and church have long been places of pilgrimage for people living round the shores of Lough Neagh.</p>	3055 3853 Lewis O'Laverty Vol. III p. 316 A.M.N.I.
<b>CARGIN</b>				
67.	CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, (R.C.) Cargin	B	<p>1821. Dedicated 1829. A Gothic T plan church, six bays wide with Y traceried windows, two porchways at either end and a bell-cote; harled with plaster surrounds to the windows and drip mouldings. The interior is a simple hall with gallery, the altar on the long wall.</p>	3022 3881 O.S.M. Lewis O'Laverty Vol. III p. 353
<b>BALLYSCULLION</b>				
68.	CROSSKEYS INN	A	<p>Pre 1833. A charming L shaped white-washed cottage, harled in places and thatched.</p>	3016 3965 O.S.



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h

**Houses**

- a Fenagh House (No. 87)
- b Hillmount (No. 88)
- c Drumadarragh House (No. 54)
- d Burnside (No. 36)
- e Portglenone House (No. 72)
- f Whiteshill (No. 69)
- g Marymount (No. 39)
- h Craigdun Castle (No. 94)

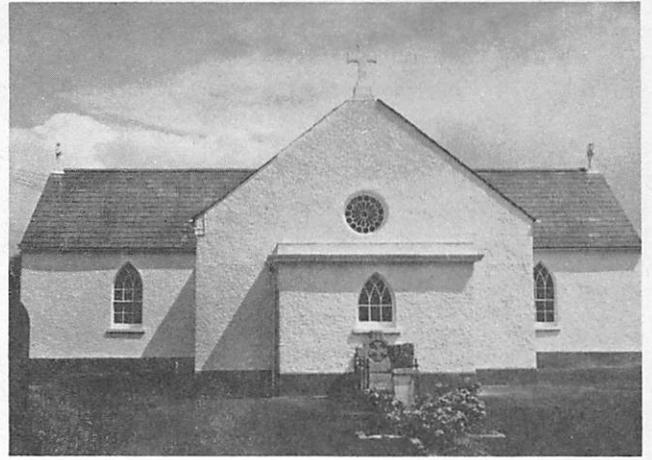
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
69.	<p>CLOGHOGUE</p> <p>WHITESHILL</p> <p>PORTGLENONE</p> <p>Town of Portglenone</p>	A	<p>Pre 1833. A small two-storey house, harled and white-washed. The upper storey has only half windows. Instead of a semi-circular fanlight there is a pointed one, giving a vague feeling of a Gothic style.</p> <p>The basic proportions of the town are dictated by the long irregularly shaped Market Place with entry roads at the east and west. Although no individual building in the square is of particular merit, the sense of enclosure and handling of space is pleasant; however the present bleakness could be immensely improved by the planting of trees; this would mitigate the impression of a vast car park. Several buildings have tended to break up the unity of the architecture, notably the entirely inappropriate fascia of D. H. Chesney &amp; Co.</p>	3039 3994 O. S.
70.	BANN BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER BANN	A	c. 1845. Replacing an earlier one of seven arches, c. 1824. A splendid bridge of three shallow arches in dressed coursed basalt with rounded abutment piers. On the east side is inserted a swing bridge.	2975 4038 Slater
71.	OUR LADY OF BETHLEHEM ABBEY	A	By Patrick Murray of Dublin; begun in 1962. A modern Cistercian monastery in concrete and Toomebridge brick, arranged around a cloister with the church along the north side. The church is a simple reinforced concrete grid rising through three storeys and supporting, somewhat illogically, a series of hyperbolic paraboloid timber roofs, which appear as low gables along the main facades. The building in its uncompleted state seems to reflect Northern European patterns of church architecture and looks impressively austere. The church only is finished. Spatially it is a little dull: a long timber-roofed nave, with a high cage-like sanctuary and a chapel for women, sharing the same altar but divided by a glass screen to the left. A tall campanile in seven stages completes the group.	2980 4036
72.	PORTGLENONE HOUSE (now part of Our Lady of Bethlehem Abbey)	A	<p>An attractive late Georgian house of 1823 enlarged about 1850. The original building is a three-storey square block on a basement with wide overhanging eaves and a front, three windows wide. A central door leads to a fine classical hall, sixteen feet square, with a screen of columns dividing it from a corridor and stairs passage. The detail is good with a delicate mushroom pink marble used in the columns and fireplaces. The capitals, carved in stone, are of Adam's "Diocletian" order.</p> <p>To this a North wing was added with a new stair lit by a delicate stained glass dome and further rooms facing west. At the same time the entrance gained a massive forestanding Ionic portico that functions as a porte-cochère and the main rooms were enriched with mid-19th. century cornices and heavy moulded aedicules to the doors.</p>	2978 4037 O. S. M.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
73.	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Main Street, Portglenone.		1870-3, by Young and Mackenzie. An expensive basalt church in a somewhat half hearted Gothic vein; there is a tall tower at the north end with a high Mansard roof, prominent louvres in the belfry windows, and cresting over the ridge tiles.	2979 4038
74.	THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rasharkin Road, Portglenone.		1839. The facade of the church (probably 1847) is in a vaguely Romanesque style; basalt with yellow brick trim, with a plate traceried window above the round-headed door. To the east is a conical capped Irish round tower. The rest of the church was rebuilt in 1965 after a fire. The interior fittings in oak are in a restrained modern style.	2979 4040
75.	CHURCH OF IRELAND, Rasharkin Road, Portglenone.		1761, according to O.S.M. but according to Lewis and H.D.C.D. there was a church on this site prior to 1739. A simple church in rubble basalt. The porch is a later addition. The gate piers with ball finials are the most attractive feature.	2980 4038 O.S.M. Lewis H.D.C.D.
76.	CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IMMACULATE, (R.C.), Ballymena Road, Portglenone.	B	1871. A Gothic basalt church five bays long with a tower at the west end in mock Romanesque style. The interior is a simple hall with a timber beam ceiling and gallery held up by two extraordinary iron columns; at the east end is an apse framed by two solid, marble Romanesque columns. A presbytery in the same style adjoins the church. In the course of erection the church suffered malicious damage and the builder, John Ross of Belfast was awarded £174 damages. It has a superb site overlooking the Bann and is set amid trees and sbrubs.	2982 4037 O'Laverty Vol. III p.372 IB XIII p.245
<b>CROMKILL</b>				
77.	SLAGHT BRIDGE	A	Pre 1833. A four arch rubble basalt bridge with abutment piers and additional arches across meadow land.	3090 3998 O.S.
78.	COTTAGE NEAR CARSONSTOWN	A	A pretty cottage, whitewashed and thatched with outbuildings. The pump, a rare survival, still stands at the front door.	3104 3998
<b>AHOGHILL</b>				
79.	COTTAGES AT RINGSEND	B	A set of good whitewashed cottages, one thatched.	3072 3998

