

A GUIDE TO CORK'S 20TH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE



TOM SPALDING

CORK ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

First published in 2010 by
Cork Architectural Press,
an imprint of the
Cork Civic Trust and the RIAI Southern Region,
Cork Vision Centre @ St Peters,
North Main Street,
Cork.

This project acknowledges
the financial assistance provided by the
Environment Fund of the Department of the
Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

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Textual errors corrected July 2010

ISBN 978-0-9565678-0-2

INTRODUCTION

Cork is an ancient city, dwelt in and developed for nearly a millennium and a half. In plan the city centre is Mediaeval and Georgian. Its bounds in 1900 were much as they had been a century beforehand and the city grew far more in the last century than in all those preceding it. It sprawled, particularly to the south and west, and burst beyond its crowded confines. Large housing estates were built, along with new churches and schools. But the city centre didn't stay static, like some untouched Georgian gem. Due to a number of factors - fire, accidental or deliberate being the foremost - the fabric of the old city is in many places relatively new. In some cases, Cork has been in the vanguard of design, but generally, its buildings offer a compact 'walk-able' gazetteer of the key architectural styles of the last century; from the last gasp of Gothic Revival, through Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau to Modernism and beyond. Whilst Cork's buildings may be said to belong to one or another style, these movements have all been mediated through the city's own particular needs and people, giving a local flavour to international ideas

As we move further away from the twentieth century, we have a chance to look back and reassess. Some of these buildings are in immaculate condition; others have not fared so well, but still remain important. This map and guide will lead visitors and locals through sixty-five selected buildings and structures to show how the styles and technology of twentieth century architecture re-shaped Cork.

Tom Spalding 2010

HOW TO GET TO THE BUILDINGS

Buildings are presented in this guide in chronological order, but how you arrange your visit is up to you. Our city's convoluted geography, sweeping main street and central island ensure the city is best explored on foot and at leisure. Each building in the guide has a number and grid reference relating to the map which may be found in the fold-out cover, and most can be easily reached in a short walk around the city centre. Some structures are in outlying areas, and these are served by the following buses; Sarsfield Court / Glanmire (No 246), Ballyphehane (Nos 3 and 19 Orbital), Gurrabraher (No 2), Mayfield (Nos 8 and 1 Orbital), Blackrock (No 2) and the CIT (Nos 5 and 1 Orbital). Bus service for Turners Cross (No 6), leaves from South Mall. Apart from the Nos 1, 6 and 19, all buses leave from Parnell Place Bus Station, Cork. The city's bus service also provides an information from a kiosk on St Patrick's Street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This guide and map project was sponsored by the Cork Civic Trust and the RIAI (Southern Region), with funding from the Department of Environment & Local Government. The buildings were selected by the following team: John X Miller (Cork Civic Trust), Pat Ruane (Chair RIAI, Southern Region), Peter Anthony (Horgan Lynch, Engineers), James Bourke, Louise Cotter and Jack Coughlan (Architects), Kevin McCartney (Cork Centre for Architectural Education, UCC/CIT), Brian McGee (Cork City & County Archives) and Fiona Kearney (Glucksman Gallery, UCC).

In addition, the following provided invaluable information: Myrtle Allen, Tim Allen, Kieran Bourke and City Library Staff, Maurice Bunyan, Jim Byrne, the staff of Cork City & County Archives, Pam Deane, Brendan Delany, Garda Jim Herlihy, Kevin Hourihan, Antóin O'Callaghan, Finbar O'Connor, Conor O'Neill, Benny McCabe, John and Trish Minihan, Fr Pat Moran OSA, Pat Murphy, Peter Murphy, James Murphy-O'Connor, Micheal Russell, Walter Stansfeld and Richard Wood. The on-line Dictionary of Irish Architects was also a most useful source.

DISCLAIMER

Whilst many of the selected buildings are publicly accessible, no right of access is given or implied by inclusion and illustration in this guide. Visitors are reminded that some of the selection are residential in nature and are requested to respect people's privacy.

Due to the sensitive nature of a small number of sites, it may be advisable to seek permission in advance of your visit and to avoid taking photographs.

The Cork Civic Trust, Finchfortune Design the RIAI will accept no responsibility for any loss or accident suffered during visits.

CORK CIVIC TRUST

Founded as a non profit organisation in 1990, Cork Civic Trust facilitates and initiates projects for the enhancement and protection of our architectural environment and heritage in co-operation with local authorities and other interested parties.

The aims of the Trust are to preserve the civic and architectural heritage of Cork, to raise public awareness of heritage issues, and to encourage cultural and urban tourism through its management of the Cork Vision Centre @ St Peter's.

THE RIAI, SOUTHERN REGION

The Southern Region of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland represents architects living and working in the counties of Cork, Kerry and South Tipperary. The Southern Region is primarily engaged in promoting a better awareness of architecture among both architects, other construction professions and the wider public through the holding of public lectures, visits to buildings, exhibitions, publications and social activities.

CORK VISION CENTRE @ ST PETER'S

The Cork Vision Centre is a unique hybrid – gallery; venue; education space; heritage centre and visitor venue. Restored and funded by Cork City Council, it opened its doors to the public under the management of Cork Civic Trust in 1998. Since then, the Cork Vision Centre @ St. Peter's has become widely recognised as one of Cork's foremost visitor attractions, and has won several national and international awards. It hosts the RIAI in Cork.



No. 11: *St Patrick's Buildings, Patrick Street*

1 56 NORTH MAIN STREET

4D

In 1913, this building housed Laurence McCarthy's Bakery shop, and was one of several owned by him selling cakes and other confectionary baked in his facility near Blarney Street. Above the shop were three purpose-built apartments for staff, one per floor. The building was refurbished in the mid 2000s, renovating the structure and modernising the dwellings. This structure is quite representative of smaller retail outlets in the city at the turn of the last century.



2 CORPORATION BUILDINGS

3E



Built on the site of a vegetable market, and completed in 1901, these 'labourers' dwellings' were designed by the City Engineer, London born HA Cutler. The foundation stone commemorates the city's first Lord Mayor, Daniel Hegarty. They cost £5,500 at the time. They are unique in Cork due to the complex arrangement of their living spaces, as witnessed by the groups of three doors. Similar accommodation, called 'cottage flats', can be found in London.



3 PRESIDENT & LORD MAYOR'S PAVILION

MAP
4



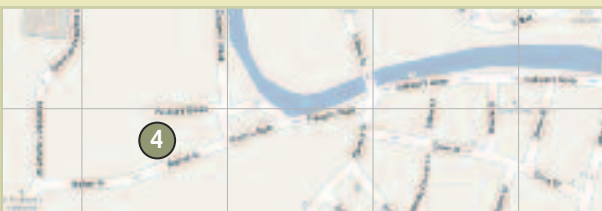
One of the few remaining buildings left from the great Cork Exhibitions held in FitzGerald's Park in 1902/3. This building is distinguished by its picturesque Art Nouveau influenced design, incorporating a moulded chimney in C17th style, 'pan' tiles, a fluid frieze above the windows, a threshold mosaic and a whimsical dove cote to the rear. The building's name reflects a meeting of 'Town' and 'Gown'. Designed by Arthur Hill.

