



<b>Address</b>	4 Magazine Street
<b>Name</b>	none
<b>Map Reference</b>	UM1
<b>Plot Number</b>	39
<b>Listed Building Reference Grade</b>	yes HB01/19/015B B1
<b>Conservation Area Reference</b>	yes historic city
<b>Building at Risk Reference</b>	no n/a
<b>Date of Construction</b>	n/a
<b>Original Use</b>	n/a
<b>Present Use</b>	gap site

### Description

Gap site, providing rear access to the former Calgach Centre (on left in photograph) and to outbuilding.

### History

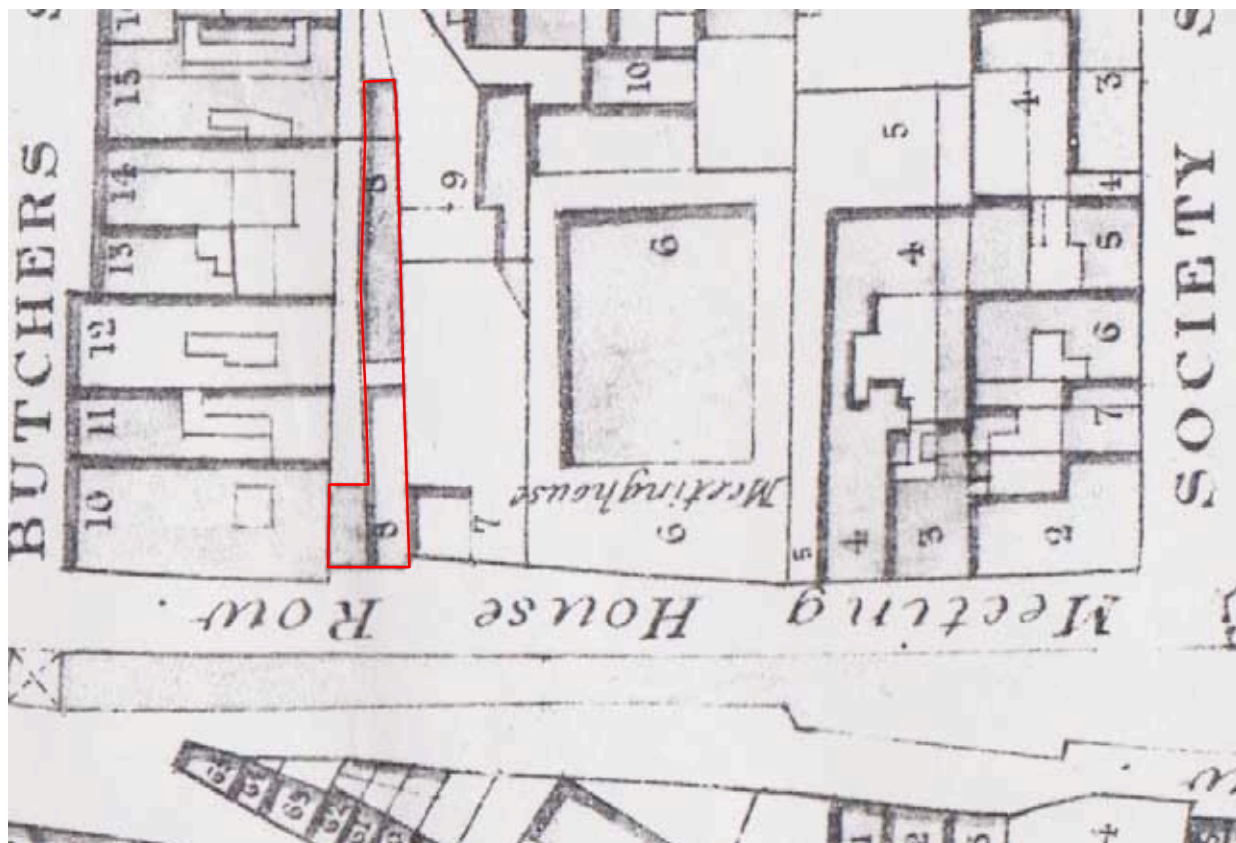
Site previously occupied by a narrow, two-bay, four storey end of terrace building set at the back edge of the pavement with painted smooth rendered façade and natural slate double pitched roof. 2no. openings on each floor with one-over-one vertical sliding painted timber sash windows. Carriage arch with segmental arched head to left-hand side and square-headed door opening to right-hand side with door surround. Demolished after 1962, but before 1973. Long narrow ancillary building at rear of site.

### Owners/Tenants

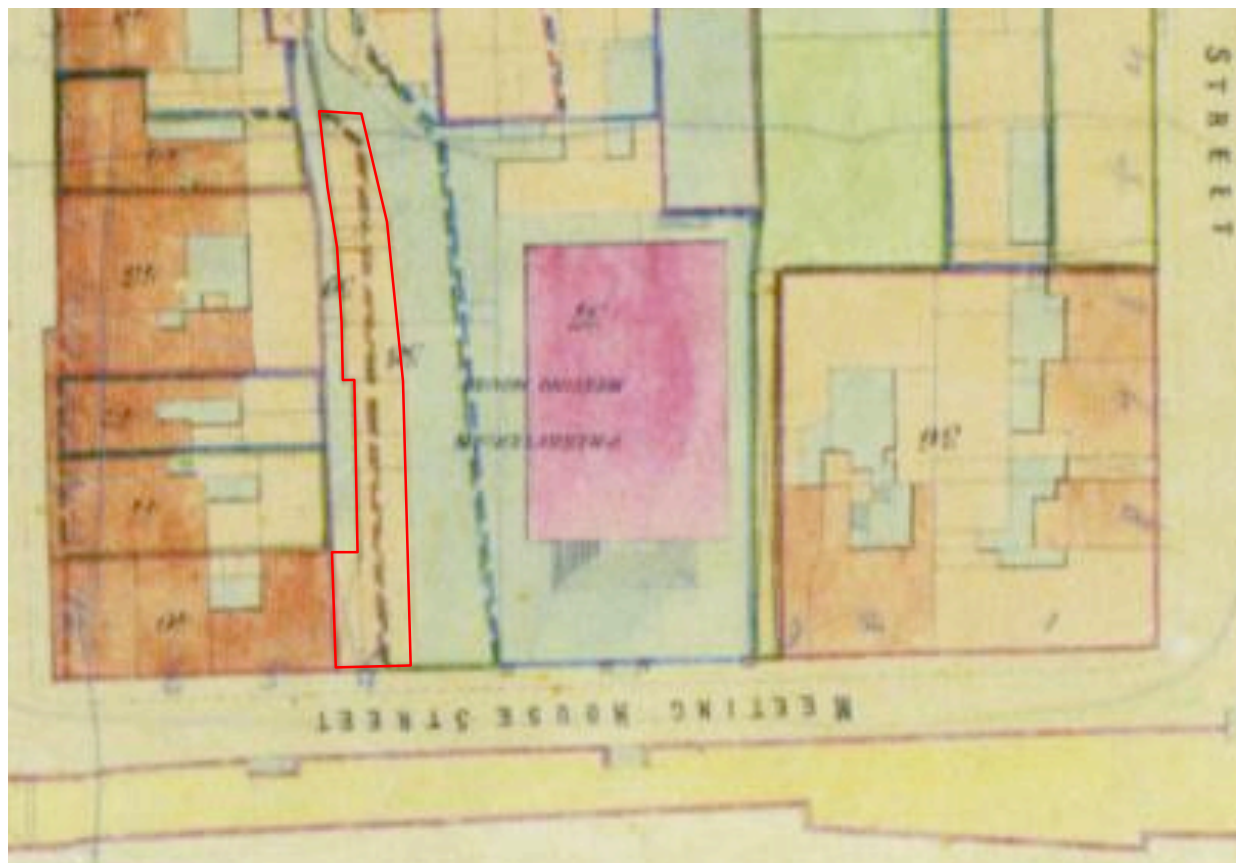
1876	James Cunningham
1879	J Cunningham
1884	William Dale
1889	William Dale
1895	William Dale
1905	Samuel Blair
1909	Samuel Blair
1918	Samuel Blair
1927	Mrs Higgins
1941	Mrs M'Bride, Sarah Sheehan
1949	Mrs M'Bride, Sarah Sheehan
1970?	demolished
2012	access to former Calgach Centre

1876+1884-1949 Derry Almanac; 1879 Giveen's Almanac; and others.

### Archive Maps

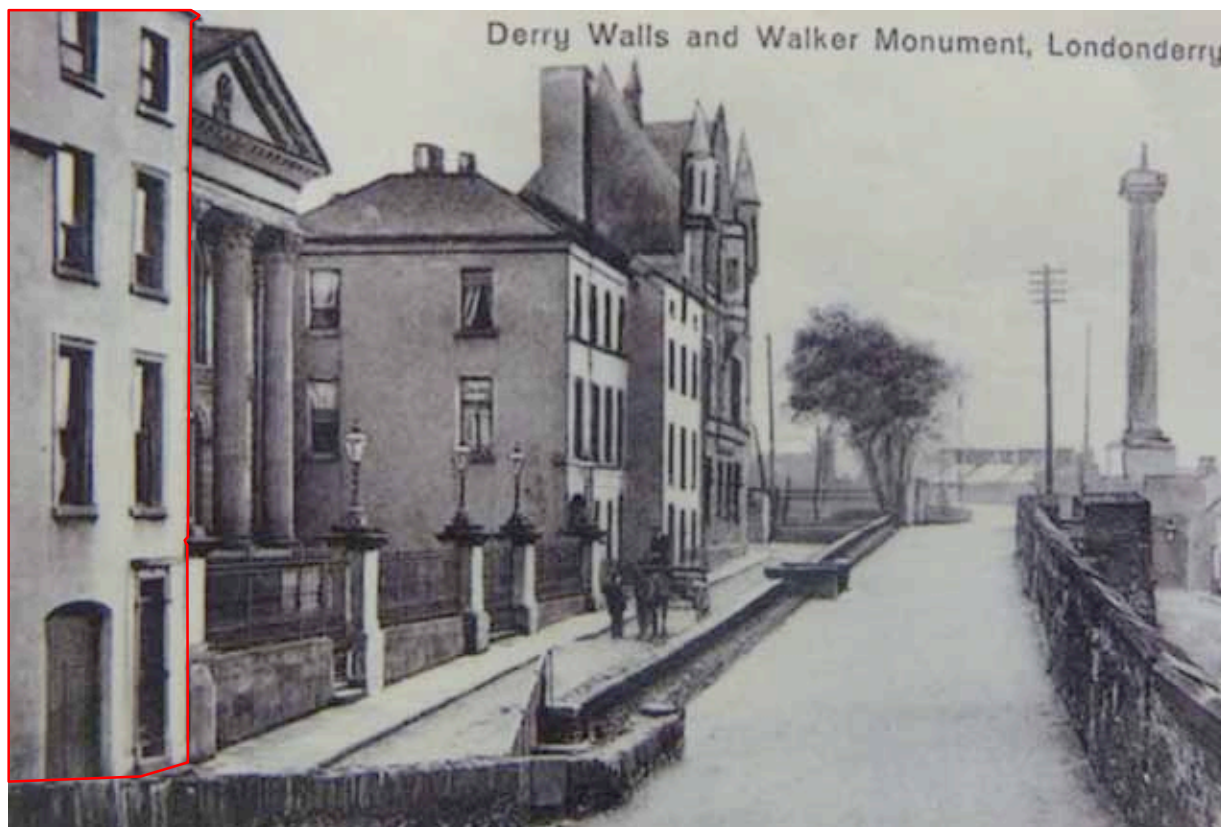


4 Upper Magazine Street. Valuation Map, 1834

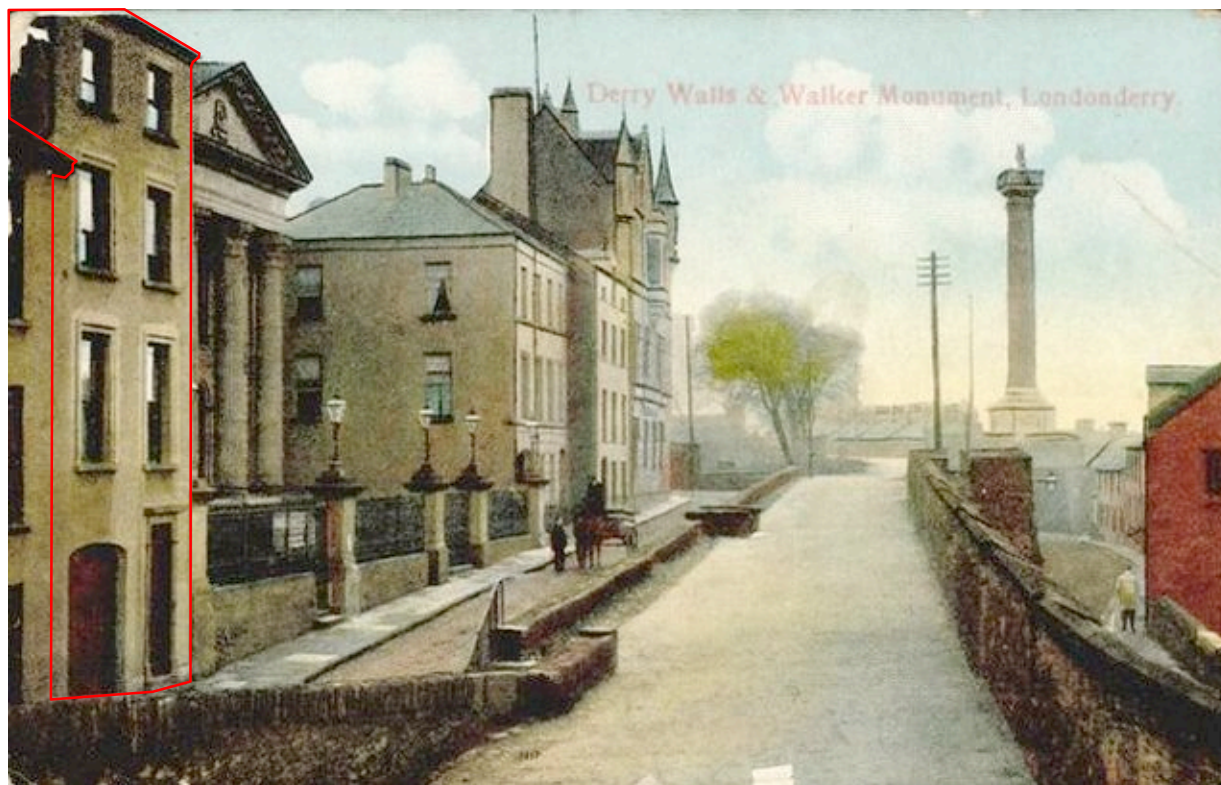


4 Upper Magazine Street. Irish Society Map, 1857

**Archive Images**



*Upper Magazine Street, postcard, circa 1910*



*Upper Magazine Street, postcard (tinted), circa 1910*



<b>Address</b>	Upper Magazine Street
<b>Name</b>	none
<b>Map Reference</b>	UM2
<b>Plot Number</b>	38
<b>Listed Building Reference Grade</b>	yes HB01/19/015B B1
<b>Conservation Area Reference</b>	yes historic city
<b>Building at Risk Reference</b>	no n/a
<b>Date of Construction</b>	1854
<b>Original Use</b>	school
<b>Present Use</b>	church hall

