

# Public Document Pack

**Democratic Services Section  
Chief Executive's Department  
Belfast City Council  
City Hall  
Belfast  
BT1 5GS**

15th September, 2016

## **MEETING OF PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Dear Alderman/Councillor,

In addition to those matters previously notified to you, the following item will also be considered at the meeting to be held at 5.00 pm on Tuesday, 20th September, 2016.

Yours faithfully,

SUZANNE WYLIE

Chief Executive

### **AGENDA:**

- (d) Routine Correspondence - Review of Architectural or Historic Interest (Pages 1 - 30)

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Belfast City Council  
Keith Sutherland  
Urban Development Manager  
Development Department  
Cecil Ward Building  
4-10 Linenhall Street  
Belfast  
BT2 8BP

**Historic Environment Division**  
Heritage Buildings Designation Branch  
Klondyke Building  
Cromac Avenue  
Gasworks Business Park  
Malone Lower  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB26/50/049

Date: 07/09/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

## REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

### RE: DR COOKE MEMORIAL STATUE, COLLEGE SQUARE, BELFAST, CO ANTRIM

The Department for Communities (the Department), is currently engaged in a survey of all Northern Ireland's buildings for the purpose of updating and improving on the list of buildings of special or architectural/historic interest. Where this letter refers to building(s), this term includes all types of structures.

The Department has now re-considered the heritage value of the above building and concluded that it remains of sufficient interest for protection as a listed building. Under Section 80 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 such buildings must be of '*special architectural or historic interest*'. **Its statutory listing therefore remains unchanged.**

However, the reasons why your building is thought to meet the statutory test may have been clarified by the review. I attach a copy of our report which explains our understanding of the current heritage value of the building in more detail. This report (with the exclusion of internal information) will be published on our website in due course. If you have details of the history of the property additional to that contained in the report, or have any other concerns over its accuracy, I should be most grateful if you would make this information available to me.

Buildings such as yours make a particular contribution to Northern Ireland's heritage and to the character of our communities.

You may also be aware that we provide advice on maintenance in the form of technical notes which can be accessed from our website or forwarded to you upon request.



Our network of area conservation architects are also happy to discuss proposals for repair or change with you at an early stage.

If you would like to find out more about Northern Ireland's historic buildings in general, and the work of this Department to protect and promote this legacy in particular, this information is also available on our website at [www.communities-ni.gov.uk](http://www.communities-ni.gov.uk)


Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G Brown'.

G BROWN

Enc HBC Second Survey Report  
Map



<p><b>Address</b> Dr Cooke Memorial Statue College Square Belfast Co Antrim</p>	<p><b>HB Ref No</b>    HB26/50/049</p> 
<p><b>Extent of Listing</b> Statue and plinth</p>	
<p><b>Date of Construction</b> 1860 - 1879</p>	
<p><b>Townland</b> Town Parks</p>	
<p><b>Current Building Use</b> Memorial</p>	
<p><b>Principal Former Use</b> Memorial</p>	

<b>Conservation Area</b>	No	<b>Survey 1</b>	B	<b>OS Map No</b>	130-13 SE
<b>Industrial Archaeology</b>	No	<b>HED Evaluation</b>	B2	<b>IG Ref</b>	J3352 7405
<b>Vernacular</b>	No	<b>Date of Listing</b>	26/06/1979	<b>IHR No</b>	
<b>Thatched</b>	No	<b>Date of Delisting</b>		<b>HGI Ref</b>	
<b>Monument</b>	No			<b>SMR No</b>	
<b>Area of Townscape Character</b>	Yes				
<b>Local Landscape Policy Area</b>	No				
<b>Historic Gardens Inventory</b>	No				
<b>Vacant</b>	N/A				
<b>Derelict</b>	No				

**Owner Category**    Local Govt

### Building Information

**Exterior Description and Setting**

A memorial statue to Dr Henry Cooke, erected 1876 to designs by Samuel Ferris Lynn, and located at the junction of College Square E and Wellington Place, in Belfast City Centre. The statue is cast in bronze (heavily patinated) and consists of a standing figure in academic robes with a pile of books at his heel and clutching papers. The base of the statue bears two signatures: at south 'S.F. Lynn, A.R.H.A. Sculpt. / London 1875' and at north, 'H PRINCE, FOUNDER / SOUTHWARK'. The statue is mounted on a slightly tapered polished red granite corniced plinth, with inscription on each side; to east: 'HENRY

COOKE / D.D.L.L.B. / BORN 1780 / DIED 1868'; to west: 'ORDAINED IN / DUNEANE 1808 / INSTALLED IN / DONEGORE 1811 / KILLYLEAGH 1818 / BELFAST 1829'. The plinth is mounted on a polished grey granite pedestal mounted on a stepped platform of unpolished stone.