4 FORMER STABLE BUILDINGS

7C



These buildings were built adjacent to one of the many former river channels which were a feature of the Lee delta. They are arranged around a courtyard and provided stabling for the dray-horses of the Beamish & Crawford brewery. The Scottish partnership of Houston & Houston undertook the design in 1902 in a romantic take on the Arts & Crafts style, using a rich palette of red brick, limestone, timber, plaster, wrought iron and green slate.



5 NATIONAL MONUMENT

6E

Built to commemorate the 1798 (and later) rebellions, this structure stands, quite appropriately on the Grand Parade, near where a statue of George II once did. Its design is based on the Scott and Albert memorials, which in turn were inspired by mediaeval reliquaries. Somewhat anachronistic by 1906, when it was completed to DJ Coakley's design, it is nonetheless a well executed example of the Gothic Revival style, and the focal point of the street.

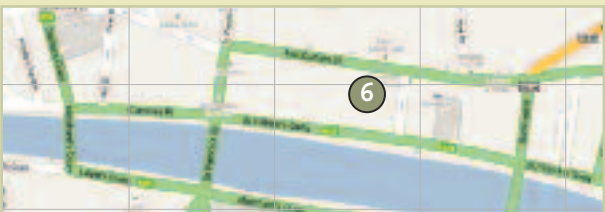


6 METROPOLE HOTEL

1H



The Gresham Metropole Hotel, originally built in 1897 to a design by Arthur Hill of Cork, features wrought iron columns and a quite early application in Cork of concrete flooring. The ground floor was reserved for shops, and two remain in use today. It was extended eastward by Hill in 1910, at which time the handsome corner tower, ceramic tile covered pillars and ornate lettering were added.



7 HERBERT PARK, GARDINER'S HILL

MAP
3



These large semi-detached houses (c1910), attributed to architect Arthur Hill, are some of the earliest of this type in the city. They are typically Edwardian in style, with vernacular English 'domestic revival' flourishes. They are deceptively spacious, and are much larger than similar houses built later in the twentieth century. Hill trained in London under TH Wyatt, best known as a designer of churches.

8 CIVIL ENGINEERING BUILDING, UCC

MAP
4



Originally built in 1911 as Chemistry and Physics laboratories for University College, Cork, this building now houses the Department of Civil Engineering. In style, it is a restrained exercise in pared-down Classicism. The camber headed windows are typical of Cork architecture of many periods. The building, designed by Arthur Hill and his son Henry, cost £12,000, €1.4m today, to erect.



9

CRAWFORD SCHOOL OF ART & DESIGN

7B



Not built for art, but as a Technical Institute, and paid for by the brewing magnate, Sharman Crawford, this building was finished in 1910. The design, by Arthur Hill, features slightly over-sized classical elements found in much Edwardian architecture, but also has early steel windows. Samuel Hill (no relation) undertook the building contract for £14,000. Now part of Cork Institute of Technology.

10

FORMER MUNSTER & LEINSTER BANK

5F



Currently the AIB, this structure had a long development from 1909-14. The banking hall prominently reuses imported pink 'Breccia' columns said to have been intended for St Paul's cathedral (London), and is one of the finest commercial interiors in the city. Henry Houghton Hill aided his father, Arthur, in the design, and extended the bank onto Marlboro Street in 1922. Both stages were constructed by Sisk & Co. The South Mall section alone cost £50,000.



11 ST PATRICK'S BUILDINGS

4E

This unique 1914 corner building demanded an unusual solution of its architect. The design, attributed to DM O'Connor, struggles to relate its elevation to the plan, and perhaps has too many windows. Nonetheless, the shopfront, projecting corner window, lettering and woodwork are excellent examples of the style and skill of the period. For much of its life, it was the premises of E O'Callaghan & Co. pharmacist

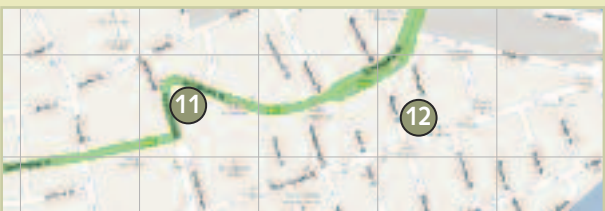


12 MINIHAN'S PHARMACY

4G



Situated in a C18th building, this family run business, founded in 1955, still retains elements of a c1916 shopfront. This was designed by the Irish/Scottish partnership of Chillingworth & Levie when the building acted as a bicycle showroom. Notable features are the door case, good quality mosaic threshold and the windows above the signage. The mezzanine floor was added c1955 as an office/ dispensary from which Mr Minihan could observe goings on below.



13 HONAN CHAPEL

MAP
4



A genuinely worldclass building with a wholly conceived Irish Arts & Crafts interior. Described by Dr Paul Larmour as 'the result of a highly successful collaboration between patron, architect, artist and craftsman' and completed in 1916, it represents the peak and the swansong of this style. The client, Sir John O'Connell and contractor, John Sisk & Sons had a strong influence in the design by architect JF McMullen Sr. McMullen was well connected locally and seems to primarily have acted as a facilitator. His design incorporates details from a number of Hiberno-Romanesque buildings including Cormac's Chapel in Cashel. Inside, the Honan features glass by Sarah Purser's Túr Gloine studio and Harry Clarke. Sisks made the pews, and the Manchester firm of Oppenheimer supplied the extensive (and in places, suprisingly secular) mosaics. The strap hinges on the main doors are by Arts and Crafts architect WA Scott.





14 OVAL PUBLIC HOUSE

5D

This detached pub (c1918) was originally flanked by other buildings. Designed by the Scottish partners of Houston & Houston, as a 'tied house' for the Beamish & Crawford's brewery, it shows a variety of influences, including that of CFA Voysey with a hint of the 'Scottish Baronial' style. The lettering is particularly striking. The pub is named for the oval-shaped ceiling in the main bar, which, despite some modernisation, retains many original features.

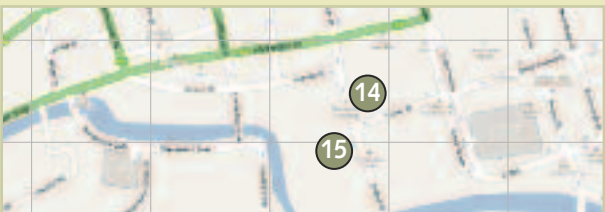


15 BEAMISH & CRAWFORD

6D



Completed c1920 in a Tudor style, and flanked by wings with stepped gables, found also in Germany, Holland and Scotland, this building was probably designed by Alfred C Houston for Beamish & Crawford. The façade is extensively glazed, and greatly increased the brewery's presence on the street, which up to that point had been tucked behind a pub and a boot factory. The building is called the 'Counting House', a knowingly antiquarian title.



