# **Tourist Information**

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#### Derry Visitor and Convention Bureau

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- Experience a journey through history with a selection of Guided Walking Tours.
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# DERRRY THE WALLED CITY

# Heritage Trail HT



# We're on the Trail

...to discover the rich natural and built heritage of a city and its hinterland that is unrivalled in Ireland. Trace the story of this vibrant Walled City and see the ever changing skyline of a city constant in the warmth of its welcome.

Derry is a city which has been one of the longest inhabited places in Ireland. The earliest historical references date to the sixth century when a monastery was founded here by the great Irish Saint Columba/Colmcille in 546 AD. The name Derry changed to Londonderry during the Plantation of Ulster, as the new city was built by the Guilds of London (1613-1618).

After the building of the City Walls in the early part of the seventeenth century other key periods in the city's history have included the Siege of Derry, Emigration, Famine in Ireland, Shirt Industry, World War I & II, Easter Rising, Civil Rights Marches, Bloody Sunday, Ceasefires and the Good Friday Agreement, all of which have contributed in some part over the centuries to having shaped today's modern yet historic, friendly and forward-looking city.

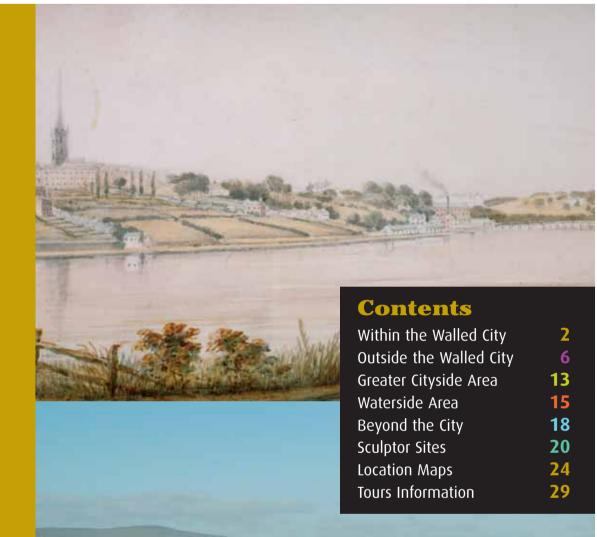
This Heritage Trail has identified 100 sites of particular historic significance -from Cathedrals and Churches, Parks and Villages, Murals and Monuments all within the Derry City Council area so that wherever you are you're never too far from a little bit of history.

The city and surrounding countryside have been divided into distinctive areas so that it is easy for you to locate some of our more historic sites. So correlate the heritage sites reference number to one of the maps and follow your trail...

So now its up to you to get on the Trail and make a little bit of history of your own...



Image credit opposite top: Derry City Council - a painting by John Noah Gossett c1846







# Within the Walled City

### **1** Walls of Derry

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The City Walls were built between 1613 and 1618, by The Honourable, The Irish Society. Designed by Captain Edward Donnington, and measured by Thomas Raven, 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 have nine ramparts and are approximately 1.5km (1 1/8th miles) in length. They vary in width between 12 and 35 feet. The Walls of Derry are the most complete in Ireland and one of the finest examples in Europe of Walled Cities. The city claims Europe's largest collection of cannon whose origins are known precisely. Many of them thundered in anger over the two seventeenth century sieges. In 2005 Derry City Council decided to restore the surviving 24 cannon and under expert supervision and often by hand, craftsmen, cleared the barrels of centuries of rubbish, stripped off layers of paint and corrosion and bathed, sponged and waxed the cannon back to their former alory. The cannon are displayed throughout the City Walls with the impressive Roaring Meg located on the double bastion. 🔕

### **2** The City Gates

Shipquay Gate This is one of the original four city gates with the present archway dating from 1805. The interior face of the gate has on each side a circular frame - on the left hand side is a cornucopia and on the right hand side is a caduceus. On the exterior face there are similar frames without ornaments. The original gate would have had a tower and portcullis as this gate was the main point of entry from the river.

**Butcher Gate** This original gate was the most damaged gate during the siege of 1689. The gate was rebuilt in 1790 and takes its name from the street inside - Butcher Street, were the towns' butchers had their shops. (A)

**Bishop Gate** This original gate was replaced in 1789 by the present structure - a triumphal arch. This was to mark the first centenary of the closing of the gates by The Apprentice Boys of Derry. The architect was H.A. Baker, with the sculpted heads representing the River Foyle (external) and the River Boyne(internal) designed by Edward Smyth, who had sculptured the thirteen riverine heads on the Dublin Custom House in c.1784. On either side of the gate are steps giving access to the City Walls.

**Ferryquay Gate** This gate is one of the four original gateways; it overlooked the ferryquay on the River Foyle. The gate originally had a drawbridge and Tower; this was replaced by the present day gate in 1865. Famously this was the gate closed by the Apprentice Boys of Derry in December 1688 against the Jacobite army of James II. The headstone on the outside of the gate represents Reverend George Walker, Governor of Derry in 1689. The headstone on the inside of the gate is of Reverend James Gordon.

**Castle Gate** This gate is one of two added to the walls below Butcher Gate, it was built between 1805-1808. An old Irish Fortified House of the O'Doherty's of Inishowen was once located near this site inside the present City Walls.

**New Gate** This gate was added to the walls c.1790's, before this an opening had been made in the wall at this point allowing access to Wapping Lane (now Fountain Street). However the opening was re-inforced into a gateway as tensions arose just before the United Irishmen Rising of 1798.

**The Magazine Gate** This gate was added to the walls c.1888 to allow additional access to the river front.

### **3** St. Columb's Cathedral - Church of Ireland (C of I)

This Cathedral was built in 1633 by William Parrot for The Honourable, The Irish Society and is in the Planter Gothic style. The tower and main building are original. The present spire was added in 1821. 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 foundation stone in the porch, originally from the 12th Century Templemore Monastery of the Columban tradition is inscribed

if stones could speake then London's prayse should sounde who built this church and cittie from the grounde Vaughan aed

The peal of eight bells is the oldest set in Ireland, presented by Charles 1, in 1638.  $\triangle$ 



Located on Bishop Street, it replaced an earlier Deanery of 1720. The present building by Thomas Banbury Gough then Dean of Derry dates to 1833. It is one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture inside the City Walls. It is three storeys high with a basement, a gateway entrance to the stables at the rear of the building and also has a curved staircase in the main porch. 3

PAGE

# **5** The Masonic Hall

Formerly known as the Bishop's Palace, built in 1754 in the Episcopate of William Barnard - it gave Bishop Street its present name. The building was once home to Bishop Hervey, Earl of Bristol, who had it largely reconstructed to his design. In 1798 it was used as a barracks, the gardens became a parade ground on to the city walls - a section still known today as the Grand Parade. Mrs. Cecil Francis Alexander, the hymn writer, died here in 1895.

### **6** The Courthouse

Located opposite the Masonic Hall, it was completed in 1817 and is one of the finest architectural buildings in the city. Designed in Greek revival style with a pedimented portico, above the pediment are the Royal Coat of Arms and the statues of Justice and Peace in Portland stone. The main building material is of white Dungiven sandstone. It was damaged by bomb attacks in the 1970s. Restoration began in 1995 and the Courthouse reopened in 1998.

