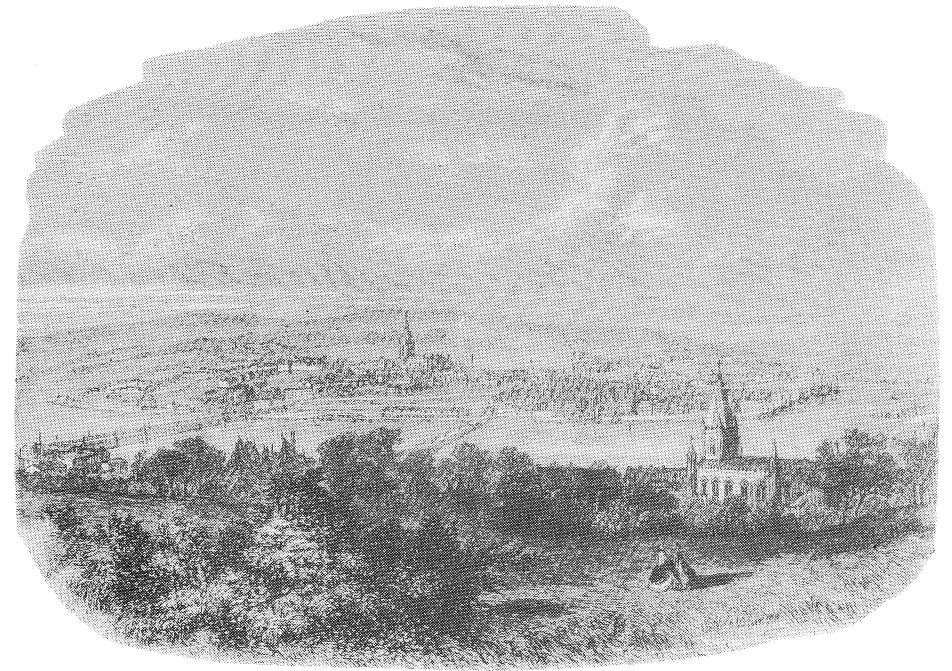




## ***THE FOYLE CIVIC TOUR***



**The City in 1863**

**THIS TOUR IS ORGANISED BY THE FOYLE CIVIC TRUST  
IN CONJUNCTION WITH ULSTERBUS  
AND FUNDED BY DERRY CITY COUNCIL**



(6) **FORMER WATERSIDE RAILWAY STATION** - Built 1873 and designed by John Lanyon. The clock faces were added in 1888. The building was recently restored by the architect, Caroline Dickson, after a number of bomb attacks. The restored building has won a Europa Nostra award. The trains for Belfast and Dublin leave from the adjacent modern station.

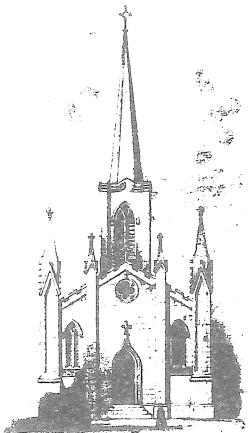
(7) **VICTORIA PARK** - This is an attractive wooded development of the Victorian era, overlooking the river.

**THE OLD COUNTY DONEGAL RAILWAY STATION (Brown's Restaurant)** - This line was opened in 1900 and ran via Strabane to County Donegal. It closed in 1955.

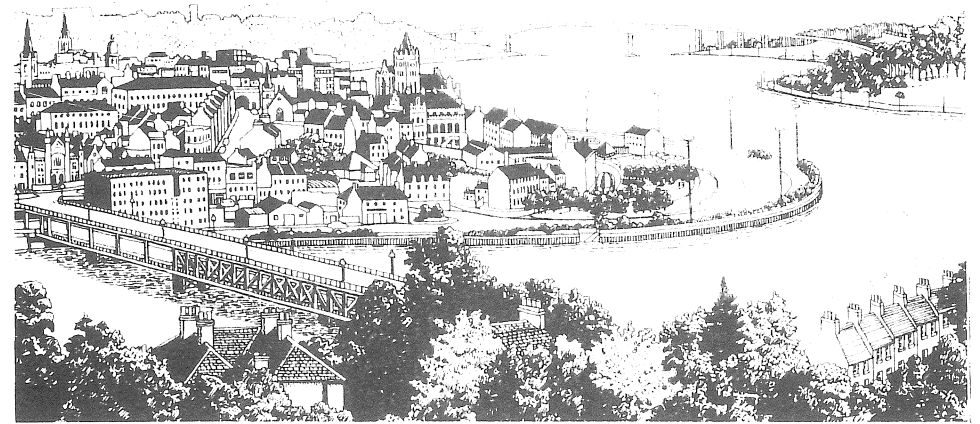
**THE FOYLE FISHERIES COMMISSION BUILDING** - The Commission was set up under an Act of Parliament in 1952, to control the fishing rights on the River Foyle, famous for its salmon and trout. The Commission members are appointed by both Westminster and Dublin.

(8) **SPENCER ROAD** - This road was constructed after 1863 to give a better approach to the former Carlisle Bridge. It was named after an Earl Spencer, who was the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and is a direct ancestor of the Princess of Wales.