16 FORMER PAVILION CINEMA

4E



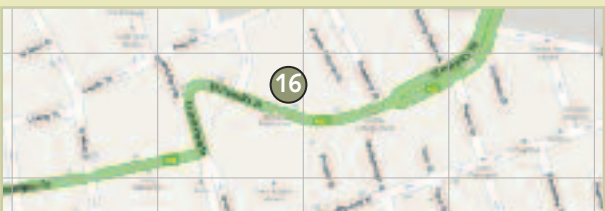
The Pavilion opened in 1921, shortly after the burning of Cork. Its façade makes good use of pre-cast and glazed ceramic 'faience' decoration. This material was commonly used at the turn of the last century for theatres and cinemas across these islands. The building includes strong classical influences with 'Venetian' three-part windows and Ionic pilasters. It closed in 1987 and was converted to a shop, but the 'screen' with its ornate ceiling is still in use as a music venue, also called 'The Pavilion'.

17 FRENCH'S VILLAS

MAP
3



These houses were named after Seán French, Lord Mayor from 1924 - 37. They were built by Cork City Council, probably to designs by B O'Flynn & DM O'Connor, in 1923, and are 'one of the best of the early public housing schemes' (Kevin Hourihan, UCC). They were working class houses, which up until this point had generally been terraced. The semi-detached form, gardens and low density were a long way from most people's previous conditions.



18 FORMER EGAN'S JEWELLERS

4F

Much of the south side of St Patrick's Street was burnt by British soldiers in December 1920. This building which was completed in 1924, was one of the first properties to be rebuilt. Cork architects B O'Flynn & DM O'Connor were responsible, but much of the credit must go to the skilled masons who carved the Celtic knot-work and city crest. Egan's were the city's most prestigious silversmiths, supplying artefacts for the Honan Chapel, UCC (No 13) and the City Council.

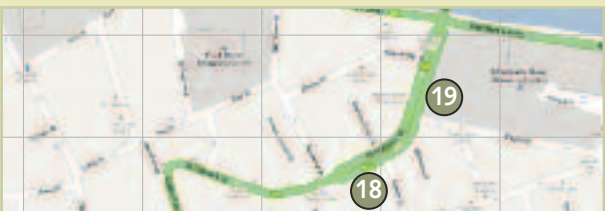


19 FORMER ROCHE'S STORES

3G



Both Roche's and Dunne's department store chains were founded in Cork on St Patrick's Street in the last century. Roche's is now gone, but their name remains above this domed classical building, built in 1925-6 in the style of an Italian palazzo. The original design, now significantly altered internally, included government offices, and was by architects Chillingworth & Levie.



20 FORMER CASH'S STORE

3G



Brown Thomas occupies the building owned by Cash & Co who had traded on this site since 1877. Completed in 1925 after the burning of Cork, and superbly clad in local limestone, the design is by Henry H Hill. In design it is conservative, its most remarkable feature being the curved façade which has become a striking element in the streetscape. It cost the astronomical sum of £74,200 and was built by Sisk & Co.

21 WINTHROP ARCADE

4G

Despite its obvious suitability to Cork's climate, this enclosed 'shopping mall' type development of 14 shops was the first of its kind in the city. Designed by the eclectic Irish/Scottish pair of architects Chillingworth & Levie, it was opened by Lord Mayor Seán French in May 1926 in an approximation of English Tudor design. It is particularly notable for its high-quality internal shop fittings, octagonal roof-light and clerestory roofs.

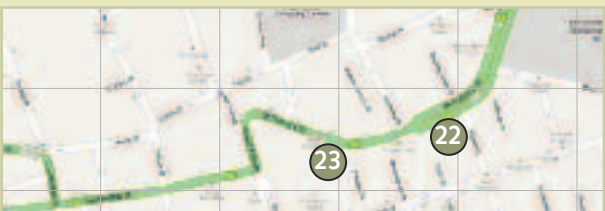


22 PENNEY'S DEPARTMENT STORE**4G**

Built as the Munster Arcade (1924 - 26), this building, in common with many adjacent to it, replaced those burned by Crown forces in 1920. Built to a design by Robert Walker & Son, it is a confident exercise in pared-down classicism complete with a three-part semicircular window of Roman inspiration. The large first-floor windows express the modern internal iron frame construction. The Walkers also designed the bank at No 88 St Patrick Street (1902).

23 FORMER BURTON'S SHOP**4E**

This shop was fully branded before the concept was announced. From the mosaic threshold to the large stone plaque on the parapet, the name of founder Montague Burton is everywhere. Burton's were probably the first British 'multiple' retail store to come to Cork. Attributed to William H Hill, it was completed in 1927. This type of design was first popularised for department stores by Selfridges in Oxford Street, London (1909).



24 DALY'S BRIDGE

MAP
4



This is the only suspension bridge in Cork, and one of the few in Ireland. It was designed by City Engineer SW Farrington in 1927, and replaced a ferry at this point. The steelwork is by David Rowell & Co of Westminster. As it tended to vibrate alarmingly when walked upon, most Corkonians call it the 'shaky bridge', despite it being substantially stiffened in the last decade. The original railings and steps for boarding the old ferry remain on the south bank.

25 GEOGRAPHY BUILDING, UCC

MAP
4



Opened in 1928 by the Prime Minister, Liam Cosgrave, this was originally the Dairy Science building. It represented a genuine effort by the new state to revolutionise agri-business in the country by developing links between that sector and the national university. The design by Henry H Hill is highly eclectic, with a cross-shaped plan and built on split levels, it ranges from one to four stories. It is made in Cork limestone, commonly found on public buildings in the city.

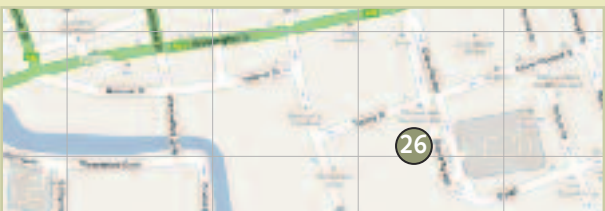


26 CORK CITY CENTRAL LIBRARY**5E**

The city's Carnegie library was situated adjacent to the City Hall, and burned along with it in 1920. In late 1927, a new structure on Grand Parade was begun, to be built to the designs of B O'Flynn & DM O'Connor. In common with these partners earlier building for Egan & Co on St Patrick's Street (see No 18), it proudly features traditional Irish patterns and the city crest. Inside, an unusual cylindrical room retains its original high quality woodwork.

