

Chapter 1 : Category:The Crescent, Cobh - Wikimedia Commons

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Sympathetic renovation and potential of a luxurious studio outbuilding. Jan was in the house regularly as a girl, and knew instinctively this was a fond acquaintance she would renew someday. With her latent ability to take that architecture and interior design one remarkable step forward, the house still has its ancient manners. The exterior is typically High Victorian with touches of neo-gothic conspicuously styled up on a rise overlooking Monkstown on the near shore. Everywhere is that wrap-around view gifted by an outward curve of the estuary, a highly tinted maritime postcard. Architectural salvage set underfoot in red brick, limestone and slate, marries vertically into walls and borders. My eye was caught by a fabulous early 19th century yellow sandstone wall fountain, heaved home by the Grays from the UK. The family use the generous conservatory to enter No. Cool contemporary colours bring this vintage gem demurely into our century. The panelling installed on the original exterior wall is a seamless copy of the Victorian wainscoting in the hall and staircase, and tenderly taken around corners with the care of a cabinetmaker. The L-shaped kitchen is defined with a slender island with a second fridge. The Shaker units with thick black granite counters have been re-finished in a flat, bone white. Lit by lancet windows to the west and south, the space is arranged to allow the cook to commune with the table with a turn of the head, the obvious seating area now set by a double window overlooking the southern reaches of the garden. New white panelling, reaches to the ceiling, complimenting surviving shutters. A useful utility room is set off the conservatory taking hum- drum pressure off the kitchen. Entering a rectangular downstairs hall, an ecclesiastically double-lancet window allows light from the south with the original front door to the right. The ochre atmosphere with snowy wainscots combines with polished wood, and artful booty from all over the world. The sage green silk wall coverings were inspired by a stay at the 12th century St. Regis San Clemente Palace in Venice. There are two large reception rooms leading off, both of square proportions with recesses to the sides of the fireplaces. Both feature original Italianate cornice decoration, plank floors, and ceiling roses. The larger dining-room has a bay with French doors, flanked by windows and a fine white marble fireplace. The sitting-room has a black marble fire surround, two light- catching grand windows and a quieter air. Original connecting doors allow these spaces to be thrown together for greater gatherings, while a tiny WC nestles beneath the stairs. On the carpeted half-landing is a main bathroom, and leading from an upstairs hall are five bedrooms, four of them doubles. You have to love bedrooms big enough for fainting couches and curio cabinets. A joint work by Jan and Philip renowned for his seascapes it warms the room without pretension. An en-suite with overhead rain shower is a touch of hotel-chic designed by the previous owners. Next is a charming south facing single, sized for a child or teenager and decorated to a Laura Ashley finish. With Marvin windows where replacements were needed, a southerly aspect ingesting light day long, and modern gas condenser boiler, No. Maintained, improved and structurally sound, No. Condition, location, and aesthetic flair all shake hands in one buy. The studio seals the deal, an ocean of light and perfect for a private or commercial venture in a one-of-a-kind setting.

Chapter 2 : Architectural delight - Review of Cobh Cathedral, Cobh, Ireland - TripAdvisor

This house is representative of the villa style architecture that was employed in the residential development of western Cobh in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Though as house appears on this site on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, the architectural form of the building suggests a turn of the century date.