Setting: Built-up urban setting on a pedestrian island at the centre of a busy city centre traffic junction, fronting Belfast Academical Institution (HB26/50/023) and Belfast College of Technology (HB26/50/222). Tarmacadam hardstandings and metal railings to pedestrian island.

Statue: Bronze  
Plinth: Granite

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**Interior Description**

N/A

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**Architects**

Lynn S.F.

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**Historical Information**

The Dr. Henry Cooke Memorial Statue, located in College Square East in Belfast City Centre, was erected outside the gates of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution in 1876, replacing a previous statue dedicated to the Earl of Belfast. The first monument erected outside 'Inst' was a statue erected in memory of Frederick Richard (1827-53), son of the Third Marquis of Donegall who died at a young age. His statue was set up in 1855, two years after the subject's death, on the same plinth now occupied by Dr. Cooke's effigy. Richard's statue can be seen on the second edition of the Ordnance Survey maps in 1858 which simply depicts a small square structure captioned 'Earl of Belfast Monument.'

The Earl of Belfast Statue was designed by Patrick McDowell (1790-1870) in Bronze and was painted black becoming known locally as the 'black man.' The monument stood on College Square East until 1876 when it was decided to move it to the Town Hall on Victoria Street (the 'Black man' would later be moved to the public library and then to its current position within Belfast City Hall. Richard's statue was replaced by the current memorial to the Rev. Henry Cooke which was installed in 1876 but had been planned since 1872.

The Irish Builder notes that the statue to Cooke was designed by Samuel Ferres Lynn (1834-1876), brother of the Belfast-based architect W. H. Lynn and a student of Patrick McDowell who had designed the Earl of Belfast's statue. Lynn, who originally intended to become an architect, became interested in sculpture after winning prizes for modelling at the Belfast School of Art; residing predominantly in London, Lynn returned to Belfast in 1873 where he completed his statue of Cooke, becoming his final major work to be completed before his sudden death in 1876. The statue to Dr. Henry Cooke was installed on College Square East in April 1876 as part of a large Orange Order procession, including Orange lodges from all over Ireland (Irish Builder, p. 83; Dictionary of Irish Architects).

The subject, Dr. Henry Cooke (1788-1868), one of Ulster's most influential religious figures, was born on 11th May 1788 in Maghera, Co. Londonderry. Cooke commenced his studies for ministry in 1802 and was called to his first congregation, Denain Presbyterian in Co. Antrim; affected in his youth by the turmoil of the 1798 rebellion, Cooke was strongly imbibed with conservative principals from his early education and ministry and became a champion of Presbyterian orthodoxy. Cooke's career was predominantly defined by his struggle against the Arian denomination, a pervading sect of the Christian faith that denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. Cooke was first publically drawn into the debate between orthodoxy and Arianism in 1821 when an Arian, William Bruce was appointed to Royal Belfast Academical Institution as professor of Greek and Hebrew; 'Inst,' already suspected as a breeding ground for radical thought in the city, was targeted by Cooke who called the establishment a 'seminary of Arianism' Elected as moderator of the Presbyterian Synod in 1824, Cooke persuaded the Synod to demand increased control over the appointment of lecturers to 'Inst.' Ultimately Cooke failed in this endeavor as public opinion turned against him whilst the Academical Institution strongly resisted any coercive moves by the Synod. Having failed to remove Arianism from Royal Belfast Academical Institution, Cooke moved to eradicate the denomination's influence from the Presbyterian Synod and in 1827 succeeded in persuading the assembly to reaffirm its conviction in the Trinitarian faith, thus isolating avowed Arian members who later left the organization; these included Henry Montgomery (1788-1865) who subsequently became Cooke's greatest debating opponent.



Cooke was appointed the first minister of May Street Presbyterian Church (HB26/30/031A) in 1829; the church was especially constructed to give the fiery preacher a pulpit in the centre of the town. In his later years Cooke maintained his stance against pervading influences to the orthodox faith and also against the coercion of the protestant ascendancy in Ireland; becoming increasingly involved in the political arena, Cooke opposed Catholic Emancipation in 1829 and the National Education System in the 1830s; one of Cooke's greatest oratorical accomplishments came in 1841 when he challenged Daniel O'Connell to a debate on the Repeal of the Union, however O'Connell refused to attend, resulting in the Minister being hailed 'the cook who dish'd Dan' without having uttered a single word. Henry Cooke resigned his position at May Street Presbyterian Church in 1867 before dying on 13th December 1868; the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography states that 'few have articulated as effectively as Henry Cooke the distinctive and emotive emphases of nineteenth-and twentieth-century Ulster protestantism-evangelicalism, anti-Catholicism and unionism in politics' (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography).