1998

1994





# **7** The Verbal Arts Centre

**4 BAGE** 

Located in the former First Derry National School on the city walls, the building dates from 1894. The School was originally founded as a Blue Coat School in 1733. The pupils were choristers who sang in church. The centre caters for the creation of the verbal arts, a symbol of the North West's prowess in poetry, drama and song. Integrated within the building are a number of craft pieces including works by Louis Le Brocquy and John Behan.

### **8** St. Augustine's Church (C of I)

This church is locally known as the "Wee Church on the Walls" and is thought to be the site of the 6th Century Monastery of St. Columba or Colmcille (546 A.D.). This building was destroyed by fire in 1095. A second abbey was built in 1136, it later became known as Dubh Regles (Black Church) in 1423. The Church was used by the first English settlers as a place of worship in the 16th Century. The present building dates from 1872 and is in the design of 13th Century gothic style.

### **9** Walker's Memorial Plinth

Located opposite St. Augustine's Church the Royal Bastion is the site of the former Walker's Pillar, a memorial to Rev. George Walker joint Governor of Derry during the Siege of 1689. The pillar was 90 feet in height surmounted by the statue of Rev. George Walker "of heroic size" (20 feet), with one hand outstretched towards the site of the river barrier/boom. Internally a spiral staircase of 105 steps( The Siege lasted 105 days - the longest in British History) allowed access to the viewing platform on top. The pillar and statue were destroyed by a bomb explosion in August 1973. Only the pedestal remains to this day.

### The Apprentice Boys' Memorial Hall

Opened in 1877 this building is the world headquarters of the Apprentice Boys of Derry organisation, it was extended and reopened in 1937. Designed by John Ferguson the building is neo-gothic, with a strong Scottish baronial facade.

### First Derry Presbyterian Church

First opened in 1780, this Church is believed to be on the site of an earlier Presbyterian Church of 1690. The foundation stone of this earlier building is now above the centre door inscribed with Roman numerals M.D.C.X.C. (1690). In 1828 the pediment and cornices of Dungiven sandstone were added.

### 12 The Diamond

Located in the centre of the walled city, it is possible to see all four original gates from this location. Three former town-halls have resided in this position in the years 1625, 1692 and 1823. In 1904 a fire in Austin's Department store in the Diamond also set the town-hall alight and subsequently destroyed the building – consequently a small garden was made on the site. The present War memorial was built in 1927 by the sculptor Vernon March. The figures represent the Navy and the Army and are overlooked by the

winged Angel of Victory representing the Royal Air-force. The cenotaph in the Diamond is now a memorial to all those who died during World War I & II.



Located in the south corner of the Diamond is Ireland's first department store, built in 1904-6 after a fire in the original store, to a design of M.A. Robinson. It is a five storey Edwardian building - the elaborate architecture is said to reflect the function of the place and has a tower at the corner with a copper-covered cupola on top. Austin's is now believed to be the world's oldest independent department store.

### I Shipquay Street

Originally known as Silver Street it still has many buildings dating from the 18th Century. Numbers 6 & 8 are three storey Georgian terraced houses circa 1770 and most of the older houses have stepped entrances due to the steepness of the street, it is reputed to be one of the steepest commercial streets in the British Isles.  $(\Delta)$ 

# **15** The Craft Village

Located in the area between lower Shipquay St. and Magazine St. is the Craft Village, a reconstruction of an 18th Century street and 19th Century square. It incorporates a variety of multipurpose retail outlets. Above the shops are modern apartments incorporated into the design of the Village. The Village was opened by President of Ireland, Mary Robinson in 1992. The village also houses the Genealogy Centre which has an extensive record of passenger lists from the 18th and 19th Century emigration periods and offers a service to those tracing their ancestral roots in Co. Derry and Inishowen, Co.Donegal.

### **16** The Tower Museum

The Tower Museum opened in 1992 and has won both the British and Irish Museum of the Year awards and was awarded joint second European Museum of the Year in 1995. The museum has two permanent exhibitions on display.

#### - An Armada Shipwreck

La Trinidad Valencera Exhibition displays many of the objects recovered from one of the largest ships from the Spanish Armada, La Trinidad Valencera. This vessel sunk in Kinnegoe Bay, Co. Donegal in 1588. The exhibition tells the story of the discovery of the shipwreck by the City of Derry Sub Aqua Club in 1971 and the subsequent recovery of the artifacts by a team of underwater archaeologists.

The Story of Derry details the history of the City of Derry from its geological formation through to the present day covering subjects as diverse as early monasticism, Plantation, Siege of Derry through to the recent Troubles.

# **1** St. Columb's Hall

Located on the junction of Orchard Street/Newmarket Street is the Parochial Hall for the Templemore Parish, built as a temperance hall in 1886; the three figures on top of the hall represent Eire, Temperance and Vulcan. In the 1940/50s the hall was used as a cinema and has now been restored as a theatre.

### **18** The Millennium Forum

Built just inside the walled area on Newmarket Street is the Millennium Forum, opened in 2001. The first purpose built theatre in the city it has seating for 1000 and has the largest theatre stage in Ireland. The sloping stalls floor can be raised to level with the stage floor and this area can be used for exhibitions and conferences. There is also a covered piazza area used for nontheatre exhibitions.

### **19** The Playhouse Theatre

Located in Artillery Street which gets its name from a house situated against the City Walls (Artillery House – 1738 - which probably housed artillery pieces), this was the former St Joseph's school, originally built as a school for homeless girls in 1911. It was designed by the architect E.J. Toye who also designed other listed buildings in the city including St. Eugene's Cathedral spire, Lumen Christi College and Pennyburn Church. In 2004, The Playhouse featured as one of the 21 buildings across the UK to reach the finals of a national television competition, BBC Restoration. The buildings are now home to the award winning Playhouse Theatre.

Heritage Trail





# Outside the Walled City

### **20** Guildhall

The original building was built in 1887 at a cost of £19,000 and was designed by John Guy Ferguson. It was destroyed by a fire in 1908 and reopened in 1912 at a further cost of 26,000 to the Irish Society to a design of M.A. Robinson. The red sandstone building is of neo-gothic architecture; with Tudor overtones. In 1972, the Guildhall was destroyed by a number of bomb attacks and carefully restored and reopened in 1978. The interior houses some of the finest examples of stained glass windows in Ireland with many having been restored using the original watercolour designs. The council chamber on the ground floor is the seat of Derry City Council.

### **21** Harbour Museum

This traditional Victorian style museum, housed in the former Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners offices, built in 1882 to the design of John Kennedy looks at the city's maritime heritage with emphasis on the emigration periods of the 18th and 19th centuries.

### **22** The Bogside

This area first developed as a residential area in the 18th Century. However, industry had developed around the docks area as shipbuilding and shirt-making attracted people from the Catholic community back to the city from Donegal and the West of Ireland looking for work. Some older housing from the 18th & 19th centuries still remained in the area until the 1960's, however housing provision was limited and it was common practice for many families to live in one house. Protests about the housing conditions was one of the predominant factors for the organisation of a Civil Rights March on the 5th October 1968. The banning and subsequent RUC baton charging of the marchers led to rioting in the Bogside, this event is often seen by many as the start of the troubles in Northern Ireland

It was also in the Bogside that the event which became known as 'Bloody Sunday' occurred on 30th January 1972.