## Description

Two-storey, three-bay, detached former school building set back from the edge of the pavement behind a cast iron fence on stone plinth, with stone façade and natural slate hipped roof with lead roll-top ridge and hips set behind parapet. Stone plinth, quoins, a string course at first floor level, and projecting cornice at eaves. Three square headed window openings at ground floor and three round headed windows at first floor, all with stone sills and painted casement windows. Recently restored.

## History

To the rear of the adjacent First Presbyterian Church building is the former Primary Sunday School which housed the 'Bluecoat' school. Established in 1773, the colloquial name of the school was taken from the pupil's distinctive blue uniform with yellow collars. An increase in pupil numbers during the first half of the 19th century led to the school building being extended circa 1820. This school building dates from 1854; the building of which was subsequent to the purchase of this site, beside the existing school. The building not indicated on the Honourable The Irish Society Map of 1857(?) but is indicated on the 1873 Ordnance Survey Map as the Female National School.

This new building housed the girls of what was then called the First Derry School, whilst the boys remained in the older building. There were further increases in school pupil numbers. The school relocated to a new site in Stable Lane adjacent the city walls in 1894. After the school transferred to the new building, First Derry National School from year 2000 the Verbal Arts Centre, the old school building was used as the church hall. This has ancillary accommodation and is also used as a lecture theatre.

'The earliest recorded school, founded in 1773, was known as the 'Bluecoat' school, the name being taken from the pupil's distinctive blue uniforms. The boys led the singing in church, in return for which they were clothed and educated.

The school was held in the Primary Sunday School building, and by 1820 it had become too small to accommodate its pupils. The building was enlarged but in 1849 it was once again too small. A piece of ground was acquired, close to the church, and by 1854 a new building was complete. It housed the girls of First Derry School.'

*Elaine Gray, Foyle Civic Trust News, Issue 7, 1996*

Windows originally six-over-six vertical sliding sash painted timber windows, later changed to match new front (post 1903) of the adjacent First Presbyterian Meeting House.

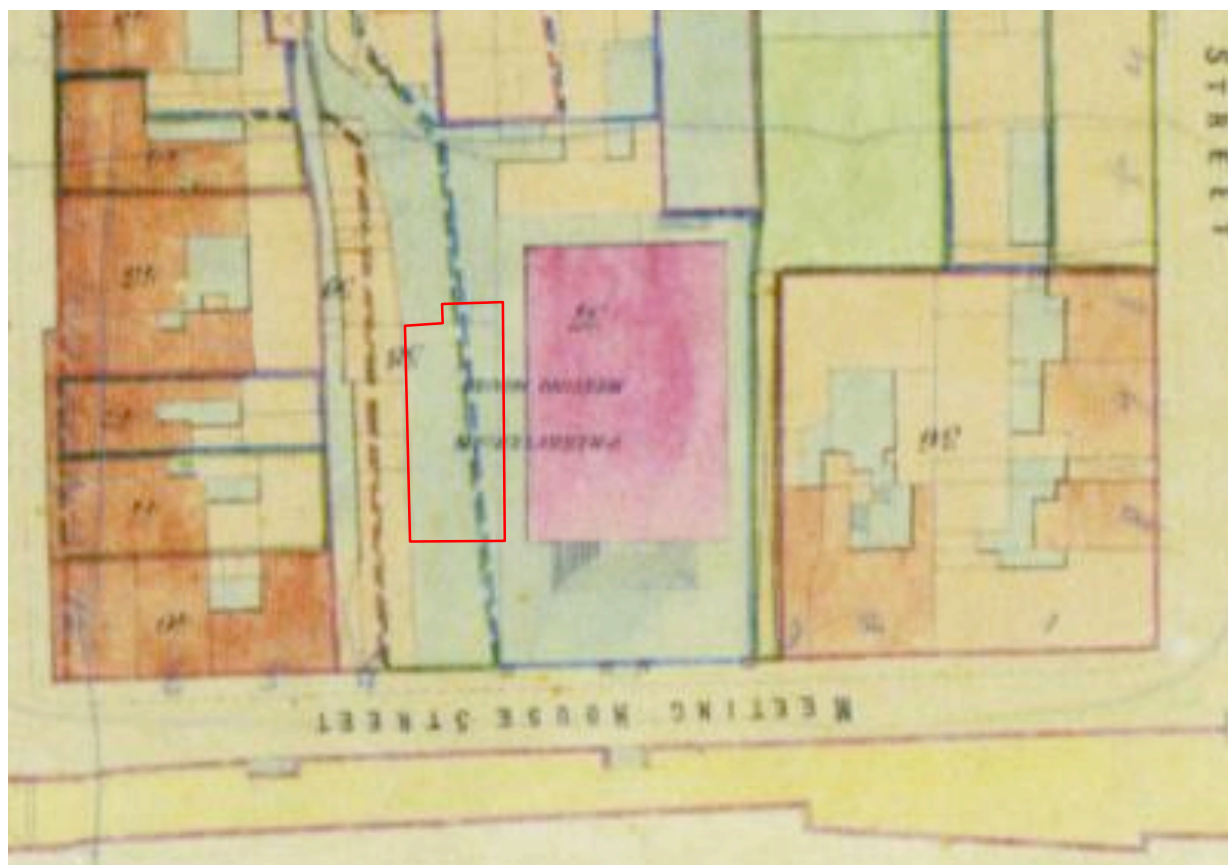
### **Owners/Tenants**

Presbyterian Church Hall

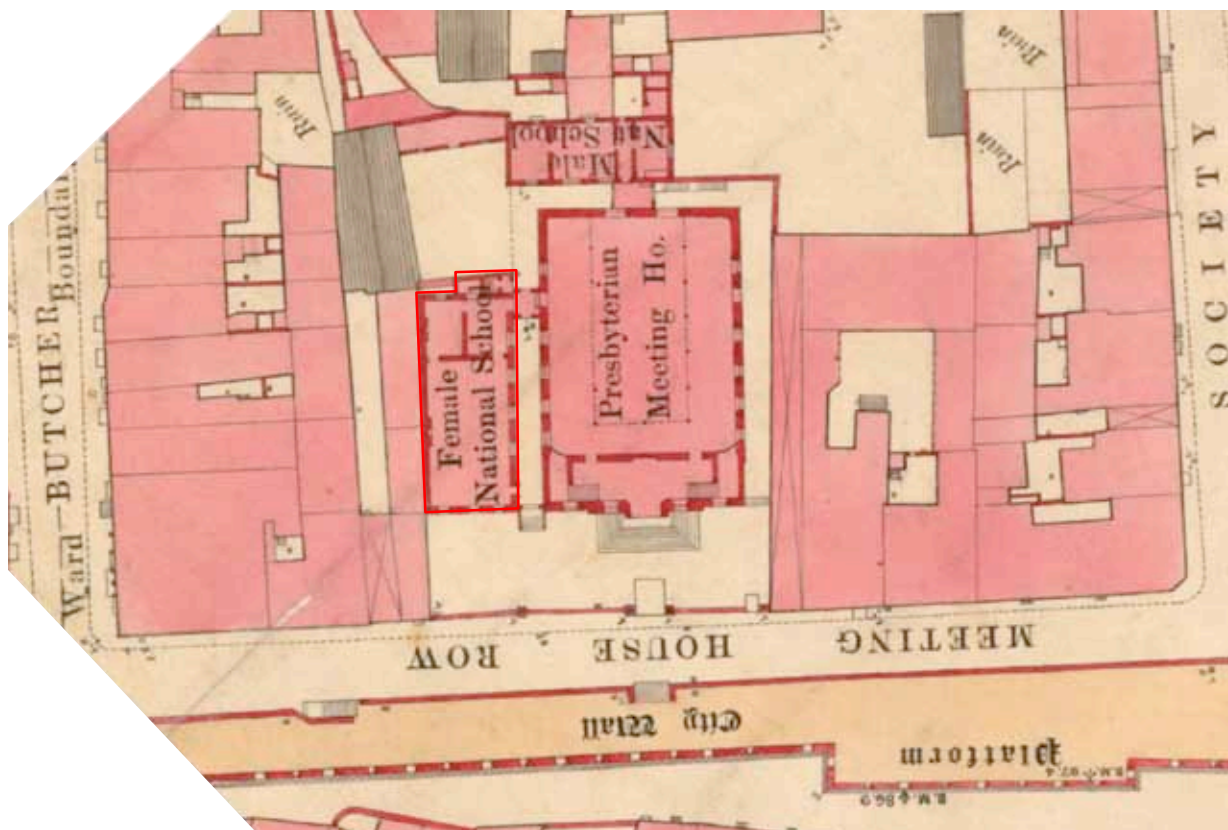
1852	vacant site
1854	First Derry School (girls)
1873	Female National School
1895	Presbyterian Church Hall
2012	Presbyterian Church Hall

1884-1895 Derry Almanac; and others.

