

THE REBELLION IN DUBLIN,

April, 1916.

ONE SHILLING AND
THREEPENCE NETT.

To Pa with love from the
The buildings are shown just as they are
at present - I have seen them all

Ireland
1/11/15

THE REBELLION IN
DUBLIN

THE SIX DAYS' REBELLION.

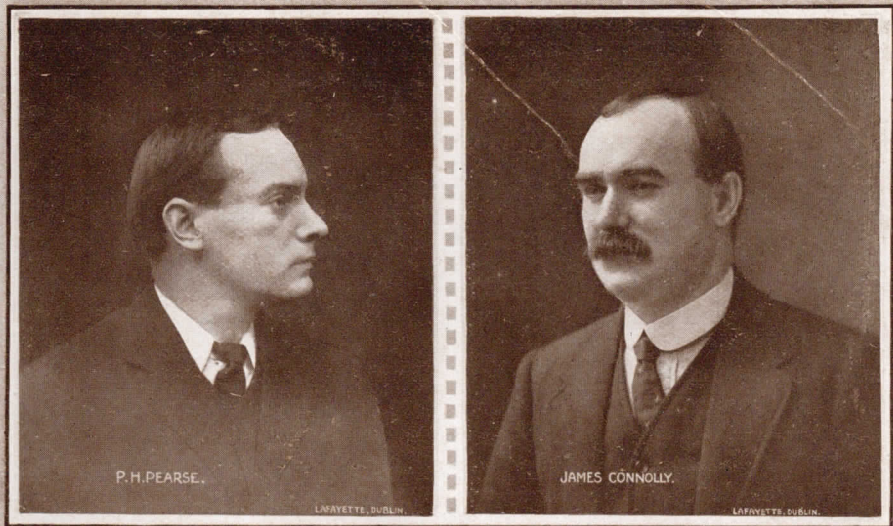
THE week commencing Easter Monday of 1916 will long be remembered by the people of Ireland, and by the inhabitants of Dublin in particular, as the "Black Week." The smouldering embers of disaffection broke into flame at mid-day on the Bank Holiday, at which hour armed "Sinn Fein" (ourselves alone) parties seized the General Post Office, St. Stephen's Green Park, the College of Surgeons, and many other public buildings in the city, as well as private houses commanding the leading thoroughfares. An attempt was made to capture Dublin Castle, the seat of the Irish Government, but although the policeman on duty at the gate was shot dead, the gates were closed and the attempt failed. Soldiers in uniform were shot at sight, and motor cars were seized to form barricades across the streets. A proclamation was issued setting up an Irish Republic. The number of soldiers in the city was not sufficient to deal with the outbreak, and as the police were withdrawn from the streets, the rebels and the hooligan element of the population were left in possession of the city until the military authorities brought up reinforcements. The rebels held out until Saturday afternoon, when the "President of the Provisional Government," P. H. Pearse, unconditionally surrendered, recognising that his forces were hopelessly outnumbered. Some of his followers, holding outlying parts of the city, did not surrender for some days afterwards.

The Photographs that are reproduced in this booklet will convey more eloquently than words the damage that Dublin suffered during the Black Week. Fire rather than military operations was responsible for most of the damage. After being looted many of the shops were set fire to, and from Tuesday evening until the end of the week the heart of the city burned itself out. The Fire Brigade was powerless to perform its accustomed duties, as the rebels persistently fired on them, and consequently whole blocks of buildings were burnt to the ground. The damage done was estimated at three million pounds. The most important of the public buildings destroyed was the General Post Office, a portion of the interior of which had been recently reconstructed at a cost of £60,000. Next to the Post Office, the most historic building that suffered was the Royal Hibernian Academy, in Abbey Street, with its priceless art treasures. Both buildings were erected from the designs of the celebrated eighteenth century architect, Johnston, the Royal Hibernian Academy being built and endowed by him.

The rebellion was mainly confined to Dublin, but there were isolated risings in the south and west.

During the operations 125 police and military were killed, 405 wounded, while 180 civilians were killed and over 600 wounded. Thirteen of the rebel leaders, including the seven signatories to the proclamation of the "Irish Republic," were sentenced to death and executed after trial by Field Court Martial, and over one hundred were sentenced to terms of penal servitude ranging from one year to life.

