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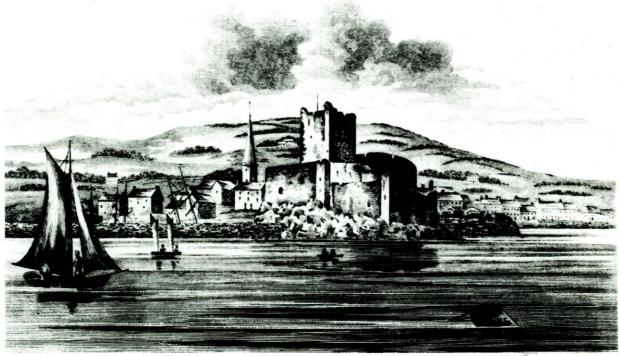
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View from the south, early 19th cent. (M'Skimin)

CARRICKFERGUS

Carrickfergus stands on the south-east coast of County Antrim, overlooking the waters of Belfast Lough. The settlement dates from the building of the castle in the late twelfth century. It is an Anglo-Norman foundation with no earlier proto-urban or urban roots, despite the abundance of early Christian sites and Norse placename elements elsewhere in east Antrim. The Anglo-Norman lord John de Courcy may have chosen the site for his stronghold because it commanded the northern shore of the lough. He may also have been influenced by the presence of a moderately fertile hinterland and a harbour (at least partly natural) to the west of the rock on which the castle was built. In a broader context, Carrickfergus was strategically located within the Anglo-Norman principality (later earldom) of Ulster, which comprised most of the east of the province, including virtually all the modern counties of Antrim and Down. Such a stronghold, enjoying good coastal communications with the Anglo-Norman capital in Dublin, was needed as a base for expansion within the north of Ireland. When the earldom contracted during the Gaelic resurgence of the late medieval period, Carrickfergus's position allowed it to serve as an outpost of the central government and as a centre for trade with the Gaelic hinterland.

Inland from Carrickfergus and the north-western shore of Belfast Lough is a relatively featureless coastal plain up to four km in width, which is overlooked by an escarpment marking the southern limit of the Antrim basalts. At the head of the lough, near Belfast, the escarpment is formidably high and steep. Near Carrickfergus it degenerates into a moderately steep scarp face on hills barely 200 m above sea level. This transition from high cliffs to low hills is not without interruption, for the coastal plain just west of the latter is dominated by a flat-topped summit known as the Knockagh (300 m) (Map 1), fringed on its seaward side by a basalt cliff one km in length and up to 30 m high. East of the Knockagh, and immediately north of Carrickfergus, the coastal plain is about three km wide. The low hills between the coast and the interior of County Antrim did not exclude inland communication, but these routes could not have afforded easy passage. The most obvious routes between the interior of the county and the shore of Belfast Lough are to the west of the Knockagh, near Monkstown in Newtownabbey, where a saddle between Cave Hill and the Knockagh rises to only just over 100 m above sea level. Of course, the most important routeway in this area has always been along the north-west shore of Belfast Lough itself, a distance of 24 km between the mouth of the River Lagan at Belfast and the north-eastern end of the lough at Whitehead. Carrickfergus lies on this coastal route 17 km from Belfast.

The bedrock of the coastal plain consists of Keuper marls, salts and gypsum of Triassic age. The soils are clay drift and difficult to work, although in places they are slightly lighter and moderately fertile. There are raised beaches on the shore of Belfast Lough, and along the coast adjacent to the town numerous narrow basaltic dykes are revealed at low tide. These were intruded vertically through the Keuper marls and are generally aligned perpendicularly to the coastline. Not large enough to have created creeks or natural harbours, they may have acted more as hazards to coastal craft. Carrickfergus Castle, the focus of the medieval town, is itself built over the entire top surface of the largest intrusion in the area, in this case a horizontally-intruded sill rather than a dyke. With the arrival in Ulster of the Anglo-Normans led by John de Courcy in the late twelfth century came the practice of building large fortified dwellings using stone with lime mortar. This form of construction required solid foundations, which Triassic marls could not

provide, and so the Anglo-Normans sought a rock outcrop as the site for their castle.

Carraig Fheargus, or the Rock of Fergus, is associated by local tradition with Fergus Mor, who in A.D. c. 506 is said to have colonised parts of the west coast of Scotland from east Ulster, and established the Dalriadic kingdom there. According to chroniclers, King Fergus was afflicted with a skin disease and returned to Ulster in A.D. 531 in search of a cure from a well at Carrickfergus.² Fergus was drowned when his galley was wrecked on the very rock that contained the well:

In all that schip eschapt not ald nor young But perreist all with guid Fergus their King; Efter his name, my storie tellis thus, That place sensyne is callit Craigfergus.³

Within the keep of Carrickfergus Castle is a deep fresh-water well and about one km north of the town is St Bride's Well. The former fits the traditional location of Fergus's well, but only the latter had medicinal associations in the post-medieval period, St Bridget's Hospital being described in the early seventeenth century as a house for the reception of lepers. The body of Fergus Mor was supposed to have been taken to Monkstown, eight km west of Carrickfergus, where his bones were exhibited as relics,⁴ perhaps suggesting the absence of a religious house at Carrickfergus in the sixth century.

The occurrence of a water supply in the rock on which the castle stands was, of course, important to its builders and occupants, more so because the nearest river was at Woodburn, one km to the west. The water supply for the town, a prerequisite for its development, was diverted along an artificial course from the Woodburn River. From this same man-made watercourse corn mills were powered until the late nineteenth century. A corn mill was recorded in 1334 at an unknown location in or near the town, and if this was the same as that noted in 1404 as the 'west mill', then this particular watercourse must have been developed by the early fourteenth century. It was from the same direction that the town's water supply was obtained during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, although an alternative supply fed the east of the town with its 'east' mills at the friary site from at least the late sixteenth century. An excavated watercourse at the friary site, which was probably supplied from north-east of the town, appears to have been late medieval.5 The earliest picture map of Carrickfergus, showing the town in c. 1560 (Map 4), confirms that the friary on the eastern edge of the town was supplied then by water from the northeast. The mill ponds and races that powered the east mills during the seventeenth century survived, like those of the west mills, down to the late nineteenth century, and were fed by artificial channels diverted from the Sullatober water, one km north-east of the town.

Although Carrickfergus was strategically located within its regional setting, it had no topographic feature to provide a commanding position for the town. The only physical assets that the site could offer were its rock and the adjacent harbour. The latter has sometimes been regarded as of natural origin, but a pier was being repaired here in 1564,6 and throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the harbour had to be dredged. The absence of a river creek necessitated the construction of a large pond immediately west of the castle at some time before 1685. The water from this pond was released by a sluice into the harbour to allow ships to dock at low tide or after silt had accumulated. A

'sluicemaster' for this purpose was one of the officers of the corporation,⁷ and since the water feeding the pond was part of the artificial supply from the Woodburn River, it must remain doubtful how natural the harbour at Carrickfergus was.

In 1177, only eight years after the Anglo-Norman invasion of southeast Ireland, John de Courcy marched into the coastal region of east Ulster.8 He built the massive keep at Carrickfergus soon after his arrival, possibly by 1178, and of all the defensive sites that he developed, Carrickfergus had the largest garrison throughout the early medieval period.9 De Courcy was made justiciar of Ireland by Henry II in 1185, but he returned to Ulster soon after this date and established a quasiindependent position in east Ulster, even minting his own coins at Carrickfergus and Downpatrick. 10 In addition to the castle, he is believed to have built the church of St Nicholas and St Mary's Abbey. If this belief is correct, both foundations must have been constructed before 1205, for in that year de Courcy was expelled by the followers of a rival Anglo-Norman lord, Hugh de Lacy, who was thereupon created earl of Ulster. The castle passed into the custody of the crown when King John came to Carrickfergus in 1210 to take the earldom of Ulster into his own hands, and remained a crown possession until 1227, when Hugh de Lacy entered a second tenure as earl of Ulster, which continued until his death in 1243. After the death of William de Burgh, fourth earl of Ulster in 1333, the earldom, and with it the castle, effectively became a crown possession.11 The early changes in the control of Carrickfergus Castle contribute to an understanding of the growth and layout of the early town, for de Courcy and de Lacy have each been held responsible for the foundation of religious houses near the castle.

An urban settlement in some form must have existed alongside Carrickfergus Castle from the first decade of the thirteenth century. Burgesses were recorded in 1221 and Carrickfergus was described as a 'vill' in 1226. According to tradition the town was created a borough by King John during his stay in 1210. Before this, as has been seen, the church of St Nicholas had probably been built by de Courcy, at some time between 1185 and 1205, on a slight rise 200 m north-west of the castle. The original site of his other foundation, the Premonstratensian Abbey of St Mary, is believed to have been located one km west of the castle at the mouth of the Woodburn River. Certainly this abbey, later known as Woodburn or Goodburne Abbey, was located there subsequent to 1326, but it has been argued that the first site may have been about 0.75 km east of the town near the mouth of the Sullatober River, where human remains discovered in the early nineteenth century were associated by the local historian Samuel M'Skimin with the previously unidentified St Mary's Church. 12 Wherever the exact site of the original St Mary's Abbey may have been, it was clearly not built adjacent to the castle, but at a riverside location outside the town.

Almost nothing can be said with certainty about the morphology of this earliest town. St Nicholas's Church appears on the town map of c. 1560 bounded by rectilinear ditches on all sides. Property fences and garden plots east of the church have been dated archaeologically to the fourteenth and subsequent centuries,13 while encroachment from West Street towards the southern edge of the church site may not have occurred until the post-medieval period. The curvilinear southern boundary of the present churchyard simply conforms to the line along which a water channel was brought into the town from the north-west, at some time before the late sixteenth century. In the absence of any other identifiable structures in Carrickfergus dating from the de Courcy period, the core of the first town may be tentatively placed in the vicinity of the market place. The map of c. 1560 also shows a market cross at the west end of High Street and the broken base of a possibly earlier cross to the south of the church. Trading 'at the church door' was a not uncommon medieval practice, and in the seventeenth century it was recorded that rents for customs were to be paid at the porch of St Nicholas's Church.14

It is not until after the erection of St Francis's Friary, at the east of the town, that the High Street area can be confidently described as providing the core of the settlement. The friary was built in the 1230s during de Lacy's second tenure of the earldom. Given the three most important sites in the town during the mid-thirteenth century (the castle and harbour, St Nicholas's Church and St Francis's Friary), the layout of medieval Carrickfergus may be reconstructed with some confidence as a market place within the triangular area between these sites and a main street running directly from the market place to the friary. In 1316, when Edward Bruce was laying siege to the town, a relieving force advanced 'through the principal street', which was presumably High Street.¹⁵ This hypothetical layout conforms closely with the one portrayed in sixteenth-century maps of the town. Indeed these maps also show another street, later called Cheston Street, which may also have originated in the thirteenth century for it ran from the harbour (at what was later the Quay Gate in the town's defences) to the church. In the nineteenth century Spout Lane represented the continuation of Cheston Street north of West Street.

The existence of a recognisable street pattern implies demarcated and organised property ownership. As was stated earlier, burgesses, and presumably therefore burgage plots, existed in the town in 1221. On

later maps, the only property divisions that bear some of the characteristics of fossilised burgage plots occur north and south of High Street and Market Place. Excavated sites in Market Place and High Street have produced archaeological evidence for the continuity of property divisions back to the fourteenth century. 16 Early seventeenthcentury deeds for properties on the north side of High Street commonly refer to the houses and lands as 'formerly held by . . .'. They appear to refer to parallel strips running back from houses or 'castles' in High Street to the 'old rampart' or Back Lane (Lower Lancasterian Street). Although it is difficult to trace the genesis of a street pattern in Carrickfergus before the construction of the friary, there is archaeological evidence for commercial life at the friary site in c. 1200. Three coins of this date have been discovered there in deposits that predate the friary, and one of these was associated with deposits of boneworking debris.¹⁷ Contiguous craft activity is also represented by a pottery kiln of earlier date than 1250 discovered at the western outskirts of the town beyond the Irish Gate.

In the medieval period an attack on the Anglo-Irish colony at Carrickfergus could be met by three lines of resistance: the defences of the hinterland, then those of the town itself, and as a last resort the curtilage walls and towers of the castle. The construction of the first town defences or ditches, and the creation of artificial watercourses from the Woodburn River and the Sullatober River probably took place in the thirteenth century. A wooden palisade supporting an earthen bank on the inner edge of a 4 m-wide ditch constituted part of these defences. These features, as excavated at the Joymount (friary) site,18 appear to have aligned with the Back Lane section of the 'old rampart', and to have continued north-eastwards under the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century defences (Fig. 1). However there are no documentary references to town defences in the early growth phase of the town, and even if the archaeological evidence on the friary site is accepted as marking an inland limit to the settlement, the eastern and western limits must remain undetermined. At the western end of the town, outside the line of the sixteenth-century defences, excavations in the Irish Quarter have revealed medieval gulleys, pits and trenches, some of which at least were contemporary with the adjacent pre-1250 pottery kiln.¹⁹ It is in this area, too, that the 'west' corn mill was probably located in the early fourteenth century.

With the virtual collapse of the earldom of Ulster after 1333, Carrickfergus came increasingly under threat from both the Scots and Irish. The town was burnt by the Scots in 1386,²⁰ and a request to 'build and repair' it in the following year may have resulted either from this attack or from that of Niall O'Neill in 1384.²¹ The Scots again were the predators when the townsmen claimed that the town had been 'totally burnt by our enemies' in 1402. Meanwhile an important branch of the Tyrone O'Neills had begun to move eastwards across Lough Neagh and the River Bann, establishing their authority over the southern half of County Antrim (except for Carrickfergus and its immediate surroundings) and the northern half of County Down. This was not just a temporary military setback for the Anglo-Irish colony, for the

entire area occupied by the Clandeboye O'Neills, known as Upper and Lower Clandeboye (north Down and south Antrim), was to remain as the principality of these O'Neills until the early seventeenth century. Only by sea could the links between the Carrickfergus area, the Downpatrick and Lecale areas of south Down, and the Pale be maintained.

As far as Carrickfergus was concerned, the town which had once been the centre for control of a large earldom now had its bailiwick confined to a radius of about seven km. The exact limits of the 'county', 'liberty' or 'bailiwick' of Carrickfergus are not known until the early seventeenth century, when the lands 'anciently belonging unto the corporation' were twice described in the town's charters, first in 1601 and again, with slight differences, in 1609.

The 1609 extent of the county of the town defined the boundary of the lands possessed by the corporation until the mid-nineteenth century. The evolution of the county as a bulwark against Gaelic expansion can also be seen in a number of late medieval defensive sites. For instance, a tower house at Cloughnalougherty, at the western boundary of the county, defended the coastal route from Castlereagh, seat of the Clandeboye O'Neills. Besides two 'Sentry Hills', there remain a 'Watch Hill', a 'Fort Hill' and a 'Castletown' to testify, through the frontier character of their names, to the defensive nature of the boundary. Marshallstown, four km north of the town, was known in the fourteenth century as Marchalstown and in the sixteenth century as Bally-le-Marishall or Belwharsalel, derived presumably from a crown grant of two ploughlands in 1254-5 to sustain the seneschal or marshall of Ulster at Carrickfergus.²²

Despite these outer defences, the burning of the town was repeated in 1513, when the Scots 'set Craigfergus into fyre, and safet nouther barne nor byre', ²³ in 1573 and in 1575. In 1460 the colony reportedly could co-exist with the Clandeboye O'Neills only by paying them 'black rent' for protection. ²⁴ In spite of this burden, and the periodic destruction by fire, the archaeological finds in the town dating from the thirteenth

CARRICKFERGUS 3

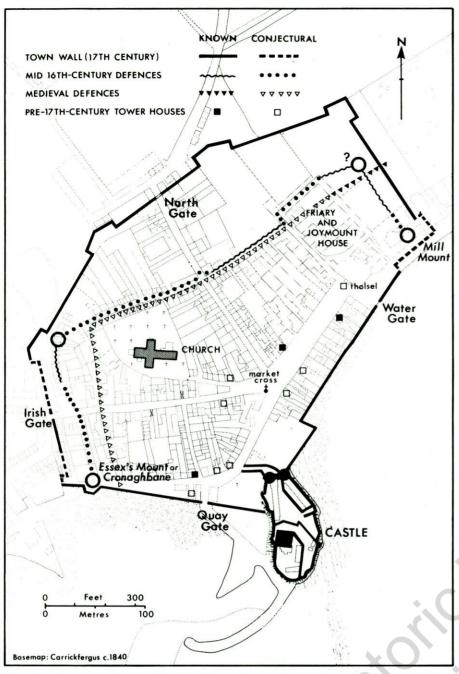


Fig. 1 Town walls and other defensive features (compilation of archaeological data by Lesley Simpson, Down Museum).

to the fifteenth century reflect a considerable richness of urban life. The role of the town as a major trading post throughout this period is confirmed by extensive and various finds of imported pottery.

