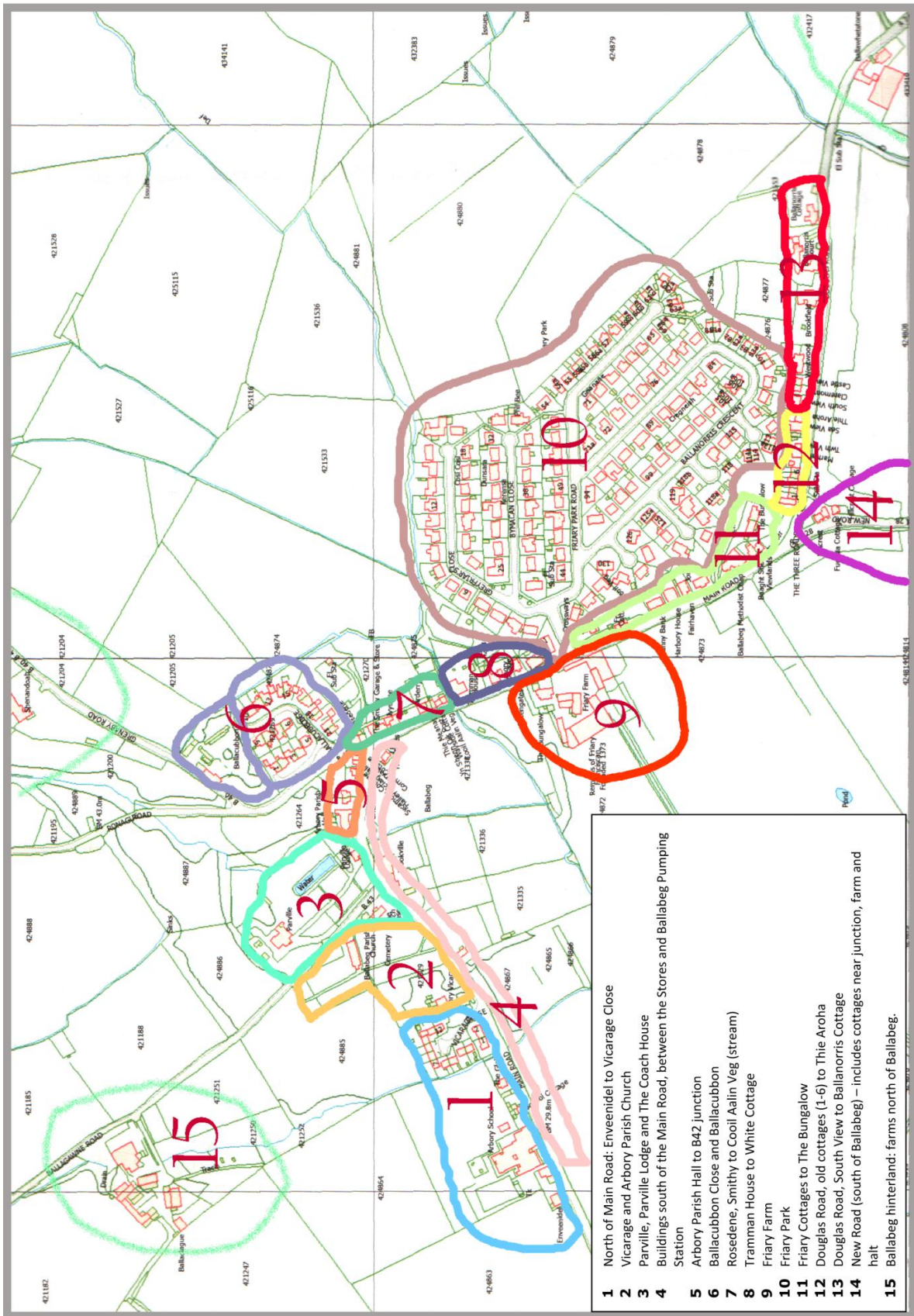


Zonal breakdown and gazetteer of buildings in Ballabeg



For the purposes of this preliminary appraisal, the greater Ballabeg area has been split into fifteen zones.