(9) **ST. COLUMB'S CHURCH, (R.C.), Chapel Road** - The foundation stone of this church was laid in 1838 by Bishop McLaughlin. The church was opened in 1841 and was designed by J.J. McCarthy, RHA. The Parochial House adjoining was built in 1865. The bell was installed in the tower in 1873 and the church was enlarged in 1887. In 1861 the wooden pulpit from St. Columb's Cathedral (C. of I) was purchased for this church. The church and presbytery were renovated and enlarged in 1916. The church was recently renovated.



(10) **VIEWS OF CITY AND RIVER FOYLE, Strabane Old Road.**



T. Webster

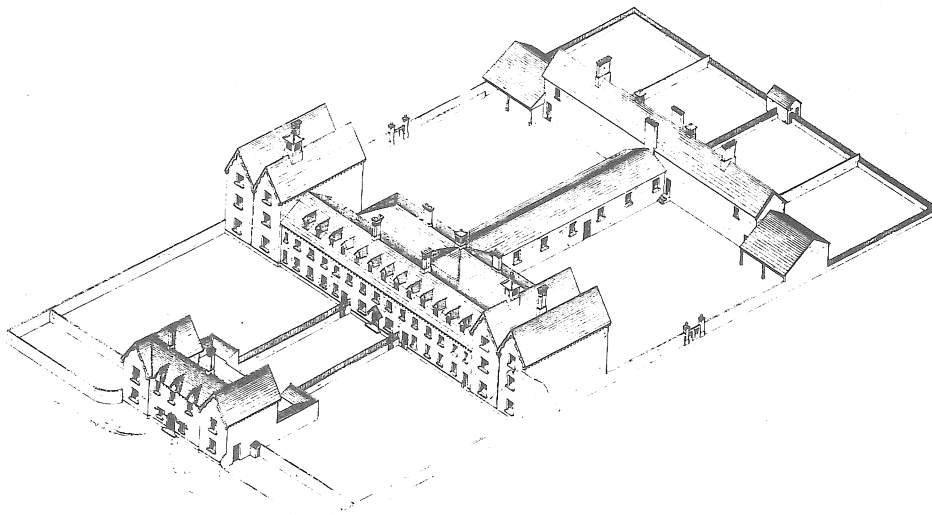
(11) **CLONDERMOT (GLENDERMOTT) CHURCH (C. of I.)** - Built in 1753 and had a wooden spire, which was blown down in the 1830's. The church, built of stone, was extended in 1861 and has been further extended in recent years.

(12) **ALTNAGELVIN HOSPITAL** - Designed by F.R.S. Yorke, E. Rosenberg and C.S. Mardall, between 1949 - 1960 and cost £2,800,000. It is the first General Hospital to be built in the U. K. after the Second World War. It is seven storeys high and the sculpture of Princess Macha by F.E. McWilliam stands at the entrance.



(13) **AGNES JONES HOUSE** - Named after the famous nurse, Agnes Jones (1832 - 1868), who lived at Fahan, Co. Donegal and was trained by and worked with Florence Nightingale. She was in charge of the Liverpool Infirmary and contracted cholera and died at the age of 36. She is buried in the graveyard at Fahan.

- (14) **THE WORKHOUSE** - Built in 1840 to a standard design by George Wilkinson. It was opened on the 10th March 1840 for 800 inmates. The men and women were segregated inside the building and it was a place of last resort for the poor of the district. The area covered by the Workhouse lay on both sides of the Foyle and in the eastern part of County Donegal. Conditions inside were appalling and the inmates had to work to help provide food for the Workhouse. In the grounds stood the Fever Hospital and the paupers' graveyard. It was closed when the National Health Service came into being, but the building remained in use as the Waterside Hospital until recently.

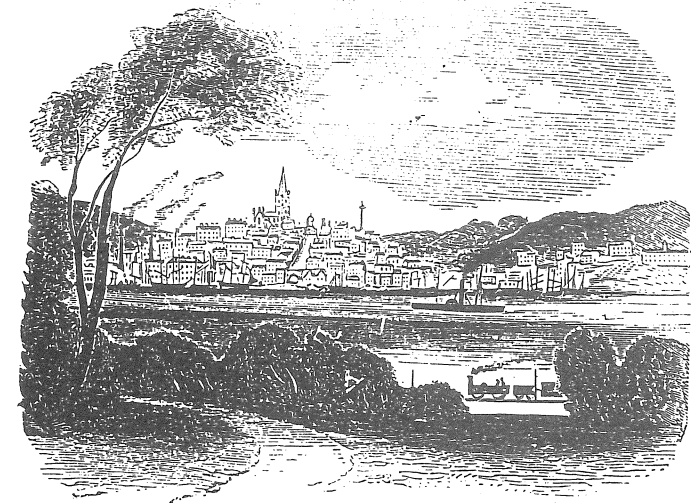


**EBRINGTON SHIRT FACTORY** - Built in 1900 by Daniel Conroy for Messrs Young & Rochester. It is now used as a business and training centre.

- (15) **ALL SAINT'S CHURCH (C.of I.)** - Built in 1867 and designed by Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon, Architects. It is designed in the neo-gothic style with red granite capitals and walls of whinstone.