The late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were a period of radical change for Carrickfergus. The town received a new charter in 1569 and there were several Elizabethan schemes for planting English colonies in its vicinity and in other parts of east Ulster. The most important was that of the earl of Essex, who hoped in 1575 to colonise the south and east of Antrim (excluding Carrickfergus, which by its new charter was not in the queen's gift) and who then found himself and most of his retinue confined to the town. But the English adventurers of this period were few in number compared with those of the following reign, and it was only slowly, and with surprisingly little conflict with the old English or Anglo-Irish, that the newcomers gained the ascendancy. Several families claiming to have accompanied de Courcy to Carrickfergus are named as residents in Robert Lythe's map of 1567 (Map 5) and were still among the leading families at the end of the century.

Tower houses appear on all sixteenth-century maps of the town. One of these in High Street has been dated by archaeological excavation to the 1560s and another, in Cheston Street, to the mid-sixteenth century. Presumably the more archaic house forms shown alongside the tower houses in the sixteenth-century maps reveal something of the nature of dwellings in the town constructed of impermanent materials during the medieval period. The municipal records state that in 1593 the houses in West Street were beginning to be built of 'lime and stone', so that the street was 'made fair and strong, where before the most part thereof was in rotten and ruinous clay houses and cottages'. In 1635 an English traveller noted that 'almost all the houses in this town were built castlewise'. By 1683 the town within the walls was 'general [sic] built of lime stone or brick, and slate houses'.

Meanwhile, with a renewed charter and revitalised corporation, measures had been taken to strengthen the town's defences. In 1536 repairs had been carried out on the town walls.²⁸ The maps of c. 1560 and 1567 reveal something of these defences, though their antiquity is uncertain both as regards alignment and material of construction. Only in the later of these two maps is the former St Francis's Friary shown as enclosed, and neither map shows any embankment or wall along the shoreline except at the castle. Excavations at Joymount have confirmed the mid-sixteenth-century ditch around the friary site (Fig. 1), but have

also revealed a friary precinct wall of late medieval date with a similar alignment. The town ditch in the 1560s appears to have been an earthen bank and associated water-filled trench enclosing the northern and western limits of the town from the coast west of the castle to the friary site on the east. In 1572 every inhabitant dwelling by the waterside was instructed to 'go about to strengthen their backside to the sea'29 and in 1574 a 'vamour of sods or turf, round about the town' was ordered to be built at the expense of the town.³⁰ The perimeter was punctuated by a number of strongpoints. Common to both early maps is a projecting, bastion-like feature midway along its northern stretch, described in the 1567 map as 'an old ditch where a mill hath stand' (sic). The same projection also appears on maps of c. 1596 (Map 6) and 1612 before the later extension of the new town wall was completed in this area. Meanwhile the 1574 order had mentioned 'four mounts at the four corners' to be built at the expense of the crown. These were completed within a month of the order. One, at the south corner of the town, was known as Cronaghbane (Ir. crannach bábhúin: wooden stake-fenced fort). The earl of Essex is believed to have lived nearby, hence its alias of Essex's Mount and the adjacent street names of Essex Street and Governor's Walk. Excavation has revealed indications of a third bastion in the north-east corner of the town's sixteenth-century defences,³¹ while cartographic evidence indicates the position of the north-west mount at Cork Hill, formerly known as the 'old rampier'. The fourth mount, east of the castle, was known as Millmount, a name derived from the adjacent mill at the site of St Francis's Abbey.

Essex was criticised by the lord deputy of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in 1575 for not having properly walled the town with stone.³² Between 1575 and 1579 the constable of the garrison, Captain William Piers, extended the seawall north-east of the castle, from the rear of his own bawn to Millmount.³³ In 1581 men were still working on the wall and two years later the town was still 'not half walled about'.³⁴ By 1600 the sea wall had been completed east and west of the castle and the Quay and Water Gates constructed.

The area around the town was also undergoing change. In the medieval period the monastic settlements, with their water mills for grinding corn, were important and perhaps dominant in the agricultural exploitation of the town's hinterland, for much of the area immediately surrounding the town was friary, spittal or abbey land. The almost complete encirclement of the town by these church lands, with their traditional rights of sanctuary and immunity from encroachment by temporal lords or chiefs, may have created a cordon sanitaire. In 1536-40 many of Ireland's monastic lands, including those of Carrickfergus, were confiscated and transferred to secular ownership. Early seventeenth-century grants make clear that some of this land had been enclosed as parks before 1600. Most of the land in the county as a whole was owned by the corporation during the sixteenth century and before, but the means by which this was held and farmed by the principal townsmen are not known. The charter of 1569 refers to the entitlement of resident freemen of the town to commons of pasture and turbary. Within the county, the Ordnance Survey records four major divisions totalling 16,628 statute acres — the Commons, the Middle Division, the North-East Division and the West Division. Between 1595 and 1603 the first division of the county lands was made by the corporation among the freemen of the town into 'alderman's shares'. These shares were parallel strips of land running back from the town towards the commons, the area initially involved becoming known as the Middle and North-East Divisions. Soon afterwards the remainder of the land, except for that traditionally held in common, was divided, the final allocation being that of West Division in 1606. Old English, new adventurers, and some Irish townsmen alike shared in these grants with the size of share obtained clearly reflecting the corporate status of the recipient. Aldermen received one share, burgesses one half-share and freemen one quarter-share each. The new generation of English adventurers, exemplified by James Byrt in Figure 2, was well represented, but did not dominate the lists of freemen obtaining shares. There are several indications that the Irish and old English families who were longer-established freemen of the town (exemplified in Figure 2 by Richard O'Conlin and Nicholas Dobbin respectively) obtained the shares most convenient to the town.

In addition to the commonable lands, the area immediately surrounding the town was also excluded from these great divisions. Here were the 'parks' and 'gardens' of many seventeenth-century leases, some with earlier names such as 'Scribe's Garden' or 'Parson's Park'. The exact relationship between town and county in agricultural terms is not known before the re-allocations of 1595-1606, but we do know that these 'parks' and 'gardens' had previously been used for intensive arable farming (excavations near the site of St Francis's Friary have revealed medieval cultivation ridges north-west of the friary site) and that the commons for grazing and turbary were on the poorest, highest lands along the northern edge of the county. While old and new English alike acquired shares in the division of 1595-1606, virtually none of the new English obtained grants in the town parks. Within the town itself, particularly along High Street and around the Market Place, large dwellings built on burgage shares or tenements were held by the recipients of county lands. The continued interdependence of the town

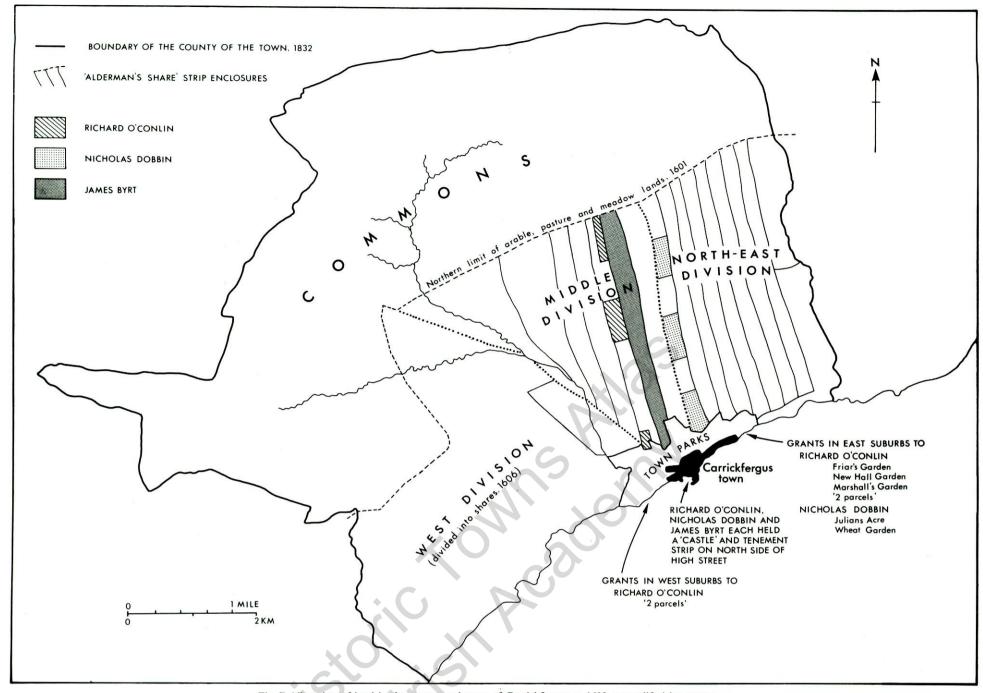


Fig. 2 Allocation of land in the county and town of Carrickfergus, c. 1603, exemplified by grants to three aldermen: Richard O'Conlin (sheriff, 1595), Nicholas Dobbin (sheriff, 1607) and James Byrt (mayor, 1605–6) (compiled from corporation records of fee-farm grants by Sheela Speers, Ulster Museum).

and its county is emphasised by the fact that during the eighteenth century many of the leading families moved their residences out of town onto what had previously been alderman's shares.

* * *

The first decade of the seventeenth century witnessed the arrival of Sir Arthur Chichester in the town as governor of Carrickfergus Castle. His two most significant achievements affecting the physical development of the town were the replanning and completion of the town wall, and the construction of Joymount House on the friary site. The new 823 m-long wall, which included six new flankers and incorporated most of the sea wall previously completed, was begun in about 1609 and had evidently been completed by 1615 when arrangements were made to disband the workforce.35 The North Gate was contemporary with these works, while the discovery of a drawbridge pit during excavations at the Irish Gate³⁶ confirms the representation of this on the 1612 map, close to the position of the entrance through the wall built between 1575 and c. 1596. The area enclosed by the sixteenth-century defences was virtually doubled by Chichester's new wall (Fig. 1), and what had been the 'old rampier' along the northern edge of the town was to form Upper and Lower Lancasterian Streets (Church Lane and Back Lane respectively).

It would appear from corporation leases of land in this area that the new intake had not been previously developed. Indeed, certain leases of land north of Back Lane refer to this area as the 'old bowling green'.³⁷ The same description was applied to a parcel of land outside the new wall, which must therefore have divided the Elizabethan bowling green to the north of the town. Only after 1600 were stone and slated houses built in West Street and North Street, giving these areas distinct street lines. Within the core of the older town, the character of many of the buildings changed also. Stone houses rather different in form from tower houses were being built. Despite being known as 'castles' these were less defensive in character with larger windows, more elongated plans and probably fewer storeys. The castles, like the tower houses, were concentrated along High Street, Market Place, Cheston Street and Castle Street. New public buildings were also required for the new plantation order. When the charter for the town was re-granted by James I in

1609, land was set aside for the construction of a new courthouse and jail for county Antrim at the west end of High Street. This was completed soon afterwards, matching the courthouse and jail for the county of the town of Carrickfergus which already operated in the tholsel or 'Castle Worrel' at the other end of High Street. Beside the Quay Gate another 'old castle' was repaired as the custom house.³⁸

Following the dissolution, St Francis's Friary with its mills had been converted into the 'Queen's Palace or Storehouse'. Its site was now chosen by Sir Arthur Chichester for his new mansion house. Named Joymount after a recent chief governor of Ireland, Lord Mountjoy, the house was completed in c. 1618, by which time the new town walls (and the progress of plantation settlement generally in east Ulster) had overtaken the need for a defensive building and store on the eastern edge of the town. Joymount was described in the seventeenth century as 'a very stately house, or rather like a prince's palace' and 'one of the stateliest houses in the kingdom', but it was also 'over-large and vast'. It was stone-built with large mullioned windows and three storeys high throughout.

The only early seventeenth-century description of Carrickfergus is by Sir William Brereton in 1635:

Almost all the houses in this town [he wrote] were built castle-wise, so as though the Irish made spoil of and burnt the town, yet were they preserved unburnt. This is but a pretty little town within the walls of a very small extent and capacity; the only grace of this town is the Lord Chichester's house It is reported of this town that they have been always loyal and faithful to the state of England There is maintained in this town 2 companies of soldiers Carrickfergus is governed by a mayor, sheriff, and aldermen, endowed with great privileges, and is the shire town.⁴²

By this time Carrickfergus contrasted strongly with the medieval town in context as well as in substance. Its dominant position was beginning to be challenged by other centres such as Newry, Strabane, Coleraine, Londonderry and Belfast. Not only were these towns convenient entry points for colonists settling the interior of the province, but they were favourably located as ports through which the surplus of the plantation market economy could be exported. In 1637, the customs receipts at the port of Carrickfergus ranked second among Ulster ports to those at Londonderry, ⁴³ but it should be remembered that those figures relate not only to the ports themselves, but also to their subsidiary 'creeks',

CARRICKFERGUS

so that Belfast's trade supplemented the duties collected nominally at Carrickfergus. It was the expansion of Belfast that did most to diminish the relative importance of Carrickfergus, but it would be misleading to infer a state of rivalry between the two ports, for many of the leading developers of Belfast were also freemen of Carrickfergus, as this provided them with exemption from customs duties. The most obvious example of such an individual is Sir Arthur Chichester, the principal architect of the plantation, who, while resident in Carrickfergus, was a dominant force behind the development of the plantation town and castle of Belfast, and built dwellings in both towns.

The vitality of both Carrickfergus and Belfast during the plantation period was represented by the growth of defences, the construction of new public buildings and the changing character of domestic structures as well as by the expanding commercial roles of the two towns. However, with post-reformation religious life in the province in a state of flux, several non-conformist denominations emerged whose earliest Ulster origins were to be found in or around Carrickfergus rather than in Belfast or the other expanding towns of the province. The first of Ulster's presbyterian clergy was the Revd Edward Brice, who settled in c. 1611 at Broadisland, about six km north-east of Carrickfergus, in an area already densely settled by lowland Scots. Although the surroundings of the town were increasingly of Scottish character, Carrickfergus itself remained essentially English and in 1621 Chichester introduced an English 'independent presbyterian' clergyman, the Revd Hubbard, from London.44 It is to this date that the North Street (First) Presbyterian congregation in Carrickfergus attributes the construction of its first meeting house within the area newly enclosed by the expanded town defences. The Baptist and Congregationalist congregations (formerly Independents and Independent Presbyterians) date their earliest foundations from the same event.

Chichester's walls separated the English from the suburbs to which Scots and Irish, according to local tradition, were banished, although, in the absence of any known order of exclusion, it is possible that the causal factors underlying this segregation were social and economic. To the west of the town the Irish Quarter in 1812 contained an 'old mass house' near the site of the present Roman Catholic church. To the east of the town, the Scotch Quarter, known as such by the middle of the seventeenth century, had supposedly been founded by a colony of Scottish fishermen. The Presbyterian churches in the Scotch Quarter cannot be traced before the nineteenth century, but presbyterianism must have dominated the religious character of this part of the town from as early as the 1630s.

Carrickfergus was one of the few Ulster towns totally to escape the physical ravages of the 1641 rebellion. Indeed it was one of the chief places of refuge during the conflict, although some attacks on settlers occurred just outside the suburbs. It was the increase in the Scottish garrison and its replacement by an English garrison in the aftermath of the rebellion that was to have the main impact upon the town. By the mid 1640s the Scottish troops based at Carrickfergus appear to have been more concerned with achieving ascendancy for presbyterianism in the province than with suppressing Irish rebellion, but in the following decade the town became an English outpost in a hostile region of Scottish presbyterianism and the castle was used to imprison presbyterian clergy. Enforced harmony amongst the settlers did not reemerge until the last decades of the seventeenth century when they again, as in 1641, found themselves under threat of attack.