These zones are indicated on the map on the previous page, and zones 1 to 14 are illustrated in the Gazetteer, overleaf.

no	zone	current status, Map 7	appraisal
1	North of Main Road: Enveenidel to Vicarage Close	Residential; school – PS - 17	Vicarage Close has period design integrity
2	Vicarage and Arbory Parish Church	vicarage – residential; church - W	key buildings, although lacking special merit
3	Parville, Parville Lodge and The Coach House	Parville and Lodge – PE; Coach House - residential	key buildings, although lacking special merit
4	Buildings south of the Main Road, between the Stores and Ballabeg Pumping Station	residential; ret; shop – 18	no continuity
5	Arbory Parish Hall to B42 junction	Parish Hall – CH; residential	add to village character
6	Ballacubbon Close and Ballacubbon	Close – residential; farm - N	not part of visual continuity
7	Rosedene, Smithy to Cooil Aalin Veg (stream)	residential	core elements in village, limestone
8	Tramman House to White Cottage	residential	continuity of village character
9	Friary Farm	M	important, key, and possibly vulnerable
10	Friary Park	residential	banal, largely out of sight
11	Friary Cottages to The Bungalow	residential; Wesleyan Chapel - W	fringe of village, lacks cohesion
12	Douglas Road, old cottages (1-6) to Thie Aroha	Residential	fringe, but limestone group of character
13	Douglas Road, South View to Ballanorris Cottage	residential	Disparate village periphery
14	New Road (south of Ballabeg) – includes cottages near junction, farm and halt	residential; halt - ?; farm – N	all have character, but are isolated components
15 *	Farms in Ballabeg hinterland <i>*Not illustrated in Gazetteer</i>	farms - N	not seen, but key feeders into village life

I: North of Main Road: Enveenidel to Vicarage Close, including Arbory School

Enveenidel

Detached house at edge of village – a disappointing termination that does not respect context despite presence of limestone garden wall.



School Cottage

An old cottage, now dashed and under a tiled roof, but which retains its limestone gable. The gable faces the school.



Arbory School

Seventies-style brick-built school extension with broken-ridge shallow pitched roof and full-height window panels echoing those of post-war CLASP schools. An honest piece of period work which, true to its times, ignores context.



The original building was built in 1834 and is the oldest Manx school building still in use today. When the additional classrooms and hall were added in the mid-seventies, the old school was refurbished. There is also a double mobile classroom facility for Y1 and Y2 pupils and a newly-established library.

The school has approximately 150 children on the roll, 6 of whom attend the special educational unit.



The old school building, with pointed Gothic heads to the windows, refurbished with hardwood window-frames.



Arbory Parish School, Ballabeg, Isle of Man, IM9 4LH

email: enquiries@arbory.sch.im

Tel: 01624 823369 - Fax: 01624 824230

Head teacher: Mr P Manton

www.sch.im/arbory/

School Cottage

A rather square limestone building with an untypical hipped roof. The fanlight windows are inappropriate, as is the rather crude rendered porch.



The Glebe

Cottage retaining a traditional feel, despite the casement windows. Manx features include symmetry, gable stacks, porch and garden wall.



New house under construction

A disappointing new development on an infill plot, lacking any Manx character.



Vicarage Close : a pair of semi-detached bungalows on the road, and ten two-storey houses forming a close around a cul-de-sac. Commissioners' housing from the 'fifties or 'sixties, with simple charm and integrity, despite the lack of Manx character. This style was used elsewhere in the Isle of Man for local authority and Forestry Board housing.



2 Vicarage and Arbory Parish Church

The vicarage is set back from the road, behind widely-spaced traditional gateposts (circular, with three-part stepped circular cappings). Distribution of windows symmetrical but odd. Main door, with door-case, on gable. Gable has no windows beside the front door, three windows above and two small windows in the attic. Front elevation has two splayed bay windows, with three sash windows above. It would seem that the bays are original and that the width of the bays prevented the insertion of a third window or door between them. (*demolished 2010, site being developed*)



HISTORY

Arbory Vicarage is no longer occupied by the Vicar of the Parish Church of St Columba. Since 2005, the parishes of Arbory and Santon have shared their Vicar with Castletown, where he is now domiciled. The Vicarage and the adjoining allotments on the Vicarage Glebe (to the right in the photograph) are to be sold. The access to the Glebe from the church is deemed to be too narrow for this strip of land to be used as an extension to the adjoining graveyard.