Cooke's statue, erected eight years after his death, was placed outside Royal Belfast Academical Institution; Cooke stands with his back to 'Inst,' commentators suggest that this was intended as a deliberate snub to the educational establishment Cooke spent much of his career attacking. Interestingly, the effigy to Cooke is now known locally as 'the Black Man,' however this was the original moniker of the Earl of Belfast's statue. Upon replacing that statue in 1876, Cooke's monument also inherited the formers nickname, despite the natural green colour of the bronze sculpture (Heatley, p. 16; Patton, p. 74). Henry Cooke's statue was listed in 1971 and has become one of Belfast's best known public statues and popular tourist sights. In 1985 a proposal was made to relocate Cooke's statue from College Square East, however the proposal concluded 'while the 'Black Man' is no doubt physically capable of resiting anywhere in the central area of Belfast it is surely one of the best known and loved landmarks in the City Centre in its present position and any proposal to move it would probably provoke an outcry' (NIEA HB File).

#### References

##### Primary Sources

1. PRONI OS/6/1/61/2 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1858
2. PRONI OS/6/1/61/3 – Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901-02
3. PRONI OS/6/1/61/4 – Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1931
4. PRONI OS/6/1/61/5 – Fifth Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1938
5. Irish Builder, Vol. 18 (15 Mar 1876)
6. Ordnance Survey Map – 130-13SE (1959)
7. First Survey Record – HB26/50/049 (1971)

##### Secondary Sources

1. NIEA HB File – HB26/50/049.
2. Brett, C. E. B., 'Buildings of Belfast: 1700-1914' Belfast: Friar's Bush Press, 1985.
3. Dixon, H; Walker, B., 'In Belfast Town: 1864-1880' Belfast: The Friar's Bush Press, 1996.
4. Heatley, F., 'Belfast: Paintings and stories from the city' Donaghadee, Cottage publications, 1998.
5. Larmour, P., 'Belfast: An illustrated architectural guide' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1987.
6. Patton, M., 'Central Belfast: An historical gazetteer' Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1993

##### Online Resources

1. Dictionary of Irish Architects - <http://www.dia.ie>
2. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography – <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/6168?docPos=3>

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#### **Criteria for Listing**

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic

interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

**Architectural Interest**

- A. Style
- B. Proportion
- C. Ornamentation
- J. Setting
- D. Plan Form

**Historical Interest**

- V. Authorship
- X. Local Interest

**Evaluation**

A memorial statue to Dr Henry Cooke erected 1876 to designs by Samuel Ferris Lynn and located at the junction of College Square E and Wellington Place in Belfast City Centre. The history of the site is also of interest. The statue is finely executed in bronze, commemorating one of Ulster's most prominent Nineteenth century churchmen.

**Replacements and Alterations**

None

If inappropriate, Why?

**General Comments**

**Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey**

**Date of Survey** 26/08/2012



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**Title: HB26/50/049**

**Scale: 1:1,250**

**Drawn by: JM**

**Date: 27 January 2016**

**Description:**

Listing Map





Belfast City Council  
Keith Sutherland  
Urban Development Manager  
Development Department  
Cecil Ward Building  
4-10 Linenhall Street  
Belfast  
BT2 8BP

**Historic Environment Division**  
Heritage Buildings Designation Branch  
Klondyke Building  
Cromac Avenue  
Gasworks Business Park  
Malone Lower  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB26/23/001 B

Date: 07/09/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

## REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

**RE: FERGUSON MEMORIAL, BALMORAL CEMETERY, STOCKMAN'S LANE, BELFAST, BT9 7JA**

The Department for Communities (the Department), is currently engaged in a survey of all Northern Ireland's buildings for the purpose of updating and improving on the list of buildings of special or architectural/historic interest. Where this letter refers to building(s), this term includes all types of structures.

The Department has now re-considered the heritage value of the above building and concluded that it remains of sufficient interest for protection as a listed building. Under Section 80 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 such buildings must be of '*special architectural or historic interest*'. **Its statutory listing therefore remains unchanged.**

However, the reasons why your building is thought to meet the statutory test may have been clarified by the review. I attach a copy of our report which explains our understanding of the current heritage value of the building in more detail. This report (with the exclusion of internal information) will be published on our website in due course. If you have details of the history of the property additional to that contained in the report, or have any other concerns over its accuracy, I should be most grateful if you would make this information available to me.

Buildings such as yours make a particular contribution to Northern Ireland's heritage and to the character of our communities.