### Archive Maps

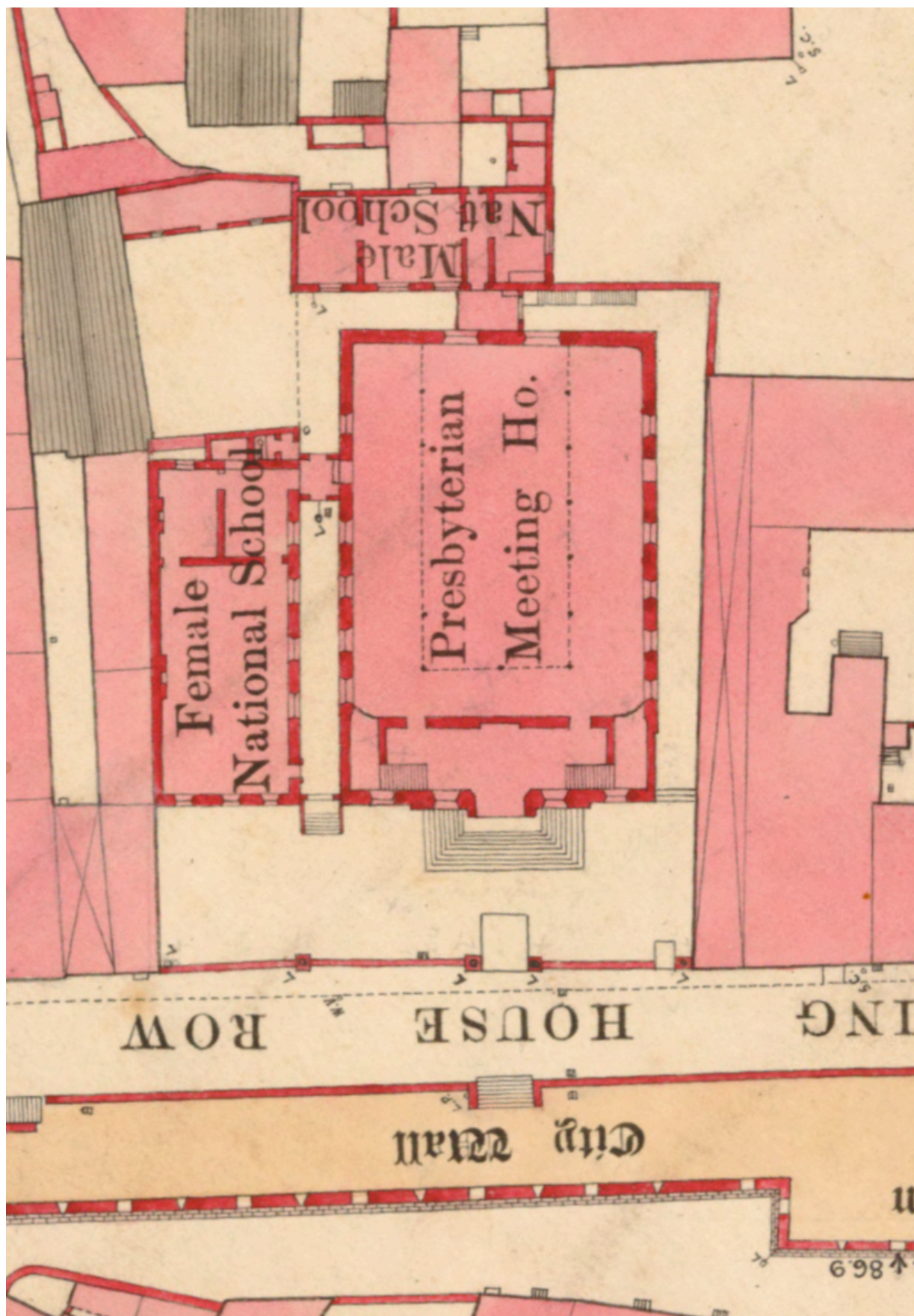


Site of Presbyterian Hall, Presbyterian Meeting House, Irish Society Map, 1857



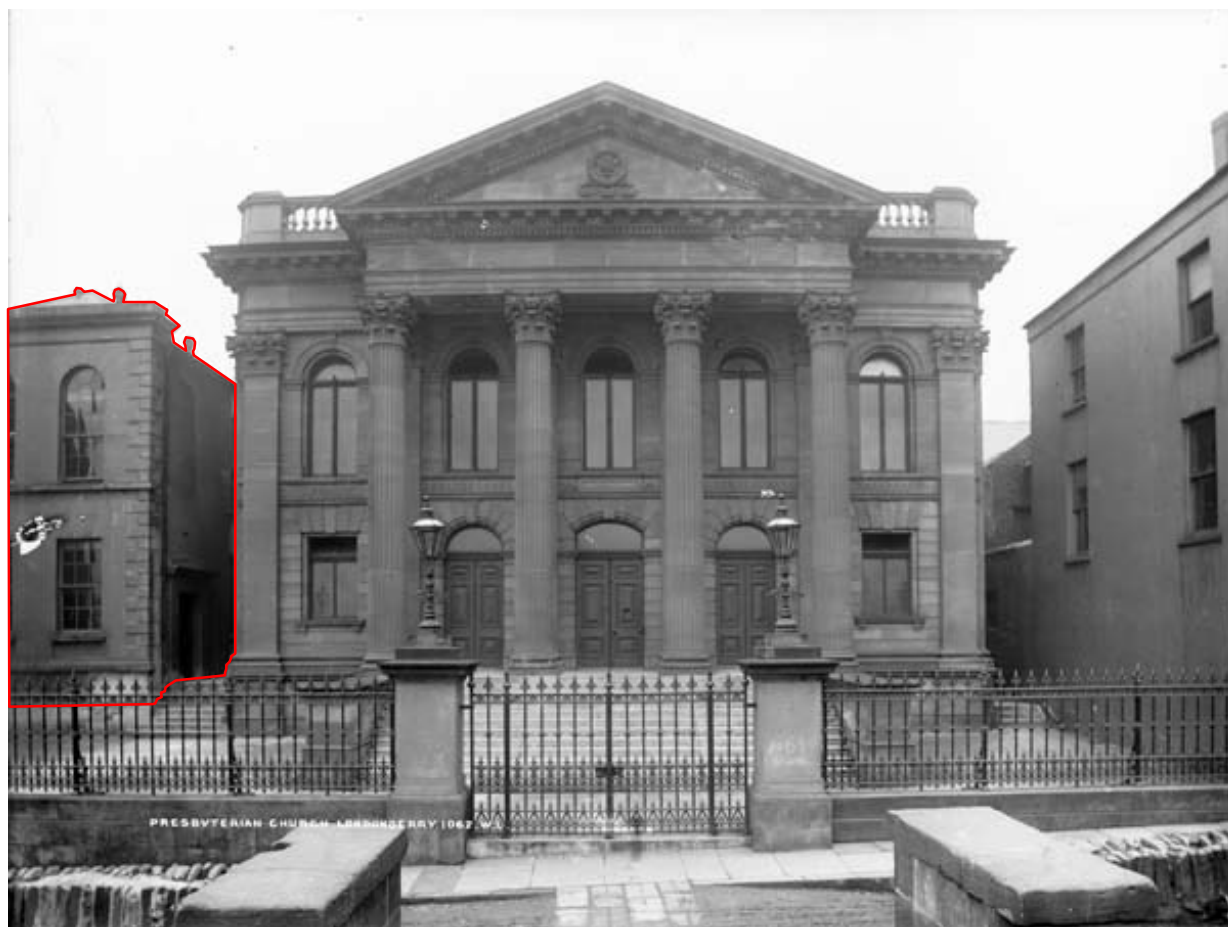
Presbyterian Meeting House, Ordnance Survey, 1873

**Archive Plans**



*Presbyterian Meeting House, Upper Magazine Street. Ordnance Survey, 1873*

### Archive Images



*Female National School (far left, outlined). Upper Magazine Street, circa 1910.*





<b>Address</b>	1st Presbyterian Church Upper Magazine Street
<b>Name</b>	1st Presbyterian Church
<b>Map Reference</b>	UM3
<b>Plot Number</b>	37
<b>Listed Building Reference Grade</b>	yes HB01/19/015B B+
<b>Conservation Area Reference</b>	yes historic city
<b>Building at Risk Reference</b>	no n/a
<b>Date of Construction</b>	dating from 1780
<b>Original Use</b>	church and school
<b>Present Use</b>	church and museum

## Description

Two-storey, five-bay detached Presbyterian Meeting House with former school building to rear, set back from the edge of the pavement behind sandstone dwarf wall, piers and decorative painted cast iron railings. (City Walls are also shown foreground in the photograph). The building is set on a plinth, and approached by broad flight of steps. Sandstone façade and natural slate hipped roof. Sandstone Corinthian Portico with four fluted columns, base, shaft, capitals, entablature and pediment. Deep cornice and balustrade. Five semi-circular headed window openings spaced across first floor. Five openings at ground floor, one window placed on either side of façade, and three doorways centrally positioned and aligned on the gaps between the four columns. Semi-circular headed doorways either side of a central doorway that has a segmental headed arch. Pairs of doors within, these are of three-panel raised and fielded painted timber doors; doors with transom lights. Façade ground floor windows are square headed and first floor windows have transom lights. Windows are casement painted timber. Set within the pediment, the burning bush symbol of Presbyterian Church and cartouche for the Word.

## History

Site of a Presbyterian Meeting House built in 1690, paid for in part by a donation from Queen Mary II, in recognition of the bravery of the Presbyterians during the siege of the City 1688-89. This Presbyterian Meeting House was demolished in 1777 to make way for the existing Presbyterian Church [designed by Michael Priestley (died 1777)?]. The new First Presbyterian Church building opened in 1780 and the foundation stone of the earlier meeting house building can be found above the centre door, inscribed with the Roman numerals M.D.C.X.C (1690), year of Mary's husband's Battle of the Boyne. The building was extensively repaired and new front added in 1828. Further repairs undertaken to the main body of the church in 1896 and a classical portico added to the designs of W E Pinkerton in 1903. The building was closed for worship in 2002, after the discovery of extensive dry rot. The church was reopened in 2011 following a major £2.5 million refurbishment, funded by a wide number of organisations including the DOE Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Ilex. During this refurbishment of the church, human remains dating to the time of the siege of the City, as well as artefacts including pipes and crockery typical of the period were discovered beneath the existing church floor.

To the rear of the church building is the former Primary Sunday School which had been established in 1773. This was the 'Bluecoat' school, the colloquial name for which was taken from the pupil's distinctive blue uniform with yellow collars.

An increase in pupil numbers during the early 19th century led to the school being extended, circa 1820, after the adjacent site was purchased and new school built. The new building housed the girls of what was then called the First Derry School, whilst the boys remained in the existing older building. There were further increases in school pupil numbers and the school relocated to a new site in Stable Lane further along the city walls. The First Derry National School building opened in 1894, from year 2000 the Verbal Arts Centre. The former 'Bluecoat' school at the rear of the site is now home to the Blue Coats Museum and Interpretation Centre which opened in 2012.

'The Presbyterian Meeting House, in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, is situated in Meeting house row. It was opened for worship by the Rev. David Harvey, on the 24th of June, 1780. It is built on the site of an older place of worship, the demolition of which was begun in March 1777. All the documents relating to its earlier history have been destroyed by fire or otherwise, however the expense of erection is known to have been about £4000. It was repaired in 1828 at an expense of £700 and now presents a chaste and handsome front, of which the pediment and cornices are of Dungiven sandstone. It contains accommodation for 2000 persons.'

'The Presbyterian Meeting House School has succeeded the Presbyterian Blue School, which was founded in 1773, and owed its name to the uniform worn by the boys, a blue coat with a yellow collar. The number admitted was 12. They were educated and clothed, after which they were apprenticed to trades, and these boys, with a precentor, formed the choir of the congregation. The school was supported by collections made at charity sermons. The present school was established in 1820 on a modified system, which originated in a suggestion made by the senior Presbyterian clergyman to the session and congregation, to abolish the uniform and educate poor children of both sexes and every sect. A subscription was forthwith opened for building a school room, but the accommodation was afterwards considerably enlarged to meet the great demand for Education. The total expense of these erections was £450. The premises of the old school house have been at different periods variously occupied as an ordinary dwelling; as a Poor School, maintained by the late Hon Mrs Knox; and as a Sunday school. A second suggestion of the same gentleman led to the separation of the sexes and the appointment of a mistress over the girls. The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation undertook the expense of this additional department and appointed a committee to superintend it. The boys are taught Reading Writing and Arithmetic, the girls Needle work in addition. The Irish Society have increased their former annual subscription of £12 to £30 allotting £20 to the male department and £10 to the female. The grant to the female department originated in a memorial presented to the deputation of the Society in 1826 by a committee of the ladies who conducted the establishment. The school requisites are defrayed from the voluntary subscriptions. On the 21st of September 1826, a memorial of the ladies conducting the female department of this school was presented to the deputation of the Irish Society, in which they thanked the Society for their liberality to the male department in which 103 boys were then receiving instruction, adverted to the necessary establishment of the female branch and the various expenses attendant thereon a salary of £16 to the mistress included, stated that, on account of the heavy disbursements already made by the congregation at large, they had been themselves obliged to subscribe for the support of that branch, mentioned the necessity of providing clothing for some of the children, expressed an apprehension that the expense of supplying 79 girls with the necessary school requisites would be beyond their means and prayed for assistance. Respecting this memorial the deputation remark, 'To this Institution we think an annual donation of £10 will prove beneficial.'

*Ordinance Survey of the County of Londonderry, Thomas Colby, 1837*

'The Meeting House of the first Presbyterian Congregation. This Building which is situated in Meeting House Row occupies the site of an older house of worship of the same persuasion. It was opened for Divine Service in June 1780. It is a neat plain edifice presenting to the eye a chaste and handsome front with pediment and cornices of free stone. The interior of the building is nearly square, well seated, and nothing superfluous, with a spacious gallery, which extends around three fourths of the house. The music gallery is over the entrance, with another gallery erected above that at a later period, for further accommodation, to a congregation already large and respectable. Two preachers have, since its erection, always officiated in this house. There are sittings for about 2000 persons.'

*Annals of Derry, Robert Simpson, 1847*

'A meeting house for the Presbyterian Congregation of Londonderry was erected in 1690. Queen Mary gave a large donation towards the cost in recognition of the bravery of the Presbyterians during the siege. This was demolished in 1777 and the present much larger building was opened in 1780. In 1828 it was repaired at a cost of £700 and had a 'chaste and handsome front of which the pediment and cornices were of Dungiven sandstone'. Restoration work was carried out in 1896 by W E Pinkerton who attempted 'to harmonise this old structure with the aesthetic and the beautiful, the growing love for which, we all rejoice to feel, prevails more and more amongst us'. The present façade [built 1903] was designed by W E Pinkerton, the builder was Michael Sweeney. [designed by Michael Priestley?]

Colby's description of the church is equally applicable to the present front, built in sandstone with a fine portico of four fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, entablature and pediment and approached by a broad expanse of steps. The cornice of the pediment is somewhat overdone and the break in rhythm of the round-headed doors jars a little. Internally the main space is lofty with a fine coffered timber ceiling, which is of a much stronger robust design and scale than the remainder. Behind the pulpit are stained glass windows representing the four evangelists.'