Name[edit] The port, which has had several Irish language names, was first called "Cove" "The Cove of Cork" in It was renamed by the British as "Queenstown" in to commemorate a visit by Queen Victoria. No source has been identified for when the name was officially changed to Cobh, but it occurred around the time the Irish Free State was established. Cobh is a Gaelicisation of the English name Cove, and it shares the same pronunciation. It has no meaning in the Irish language. Early history[edit] According to legend, one of the first colonists of Ireland was Neimheidh , who landed in Cork Harbour over 1, years BC. In the British built a fort, later to become known as Cove Fort , to the east of the village. The Cork directory of shows about thirty businesses in the town, including one butcher and one draper. The tower of St. Due to the natural protection of its harbour setting, the town became important as a tactical centre for naval military base purposes, never more so than at the time of the Napoleonic Wars. The wars against the French led to the town, then usually known as Ballyvoloon or The Cove of Cork, being developed as a British naval port assigned an admiral. Many of he present-day buildings date from this time of build up. She was assisted by the P. America and the P. Some sources and local lore suggest that a Titanic crew member, John Coffey, a native of Queenstown, left the ship at this time, thereby saving his life. Penal transportation[edit] Cobh was earlier a major embarkation port for men, women and children who were deported to penal colonies such as Australia. Since it has been housed in Scots Church a Presbyterian church until its closure , which overlooks the harbour where so many departed. Shipbuilding[edit] A significant shipbuilding industry was developed in the town. The remnants of the Verolme Shipyard today maintain many of the original cranes and hoists now forming part of an industrial and maritime heritage. The original pier as it appeared in where passengers boarded tenders to the Titanic at its anchorage near the mouth of the harbour. The corner of the office building of the White Star Line can be seen on the right. The building today houses a Titanic museum. The age of steam brought Cobh association with several milestones, including the first steam ship to sail from Ireland to England and the first steam ship to cross the Atlantic Sirius , which sailed from Passage West. In , the name of the town was changed to Queenstown, to honour Queen Victoria who had visited Ireland during that year. The survivors and the dead alike were brought to Cobh, and the bodies of over who perished in the disaster lie buried in the Old Church Cemetery just north of the town. Cobh, then Queenstown, c. Q-ships heavily armed merchant ships with concealed weaponry, designed to lure submarines into making surface attacks were called Q-ships precisely because many were, in fact, fitted-out in Queenstown. The first division of American destroyers arrived in May , and the sailors who served on those vessels were the first American servicemen to see combat duty in the war. When that first convoy arrived in port after enduring a rough passage in what were little more than open boats, its members were met by a crowd of sailors and townspeople, thankful for their anticipated help towards stopping the U-boats that were blockading western Europe. Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly , commander of the Coast of Ireland station, met the senior American officer, Commander Joseph Taussig , at the dock and inquired as to how soon the weatherbeaten American ships could be put to use. The United States Navy established U. Naval Air Station Queenstown in February It operated flying boats during the last months of WW1, and closed in April Along with the other Treaty Ports , it was handed over to the government of the Irish Free State in Economy and tourism[edit] The waterfront at Cobh The waterfront at Cobh, probably around Tourism is a large employer in Cobh. Large cruise liners visit Cobh each year, mainly during the summer months, although many of the tourists are transported out of Cobh by bus to other tourist destinations. The town has remained largely unchanged since RMS Titanic departed from Cork Harbour in , with the streetscape and piers still much the same. Facing the town are Spike Island and Haulbowline Island. The latter is the headquarters of the Irish Naval Service , formerly a British naval base. There is a controversy over the slag heap on the steelworks, where there are concerns that it may be leaching into the harbour. It opened in but

ceased operations in the mids. The drydock pumps are reputed[according to whom? In the 21st century, a number of new developments were completed, such as a new retail park at Ticknock in , and a leisure centre with 25m swimming pool in August In , tours of Spike Island commenced, with tours leaving from Kennedy Pier, near the town centre. Rail[edit] Outside of the Dublin metropolitan area, Cobh is one of the few towns in Ireland served by a commuter train service. The town is one of two termini for Cork Commuter Services. The other is Midleton. Regular commuter services run between Cork city and Cobh , calling at, among others, Fota railway station , Carrigaloe railway station , and Rushbrooke railway station , along the way. Trains run every day and the journey time to Cork is under 25 minutes. Cobh railway station opened on 10 March and was closed for goods traffic on 3 November Roads[edit] Currently there is only a single road that leads onto the Great Island, however a major upgrade of the R road is planned[citation needed] which is to include the construction of a new bridge replacing the old Belvelly bridge and road from Belvelly in the north of Cobh, to Tullagreen where the R road joins the N25 road from Cork City to Rosslare at the N25 Carrigtwohill-Cobh Interchange. The crossing from Glenbrook to Carrigaloe takes four minutes and runs daily. Reservations are not required.