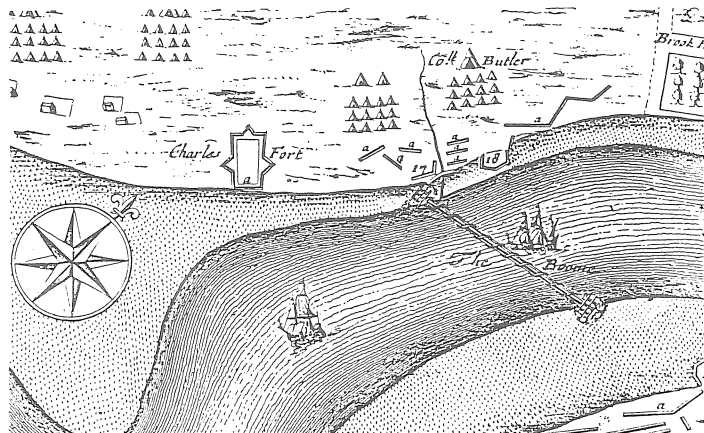
The Russian cannon standing at the junction of Bond's Hill and Clooney Terrace is a relict from the Crimean War and was presented to the City as a gift, after the War.

- (16) **EBRINGTON BARRACKS** - Built between 1839 and 1841 and named after Lord Ebrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who opened it. The former barracks was in Foyle Street, just across the river.
- (17) **EBRINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** - Built in 1897 by William Barker. It is a hall-type church with a gallery round three sides. It has a neo-classical entrance facade with pediment.
- (18) **ST. COLUMB'S PARK** - Lies in the townland of Clooney and was the former estate of the Hill family. The house in the grounds was originally called 'Chatham', because its builder was a Royal Naval officer, Lieutenant John Rea, whose daughter married Sir George Hill of 'Brookhall'. The property was passed down to subsequent members of the Hill family until the Londonderry Corporation bought it in 1945 as a public park. The ruins of the small church in the grounds date from the Middle Ages and it is known as 'St. Brechan's'. It was plundered by Rotsel Pitun, a Norman knight, in 1197 A.D.



- (19) **U.S. NAVAL BASE (Former)** - Built during the Second World War and only closed in the 1970's. This was the last U.S. base in Ireland. The base played a very important part in the defence of the North Atlantic during the Second World War.

- (20) **ROSSSES BAY** - The battle of Rosses Bay, fought in 1200 A.D., between the ships of the Clann - Dermot and the O'Donnell from Co. Donegal. The townland of Caw means 'a battle site' and the site of the battle itself was at Port Rois or Rosses Bay.
- (21) **FOYLE BRIDGE** - Opened 17th October 1984 by the then Secretary of State, Douglas Hurd, M.P. It cost £22 million and was constructed by R.D.L. Graham in association with Messrs Freeman, Fox and Partners. The bridge is one of the largest in Ireland. A large part of the money for its construction came from the European Community. The centre spans were so large that they had to be transported by sea and lifted into position.
- (22) **SITE OF THE BOOM DURING 1689 Siege.** - Below the right hand side of the Foyle Bridge was the site where the Boom was situated during the Siege of 1689. It was broken by three ships - the 'Mountjoy'; 'Dartmouth' and the 'Swallow', who succeeded in relieving the City after 105 days on the 12th August 1689.

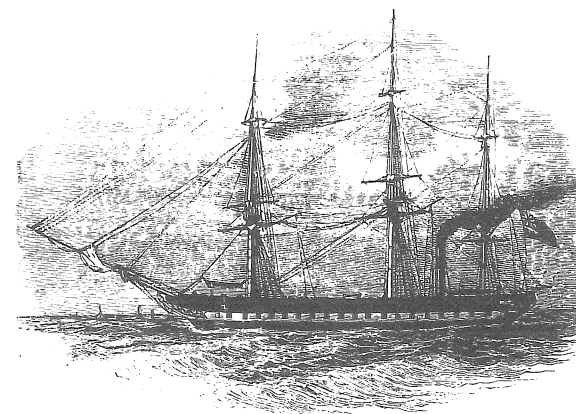


Neville's Map 1689

**BOOM HALL** - Large house built in 1779 for the Alexander Family, famous members of which included the Earls of Caledon, Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis and the founders of the Bank of Ireland. A local member of the Alexander family was Bishop William Alexander, later Archbishop, husband of the famous hymn writer, Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander. The house now stands in a ruinous state on the edge of the river.

**BROOKHALL** is the next estate down the river from Boom Hall and dates from the time of the Siege. The present house was built around 1802 and is the home of the famous author, Jennifer Johnston. The grounds are also famous for their rare and ornamental trees and shrubs planted by the Gilliland family.

- (23) Derry was also famous for its shipbuilding and in 1831 Captain William Coppin arrived in Derry to deliver a new ship. He decided to stay and bought the existing shipyard and Patent Slip. He proceeded to build many ships, including the first screw-propelled ship ever built in Ireland. This ship, called the 'Great Northern', was launched on the 23rd July 1842, weighed 1750 tons and measured 220 feet in length. This was a steam-driven ship with sails and was well ahead of its time. Captain Coppin later designed many other unusual ships and raised sunken vessels by innovative means.



'The Great Northern'

- (24) **OLD SHIRT FACTORY** - This large former shirt factory built for Messrs Wilkinson in 1921 was designed by R.E. Buchanan and is an example of the modern idiom. It has now been converted into a supermarket.
- (25) **ROCK MILLS** - Originally built for the Gilliland family as flour mills, in 1846. They have now been renovated as flats and added to by the Student Housing Association.