At the start of the war between James II and William of Orange, Carrickfergus was occupied by Irish Roman Catholic troops whose allegiance was to James. When the duke of Schomberg arrived in Belfast Lough in 1689 at the head of a Williamite force the Irish troops burnt the suburbs of Carrickfergus 'apprehending a siege', 45 but Schomberg took the town within a week. In the following year William III made his entry to Ireland through the port of Carrickfergus, riding along High Street to the acclamation of the people. This brief interlude gave common purpose to the planter population in Ulster, even if further anti-dissenter legislation was to rekindle the antagonisms during the eighteenth century.

Perceptions of Carrickfergus by seventeenth-century visitors were not always in accord, for while Jocevin de Rochford found 'a strong town, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom' in 1666,46 William Sacheverell in 1688 described the town as 'very ancient and the capital of the county of Antrim, but of little trade and ruinous'.47 Sacheverell continued: 'The only considerable things in it, are the earl of Donegall's house, a noble building, [and] a monument to the Lord Chichester in the church 'De Rochford agreed about the importance of Joymount House but found other features to interest him:

At the distance of about 100 paces [from the castle] in the city near the seaside, are still to be seen some old towers of an ancient castle. Another day, I went to see the great palace, which is at one of the ends of the town, — it is a great square pavilion, having, I think, as many windows as there are days in the year; the top is turreted, and defended with balustrades: the entry is handsome. You first come into the outer great court, surrounded with the officers' lodgings, having a gallery over it, from whence there is a view of the sea, and all over the town; then you advance to a draw-bridge, between the little turrets which accompany a small pavilion rising over the gate of the draw-bridge; this leads from

the first to the second court, and faces the grand edifice. Its staircase is admirable; and its gate or door much more so, on account of the many pieces of sculpture and engraving with which it is ornamented. The town has, properly, but two principal streets: in the largest, there is a market-place; where is also a town-hall and parade: a small river runs through the middle of it and empties itself at the port.⁴⁸

5

Descriptions of a town by contemporary visitors may not, of course, be comprehensive or accurate, but two especially useful sources survive for this period. One is Thomas Phillips's plan and view of the town in 1685 (Map 7). The other is Richard Dobbs's description of County Antrim in 1683. The latter includes numerous references to Carrickfergus, for the compiler was mayor of the town in 1671, 1682 and 1687–90, including the period when it was besieged by Schomberg.⁴⁹ Dobbs mentions that the way out of North Street to the churchyard (Upper Lancasterian Street) had been paved in 1671–2, but in general his evidence and that of Phillips suggests that the layout of late seventeenth-century Carrickfergus contained nothing fundamentally innovative compared with the earlier part of the century. Rather than growing in size, the town was revitalised by the partial replacement and general improvement of the building fabric.

In the castle of Carrickfergus [Dobbs wrote] is one of the finest arches that ever I see being 48 feet square There is likewise a draw well in the low vault of the castle wrought through the rock of a considerable depth. The sea surrounds the castle near three parts of four and might easily be brought quite round. The port or quay cost £1,400. A vessel of 100 tons has lain in it [but must come in at a spring tide]. Here is one of the stateliest houses in the kingdom belonging to the earl of Donegall. It is to the front like a lanthorn. It stands where formerly the Abbey of Joymount stood, and was built by Sir Arthur Chichester that was many years lord deputy of Ireland who sometimes lived here, and was one of the aldermen of the town

The land all about this town is very good, but for the most part a strong clay lies under the hills Here is likewise store of freestone and limestone, all the limestone white [chalk] and very good clay or marl for [tobacco pipes] brick or tile. There are likewise in several places signs of coal, and some trials have been made to find them, but to no effect. The firing here is English [Whitehaven] and Scotch sea coal with the abler sort of people and some turf, the ordinary sort use all turf

In the late rebellion there was not one foot of land in this town or liberties of the same forfeited, nor is there at this time one papist known living within the walls, and only some few ordinary Irish papists and one English in the liberties . . . The greatest number of inhabitants are [Scotch] presbyterians but the most considerable . . . are of the Church of England. The charter gives us a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, sixteen aldermen and a common council of twenty-four . . .

I have seen cherries ripe here in May in my Lord Donegall's orchard. I have likewise seen very good musk-melons in his garden when he lived here about 1658 and '59.

In the late rebellion of Ireland which began in 1641 the Irish never made any attempt upon this town

any attempt upon this town I observe no springs near the town worth mentioning except two [every street being furnished with running water except two], the one in Bridewell Park belonging to the earl of Donegall and furnisheth his great house

[and some upper rooms] by [lead] pipes etc. though half a quarter of a mile distant. The other is a little spring near the earl of Donegall's mill

[The greatest trade now is in taverns and ale-houses].

The assizes and sessions for the county of Antrim has always been kept here except at sometimes the sessions have been removed into the county at large ... the town is at the charge of maintaining the goals and shire hall, yet the assizes have been kept here time out of mind, and when

there was no shire hall (which is now I suppose not second to any in the kingdom) the assizes and sessions were held in the king's castle. This town by charter returns two burgesses to parliament. By the charter

no man is to be arrested in a freeman's house The town within the walls is general built of lime stone or brick, and slots bourse. One very [handsome] large though but short street [wherein

slate houses. One very [handsome] large though but short street [wherein the market is kept. At one end of it is the county of Antrim shirehall; at the other end the tholsell or town court].

There are four gates: the Quay Gate, the West or Irish Gate, the North Gate, and the East or Scotch Quarter Gate.

The Quay Gate is so called because it opens upon the Quay and who so pleases may out of this gate (which is commanded and so the Quay by a musket of the castle) take into any highway which the West Gate leads unto.

So soon as a man comes out of the West Gate he is in the Irish Quarter which is a suburb of the town making two ordinary streets [of thatched houses]. The right hand leads into the ways of Six Mile Water, Antrim, Connor, Ballymena. The left hand street or way directly to Belfast and so to Dublin. This way lies along near the sea, and at low water the strand may be rid to Belfast

The North Gate is a fair large way leading north up hill . . .

The Scotch Quarter or East Gate leads through a suburb or street of that name. It was burnt by Sir George Muntrow, but rebuilt since. Here lies all the fishing boats belonging to the town and this way we travel to Kilroot, Broad Island, Island Magee.

All these ways for the most part are causey way, by reason of the deep clay ground.⁵⁰

Dobbs's entries in the town book of Carrickfergus record a number of improvements to local roads and streets in the late seventeenth century,⁵¹ and during the eighteenth century these improvements continued. In 1740 a stone bridge was built in the Scotch Quarter to replace an earlier wooden one.⁵² Similarly the rebuilding programme continued with a new market house completed in 1755, a new court house and jail for county Antrim in 1779, and a custom house rebuilt in 1797. Although the castle continued to be garrisoned, a horse barrack

was built in the Irish Quarter in 1703. This was accidentally burnt in 1749, and rebuilt in 1754. The reconstruction of the post-medieval town fabric as continued into the eighteenth century, although not altering the street plan, did result in visible change. No longer were the principal dwellings and public buildings defensive in character. The houses of the poorer section of the population were largely rebuilt in brick or stone, with slated roofs. On the outskirts of the town, in the area held as alderman's shares, modest private houses with small but fashionablylandscaped gardens, such as Burleigh Hill, Glynn Park, North Lodge, Scout Bush and Thornfield, were built in the second half of the eighteenth century.53 This movement provided out-of-town dwellings for the principal townsmen, that contrasted strongly with the defensive High Street 'castles' occupied by members of this group in the early seventeenth century. This trend continued in the early nineteenth century, with additional important residences in the same area, such as Barn Cottage, Oakfield, Prospect, Rocklands and the Mount.

The population of the town appears approximately to have doubled during the eighteenth century. This, taken together with a considerable rebuilding, suggests commercial expansion. It should be stated, however, that the growth in this period was modest in comparison with that of some other towns in east Ulster. While Carrickfergus did not stagnate, its commercial importance declined in relation to those centres closer to the heartland of Ulster's expanding linen industry. Strategically, the town did nevertheless retain a position of national importance. It was attacked by French troops in 1760, and by American revolutionaries in 1778. In 1798, when the County Antrim United Irishmen had most of the county in turmoil, Carrickfergus remained solidly behind the authorities. Many United Irishmen were held as prisoners in the town. and on the outbreak of the rebellion the military with some town volunteers marched to confront the rebels at Ballyclare. However according to the Carrickfergus historian Samuel M'Skimin, who was aged 21 in 1798, not a single house was burnt in the county of the town during the rebellion.54

Only one detailed eighteenth-century map of the town is extant (Map 8). This was published in the British Magazine of 1760 to illustrate the French attack. In this map, which identifies the positions held by the French and the 'passages forced by the enemy', the appearance of the town differs little from that of the late seventeenth-century maps, but within the walls buildings are shown clearly for the first time along both sides of North Street, particularly in the northern portion, and along Lower Lancasterian Street. By 1821 Upper Lancasterian Street had also

been developed (Map 9).

The population of Carrickfergus increased from about 1,800 to almost 4,000 between the early eighteenth century and the outbreak of the great famine in 1845. In the 1830s the population of the parish was estimated to be 16 per cent Church of Ireland, 11 per cent Roman Catholic and 73 per cent dissenter.55 Six non-conformist congregations built meeting houses in the town between 1810 and 1879. It is not known when the first post-penal catholic church was built, but the present one was built in 1826 and succeeded the 'old mass house' which had certainly been

As might be expected, the pre-famine period of population growth and church construction was also the period during which the town's industrial potential was realised. Infrastructural development included the opening of a branch of the Northern Banking Company in High Street in 1836. The establishment of a railway link between Belfast and Carrickfergus in 1848 (which was extended to Larne in 1864), and the opening of the new east and west harbour piers in 1885 were consequent upon, rather than being responsible for, the industrialisation of the town. The late nineteenth-century expansion of the harbour enabled large iron-hulled vessels to trade into Carrickfergus. When the Prince and Princess of Wales opened the two new piers in 1885, the first spike was also driven for the Harbour Junction Railway, constructed from the west pier through the salt works west of the town to join the Belfast and Northern Counties line one km north-west of Carrickfergus.⁵⁶

In 1841 the county of the town contained 1,375 persons in the broad category 'ministering to food' and 1,587 persons 'ministering to clothing'. These totals had been reduced to 1,053 and 1,040 respectively by 1871, but nevertheless the textile and clothing industries were consistently the most important activities in the nineteenth-century town, many of whose people were described as 'weavers', 'seamstresses' or 'factory workers'.57 The limited extent of town development before c. 1840, as illustrated by Map 2, contrasts with the post-famine expansion, industrial growth, harbour improvements and introduction of the railway, in the subsequent decades. Improvements in the spinning, weaving and bleaching techniques introduced by French settlers in north-east Ireland had already in the eighteenth century increased the importance of linen in the rural economy. The availability of water power, already necessary for flax-scutching and woollen-fulling or tuck mills, became an increasingly critical factor with further mechanisation of the textile industries in the nineteenth century, and a number of other cotton mills (later replaced by flax and linen mills) were later established inland at various places on the Woodburn and Sullatober Rivers.58 Unlike the textile factories and mills, most other contemporary Carrickfergus industries were located inside the built-up area, and had

been previously associated with the town, albeit on a smaller scale. Boat building on a vernacular level was superseded in 1845 by a commercial shipbuilding yard which was constructing iron-hulled schooners by the end of the century.⁵⁹ Fishing was a chief employment in the suburbs in 1839,60 and a new 'Fisherman's Quay' was built in Scotch Quarter in 1831. The small brickfields which had been worked around the town for centuries gave way to two sizeable brickworks, one established in 1814 and the other in 1833. Commercial tanyards were an important source of revenue in the town in 1821,61 but soon after declined, so that by 1836 only one tanyard was working, with one idle and another in ruins. 62 Similarly the brewhouses present in the post-medieval town had been largely superseded by commercial distilleries in the early nineteenth

Just as previous centuries had witnessed the failure of the town to keep pace with its post-medieval rivals in east Ulster, so the eclipse of Carrickfergus (by Belfast in particular) continued during the industrial and post-famine period. The second half of the nineteenth century, in contrast to the preceding period, was one of negligible population increase. Associated with this stagnation was the decline of the town as the administrative centre for a wider area. The courthouse and jail for Carrickfergus county and town was demolished in 1827, the market house thereafter being used to accommodate the meetings of the town's corporation until 1843, when the corporation was dissolved and replaced by the municipal commissioners who continued to meet in the same building until they in turn were dissolved in 1899 and replaced by the urban district council.

Throughout the post-medieval period, while the government indirectly influenced the town's growth through its interest in defensive structures. the corporation was essentially concerned with land ownership, town management (including street maintenance, water provision and public morals) and the promotion and protection of trade. Landlord interests dominated corporate affairs, for the corporation had made substantial freehold grants within the county. However as even the Chichester (Donegall) family acquired only a fraction of the total corporation property, individual private interests could be exercised only through the corporation. When it appeared in 1835, the report on municipal corporations in Ireland⁶³ was unfavourable for Carrickfergus in its perception of commercial and political corruption as it was for other Irish boroughs. As a result, the municipal corporations (Ireland) act in 1843 dissolved the body politic of the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses and commonalty (freemen) and their powers and duties were vested in the municipal commissioners elected under the provisions of that act. The commissioners also had control of the corporate property, although courts for the admission of freemen in Carrickfergus continued to be held and in 1856 litigation commenced between the freemen and the commissioners as to the ownership of corporate property.⁶⁴ The dispute had been provoked by an attempt to enclose and let common lands, a step recommended in the 1835 report as a means of funding harbour improvements.65 In 1866 the house of lords finally decided against the freemen, so that it was these commissioners who remained responsible for the corporation property and for the slow pace of development in the late nineteenth-century town. Perhaps even more significant than the relative decline in the town in reducing its momentum and selfconfidence was the decision to transfer to new buildings in Belfast the functions of both the Antrim county courthouse and the jail in the 1840s.

The official valuations of residential properties in the town in 184066 and 186067 reveal the most sought-after sites. Not surprisingly almost all the properties in High Street had very high valuations, both in 1860 (Fig. 3) and in 1840. Unfortunately the absence of an 1840 valuation map makes the identification of individual tenements difficult at that date. However the concentrations of highly valued properties in West Street, Governor's Place and in a portion of Scotch Quarter identified for 1860 in Figure 3 were also evident in 1840. The detailed tenement description for the 1860 valuation provides information on plan, dimensions, structure, age and height of individual buildings. From this information it is clear that the dwellings with the highest valuations (as indicated in Figure 3) were in most cases substantial three-storey dwellings without front gardens or yards. Apparently the only prestigious residential areas in nineteenth-century Carrickfergus outside the walled town were sections of the north side of Joymount Bank and Scotch Quarter. Here the larger, presumably eighteenth-century, dwellings contrasted markedly with the thatched, single-storey terraced houses characteristic of the east suburb from the seventeenth century to the late nineteenth century.