### **23** The Bloody Sunday Memorial

The obelisk erected here lists the names of fourteen civilians shot dead near this site in Glenfada Park (which now houses the Museum of Free Derry) by the Army following a riot at the end of a march protesting about internment without trial on 30th January 1972, a date which became known as 'Bloody Sunday'. In the subsequent Widgery Enquiry in 1972, Lord Widgery concluded in his investigation and reports that the soldiers had been fired on first. He said "there would have been no deaths if there had not been an illegal march, which had created a highly dangerous situation". However, the families campaign for a new inquiry were met with little response for many years until 1997 when the Irish Government submitted a detailed dossier of evidence to the UK to back demands for a new Bloody Sunday inquiry. The 178-page document incorporated an assessment of fresh information about the shootings, as well as a damning indictment of the Widgery report.

The UK Government spent seven months studying the evidence before agreeing to the new investigation. On the eve of the 26th anniversary of Bloody Sunday in 1998, Tony Blair announced an independent judicial inquiry into Bloody Sunday, headed by the British Law Lord, Lord Saville of Newdigate, and two judges from Commonwealth countries. Lord Saville opened the proceedings with a vow to fully investigate Bloody Sunday and events leading up to it. The naming of the inquiry as the Bloody Sunday Inquiry is viewed as having huge significance and a symbolic move to detach the new investigation from the Widgery inquiry.

A report from the Tribunal on its findings has yet to be published as we write this in 2007.  $\triangle$ 

# YOU ARE NOW ENTERING FREEDERRY



### **24** Free Derry Corner

The gable wall with its slogan"You Are Now Entering Free Derry" was painted by John Caker Casey, on 5th January 1969, during the riots that followed the attack on Civil Rights marchers at Burntollet Bridge. The name "Free Derry" was given to the areas of the Bogside, Creggan and Brandywell that were barricaded off from the security forces between August 1969 and July 1972. The barriers were removed during "Operation Motorman" on 30 July 1972. The area around Free Derry Corner was a familiar meeting place in the area.





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# **25** THE BOGSIDE GALLERY OF MURALS **A**

The Bogside Murals have been painted by a group of local artists on gable walls alongside the main road that runs through the Bogside, Rossville Street and Lecky Road area. The three artists, William Kelly, Kevin Hasson, and Tom Kelly describe the 11 murals as 'The Peoples Gallery'. Ten of the murals reflect events in the Bogside in the past and one, The Peace Mural looks to the future with the idealist image of a Dove. The artists have a small studio in the Bogside located behind the Bogside Inn.

#### **Bloody Sunday Commemoration Mural**

On the gable wall opposite the Bogside Inn is the "Bloody Sunday Commemoration" mural painted in 1997 to mark the 25th anniversary of Bloody Sunday (30th of January 1972). The mural has an image of each of the 14 people who died painted inside a circle of soft red and is surrounded by 14 oak leaves - a leaf for each of the victims - the oakleaf being a symbol of the city.

#### The Death Of Innocence Mural

Located on the corner of Lecky Road and Rossville Street is the mural known as "The Death of Innocence". The girl on the mural is Annette McGavigan who at fourteen years old became the first child victim of the troubles from Derry and the one hundredth victim in Northern Ireland. In September 1971 she was killed as she returned home from school during a shooting incident in the Bogside area. The mural highlights the figure of Annette against the background of debris from a bomb explosion, a rifle with the muzzle buried in the ground and the image of a butterfly in the top left corner which was subsequently coloured in (2006) to represent the change from violence to peace with the onset of the peace process.

#### The Petrol Bomber

The Petrol Bomber is the first mural of the Bogside artists and was painted in 1994 to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Battle of Bogside. The image was taken from a magazine photograph by Clive Limpkin - the boy is wearing a Second World War gas mask against the C.S. gas used by the police. In the background the high rise Rossville flats with rioters on the roof dominated the Bogside area and the city walls at Butcher Gate.

#### Bernadette

Bernadette Devlin was a leading figure in the civil rights movement and in the Battle of Bogside in 1969. She had been elected to Westminster as M.P. for Mid-Ulster in April 1969 as the youngest ever M.P, at 19 years of age. The artists see the mural as a tribute to Derry women in general, the other woman is pictured with a metal bin lid - banging bin lids on the ground was an effective alarm device in the Bogside area and important events were often heralded by the noise of the bins. "Bernadette" is the first colour mural of the artists and as a tribute to women the artists said "It would have been unthinkable to have painted it in black and white".

#### **Bloody Sunday**

"Bloody Sunday depicts the fate of the campaign for civil rights" as seen by Bogside artists. The mural shows the death of Jackie Duddy, the first person to die on Bloody Sunday. The image of the priest waving a white handkerchief is that of Father Daly, who later became Bishop of Dery. This scene is taken from a newsreel of the day and is surrounded by images of the marchers protesting against internment. The "Civil Rights" banner that headed the march was later used to cover the dead on Rossville Street.

#### Motorman

This mural is seen by the artists as an anti-war symbol, and also the historical event, the ending of Free Derry when the army launched "Operation Motorman" in July 1972. The army used twenty six companies of soldiers and tanks to remove barricades in the Bogside and Creggan areas. The image of the soldier is deliberately highlighted against the doorway "to communicate something of the ferocity of the onslaught" of Motorman.

#### **Civil Rights**

This mural on the gable wall beside the Museum of Free Derry, Glenfada Park represents the civil rights marches that began the campaign for equal rights for Catholics. The most well known of which was the banned march in Derry on the 5th October 1968 which led to rioting as the march was baton charged by police on Duke Street. The banners carried by marchers in the mural represent the various causes of the campaigns and there are well known local faces in the crowd, including local nationalist politician Eddie McAteer to the left of the man in the hat -Vinnie Coyle - who often was a steward in the marches.

### The Rioter

In the early days of Free Derry it was almost customary for local school children to meet at the Rossville Street entrance to the Bogside and engage in rioting with the police and army - this happened mainly on Saturdays and on school holidays and became known to locals as the Saturday matinee. The boy in the mural is holding an old window grill, the mesh would have protected him from rubber or plastic bullets normally used by the security forces, but not from the effects of C.S. gas which is shown in white between him and the Saracen that has turned to face him. This occurred in the days before Bloody Sunday when the army used real bullets on the rioters. The artists say that the image has unavoidable echoes of a lone man facing the convoy of tanks on Tiananmen Square in 1989.

#### The Hunger Strikes

In the 1970s many republican people were imprisoned. These prisons were specially built at this time and from an aerial view had the appearance of the letter "H". The 'H blocks' as they became known housed both men and women prisoners and the inmates regarded themselves as political prisoners.. It was announced on the 26th of March 1980 there would be no Special Category prisoners as from the 1st April 1980. They began a protest campaign for Special Category Status that would allow them to wear their own clothes and have free association in the blocks. In September the prisoners refused to wear prison clothes and wore only their blankets, this became known as the 'Blanket Protests' and became the hunger strikes of the early 1980s. The man in the mural is Raymond McCartney who endured 53 days of the 1980 hunger strike.

The H-Block monument is now located in Rossville Street, near Free Derry Corner.

### The Peace Mural

The Peace Mural, taken from the cover of a college magazine is of a dove, one wing of which is outlined as an oak leaf the other wing outlined as a scroll of the word 'Peace'. The dove is set against a tiled background of equal squares in the colours of the spectrum and was unveiled on the 31st July 2004.

#### The Runner

This mural depicts a typical scene from the Troubles. Tear gas was used extensively in riot situations. This image shows a young boy in full flight, seconds after a cannister of CS gas has been fired. The artist intended this mural to be a cautionary reminder to the young of the dangers inherent in civil conflict. It was completed by the artists in July 2006.