*Historic Buildings in and near the City of Derry, Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1970*

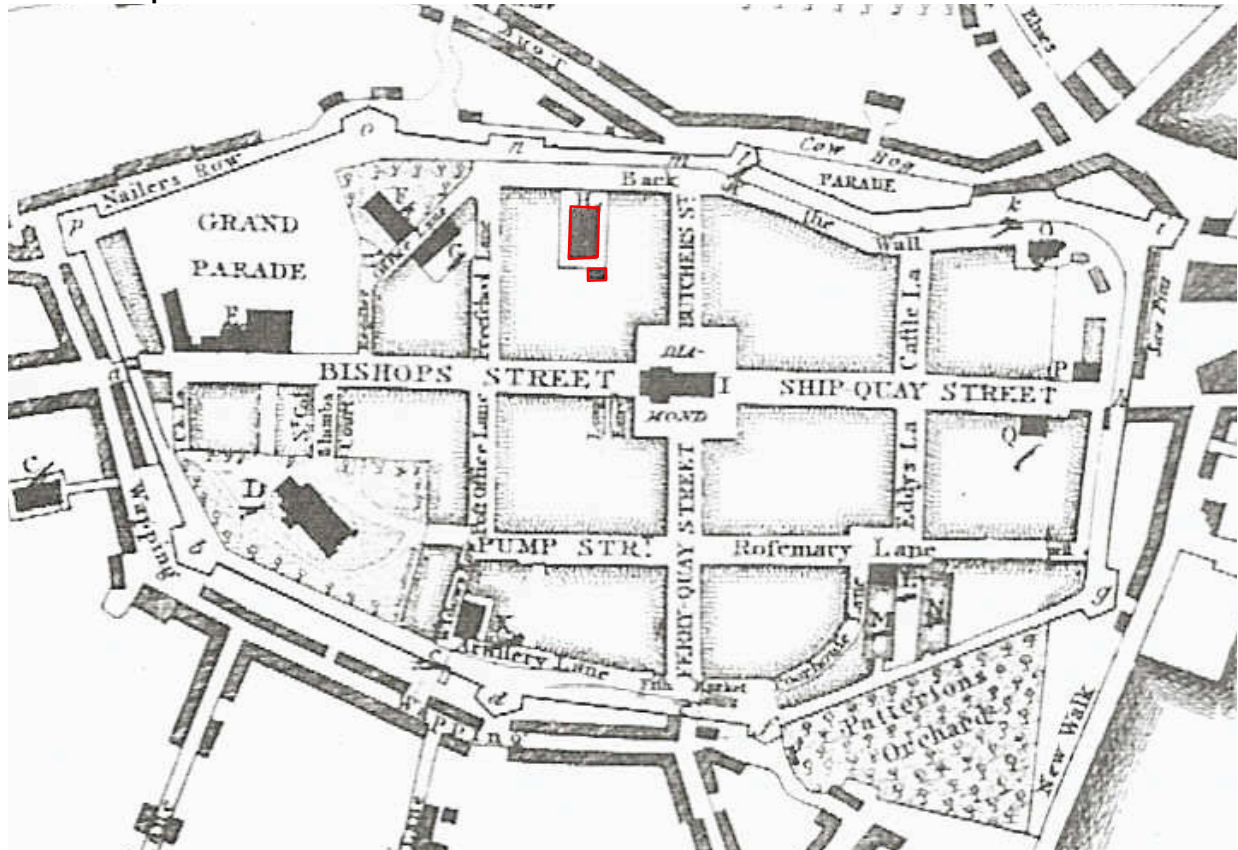
## Owners/Tenants

### First Presbyterian Church

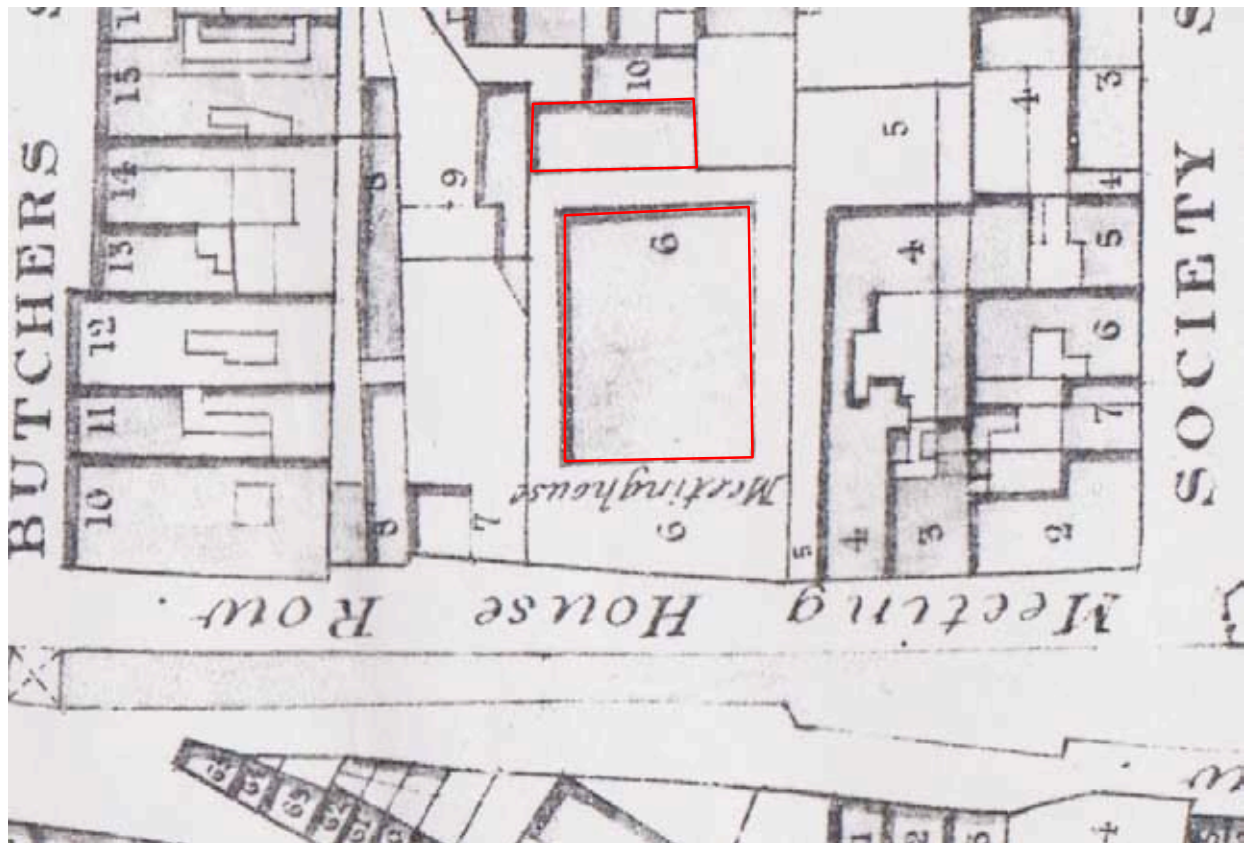
1690	Presbyterian Meeting House
1777	demolished
1780	Presbyterian Meeting House (rebuilt)
1828	Presbyterian Meeting House (new front)
1876	1st Presbyterian Church
1879	First Presbyterian Church
1884	First Presbyterian Church
1889	1st Presbyterian Church
1895	1st Presbyterian Church
1896	1st Presbyterian Church (portico added)
1905	1st Presbyterian Church, Robt. Monteith, sexton
1909	1st Presbyterian Church, Robt. Monteith, sexton
1918	1st Presbyterian Church, A Love, sexton
1927	1st Presbyterian Church, Andrew Love, sexton
1941	1st Presbyterian Church, Andrew Love, sexton
1949	1st Presbyterian Church, R M'Clean, sexton
1953	1st Presbyterian Church
2002	First Presbyterian Church (closed)
2011	First Presbyterian Church (restored)
2012	First Presbyterian Church

1876+1884-1953 Derry Almanac; 1879 Giveen's Almanac; and others.

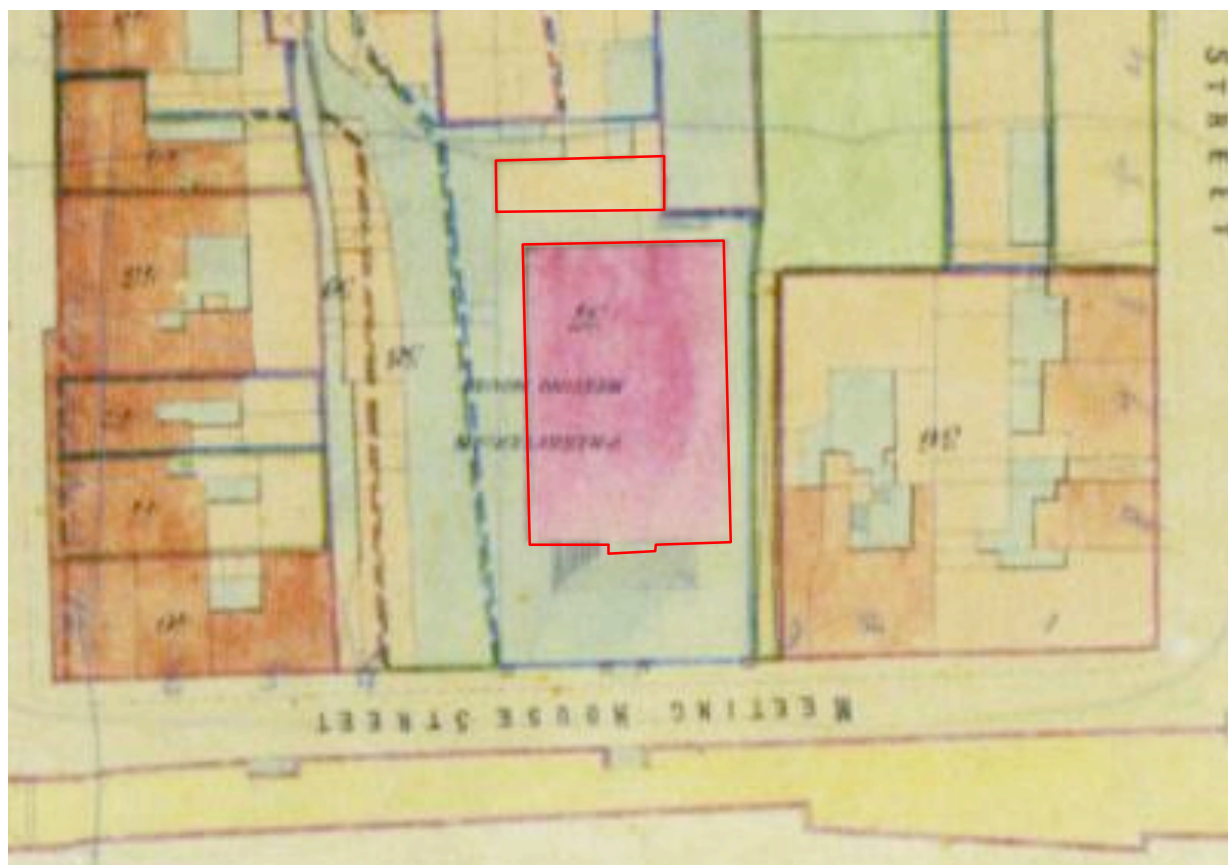
**Archive Maps**



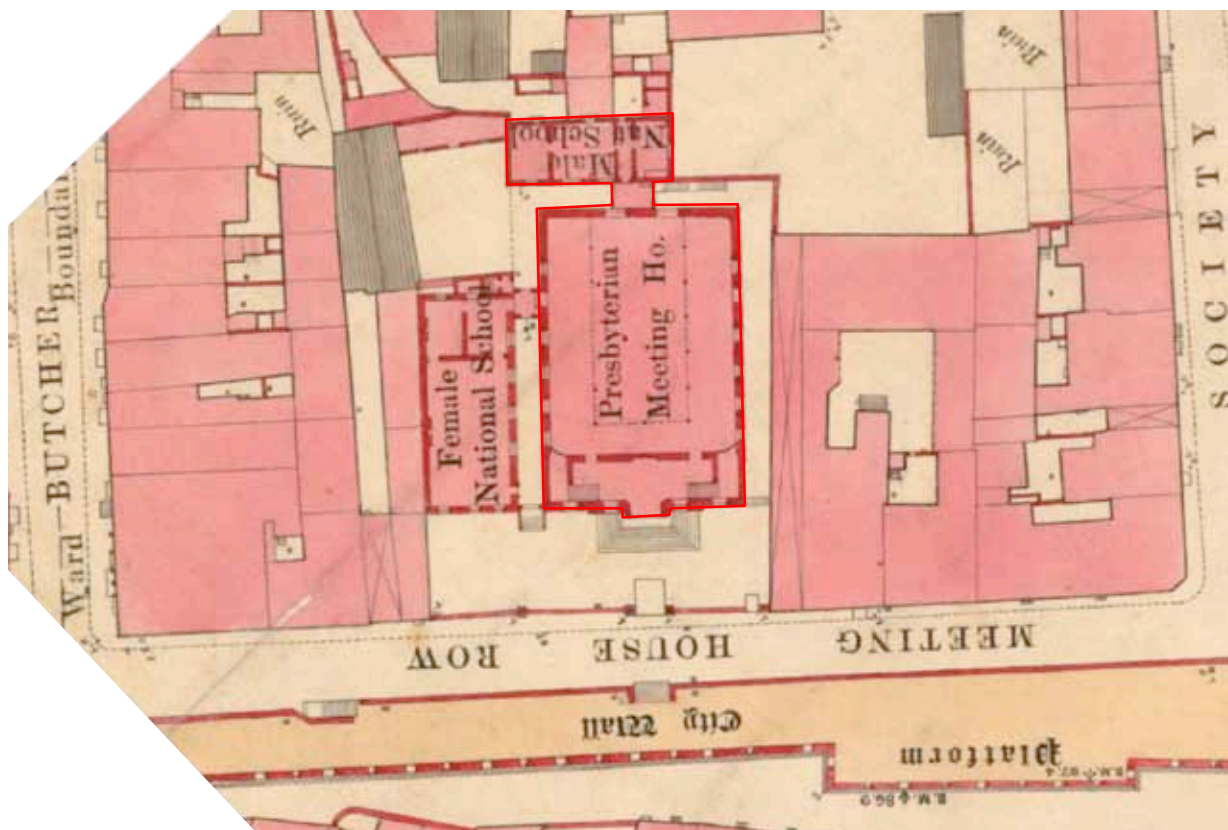
*Presbyterian Meeting House and school, Plan of the City and Suburbs of Londonderry, R Porter, 1799*