Inside the town walls, apart from the Market Place and High Street, almost all the private properties in the northern section of the town (from Cork Hill through Lancasterian Street, North Street, Back Lane and Antrim Street) were of low valuation. In contrast, another group of substantial dwellings in sea-front locations similar to those in Scotch Ouarter were to be found on the north side of Governor's Place. Surviving structures and photographs of the town from the late

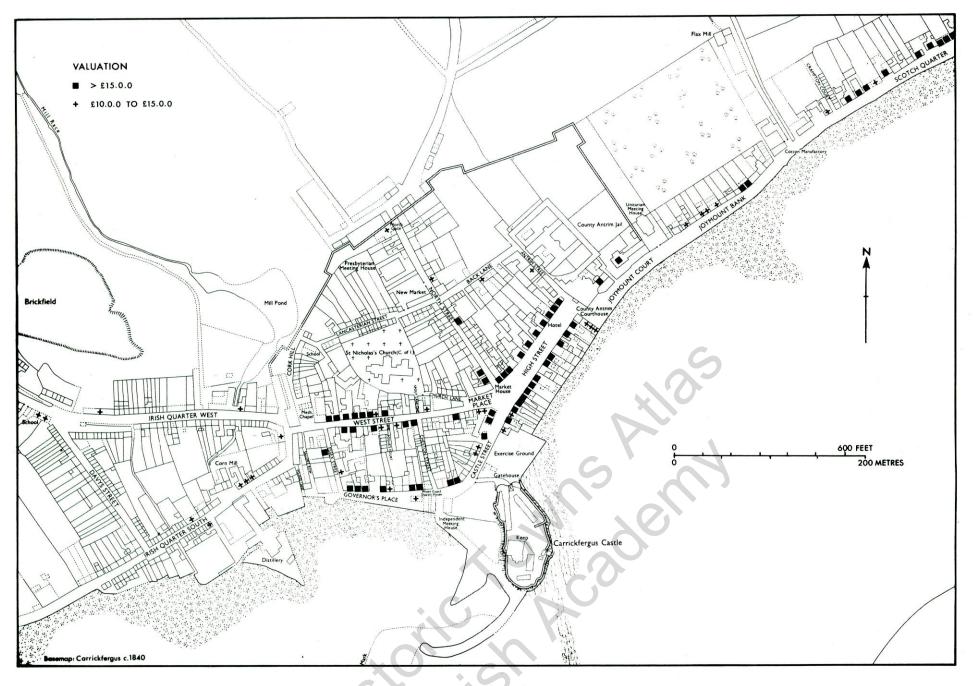


Fig. 3 Private dwellings with high rateable valuations in town and suburbs, 1860 (Val. 2).

nineteenth century onwards confirm the presence in Scotch Quarter, Governor's Place and High Street of houses that were clearly superior in architectural and residential quality (Plate 2). However, the group of high-value houses in West Street (Fig. 3) is somewhat problematic. The present character of this narrow shopping street does not suggest that it was formerly a desirable residential area, and some of the nineteenth-century valuations here may have been inflated by the presence of both commercial and residential users. Until the midnineteenth century, West Street was the main thoroughfare between Market Place and the Irish Gate, along which all traffic entering the town from Belfast passed. The town's horse market was held at the Irish Gate with the associated pound sited adjacent to Pound Lane. In 1838 work commenced on a new entrance into the town from Belfast, formed by removing Pound Lane and thereby connecting the east end of Irish Quarter South with the west end of Governor's Place.68 The effect of this was to by-pass West Street, and the consequent decline in traffic was further exacerbated about 1860 when the Albert Road was constructed north-west of the town wall, connecting the junction of Irish Quarter West and Irish Quarter South at the Irish Gate with the North Road leading out of the town at North Gate.

During the late nineteenth century the town's expansion was mainly confined to the area bounded by the Albert Road on the east, Irish Quarter West on the south, the brickfield on the west and the recently-constructed railway line on the north. On this site uniform blocks of two-storey terrace houses were rapidly built to form new streets (some with characteristic Victorian names) such as Nelson Street, Queen Street, Unity Street, Thomas Street, Prospect Street, Victoria Street and Schomberg Street. This new working-class quarter was not itself the site of any large industrial concern, and indeed until the twentieth century the non-domestic buildings here were characteristically social in function, including the Congregational and Baptist churches, the town's Masonic and Orange halls, a Sunday school hall, a Salvation Army hall, two 'band halls' and two schools.

In the post-medieval period, the built-up area of Carrickfergus had expanded to the east and west, but with little or no growth north of the town walls. The continuation of the Belfast railway to Larne in 1860 provided another physical barrier to northward expansion for nearly a hundred years. Only during the 1950s did major expansion northwards commence with the building of public-sector housing funded by the Northern Ireland Housing Trust. The first two housing

developments completed in Carrickfergus were the Sunnylands estate, occupying the site and lands of Rosebrook House immediately north of the town and railway station, and the Victoria estate built north of the railway line beyond the east end of Scotch Quarter (Map 3). Additional public-sector housing, built by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (successor to the Housing Trust) was provided in the Windmill Hill, Woodburn and Northland estates. These estates expanded during the 1970s so that the north and west of the town and Irish Quarter have now become almost completely encircled by public-sector housing. East of Sunnylands and the North Road, an undeveloped area has been preserved by the establishment of Carrickfergus golf course, while east of the Victoria estate, an enormous expansion of private-sector housing development has taken place since the early 1970s. The decrease in density of housing in these developments has resulted in the expansion of the urban area to some seven or eight times the area of the pre-1840 town. This growth is, of course, a reflection of a dramatic increase in the town's population, which almost trebled from 1961 to 1981, rising from just over 10,000 to almost 30,000. The trebling of the population was related to the implementation of the Matthew regional plan for the Greater Belfast area published in 1962. Under this plan, Belfast's expansion was to be limited, while the population surplus created by lower density redevelopment within Belfast was to be accommodated in a number of regional centres including Carrickfergus. Allied to this population movement, major new employers were attracted to Carrickfergus, including Courtaulds and I.C.I. (Fibres). The synthetic fibre plants were intended to help diversify the Northern Ireland economy, but their recent closure has been symptomatic of the industrial recession and has been accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of urban expansion.

The older parts of the town have, however, not been substantially altered by any of these changes. Surviving medieval and early post-medieval structures in the historic core include the seventeenth-century stone harbour pier, and, adjacent to this, the castle, now designated an historic monument in state care and open to the public. The present cruciform plan, window openings and most of the building fabric of St Nicholas's Church are demonstrably late medieval or early seventeenth-century, but a number of Romanesque columns incorporated in the north and south walls of the nave testify to the form of the early medieval church with its side aisles. Almost all of the eastern and northern portions of the early seventeenth-century town walls survive, including

the North Gate, while the stone footings of the Irish Gate and some of the adjacent west wall excavated in the 1970s have been left exposed. On the north side of High Street one tower house survives as Dobbins Inn, although this is recognisable as such only from the inside, while on the south side of High Street the footings of another tower house, also excavated in the 1970s, are temporarily visible. Perhaps less affected by recent changes than the building fabric have been the street pattern and urban morphology of the old town. Pedestrianisation and the removal of through traffic to a new Marine Highway (which extends one km east of the castle on reclaimed foreshore: Plate 1) have helped to maintain the historic core of Carrickfergus in the face of commercial pressures for redevelopment.

NOTES

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 14. M'S, p. 153.
15. Ibid., p. 12.
 16. Simpson and Dickson, 1981, pp 80, 84.
17. Simpson, M.L., personal communication.
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    Ibid., pp 85-6.
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    O'Donovan, iv, p. 695.
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    Ibid. p. 18: O'Dowd p. 131.

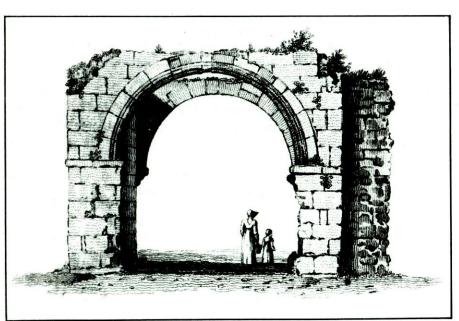
         Ibid., p. 18; O'Dowd, p. 131.
         Brereton, p. 127.
Dobbs transcripts, p. 27.

27. Irvine, p. 42.
28. MacNeice, p. 40; 'Notes on . . . Carrickfergus', p. 276.
29. Dobbs transcripts, p. 4.

 30. Ibid., p. 7.
31. Simpson and Dickson (forthcoming).
          MacNeice, p. 40; Sidney's mem., p. 96.
33. Dobbs transcripts, pp 15, 23.
34. Pinkerton, 1859, p. 7.
35. Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615–25, p. 25.
       Simpson and Dickson, 1981, pp 85–7.
Corp. MS 1911/9, pp 37, 62.
39. Brereton, p. 127.
40. Irvine, p. 39.
41. Brereton, p. 127.
42. Ibid., pp 127–8.
43. Moncke.
44. M'S, p. 248.
45. Story, p. 7.
46. M'S, p. 156.
 47. Sacheverell, p. 124.

    M'S, p. 156-7.
    Irvine, pp 35-8; Dobbs transcripts.
    Irvine, pp 39-42; Hill, pp 385-9. The text quoted is Irvine's. Additions in square brackets are from another contemporary copy transcribed by Hill.
    Dobbs transcripts, pp 136, 154.
    Ibid., pp 209-10.
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    M'Skimin, 1849.
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 57. Census, 1841, 1871.
58. M'S, p. 359; Neeson.
59. McCaughan.
60. M'S, pp 360-64.61. M'S, p. 321.62. OSM, Carrickfergus.
63. Mun. corp. Ire. rep., pp 743–87.
64. M'S, p. 112.
 65. Mun. corp. Ire. rep., p. 787.
66. Val. 1.
67. Val. 2.
 68. M'S, p. 106.
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North Gate (M'Skimin)

Topographical Information

The following information relates not to any single administrative division or the sheet lines of any particular map, but to the built-up area of Carrickfergus at each of the dates referred to.

All grid references are derived from the Irish National Grid. This grid appears at 100 m intervals on Map 3. In the Topographical Information grid references are included where possible for features not named on either Map 2 or Map 3: they are given in eight figures (the last four figures respectively of the eastings and northings shown on Map 3) and indicate the approximate centre of the feature in question.

The entries under each heading, except for Streets, are arranged in chronological order by categories: for example, all corn mills are listed before all breweries, because the oldest corn mill pre-dates the oldest brewery.

In general, dates of initiation and cessation are specified as such. Where these are unknown, the first and last recorded dates are given, and references of intermediate date are omitted except where corroborative evidence appears necessary. Features originating after 1900 are listed only in exceptional cases. In source-citations, a pair of years joined by a hyphen includes all intervening years for which that source is available: thus 1838-1908 (OS) means all Ordnance Survey maps from 1838 to 1908 inclusive.

Street names are listed in alphabetical order. The first entry for each street gives its presentday name according to the most authoritative source, followed by its first identifiable appearance, named or unnamed, in a map or other record and the various names subsequently applied to it in chronological order of occurrence. For names remaining unchanged on successive Ordnance Survey maps, only the first occurrence of the Ordnance Survey spelling is cited.

The section on residence is not intended to embrace more than a small fraction of the town's dwelling houses. The main criteria for inclusion are (1) contribution to the townscape, past or present; (2) significance in defining critical stages in the history of urban or suburban housing; (3) abundance of documentation, especially for houses representative of a large class of dwellings. Biographical associations are not in themselves a ground for inclusion.

Abbreviated source-references are explained in the bibliography on pages 14-16 or in the general list inside the back cover.

1 Name

Early spellings

Cracfergus 1183 (Reeves, 275) to 1299 (Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1279-1305, 214).

Karcf'gus 1210 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 62).

Crafferg 1213 (Reeves, 61).

Cnocfergus 1224 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 183); Knockfergus 1285 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1285-92, 1) to 1705 (Ware, 95).

Cragfergus 1273 (Rymer, i, 520) to 1683 (Hill, 386); Cragfergos 1305 (Cal. justic. rolls

Ire., 1305-7, 11). Carifargus 1574 (Cal. Carew MSS, 1515-74, 489-90).

Carigfergus 1583 (M'S, 381) to 1705 (Ware, 95).

Carickfergus 1575 (M'S, 28); Carrickfergus c. 1596 (Map: 'Knokefergus') to present.

Karikfarius c. 1690 (Goubet).

Current spellings

Carrickfergus Carraig Fheargas

Derivation

'The rock of Fergus'. Identified with Fergus Mór mac Eirc, founder of Dalriadan dynasty in N.E. Ireland and S.W. Scotland, believed drowned at this rock in c. A.D. 530 (Bannerman, i, 73-5; Hill, 2-8).

2 Legal status

By tradition incorporated as a borough in early 13th cent. (O'Laverty, 44).

Burgesses¹ 1221 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 152), 1260 (Young, 1893, 64).

Vill¹ 1226 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171–1251, 222), 1285 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1285–92, 1).

Major et communitas 1273 (Rymer, i, 520).

Borough town¹ 1334 (Chanc. inq. p.m.).

Mayor and commons¹ 1374 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1575–1602, 607). Mayor and burgesses¹ 1402 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1575–1602, 607).

'Renovation' of charter to be granted 1559 (Cal. Carew MSS, 1515-1574, 283).

'Ancient charter' of incorporation held by Sir Henry Sidney 1564 (O'Laverty, 44).

Earliest extant charter 1568 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 745).

Corporation 1581 (Cal. S.P., Ire., 1574-85, 294).

Charters including land grants to corporation 1601, 1609 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1575-1602, 611-14).

'Principal and governing charter' including grants of markets and fairs 1612 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 746, 771).

Supplementary charter 1623 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 746).

Corporation dissolved and powers vested in municipal commissioners in 1843 (3 & 4 Vict., c. 108).

County, shire or assize town for County Antrim c. 1610 to 1844 (Parl. gaz.; see 13 Administration).

Urban district created in 1899 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

'Modern English translation from medieval Latin.

3 Parliamentary status

Parliamentary borough (2 members) 1560-1800 (NHI, ix, 47, 110).

Parliamentary borough (with county of Carrickfergus) (1 member) 1801-85 (Commons jn. Ire.; NHI, ix, 58, 113).

Included in East Antrim constituency from 1885 (NHI, ix, 58, 113).

4 Proprietorial status

Entire town and county granted by crown to corporation (excepting castle and precinct, priory of St Francis, Abbey of Woodburn, St Bride's Hospital, 3 tenements in the town and site for proposed jail, all reserved by crown) in 1568 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1575-1602, 607-16).

Corporation property vested in municipal commissioners in 1843 (3 & 4 Vict., c. 108).

5 Municipal boundary

No boundary of corporate town recorded until survey of 1827, when 'town' (c. 26 hect., 65 stat. acres) distinguished from North-East Division, Middle Division, West Division, Commons and Loughmourne (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 745). Townland of Carrickfergus defined 1834 (OS). 'Area of town' c. 52 hect. (129 stat. acres) 1841 (Census). Townland extended in east and west suburbs to c. 28 hect. (71 stat. acres) by 1860 (OS). Urban district 56 hect. (138 stat. acres) 1901 (Census).

6 Administrative location

County, county palatine, bailiwick or liberty of Carrickfergus Bailiwick 1216 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 107), 1226 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251,

County 1276 (PRI rep. D.K., 36, p. 54), 1326 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 743), 1334 (PRI rep. D.K., 44, p. 35), 1568 (Sidney's mem., 96). Formerly comprised 10 ploughlands 1601; boundary defined in 1601 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1575-1602, 611-12). Redefined, omitting some lands formerly held to N.W., in 1609 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 745). Delimited in 1832 (Parl. boundary rept., 21-4). Abolished and included in Co. Antrim in 1899 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

Liberty 1299 (Cal. justic. rolls Ire., 1297-1305, 214).

County palatine c. 1657 (DS).

County: Antrim from 1899 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

Civil parish: Carrickfergus c. 1657 (DS), 1821-1901 (Census).

Townland: Carrickfergus 1834 (OS).

Poor law union: Larne 1840 (HC 1843 (275), xlvi), 1844 (Thom).

Rural district: Larne 1899 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

Poor law electoral division: Carrickfergus formed in 1839 (1 & 2 Vict., c. 56); 1844 (Thom).

District electoral division: Carrickfergus 1899 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37).

7 Administrative divisions

None recorded.

8 Population

(Town and suburbs 1659-1891; urban district 1901-26; municipal borough 1937-71; local government district (including some rural areas) 1981)

1659	596¹	1821	3371	1911	4608
1692	464 ²	1831	3514	1926	4749
1707	1758^{3}	1841	3885	1937	6012
1740	18204	1851	3543	1951	8659
1797	22604	1861	4028	1961	10,211
1800	23755	1871	4212	1971	15,264
1808	24355	1881	4792	1981	28,458
1811	2515 ³	1891	4278		
1813	2650 ⁶	1901	4208		

Probably adults only (Census, 1659).

²Adult males, fit to bear arms (Dobbs transcripts, 156).

3PRONI, D.162/108,90.

4Estimate (M'S. 168). ⁵Estimate (Stat. survey, 488).

(Source: Census, except where otherwise stated).

9 Housing

(a) From OSM (town and suburbs)

	New houses built	Houses raised a storey	Houses otherwise improved
1820-35	20	44	6
1835-9	8	11	3
lumber of houses.	1838: 1-storey 373:	2-storey 302: 3-storey 7	0. 4-storey 1. slate-roofed

491; thatch-roofed 255; total 746.

(b) From Census (town and suburbs)1

	1st-class	2nd-class	3rd-class	4th-class	Unoccupied	Total
1841	74	293	272	35	61	735
1851	73	289	263	nil	84	709
1861	64	357	243	nil	59	723
1871		1,000	-		-	851
1881	_		_		(m) -	930
1891	_					965
1901	97	656	181	nil	80	1007

1901 Slate-roofed 961, thatch-roofed 46 (Census returns)

¹Classes as defined in Census:

4th: predominantly mud cabins with 1 room and window only.

See Cheston Street.