**27 GARDA BARRACKS, ELIZABETH FORT****7D**

There has been a law enforcement community based in Elizabeth Fort since at least 1719. The fort itself is C17th, but the Garda (Police) Barracks replace an earlier former British Army structure burnt by the IRA during the Civil War in 1922. Completed in 1929, this development is one of the first Free State structures in the city. Their intimate, domestic feel is complemented by subtle classical detailing on the public section of the barrack.



28 FORMER FORD'S FACTORY

MAP
3



This extension to the west of the original Ford's tractor factory was used for the assembly of vehicles from 1929 to 1984. Likely to have been built to designs from the office of US industrial architect Alfred Kahn, it features extensive ranges of steel framed windows, 'saw-tooth' north lights and a 'butterfly' roof. Kahn's firm built extensively for the Ford Motor Co across the world. This architectural firm are still in business today, trading as Albert Kahn Associates.

29 'ANNAVILLE' ESTATE

MAP
4



These six houses were built in c1929 on 0.75acre plot. In terms of design, they are miniature 'colonial-style' American mansions. They look identical, but are actually of three different designs. Unusually for Cork, all have basements. They were built by a Mr CC Buckley, who is said to have been an emigrant returning from the US, which may account for their unusual design. The houses have fine woodwork and neat brick and limestone detailing.

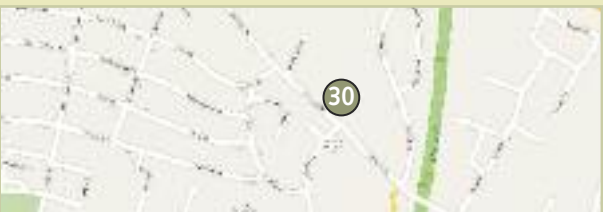


30 CHRIST THE KING, TURNER'S CROSS

MAP
3



A building of international merit in the history of modern ecclesiastical architecture; conceived in 1927 and completed in 1931. Architect Barry Byrne, who trained with Lloyd Wright, was represented on site by JR Boyd-Barrett. The entrance is incorporated within an Expressionist figure of Christ by John H Storrs. This early mass concrete building has no internal pillars and a striking interior design focused on the altar.





31 CAROLINE STREET ESB SUBSTATION

4G

Built during 1931 as the Electricity Supply Board's DC supply was extended throughout Cork, this generation station is one of our earliest modern buildings. Its severe and functional appearance reflected the State's perception of the new energy system's essential modernity. It was probably designed by V Kelly, one of a small band of architects responsible for bringing Modernism to Ireland.

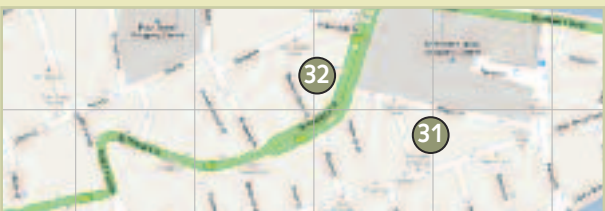


32 FORMER SAVOY CINEMA

3G



Completed in 1932 to designs by Bradford firm Moore & Crabtree, the Savoy sat 2,250 people and was the largest and poshest of Cork's cinemas. It featured a retractable, 1,200 pipe organ and had one of the most flamboyant interiors of any cinema in these islands, featuring giant twisted columns and including a replica of the Rialto Bridge. Closed in 1973, it was converted to a shopping mall in 1977. The 'screen' is now a music venue.



33 ODLUM'S MILLS

MAP
3



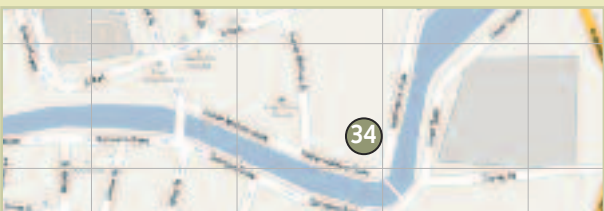
This brick Victorian mill building was originally built for R&H Hall in 1892 to designs by JF McMullen Sr. In 1934, three further floors were added, probably by the partnership of Chillingworth & Levie. The window designs are very different, but the careful selection of matching shades of brick and the upward extension of the pilaster details successfully knits the resulting composition together.

34 COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

6G



Built as part of the development of Vocational Education between the wars, this unusual 1935 building by Henry H Hill has traditional and modern features. The long ranges of windows emphasise the horizontal nature of the building, the corner staircase detail is Art Deco, whilst the overall symmetrical form is quite classical. The chunky lettering over the door and the low relief panels by Nottingham born Marshall Hutson are typical of this era.





On the night of 11 December 1920 groups of renegade British forces, some drunk, set fire to the Cork's civic offices and much of the area near St Patrick's Street, probably in a pre-planned attack in retaliation for Republican violence. Thankfully there were no fatalities. Initially the UK government denied responsibility, but eventually settled a large compensation bill.

The Dublin architectural firm of Jones & Kelly were the eventual winners of a protracted competition to replace the City Hall. Started in 1932, this is one of the last grand public buildings in Ireland which can trace its lineage back to the riverside Georgian buildings of James Gandon. It also represents the apogee of skilled craftsmanship in Cork stone, although the fine carvings are in Ballinasloe limestone. Built by Sisk & Co, it was opened by President of the Executive Council Eamonn de Valera in 1936.





36 SIDNEY PARK

MAP
3



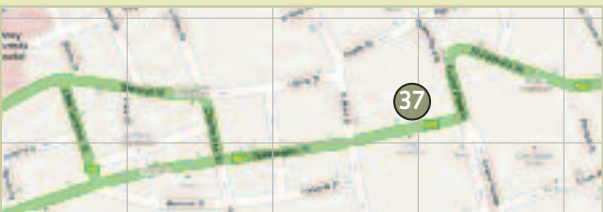
Originally this was the site of the former (British) Government House, and home of the Governor of the Cork (Military) District. Later it was a veteran's hospital. This housing estate was developed on the site from 1934 to 1943, with many of the developers and homeowners having links to the Ford factory (No 28). In design, they vary hugely from Arts & Crafts, through half timbered neo Tudor to the International Style. Musician Rory Gallagher lived here as a teenager.

37 ST AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH

4D



The Augustinian community was first founded in Cork in the C13th. This church replaces an earlier one built on a back street in Penal times. It was designed by DM O'Connor and it took seven years to build, but when work stopped in 1944, the planned 250' (76m) tower to the east was omitted. Spanning a whole block, its austere stone bulk has something of Chicago about it. It was extended westwards in 1970 with three bays of beautiful windows by Gabriel Loire of Chartres.