This photograph in the MNH Archive, dated c. 1900, of a group of ladies with the Vicar, is hard to read as the wall and part of the windows are covered with climbing plants, but it appears to show the group standing between the two bay windows on the front (south) elevation. The window reveals (and possibly the whole building) is in brick, now covered in render (dashed?). The near-45° roof pitch, tall brick chimneys and general treatment of the facades does suggest a Victorian or Edwardian construction date.

Resident vicars included: 1675 vicar Sam Robinson (a Scot), suspended in 1708
 1881/2 (Brown's Directory) Langton, Rev. C. T.
 1889 (Porter's directory) Langton Rev. Charles Thomas

St Columba

Arbory Parish Church

Form

Originally, this church had the same form and similar appearance to that at Malew, but the replacement of the double bellcote with the tower, coupled with the unpainted external treatment, has effectively destroyed that Manx character. The current form is of a mid-eighteenth century simple rectangular limestone masonry cell with no structural separation between nave and sanctuary; timber-framed vestry and office at west end, with stair to gallery in south-west corner (currently being refurbished); toilet in north-west corner, replacing the Baptistry. The font is now in front of the pulpit. The early twentieth century square tower is centrally positioned on the axis of the church at the west door.

Exterior

Dingy unpainted dashed render, with little decoration apart from the sundial on the south wall, dated 1846. A disused granite font and a stone pinnacle lie in the corner between south wall of tower and west gable.

Interior

There are four windows on each side of the nave, with only those on the south containing stained glass. In addition, there is a simple stained glass window in the south side of the chancel and there is a memorial window in the south side of the porch. The Stevenson Memorial East Window in the chancel is the most original in design, but all the windows are of a simple arch-headed shape.

There is no sign of the old box pews. The present pews are meanly-proportioned, both in seat depth and leg room: perhaps taking out a few pews and increasing personal space would make services more congenial. Oak panelling in chancel was given by the widow of Rev F Grier, in his memory.

Churchyard

The churchyard has been extended. Most Manx churches have the graveyard on the warm south side of the church, as here, but this yard has been extended to the north, further up the hillside, in 1885, and west in 1923, onto the Vicarage glebe. An area of the original graveyard has been fenced off, and is grazed by sheep.

Noteworthy monuments (See pages 27 and 28).

There are a number of significant monuments and graves, including the tomb of Captain John Quilliam RN, HMS Victory's 1st Lieut. at the Battle of Trafalgar, together with a memorial tablet inside the church.

St Columba timeline

date	event
	The old church was to the south of the present one
1758	Duke of Atholl gives assent to construction of new parish church for Kirk Arbory
1.11.1759	Dedication of new church by Bishop Mark Hildesley. The churchwardens agreed to bear cost of the nave. Vicar was Rev. John Moore.
1761	Pulpit and reading desk moved, necessitating the repositioning of the Stevenson pew to the gallery. Richard Ambrose Stevenson's mother protested (being deaf, she couldn't hear); the gallery was enlarged to accommodate his household.
1763	Work started on the chancel, for which "The Duke has grudgingly agreed to bear the cost (chargeable to the Governor) on condition that it is the same size as the old one" (8' 6" from east gable)
1864	New Vicarage built. Cost £409 3s 9 ¾d.
23.7.1885	Bishop Rowley Hill consecrated the new burial ground to the North of church, donated by Thomas and Margaret Clucas of Parville
1886	extensive repairs: replacing the flooring and pews, and facing out the timber roof
1912	Laa Columb Killey restarted by Archdeacon Kewley, prompted by Robert Cubbon of Ballaglonney.
1915	Tower, with bells and flagpole, and including porch, donated by J Moore of Ballacross.
1923	Churchyard extended to west of path from main road (taking part of the Vicarage glebe)
2005	Vicarage empty since combination of parish with Castletown
2010	Vicarage sold, and site, including Glebe, being developed

Right: Church from north with new (1885) graveyard in foreground. Plain and unexceptional – the tower has excised the Manx character of the earlier bellcote, despite the retention of corner pinnacles. Velux window over toilet. Drab dashed render, unpainted. Synthetic ‘slates’.



Above: The sundial, dated 1846, is accurate to GMT (the church booklet refers to a dial dated 1678), presumably now lost.

Right: viewed from the south.

Below: the font and pulpit.