You may also be aware that we provide advice on maintenance in the form of technical notes which can be accessed from our website or forwarded to you upon request. Our network of area conservation architects are also happy to discuss proposals for repair or change with you at an early stage.

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Yours faithfully




G BROWN

Enc HBC Second Survey Report  
Map





<p><b>Address</b> Ferguson Memorial Balmoral Cemetery Stockman's Lane Belfast BT9 7JA</p>	<p><b>HB Ref No</b>    HB26/23/001 B</p> 
<p><b>Extent of Listing</b> Memorial</p>	
<p><b>Date of Construction</b> 1860 - 1879</p>	
<p><b>Townland</b> Malone Lower</p>	
<p><b>Current Building Use</b> Memorial</p>	
<p><b>Principal Former Use</b> Memorial</p>	

<b>Conservation Area</b>	No	<b>Survey 1</b>	B	<b>OS Map No</b>	146-8
<b>Industrial Archaeology</b>	No	<b>HED Evaluation</b>	B2	<b>IG Ref</b>	J3150 7096
<b>Vernacular</b>	No	<b>Date of Listing</b>	08/10/1987	<b>IHR No</b>	
<b>Thatched</b>	No	<b>Date of Delisting</b>		<b>HGI Ref</b>	
<b>Monument</b>	No			<b>SMR No</b>	
<b>Area of Townscape Character</b>	No				
<b>Local Landscape Policy Area</b>	No				
<b>Historic Gardens Inventory</b>	No				
<b>Vacant</b>	N/A				
<b>Derelict</b>	No				

**Owner Category**

### Building Information

**Exterior Description and Setting**

Gabled neo-Gothic style sandstone memorial dating from 1865 to designs by architect W.J. Barre. Located in Balmoral Cemetery.

Trefoil sandstone arch supported on bracketed Corinthian limestone columns with inset carved marble plaque. Foliated mouldings to gable ends.

The plot is facing west and is located within the south west part of Balmoral cemetery. Four square painted sandstone piers linked by dwarf painted sandstone walling, topped by iron railings and supporting iron gates mark the entrance to the cemetery at its southwest corner. An un-coursed rock-faced basalt wall serves as a boundary to the south.

Other listed structures within Balmoral cemetery are Cooke memorial (HB26.23.001A) and the McKee memorial (HB26.23.001C).

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**Interior Description**

N/A

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**Architects**

Barre, William J

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**Historical Information**

By the middle of the nineteenth century Belfast's graveyards were becoming overcrowded, partly as a result of the rapidly expanding population of the city and partly as a result of cholera epidemics and the Great Famine. The opening, in 1855, of a new cemetery at Balmoral – which was also known as the Belfast Cemetery or the Malone Cemetery – helped to alleviate the situation. What had prompted the creation of this cemetery was an incident in which a funeral conducted by Reverends Henry Cooke and Joseph Mackenzie was obstructed by a Church of Ireland rector. In response a number of Presbyterians decided to open a cemetery of their own. Mackenzie secured the site and a board of trustees was appointed, Cooke being one of them. In 1953 the cemetery was taken over by Belfast Corporation.

Among the more interesting monuments in Balmoral Cemetery is that to Professor John Creery Ferguson, an important figure in the history of medicine in Ireland. Born in 1802 in Tandragee, County Armagh, Ferguson was the son of Thomas Ferguson, a doctor and apothecary, and Elizabeth Creery, the daughter of the local Church of Ireland rector. He was educated at the Feinaiglian Institution, Trinity College, Dublin and Edinburgh University. In 1827 he received his licence and in 1829 he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in Ireland.

Through a visit to Paris he became aware of the stethoscope and at the Dublin General Dispensary in November 1827 was the first person in either Britain or Ireland to hear the human foetal heart. Through his advocacy of it the stethoscope became part of the standard medical equipment in the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin. In 1837 he was appointed the first Professor of Medicine at School of Medicine of the Apothecaries' Hall. In 1846 he became King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the School of Physic at Trinity College, and in 1849 was appointed the first Professor of Medicine at Queen's College (now University), Belfast. While in Belfast he was also attending physician at the Belfast General Hospital and president of the Ulster Medical Society.

Ferguson has been described as 'an unassuming man' and 'a popular man with a genial disposition'. He was married first of all to Jane Clarke from Dublin, and then to his cousin, Miss Tate. Ten of his eleven children survived him. He died in Belfast on 24 June 1865 and was buried in Balmoral Cemetery on 28 June.

According to the Dictionary of Irish Biography, his monument, which noted his various medical positions, was erected by his former colleagues. The Gothic-style monument is by William Barre. Larmour (1987, p. 105) highlights the fact that the Fitzpatrick memorial at Knockbreda is of a similar design.