*Presbyterian Meeting House Valuation Map 1834*

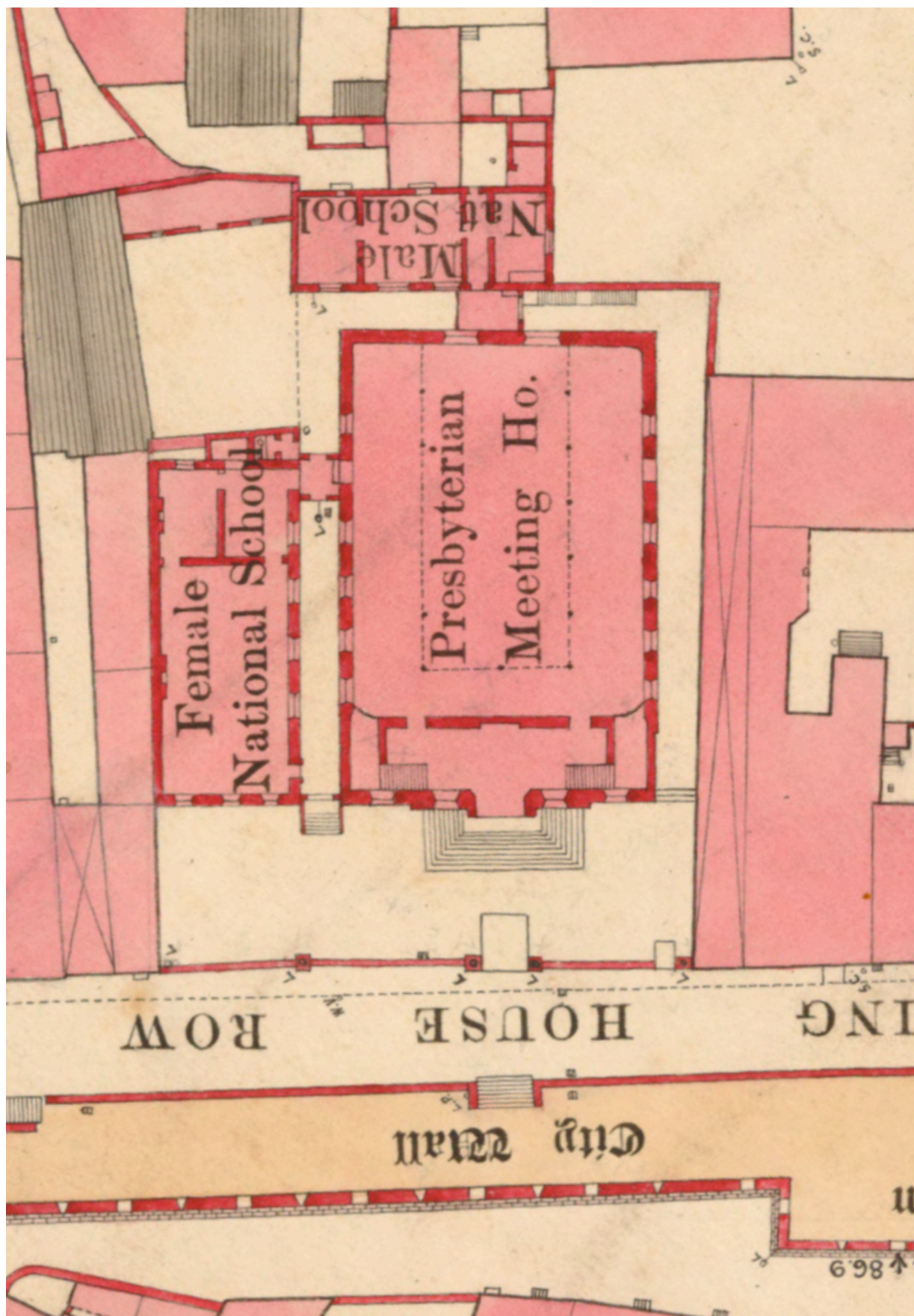


*Presbyterian Meeting House, Irish Society Map, 1857*



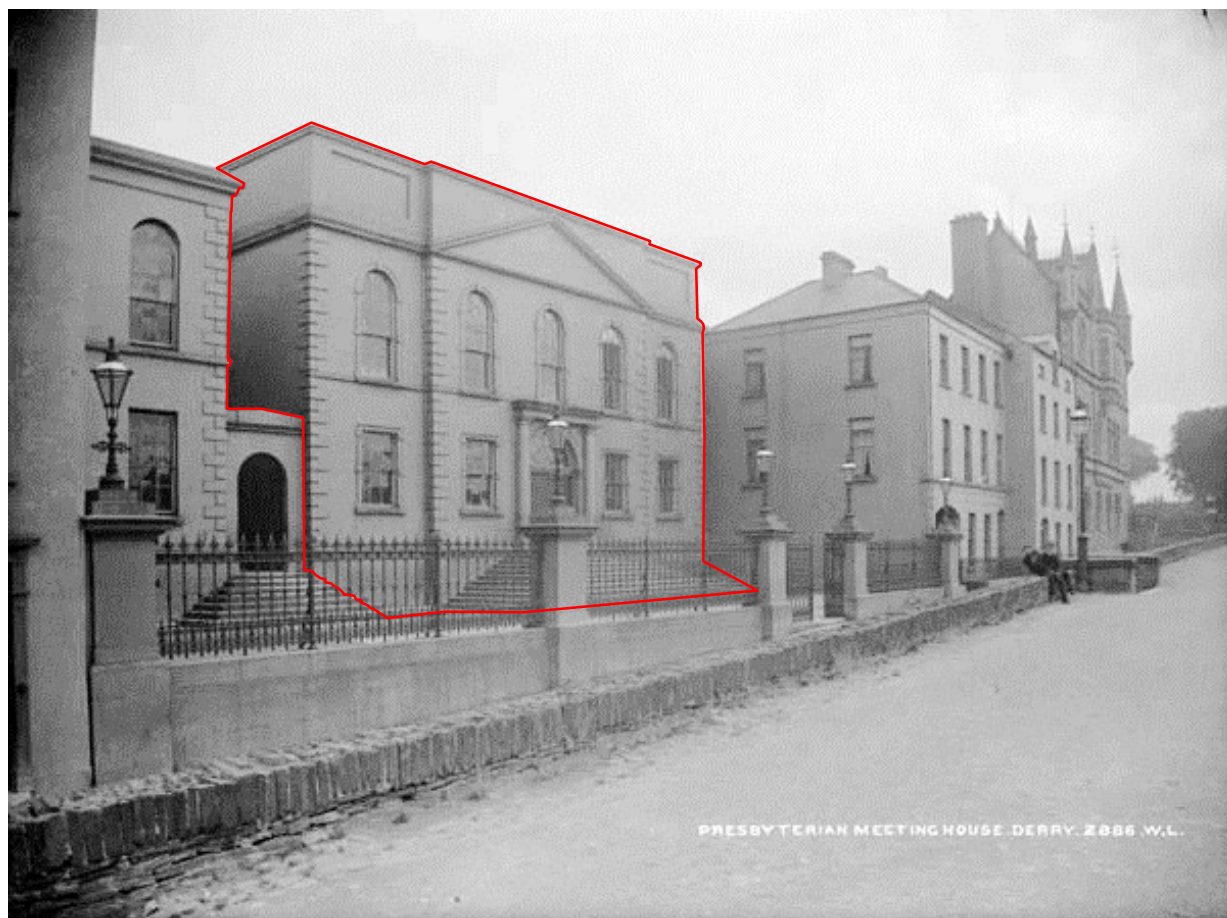
*Presbyterian Meeting House, Irish Society Map, 1873*