3rd: better, with 2-4 rooms and windows. 2nd: good, with 5-9 rooms and windows.

1st: all houses of a better description than classes 2-4.

10 Streets

Chester Street

Streets	
Agnes Street	1901 (Census returns).
Albert Road	Constructed in 1850-56 (M'S, 520); 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).
	Named after Prince Consort.
Antrim Street	Gaol Lane 1780-c. 1800 (M'S, 167). Jail Lane 1821 (O'Kane),
	1838 (Val. 1). Dawson Street (from Dawson's Cotton
	Manufactory) c. 1810 (M'S, 167). Antrim Street 1823 (Corp. MS,
	1911/9, 38), 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). Named from
~	Co. Antrim Courthouse and Jail built in 1779 at S. end.
Back Lane	See Lancasterian Street (Lower).
Back Quarter	See Irish Quarter West.
Barn Row	Taylor's Row 1860 (Val. 2). Barn Row 1881 (OS).
Batchelors Walk	1838 (OSM).
Belfast Road	1812 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 86), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).
Brewery Lane	See Davis Street.
Butchers' Row	See Cheston Street.
Castle Street	'High Street leading to the quay' 1662 (Dobbs transcripts, 205).
	Castle Street and Parade c. 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 31), Castle

Street c. 1811 (M'S, 167), 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (Val. 1), 1881

Cheston Street

Cheston Lane 1653 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 9). Cheston's Lane 1670 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 2). Butcher Row 1670-c. 1820 (M'S, 167), 1722 (Vesey). Cheston's Street c. 1820 (M'S, 167). Cheston's Lane alias Butcher Row 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 30). Cheston Street or Butchers' Row (Chester Street) 1838 (OSM). Cheston Street 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

Church Lane Church Yard Lane

See Market Place and Lancasterian Street (Upper).

See Lancasterian Street (Upper).

Cork Hill

The Old Rampier or Rampart c. 1600 (M'S, 151). Cork Hill alias the Old Rampart c. 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 33). Cork Hill 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS). 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

Crampton Court Cronaghbane or Cronaghbawn **Davis Street**

Davys Street or Brewery Lane c. 1811 (M'S, 168). Davys Street 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). Davis Street 1884 (OS).

Dawson Street Ellis Street Essex Street

See Antrim Street. Ellis's Row 1838 (OSM). Ellis Street 1881 (OS).

The street to Essex's Mount, date unknown, post 1573 (M'S, 24). Essex Street 1619, 1634 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 29), 1677 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 21), 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). The street leading to Cronaghbawn c. 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 29). Cronaghbane (Ir. Crannach bábhúin: stake-fenced enclosure) 1821 (O'Kane). Named after the earl of Essex, resident in 1573.

Gaol Lane Governor's Place or Walk

See Antrim Street.

See Essex Street.

c. 1810 (Corp. MS. 1911/9, 30), 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (Val. 1), 1881 (OS). Governor's Walk, lately changed to Governor's Place 1824 (M'S, 24). Governor's Walk or Place, formerly called Washingstone Lane 1860 (Val. 2).

Green Street

Green Street alias The Green c. 1811 (M'S, 167). Green Street 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

High Street

1606-1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 38-40), 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). Market Street 1654 (Corp. MS, 1911/ 9, 36). (The market place was formerly at High St W. end, see 16 Trades and services.) Main Street 1806 (PRONI, D. 2121/4/ 79), 1846 (Slater).

Irish Ouarter South

West Suburb 1609 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 26), 1620-40 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 17). Irish Quarter 1659 (Census, 1659, 21), c. 1680 (M'S, 167-8), 1821 (O'Kane). Irish Quarter South 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

Irish Quarter West

Back Quarter 1821 (O'Kane). Irish Quarter West 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

Jail Lane Joymount Bank

See Antrim Street. c. 1811 (M'S, 167), 1821 (O'Kane), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). From Sir Arthur Chichester's mansion built in c. 1618, called Joymount after Lord Mountjoy.

Joymount Court See Joymount Square. See Joymount Square.

Joymount Parade **Joymount** Square

Joymount Court c. 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 38), 1821 (O'Kane). Joymount Parade 1860 (Val. 2). Joymount Square 1881 (OS).

Lancasterian Street (Lower)

Old Rampier 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15). Back Lane c. 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 37), c. 1811 (M'S, 167), 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). Lower Lancasterian Street c. 1811 (M'S, 167).

Lancasterian Street (Upper)

'The Back of the Church' 1778 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 11). Church Yard Lane 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 35). Church Lane 1821

Main Street Market Place (O'Kane). Lancaster Street c. 1811 (M'S, 167). Lancasterian Street 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). From Lancasterian school (see 20 Education) opened in Church Lane in 1811 (OSM). See High Street.

Church Lane 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 38), 1838 (Val. 1). Market 1821 (O'Kane). Old Market Place 1838 (OSM). Market Place 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). For earlier Market Place, see High Street. See High Street.

Market Street Mill Row Minorca

North Street

1860 (Val. 2). 1821 (O'Kane), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

Nelson Street North Road

1901 (Census returns). 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, passim), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). 1627, 1789, c. 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 18-22), 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 1), 1881 (OS).

Old Rampier or

See Cork Hill, Lancasterian Street (Lower). See Spout Entry.

Rampart Pendleton's Hole

Poag's Court Pound Lane rospect Street Sailor's Row

Pogue's Court 1838 (OSM). Poag's Court 1860 (Val. 2). c. 1811 (M'S, 168), 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

St Bride's Street Schomberg

1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS). 1881 (OS). See 11 Religion: St Bride's Well. 1901 (Census returns).

Street Scotch Quarter

Scottish Quarter 1635 (Dobbs transcripts, 200). Scotch Quarter and East Suburbs 1659 (Census, 1659, 21). Scotch Quarter 1821 (O'Kane), 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

Spout Entry

Pendleton's Hole 1611 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 26). Spout Lane 1810 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 94). Spout Entry 1860 (Val. 2). See Spout Entry. 1860 (Val. 2). See Barn Row.

Spout Lane Taylor's Avenue Taylor's Row Tea Lane Thomas Street Unity Street Victoria Place

c. 1811 (M'S, 168). 1881 (OS). 1881 (OS).

1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS). 1881 (OS). Victoria Street 1884 (OS). Warwick's Row See Governor's Place.

Washingstone

Lane

Water Street 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15), 1621 (Inq. Ult., Antrim, Chas I, no.

1).

West Street 1593 (Dobbs transcripts, 27), 1653 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 9), 1821

(O'Kane), 1838 (OSM), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (OS).

West Suburb See Irish Quarter South. Wilson's Place 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS).

11 Religion

St Nicholas's Church. Parish church of parish of Carrickfergus or St Nicholas. Said to have been founded by John de Courcy on supposed site of pagan temple in late 12th cent. (M'S, 174, 209), and conferred by him on St Mary's Abbey (q.v.) (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 186). Earliest surviving architectural features 'Transitional', c. 1185 (Leask, Irish churches, ii, 147). Cruciform plan with side aisle to N. and entrance on W. gable c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'), with 2 entrances on S. wall and small tower to W. gable 1567 (Lythe). Repaired by Sir Henry Sidney in 1568 (McNeill, 1981, 9). Without roof c. 1596 (Map: 'Knokefergus'). Transepts rebuilt, work commenced in 1614 (M'S, 174, 185). Steeple and clock-tower erected at W. gable in 1678, replaced by present spire in 1778; entrance and vestry room added on N. wall in 1787 (M'S, 175-6).

St Peter's Church, site and origin unknown. Letters of presentation to living referred to in 1279 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252-1284, 321).

St Mary's Church, site uncertain. Identified with St Mary's Abbey (q.v.) (Reeves, 61) or with a site at Scotch Quarter, E. end (M'S, 162). Rector mentioned in 1282 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1252-1284, 463) and in 1306 (Reeves, 61). Church of St Mary, said to be situated E. of Carrickfergus 1450 (Reeves, 276). 'Capella in vel juxta vallum de Knockfergus, vocata Eastny' [A chapel against the wall of Knockfergus, known as Eastny] formerly in the appropriation of Bangor Abbey, Co. Down 1605 (Reeves, 276).

St John's Church, site unknown. Church of St John the Evangelist confirmed to order of St John of Jerusalem or Knights Hospitallers 1213 (Reeves, 61). Associated with Hospitallers 1306 (Reeves, 61). 'Spittal Parks' and 'Spittal House', associated with St Bridget's Hospital (q.v.), thought to have been property of Order of St

John of Jerusalem (M'S, 165).

- St Mary's Abbey, 1 km W. of town on W. bank of Woodburn River. Premonstratensian priory for White Canons, dedicated to Holy Cross, founded by John de Courcy in late 12th cent. (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 186; Reeves, 60-61). Prior of Carrickfergus mentioned in 1183 (Reeves, 275). Abbey despoiled by Hugh de Lacy in 1224 (Cal. doc. Ire., 1171-1251, 187). Suppressed in 1542 (Reeves, 275). 'Woodburne abbaie' 1567 (Lythe map of Clandeboye). Woodburn Abbey 1574 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1574-85, 21). Traces of foundations 1811 (M'S, 164), 1860 (OS). Carved stones of mid-13th-cent. style (McNeill, 1981, 14) removed to St Nicholas's Church (q.v.) in c. 1900 (Bigger, 1907, 174). No remains visible in situ.
- St Francis's Friary (14447577). Franciscan priory or friary supposedly founded by Hugh de Lacy in c. 1232 (Reeves, 275). 13th-cent. archaeological evidence beside site (Simpson and Dickson, 1981, 82). 'Friars Minors of Cragfergus' 1318 (Cal. papal registers, 1305-42, 171). Authority obtained from Rome for 'Friars Minor de Observantia' from Donegal to take possession in 1497 (O'Donovan, iv, 1231). Meeting place for general chapter of order in 1510 (Archdall, Monasticon, 3). Suppressed in 1542 (M'S, 142). Granted to Hugh McNeill Oge in 1552 (Cal. Carew MSS, 1515-1574, 234). Buildings and mill races enclosing 2 quadrangles on N. side, captioned 'The freres' c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). Later a storehouse (see 12 Defence: the Palace).

St Bridget's Hospital, 1 km E. of town, E. end of Scotch Quarter. Local placenames include Spittal Parks, Spittal House (M'S, 165; OS), Spittal Stream (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 43), Friar's Garden (see 14 Primary production: parks and gardens) and St Bride's Well (q.v.). Monastic hospital or 'spittal house' said to be for lepers, foundation-date unknown; 14th-cent. coins (temp. Edward III) found on site (M'S 164). Building mapped on site in c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). Hospital and lands granted to Richard Harding in 1569 (M'S, 165). Ruins extant and burial ground in use late 18th cent. (M'S, 164). 'Site of St Brid. Hos.' 1821

(O'Kane).

St Bride's Well(s), 0.5 km N.E. of town, North Road E. (M'S, 165). 'Toberbride' 1832 (OS).

Quaker Burying Ground, Crossgreen, 1 km N.W. of town, site unknown. Quaker settlement founded in c. 1662, land leased for meeting house and burial ground in 1680, meeting house not built, meetings ceased in c. 1684, plot used for some time afterwards as Quaker burying ground (M'S, 61).

North Street [First Carrickfergus] Presbyterian Church. 'Old' Meeting House built in early 18th cent., demolished in 1827; 'New' Meeting House opened in 1829 (M'S, 211). Presbyterian Meeting House 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS).

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (12187379). Grant to Methodist Society in 1808 to build chapel (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 24). Built in 1810 (datestone), opened in 1812 (M'S, 210). Replaced by Methodist Church built on adjacent site (see next entry).

West Street Methodist Church, West St. Built in 1883 (M'S, 210; Val. 3), 1884 (OS). See previous entry.

St Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church. Old Mass House near Minorca in Irish Quarter West 1812 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 81). R.C. Chapel 1832, 1860, 1881, 1884 (OS), 1860 (Val. 2)

Independent [later Congregational] Church (13487292). Independent Chapel founded in 1820 adjoining Quay Gate, opened in 1821 (M'S, 213). Meeting House 1821 (O'Kane). Independent Meeting House 1838 (Val. 1). Presbyterian Congregational Church 1860 (Val. 2). Independent Presbyterian Meeting House 1881 (OS).

Albert Road Congregational Church. Built in 1879 (M'S, 213). Independent Meeting House 1881, 1884 (OS). Independent Church 1888 (Bassett).

Joymount Unitarian [Non-Subscribing Presbyterian] Church. Founded in 1836 (M'S, 212). 'A large brick meeting house' 1837-8 (OSM); 1860 (Val. 2). Unitarian Meeting House 1881, 1884 (OS), 1888 (Bassett, 355).

Scotch Quarter Methodist Chapel. Opened in 1838 (M'S, 210); 'built by that class of Methodists, called Ranters, a small meeting house of brick and stone' 1838 (OSM). Used as school 1909 (M'S, 211).

Joymount Presbyterian Church. Opened in 1856, superseding Court House (q.v.) as place of worship (M'S, 122). Presbyterian Meeting House 1860 (Val. 2), 1881, 1884 (OS).

Wesleyan Methodist Free Church, Irish Quarter West. 1860 (Val. 2). Converted to Good Templar's Hall in 1871 (see 21 Entertainment).

Baptist Church. Albert Road congregation formed in 1863 (M'S, 212). Baptist Meeting House 1869 (datestone; Val. 3). Baptist Chapel 1884 (OS), 1888 (Bassett, 355).

12 Defence

Carrickfergus Castle. Building initiated by John de Courcy, with keep, adjacent service buildings and inner or S. curtain wall completed in 1177–95 (McNeill, 1981, 9). New granary built and repairs to kitchen in 1211 (Davies and Quinn, 54–65). Second curtain wall, incorporating several square-plan towers, added to N. and E. in 1216–23 (McNeill, 1981, 56). Further expansion of curtain walls to N. increasing curtilage of outer ward to present extent, including entire surface of rock outcrop, with new gatehouse incorporating 2 cylindrical towers, 1226–42 (McNeill, 1981, 45). Garrisoned throughout medieval and post-medieval period to 19th cent. (M'S, 213–30; McNeill, 1981, passim). Roof of keep replaced in 1745–6 and in 1815, garrison reduced to 13 men in 1834, used as ordnance depot in late 19th cent. (McNeill, 1981, 15–17). Now ancient monument in state care.

Town ditches, ramparts and walls. Excavated ditch 4 m wide, with earthen bank and wooden palisade on inner side, E. end of town adjacent to St Francis's Friary (see 11 Religion); 13th-cent. ditch running N.E.-S.W. and continuing under 17thcent. wall E. of town (Simpson and Dickson, 1981, 84). Repairs to walls proposed in 1536 (MacNeice, 40). Earthen (?) bank W. and N. of town, from sea in W. to fence-enclosed friary complex in E.; flanker mid-way in N. wall, N.E. of churchyard; watercourse or trench outside bank; trackways to town from W. end of embankment and through breach in W. wall near S.W. corner of churchyard c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). Friary entrenched in 1556 (McNeill, 1981, 9). Rampart shown as in c. 1560, with friary complex now enclosed on N.E. and S. sides with flanker on S.E. corner 1567 (Lythe). Town entrenched by direction of government in 1570 (McNeill, 1981, 9). A 'vamour of sods or turf round about the towne' finished by the corporation, excepting 'four mounts at the four corners' already made 'at the charge of the prince' 1574 (Dobbs transcripts, 8). Part of wall built by William Piers, constable of Carrickfergus Castle, by 1579 (McNeill, 1981, 9). Work in progress on wall 1583 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1574-85, 437), but town not yet 'half walled about' in 1583 (Pinkerton, 1859, 7). Walls still incomplete 1588 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1586-8, 209) and 1596 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1592-6, 257, 506). 'The rampier or town wall being made with sods, every winter the same does fall down' 1596 (M'S, 144). Stone wall on new alignment commenced by Sir Arthur Chichester in 1608 (M'S, 145), completed in 1615 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 25). 1159 m long and enclosing a greater area than previous defences, particularly to the N., with 6 new flankers 1685 (Phillips). Petition for repairs to walls, gates and drawbridges in 1739 (M'S, 146). 823 m of wall remaining in 1838 (OSM; Rutherford, 1960, 47, 49). Removal of parts of wall reported in 1842 (Belfast and its environs, 97) and during construction of Albert Road in 1850-56 (see 10 Streets).