**References**

Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
First Survey Record – HB/26/23/001B  
HB Records – HB/26/23/001B

**Published sources**

Gravestone Inscriptions: Belfast, vol. 3 (Belfast, 1986)  
Paul Larmour, Belfast: an illustrated architectural guide (Belfast, 1987)  
Paul Larmour, The architectural heritage of Malone and Stranmillis (Belfast, 1991)  
Dictionary of Irish Biography, 9 vols (Cambridge, 2009)

A Directory of Ulster Doctors (who qualified before 1901), 2 vols (Belfast, 2013)

Online sources

Natural Stone Database: [www.stonedatabase.com](http://www.stonedatabase.com)

Dictionary of Irish Architects: [www.dia.ie](http://www.dia.ie)

---

**Criteria for Listing**

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

---

**Architectural Interest**

A. Style  
B. Proportion  
C. Ornamentation  
J. Setting  
K. Group value

---

**Historical Interest**

X. Local Interest  
U. Historic Associations  
R. Age  
S. Authenticity  
V. Authorship

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**Evaluation**

Gabled neo-Gothic style sandstone memorial dating from 1865 to designs by architect W.J. Barre. Trefoil sandstone arch supported on bracketed Corinthian limestone columns with inset carved marble plaque. Elaborately carved, it commemorates Professor John Creery Ferguson, an important figure in the history of medicine in Ireland, being the first person in either Britain or Ireland to hear the human foetal heart. It is located within Balmoral cemetery which contains a number of interesting memorials, the Cooke memorial (HB26.23.001A) and the McKee memorial (HB26.23.001C), together having significant group value and making a positive contribution to their setting.

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**Replacements and Alterations**

None

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**If inappropriate, Why?**

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**General Comments**

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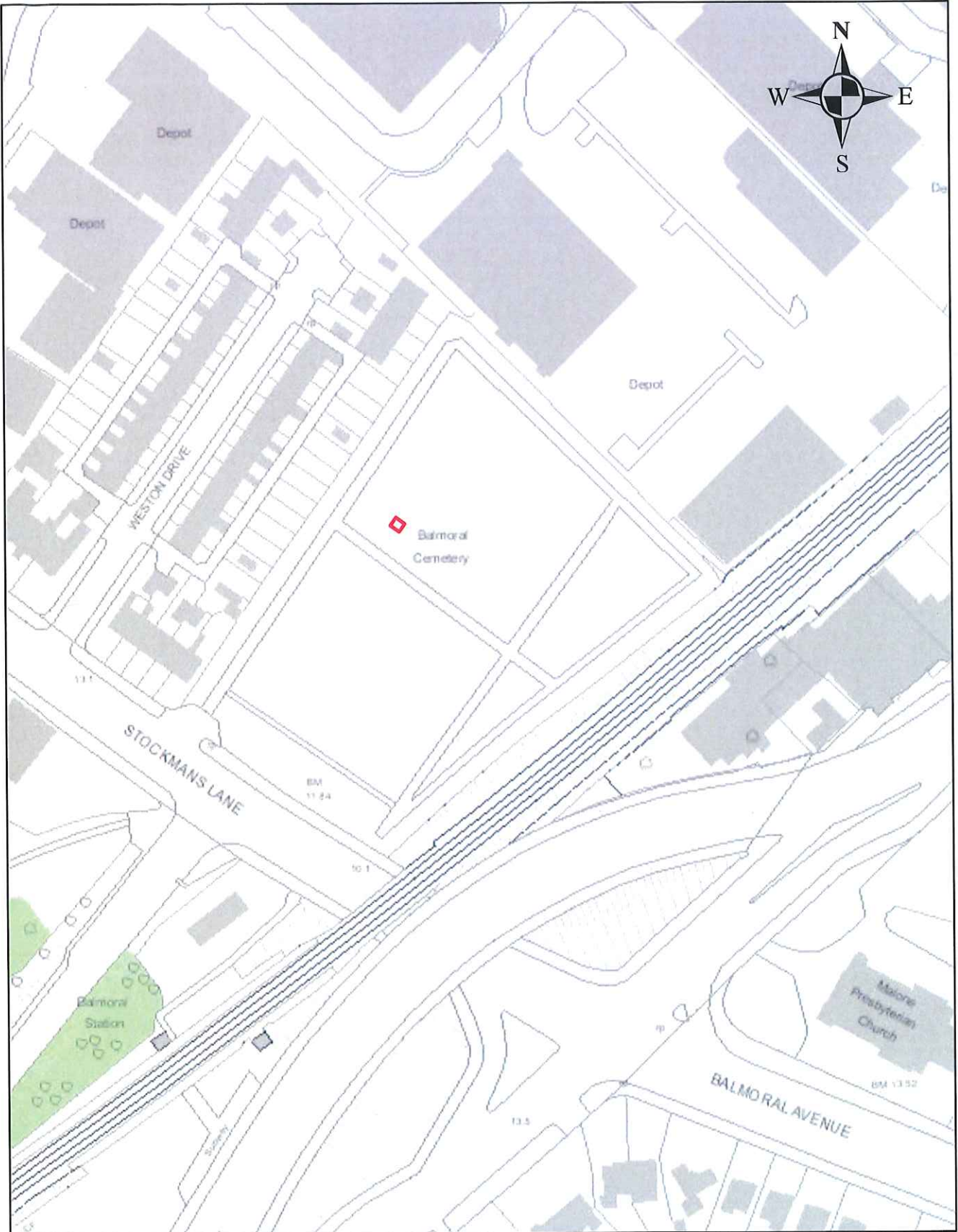
**Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey**