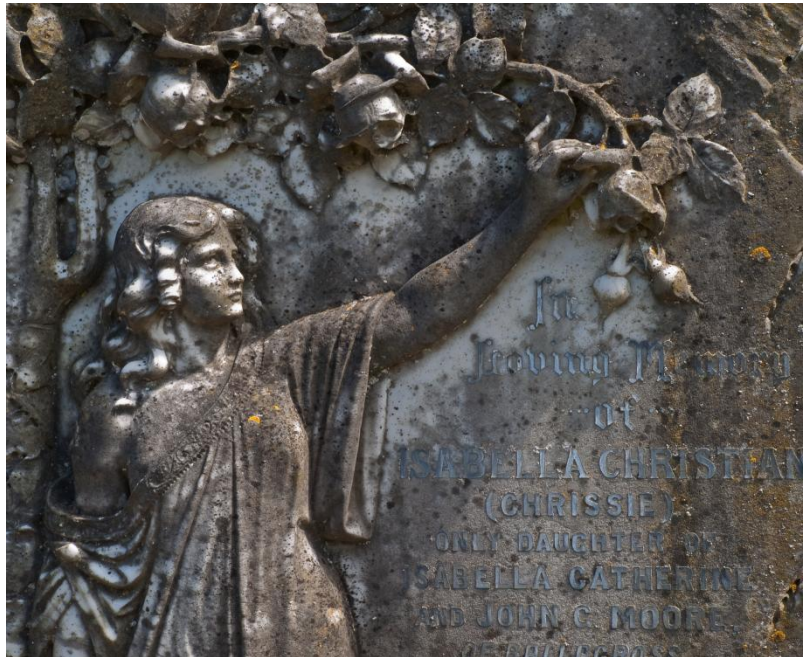
Below right: interior, view towards chancel with east window.



The Sumner's Pulpit. It was the role of the Sumner to stand at the gate, preventing dogs from entering the church yard, and bankrupts and miscreants from leaving it without interrogation. This is the only complete surviving example of a Sumner's Pulpit on the Isle of Man.



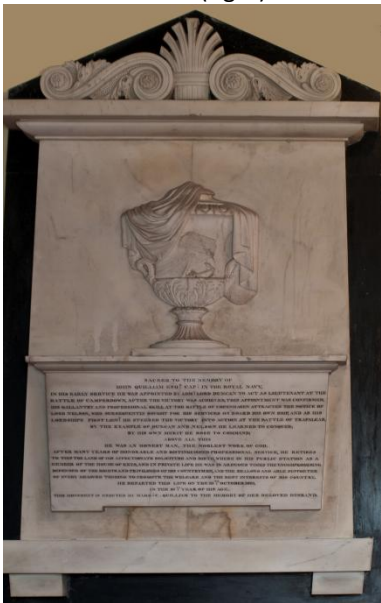
The pinnacle (above) is from the church prior to the addition of the tower.



Monument to Isabella Christian Moore, who died 1913, aged 16 and her father, John Gale Moore, who died in 1929.



Above: The Stevenson tomb, containing the body of Captain Quilliam, which was conserved by Manx National Heritage and the 1805 Club in 2001 (right).



Above: Quilliam memorial inside the church, with text transcribed below.



(The 1805 Club is dedicated to the preservation and conservation of monuments and memorials relating to Admiral Lord Nelson and seafaring people of the Georgian era. Trafalgar Day is on 21st October.)

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
 JOHN QUILLIAM, ESQ^R. CAP^N. IN THE ROYAL NAVY
 IN HIS EARLY SERVICE HE WAS APPOINTED BY ADM^L. LORD L DUNCAL TO ACT AS LIEUTENANT AT THE
 BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN, AFTER THE VICTORY WAS ACHIEVED, THIS APPOINTMENT WAS CONFIRMED,
 HIS GALLANTRY AND SKILL AT THE BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN ATTRACTED THE NOTICE OF
 LORD NELSON, WHO SUBSEQUENTLY SOUGHT FOR HIS SERVICES ON BOARD HIS OWN SHIP, AND AS HIS
 LORDSHIPS FIRST LIEU^T. HE STEERED THE VICTORY INTO ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.
 BY THE EXAMPLE OF DUNCAN AND NELSON HE LEARNED TO CONQUER;
 BY HIS OWN MERIT HE ROSE TO COMMAND;
 ABOVE ALL THIS
 HE WAS AN HONEST MAN, THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.
 AFTER MANY YEARS OF HONORABLE AND DISTINGUISHED PROFESSIONAL SERVICE, HE RETIRES
 TO THIS THE LAND OF HIS AFFECTIONATE SOLICITUDE AND BIRTH, WHERE IN HIS PUBLIC STATION AS A
 MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF KEYS, AND IN PRIVATE LIFE HE WAS IN ARDUOUS TIMES THE UNCOMPROMISING
 DEFENDER OF THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF HIS COUNTRYMENT, AND THE ZEALOUS AND ABLE SUPPORTER
 OF EVERY MEASURE TENDING TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF HIS COUNTRY.
 HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 10TH. OCTOBER 1829,
 IN THE 59TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY MARG^T. C. QUILLIAM TO THE MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND.