- (26) **UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER AT MAGEE** - In 1844 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church decided to build a Presbyterian College for the training of Ministers for the Church. In 1846, a Mrs. Magee donated a large bequest of £20,000 in her Will, but it was not until 1856 that the foundation stone was laid. The building was formally opened on 10th October 1865 and 26 students enrolled. The building is neo-gothic, faced with Scottish freestone and was designed by A.P. Gribbon. It stands on a prominent site



overlooking the Foyle. It is now one of the four campuses of the University of Ulster and has over 1000 students. The campus has been extended recently to include a new building for Informatics and a new Library.

- (27) **CLAREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** - Built in 1905 to the design of M. A. Robinson. The design is Gothic with Tudor overtones. It is an attractive church with brick turrets and a cavernous effect to the doorway.

The stone house beside the Fire Station was built in 1873 and was the residence of the Superintendent for the Londonderry and District Lunatic Asylum which was situated behind the stone wall on the left hand side of Northland Road. The former Asylum was erected in 1829 and has now been demolished.

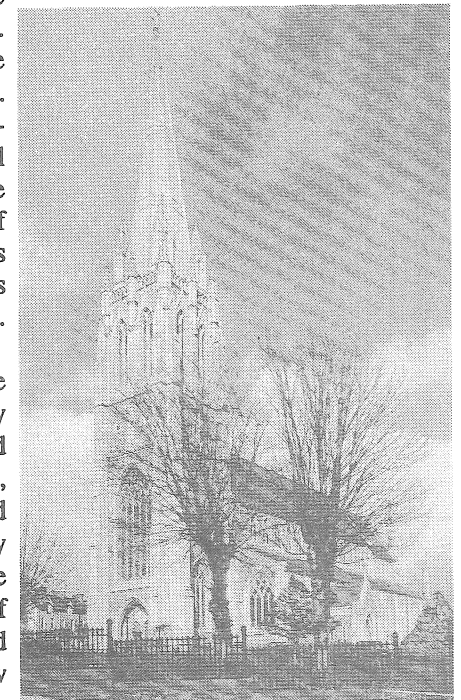
- (28) **CRAWFORD SQUARE** - Named after the Rev. James Crawford who lived at Milltown House on the Letterkenny Road and was Minister of Strand Road Presbyterian Church until he retired in 1849. Nos. 1 - 19 were built before 1873, and Nos. 20 - 23 were built from 1862. The architect for the development was Fitzgibbon Louch and with its park area it is considered to be one of the finest Victorian developments in the city. It lies within the Conservation Area connected to Clarendon Street.

- 29) **ST. EUGENE'S CONVENT SCHOOL**, Francis Street - This was built in 1854 and is neo-gothic and added greatly to the Cathedral precincts. It is a 9 bay, two storey building and had two wings added by E.J. Toye in 1895. The building is constructed of green schist.

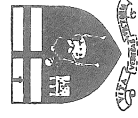
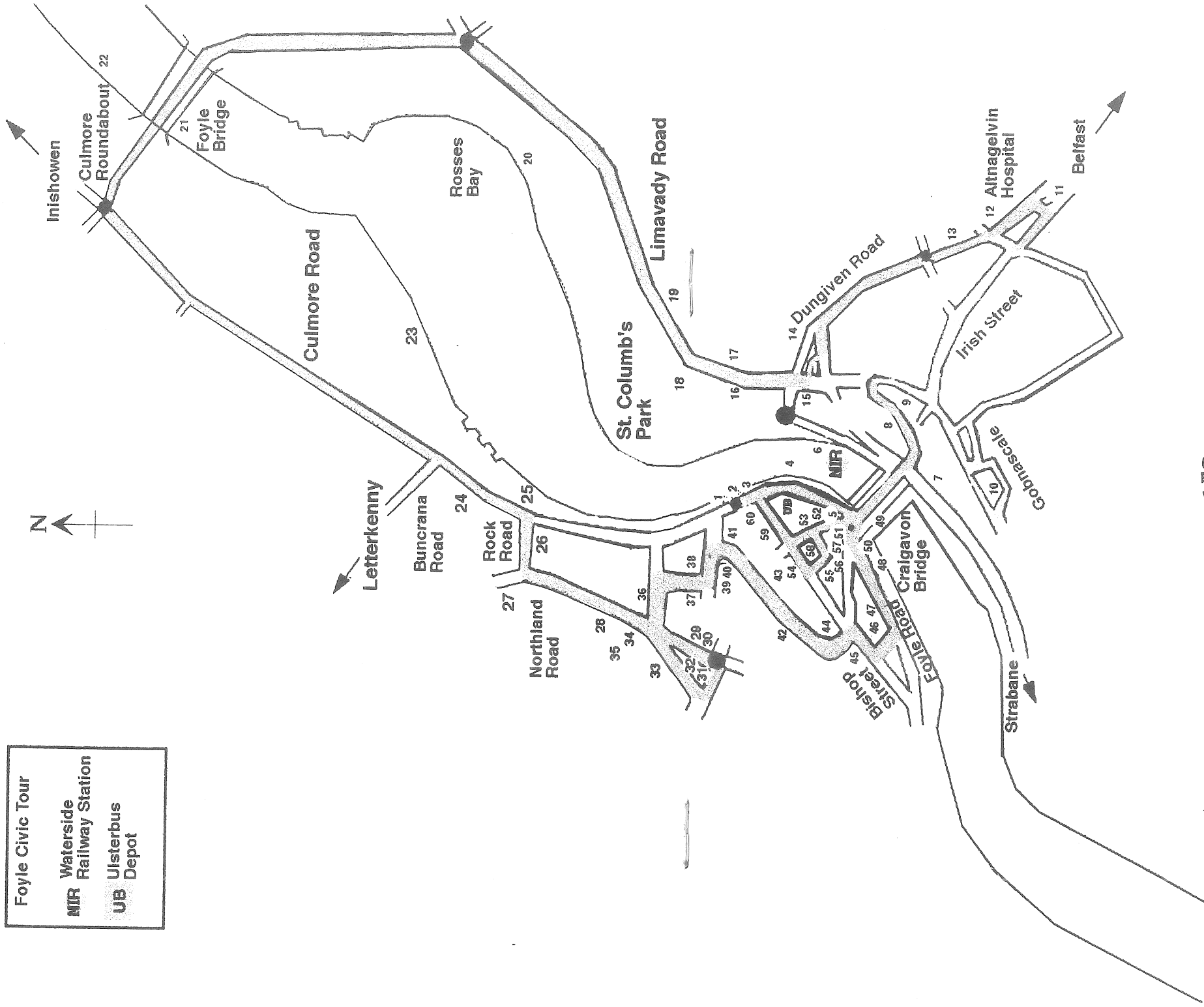
#### CATHEDRAL PRECINCTS:-