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
80.	FARMHOUSE AT CLARKESTOWN		Pre 1833. A stuccoed farmhouse, two storeys and five bays, with fanlight doorway, Georgian glazed windows and drip mouldings which extend unusually far down the sides of the windows.	3073 3984 O.S.
81.	STRAID BRIDGE	A	Pre 1833. A pretty hump back, three arch basalt bridge.	3074 4003 O.S.
<b>KIRKINRIOLA</b>				
82.	ANTRIM COUNTY HEADQUARTERS	B	1970. Architects Burman and Goodall, Birmingham. A large double L shaped complex, four storeys high, centring on double pile shafts, in warm red brick. The council chamber and assembly hall are situated at a lower level and have fancifully shaped roofs. The whole complex dominates the rolling landscape and is approached by an intriguing series of walled spaces and surrounded by an array of patios.	3086 4024
83.	LOWTOWN COTTAGE, Craigwarren Td.		A six-bay, single storey, thatched cottage of stone covered by white-washed cement. Unfortunately the windows have lost their original glazing bars.	3125 4084
<b>BALLYCONNELLY</b>				
84.	BRIDGE-END	A	Pre 1833. A ten arch bridge of rubble basalt, with salient-angled piers, full of character and making a most imposing effect in the flat meadow land.	3070 4030 O.S.
85.	COTTAGES ON B 93 north of Cullybackey		Five sets of pretty semi-detached Victorian cottages in basalt with brick surrounds.	3050 4068
86.	PARKFIELD HOUSE		A two storey L shaped house, basalt with sandstone trim. The roof has patterned tiles. Victorian.	3035 4013
<b>GALGORM</b>				
87.	FENAGHY HOUSE	A	The original house pre 1780; the present one probably pre 1857. A five-bay two-storey stucco villa in a heavy Italianate style. The windows are heavily articulated with architraves, console brackets and moulded surrounds. The projecting porchway is rusticated at the corners and is supported by two unfluted Composite columns. The roofline is given weight by a pierced balustrade. To the west are two small conservatories, one with very pretty iron work. The setting high on the river bank beside a disused mill and weir is idyllic. The interior has	3061 4045 O.S. Lendrick Lewis