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**Date of Survey** 03/03/2014

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**Title: HB26/23/001 B**  
**Scale: 1:1,250**  
**Drawn by: JM**  
**Date: 24 February 2016**  
**Description: Listing Map**





Belfast City Council  
Keith Sutherland  
Urban Development Manager  
Development Department  
Cecil Ward Building  
4-10 Linenhall Street  
Belfast  
BT2 8BP

**Historic Environment Division**  
Heritage Buildings Designation Branch  
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Gasworks Business Park  
Malone Lower  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA

Tel: (028) 9056 9216

Our Ref: HB26/15/001

Date: 07/09/2016

Dear Sir/Madam

## REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

### RE: GROVELANDS, MUSGRAVE PARK, STOCKMAN'S LANE, BELFAST, CO ANTRIM

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Yours faithfully



G BROWN

Enc HBC Second Survey Report  
Map



<p><b>Address</b> Grovelands Musgrave Park Stockman's Lane Belfast Co Antrim</p>	<p><b>HB Ref No</b>    HB26/15/001</p> 
<p><b>Extent of Listing</b> Pillar</p>	
<p><b>Date of Construction</b> 1860 - 1879</p>	
<p><b>Townland</b> Malone Upper</p>	
<p><b>Current Building Use</b> Garden Features</p>	
<p><b>Principal Former Use</b> Gates/ Screens/ Lodges</p>	

<b>Conservation Area</b>	No	<b>Survey 1</b>	B	<b>OS Map No</b>	146-08 SE
<b>Industrial Archaeology</b>	No	<b>HED Evaluation</b>	B2	<b>IG Ref</b>	J3133 7094
<b>Vernacular</b>	No	<b>Date of Listing</b>	25/11/1987	<b>IHR No</b>	
<b>Thatched</b>	No	<b>Date of Delisting</b>		<b>HGI Ref</b>	
<b>Monument</b>	No			<b>SMR No</b>	
<b>Area of Townscape Character</b>	No				
<b>Local Landscape Policy Area</b>	No				
<b>Historic Gardens Inventory</b>	No				
<b>Vacant</b>	N/A				
<b>Derelict</b>	No				

**Owner Category**

### Building Information

**Exterior Description and Setting**

An 1860s sandstone gate pier which originally formed part of the entrance to Fortwilliam Park, north Belfast (HB26/46/002); moved here in 1920s.  
 Situated at a path junction in Grovelands, an area of landscaped gardens at the NE corner of Musgrave Park and surrounded by flower beds, shrubs and trees.  
 A heavily decorated ashlar sandstone gate pier of rectangular cross-section. As now positioned, its principal elevations face NE and SW and are identical. The narrower SE and NW faces, also identical,

originally supported the top of the gates which were hung from both sides when the pier was in its original context.

The pier comprises two stages. The lower one is of sandstone blocks embellished with shallow banded string courses over a moulded base course. The top of this stage is delineated by advanced sandstone blocks, the bottom edges of which are dentillated, and the principal faces of which are embellished with four-leaf clovers set within entwined circular banding. The NE face is now heavily eroded. At bottom centre on each of the principal faces is an advanced decorative shield on a low base.

Slender square posts rise up the sides to terminate in wrought-iron gate hinges pinned into the stonework. The hinge's pins have corroded and exfoliated, causing the stonework to split.

The upper stage comprises four squat square columns with moulded bases and decorative capitals between a small exedra on each of the principal faces. The columns support a plain frieze above which is a moulded dentillated cornice under an oversailing cap.

The cap is of shallow pyramidal profile with small crockets around its edges. It is surmounted by a small plinth on which sit four garlanded cherubs. Each face of the plinth carries the monogram 'WV' (i.e. William Valentine). The cherubs originally surrounded the base of a three-orb gas light which rose from the top of the pier; this light was removed.