38 CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION

MAP
3



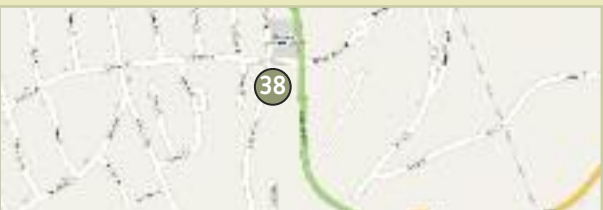
This church is well situated in Blackpool Village and is notable for several reasons. Its design is credited to Cork sculptor Seamus Murphy, aided by EP O'Flynn. Good samples of Murphy's sculpture can be seen in the tympanum and throughout the building. Built at the end of World War II (or 'the Emergency' as it was called here), its cost was met by William O'Dwyer, owner of the nearby Sunbeam hosiery factory, whose workers aided in its construction.

39 ESB SUBSTATION, DOUGLAS ROAD

MAP
3



This electricity substation was built in 1949 by the Electricity Supply Board. The Board's policy was to express the new technology through the medium of Modern buildings. This substation is by E Buckley and John O'Gorman, a pugilistic advocate of Modernist design. Like other ESB buildings in this guide, it features a flat roof and simple details, accompanied in this instance by crisp lettering. The substation on the Western Road near UCC gates is likely to be by the same architects.



40 FORMER EAGLE PRINTERS**4H**

This building, started in 1950, was designed by Chillingworth & Levie who had worked for this client since 1932. This is a late 'Modern' building, and was a little old-fashioned when built. However, it is notable in Cork for its flat roof, continuous ranges of horizontal steel windows, (reminiscent of the work of Bauhaus-trained architects) and its 'curtain' (non-load-bearing) walling. One can clearly see the structural columns beyond the windows.

41 ESB SUBSTATIONS**SEE INDEX**

These electricity substations were built between 1948 and 1951 by the Electricity Supply Board. To represent the new technology wielded by a progressive State, the Board's policy was to commission Modern buildings. These substations are a late work by Henry H Hill and are each unique, although they share a common 'design language' communicated through flat projecting roofs, simple details and a crisp logotype. (See index for locations).



42 ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, GURRANABRAHER

MAP
3



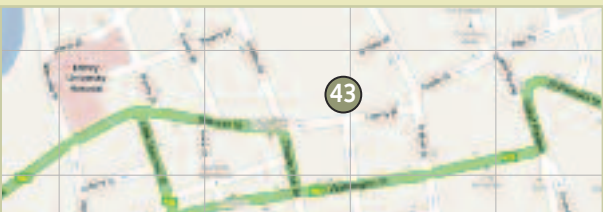
Set high on a hill, at what was once the edge of the city, this fever hospital was conceived in 1938 to house 148 patients. It is based on a set of widely spaced pavilions, with a separate administration block. Construction was delayed by lack of money during the war, but the hospital was completed in 1952. The design team was led by TJ Cullen, a Dubliner with assistance from Cork architect JF McMullen Jr. (See main map and Map 3 for location).

43 ST FRANCIS' CHURCH

4C



Like most of the churches built between 1900 and 1960 in Cork (Christ the King is an exception) St Francis' is built after an historical style - in this case using the Byzantine model. Internally, its form is simple, but its decoration is notable for the stunning windows by Harry Clarke's studio and extensive mosaics notably those in the chapel of St Anthony. Construction was by PJ Hegarty of Cork and it was completed in 1953, to designs of Jones & Kelly.



44 ESB POWER STATION, THE MARINA

MAP
3



Built in 1954, and then modified in 1964, and again when it was converted to Irish natural gas in 1979, this power station dominates the Lee below the city. The architecture is by the studio of JR Boyd-Barrett, and owes something to the great Thames side brickbuilt power stations. Its bulk is animated by clever use of various patterns in the brickwork and relieved by shallow recesses near the windows.

45 PRESENTATION CONVENT

MAP
3



As Cork's suburbs expanded, new schools and churches were built, often side-by-side, as the educational system was closely tied to the church. Ballyphehane is one of the most successful planned Council built suburbs. This convent was completed in 1955, to the designs of Frank Murphy, and is very forward looking for its time; it displays a strong interest in surface textures. The nearby church and school are by the office of JR Boyd-Barrett.



46 ST STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL, GLANMIRE

MAP
3



Seven miles from Cork, set in south-facing parkland, St Stephen's, built as a TB sanatorium, is one of this area's purest 'International Style' developments. Unlike its 'sisters' in Galway and Dublin, this site has not had much further development. It is in quite original condition and can be viewed as envisaged by N White and his team from the Dept of Health. Design work started in 1946, and was completed in 1956. All three sanatoria were built by Sisk & Co. for £1 million.

47 CIE BUS STATION

3J



Developed between 1958 and 1960, this bus station is a well conceived design with strong attention to detail, especially in the use of decorative finishes. The cantilevered reinforced concrete awning lit by glass-blocks and supported by a gold and blue column is particularly striking. Terrazzo is also widely used. The architects were Mary Fitzgibbon and JR Boyd-Barrett, and it was remodelled and extended in 2004 by CIE Architects.

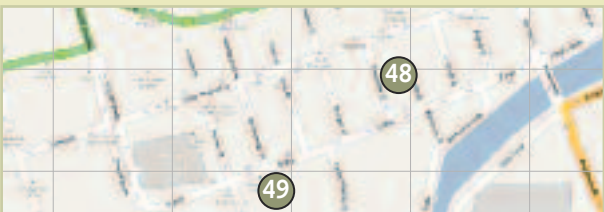




This long-established Cork company retains one of the best mid-century shop-fronts in the city. Whilst the original lettering has been removed, the mosaic wall tiles, high Chromium steel window frames and extensive glazing remain and are typical of this period. The design in black, picked out with gold tiles and bright steel, is by Frank Murphy (c1960). A much earlier advertising mosaic for the pharmacy can be seen high up on the gable wall.



Completed in 1960 to designs by JR Boyd-Barrett's office, as a new premises for the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, the strength of this design is in its detailing: clear crisp numerals, a mosaic covered porch with an apt wave motif and a mixture of cladding materials including Connemara marble panels. Its undoubtedly modern design retains similar proportions to its older neighbours creating a harmonious relationship.



50 OUR LADY CROWNED, MAYFIELD

MAP
3

Built as the city expanded, a 'rosary' or necklace of modern churches surrounds Cork. This church by JR Boyd-Barrett's firm is significant as it features a large pre-stressed concrete roof, allowing an unimpeded view of the altar. In plan, it is similar to the Church of Christ the King (No 30), on which Boyd-Barrett worked. Built from 1959 - 1962, the interior is beautifully lit by windows from the Dublin workshops of Murphy & Devitt. (See main map and Map 3 for location).