**Archive Plan**

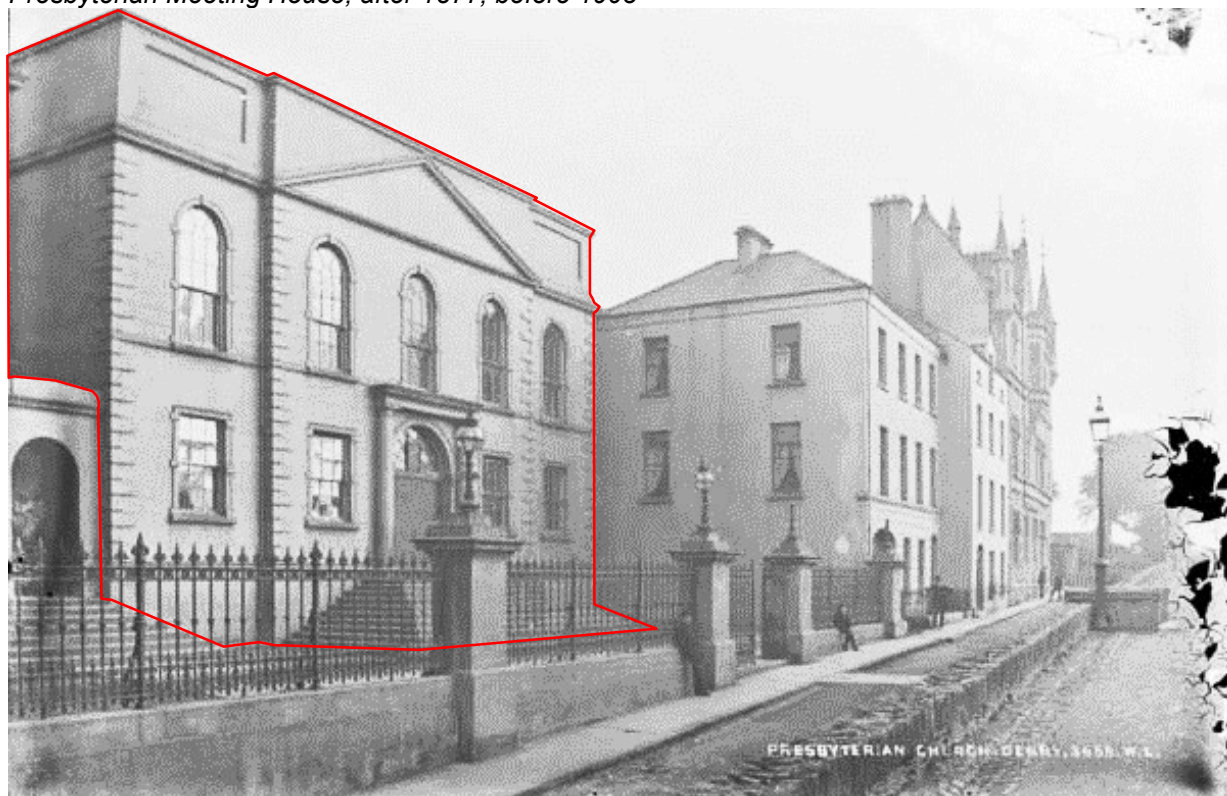


*Presbyterian Meeting House, Upper Magazine Street. Ordnance Survey, 1873*

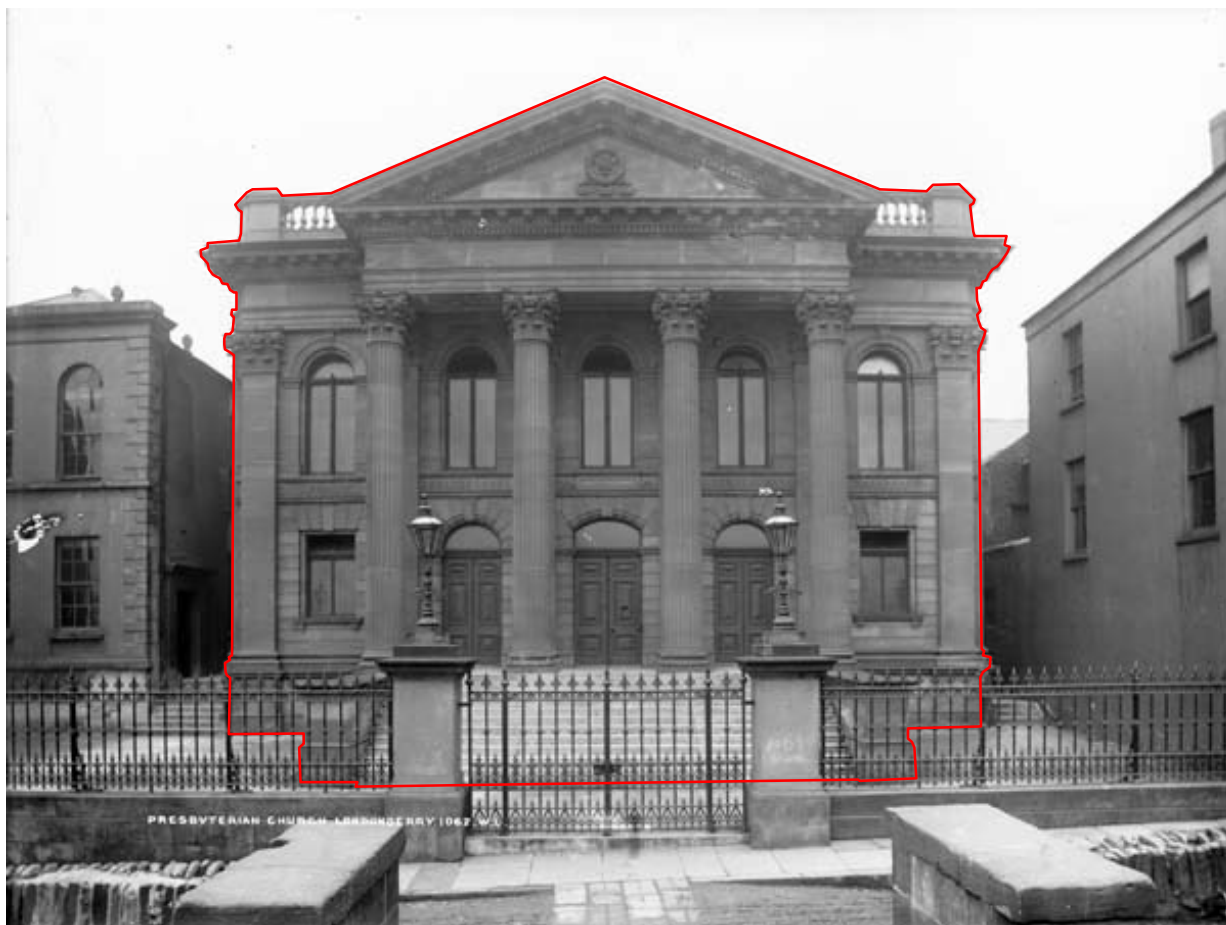
**Archive Images**



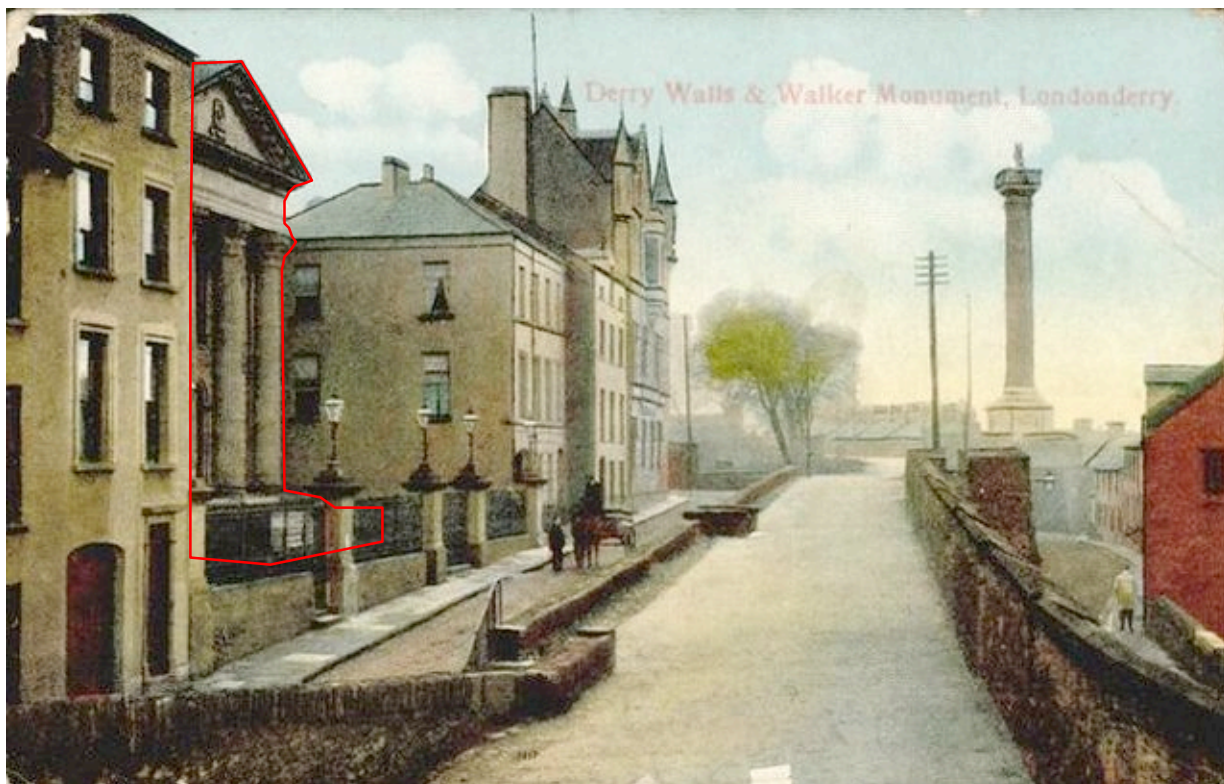
*Presbyterian Meeting House, after 1877, before 1903*



*Presbyterian Meeting House, after 1877, before 1903. Windows originally vertical sliding sash prior to alterations and new façade.*



*Presbyterian Meeting House, after 1903*



*Presbyterian Meeting House, Upper Magazine Street (Meeting House Row), circa 1910*





<b>Address</b>	2-3 Upper Magazine St
<b>Name</b>	none
<b>Map Reference</b>	UM4
<b>Plot Number</b>	36
<b>Listed Building Reference Grade</b>	No n/a n/a
<b>Conservation Area Reference</b>	yes historic city
<b>Building at Risk Reference</b>	no n/a
<b>Date of Construction</b>	n/a
<b>Original Use</b>	private car park (see history for previous uses)
<b>Present Use</b>	private car park

### Description

Vacant site now used for private, surface car park.

### History

The 1834 Valuation Map indicates two buildings, with outbuildings at rear. The building closest to the Presbyterian Meetinghouse building (location of which is to the left, and not in the photograph) was extended a little towards the Meetinghouse in a narrow extension that included a carriage arch. In circa 1900 site occupied by two three and three-and-a-half-storey terraced buildings; one four-bay set back from the edge of the pavement; and one three-bay set at the back edge of the pavement. Both buildings with painted smooth rendered façades, rusticated stonework at ground floor to no.3 and both with natural slate pitched roofs. Vertical sash painted timber windows, no.2 Upper Magazine Street, six-over-six at ground and first floor, six-over-three at second and third floor; central half-dormer with squat blank recesses either side. All buildings demolished and site cleared after 1973. Current ownership is First Presbyterian Church.

### Owners/Tenants

2 Upper Magazine Street

1876	David Campbell
1879	David Campbell
1884	David Campbell
1889	David Campbell
1895	David Campbell
1905	A Byrne; Mrs E M O'Doherty
1909	Mrs E M O'Doherty
1918	Edwd H O'Doherty
1927	Edwd H O'Doherty
1941	M Elhinney & Sheppard
1949	Mary Slater
1980?	demolished
2012	private car park (gap site)

1876+1884-1949 Derry Almanac; 1879 Giveen's Almanac; and others.

### 3 Upper Magazine Street

1879	David J M'Gowan
1884	Wm M'Learn, TC;
1889	Wm M'Learn, Alderman
1895	John B Moore, Vet. Sur.
1909	Samuel M'Elhinney?
1918	Samuel M'Elhinney?
1927	William Shannon?
1941	Roderick Matherson
1949	Albert M Elhinney
1980?	demolished
2012	car park (gap site)

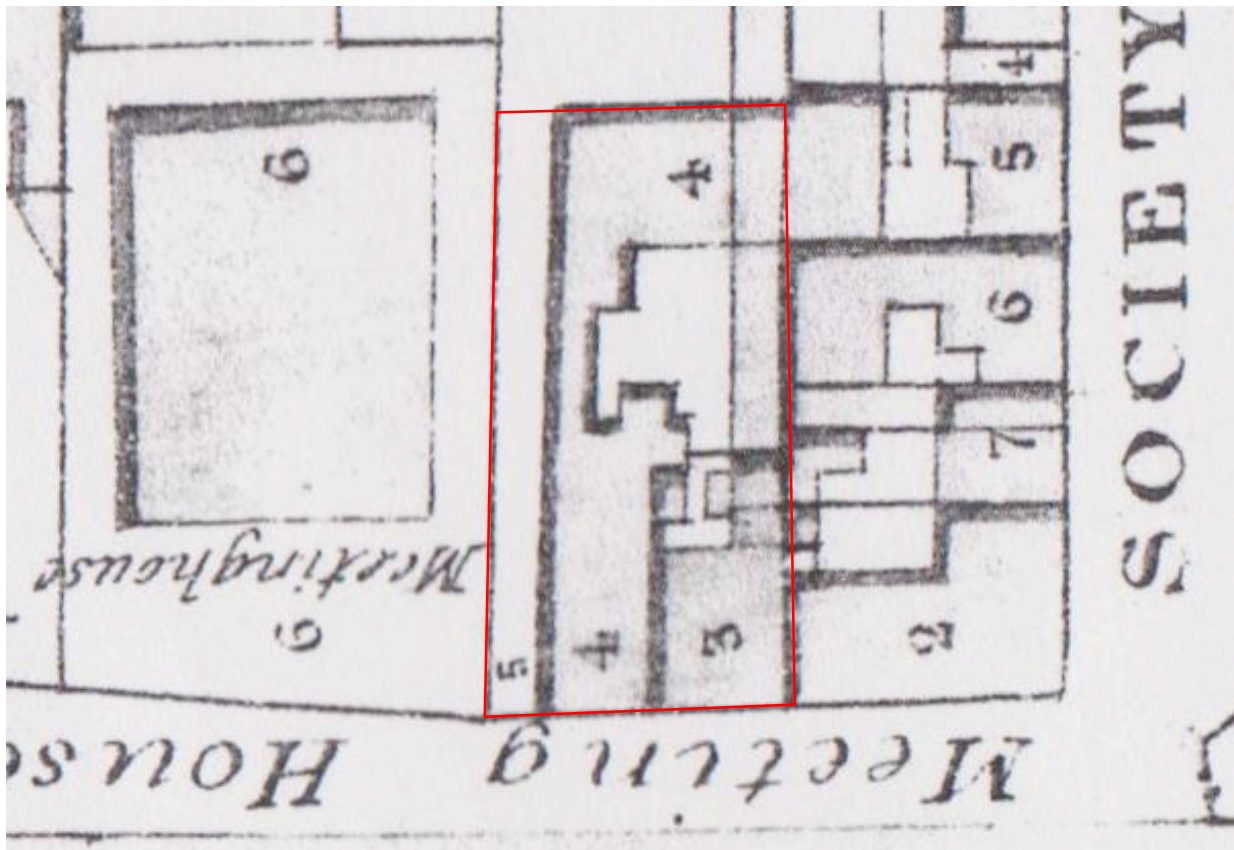
1884-1949 Derry Almanac; 1879 Giveen's Almanac; and others.

### 3 Upper Magazine Street (stores at rear)

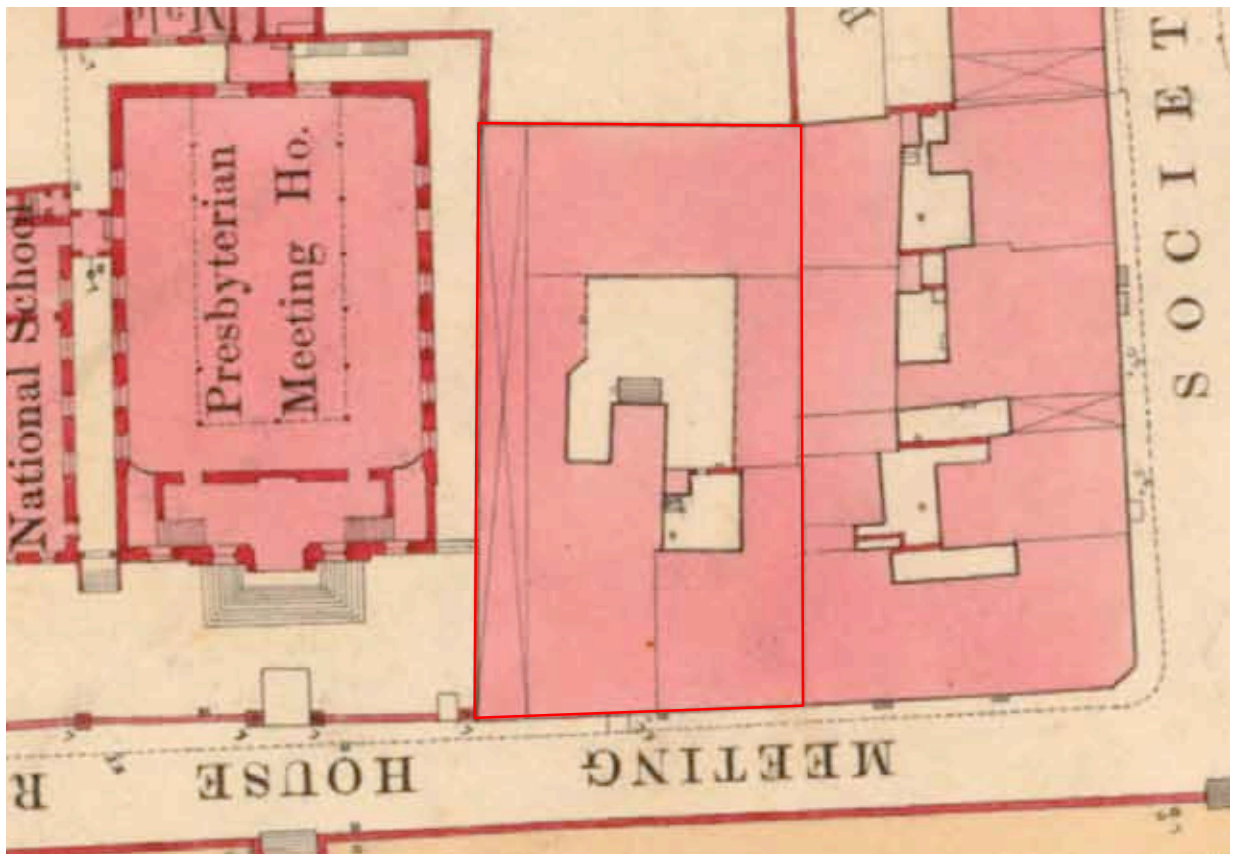
1876	Robert Campbell, store
1889	Robert Campbell, store
1895	David Campbell, store
1905	Reps. David Campbell, store
1909	Millar & Beatty, store
1918	Millar & Beatty, Ltd, store; A M'Cafferty & Co.
1927	Millar & Beatty, Ltd, store
1941	Cavendish Furniture Co., store
1949	Cavendish Furniture Co., store; Leonard Wilson
1953	Norman W Simpson
1980?	demolished
2012	car park (gap site)