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#### **Interior Description**

N/A

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#### **Architects**

Hamilton, James

Turner, Thomas

Barre, William J

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#### **Historical Information**

The sandstone pillar located in the Grovelands landscaped gardens at the north-east corner of Musgrave Park, was constructed in 1864. The pillar originally formed part of the gateway on the Shore Road entrance to Fortwilliam Park (HB26/46/002) but was moved to its current location in the 1920s.

The original gateway at Fortwilliam, consisting of a pair of sandstone classical gate piers (designed as triumphal arches), was constructed in 1864 as one of the main entrances to Fortwilliam House in the townland of Skegoneill. Fortwilliam House was constructed pre-1830 and was one of the many gentlemen's mansions that were built along the hills between the Antrim and Shore Roads. The first edition Ordnance Survey map records that the mansion was neighboured by Sea View and Mount Vernon (two similar gentleman's dwellings) in the 1830s. Lewis' contemporary Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1837) records that Fortwilliam House was constructed near, and named after, an encampment known as Fort William that was believed to have been erected by King William III in 1690. Lewis states that the encampment measured 70ft square and was 'surrounded by a deep fosse and defended by a bastion at each angle ... near it is another intrenchment of ruder construction.' Dean states that the estate was owned by the Lendrick family until 1810 when George Langtry, a local ship owner, acquired the site (Lewis; Dean, p. 13).

By the mid-19th century Fortwilliam House had grown to become one of the most extensive gentlemen's manors along the Shore Road. In 1859 Griffith's Valuation recorded that Fortwilliam House was owned by Elizabeth Langtry and consisted of the house, a gate lodge and numerous outbuildings that dotted its estate (which was approximately 155 acres in size). In 1859 Fortwilliam House passed to William Valentine Esq, a Director in the Northern Banking Company and the Belfast and Ballymena Railway. In 1864 Valentine had the two gateways constructed at the Antrim Road and Shore Road entrances to his estate (UTD).

Although it has been widely asserted that William J. Barre (c. 1826-1867) designed both gateways, the classical triumphal arch design of the piers on the Shore Road is not typical of Barre's style which was progressive and predominantly drew its inspiration from Renaissance architecture and the Gothic Revival. Barre did design the gateway on the Antrim Road but Larmour states that the Shore Road gateway was 'certainly not by Barre as has often been supposed' but was likely designed by either James Hamilton, a Glaswegian architect who built Dublambert (and possibly Morven House which possesses similar detailing to the gateway – HB26/46/003) in Fortwilliam Park in the early 1870s, or the local architect Thomas Turner who Larmour states 'used banded masonry on occasion' (Larmour, p. 25; DIA).

A late Victorian photograph of the gateway on the Shore Road shows that it originally consisted of the two classical arches and the central gate pier. The side piers were utilised by pedestrians, whilst the central pier divided the road for passing traffic. Dean described the original grandeur of the Shore Road entrance: 'A once majestic entrance screen, in style wholly appropriate to the Italianate villas beyond. Over both footpaths triumphal archways, each rich in Classical detailing; niches with anthemions, dentil courses, decorative friezes, shields, pilasters and banding. Each semi-circular arch below a projecting cornice crowned by a sculpted group of maiden, cupid and urn. [The central pillar] contained the monogram of Valentine and at the top of which a putti threesome held aloft a trio of globe gaslights' (Dean, p. 13). Photographs of the gateway dating from the late-19th century show that the piers possessed decorated iron gates (now gone) and an Italianate gate lodge (demolished in 1955). Behind the arches were two isolated miniature sandstone pillars.

**Criteria for Listing**

NB: In March 2011, revised criteria were published as Annex C of Planning Policy Statement 6. These added extra criteria with the aim of improving clarity in regard to the Department's explanation of historic interest. For records evaluated in advance of this, therefore, not all of these criteria would have been considered. The criteria used prior to 2011 are published on the Department's website under 'listing criteria'.

<b>Architectural Interest</b>	<b>Historical Interest</b>
B. Proportion C. Ornamentation H-. Alterations detracting from building J. Setting K. Group value A. Style	S. Authenticity V. Authorship X. Local Interest R. Age

**Evaluation**

An 1860s sandstone gate pier situated in Grovelands landscaped gardens at the north-east corner of Musgrave Park, originally the central gate pier on the Shore Road entrance to Fortwilliam Park (HB26/46/002). It is a comparatively rare survival of a monogrammed mid-Victorian gate pier. Although now relocated, the rich degree of ornamentation on this gate pier reflects its context as part of the finely detailed Shore Road entrance to Fortwilliam Park, now consisting of 2 no. sandstone classical gate piers (designed as triumphal arches). Erected by a former owner of the prominent north Belfast estate at Fortwilliam House, William Valentine, it is thought to be designed either by James Hamilton of Glasgow or the local architect Thomas Turner. It is of local interest and has group value with the other gateway structures to Fortwilliam estate including the gateway at the Antrim Road entrance, designed by William J. Barre (HB26.46.001B).