- (30) **GATE LODGE** - Built in 1905 to the design of E. J. Toye.
- (31) **ST. EUGENE'S CATHEDRAL (R.C)** - The decision to build a Roman Catholic Cathedral was taken in 1838, but the foundation stone was not laid until the 26th July 1851. The building, designed by James J. McCarthy, was not completed until 1873. The builder was Robert Maxwell and the spire was added in 1903 by E. J. Toye, the consultant being George C. Ashlin. The height of the spire is 256 feet (79m.). The building is plain neo-gothic and is built of local whinstone and the buttresses and spire are of Newry granite. The cross on the top of the spire is also granite and is 8' high.

Inside there are many fine stained glass windows by Meyer of Munich and between 1986 and 1989, the building was renovated internally and externally cleaned under the supervision of the firm of McCormick, Tracey and Mullarkey, Derry. A new sacristy and conference room were added of slate and Donegal granite.



Foyle Civic Tour
<b>NIR</b> Waterside Railway Station
<b>UB</b> Ulsterbus Depot



An Ulsterbus Tour Operated In Conjunction with The Foyle Civic Trust and Derry City Council

(32) **THE PAROCHIAL HOUSE**, in the grounds of the Cathedral, was the residence of the Bishop of Derry until recently. It is a Victorian building built in 1873 to the design of James J. McCarthy.

(33) **BROOKE PARK** - Inside the Park stood the building, built in 1840 and known as Gwyn's Charitable Institution, founded by a John Gwyn. It was established to help orphan boys of the district. The building was used as a library, but was destroyed in the 1970's during the 'Troubles'. The present park was developed with



the monies from the will of a Mr. Brooke and is governed by an Act of Parliament. The Gate Lodge is a splendid example of its type and is contemporary to the former Gwyn's Institute building. The statue is of Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bt., M.P. for the City for thirty years, who died in 1860. It formerly stood in the Diamond at the top of Shipquay Street and was removed in 1927 to Brooke Park. It is known locally as the 'Black Man'. Sir Robert lived at 'The Farm', Culmore Road.

(34) **CHRIST CHURCH (C.of I.)**, - Built in 1830 by Bishop Knox at his own expense and designed by John Ferguson. It was refitted in 1862 and enlarged in 1881 by his son, John Guy Ferguson. Known as the 'Free Church', it is a simple neo-gothic structure of whinstone.

Across the road on the right is the Craig Memorial Hall, built in 1877, and also designed by John Guy Ferguson.

(35) **OLD INFIRMARY** - Built in 1810 by Soane's pupil, Robert Woodgate and consists of a long, seven-bay, three storey block with porch. The building has many additions by M.A. Robinson. Constructed in 1900 it is presently used as a Day Centre for handicapped children.

(36) **CLARENDON STREET** - Formerly known as Ponsonby Street, it is the second Conservation Area in the City. The houses are Georgian style, red brick, three storeys over basements and date from the 1840's. On the right-hand side of the street is a fine house known as 'Foyle Cottage', built in 1815 and is the oldest house in the street. The street was named after the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Clarendon. Most of the buildings have been up-graded recently and it is probably the most intact example of Georgian-style architecture in the City.



Former Reformed Presbyterian Church - built in 1853. Probably by J.J. Stevenson and Campbell Douglas. It has recently been renovated by a firm of local architects who have adapted it for office use.

(37) **QUEEN STREET** - No. 13 - 16, at the northern end is a row of very fine Georgian-style houses, with good doorcases and half basements.

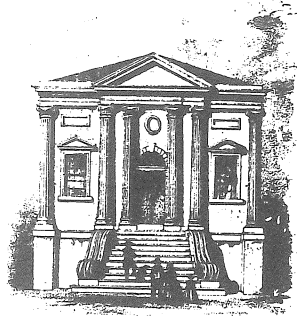
Nos. 9 - 12 at the southern end of Queen Street, is a row of more modest Georgian houses built in the 1830's.