a



b



c



d



e

**Traditional materials:  
stone, thatch, whitewash, slate**

- a Cottage at Ringsend (No. 79)
- b St. Mary's church, Aldergrove, 1816 (No. 16)
- c Clady Cottage (No. 32)
- d Craig's Parochial Schools, 1841 (No. 93)
- e Bridge-end, near Galgorm (No. 84)
- f Dunadry Inn (No. 33)
- g Cottage near Carsonstown (No. 78)
- h Crosskeys Inn, Ballyscullion (No. 68)



f



g



h

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	FENAGHY HOUSE  DUNMINNING  RIVER MAIN		<p>some excellent plasterwork on the ceilings, somewhat coarser than that of the Georgian period, but nevertheless attractive. The delightful gate lodge is Tudor in style with Dutch gables and lattice panes in the windows; it has a minuscule porch.</p> <p>The general setting of the river is most picturesque; it meanders at one time amid flat meadow land, at another between steep, heavily tree-clad banks, past used and disused mills and fine farm houses. This area is of great natural beauty and so far has been entirely unspoilt. We feel that any development here must be most sensitively handled.</p>	3063    4045
88.	HILL MOUNT	A	<p>Pre 1780. The house is thought to have been built by Hill who began the Bleach works c. 1710. A cement rendered house, three storeys and five bays, with a fanlight door. The central bay is emphasized by tripartite windows. Two later flanking one storey wings with bow windows and moulded surrounds add considerable character. The interior has been adapted to accommodate the flanking wings. The windows throughout the house have handsome casings and on the ground floor passage attractive alcoves face them. The drawing room has a splendid marble fireplace with ornate and shapely caryatids. A shallow staircase with a decorative round headed window leads to the first floor. Before the house lies an artificial lake, excavated originally by the Hill family "in such a way as to suggest to the stranger the remains of extensive earth works".</p>	3048    4072 Bassett Lendrick
89.	HILL MOUNT BLEACH WORKS, Frazer and Haughton, Ltd.	A	<p>A fine series of early 19th century mill buildings of coursed basalt with brick trim.</p>	3051    4072
90.	HAZELBANK	A	<p>Pre 1857. A cement rendered house, three bays by three, Georgian glazed, with an early Victorian trifora above the door.</p>	3049    4077 O.S.
91.	COTTAGE NORTH OF CRAIGDUN CASTLE on District Road DR 139, Craigs Td.	A	<p>A small thatched one-storey cottage, mud-walled and white-washed, with Georgian glazed windows; situated on the banks of a tributary of the Main.</p>	3033    4091
92.	CRAIGS (C. of I.) PARISH CHURCH	B	<p>1841. Architect Charles Lanyon (cost £800). A basalt church originally only a nave but with two transepts and a south aisle added in the same style in 1870 under the superintendence of Thomas Drew. The chancel was added in 1888 by Edmund O'Neill and his wife in memory of their six infant children.</p>	3045    4080 H.D.C.D.