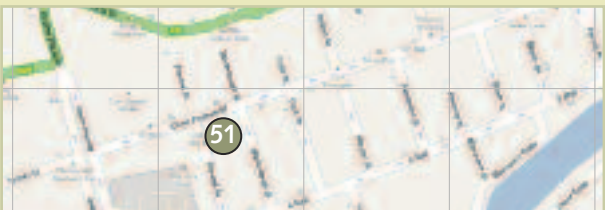


51 D O'CONNOR SHOES

5F



The family run business of O'Connor's Shoes has been in business since 1955. Mr Dan O'Connor extended the shop to the east and installed a new shopfront c1963. The green material is 'Vitrolite', an opaque, coloured, Pilkington made glass cladding. It was relatively commonplace for shopfronts, but is fragile, and few examples remain in the city today. This is a relatively late example of the material.



52 FORMER WHISKEY BOTTLING PLANT

2A

Situated off North Mall, in the home of 'Paddy' whiskey, this bottling plant was developed by Cork Distillers Co in 1964, as part of a modernisation plan. The office block is particularly noteworthy in its use of colour and neat window and staircase detailing. The semi-cantilevered reinforced concrete porches are also significant. The architect was Frank Murphy, probably Cork's most exciting architect at this time. Constructed by PJ Hegarty.



53 CORK OPERA HOUSE

2F



Cork Opera House, which replaces an earlier structure on Emmet Place accidentally burnt down, was designed by the studio of Ireland's leading Modernist, Michael Scott. The original plain, simple, somewhat severe 1965 structure has been softened somewhat by more recent interventions by Murray O'Laoire (2000). The building is said to have initially been intended for the present site of Jury's Hotel on the Western Road.



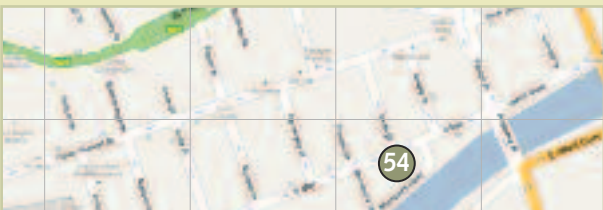


The Victorian headquarters of Sutton's coal merchants burned down in 1958 and in its stead, one of the largest office buildings then seen in the city centre was built. Completed in 1967, and designed by Frank Murphy, Ian White and John Thompson, this building is notable for its large windows set in projecting frames. It is one of Murphy's more restrained efforts. The larger and less successful office building to the west was completed the same year.

55 CORK COUNTY HALL

MAP
1

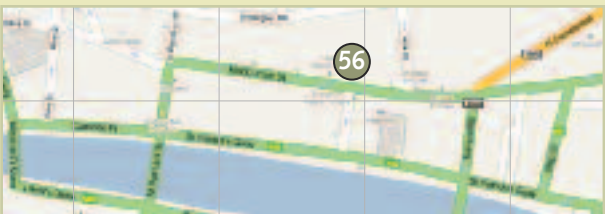
For many years the tallest building in Ireland, the County Hall was completed in 1968 to a design by Cork County Architect, Patrick L McSweeney. In its original manifestation, it was rather unloved, Raymond Ryan describing it as 'an unprepossessing inheritance'. Nonetheless, it was a striking example of what Ireland of the 1960s could do. An international competition in 2000 led to its re-cladding and re-fitting by Cork born Shay Cleary and his firm.



56 FORMER THOMPSON'S SWISS ROLL FACTORY 1H



The Thompson bread and cake bakeries were significant employers in Cork, with a number of facilities on MacCurtain Street. Their name can still be seen over the doors of adjoining buildings. In about 1967, the company developed a purpose built Swiss Roll factory and office, and I White & F Murphy undertook the design. The work of Murphy's firm is characterised by variety in the palette of the materials used. Brick, tile, timber and metal cladding can all be found. In addition, they had a predilection for animating facades using pattern. This project made extensive use of curtain-walling and aluminium windows. The management offices let out onto balconies on the top floor, a flamboyant touch.





Cork & Co

THE
CORK & CO

57 DUNDANION COURT, BLACKROCK

MAP
3



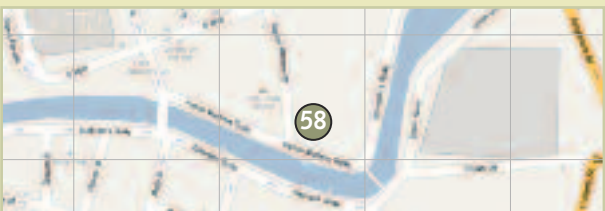
In 1970, Neil Hegarty, later to become Cork City Architect, received the RIAI's Gold Medal for this development of 36, two-storey houses set around two courtyards. They show the influence of Mies van de Rohe, and Hilbersheimer's American landscaped apartment designs. The development turns its back on the main road, and sensibly separates vehicles from residents. The homes share large central courtyards, but have small back-yards. They were designed in 1964.

58 RTÉ CORK HEADQUARTERS

6G



This building, originally offices, depot and garages for the Cork Gas Consumers Company's distribution department, was built in a slightly anachronistic style in 1969. In the early 1990s, the state broadcaster RTÉ took the building over as its Cork headquarters. It has a distinctive, clean appearance with long ranges of horizontal windows. The entrance is emphasised by a short tower. Design possibly by JR Boyd-Barrett's office.

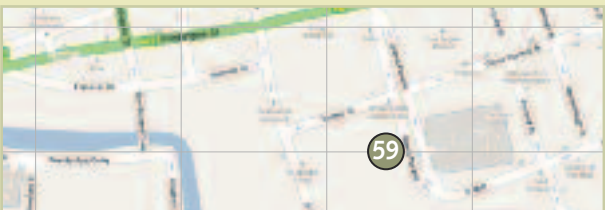




The previous library (No 26) having been outgrown, the facility was extended northwards by D Kelly & J Barry in 1979. The lower level of the new element features limestone, whilst lead cladding is used above. Bay windows at first floor level animate the façade. This building attempts to match the scale and colour of the older library, whilst still being of its time. Internally, a section of the old city wall has been reconstructed. Permission to demolish this building has been granted.



Built in 1982 for the Perkin Elmer Corporation, this low-rise building (by Gerald McCarthy of Green McCarthy Stansfeld, and engineered by JODA) is typical of the modern high-tech factory and office buildings of the time. Clad in metal and with deep, tinted windows, and surrounded by landscaping, it would be at home in Florida. It has also housed computer and electronic security firms, but is now owned by Cork Institute of Technology.



61 AUGUSTIAN FRIARY

4D

This modest brick building was opened in 1982 for the Cork Augustinian Friars. The previous friary was designed by ANW Pugin's protégé, G Ashlin, but was demolished to make way for the church adjacent. The subtle play of the window organisation on the new building owes something to the Meridiana apartments (1959-1965) in Barcelona designed by MBM Architects. Design attributed to Pat Whelan.