No. 18 - This house was built in 1861 and is now used by an optician.

(38) **CITY FACTORY** - This shirt factory was built in 1863 by M. McClelland for Messrs McIntyre, Hogg and Marsh. It was designed by Young & Mackenzie of Belfast and is of coloured brick with round headed windows. The keystones depict carved heads, probably representing the five continents. This is one of the few factories still operating in the city centre.



- (39) **GT. JAMES STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** - This church was built in 1837 and is a 'Hall type' with neo-classical facade and is approached by a broad flight of steps flanked by scrolls. It was locally known as the 'Scots Church'. The church is no longer used for religious purposes. The building was designed by Stewart Gordon, who also designed the adjoining Manse. The former Church Hall is across the street.

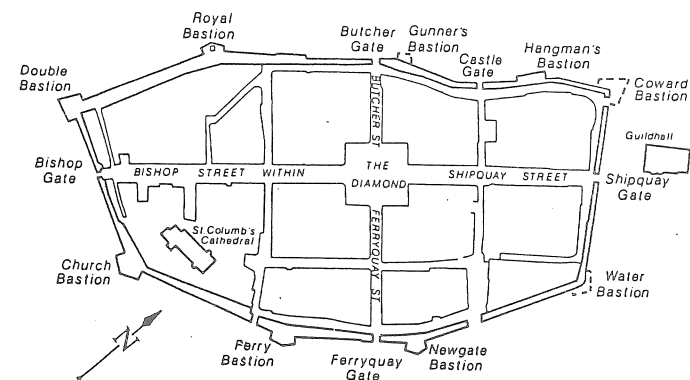


- (40) **No. 33 GREAT JAMES STRET** - The large square planned Georgian house was built after 1865 and was a former Girl's School known as Strand House School. The building formerly had a portico and is now used as a gymnasium.
- (41) **HOGG AND MITCHELL FACTORY** - Built in 1898 as a shirt factory, and enlarged in 1901. It was designed by W.A. Barker and is five storeys high.
- (42) **THE BOGSIDE** - This area was a flash point during 'the Troubles' in the early 1970's and the Rossville Street flats which were located here have since been demolished. The Memorial was erected to the fourteen civilians shot dead by the 1st Battalion of the Parachute Regiment on "Bloody Sunday", 30th January 1972.

**FREE DERRY CORNER** - The gable wall with its famous graffiti, was painted by John 'Caker' Casey, on the 5th January 1969, during the riots which followed the attack on the Civil Rights marchers at Burntollet Bridge. The name "Free Derry" was given to all that area covering the Bogside, Brandywell and Creggan which excluded the security forces from entering the district by means of barricades. These barricades were eventually removed in July 1972, during "Operation Motorman". The area around this corner became a focal point for political meetings in the years which followed.

The name 'Bogside' comes from the large, wet, marshy area that lay between the City and Creggan, which has since been drained.

- (43) **WALLS OF CITY** - The Walls of the City were built between 1613 and 1618, by the Hon. the Irish Society. They originally had only four gates, Butcher Gate, Bishop Gate, Ferryquay gate, and Shipquay Gate. Three new gates have been added since the 18th century - New Gate; Magazine Gate and Castle Gate. The Walls, which are over 20' high in places have ramparts and are approximately 1 mile in length. They are only broken by Newmarket Street. The Walls of Derry are the most complete in Ireland.

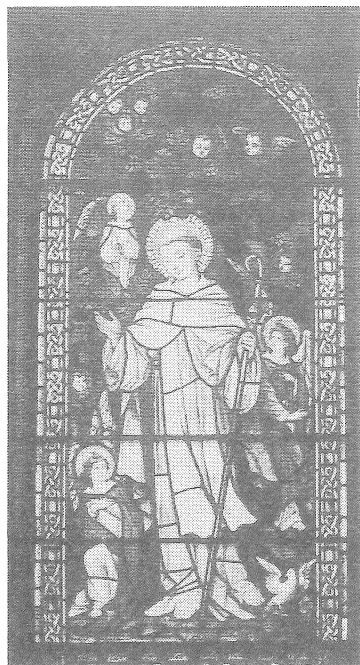


**FIRST DERRY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** - The church was built in 1780 and a front pediment and cornices were added in 1828 at a cost of £700. Restoration work was carried out by W.E. Pinkerton in 1896 and 1903.

**APPRENTICE BOYS' HALL** - This Hall was opened in 1877 and was designed by John Guy Ferguson. The building was later extended and embellished by Robinson and Davidson and reopened in 1937. The building is neo-gothic with a medieval facade with hints of Scottish baronial. It is the headquarters of the Apprentice Boys of Derry and has a private museum containing a fine collection of Siege material.

**WALKER'S MEMORIAL** - The Royal Bastion, formerly the site of the memorial to Governor George Walker, of the Siege of Derry, which was blown up in the 1970's, now contains a replacement monument.

- (44) **LONG TOWER CHURCH (R.C.)** - The present church stands



on the site of the early Monastery founded in 546 A.D. by St. Colmcille (St. Columb or St. Columba). St. Colmcille was born in Gartan, Co. Donegal and left Derry for Iona in 563 A.D., where he founded another settlement. He briefly returned for the Convention of Drumceatt in 575 A. D. and also in 585 A.D. and died on the 9th June 597 A.D. This day is still commemorated as St. Colmcille's Day. The Church he founded was called the Dubh Regles and was situated in the precincts of the present Long Tower Church.