Stained glass

Right: St Columba, by Percy Bacon Bros., detail.

Below: Kelly memorial window – virgin and child (Catherine Christina, died 1902 and Winifred Violet, died 1897, wife and daughter of William Kelly); detail, below right.



Below: Porch - The Light of the World to the memory of Richard Ambrose Woods, 1902



Right: East window - Mount of Olives – given by W B Stevenson in memory of his wife, Elizabeth who died in 1881.



Above: Memorial window to George Costain, JP, CP, 1907-2000. Angelic shepherd with sheep, Manx plait-work and insignia, plus a prize bull and a Morris Minor.



VICAR: Reverend Peter Robinson
The Vicarage, Arbory Rd., Castletown IM9 1ND Tel 823509
email: pcrobinson@manx.net
Assistant Priest: Reverend Colin Barry Tel 823080

3 Parville, Parville Lodge and The Coach House

PARVILLE

ARCHITECTURE

A strange mélange: the original simple form has been enlarged with increasingly inept treatments. The modern off-the-shelf (or so it seems) porch is badly-proportioned; the single storey extension behind the porch is crenellated in Manx Victorian style, with nasty 1950's-style fanlight windows; the top of the tower is kitted out with cod pediments; the upper windows on the tower are the last of the earlier Manx drip mouldings that probably protected all the windows; dormer cills chop crudely through the parapet; the shape of the barrel-vaulted dormers with arch-headed windows is reflected in the over-scaled grey drip mouldings above the first floor windows; these end in swagged brackets and encircle relief mouldings at the heads, enclosed by a rather Moorish moulding; the difference in treatment between ground and first floor windows is extreme; the conservatory is modern, in 'period' style; additional extensions to the east and north have not been seen in detail, but the roof at the rear appears shallow. Nothing matches. The busyness may appeal to the layman, but the whole is too discordant to bear close scrutiny. Well-maintained. Garden contains historic features.

HISTORY

William Parr, came to the IOM as a protégé of Lord Derby and was appointed Comptroller of Island. He took over the croft of 'Here' and renamed it Parville. Descendants included two Vicars of Arbory – Robert, 1605, and another Robert, 1713. Deemster John Parr, author of Parr's Abstract, worked with Speaker John Stevenson in drawing up the Act of Settlement, 1704. At least eight descendants entered the Manx church. Other owners include James George Boucher (Porter's Directory, 1889), C Harcourt-Matthews, and the Wilkinsons (of Wilkinson Sword, 1960s).



Parville Lodge: truncated hipped roof, Edwardian windows, porch and conservatory added.



Note the externally-expressed gable stack, and the mini-hips.

These photographs show the garden wall, railings, gateposts and gates to Parville.

The Smithy and Ivydene are in the background.



The Coach house

In 1965, this was used as a garage. At that time, it still housed an old horse-carriage. Screened from the road behind a bald sea of block paving, it now makes no particular contribution to the character of the village.



4 Buildings south of the Main Road, between the Stores and Ballabeg Pumping Station

Shop

The former single storey timber-framed shop has now been replaced by a larger two storey structure with a shop on the ground floor and flat above that looks over-scaled and inappropriate on this pivotal point in the village.

not photographed

Brookville

substantial house, converted from cottage and other structures

not photographed

Stables

Limestone – plans are in progress for conversion to accommodation for vicar. Approval should include the requirement to maintain the limestone finish.



5 Arbory Parish Hall to B42 junction

Arbory Parish Hall

Brick under hipped slated roof, with pantile ridges; dashed render above cill height string course; 1930's details. Random rubble garden wall.