# The Long Tower Church St. Columba's Church, Roman Catholic (R.C.)

The present church dates back to 1784 on a site were Mass had been celebrated during the Penal times. It was near here that the Teampall Mór(Great Church) was built in 1164. The original structure was rectangular in shape, the fluted Corinthian pillars in the altar were given by Hervey, the Earl Bishop, who also made a considerable donation to the building. It was extended in 1810 with a nave and galleries and also extended in 1890 and 1909 to its present "T" shape form with three galleries. The interior is a very ornate neo-renaissance. The paintings on the walls are by McEvoy of Dublin, in oils on copper, and are copies of old masters. Eight of the windows on each of the east and west galleries are by Meyer of Munich - the church is now considered to be one of the most beautiful churches in Ireland.

### **27** The Heritage Tower

This is the last remaining turret of the former jail, demolished in the 1970s and is now used as a heritage centre exhibiting artefacts and memorabilia dating from World War I to the present day. The jail was originally built in 1791 though the Tower was a 19th Century addition(1824) and built as a hanging tower, it was here that Wolf Tone (a leader of the United Irishmen) was held after his capture at Rathmullan, Co. Donegal in 1798.

### 28 The Fountain Estate and Murals

The Fountain Estate is the last Protestant working class area on the city side of the River Foyle. One of the oldest King Billy murals, the mural of him crossing the Boyne and the Siege of Derry 1689, is a replica of Bobby Jackson's mural originally painted in the 1920's and was repainted each year by three generations of the Jackson family until the wall fell down in 1994.



**29** Lumen Christi College

Formerly the site of St. Columb's College on Bishop Street, this was once the summer palace of the Church of Ireland Bishop Hervey. St. Columb's was built in 1877 and the north wing extension added in 1892. Other extensions were added in 1897, 1932 and 1936. In the grounds are the remains of a windmill that was the scene of a battle during the Siege of 1689. The Walls surrounding the College have a coping of lava from Mount Vesuvius brought back by Bishop Hervey.

### **30** Nazareth House

Located opposite the entrance to Lumen Christi College, it was built in 1892 as an orphanage home for children and refuge for old people. (A)

### **31** Creggan Country Park

The park has its origins in the highly popular rainbow trout fishery run by Glenowen Fisheries Worker's Co-operative which was opened officially in May 1992 by Jack Charlton and facilitated some 40,000 anglers at its peak. The fishery demonstrated the enormous potential that the 100 acre site offered and a state of the art activity centre opened in 2002 offering a range of water sports.



# **32** The Star Factory

Located on Foyle Road, it was built in 1889 as the textile trade in the city developed. The structure is of rock-faced sandstone, which sets it apart from the other factories of red brick in the city. It has now been converted into a modern day apartment block.

### 33 The Foyle Valley Railway Museum



Built in 1989, it housed many exhibits from the four railways that once operated from the city. These were the Great Northern 1845, London Midland Scottish (L.M.S.)

1853, Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway 1863, and from 1900 the County Donegal Railway. All that remains today is the Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) Derry-Belfast line.

# **34** Craigavon Bridge

Built in 1933 it replaced the former Carlisle Bridge which was preceded by a wooden bridge that had been built across the Foyle at the bottom of Bridge Street, in 1791 by two Boston engineers - Cox and Thompson. The two recent bridges were both double-decked bridges. The Carlisle Bridge was built in 1863. The lower deck of the Craigavon Bridge was converted from a railway bridge to a road bridge in 1967.

# **35** Tillie and Henderson Factory

Formerly located on a site opposite the Foyle Valley Railway, once the largest shirt factory in the world, the building was constructed for Messrs Tillie and Henderson in 1857. The company moved to modern premises in 1972, and the building remained in a derelict state. In 2002/3 the building suffered a number of arson attacks and it was demolished in January 2003.

### **36** Carlisle Road Presbyterian Church

This Church was built in 1879, replacing an old church located inside the city walls. The architect was Young & Mackenzie. It has a neo-gothic façade with mock turrets and pinnacles.  $\triangle$ 

# **37** Methodist Church

This Church was built in 1904 and replaced the original church on the East Wall. The architect was A. Foreman and the building has a number of flying buttresses which add a visual effect rather than any function. The Church has an unusual hexagonal roof at one corner over a neo-gothic façade.

### **38** Welsh Margetson Factory

Built in 1872, as a shirt factory, this three-storey red brick factory by architect J.G Ferguson on Carlisle Road now houses a government pensions office.

### **39** Great James Street Presbyterian Church

In 1837 this Church was built with a neoclassical façade at the top of a wide set of external steps. The Church was designed by Stewart Gordon as was the adjoining Manse. It is known as the 'Scots Church'.



### **40** No.33 Great James Street

Formerly a girls school - Strand House School, it was built in 1865 in Georgian style and originally had a portico – which has since been removed.



# 12 **DAGE**

# **4** St. Eugene's Cathedral (R.C.)

The foundation stone was laid in 1851 just after the Famine in Ireland. Designed by James McCarthy, it was not completed until 1873. The spire was added in 1903 and is 79 metres in height - the second highest spire in Ireland. The building is of local whin-stone with buttresses and the spire is of Newry granite. The church has many stained glass windows by Meyer of Munich. In the 1980s the Cathedral was extensively renovated and a new sacristy and conference centre added.

### **Brooke Park**

The park was developed around a boy's orphanage known as Gwyn's Charitable Institute from a bequest of a Mr Brooke. This building was destroyed in the 1970s during 'The Troubles' when it was being used as a library. The Gate Lodge at the Infirmary Road entrance was built in 1840 and is contemporary to the original Gwyn's building. The statue just inside the Infirmary Gate is of Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart, a former M.P. for the city.

# **4**3 Christ Church (C of I)

Bishop Knox built this Neo-Gothic Church (known as a 'Free Church') to the design of John Ferguson in 1830. The church was extended in 1881, however it was destroyed by a fire in the 1990s but refitted in 2000.

# **4** Clarendon Street

Formerly known as Ponsonby Street, this became the second Conservation Area in the City. The houses in the street date from 1840 and are three storey in height of Georgian style architecture, with red brick. On the southern side of the street is a house known as 'Foyle Cottage' built in 1815 this is the oldest house in the street.

# **45** City Factory

Located on Little James Street, this former shirt factory was built in 1863 for Messrs McIntyre, Hogg and Marsh. The keystones above the windows depict the five continents. It now houses a faculty of the North West Institute of Further and Higher Education and the Void Arts Centre. (B)

### **46** Crawford Square

Within this Conservation Area is the Victorian Park area named after the Rev. James Crawford, minister of Strand Road Presbyterian Church until 1849. No's. 1-19 were built before 1873 and No's 20-23 date from 1862. The architect was Fitzgibbon Louch.

### **47** The Boathouse

Located on Queens Quay - The Irish Society built this former boathouse for the City of Derry Rowing Club in 1863. It is now a listed building however it lay almost in ruins until the present owner restored the tower and façade in 2002. The building is currently the Quaywest Restaurant.



# Greater Cityside Area



### **48** University of Ulster at Magee

This building was opened in 1865 as a training College for Ministers of the Presbyterian Church and was built thanks to a bequest of £20,000 from a Mrs. Magee in 1846. The building has a Neo-Gothic facade with Scottish freestone and stands on a prominent site overlooking the River Foyle. The pinnacles of the building form part of the skyline of the city. Now a campus of the University of Ulster it has recently been expanded both with many new University buildings on site and an increase in student numbers.