*Cobh architectural heritage (National heritage inventory) [William Garner] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The Cathedral of St. Colman at Cobh is the Mother Church of the Diocese of Cloyne and that from which the Bishop presides over his diocese. As such it is the Church which unifies all the parishes of the Diocese. Each parish is represented in the Cathedral by a window depicting its Patron Saint. Thirty years ago each parish modified its own churches to celebrate the Mass in a way that reflected the new understandings of the Second Vatican Council. For most people the changes to their Parish Church meant parting with some of their memories. It also meant that the manner of celebrating the Mass allowed greater involvement of the People of God, as called for by the Second Vatican Council. Colman at Cobh is a building of such extraordinary architectural beauty that, when the first winds of change were blowing, it was decided to put a temporary arrangement in place for celebrating Mass until a detailed study could be made on how to adapt the setting for the Mass most sensitively and in keeping with the new norms. Thirty years later the temporary arrangement is still in place. When the task of conserving the Cathedral began nine years ago, it was indicated that, as part of the programme, this outstanding need would be addressed. As the completion of the programme of conservation came into view, Bishop Magee established a group to study the issue, keeping in mind both the requirements for best practice in celebrating the Mass and the delicate architectural heritage of the building. The group which was established numbered fifteen and involved a mixture of lay and religious representatives of the diocese and of Cobh parish and some specialists in heritage, liturgy and architecture. Six options were identified and examined. One emerged as the proposal most acceptable to the majority of the members, including the heritage specialists and the liturgical specialists. The Committee presented this proposal to the Bishop as their recommendation of the way forward. For the celebration of Mass the Sanctuary would be extended. The Pulpit would be kept and possibly used as an Ambo. To ensure that the extension to the Sanctuary be an integral part of an overall enlarged Sanctuary, incorporating totally the original sanctuary, 14 feet of the ft. The proposals, with the approval of the bishop, were first communicated to the parishioners of Cobh through the showing of a computer-generated video of what the proposed changes would look like. Some parishioners had understandable fears that "destruction" would be done in this beautiful Cathedral Church. A further leaflet of explanation was distributed to every house in Cobh parish to dispel fears. It clarified the following misconceptions. Original Cathedral Altar might be removed Altar Backdrop reredos might be destroyed Tabernacle may be taken away Blessed Sacrament might be put elsewhere Sanctuary Light would be removed Altar Rails would be removed Pulpit could be removed Timber screens might be removed Mosaic floor could be dug up Extra cost incurred Original Cathedral Altar remains untouched Altar Backdrop reredos remains untouched. Tabernacle remains exactly as it is and where it is. Fourteen feet would be re-used elsewhere within the Cathedral Pulpit remains Timber screens remain as they are Flooring covered by extended Sanctuary is protected The cost of Re-ordering the Interior was included in original budget for restoration in Since then, some concerned people have organised opposition to the proposals. At their request, people have signed a petition that the proposals not be implemented. Many who were asked for their signature had not seen the proposals. Some were under the erroneous impression that the original altar and sanctuary were being destroyed, or other damage caused to the building. The proposals are designed to restore the Sanctuary to its original appearance and extend it to accommodate new requirements. They are fully acceptable to the Bishop, and to the Heritage and Liturgical specialists who were consulted and are in keeping with the existing norms of the Catholic Church for the celebration of Liturgical Ceremonies. The Cathedral authorities had previously signed an agreement with the Heritage Council on the protection of the heritage aspect of the Cathedral and this agreement will be respected in full. Bishop Magee wishes that the people of the diocese would accurately understand both the proposals and the reasons for them. A poster is on display in your church and we invite you to view it. Further information is available from Fr. Just e-mail your queries to the Fr.

Chapter 4 : Spike Island, County Cork - Wikipedia

Description Detached house comprising three-bay two-storey block built c. 1700, with two-bay three-storey with dormer attic extension having gabled full-height bay window to east, built c. 1750.

While this may be correct, another passage from the "Life of St Mochuada" implies that Mochuada was associated with a place called "Rahen" rather than Spike. The ruins of a church are reported to exist on Spike Island in 1200. In one Raymond Mangonel was granted or "enfeoffed" Spike Island. In this year, records suggest that William, son of John Reych, granted to John Pyke, amongst other lands and premises, the lands of Innspyge, in the Comte Cork. In the seventeenth century the island was in the possession of the Roche and Galwey families - until the rebellion of 1690 when these families forfeited possession of the island. Although this forfeiture was reversed on the accession of King Charles II of England in 1690, they did not regain possession. In the 1700s, the island was in the hands of Nicholas Fitton. Eventually the entire island was rented and there are a number of references in Parliamentary Papers to the payment of rent for the island extending into the 1800s.