*1876+1889-1953 Derry Almanac; and others.*

**Archive Maps**



2-3 Upper Magazine Street, Valuation Map, 1834

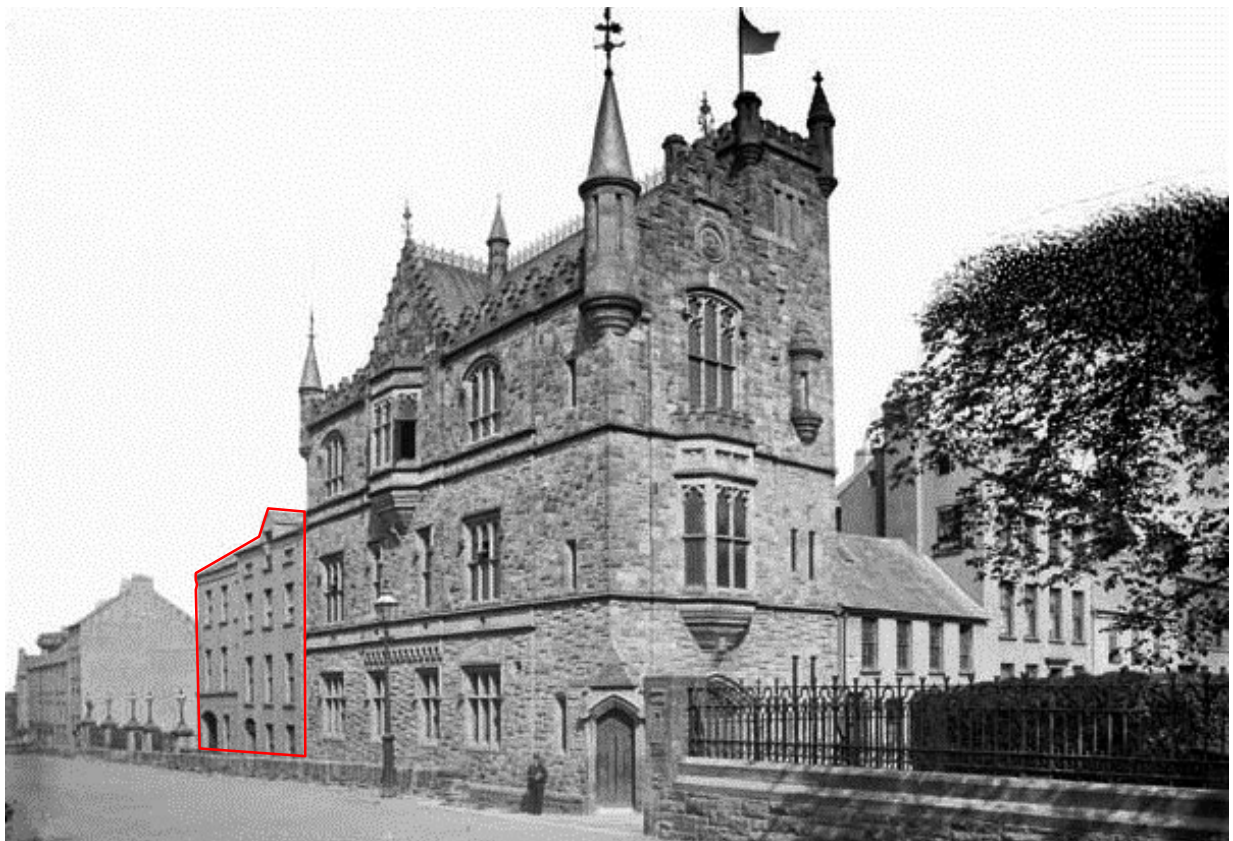


2-3 Upper Magazine Street, Ordnance Survey, 1873

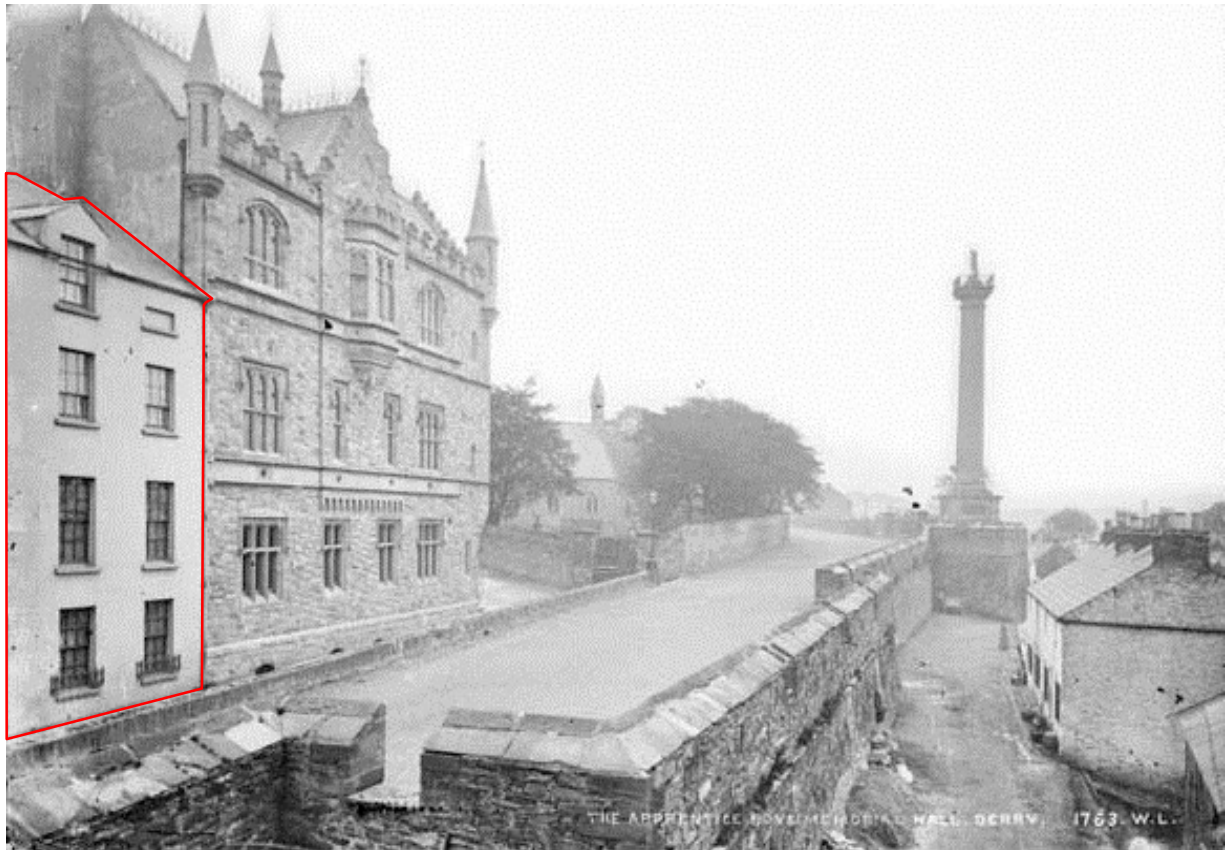
**Archive Images**



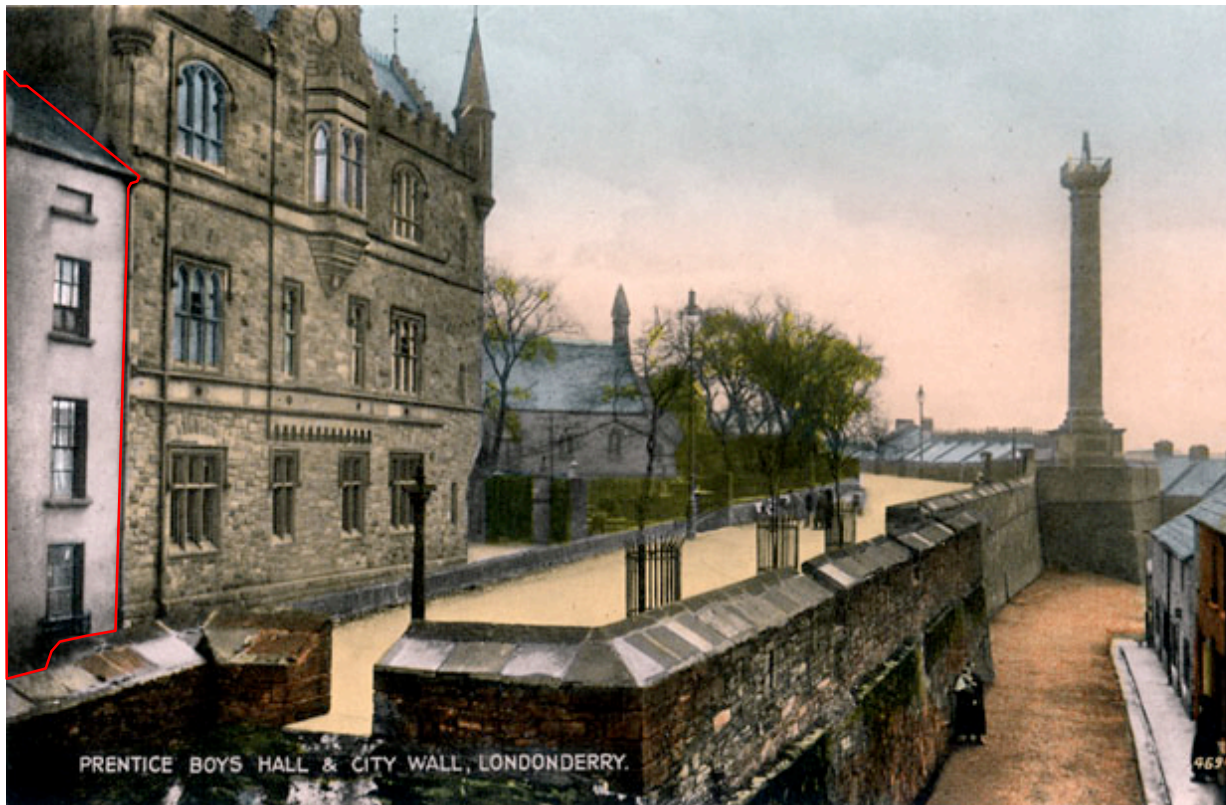
*Upper Magazine Street, after 1877, before 1903*