Hall Cottages

a pair of semi-detached houses, same date as Parish Hall – brick, dashed above heads of ground floor windows, hipped slated roof with pantile ridges. Random rubble garden wall.



Sycamore Cottage

Simple two bay, three storey cottage, with single storey extension; two-on-two sash windows. Rather flat roof on main cottage.



Mac Liac Hall

Inset slate tablet above the door,
dates MCMVII (1907).



**Corvalley(?) and Corner cottage, with
Mac Liac Hall and Sycamore Cottage
beyond**

A solid pair of limestone two-bay cottages with three stout chimney-stacks and a full height crisply chamfered squint on the street corner of the gable. This is a common Manx feature at street corners, to protect the quoins from damage by passing carts, although the norm is for the squint to open out with a little pendentive to a normal right-angle corner above the ground floor.



6 Ballacubbon Close and Ballacubbon

Ballacubbon

Farm, on Grenaby Road, off the main sweep through the village

not photographed

Ballacubbon Close

The planning application for Ballacubbon was lodged on the 14th April 1997 and determined (approved) at Appeal on 30th January 1998.

The approach is dominated by the expanse of block paving. The tokenistic 'Manx character' is let down by discordant proportions and details. There does not seem to have been any consideration of orientation or aspect.



7 Rosedene, Smithy to Cooil Aalin Veg (stream)

Rosedene

limestone cottage with porch and one-on-one windows; limestone garage.



The Smithy (including the former garage and store)

The Smithy and Ivydene make a fine group of limestone cottages at the heart of the village.



Ballabeg Smithy and garage – Mr Oates, blacksmith.
MNH – date unknown.



The Smithy

Coarse limestone with window bands to protruding cottage. Hipped roof to rendered porch, slate roof, rendered garden wall topped with swagged chain. Note extra width between central and left-hand windows, compared to central and right-hand windows. The porch is given a particularly rustic character and proportions as it strives to keep the porch roof below the cill of the first floor window.



Ivydene

A house with higher pretensions and Georgian elements: roughly coursed random limestone with arched heads to doorways (the larger opening was originally for a coach or cart); slate roof at shallower pitch than normal (a typical Georgian feature); rendered garden wall with Gelling's railings and conical quartz capped gateposts; larger sash windows.



Arderry (nearest)

The Meanagh

Yn Shenn Oik Post

Wayside Cottage

Cooil Aalin Veg

Another fine group of limestone cottages (some incorporate some slate). Arderry is a superficially symmetrical 3-bay cottage, whilst the remainder are smaller two-bay, but note the disparity in window placement in Arderry, which disrupts the symmetry and suggest the presence of a *chiollagh*.



Thie Meanagh and Yn Shenn Oik Post (the old post office)
Limestone two-bay terraced cottages; left-hand stack to Thie Meanagh; traditional Manx stone gateposts, circular, rendered and painted white.



Limestone and slate wall detail, between Arderry and Thie Meanagh: thin slabs of stone set between larger quoins. Slate cills.



Bottom right: **Cooil Aalin Veg** with fresh white pointing. Beyond, **Wayside Cottage** with ladders, Yn Shenn Oik Post, Thie Meanagh and Arderry.

Below: the stream beside Cooil Aalin Veg



8: Tramman House to White Cottage



Tramman House: two cottages combined, retaining original difference in window heights; three-bay original cottage has a wider chiollagh end with bigger stack on the exposed gable; unfortunate replacement windows with fanlights (easily rectified with replacements) and weathered drips at head; awkward porch roof; unmatched slates; low garden wall at road frontage with Gelling's Foundry railings to original three bay section.



Arbory Cottage

Solid three-bay limestone cottage with rear extension under lower second pitched roof. Untypical entrance door in gable. Good gate.



Greengates

Brick porch and rendered bungalow under hipped roof with asbestos diamond tiles. Bands around windows, central chimney, arch over gate to rear, brick garden wall.



White Cottage

Two cottages given the same dashed rendered treatment, showing course-based banded signs of cracking on gable, indicative of thermal movement. The dashed treatment is out of character in the village and the modern windows are unconvincing.



9: Friary Farm



Not authorised to visit or photograph. Data available in MNH – an important group of buildings incorporating a 13th century Friary and late Georgian three storey five-bay house.

This photo from MNH. There are additional photographs in the MNH archive.