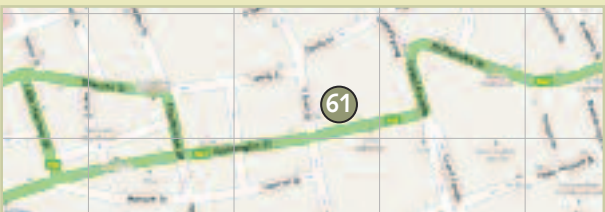


62 FÁS BUILDING

MAP
1



Built by BAM Building (then Rohcon) from 1979-1982, as Cork headquarters for the government skills training agency, this building is arranged around a beautiful courtyard garden. Its quality relies on the simplicity of its design. Like No 60 nearby, it is set in a landscaped campus. Design by Gerald McCarthy of Green McCarthy Stansfeld.



63 BOOLE LIBRARY, UCC

MAP
4



A successful building, reminiscent of the so-called “Brutalist” style found in many university campuses of an earlier period, the Boole Library was completed in 1983 to designs from Murray Murray & Petit. The use of precast textured concrete panels on the exterior has helped to maintain its appearance. It is named in honour of George Boole, the UCC based inventor of Boolean algebra.

64 CIT LIBRARY

MAP
1

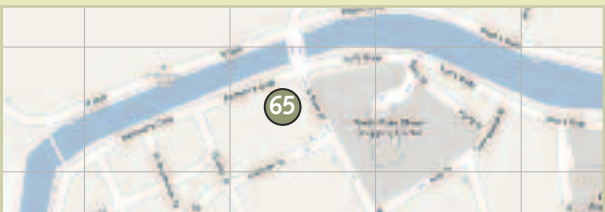


Built between 1994-1997, this library won the RIAI Gold Medal. The building was designed by de Blacam & Meagher in association with Boyd-Barrett Murphy O’Connor. According to the judges: ‘the architects had achieved remarkable results within the constraints of a tight Department of Education building budget.’ This building was the first stage of an excellent campus development, which strives to incorporate the monumental qualities of the work of Louis I Kahn.





This multi-screen cinema was opened in 1998 after a competition to redevelop the area, blighted by a controversial road plan. Internally, the auditoria are arranged so that one appears to float over the foyer. Externally, the building acts as a replacement for the original north gate to the mediaeval city and is clad in sandstone. This was the first purpose built cinema to open in Cork since 1947 and is currently the only one operating in the city centre. It was designed by Derek Tynan Associates.



CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STRUCTURES 1 - 19

1	56 North Main Street Cork	c1900	4D
2	Corporation Buildings Dalton's Avenue, Cork	1901	3E
3	President & Lord Mayor's Pavilion FitzGerald's Park, Mardyke, Cork	1902	MAP 4
4	Former Stable Buildings Bishop Street, Cork	1902	7C
5	National Monument South End, Grand Parade, Cork	1906	6E
6	Metropole Hotel Extension MacCurtain Street, Cork	1910	1H
7	Herbert Park Gardiner's Hill, Cork	c1910	MAP 3
8	Civil Engineering Building UCC, College Road, Cork	1911	MAP 4
9	Crawford College of Art & Design Sharman Crawford Street, Cork	1911	7B
10	Former Munster & Leinster Bank 66 South Mall, Cork	1914	5F
11	St Patrick's Buildings St Patrick's Street, Cork	1914	4E
12	Minhan's Pharmacy 108 Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork	c1916	4G
13	Honan Chapel O'Donovan's Road, Cork	1916	Map 4
14	Oval Bar 25 South Main Street, Cork	c1918	5D
15	Beamish & Crawford South Main Street, Cork	c1920	6D
16	Former Pavilion Cinema 80-82 St Patrick's Street, Cork	1921	4E
17	French's Villas Off Wolfe Tone St	1923	MAP 3
18	Former Egan's Jewellers 31-32 St Patrick's Street, Cork	1924	4F
19	Former Roche's Stores 12-17 St Patrick's Street, Cork	1926	3G

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STRUCTURES 20 - 38

20	Former Cash's Store 18-21 St Patrick's Street, Cork	1925	3G
21	Winthrop Arcade Off Winthrop Street, Cork	1926	4G
22	Penney's Department Store 28-30 St Patrick's Street, Cork	1926	4G
23	Former Burton's Shop 48-49 St Patrick's Street, Cork	1927	4E
24	Daly's Bridge Ferry Lane, Cork	1927	MAP 4
25	Geography Building UCC Donovan's Road, Cork	1928	MAP 4
26	Cork City Central Library Grand Parade, Cork	c1928	5E
27	Garda Barracks Elizabeth Fort, Off Barrack Street	1929	7D
28	Former Ford's Factory Off Centre Park Road	1929	MAP 3
29	'Annville' Housing Western Road, Cork	c1929	MAP 4
30	Church of Christ the King Evergreen Road, Cork	1931	MAP 3
31	Caroline Street Substation Caroline Street, Cork	1931	4G
32	Former Savoy Cinema 108/109, St Patrick's St	1932	3G
33	Odlum's Mills Kennedy Quay, Cork	1934	MAP 3
34	College of Commerce Morrison's Quay, Cork	1935	6G
35	Cork City Hall T McSweeney Quay, Cork	1936	5J
36	Sidney Park Housing Sidney Park, Cork	1934 -43	MAP 3
37	St Augustine's Church Washington Street, Cork	1944	4D
38	Church of the Annunciation Blackpool Village, Cork	1946	MAP 3

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STRUCTURES 39 - 55

39	ESB Substation Douglas Road, Cork	1949	MAP 3
40	Former Eagle Printers 13 Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork	1950	4H
41	ESB Substations Carey's Lane, Cork Thomas Street, Cork White Street, Cork Mahony's Avenue, Cork Victoria Avenue, Cork Sawmill Street, Cork	1948	
42	St Mary's Hospital Gurranabraher, Cork	1952	MAP 3
43	St Francis Church Liberty Street, Cork	1953	4C
44	ESB Power Station Marina, Cork	1954	MAP 3
45	Presentation Convent Ballyphehane, Cork	1955	MAP 3
46	St Stephen's Hospital Sarsfield Court, Glanmire, Cork	1956	MAP 3
47	CIE Bus Station Parnell Place, Cork	1960	3J
48	Mayne's Chemist 7 Pembroke Street, Cork	c1960	5G
49	28 South Mall 28 South Mall, Cork	1960	6F
50	Our Lady Crowned Church Lower Mayfield Road, Cork	1962	MAP 3
51	D O'Connor Shoes Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork	c1963	5F
52	Former Bottling Plant Wise's Quay, Cork	1964	2A
53	Cork Opera House Emmet Place, Cork	1965	2F
54	1 South Mall 1 South Mall, Cork	1967	5H
55	Cork County Hall Carrigrohane Road, Cork	1968	MAP 1