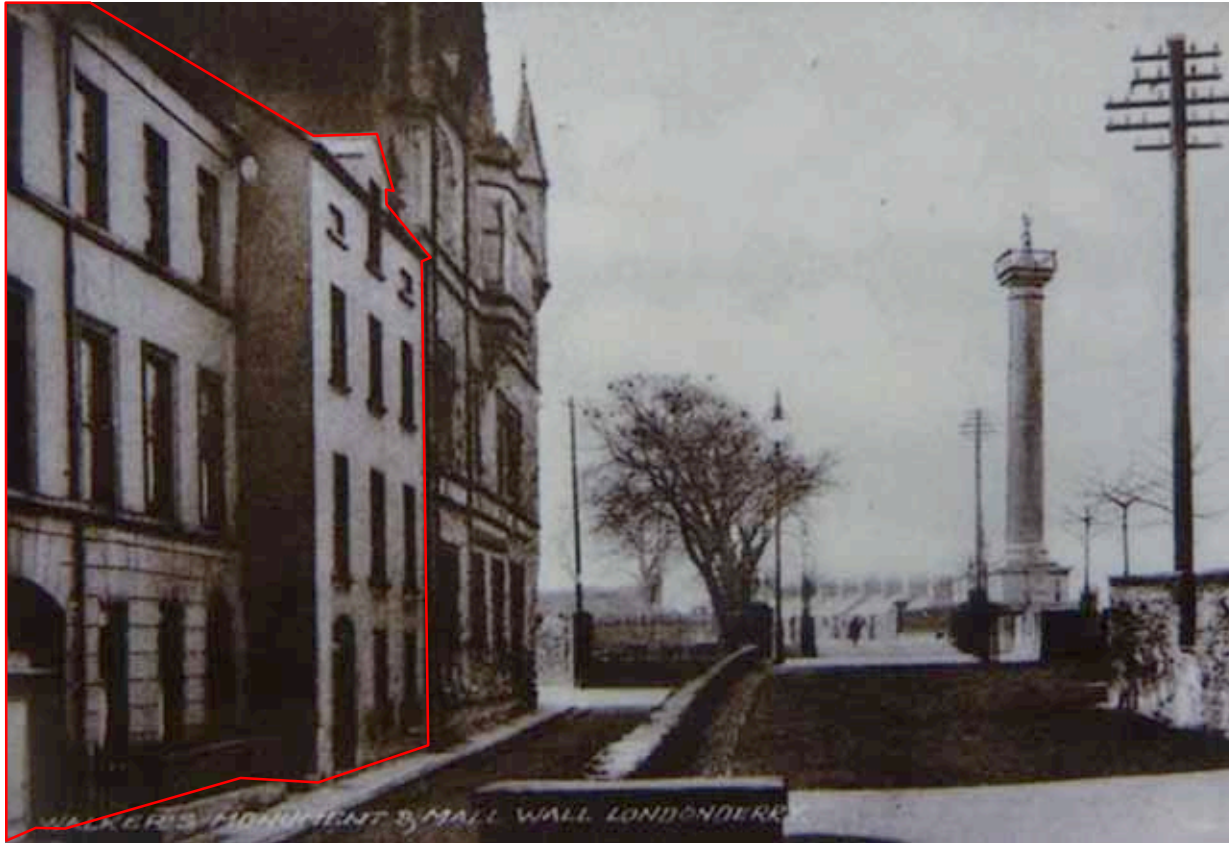
*Upper Magazine Street, circa 1900*



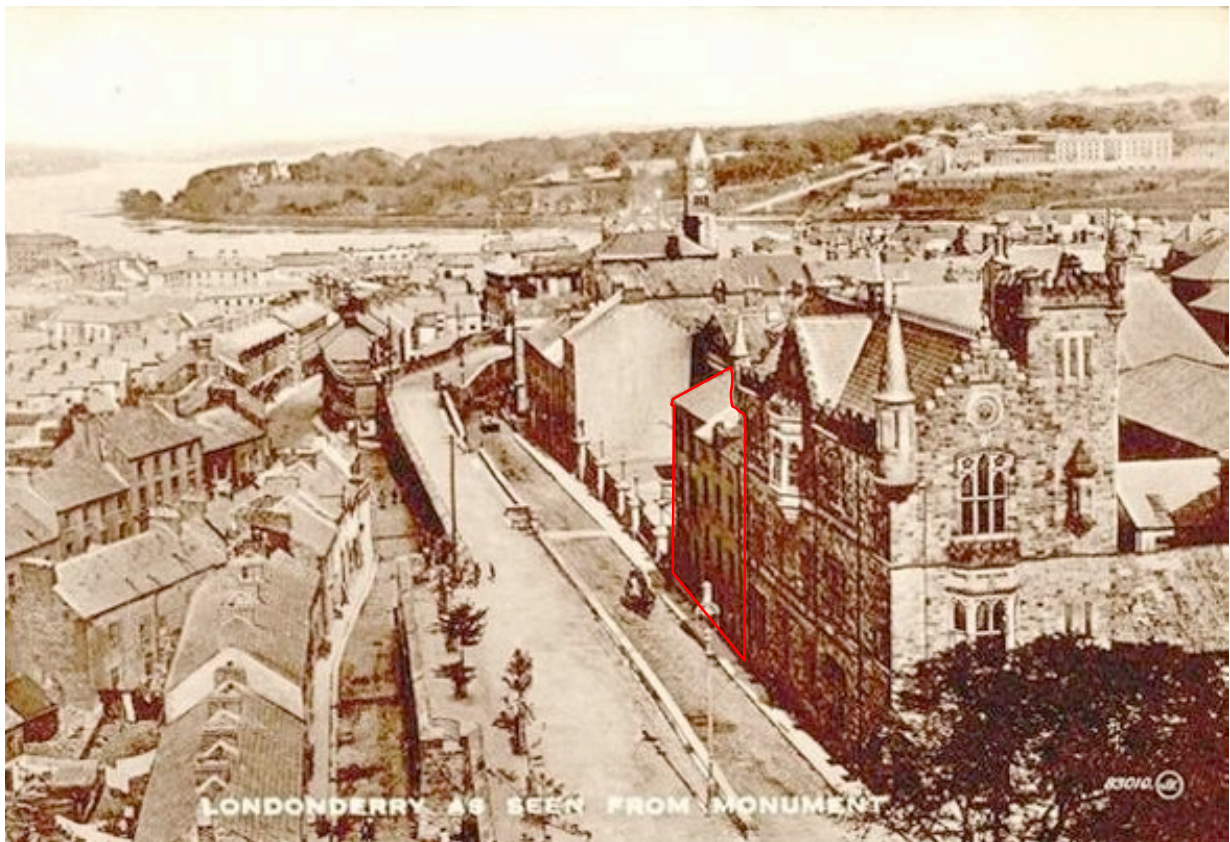
2-3 Upper Magazine Street, circa 1900



2-3 Upper Magazine Street, circa 1910

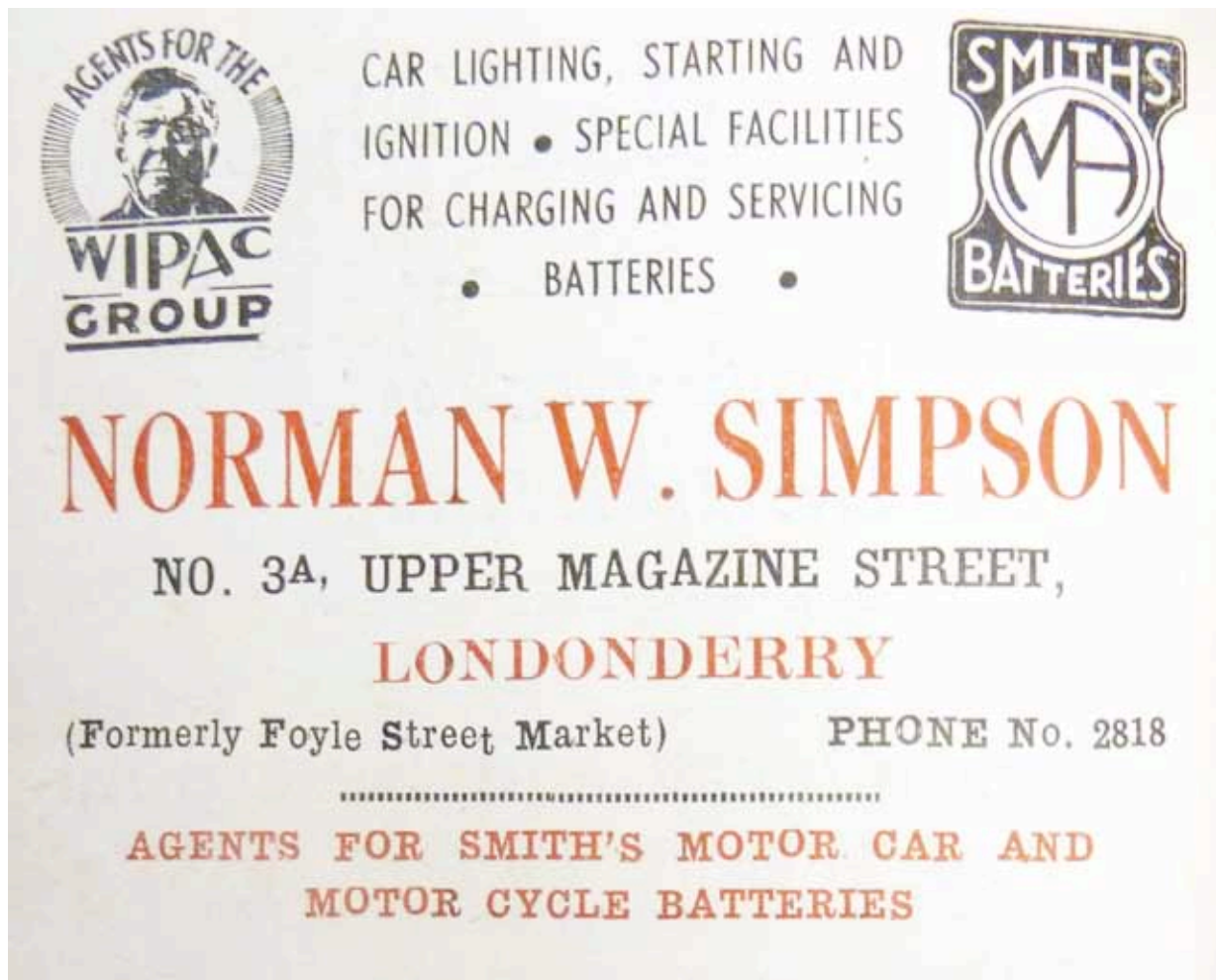


2-3 Upper Magazine Street, circa 1920s




2-3 Upper Magazine Street from Walker's Monument, circa 1920s

**Archive Articles**



AGENTS FOR THE  
**WIPAC  
GROUP**

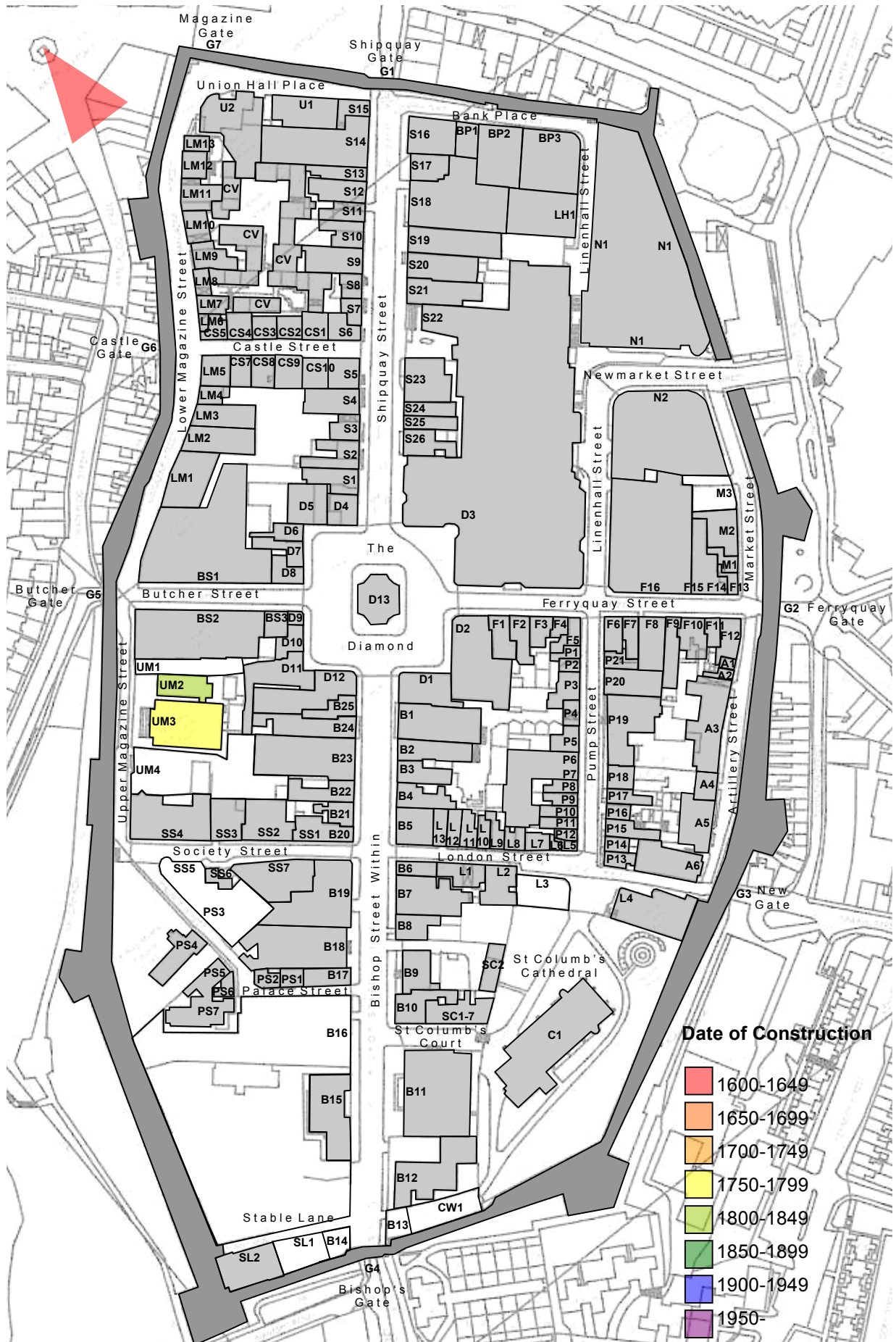
CAR LIGHTING, STARTING AND  
IGNITION • SPECIAL FACILITIES  
FOR CHARGING AND SERVICING  
• BATTERIES •



**NORMAN W. SIMPSON**  
NO. 3A, UPPER MAGAZINE STREET,  
**LONDONDERRY**  
(Formerly Foyle Street Market)      PHONE No. 2818

\*\*\*\*\*  
**AGENTS FOR SMITH'S MOTOR CAR AND  
MOTOR CYCLE BATTERIES**

*Derry Almanac, 1953*



**Date of Construction**

- 1600-1649
- 1650-1699
- 1700-1749
- 1750-1799
- 1800-1849
- 1850-1899
- 1900-1949
- 1950-