Temporary fortification[edit] The first artillery fortification on the island was built in 1796. Its construction was prompted by the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1776 and in particular[citation needed] [15] by the entry of France and Spain into the war on the American side. Cork Harbour was used as an assembly point for convoys to the Americas and at one point more than 100 vessels were assembled in the harbour. Additionally, Cork was an important source of supplies for the British forces operating in the West Indies and North America. There was therefore a need to protect the harbour from attackers such as John Paul Jones. After the Treaty of Paris ended the war in 1763, this temporary work was demolished. This work was undertaken by the Irish Board of Ordnance. In October 1796 the Earl visited the island, and named the incomplete structure Fort Westmorland. In 1793 France declared war on Britain and a conflict began which, with one interlude, would occupy the next two decades. Eventually Vallancey was allowed to continue but the fort was still incomplete in 1796. Also included were two 6-pounder field guns and two 5. In addition, it also had three inch, two inch, two 8-inch and six 5. Firstly an attack by war-ships forcing an entry in to the harbour - either in a raid to destroy shipping or to effect a landing of troops. Secondly they faced the threat of attack from the land by forces which had been landed at an undefended point along the coast. Just such a landing had been attempted by the French at Bantry Bay in 1796 with a force of fifteen thousand men. While unsuccessful, the attempt greatly alarmed the military. Vallancey was of the belief that had the French actually landed, they would have taken the Cork Harbour forts, including Fort Westmorland. Wiliam Twiss of the Royal Engineers concurred. It was the job of the Board to implement the decision to erect the fortress and it fell to Charles Holloway Commanding Engineer Cork District to begin the works. The first floor was slate-roofed and open to destruction in the event of a bombardment. The second proposal was for 6 sets of bombproof casemates set into the ramparts. Two such sets of casemates were actually constructed, these being the north-east and north-west casemates. The second accommodation block to be constructed, the A Block, shows a divergence from the original plan in that the bombproofing is incorporated into the roof. The ground floor of a third block, the B Block, was intended to follow the design of the A block, was erected before the first phase of construction ended circa 1796. The four magazines were also constructed around this time. A large workforce was employed in the construction, and included both troops and civilian workmen. Richard Barrett was among those detained there, but escaped during the truce of 1804. It provided for the establishment of the Irish Free State which happened on 6 December 1922. The Treaty included provisions by which the British would retain sovereignty over three strategically important ports known as the Treaty ports, one of which being described in the Treaty as: Spike Island remained under British sovereignty until 11 July 1922 when, pursuant to the Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement of 25 April 1922, the territory was ceded to Ireland. Late into the 20th century it was used as a youth correctional facility. This prison facility closed in 1996. The island is known locally for having excellent earth for growing crops.

Chapter 5 : VIDEO: Tranquil Victorian residence in Cobh on market for €1.5m, | Irish Examiner

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Cobh (/ ɛ̃ː k ɔ̃ː v / KOHV, Irish: An Cárthach), known from until as Queenstown, is a tourist seaport town on the south coast of County Cork, ricedaydvl.com is on the south side of Great Island in Cork Harbour and is home to Ireland's only dedicated cruise terminal.

Chapter 6 : Category:Cobh Cathedral - Wikimedia Commons

Cobh Heritage Centre, Cobh Picture: Impressive architectural features - Check out TripAdvisor members' 3, candid photos and videos of Cobh Heritage Centre.

Chapter 7 : Cork Heritage » Heritage Links

The National Inventory for Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey is almost completed for the county with only Central Cork remaining and these surveys have already uncovered many more sites of architectural significance around the county.

Chapter 8 : Cobh Newsletter

of The Architectural Heritage (NIAH), compiled on a county by county basis. The work of the NIAH involves identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland, from to the present day.

Chapter 9 : Architectural Heritage | Cork County

Cobh of Today. Cobh bustles with energy and is just 20 minutes from Cork city and there are hourly rail connections to and from the city. The town's architecture and streetscape is distinctly Victorian.