No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
	CRAIGS (C. of I.) PARISH CHURCH		The porch is part of the original structure. The west window, of three lancets, is surmounted by a striking bell cote. The cruciform interior is whitewashed and the chancel wood-panelled.	
93.	CRAIGS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	A	1841 (date in the stone above the door). Probably by Charles Lanyon. A small symmetrical school in coursed basalt with sandstone trim and quoins. Two wings project on either side of the doorway and have small lancets in their gables, which reflect the bell-cote of the church. A lead onion serves as a ventilation outlet in the centre of the roof and adds character to the building.	3046 4080
94.	CRAIGDUN CASTLE, NOW PETER STOTT MARTIN HOUSE	B	<p>Erected by Edmund O'Neill on the site of three original settlement castles, built under grants from the crown in the reign of James I. The present structure, perhaps by Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon, is mid-Victorian and in the Scottish baronial style, of coursed basalt with sandstone trim. Its main feature is a massive five storied tower topped by bartizans. The rest of the house is triple piled, three storeys high and its design gives a sense of irregularity, increased by asymmetrical placing of the bay window. Splendid griffins and bogus olde beastes adorn the spouts on the front of the house. The interior is disappointing, but the drawing room has a fairly good classical plaster ceiling and a marble fireplace.</p> <p>There is a small conservatory adjoining the kitchen garden, excellently maintained. The walled garden has a conical capped end pavilion. The superb setting of the castle enhances its somewhat dull architecture.</p>	3043 Pike 4082
95.	DUNMINNING HOUSE		Pre 1833. A Georgian style harled farmhouse, with its original doorway and fanlight; unfortunately the glazing bars have been removed from the windows.	3050 O.S. 4105
96.	DUNMINNING BRIDGE	A	Pre 1833. A three arched rubble basalt bridge over the river Main with two extra arches for flood water in the meadow land. The setting is one of rural serenity.	3050 O.S. 4109
97.	COTTAGE TO THE WEST OF DUNMINNING BRIDGE	A	A charming stuccoed Gothic cottage with a pointy door and two minuscule windows. It is appropriately thatched. Perhaps once a toll house.	3050 4109

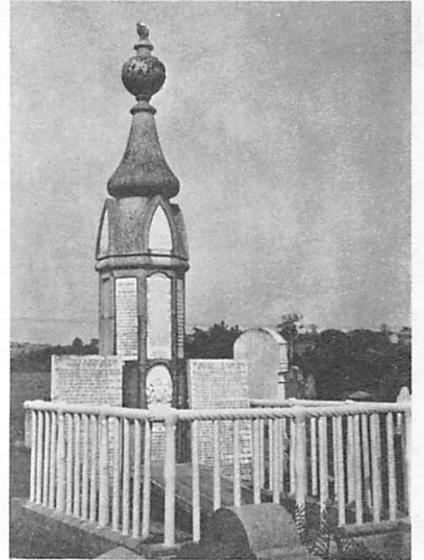
No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
98.	SHILVODAN DUNSILLY HOUSE		Pre 1833. A five-bay harled farmhouse, two-storey with a dormer attic; the south side has at some time been heightened. The windows are Georgian glazed. The doorway is pedimented with classical detailing of urns, swags and festoons in a rather coarse style. Two excellent gate piers in a similar style flank the entrance.	3140 3889 O. S.
99.	KELLS KILDRUM HOUSE	A	Pre 1780. A Georgian stuccoed farmhouse, two-storey, five-bay, with a Tuscan fanlight doorway. The interior contains good plaster work in the ceilings.	3127 3976 Lendrick
100.	ROSS LODGE		A pleasant Georgian house, two-storey and five-bay. Curiously the two easternmost bays are more widely spaced than their counterparts on the west, indicating that the house was at some date extended. A porch has been added and the fanlight door moved forward; a later wing extends behind. The gate piers are surmounted by two splendid eagles.	3168 3980
101.	CURRY'S BRIDGE		Pre 1833. A five arch rubble basalt bridge with abutment piers.	3105 3971 O. S.
102.	BALLYCLUG BALLYMARLAGH CHURCH	B A	1844. A Gothic church, harled with sandstone detailing. An elegant tower at the west end has carefully worked carving on the corbels; now disused.  In the graveyard is a magnificent piece of Victorian iron work, surrounding the tomb of David Kirk (died 1870).	3138 4014
103.	BROUGHSHANE GLENCAIRN HOUSE (now CARNCAIRN LODGE)		Pre 1833. A large Georgian style house, two storeys high, five bays wide and two bays deep, with a wing at the back. It has a fanlight doorway and is harled.	3166 4072 O. S.
104.	SLEMISH BLACKSTOWN HOUSE	B	A large, cement rendered house of the mid-Victorian period, with an extraordinary architectural doorway, with fat half-fluted Tuscan columns.	3194 4074