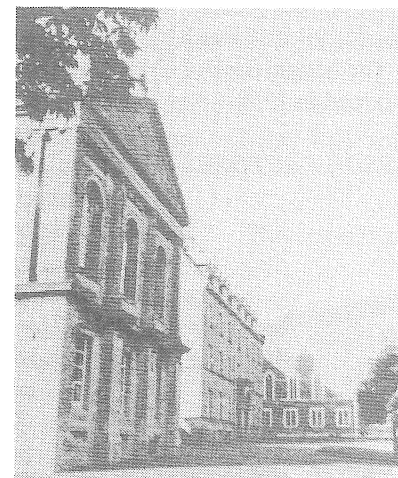
In the Middle Ages, near this Church was built the Tempull Mor (or great church) in 1164 A.D. The church had a round tower and was called the 'Long Tower'. The street leading down to the present church is still called Long Tower Street.

The present Long Tower Church was erected in 1783 and was completed in 1786 at the cost of £2,800. The Church of Ireland Bishop of Derry, Frederick Hervey, 4th Earl of Bristol, gave the Parish the Italian Marble Corinthian capitals as a gift.

In 1810 the nave and galleries were added by Bishop Charles O'Donnell and in 1820 the Vestry was added. In 1908 the Church was greatly extended and remodelled. The cost was £28,000 and was designed by E.J. Toye, Architect and the builder was J. Ballantine.

This is a much loved church and is very popular with local people. A history of the Church has recently been published by Father Michael Collins.

- (45) **ST. COLUMB'S COLLEGE** - Former Bishop Hervey's garden and



Casino (Summer House). St. Columb's College was built in 1877 by O'Neill & Byrne and in 1892 by Messrs Croon & Toye. The Museum building was built in 1897 and the Chapel, replacing the former Casino, in 1936 by W.H. Byrne. In the grounds are the remains of the Windmill which stood there during the Siege of 1689. The walls surrounding the College has a coping of stone from Vesuvius, brought back by Bishop Hervey.

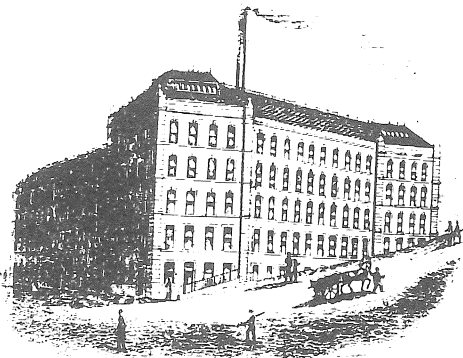
- (46) **NAZARETH HOUSE** - Built in 1892 with extensions. Purchased with the help of Madame Waters and established as a home for children and old people. (E.J. Toye, Architect). The famous hymn writer, Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander often visited the home and when she died in 1895 a row of Memorial Cottages were erected close to the home in 1900.

- (47) **THE STAR FACTORY, Foyle Road** - A fine piece of industrial architecture built in 1899 by Daniel Conroy. This factory made undergarments and it is hoped that it will be renovated and opened as a Science Centre.

- (48) **FOYLE VALLEY RAILWAY MUSEUM, (Derry City Council)** - Built in 1989 to the design of Caroline Dickson, it houses many interesting exhibits from the four railways which radiated out from the city. These were the Great Northern Railway (GNR) 1845; London Midland Scottish (LMS) 1853; Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway 1863 and the County Donegal Railway 1900. The museum runs a diesel railcar along a track bounding the River Foyle. It is envisaged that this track will extend to Carrigans, Co. Donegal.

- (49) **CRAIGAVON BRIDGE** - Built in 1933 it replaced the former Carlisle Bridge which was also a double-decker, erected in 1863. The Carlisle Bridge replaced the former wooden bridge erected further down river in 1791 and was designed and built by Cox and Thompson both from Boston, USA. The bottom deck of Craigavon Bridge was converted from railway to road in 1968.

- (50) **TILLIE AND HENDERSON FACTORY** - Derry was famous for its shirt industry and the red brick factory at the end of the Craigavon Bridge was built in 1857 for Messrs Tillie & Henderson by John Guy Ferguson. Mr. William Tillie is credited with bringing the first sewing machine to the city.



The factory at Abercorn Road and Wapping Lane was built for Robert Sinclair & Co. Ltd. in 1863 and has a prominent clock face.

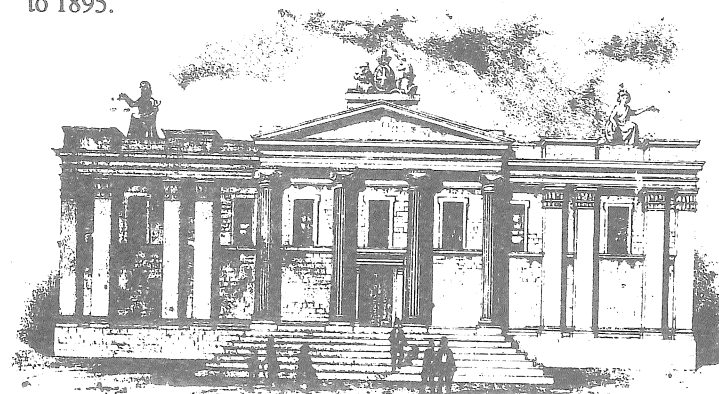
The Hamilton shirt factory in John Street is one of the more modern shirt factories and was built around 1900.