Town gates

Irish Gate, W. end of West St (11837362). Completed by 1615 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 25). 1715 (M'S, 78). West Gate S. side removed in 1816 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 34). Remainder demolished by 1860 (Val. 2).

North Gate. Completed by 1615 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 25). 1669 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 10), 1884 (OS). Side-arch added in 1849-50 (M'S, 146).

Quay Gate, W. of castle leading from harbour to town (13367270). Completed by 1612 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 32). 1673 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 32, 21). Demolished by 1821 (O'Kane).

Scotch Gate. See Water Gate.

Spittal Gate. See Water Gate.

Water Gate, at Joymount, leading via shore to Scotch Quarter and St Bridget's Hospital (15127480). Completed by 1615 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1615-25, 25). Spittal Gate 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15). Spittle Gate 1621 (Inq. Ult., Antrim, Chas I, no. 2). Scotch Gate c. 1657 (DS). Water Gate 1750, 1760 (M'S, 80, 81). Demolished by 1821 (O'Kane).

West Gate. See Irish Gate.

The Palace or Queen's Storehouse (14447577). Converted from friary (see 11 Religion: St Francis's Friary). Entrenched as fortified depot in 1566 (McNeill, 1981, 9). 'Palace: late a friars' house' 1567 (Lythe). A bakehouse, storehouse, 2 mills and other houses for victualling the garrison, repaired in 1567 (De L'Isle and Dudley MSS, 402), and in 1569-71 (McNeill, 9). Garrisoned and constable appointed in 1570 (Pinkerton, 1859, 2-7). Storehouses decayed and in need of repairs 1601 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1600-1, 143). 'A strong house lately rebuilded' 1606 (SP 63/218/73). Crown grant to Sir Arthur Chichester in 1606 (M'S, 154). All warders except constable removed by 1609 (SP 63/228/73c). Demolished in 1610 and replaced by Chichester's mansion Joymount (see 22 Residence) (M'S, 154).

Gatehouse (Castle Worraigh), E. end of High St (14787502). Old Gatehouse 1567 (Lythe), 1612 (Dunstall). See 13 Administration: Town-house.

Guardhouse, beside North Gate, site unknown. 'A lot near North Gate 54 feet to the street, 162 rear, to leave 20 feet between its N. end and the town wall, where stood a guard house' 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 35).

Guardhouse, S. side of Castle Street, site unknown. The 'ancient guard house' formerly stood on site leased in 1735 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 40).

Savage's Castle, Governor's Place (12207301). Tower house captioned 'Patrik Savage' 1567 (Lythe). Believed to have been occupied by earl of Essex in 1570s (M'S, 24). Granted as site of 70 ft (21 m) in front and 75 ft (23 m) in rear to William Savage of Rostrevor, Co. Down, in 1677 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 29). By tradition passed to Henry Gill who built almshouses on site (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 29).

Henry Wills's or Sandall's Castle, junction Governor's Place, Cheston St (13277307). Tower house captioned 'Harry Wyles' 1567 (Lythe). Sandalls Castle 1685 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 50-51). Foundations of 16th-cent. tower house walls c. 5 ft (1.5 m) thick, revealed by archaeological excavations in 1972 (Simpson and Dickson, 1981, 80-82).

Thomas Wills's Castle, Castle St (13567325). Tower house captioned 'Thomas Wyles' 1567 (Lythe). 'Commonly called Moiled Castle or New Castle. Its ruin was held within memory by a descendant called Moll Wills... some vestiges of the castle are yet to be seen' 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 32). No visible remains.

Sendall's Castle, W. side junction Cheston St, West St (13097370). Plot 'the breadth of Sendalls Castle' leased in 1635 and 1661 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 93). John Dobbin's late Sendall's Castle 1675 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 30). 'A waste' 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 28). Brick house on site 1836 (OSM).

Nicholas Wills's Castle, Market Place S. (13637380). Lease to Nicholas Wills, reserving rights over 'a certain entry in the castle' in 1670 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 26-7). Old castle 1685 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 53). Last remains removed, lancet window of yellow magnesian limestone rescued and relocated in St Nicholas's churchyard in 1934 (Rutherford, 1960, 49).

Russell's Castle, Victoria Place (13907382). Tower house captioned 'Russel' 1567 (Lythe). Castle of James Russell demolished and site used for Co. Antrim jail

(see 13 Administration) in c. 1611 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 21).

Sendall's Hall, Market Place N., site unknown. Tower house captioned 'Sindalls' 1567 (Lythe). Sendalls Hall or Old Stone 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15). 3-storey house built on site in c. 1790 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 38). Vaults standing within memory 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 38). No visible remains.

Dobbin's Castle, High St N. Tower house captioned 'Stephen Dobins' 1567 (Lythe). Nicholas Dobbin's Castle 1654 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 40). Survives as part of Dobbins Inn, rectangular plan 10 m × 7 m, large ground-floor fireplace with chamfered oak bressummer and blocked rear corner door.

Byrt's Castle, High St N. (14187440). 'James Byrt, a castle', held by Peter Kirk 1823

(Corp. MS, 1911/9, 40). No visible remains.

Wood's Castle, High St N. (14267454). Formerly held by Morgan Woods 1683 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 40). No visible remains.

Davys's Castle, High St N. (14357465). Held by Sir Fulke Conway 1603 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 40). 'Large castellated mansion' purchased by John Davys in 1656 (M'S, 472). No visible remains.

Kane and Newby's Castle, High St N. (14427478). House or castle of Thomas Stevenson 1613, held by Richard Kane and Michael Newby 1617 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 41). No visible remains.

Captain Piers's Castle and Bawn, High St S. (14067377). Messuage or tenement granted to Captain William Piers in 1570 (M'S, 148). Stone house, tower and bawn c. 1596 (Map: 'Knokefergus'). Messuage, curtilage and gardens 'lately built and occupied' by William Piers 1609 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1603-25, 121). Captioned 'Capt. Piers' in 1612 (Dunstall). Demolished by 1735 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 40). Foundations of officers' barracks laid 1739 but works not completed (M'S, 148; Dobbs transcripts, 158). Formerly known as Lyndon's Garden, exercise ground held by board of ordnance and occupied as garden by storekeeper of Carrickfergus Castle garrison 1822 (McNeill, 1981, 10; M'S, 148). Drillground 1884 (OS)

Lugg's Castle, High St S. (14247403). John Lugg's Castle 1614, Lugg's Hall 1653 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 42). No visible remains

John Savage's Castle, High St S. (14327412). Sold by John Savage in 1647 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 42). No visible remains.

Hill and Russell's Castle, High St S., site unknown. 'Lately purchased' from Francis Hill and Mary Russell 1640 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 17). No visible remains.

Dalway's Castle, High St S. (14197397). Castle and mansion house, formerly in possession of John Dalway 1606 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 17, 39). No visible remains.

William Dobbin's Castle, High St S., site unknown. Tower house captioned 'Dobins' 1567 (Lythe). Plot on which house of 50 ft \times 26 ft (15 m \times 8 m) 'sometimes stood' sold by William Dobbin in 1602 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 42). 'William Dobbin's Castle' 1640 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 17). No visible remains.

Stephenson's or Bulleries Castle, High St S. (14647462). Tower house captioned 'Stephensons houses' 1567 (Lythe). 'Its south end was within memory called Bulleries Castle (Bullworthy's Castle) . . . originally the castle of Thos Stevenson and was 63 feet in front of street' 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 39). E. end of site excavated in 1972-9, revealing disturbed foundation of early buildings (Simpson and Dickson, 1981, 84)

Dobbin's Castle or Birkett's Hall, High St S. (14667472). Hacketts Castle or Hall 1609 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1603-1625, 121). Birlets Hall 1640, Birkett's Hall or castle 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 17, 99). 'The oldest house in the town is that in which the public bakery is kept ... said to be part of an ancient castle belonging to the Dobbin family, portions of the projecting turrets are still visible in the front ..' 1837 (OSM). Excavated in 1972-9 revealing base of square-plan tower house, 5.5m × ? (S. wall robbed), with cobbled floor, dated 1560-67 (Simpson and Dickson, 1981, 84)

Horse Barrack, N. side of Irish Quarter South, site unknown. Probably built in 1703 (M'S, 520). Garrisoned by 2 troops of horse 1740 (M'S, 167). Destroyed by fire in 1749, rebuilt after 1754 (M'S, 520). Ruined 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 62). No visible remains.

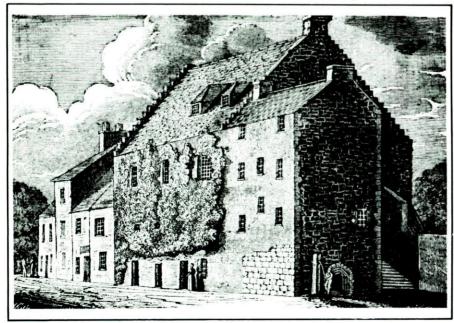
Militia Barrack. Located in former Co. Antrim Courthouse and Jail (see 13 Administration) 1856 (M'S, 512); 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS), 1896 (M'S, 512). Former jail demolished in 1897 (M'S, 512). Town hall and petty sessions courthouse building in 1986.

13 Administration

Mint, location unknown. c. 1200 (NHI, ii, 819).

Town-house, Courthouse and Jail for county of the town of Carrickfergus

E. end of High St within width of present road (14787502). Castle Worraigh mapped as unnamed square-plan tower house c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). 'Wyrol or old gate house or prison' 1567 (Lythe). 'Le Towne-house de Knockfergus' 1569-1610 (Dobbs transcripts, 1-69). Covered, repaired and made fit for a courthouse (Mayor's courts previously held in St Nicholas's Church, q.v.) in 1593 (Dobbs transcripts, 20). 'Court House 1607-24' (Dobbs transcripts, 1-77). 'Tollsall', 'Toulsell' or 'Tholsel' 17th cent. (Corp. MS, 1911/ passim), 1624-1740 (Dobbs transcripts, 80, 96-170). Town-house 1659 (Dobbs transcripts, 100). T-plan building 1685 (Phillips).



Carrickfergus Courthouse and Jail, early 19th cent. (M'Skimin)

Courthouse and Jail accommodated in former Co. Antrim Courthouse and Jail (q.v.) 1776-c. 1838 (M'S, 171, 173; Val. 1).

Town Hall (Assembly Rooms) and Courthouse, junction Market Place, North St. Converted from Market House (see 16 Trades and services) in c. 1838 (M'S, 173; Val. 1). Ulster Bank in 1986.

County Antrim Courthouse and Jail

W. end of High St. Jail to be built 1610 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 21, 38). Shire Hall 1662 (Dobbs transcripts, 205). County Antrim Courthouse and Jail 1666 (M'S, 394). Part of E. end rebuilt in 1727 (M'S, 171). Building transferred to county of the town of Carrickfergus as Town-house (q.v.) in 1776 (M'S, 171).

E. end of High St. Built in 1779 (datestone), partly on site of Castle Worraigh (Town-house, q.v.), acquired in 1776 by exchange of site with county of the town, and partly on land given by earl of Donegall (M'S, 172). Vacated when new Co. Antrim Courthouse and Jail built in Belfast in 1850 and site sold to government in 1851 (M'S, 512). Courthouse converted to militia barracks in 1856 (see 12 Defence).

Custom House, Governor's Place S. near Quay Gate. 'An old castle repaired . . . almost finished' 1637 (Moncke), presumably the same building as custom house mentioned in 1608 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 96). Charter status as customs port (entitled to one-third of king's customs for quarter part of east Ulster coast), surrendered by corporation in 1637 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 770-1). Custom house 'founded' for surveyor of port in 1639 (M'S, 230-1), rebuilt on same site in 1797 (M'S, 230). Office of principal coast-officer substituted for that of port-surveyor in 1823, and custom house given to water-guard in 1827 (M'S, 231). Demolished before 1860 (Val. 2).

Coastguard's Watch-house, Governor's Place N. Watch-house 20 ft x 18 ft $(6 \text{ m} \times 5.5 \text{ m})$, built after 1671, 'long a waste' in 1824 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 33); 1731 (M'S, 439). Water guard station house 1838 (Val. 1). Coastguard's watchhouse 1860 (Val. 2). Demolished in c. 1900.

Coastguard Station, Belfast Road. 1860 (Val. 2), 1881, 1884 (OS).

Police Barracks, High St N. (14107431). 1860 (Val. 2). Constabulary barracks 1884 (OS), 1901 (Census returns).

Post Office, High St, site uncertain, 1846 (Slater), 1861, 1870, 1881 (Belfast dir.). Post Office, West St, site uncertain. 1858 (Belfast dir.)

Post Office, Market Place (13567400). 1884 (OS), 1892 (Belfast dir.). Shop in 1986.

Post Office, High St N. (14487488). Opened in 1895 (M'S, 359). Later rebuilt.

Gallows, Irish Quarter, location unknown. Frame of gallows outside western town ditch 1567 (Lythe).

Gallows, Gallows Green, Belfast Rd S., site uncertain. 1715 (M'S, 78), 1797 (M'S, 96). Sold in 1819 (M'S, 104).

Ducking stool, at Quay, site unknown. 1671 (M'S, 347).

Pillory and stocks, N.E. end of High St in front of Castle Worraigh (q.v.). Erected by mayor in 1576 (Dobbs transcripts, 16); pillory 1711 (M'S, 74).

14 Primary production

Commons. Resident freemen of the town (see M'S, 276) entitled to commons of pasture and turbary 1568-1834 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 781). 'Commons for grazing, turbary, heath, and all other fuel reaches from . . . Clubbe's ford . . . over the moor, heath and boggy hills to a ford called Analley Stone, alias Johnstown's ford, being the uttermost and bound of the commons that way' 1602 (Cal. pat. rolls. Ire., 1575-1602, 615).

Major tract known as the 'Great Commons', about 1500 stat. acres (600 hect.) of mountain land, about 3 km N. of town 1747; reduced by encroachments and corporation grants in 17th cent.; commonable lands, mostly along roads leading to Great Commons, let in lots to tenants in 1804-14 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 779; Corp. MS, 1911/9, 80-83). Tract of 2727 stat. acres (c. 1103 hect.) styled the townland of 'Commons' 1834 (OS). Leased in farm lots and enclosed in 1875 (Robinson, 60-62).

Parks and gardens:

Parson's Park, 0.3 km N. of town, Middle Division. 1607, 1681 (Corp. MS, 1911/9,

Friar's Garden, N.E. corner of town, site uncertain. Granted to Richard Conlin in 1613 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 37, 50).

Marshall's Garden, E. of Joymount site, Scotch Quarter, site uncertain. Granted to Richard Conlin in 1613 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 50).

Lawless's Garden, W. of Irish Gate, Irish Quarter, site uncertain. 1623 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 47), 1685 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 51). Garden Coombe, North St W., site uncertain. Granted to William Harper in 1634

(Corp. MS, 1911/9, 23).

Fairy Fields, 0.75 km E. of town, Scotch Quarter. Granted as 'small garden' to William Dobbin in 1654 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 43). Lang's Garden, Scotch Quarter, site uncertain. Granted to Solomon Faith in two lots

in 1669 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 23). Crooked Garden, Scotch Quarter, site uncertain. Sold to William Dawson in 1669

(Corp. MS, 1911/9, 94). 1681 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 46). John Davy's Garden, Scotch Quarter, site uncertain. Held by John Johnston 1670 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 44).

Spittal Parks, part of lands formerly associated with St Bridget's Hospital (see 11 Religion), 0.75 km N.E. of town, Scotch Quarter N. 1683 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 23, 51).

Henry Davys's Park, near Davis Street, Irish Quarter, site uncertain. 'Park of Henry Davys now in possession of Edmund Davys, present mayor' 1685 (Corp. MS,

Thomas Wills's Park, Irish Quarter, site uncertain. 'Park of the heirs of Thos Wills'

1685 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 51). Fegan's Garden, Irish Quarter, site uncertain. Grant to Richard Kane in 1685 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 51).

Deer Park, E. of town wall, Joymount Bank N., Scotch Quarter (15807680). May have been associated with St Francis's Friary (q.v.). Held by Chichester (Donegall) family throughout 17th, 18th and 19th cents. Deer Park 1811 (PRONI, D. 2121/ 4/95), 1832, 1884 (OS). Shaftesbury Park in 1986.