### **49** Claremont Presbyterian Church

This former church, now office accommodation, was built in 1905. A feature of the building is the cavernous effect doorway and red brick turrets. The design of M.A. Robinson is Gothic with Tudor overtones. <sup>(3)</sup>

### **50** Rock Mills

Located at the lower end of the Rock Road, on Strand Road is the former flour mills building of the Gilliland family. Constructed in 1846 they have now been converted to student accommodation for the Magee Campus of the University of Ulster by the Student Housing Association.



Heritage Trail





# 14 BVGE

### 61 Wilkinson's Shirt Factory

This former shirt factory was built in 1921. During the Second World War the then flat roof was used as an anti-aircraft gun site as it overlooked a ship repair yard on the River Foyle. It now houses a supermarket and apartments.

### **52** The Shipyard Area

The area along the riverfront from Sainsbury's car park to Bay Road was the shipyard in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. The most well known builder was Captain William Coppin who built many ships, including the 'Great Northern' the first screw propelled ship built in Ireland. Ownership of the shipyard changed hands a number of times after Coppin and eventually closed in the depression of 1928 when it was owned by Swan Hunter Ltd. During the Second World War the area was used as a ship repair yard by Harland & Wolff for the numerous allied navy ships that were based in the city. **B** 

### **53** Boom Hall

This large house now in a ruined state located on the Culmore Road overlooking the River Foyle, was built for the Alexander family in 1779, founders of the Bank of Ireland. Field Marshal Alexander of Tunis was one of the family, as was Bishop William Alexander, husband of Mrs. Cecil Frances Alexander the famous hymn writer. The site overlooks the position of the Siege Boom built across the River Foyle in 1689.

### **54** Brookhall

The present house was built in 1802 on the estate that runs down to the site of the Siege Boom. Once owned by the Gilliland family who planted the estate with its rare ornamental trees and shrubs, Brookhall is now home to one of Ireland's most famous authors - Jennifer Johnston.



### **55** Amelia Earhart Cottage

Located in Ballyarnett Country Park – the cottage houses an exhibition on the unexpected landing of Amelia Earhart in the outskirts of the city in May 1932 when she became the first women to fly solo across the Atlantic (Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Paris, France). Amelia landed in the field where the cottage now stands after flying for nineteen hours. She followed the track of the railway from Buncrana into Derry. A quarter sized working model of her Lockheed Vega aircraft is displayed by the Museum Service of Derry City Council.

### **56** Foyle Bridge

The bridge was officially opened on the 17th October 1984 costing £22million. It is undoubtedly one of the longest and most spectacular bridges in Ireland. The centre spans of steel were fabricated at the Harland & Wolff Shipyard in Belfast and floated on barges to the Foyle where they were lifted into position by special cranes.

# Waterside Area

### **57** Siege Boom

Below the Foyle Bridge, on the northern side, is the site of a boom or floating barrier constructed during the siege of 1689. It was broken by three ships - the 'Mountjoy'', Dartmouth' and the 'Swallow' on the 29th July 1689 to bring relief to the besieged city and an end to the siege.

# 58 Rosses Bay

Located on the southern side of the bridge at Waterside is an inlet of the Foyle called Rosses Bay or 'Port Rois'. The bay is now almost separated from the river by the railway embankment and was the site of a ship battle in 1200 A.D. between the McDermott and O'Donnell Clans. The townland around the bay is called 'Caw', which means a 'battle site'. (B)

### 69 Murals - Lincoln Courts/ Bond Street

These murals show various symbols rooted in Loyalist tradition and history e.g. The Clenched Fist (which has been perhaps one of the strongest Loyalist emblems that has existed) and the colours of the Union Jack and the Crown (which symbolise the British Monarchy) are only a few of the many images appearing on Loyalist murals. The image of King William III of Orange (also known as King Billy) can be found on many wall murals in Loyalist areas. The Dutchman who was declared sovereign of England, Scotland and Ireland in February 1689 won the Protestant victory over the Catholic King James II (a Scotsman) on 1 July 1690 at the Battle of the Boyne. There are many images of King Billy on horseback crossing the Boyne and these are symbolic of a victory for Protestantism.

In 2006, £3.3m was to be spent replacing paramilitary murals in Northern Ireland. The purpose of the 'Re-Imaging Communities Programme' was to engage local people and their communities in finding ways of replacing divisive murals and emblems with more positive imagery. The aim was to remove any paramilitary murals designed to intimidate or mark out territory (The colours Red, White and Blue signifying Loyalism and Green White and Orange signifying Republicanism).

# 60 Former U.S. Naval Base at Clooney

Located on a site opposite the Broomhill Hotel on Clooney Road is the former U.S. Naval communications base which was built during the Second World War. It was the last operational U.S. Base in Ireland until it closed in 1977.

### 61 St. Columb's Park

This public park, on the Limavady Road was formerly the estate of the Hill family. A large house in the grounds was called 'Chatham' as its builder was a naval officer Lieutenant John Rea; his daughter had married Sir George Hill of 'Brookhall'. In 1845 the Hill Estate was bought by the Londonderry Corporation for use as a public park.





The Hill house was used for a time as a Nurse's 16 home and is now St Columb's Park House Activity and Reconciliation Centre. The ruins of a small church of St. Brecan's can be

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found In the grounds of the park. These ruins are from a church re-built on this site by Redmond O'Gallagher, Bishop of Derry in 1585. The original church was destroyed in 1197, by a Norman Knight - Rotsel Pitun. B

### 62 Ebrington Presbyterian Church

This hall type church was built in 1897, the interior has a gallery constructed around three sides. The entrance facade facing Limavady Road is Neo-Classical with a pediment.

### **63** Ebrington Barracks

The Barracks are named after Lord Ebrington, the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and were built between 1839 & 1841 on a prime site overlooking the River Foyle. During the Second World War the barracks became part of the 'H.M.S. Ferret' naval base, the main escort base and Anti-Submarine Training School for the allied navies operating from Derry. After the war it became known as 'H.M.S. Sea Eagle' and operated as the Joint Anti-Submarine School until 1970, when it was handed back to the British Army and re-named again as Ebrington Barracks. The base was closed by the Ministry of Defence in 2004. The ILEX Urban Regeneration Company have since been tasked with the regeneration of this site as well as the Fort George Army base on the Strand Road and the Clooney Naval Base site in the Waterside.

### **64** All Saints Church (C of I)

The church was built in 1867 and is a good example of neo-gothic style with red granite capitals and walls of local whinstone. Located in the grounds of the church, is a Russian Cannon relic of the Crimean War. It was presented to the city as a gift after the War. The cannon was originally located in the grounds of Brooke Park until the 1970's. B

### **65** The Workhouse

Located on the Glendermott Road it was built in 1840 to the design of George Wilkinson. The Workhouse opened on 10th March 1940 and was planned for 800 inmates. It had been built to a standard design for Workhouses. Men and women were segregated in the building whilst children were separated by gender and from their parents. This was a place of last resort for the poor of the district. The catchment area covered by the Workhouse included both sides of the River Foyle and part of East Donegal. Within the Workhouse conditions were appalling and the inmates, (as they were called), had to work to help provide food. In the grounds there was a Fever Hospital and a Graveyard for Paupers. In 1850, at the end of the famine period the number of people there totalled 1200. The building became the Waterside Hospital in 1947 with the introduction of the National Health Service and is now The Workhouse Museum and Waterside Library. There is a permanent Exhibition on the role of the City in the Battle of the Atlantic during the Second World War on the first floor. B