**Replacements and Alterations**

Inappropriate

**If inappropriate, Why?**

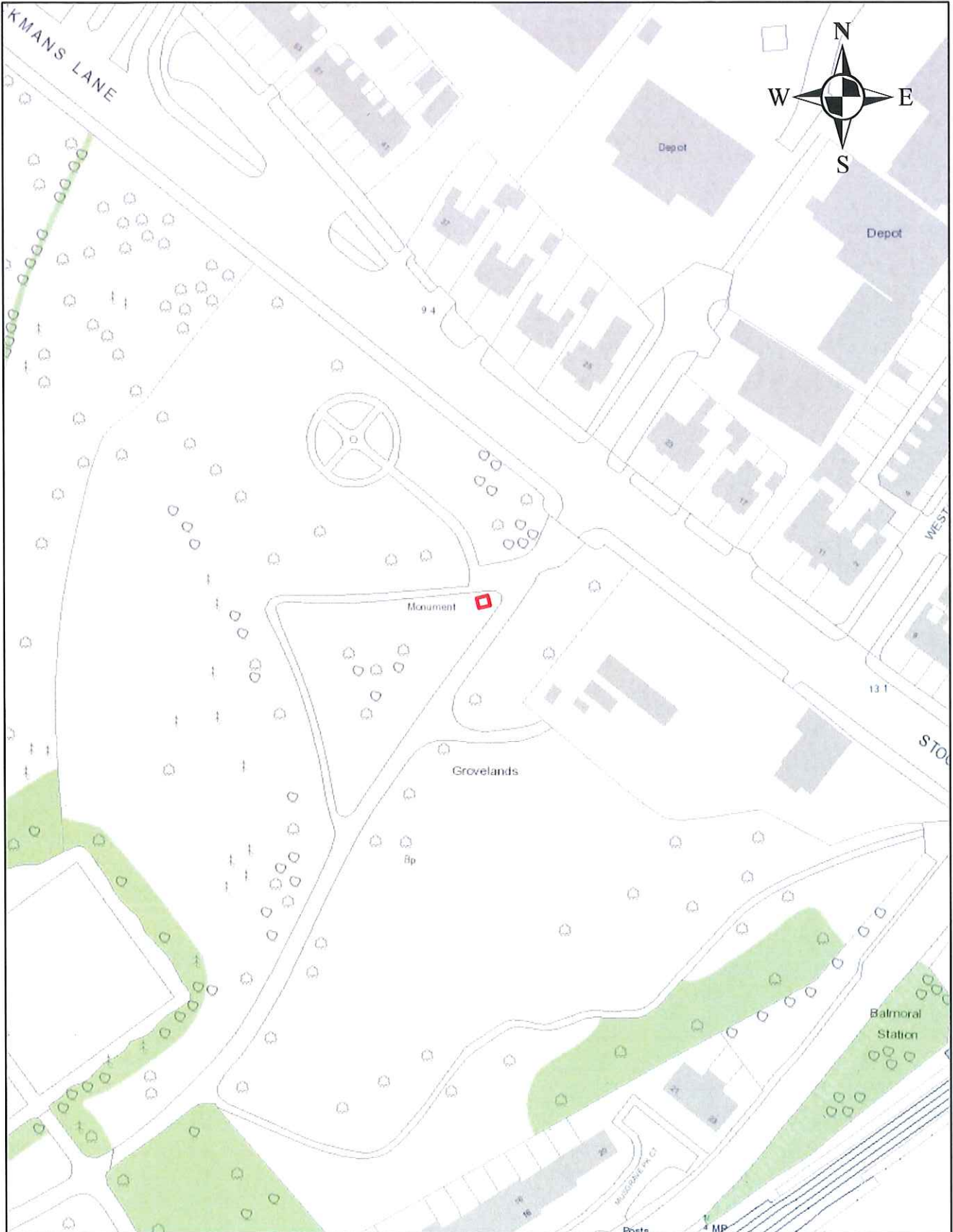
No longer in original context (as part of the set of entrance gates at S end of Fortwilliam Park, Belfast)

**General Comments**

**Monitoring Notes – since Date of Survey**

**Date of Survey**    24/06/2014





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**Title: HB26/15/001**  
**Scale: 1:1,250**  
**Drawn by: JM**  
**Date: 11 January 2016**  
**Description: Listing Map**