Fisheries, Harbour. Constable of castle to have 'a fish out of all ... boats as came into the harbour to fish' 1605 (M'S, 389). Licence for fishing seas belonging to corporation required from mayor 1727 (M'S, 364). 'Good pier ... admits ... 6 or 8 stout wherries engaged in trawling' 1822 (Nimmo, 29). Fishing boats all under 15 tons burden; fish sold at the boats to Belfast dealers 1835 (Ir. fisheries inquiry, 31). 10 trawlers in 1864 (U.K. sea fisheries rep., 1053). 16 trawlers in 1878, 7 trawlers in 1889 (Ir. fisheries trawling inquiry, 257-8). Fishing industry obsolete, 3 or 4 trawlers at town quay in 1909 (M'S, 360).

Fisheries, Scotch Quarter. Used more by fishing boats than town harbour in 1819 (M'S, 360). New Quay or Fisherman's Quay (see 17 Transport), built by Fishery Board in 1831 (M'S, 514). Fishermen 'all reside in ... Scotch quarter' 1835 (Ir. fisheries inquiry, 31). One boat for long line fishing at Scotch Quarter quay in 1909 (M'S, 360).

Gypsum and alabaster quarries, sites unknown. Right of working claimed by corporation 1817 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 782). Worked near the town and exported through Belfast, early 19th cent. (M'S, 307). Raised without licence from corporation 1833 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 782).

Pipe clay quarry, Windmill Hill. Exported to England and Rostrevor early 19th cent. (M'S, 305). See also 15 Manufacturing: pottery, brickworks.

15 Manufacturing

Pottery, W. of Irish Gate (11787357). Pre-1250 kiln excavated in 1975-8 (Simpson and Dickson, 1981, 85).

Corn mills:

Corn mill, site unknown. 1334 (Orpen, 1913, 138), 1400 (M'S, 222).

West Mill(s), Irish Quarter West (11437381). 1404 (McNeill, 1981, 6). Leased to John Russell in 1595 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 90). 1613-56 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 47, 68), 1683 (Young, 1893, 67), 1685 (Phillips), 1821 (O'Kane), 1833 (OSM), 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2).

East Mill(s), Joymount, site(s) uncertain. Watercourse emerging from under gable wall of possible mill building in St Francis's Friary (see 11 Religion) c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). 'An old ditch where a mill hath stand' (watercourse entering St Francis's Friary) 1567 (Lythe). Mills repaired in c. 1567 (De L'Isle and Dudley MSS, i, 402). Mill to be repaired 1574 (SP 63/45/49). 'Mount of the mill' 1575 (Dobbs transcripts, 12). Christopher Carlisle to erect a corn mill 1592 (M'S, 161). Watercourse underneath building between the 'Palace' (see 12 Defence) and 'Mill mount' c. 1596 (Map: 'Knokefergus'). 'One ruinous house . . . lately a water-mill' 1610 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1514-75, 612). 'A water mill now in making' 1612 (Dunstall). 'East or Double Mills (lately fallen down) . . . enclosed by the garden wall of Joymount' 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15).

Windmill, Windmill Hill. Windmill to be set up 1574 (Cal. Carew MSS, 1515-74, 471, 489). Windmill Hill 1690 (Story, 8), 1821 (O'Kane). Ruins of windmill 1837,

1860, 1884 (OS).

Chichester or Perrot Mills, 0.25 km N.E. of town, sites unknown. 'Two water-mills called the Double Mills without the walls of Carrickfergus' 1608 (Inq. Ult., Antrim, Chas I, no. 2). Chichester Perrots mills 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15). Chichester Perrot mills 1656 (Donegall lease). Lord Donegall's mills 1669 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 10). Mill pond and buildings mapped in 1685 (Phillips), 1811 (Kirk lease map; Skillan). Demolished in 1832-7 (OS)

John Hamilton's Corn Mill, Joymount Bank (16787683). 1860 (Val. 2).

The Palace (see 12 Defence) brewhouse. Furnished 1567 (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1509-73, 331). Unfurnished and in decay' 1575 (Pinkerton, 1859, 7).

Brewhouse, site unknown. 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 17).

Brewhouse, West St S., site unknown. 1685 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 52).

Brewhouse, West St S., site unknown. Erected in 1771 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 22); 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 28).

Brewery, Davis Street, site unknown. 'The old brewery which stood there' 1837 (OSM). Bakehouse, the Palace (see 12 Defence). Repaired in 1567 (McNeill, 1981, 6).

'Unfurnished and in decay' 1575 (Pinkerton, 1859, 7). Bakery, public, High St S. (14477488). 1838 (OSM; Val. 1).

Brickworks and brickyard, N. of Irish Quarter West (09507450). 'The brickyard or Barley-hill' 1608 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 96). Brickyard 1696 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 49, 62), 1722 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 20). 'Brick Valley' 1821 (O'Kane). Brickworks and brickyard 1833 (OSM), 1838 (Val. 1), 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS)

Brickyard 'beside Belfast Road', site unknown. 1812 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 86). Malt kiln, North Gate, site unknown. 1684 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 64).

Tanyard, North St (13027515). Established in 1763 (OSM); 1821 (M'S, 321). Replaced by distillery (q.v.) before 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 37).

Tanyard, West St (12437378). James Woodside Tanners 1860 (Val. 2), 1877 (Belfast

Flax and cotton spinning mill, Scotch Quarter (16337782). Mr Cowan's Mill 1811 (Kirk lease map; Skillan). Cowans Factory No. 1 1821 (O'Kane). Joymount Bank Spinning Mill established in 1834 (OSM). Flax mill and cotton manufactory 1837 (OS). Flax spinner, Wm Cowan and Co. 1846 (Slater). Flax spinning mill 1860 (OS). Converted to bleach and dye works (q.v.) before 1881 (Slater).

Cotton factory, Antrim St, site unknown. Dawson's Cotton Manufactory built in c.

1800 (M'S, 167). Established before 1825 (OSM). Barn Mills, Scotch Quarter (18008327). Cotton manufactory 1837 (OS). New flax

spinning mill 1838 (OSM). James Taylor and Sons, flax spinners, established in 1852 (Bassett, 351); 1854 (Belfast dir.), 1860 (OS). Jas Taylor and Sons, Barn Mills, flax spinners 1877 (Belfast dir.), 1881 (Slater).

Distillery, Irish Quarter South (11457260). Established in 1821 (OSM); 1838 (Val. 1). James Barnett, maltster and distiller, 1852 (Belfast dir.). 1860 (Val. 2). Converted

to chemical and salt works (q.v.) in 1865 (M'S, 385). Distillery, North St (13027515). 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 37). Site of old distillery 1837 (M'S, 106).

Shipbuilding yard, Irish Quarter South (08547116). Established in 1845 (McCaughan, 47); 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS). Sewed muslin manufactory, Castle Street, site unknown. Sewed muslin manufactory

1854 (Belfast dir.), 1856 (M'S, 517), 1858 (Belfast dir.). Sewed muslin manufactory, Lancasterian Street, site unknown. 1856 (M'S, 517).

Sewed muslin manufactory, North Gate (12917583). 1863-4 (Belfast dir.).

Sewed muslin manufactory, West Street, site unknown. 1856 (M'S, 517), 1863-4 (Belfast

Chemical and salt works, Irish Quarter South (11457260). Opened in former distillery (q.v.) in 1865 (M'S, 385). Salt works 1884 (OS).

Bleach and dye works, Joymount (16337782). Converted from flax spinning mill (q.v.) before 1881 (Slater). Joymount bleach and dye works 1884 (OS).

16 Trades and services

Markets. 'Twice a week a good market is kept' 1583 (Sidney's mem., 96). Market (M'S, 384). Twice weekly (Wednesday and Saturday) in charter of 1612 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 771).

Market cross, W. end of High Street. Plain cross on stepped stone plinth c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). Cross crosslet on stepped stone plinth captioned 'Great patrick' 1567 (Lythe). Destroyed in mid-17th cent. (Rutherford, 1960, 50). Supposed foundation or base uncovered in 1818 (M'S, 151).

Market Place (see 10 Streets) at site of market cross (q.v.). 1576 (M'S, 28). 'One handsome large street wherein the market is kept' 1683 (Hill, 389).

Market Place, E. end of West St. Adopted following erection of Market House (q.v.) in 1755 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 771). Old Market Place 1838 (OSM). Market Place 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS).

New Market, North St W., on site of old distillery (see 15 Manufacturing). Opened in 1837 (M'S, 106). New Market Place 1838 (Val. 1). New Market 1860 (Val.

Fish Shambles, Castle Green (see Fair Green). 1576 (Dobbs transcripts, 13).

Butchers' Row (Shambles), Cheston St (see 10 Streets). 1670-c. 1810 (M'S, 167; Corp. MS, 1911/9, 30).

Fish and horse markets, junction Cork Hill, West St. Early 19th cent. (M'S, 151; Corp. MS, 1911/9, 24).

Cattle market, Back Lane. For the sale of 'black cattle, sheep and other livestock, free of tolls', first Saturday of every month 1865 (Business dir.).

Weigh House. W. end of High St near market cross (q.v.), site uncertain. Small building in street c. 1596 (Map: 'Knokefergus'); Weigh house 1664 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 18). Offices of weighmaster and market-house keeper united after completion of Market House (q.v.) in 1755 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 753).

Market House, junction Market Place, North St (13837404). Built in 1755 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 771); 1798 (M'S, 97). Market House and Assembly Rooms 1838 (Val.

1). See 13 Administration: Town Hall.

New Market House, North St (13027515). Opened in 1837 (M'S, 173); 1865 (Business dir.).

Fairs. Twice yearly, on St Philip and St James's Day (12 May) and two days following and on All Saints' Day (1 November) and two days following, 'in some convenient place within the county of the town' granted in charter of 1612 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 771). Fairs held on 12 May and 1 November 'for sale of horses, black cattle, sheep, pigs etc.' 1865 (Business dir.).

Fair Green, W. of castle entrance (see 12 Defence) (13657287). 1860 (Val. 2).

Hotels and inns:

Swan Inn, West St S., site unknown. Early 17th cent. (M'S, 152).

Old Arch Tavern, North Gate. 1877 (Belfast dir.).

Corporation Arms Hotel, High St N. (14487488). 1838 (OSM; Val. 1), 1852-8 (Belfast

Victoria Hotel, High St S. (14087384). 1846 (Slater), 1852-77 (Belfast dir.), 1860 (Val. 2), 1881 (Slater), 1884 (OS).

Old Rock Hotel, High St S. (14077374). 1860 (Val. 2), 1861-2 (Belfast dir.), 1881

Belfast Hotel, High St, site unknown. 1877 (Belfast dir.), 1881 (Slater). Army and Navy Hotel, High St, site unknown. 1881 (Slater).

Northern Banking Co., High St S. (14647462). Northern Bank opened in 1836 (M'S, 106, 359). Northern Banking Co. 1838 (Val. 1), 1846 (Slater), 1852-8 (Belfast dir.). Belfast Banking Co. 1860 (Val. 2). Northern Banking Co. 1861-2, 1877 (Belfast dir.). Moved in 1879. See next entry.

Northern Banking Co., High St S. (14327412). Re-opened at this address in 1879

(Val. 3); 1881 (Slater), 1884 (OS). See previous entry.

17 Transport

Quay (incorporating 'King William's landing stone') W. of castle (13357126). Vertical wooden piles with stone rubble core c. 1560 (Map: 'Kragfargus towne'). 'Repairing pier' 1564 (PRONI, D.1854/3/6). 'The Peare' 1567 (Lythe). Pier 'now building' in stone 1611 (Benn, 675). 'A pier to be made where the foundation is almost taken, being a rock of itself' 1612 (Dunstall). Formerly of wood, quay began to be made of stone in c. 1627 (M'S, 158). Pond and sluice 1685 (Phillips), 1821 (O'Kane). Quay 1821 (O'Kane). Pier Head 1832 (OS). Quay 1860 (OS).

Wharf, N. of quay (q.v.) (14357080). New Wharf 1821 (O'Kane). Albert Edward Pier (E.) and Alexandra Pier (W.), enclosing southward extension of harbour. Work started in 1881 (M'S, 514). East Pier and West Pier 1884 (OS). Opened as Albert Edward Pier and Alexandra Pier in 1885 (M'S, 514; Bassett,

New Quay, Scotch Quarter. New Quay or Fishermans Quay erected by Fishery Board in 1831 (M'S, 514); 1832, 1884 (OS).

Bridge, Scotch Quarter. Wooden structure replaced by stone in 1740 (Dobbs transcripts,

Belfast & Northern Counties Railway. Belfast & Ballymena Railway, single track from Belfast to Carrickfergus commenced in 1845; opened in 1848; renamed Belfast & Northern Counties Railway in 1860 (M'S, 110, 360; Casserley, 195-6). Terminus at Windmill Hill (06857466) with carriage shed and booking office 1860 (OS). Terminus site and track from junction with Larne line disused 1884

Carrickfergus and Larne Railway. Commenced under act of 1860; opened in 1862; operated by Belfast & Northern Counties Railway and taken over by it in 1890 (Casserley, 199). Railway station (12007695) 1860 (OS); engine house and

turntable 1884 (OS).

Carrickfergus Harbour Junction Railway. Linked Alexandra Pier (q.v.) with Belfast & Northern Counties line (q.v.) 0.5 km W. of Clipperstown. Incorporated in 1882 (Currie, 219). Commenced in 1885 (M'S, 123). Opened in 1887 (Casserley, 200). Mineral railway with siding at salt works (q.v.) 1939 (OS).

18 Utilities

Wooden pipes for town water supply, North St E. Presumably medieval or 17th cent., excavated in 1903 (M'S, 320).

Sluice and watercourse from Cork Hill, along S. side St Nicholas's churchyard 1648 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 69); 'wall that brings water through the churchyard' built and town pump set up in 1671-2 (M'S, 160).

Pump outside Carrickfergus County Jail (see 13 Administration) (13977390). Shown

on early 19th-cent. engraving (M'S, 150). Portions of corporation land and water catchment control rights sold to Belfast water commissioners in 1867 (M'S, 115; Loudan, 63-8).

Public fountains

Castle Green (13207250). 1884 (OS). Ellis St W. (02907570). 1884 (OS). Green St N. (21307940). 1884 (OS) High St W. end (14007390). 1884 (OS). Lancasterian St N. (13207510). 1884 (OS). Scotch Quarter S. (19907830). 1884 (OS).

Pound, near Irish Gate, site unknown. 1659 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 19). See also 10 Streets: Pound Lane.

Street lighting. Forty oil lamps erected in 1807, town not lighted in 1834 (Mun. corp. Ire. rep., 767). Gas lights first used in 1855 (M'S, 112).

Gasworks with gasometer, Irish Quarter (10457305). 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS). See also Street lighting.

19 Health

Medicinal well or spring, site of Carrickfergus Castle. By tradition, King Fergus Mór drowned when shipwrecked here seeking cure for leprosy in 6th cent. (Hill, 5). St Bride's Well(s). See 11 Religion.

St Bridget's Hospital. See 11 Religion.

Fever Hospital, 1 km N.W. of town, site unknown. 1817 (OSM). Closed in 1818 (M'S, 103).

Dispensary, site unknown. Established in 1832 (OSM).

Dispensary, High St N. (14427479). 1860 (Val. 2), 1884 (OS).

20 Education

Free school, site unknown. 1731 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 12).

Minorca National School, Irish Quarter West (09097377). Established in c. 1790 (OSM). Transferred to National Board in 1834 (OSM); 1860 (Val. 2), 1881, 1884 (OS).

Albert Road National School, Lancasterian St (12087441). Lancasterian School (Joseph Lancaster, 1778–1838, advocated 'monitorial' system of education) opened in 1820 (M'S, 232); 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 34), 1838 (Val. 1). Lancasterian National School 1860 (Val. 2). Albert Road National School 1881, 1884 (OS).

Parochial (C. of I.) National School, Back Lane (13797508). Probable site of school established in 1825 (OSM). Parochial school-house 1860 (Val. 2). Church Education Society School 1865 (*Business dir.*). Parochial National School 1884 (OS).

Presbyterian Meeting House and School, North St. 1838 (Val. 1).

Private schools (sites unknown): Lancasterian St, High St (2), Scotch Quarter (2), Church St, Irish Quarter West and Governor's Place 1838 (OSM).

National Model School, Belfast Rd (07937107). Site acquired for Model and Maritime School in 1857 (M'S, 232). National school-house 1860 (Val. 2). Carrickfergus District National Model School 1884 (OS).

Barn Mills National School, Scotch Quarter (19367829). Presbyterian school-house 1860 (Val. 2). Barn Mills National School 1881, 1884 (OS).