### 66 Ebrington Shirt Factory

Now known as the Ebrington Centre - this redbrick building was built in 1892 for the Young and Rochester Company and is now located on the same site as the Workhouse; it is used as a community centre and home to the Waterside Theatre, **B** 

### 67 Altnagelvin Hospital

Located on the Dungiven Road, this ten storey high building was the first General Hospital to be built in the U.K. after the Second World War. It opened in 1960 to the design of Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall, to the cost of £2.8 million. A statue of the leaendary Irish Princess Macha by F.E. Williams is located in the grounds. The hospital is one of the six main hospitals in N. Ireland and the only one of the six west of the River Bann. Agnes Jones House - named after the famous nurse - Agnes Jones (1832-68), located near the entrance to Altnagelvin Hospital is now used as residential accommodation for

the hospital. Agnes Jones who lived at Fahan, Co. Donegal trained and worked with Florence Nightingale in the Crimea. She contacted cholera when in charge of Liverpool Infirmary and died aged 36; she is buried in Fahan Graveyard, Fahan, Co. Donegal, 🚯

# **68** Glendermott Church (C of I)

Located on Church Brae, near Altnagelvin Hospital is this small stone built Church of Ireland that dates back to 1753. The church was extended in 1861. The original spire of wood was blown down in the 'Great Wind' of the 1830's. A simple parish church of nave, chancel and small tower. A memorial to the dead of the First World War in the form of a statue of a bugler sounding the last post, is located in the grounds of the Church.

### **69** Glenaden Shirt Exhibition

This shirt exhibition takes you through the history of shirt making over the last 150 years. In the 1920s the shirt-making industry employed almost 18,000 people at its peak in the city. The Factory Girls a sculpture located on the roundabout at King Street in the Waterside celebrates the working lives of the many thousands of women who were central to Derry's shirt making industry over the years. Commissioned by the Department for Social Development in 2006 the artist Louise Walsh has the wheel of a sewing machine as the centre piece of the work and on the slope of the roundabout a giant shirt and collar, on the collar are numerous short scripts from stories of the lives of the thousands of women workers in the factories of Derry.

# **70** St. Columb's Church (R.C.)

Bishop McLaughlin opened this church on Chapel Road in 1841. The wooden pulpit from St. Columb's Cathedral (C.O.I.) was bought and installed in 1861. In 1873 the bell was added and a Parochial House was built in 1865. The Church was then extended in 1887. It was once again extended in 1916 and more recently the Church and Presbytery were renovated in 1992.

# **1** Spencer Road

This road was constructed in 1863 for access to the new bridge, the then Carlisle Bridge. It is named after Earl Spencer the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a direct ancestor of the late Princess of Wales.

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### **72** The former Waterside **Railway Station**

Built in 1873 on Duke Street is the original terminus of the railway to Belfast. The architect was John Lanyon and the clock tower was added in 1888. The building was restored after a number of bomb attacks in the 1970s by architect Caroline Dickson. The restoration has won a Europa Nostra award. Trains for Belfast now leave from the modern railway station nearby. B

### **73** The former Co. Donegal **Railway Station**

This building located south of the junction of Craigavon Bridge and Victoria Road was the terminus of the Co. Donegal Railway which opened in 1900 as a narrow gauge track that ran through Strabane, Ballybofey and Donegal Town and onward to the fishing port of Killybegs until closing in 1955. B

### **74** Prehen House

Located in Prehen Park close to Prehen Woods. this rare sophisticated early Georgian family house was built in 1738 and attributed to one of Ireland's finest architects - Michael Priestley. Prehen was originally home to the Tomkins family with the marriage of Honoria Tomkins and Andrew Knox bringing about the Knox dynasty at Prehen. Prehen (wood of the crows) is home to one of Ireland's greatest love stories, the legend of Half Hanged McNaughton. Located nearby is Prehen Woods an area of ancient woodland that dates back to at least the 16th Century. The wood is one of the few remaining that has red squirrel native to the area, as well as oak, ash and birch trees it is now listed as a 17 acre protected woodland.

Heritage Trail



# Beyond the Walled City



### **75** Ardmore and Drumahoe

On the A6 road to Belfast lies the villages of Ardmore (great height) and Drumahoe (the edge of the cave), set in a mixture of pasture and woodland are two 17th Century Houses, the Beech Hill House, now a hotel and the ancestral home of the Beresford-Ash family - Ashbrook House. During the Second World War Beech Hill House was commandeered as home to the U.S. Marines and this is remembered by a commemorative plaque in the grounds of the hotel. **G** 

### **76** Ballygroll Pre-historic

The complex is situated on Slievegore Hill, located off the main Derry to Belfast road. This collection of prehistoric monuments date from 4000 to 1000 BC, they include a court tomb, two wedge tombs, a round cairn, a barrow and two stone circles in the remains of a pre-bog field system. A system of prehistoric field walls can be found on the nearby ridge; only the tops of the walls appear out of the bog having been sealed there around 100 BC. Grid Ref.C53261373.

### 77 Brackfield Bawn

Located off the main Derry to Belfast road (A6) the ruin of the bawn house dates to 1611, built on lands of the skinners company. This type of fortified house was a requirement of the

Plantation of county Londonderry by the 12 London companies; it was designed by Sir Edward Doddington, who designed the walls of Derry. A survey of the site in 1619 shows a village of twelve houses and a church near the bawn and house. Grid Ref. C51501002. <sup>(6)</sup>

### **78** Ness Woods Country Park

Located 12km east of the city off the main Belfast road (A6) is Ness Wood Country Park comprising 50 hectares of mixed woodland known as Ness, Ervey and Tamnymore, in the sheltered Burntollet Valley. The main feature of the Park is a spectacular waterfall – Ness Falls (the highest in Northern Ireland), from which the Park derives its name, based on the Irish "an las" or Ness meaning waterfall, located on the Burntollet River that runs through the steep wooded glen of the country park. ©

### 79 Claudy Village

Located approximately 15 kilometres from Derry, just off the main Derry–Belfast road, is the village of Claudy, "Cloidgh" the washing river in Irish. The Faughan river flows through the village and the country park. Near by are the ruins of the old parish church of Cumber.



# 80 Park Village

On the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains is the little village of Park, surrounded by many ancient sites, standing stones, raths and chambered graves. The 17th Century Learmount Castle is located in the nearby Learmount Woods. The Crooked Bridge in the village was a well-used hunting around for local highwavmen and nearby is the 1830s hunting lodge, Tamnagh Lodge, to the style of the 17th Century Italian designer Andrea Palladio. Located on the (B74) road between Claudy and Dungiven is the village of Feeny (from the Irish "a wooded place") built as part of the plans of the Fishmonger's Company in the 17th Century. It is noted for it's winding main street. Close by is the 18th Century Drumcovitt House in grand plantation style and also the ruin of Banacher Old Church. 🔘



# 81 Eglinton Village

Originally known as Muff or "An Mhagh" meaning "The Plain" in Irish, the village was built as part of the plantation of the city and county by the twelve guilds of London, on the lands of the Grocers Company. The Church of Ireland rectory is shown on a map of 1622. The village was redesigned in the early 19th Century with an impressive tree lined main street. Two oak trees in the centre of the village were planted as saplings to commemorate the coronations of Edward VII and George V. The village was renamed as Eglinton in 1858 after a visit by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord



Eglinton. The Court and Market House, located on the main street in Eglinton Village this house was built by Michael Angelo Nicholson in 1827 and acted as a court room and market house. It originally had open arcades on the ground floor level for a country market. There are two Coat of Arms that decorate the low walls alongside the building, on the left are the Arms of the Babington family and on the right are the Arms of the Grocers Company. St. Canice's Church of Ireland built between 1619-1622 was erected on the same site as the present Church of Ireland. St Canice's, Faughanvale Parish Church was designed by John Bowen and built in 1821 of Georgian design with a tower at one end. The building was extended in 1853 when transepts were added: of the original 17th Century church only the ruin of the west gable with its cut stone window remains today.