The small Franciscan Friary known as Bemaken was founded in 1373 and dissolved in 1540, when the Bell Tower, Oratory and accommodation for the twelve Brethren were looted and demolished, leaving just the Chapel standing. The chapel, with Gothic windows, is now used as a barn. It has been a Scheduled Monument since the 1950's, but is not on the Protected Buildings' Register but record photographs and anecdotal evidence suggest that it should be given some protection and that its condition should be stabilised.

The Friary was probably built on the site of an earlier Keill. Two stones with Ogham inscriptions were found here (Kermode and Herdman, 1914).

Friary Farm (also known as Ballaclague) has been spoilt by poor detailing and maintenance. Tony Pass noted that an outbuilding, gable-on to the road, may be a much-altered example of the one-cell dwellings common up to the 17thC with a steep pitched roof of 60° and that, of the other outbuildings the best is a barn to the south with a graceful stone arcade at ground level.

10: Friary Park

Dismal 'sixties/'seventies estate, fortuitously well-hidden from the main road.



Plots are well-maintained but trees seem to be mostly limited to cordylines (Manx Palms).



Bland bungalows and dormer bungalows showing no contextual references, in typically-unimaginative developers' estate layout, with no recognition of aspect, contour or orientation, and negligible estate landscaping.



The overall impression is of tarmac, clay tiles and EJMA windows – none of which contribute any 'Manxness'.



II: Friary Cottages to The Bungalow

Friary Cottages

Attractive pair of limestone cottages close to the street, one wider on the frontage than the other, both with just two windows on the upper floor (no window above central doors). Three stacks, two-on-two windows.



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Sunny Bank

Low bungalow, well concealed behind wall and hedge.



Harbory House

Discordant design in the village context – a squarish detached house with ugly EJMA sidelight/fanlight windows. Small ground floor rectangular bay window on one side and large rectangular bay to the other window, both under slated hipped roofs. Main roof also hipped and slated. Cream render, recessed front door, more unrelieved block paving.



Fairhaven

Detached house beside Harbory House – of similar bulk but visually more reticent: dashed render, projecting wing with two storey curved bay under slated hipped roof.



Jonden

Bungalow with hipped roof and verandah, projecting wing has the gable with decorative trim facing the road.



Wesleyan Methodist Chapel

Original 1854 chapel with side porch (see photo below) – now a meeting room; replacement chapel with half octagonal end added in 1900. Both present porches (in photo, right) added more recently.



Postcard c1905 from www.isleofman.com/manxnotebook/



Baaght Sheera Viewlands

Not photographed.
Not photographed.

12 & 13: Douglas Road, old cottages (1-6) to Ballanorris Cottage

A good group of limestone cottages at the roadside, variously altered, including one unfortunate flat-roofed dormer.



South View
Claremont
Castle View
Westwood
Brookfield
Ballanorris Court
Ballanorris Cottage.

Not photographed

These houses and cottages could be considered to be outside the main, cohesive, primarily limestone village, but some of these have merit and they are part of Ballabeg.

14: New Road (south of Ballabeg)

Hillcrest

Fuchsia Cottage

Hillcrest Cottage

All limestone or limestone-fronted. Two-storey bay window on Hillcrest.



Ballabeg Halt is some distance from the village



Ballanorris

Not photographed

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The main sources for information on Ballabeg have been The Office of Planning, the Manx Museum Library and www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/.

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Ballabeg (previously known as Arbory)

In Man *baile* (Mx. *balley*) refers to any permanent settlement, whether large or small, e.g. Ballabeg, Baldhoon, Ballagawne, Ballaterson, Ballamooar, but usually refers to a quarterland (in Irish terms a 'townland') on which there may be a number of farms differentiated by the names of the people in them, e.g. Ballafayle y Cannell, Ballafayle y Kerruish, etc. Manx names in *balley* essentially fall into three categories:

- a). size - Ballabeg (small), Ballamooar (big);
- b). geography - Ballacurry (marsh *balley curree*; nom. *curragh*), Ballaghennie (sand *balley geinee*; nom. *geinnagh*);
- c). with a personal name - Ballagawne, Ballakelly, Ballacorlett.

As with slieau-names, the *balley*-names in a) may be early, i.e. pre-Scandinavian. Names in b) and c) seem to be late, deriving from the late- and / or post-Scandinavian periods. *Balla-* is still a productive element in Manx place-names.