a



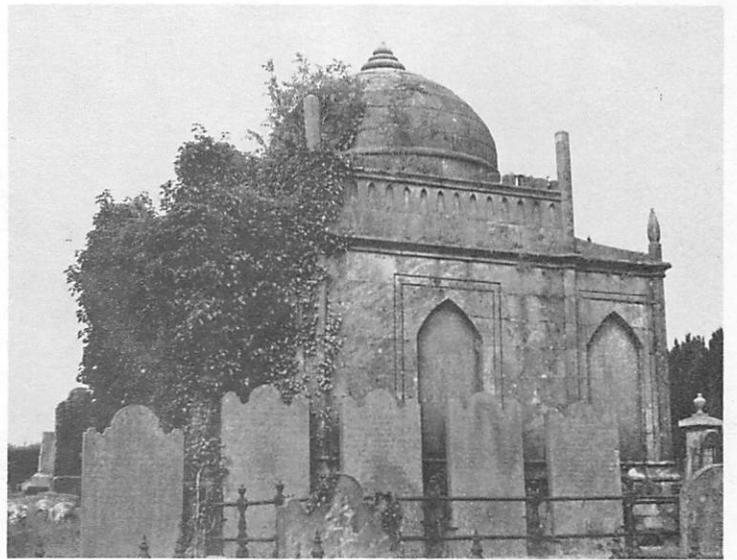
b



c

**Personal Column:  
Deaths and Marriages**

- a Monument to John Rowan, Doagh, c. 1858 (No. 48)
- b The Hole Stone, probably bronze age (No. 53)
- c Carey's Monument, Duneane, 1860 (No. 65); for detail, see back cover
- d Stephenson Mausoleum, Kilbride, 1837 (No. 56)
- e Templeton Mausoleum, Castle Upton, by Robert Adam, 1789 (No. 41)



d

e



No.	Building	Class	Date, Type, Architect, etc.	References
105.	<p>LONGMORE</p> <p>CLEGGAN LODGE</p>  <p>KILLAGAN</p> <p>VILLAGE OF CLOUGHMILLS</p>		<p>Pre 1777 (when it was spelt Clagan). Originally a hunting lodge, belonging at various times to the O'Neills and the O'Haras. A two-storey house with bay windows on either side of the door, linked on the first floor by a wooden balcony. The second storey is half-dormered. Formerly the roof was romantically thatched and the windows had small lattice panes in the picturesque style. On either side of the spacious hall is an octagonal dining room and drawing room. An impressive double return staircase leads to the first floor. Modern additions extend behind the main house, which is at present harled. The building was renovated in the 1920's, having fallen into severe disrepair.</p>  <p>A straggling village on the banks of the Clough Water with no buildings of importance.</p>	<p>3219 4106 T. &amp; S. Lendrick</p>
106.	DRUMADOON CHURCH	B	c.1840. A coursed basalt church in the Gothic style; it has a four-bay nave and a three-storey tower at the west end above the porch, emphasized by dressed stone buttressing and quoins; the lancet windows in the tower have criss-cross wooden decoration.	3059 4184 O.S.
107.	<p>CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, Cloughmills.</p>  <p>CLOUGH</p> <p>VILLAGE OF CLOUGH</p>		<p>A Gothic basalt church with sandstone trim, five bays long with a chancel; the side walls are buttressed. A three-light window in the east end has inferior stained glass; at the west end is a rose window.</p>  <p>Apart from its church, this village has no buildings of architectural importance.</p>	3067 4183
108.	CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCH, Clough	B	1842. A simple Gothic rubble basalt church, whose side walls have been curiously filled in beneath wide arches as if it had been intended to add transepts; it is three bays long and has a three-storeyed tower at the north end which has quoins and buttressing; the windows and door have dressed stone trim.	3097 4145 H.D.C.D.
109.	MASONIC HALL, Clough.	B	A plain pebbledashed building with an extraordinarily architectural facade. Two pairs of unfluted Corinthian columns support an architrave and heavily emphasized cornice, complete with outside dentils; the pediment above is, as a result, somewhat out of scale. There are two round headed windows between the pairs of columns.	3097 4145



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