### 82 City of Derry Airport

Built during the Second World War as an R.A.F. aerodrome it was home to the famous "American Eagles" of the 133 Squadron. It transferred to the Royal Navy in 1943 and became known as R.N.A.S. "Gannet" until it closed in 1966. Eglinton airfield was reopened as City of Derry Airport in the 1970s. ©

### **83** Culmore Fort

Located on the western shore of the Foyle 7km downstream from the city, the fort on a promontory that divides the river from the lough dates back to late medieval times; captured from the O'Doherty clan in 1600 it was refortified by Sir Henry Dowcra and formed an integral part of the defences of the city. Seventeenth century maps show the fort as a large camp with cannon emplacements. A large earthen bank is still visible to the north of the tower. The fort was occupied by the army of King James who protected the approach to the boom on the river during the Siege of 1689.





# 88 Departure

This sculpture hanging in the stairwell of the central library in Foyle Street is themed on emigration in wood, metal and fish by Richard Livingstone. It was purchased for the Western Education and Library Board in 1994.

# 89 Train

These steel plate models of railway engines are mounted at each end of the lower deck of Craigavon Bridge, modelled by Richard Livingstone the engine on the Waterside end is of the Co. Donegal Railway 'Colmcille' and at Foyle Road the engine type is that used on the Great Northern Railway. This engine faces toward Donegal and the 'Colmcille' faces towards Antrim. Commissioned by the D.O.E. in 1997 the lower deck of the bridge was originally for railway use only, connecting the four railway stations of the city - today only one remains.

### Reconciliation (Hands Across the Divide)

Located in Carlisle Square at the city side of Craigavon Bridge roundabout, these prominent bronze male figures, by artist Maurice Harron were originally intended to have their hands joined in a gesture of reconciliation. They were altered just before the work was completed as Maurice Harron felt that 'The Troubles' here were not finally settled. Commissioned by the D.O.E. in 1992 the 8ft high figures are mounted on broken walls of Donegal Slate.

# **91** The City as Shape

These four, twenty-ton granite blocks, by John Aiken represent the four quarters of the walled city -Ferryquay St, Shipquay St, Butcher St, and Bishop St. The irregular geometric, multi-sided stones are intended to portray the old city in 'terms of shape and form'. The granite used is highly polished and comes from Europe, Africa, and South America, representing 'the diversity of cultures in Derry and its role as a port'. The resulting abstract form profiling Derry Walls represent the historical, archaeological, commercial and culture of the city. This work was commissioned by the D.O.E. in 1999 via an open submission sculptor competition.

### **92** John Lawrence, Memorial Statue.

John Lawrence, Viceroy of India 1864-9 was a pupil of Foyle and Londonderry College. This statue by J.E. Boehm (Fecit) was erected to his memory at Lahore in 1887. It was brought to Foyle College, Lawrence Hill in 1968. It was restored in 1962 by the Morris Singer Company, London and was moved to the present site of Foyle and Londonderry College on the Northland Road in the 1970s.

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### **93** The Four Seasons

This Mural was commissioned for the opening of Altnagelvin Hospital in 1960. It was first mounted in the main entrance foyer and is now on the first floor of the new second phase building of the hospital. The mural 'Oil on board' (46ft x 4ft) by William Scott was commissioned by the architects of the hospital. B



<sup>20</sup> Sculptor Sites

### **84** Emigration Statues

This seven figure family group is thematically based on emigration. The main family group can be seen carrying with them the cultural baggage that emigrants would have taken with them to the 'New World'. The father and daughter can be seen striding towards the port while the mother, son and baby look behind to the grandparents. One of the figures represents that of a young girl. The missing figure of the young girl with her hand in the water of the fountain represents the tradition of leaving the oldest daughter behind to look after the grandparents, in the hope that some day she might rejoin the others in the 'New World'. Sculptured by Eamon O'Doherty in 1990.



### 85 Statue of HM Queen Victoria

Located in the fover of the Guildhall is the statue of HM Queen Victoria which was erected by public subscription to commemorate the 60th anniversary of her accession to the throne. It was unveiled on 24th November 1899 by the Right Honourable Goerge Henry, General Governor of Ireland and was the first statue of Victoria to be unveiled in Ireland. The statue shows Queen Victoria in her ceremonial gowns and robes, with the band across her chest representing the Order of the Garter. The statue stands 6 feet 10 inches and weighs approximately 2.5 tonnes, it was carved out of one solid block of Sicilian Marble by FJ Williamson who was crown sculptor for 32 years. Its pedestal weighs approximately 3 tonnes.

### 86 Four Just Men

Located in the rear entrance porch to the Guildhall, they represent the four commissioners sent over from the guilds of London to decide on the site of the walled city during the Plantation. The sculpture is of stone relief (107 x 81cms) to the design of George McCann. They were commissioned by the Londonderry Corporation in connection with the Festival of Britain in 1951, for the encouragement of the arts in the city.

### **87** Janus Statue

Located outside the entrance to the Millennium Forum, this cruciform figure on East Wall was originally one of three identical cast iron figures by Antony Gormley, where his own body determined the size of each. Commissioned in 1987 by T.S.W.A., two have since been sold to a private buyer. The sculpture is long regarded as a forerunner to one of Britain's largest and most impressive sculptures the "Angel of the North", which stands near the A1 in Gateshead near Newcastle in the North East of England. (A)



### Commemoration Window of Innocent People killed in the Troubles in Derry

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> In 1989, Derry City Council commissioned Peter Rooney to design a four panel stained glass commemorative window for the Guildhall. The window is located in the entrance corridor of the Guildhall.

### **95** Landscape Sculptures

These eight pillars of various sizes were commissioned by Derry City and Donegal County Councils to mark 'Impact 92'. Sculptured by Marko Pogacnic, in Mourne Granite they stand in various sites around the city, including Corrody Hill, St. Columb's Park, Altnagelvin Hospital and on Gortnessy Hill. He was also commissioned to design a number of Derry Bronze Plates, (6x6cms) to commemorate 'Impact' 92. They are located at Bank Place, Orchard Gallery, Pump St, Ferryquay St, Long Tower Chapel, Rossville St, Hawkin St, New Gate, at the end of Bishop Street without, St. Augustine's Church, Waterloo Place - south facing corner, St. Columb's Cathedral - North Entrance, and the North corner of the Diamond.

### 96 Points of Departure Markers

These are bronze plates mounted on round pedestals of salvaged timber from the old quaysides in the city. They each commemorate the different periods of the city's emigration history. The 6th Century leaving of St. Columba, Presbyterian emigration in the 18th Century, the 19th Century Catholic Emigration and the Famine period. They also mark the site of the departure point of the 'Scotch Boat' and the berth of the Burns and Lairds vessels that took mainly Donegal workers to Scotland to work at the potato harvesting each year. The role of

the port in the Second World War, when it was the main convoy escort base in the Battle of the Atlantic is marked and that where many evacuees left for the sanctuary of the United States through the port.' Another plaque marks the migration of the Scottish and English settlers after the end of the Siege of 1688/89. The Plates are located on the Riverside Path between the Sainsbury's Car park, Queen's Quay and the John Street Roundabout. The Battle of the Atlantic memorial is situated on the Quayside at Lisahally Port.