- (51) **CARLISLE ROAD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** - This church built of stone in 1879, replaced the old church inside the city walls. It was designed by Young and Mackenzie, Belfast and has a neo-gothic facade.
- (52) **CARLISLE ROAD METHODIST CHURCH** - This church replaced the former church inside the city walls and was designed by A. Forman of Forman and Aston. It has a flamboyant neo-gothic facade with a delicate spire and hexagonal pyramidal roof.

**WELCH MARGETSON & CO. LTD.** - This three storey brick factory was designed by John Guy Ferguson in 1872 and has facades to three streets. It is no longer used as a shirt factory as the company has moved to more modern premises.

- (53) **FERRYQUAY GATE** - The original arched gateway was built in 1618 and was smaller than the present gateway. It had a small tower over the archway and was demolished in 1865 when it was replaced by the existing gateway. Traditionally it was this gate that the apprentice boys closed against King James II's forces in December 1688. The sculpted heads on the keystones represent the Rev. George Walker, Governor of Derry 1689 and the Rev. James Gordon, also from the Siege period.

- (54) **BISHOP STREET** - This street is so called because the Church of Ireland Bishop lived in the former Palace at the southern end. The building, which dates from 1754, is now the meeting place of the Masonic Order. The hymn writer, Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander, lived in this building as wife of Bishop William Alexander from 1865 to 1895.

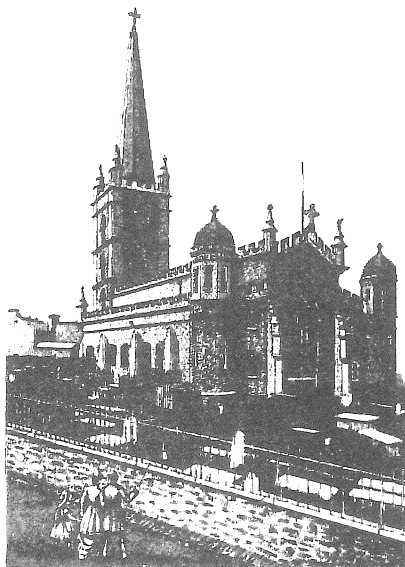


**THE COURTHOUSE** opposite the former Bishop's Palace was built in 1817 in the Greek Revival style and designed by John Bowden, Dublin. The building was modernised by A.C. Adair in 1898.

**THE DEANERY** - This building was constructed in 1833 by Dean Gough to replace a former Deanery built in 1720. It is the finest Georgian building in the old city, with well proportioned rooms and splendid curving staircase.

**BISHOP GATE** - This original gate was replaced in 1789 by the architect Henry Aaron Baker, with sculpted heads by Edward Smyth, representing the rivers, Foyle and Boyne.

(55) **ST. COLUMB'S CATHEDRAL (C. of I.)** - This Cathedral was built in 1633 and is in the Planter Gothic style. The tower and main body of the Cathedral are original, but a tall spire built in 1778 by the Earl Bishop, Augustus Hervey, had to be removed in 1802. The present shorter spire was built in 1821, along with the cupolas on the two turrets. The Chancel was added in 1887 and the Chapter House in 1910. The Cathedral has many fine stained glass windows, regimental flags, memorials and a large collection of historical items from the time of the Siege. The peal of bells is the oldest in Ireland as they were presented by Charles I.



(56) **L O N D O N STREET** - Many of the old buildings in this street have been restored and renovated by the Inner City Trust and private individuals.

(57) **PUMP STREET** - This street has retained its name from the 17th century and contains many fine 18th century buildings which are presently being restored. One of the Siege cannons from the City Walls is embedded in the pavement.

(58) **THE DIAMOND** - This area is the centre of the old planned city as laid out in 1613. The former Townhalls stood here in 1625, 1692, and 1823. In 1903 sparks from a fire in the former Austin's shop set alight the wooden tower on the Townhall and it was destroyed. It was eventually demolished and a small garden was made on the site. In 1927 the present War Memorial, designed by Vernon March, was erected.

The original four gates of the City Walls can be seen from the Diamond.

**AUSTIN'S SHOP** - The present Austin's shop was erected in 1907 to the design of M.A. Robinson and is one of the largest Department Stores outside Belfast.

**THE STOCKS** - The Diamond also held a pair of stocks which were in use in June 1772 when a butcher of the city was placed in the stock for one hour and fined 57p. for selling meat from a ram as ewe mutton.



(59) **SHIPQUAY STREET** - Formerly known as Silver Street and contains many fine 18th century buildings, particularly Nos. 6, 8 and 33. The latter building was formerly the Customs Office and has a date on its staircase of 1721.

(60) **SHIPQUAY GATE** - This gate originally built in 1618 had, like Ferryquay Gate, a tower over it, with portcullis and wooden gates. The present archway dates from 1805. On the wall, above this gate, are many of the Siege cannons, including one from the time of Elizabeth I.

*We hope you have enjoyed your tour of our City and if you would like to learn more of its history we would recommend that you visit the Guildhall and the Tower Museum. Why not also visit the award-winning Craft Village, off Shipquay Street, which has been developed by the Inner City Trust to highlight the different styles of Irish architecture.*