Parochial (C. of I.) Infant School, Back Lane (13657540). 1860 (Val. 2). Church Education Society Infant School 1865 (*Business dir.*). Parochial Infant School 1881, 1884 (OS).

Ladies Boarding and Day School, Market Place, site unknown. 1865 (Business dir.).
Reading Room, Library and Museum, Union Hall, High St N. (14427479). Premises purchased by Literary and Scientific Society formed in 1853 (M'S, 137) before 1860 (Val. 2); 1884 (OS). Destroyed by fire in 1907 (M'S, 137).

21 Entertainment

Bowling green, N.E. of North Gate, site uncertain. Field called 'Old Bowling Green' 1666 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 62; Corp. MS, 1911/Cal., 219). This green and the one in Back Lane N. (q.v.), divided by the town wall, may be a single feature predating the 1615 defences. See 12 Defence: Town ditches, ramparts and walls.

Bowling green, Back Lane N., site uncertain. Field called 'Old Bowling Green, formerly part of the Friary Garden' 1823 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 37). See previous entry.

Public baths, Joymount Bank (16167601). 1846 (Slater), 1852 (Belfast dir.). Converted to ball-court (q.v.) by 1860 (Val. 2).

Billiard room and ball-court, Joymount Bank (formerly public baths, q.v.). Ball-court 1860 (Val. 2). Billiard room and racquet court 1861–2, 1868 (Belfast dir.). Billiard room 1877–92 (Belfast dir.).

Masonic Hall, High St, site unknown. 1875 (M'S, 117).

Freemason Lodge, Back Lane, site unknown. 1881 (Slater).

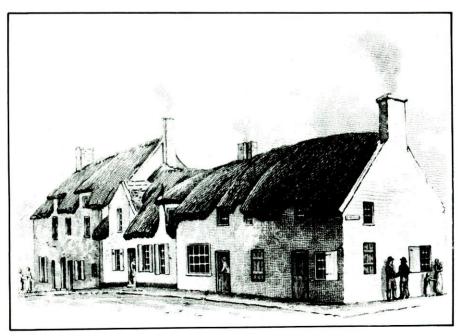
Masonic Hall, Victoria St (12407619). Opened in 1898 (M'S, 127).

Good Templar's Hall, Irish Quarter West (10597387). Formerly old Wesleyan Methodist Free Church (see 11 Religion), converted in 1871 (datestone). 1881, 1884 (OS).

22 Residence

Single and paired houses (see also 12 Defence)

Joymount, E. end of High St (14447577). 'A fair house' being erected on site of Palace (see 12 Defence) by Sir Arthur Chichester 1611 (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., 1603-25, 524; Benn, 675). Completed in c. 1618 (Pinkerton, 1859, 3); 1620 (Corp. MS, 1911/9, 15); 'a most stately building, only the windows and rooms and whole frame of the house is over-large and vast' 1635 (Brereton, 127); 'one of the stateliest houses in the kingdom' 1683 (Irvine, 39). U-plan building, gardens and gatehouse 1685 (Phillips). Demolished in 1768 (M'S, 155).



View in West Street (M'Skimin)

Joymount Manse, beside Joymount Presbyterian Church (see 11 Religion). 1884 (OS). Rocklands, W. Division, 0.3 km W. of town. Unnamed 1832 (OS). Rachinboy 1837 (OS). Rocklands 1860, 1884 (OS).

13

Rosebrook, Middle Division, 0.3 km N. of town. 1814 (Leet), 1821 (O'Kane), 1832 (OS), 1846 (Slater), 1860, 1884 (OS).

Courts, rows and terraces

Albert Terrace, Albert Rd. 1881, 1884 (OS).

Gray's Buildings, Victoria St E. 1881, 1884 (OS).

Victoria Terrace, Albert Rd. 1881, 1884 (OS). Warwick's Row, North Rd W. 1881, 1884 (OS).

Housing schemes

Gill's Almshouses, Ellis St W. Built after 1761, charitable endowment of Henry Gill, died 1761 (M'S, 234–5, 398). Unnamed terrace 1821 (O'Kane), 1832 (OS). Ellis's Row 1838 (OSM). Gill's Almshouses 1881, 1884 (OS).

Gill's Almshouses, Governor's Place. Built in 1842 (datestone). Charitable endowment of Henry Gill (M'S, 398); 1860 (Val. 2), 1881, 1884 (OS). See previous entry.

APPENDIX

Pre-1700 plans and views of Carrickfergus

1. BL, Cotton MS Augustus I, ii, 54.

View of a castle and small town with market cross. Unsigned, undated. Supposed 16th-century view of Carrickfergus (BL catalogue; McNeill, 1981, 85). Neither castle nor town recognisable as Carrickfergus or anywhere else in Ireland.

2. BL, Cotton MS Augustus I, ii, 42 [c. 1560].

'Kragfargus towne'. Coloured map-view. Unsigned, undated. Castle, harbour and town. 'Kragfargus Castell' with keep, flag (St George's cross) on gate tower, and cannon. Wooden-pile pier with 2 sailing vessels and 4 small rowing boats in harbour. 12 tower houses (one cylindrical) with numerous smaller terraced houses lining principal streets, and many 'beehive huts'. Cruciform church, side aisle north of nave, no tower, in enclosed churchyard. Market cross on stepped plinth. Unenclosed friary complex 'The freres' at east end of town.

Date: before friary was fortified in 1566. Assigned to c. 1560 on basis of castle details, e.g. use of brick, cannon, and modifications to keep (McNeill, 1981, 13, 85).

3. TCD, MS 1209 (26) [Lythe, 1567].

'Craggfargus'. Coloured map-view. Unsigned (attributed to Robert Lythe), undated. Linear scale in feet, '160 fote to the inche'.

Castle, harbour and town. 'Castell' with keep, cannon on gate towers. 'The peare' of wooden-pile construction with north-south alignment of rocks to west ('a long rocke lainge in sight with the sande'). 12 tower houses with owners' names, 'Ye pallace, late a freers house', 'Wyrol tower or old gate house or prison' and numerous beehive huts grouped around tower houses. Building alignments suggest street from harbour towards friary, with plinthed market cross towards its west end. 'A churche', cruciform with small tower at west end. Trenched defences around town and palace complex. Source of principal watercourses through town depicted as high ground in north-west ('Al withyn this yellow circle is high grounde') including church and (outside town defences) gallows.

Date: 1567, when Robert Lythe is known to have surveyed the town (McNeill, 1981, 13, 85).

4. PRO, MPF 98 (formerly SP 64/1/31) [c. 1596].

'Carrickfergus'. Inscribed on reverse 'Ye platt of Knokefergus . . . Peter White . . .'. Map-view. Unsigned, undated.

Castle, harbour and town. Castle with keep, cannon and gate towers. Pier depicted by upright row of stakes. 12 (?) tower houses linked by smaller terraced houses along principal streets, with some 'beehive huts'. Roofless, cruciform church. Stone house in front of castle with stone wall enclosure or bawn to rear. Friary or palace storehouse complex with watermill to south. Defences complete around town and friary site with 4 round corner flankers, and 3 gates or openings. Stone wall around friary complex, along coast to east and west of castle, including south-east corner of flanker, and along part of west side of town. Other town defences apparently earthen entrenchments. No market cross, but small building within street width at market place, west end of High St. Tholsel at east end of High St shown as tower with annex.

Date: ascribed by McNeill (1981, 85) to 1574–6, when the church is known to have been without a roof, but the town walls are unlikely to have been rebuilt in stone to the extent depicted here until 1577, when the church was repaired, or some time later. The church was again unroofed in 1596 and in 1606. Moreover, the tholsel is not known to have been covered and repaired until 1593, and the stone flanker at Millmount in the south-east corner of the town can probably be identified with 'Mount Russell', which is known to have been built in 1596 (property at Millmount was owned by a Mary Russell before 1620).

5. BL, Cotton MS Augustus I, ii, 41. Dunstall, 1612.

'Cragfergus'. Coloured map-view of harbour and town with plan of castle. 'John Dunstall pinxit 1612'.

'The ground works of the castell' appear to have been separately surveyed, depicting in plan the keep, curtilage and inner walls, gatehouses and forecourt walls, and 2 small towers on the south wall of the castle. Pier of timber cagework and rocks, with seabreak to west. 11 tower houses in town with same owners' names as in 1567 (no. 3), one additional house and inscription ('Capt. Piers'). No other houses. Inside town defences friary site complex captioned 'Late a friars house now the store house for victuals'. Cruciform church, roofed, with tower at west end. Defences around town complete, but partly inaccurate and partly on pre-1615 alignment. Sea wall west of castle crenellated, incorporating one tower house, and gate near harbour. Sea wall also crenellated east of castle, and mistakenly shown as incorporating tower houses south of High St, the tholsel ('old gate house') and the east corn mill ('now in making'). Friary site and north and west of town defended by outer ditch with wall or 'vamier' backed by inner earthen 'rampier'. Three bastions, each incorporating a 'watche house', midway along east, west and north defences. Gates, each with bridge and 'ward house', in west wall and north of friary complex. Inscriptions refer to 'a pier to be made where

the foundation is almost taken being a rock of itself; a pond west of the castle to 'skowre the Haven from wrackes and keepe a chanell in the same Haven'; and a sluice at the water mill in the sea wall 'with a grate for to stop the wrackes and raging tydes from the mill wheele'. Either the alignment and details of the town fortifications are incorrect or they represent proposed defences which, by 1612, were already being superseded. In these respects the map is of limited value.

Date: despite the date on the face of the map, its source for the tower houses and their names, the high ground in the north-west and the details of harbour, church and friary site appears to be Lythe's survey of 1567 (no. 3). A sailing ship (not on the Lythe map) flies the St George's cross rather than the combined crosses of St George and St Andrew (the correct naval ensign after 1603). Additional details, certainly later than 1570, include changes in the town defences, a water mill 'now in making', inscriptions proposing harbour improvements, and a house in the east sea wall stated to belong to 'Capt. Piers', who in 1570 obtained a tenement outside the castle on which to build his own 'castle and bawn'.

6. TCD, MS 1209 (27) [c. 1612].

'Carigfergus'. Unsigned, undated, inferior copy of Dunstall map (no. 5), with minor errors and omissions

Date: McNeill (1981, 13, 85) considers this map to be a record (contemporary with no. 3) of Sidney's proposals for the fortification of the town, and to be the original from which Dunstall's map (no. 5) was copied, but the omission here of several of Dunstall's details, including a tower on the south curtilage wall of the castle, together with the generally poorer standard of representation, shows that Dunstall is more likely to be the source of this map than vice versa.

7. Thomas Phillips

Eight late seventeenth-century plans and inset views of Carrickfergus, all apparently based on the survey of the town by the English military engineer, Thomas Phillips, whose report and survey of military fortifications in Ireland was completed in 1685, and here listed in suggested order of originality. It is not argued that any one plan is necessarily a copy of the preceding, or that the first is not itself a copy.

(a) NLI, MS 3137 (42). Phillips, 1685.

Coloured plan with inset view of town and castle from east. Signed 'Tho: Phillips', undated. Linear scale in feet, 1000 ft = 195 mm.

Town and suburbs with proposed fortifications at castle. Castle in plan with keep, gatehouse, internal structures, curtilage walls and inner walls. Proposed new fortified harbour with star-shaped ramparts east of castle shown by dotted lines partly below HWM. Inner and outer wall lengths of proposed works stated in feet. Existing harbour with 3 vessels in sail west of castle. Early 17th-century town wall shown in full, including 6 new flankers along landward extent, but also incorporating ramparts and other alignment irregularities of earlier sea wall east and west of castle. North, Irish, Water and Quay gates indicated. Shown in plan: Joymount House on friary site (U-plan building with 3 projecting bays on main south-facing facade) and associated gatehouse with 4 corner towers, L-plan stable block, and other out-buildings and gardens to east and west of house; cruciform-plan church; T-plan tholsel at east end of High St; several buildings adjacent to Quay Gate, probably including custom house. Elsewhere intramural built-up area shown only by street lines. East suburbs (Scotch Quarter) and west suburbs (Irish Quarter) shown as rows of small terraced dwellings with garden plots on either side of roads approaching town. Enclosed park north-east of town wall. Some field enclosures elsewhere outside town. A few houses outside North Gate along road north from town. Two systems of mill ponds, races, and presumably mill buildings north-east and north-west of town. Except for streets between Lancasterian St and the north town wall (which cannot be confirmed from other sources or from later morphological development), Phillips's street pattern can be assumed to indicate extent of built-up area.

Inset view of castle and town from east. Depicts rear of buildings south side High St, including tower houses with corbelled turret, and round tower structure to rear. Sea wall with Water Gate and crenellated east town wall enclose main town buildings, including 3-storey Joymount House with mullioned windows and 3 bays on south facade. In front of Joymount House can be seen the tops of the 4 turrets of its gatehouse, the L-plan stable block and a dove-cot or banqueting hall in the garden. Rear of tholsel visible behind gatehouse. Between these and Joymount House a more distant churchlike building, not of cruciform plan. East suburbs shown as line of thatched singlestorey dwellings. Sailing ship with cannon firing at two small craft approaching Water Gate.

Date: 1685.

(b) NLI, MS 2557 (33).

On reverse 'The Ground Plaine of Carrickfergus with ye strengthening of the Castle if thought necessary'. Unsigned, undated. Virtually identical contemporary copy of (a).

(c) BL, K TOP 51-42.

'Carrick Fergus'. Unsigned, undated. Careful and detailed copy of plans (a) and (b). Linear scale in feet, 1000 ft = 195 mm. Measurements on fort omitted. Inset view also apparently derived from (a) or (b) with only minor details omitted.

(d) BL, K TOP 51-48.

Coloured view of castle and town from east. Unsigned, undated. Perhaps a romanticised reworking of the inset views (a), (b) and (c) (McNeill, 1981, 85). Differences of detail include gable window and diaper-patterned brickwork on tholsel, roofing details on Joymount House out-buildings, and crenellations on sea wall. Additional details correctly shown on castle entrance. Details of shipping altered. Round tower to rear of High St roofed with chimney. Church between tholsel and Joymount House has 3 arched windows on north wall and large arched window on east gable. Dormer windows on stable block not shown. Small differences of detail on most buildings.

(e) BL, K TOP 51-46.

'Carrick fergus'. Unsigned, undated. Inferior copy of plans (a), (b) and (c). Linear scale in feet, 500 ft = 100 mm. No inset view. Proposed fort without measurements. Parts of east and west suburbs omitted. French inscriptions on some features outside town walls. Enclosed park at Joymount with tree-bordered avenues ('bordure d'arbre') laid out in cruciform plan. Millponds and harbour pond west of castle ('eau'). Gardens in east suburbs ('Jard').

(f) BL, K TOP 51-44.

'Carick Fergus'. Unsigned, undated. Plainer copy of plans (a), (b) and (c). No inset view. Inscriptions: 'The Castle', 'Peere', 'Sand', 'Strand', 'Church' and 'Millpond'. Joymount park enclosed with tree-lined avenues symmetrically laid out. Cruciform church as (a), (b) and (c) but with porch on south side of chancel and supposed positions of internal columns.

(g) BL, K TOP 51-45.

'Carrick Fergus'. Unsigned, undated. Probably a poor copy of (f), as gardens and church shown in similar fashion with identical inscriptions. Smaller area covered, with parts of suburbs omitted.

(h) NLI, MS 2742 (4).

'Plan de la ville de Karikfarius'. 'Goubet fecit', undated [c. 1690]. Apparently a poor copy of (f) and (g). Annotated 'Chateau' and 'Eglise'. At Joymount House the copyist has added door, windows and roof to the U-plan so that it appears as a facade elevation. Garden in enclosed park outside town wall at Joymount depicted as in (f) and (g).



Seal of Carrickfergus

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NOTE ON MAP 2

There are no large-scale Ordnance Survey or Valuation Office plans of Carrickfergus earlier than 1860. The map of the town in c. 1840 has been reconstructed from various sources, principally the 1:1056 MS valuation plan of 1860 (PRONI, VAC 2D/1/14) and the published 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of Co. Antrim, first edition (1832-7), together with the field valuation notebooks for 1838 and 1860. This reconstruction has been adjusted to the planimetry of the published 1:500 town plan of 1884. Solid lines represent features still extant in 1884, while dotted lines indicate that, since the feature had disappeared by that date, its exact position cannot be determined.

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