THE REBEL LEADERS.—P. H. Pearse, the “President of the Provisional Government,” was the son of a London monumental mason, who came over to Ireland during the great Church building period that followed the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and settled in Dublin. Pearse was a master in an intermediate college at Rathfarnham, near Dublin,—James Connolly succeeded the notorious Labour Leader, James Larkin, on the latter’s departure from Dublin, and was the founder of the “Citizens’ Army,” whose headquarters were at Liberty Hall. He acted as “Commandant General” of the Rebel Forces, with headquarters in the General Post Office. He was wounded in the leg during the Rebellion. Both Pearse and Connolly were executed after trial by Field Court Martial. Both were signatories to the Proclamation of the Irish Republic.



P. H. PEARSE.

LAFAYETTE, DUBLIN.

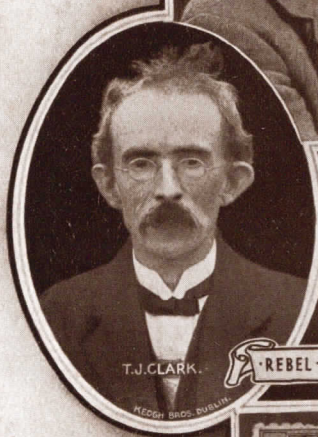
JAMES CONNOLLY.

LAFAYETTE, DUBLIN.

REBEL LEADERS

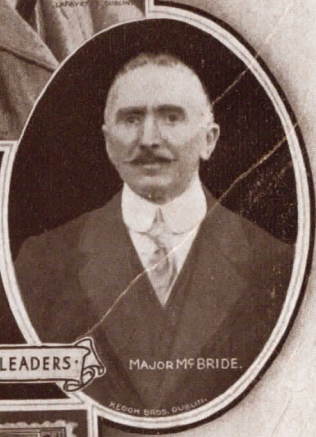
THE REBEL LEADERS.—T. MacDonagh, another of the signatories to the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, was a Professor in the National University of Ireland, and well known as an author. T. J. Clark, also a signatory to the Proclamation, was an old Fenian leader, who did not publicly identify himself with the Sinn Fein movement until the outbreak of the Rebellion. “Major” McBride fought on the side of the Boers against the British Army in the South African War, and after returning to Dublin was appointed an official by the Corporation of Dublin. He and MacDonagh were in command of the Rebel Forces that held Jacob’s Biscuit Factory. All three were executed after trial by Field Court Martial. Inset is a stamp designed for use of the Irish Republic, but which was never issued.

T. MAC DONAGH.



T.J. CLARK.

KEOGH BROS. DUBLIN.



MAJOR M^C BRIDE.

KEOGH BROS. DUBLIN.

REBEL LEADERS

REPUBLICAN



STAMP

THE corner of Sackville Street and Eden Quay.
A view looking from the western side of the
street, with the monument of Daniel O'Connell in
the foreground.



CORNER OF SACKVILLE ST. & EDEN QUAY DUBLIN.

CHANCELLOR, DUBLIN.

LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, a general view from the southern side of the river.—Kelly's Fishing Tackle and Gunpowder Office, the corner house on the right hand side of the picture, was one of the first buildings to be seized by the Rebels. It commanded the bridge and streets leading thereto. On the right of the picture will be seen the effects of the gas explosion which occurred some days after the Rebellion had been suppressed, and which was generally supposed to have been the result of an explosive bomb deposited beneath the bridge by the Rebels. O'Connell Bridge has the unique reputation of being wider than it is long.



THE HOUSE OF M. KELLY & SON
FISHING TACKLE
GUNPOWDER OFFICE

RUINS IN SACKVILLE ST. DUBLIN

CHANCELLOR, DUBLIN.

LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, from
O'Connell Bridge.—Every house in the
block of buildings on the right was burned, including
the home of the Royal Hibernian Academy, with
its priceless art treasures.



LOWER SACKVILLE ST. FROM O'CONNELL BRIDGE, DUBLIN.

LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, claimed to be the "finest thoroughfare in Europe."—Every house on the east side (right) from Nelson Pillar to Eden Quay was ravaged by the great fire. The skeletons of the buildings shown standing with the exception of Clery's (nearest to Nelson Pillar), have been pulled down.



LOWER SACKVILLE ST. DUBLIN.

THE G.P.O., Lower Sackville Street. A view from the south-east.—This building was quite the most historic, and from every point of view the most valuable, of those destroyed by the fires. It was erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The interior was recently reconstructed at a cost of £60,000, and the new public offices were opened for general use a few weeks before the Rebellion.



THE interior of the Metropole Hotel, next to General Post Office, and the English and Scottish Law Life Office, on left.—All that remained of the buildings, after the fire, have been pulled down.



METROPOLE HOTEL, DUBLIN.

KEOGH BROS.