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STRUCTURES 56 - 65

56	Former Thompson's Bakery MacCurtain Street, Cork	c1967	1H
57	Dundanon Court Housing Blackrock Road, Cork	1968	MAP 3
58	RTÉ Cork Headquarters Fr Mathew Quay, Cork	1969	6G
59	City Central Library Extension Grand Parade, Cork	1979	5E
60	Former TyCo Factory Melbourn Road, Cork	1982	MAP 1
61	Augustinian Friary Washington Street, Cork	1982	4D
62	FÁS Building Melbourn Road, Cork	1982	MAP 1
63	Boole Library, UCC College Road, Cork	1983	MAP 4
64	CIT Library Rossa Avenue, Cork	1997	MAP 1
65	Gate Cinema North Main Street, Cork	1998	2C

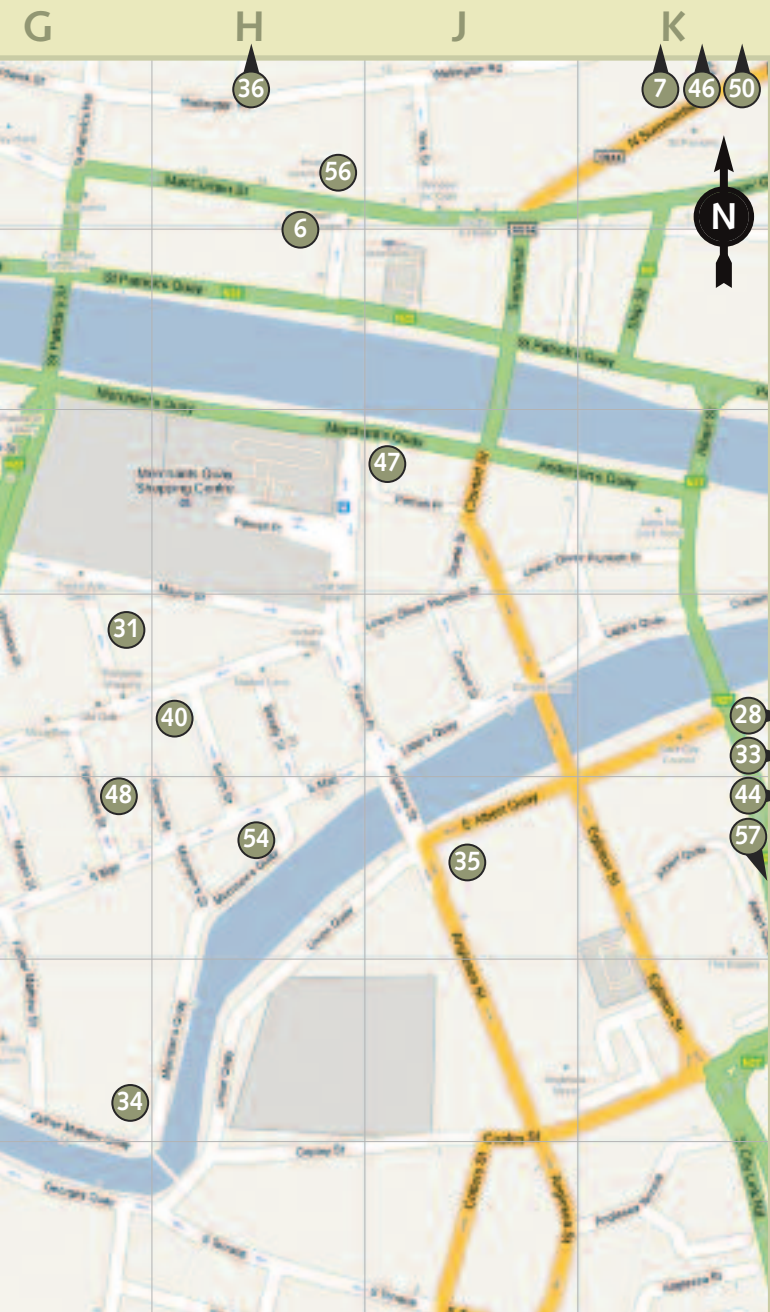
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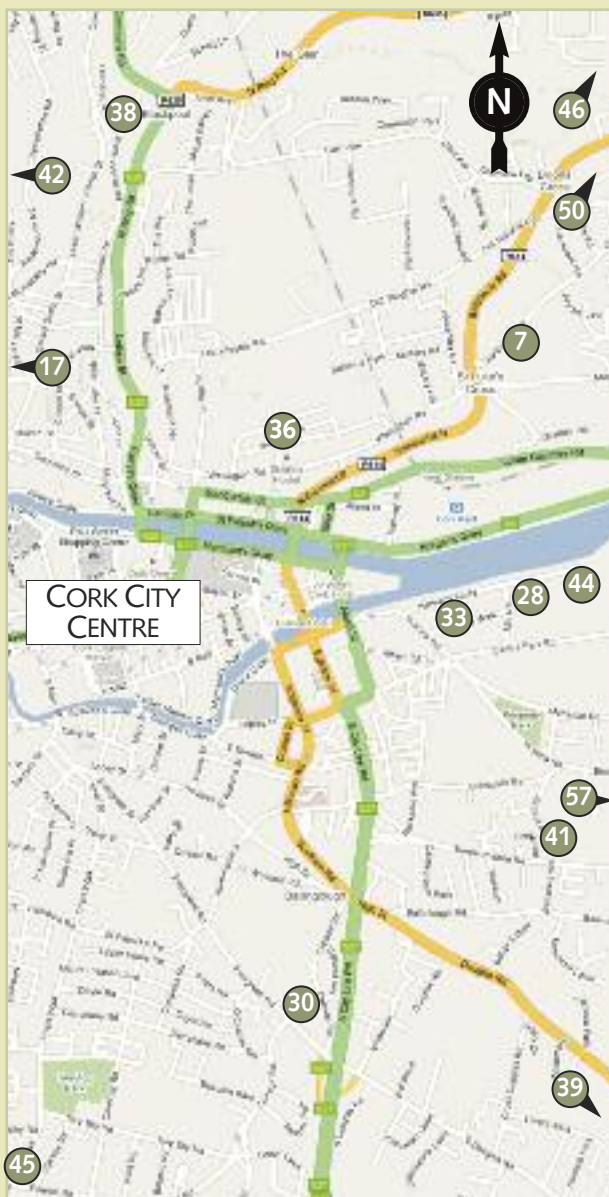
MAP 1: CORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONS



MAP 2: CORK CITY CENTRE



MAP 2: CORK CITY CENTRE (CONT'D)



MAP 3: CORK CITY - EAST



**MAP 4: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK
AND ENVIRONS**

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RRP €3

CORK ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

AN IMPRINT OF CORK CIVIC TRUST & RIAI, SOUTHERN REGION

design: **Charlie Neville**, Cork