### **97** Atlantic Drift

This monument located in the grounds of the Derry City Council Offices on Strand Road combine old wooden piles from the quays of the old jetty at the Port of Londonderry. The piles have been erected vertically to mark the use of the port as a major place of departure in the 18th & 19th Centuries. They are of various heights so that the monument resembles the skyline of some North American cities.

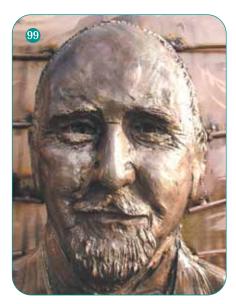
> Commissioned by Derry City Council from an open competition, the 34ft, 34 ton work is by a local artist Locky Morris and it was completed in 2001.

### 98 Columba Coracle

Erected on a 15ft plinth on bronze sculpture by Canadian sculptors Ron and Linda Baird is a contemporary example of the boat used by St. Columba on his 6th Century voyage to lona. The artists saw the image of Columba as an example of reconciliation between the communities here. Commissioned by the McGinnis Brothers, the builders of Sainsbury's, Strand Road and located in its grounds, it was erected in 2000.

### 99 Joseph Locke Memorial Sculpture

Located near the entrance to the City Hotel on Queen's Quay this unusual bronze sculpture was erected in March 2005 to honour the memory of music legend Josef Locke who died in 1999. Born Joseph McLaughlin in 1917 he became a music personality in the 1940s with sell out seasons in the music halls of England and summer seasons in Blackpool. He was signed by E.M.I. records in 1947 and became associated with his signature tune of "Hear my Song, Violetta". The sculpture has on the spiral twist, figures that represent aspects of Locke's life and career. The design of the memorial is by Terry Quigley, and rendered by Maurice Harron.



# The Coat of Arms of the City of Londonderry

The skeleton or death figure on Derry's Coat of Arms is believed to represent Walter De Burgo, a young Anglo/Norman Knight and nephew of the Red Earl – Richard De Burgo. The young knight, following a bitter feud involving his cousin William de Burgo (Earl of Ulster), was captured by the latter and imprisoned in a dungeon at Greencastle in Co. Donegal, where he starved to death in 1332. The castle depicted on the Coat of Arms is believed to be a representation of Greencastle.



The reason for Walter De Burgo's appearance on the Arms is thought to be due to the fact that Edward II granted Walter's uncle, Richard, perpetual ownership of Inis Eoghain and the island of Derry in 1311.

The addition in 1613 of the Cross of St George and the Sword of St Paul ( the original arms of the City of London) to the Coat of Arms of Derry signified the linking of the two cities during the Plantation of Ulster and ultimately the establishment of Londonderry.

The meaning of the motto : Vita, Veritas, Victoria – Life, Truth, Victory

The Coat of Arms is the official symbol for Derry City Council. An example of the original Coat of Arms can be found in the upper corridor in the Guildhall.





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24 **EVICE** 

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Walled City



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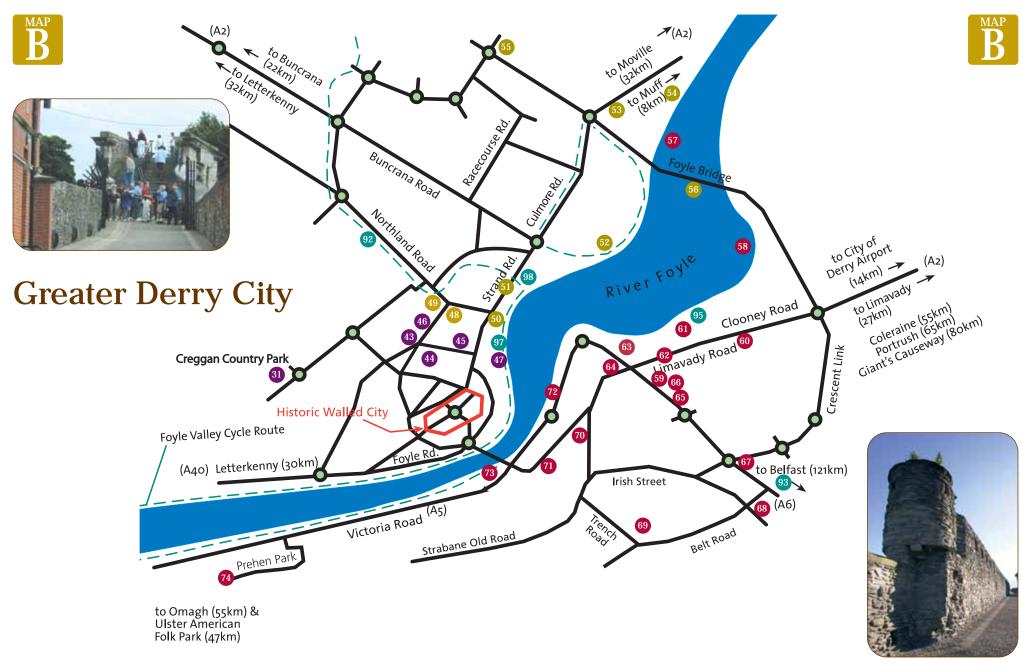




26 **DVCE** 



27 **DVCE** 





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29 BYCE

So much to enjoy in and around the Walled City sightseers won't find it hard to discover why touring around the city and surrounding countryside is a multi-layered experience that takes in all periods of its tumultuous history and its vibrant present.

**Tours Information** 

In all - a wealth of tour options await the visitor and don't forget to call into the Tourist Information Centre for updated tour information. It is advisable to telephone in advance to confirm tour schedules.



	TOUR COMPANY	CONTACT NUMBER	DEPARTURE POINT
Walking Tours (Scheduled Walking Tours are offered by the following companies):			
	Derry Visitor and Convention Bureau	(028) 7126 7284	Tourist Information Centre, 44 Foyle Street
	2 City Tours	(028) 7127 1996, <b>M:</b> 077 1293 7997	11 Carlisle Road
	Free Derry Tours	(028) 7126 2812, <b>M:</b> 077 9328 5972	Museum of Free Derry, Glenfada Park

### Other tour companies offering walking tours of the Walled City and which are available on request:

(028) 2076 8743, M: 077 7931 9676 Phone for details About Ulster CB Blue Badge Guides (028) 7134 3776 Phone for details Derrybluebadgeguide.com (028) 7136 1311 M: 077 4317 5709 Phone for details Phone for details Derry Walls (028) 7134 7176 M: 078 8984 4019 Maiden City Tours (028) 7135 4561 M: 078 0895 7330 Phone for details McNamara Tours (028) 7134 5335 M: 078 8996 3858 Phone for details Tours 'n Trails (028) 7136 7000 M: 077 6332 0632 Phone for details **A** BUS TOURS City Sightseeing Tourist Information Centre/Guildhall (028) 9062 6888 M: 077 4024 9998 Tourist Information Centre/Guildhall Open Top Tours **CRUISE BOAT TOURS** Fovle Cruise Line (028) 7136 2857

Queen's Quay

(028) 7126 0247

**6** TAXI TOURS Derry Taxis

Foyle Street

**Derry & Environs** 