LIBERTY HALL, the Headquarters of the
Citizens' Army branch of the Rebel forces.
The building was shelled by Artillery from Tara
Street, and also by gun fire from the Irish
Lights' Patrol Ship, Helga, from the River. Finding
their position untenable, the Rebels escaped through
the adjoining houses.



CHANCELLOR DUBLIN

LIBERTY HALL. HEAD-QUARTERS OF CITIZEN ARMY, DUBLIN.

MID ABBEY STREET, looking to the North-east.—Showing the remains of Thom's Printing Works, "Evening Telegraph" Offices, and the skeleton of Eason's building, on right. In the background, on left, is the upper portion of the Prince's Street side of the G.P.O., and on right, a part of Clery's, Lower Sackville Street.



KEOGH BROS.

MID ABBEY ST. LOOKING NORTH-EAST, DUBLIN.

MID ABBEY STREET, from Lower
Sackville Street.—The houses shown,
Eason's premises, on left, the Oval, and
Manfield's, on corner, have been pulled down.



MID ABBEY ST. FROM LOWER SACKVILLE ST, DUBLIN.

REMOVING the debris from Mid Abbey Street,
the "Fleet Street" of Dublin.—The buildings
destroyed included Fitzgerald's, Wine Merchants ;
Thom's ; Sealy, Bryers and Walker's, Printers ; " Evening
Telegraph " Offices ; and Eason's, Publishers, the remains
of whose premises are seen on the right.



REMOVING THE DEBRIS FROM MID ABBEY ST. DUBLIN.

MIDDLE ABBEY STREET.—
A view showing all that remains of
Messrs. Thom's Printing Offices.



ABBAY STREET, DUBLIN.

CHANCELLOR, DUBLIN.

NORTH EARL STREET, from Nelson Pillar.—
At the outbreak of the Rebellion a tram-car was abandoned at this spot. After the windows had been broken by the looters, the tram was made the centre of a barricade to Sackville Street. When the fire broke out at Tyler's Boot Shop, on left, it was carried across the street by the barricade.



NORTH EARL ST. FROM NELSON PILLAR, DUBLIN.

HENRY STREET, looking east towards Nelson
Pillar.—The buildings destroyed by fire in this
portion of the city included the Colliseum Theatre, erected
twelve months previously at a cost of £40,000; Ball's Bank,
recently part of the General Post Office. Portion of the
side of the latter is seen at the end of the street on the right.



HENRY ST. LOOKING EAST, DUBLIN.

HENRY STREET, looking west.—Great destruction was wrought by the fires in this part of the city. In the laneway on the right of the picture many of the Rebels, escaping from the burning Post Office, suffered death from the military fire.



CHANCELLOR, DUBLIN.

VIEW OF HENRY STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, overlooking St. Stephen's Green Park.—One of the first public buildings to be seized by the rebels. It remained in their possession for six days, when Countess Markievicz, who commanded the occupying forces, surrendered. The Countess was sentenced to penal servitude for life by Field Court Martial.



ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS WHERE COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ SURRENDERED, DUBLIN.

AN Order issued by James Connolly,
"Commandant General" of the Rebel
Forces, "Dublin Command," to the Officer in
Charge at Reis' (spelt wrongly by Connolly's
typist), and Dublin Bread Co.'s Restaurant,
Lower Sackville Street.

ARMY OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC
(Dublin Command)

Headquarters

Date.. 25th April., 1916

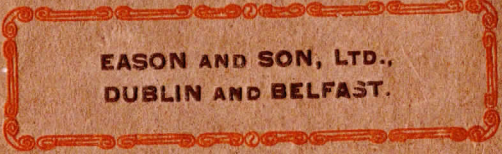
To

Officer in Charge, Reels & D.B.C

The main purpose of your post is to protect our wireless station. Its secondary purpose is to observe Lower Abbey Street and Lower O'Connell Street. Commandere in the D.B.C. whatever food and utensils you require. Make sure of a plentiful supply of water wherever your men are. Break all glass in the windows of the rooms occupied by you for fighting purpose. Establish a connection between your forces in the D.B.C. and in Reels' building. Be sure that the stairways leading immediately to your rooms are well barricaded. We have a post in the house at the corner Bachelor's Walk, in the Hotel Metropole, in the Imperial Hotel, in General Post Office. The directions from which you are likely to be attacked are from the Custom House or from the far side of the river, Dolier Street or Westmoreland Street. We believe there is a sniper in McBurneys on the far side of the river

*James Connolly
Commandant General*

ORDER ISSUED BY
JAMES CONNOLLY COMMANDANT
GENERAL OF THE REBEL FORCES.



**EASON AND SON, LTD.,
DUBLIN AND BELFAST.**