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Exclusive Views
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OF THE DUBLIN FIGHTING, 1922

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A FAMOUS BATTLE GROUND



[Photo by Panograph Co.]

General view of the ruins in Upper O'Connell Street after the fighting and fires. To the right are the remains of the Hammam Hotel, then come the Accountant's Office, G.P.O.; the General Post Office, the Granville Hotel and the Gresham Hotel (also in ruins). The other end of this well-known thoroughfare (Lower O'Connell Street), it will be remembered, was destroyed during the 1916 Rebellion.



[Photo by Keogh Bros.]
Ruins of the Granville Hotel and the General Post Office. It was here that the last stand was made by the Irregulars.



[Photo by C. & L. Walsh.]
Firemen at work on the Dublin United Tramway Co.'s offices at the corner of Cathedral Street.

FOLLOWING THE FIGHTERS

THE DESPERATE BATTLES IN DUBLIN GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED



THE birth of the Irish Free State has not been without sore travail. The roar of cannon, the rattle of machine guns, and the noise of other arms, accompanied by the still more dreaded sound of burning, have combined to usher in the new order of government laid down in the terms of the famous Treaty, which, signed by the British and Irish representatives on December 6th, 1921, was ratified by Dail Eireann a month later, and ultimately confirmed by the majority vote of the Irish people. The Revolt of the summer of 1922 differed in its nature from all previous risings in Ireland from the fact that it was not now an outside force that had to be engaged, but one section of Irishmen was in opposition to another section of Irishmen, men fighting men of the same birth and blood, brother ranged against brother. The root cause of this latest and most regrettable (as it must be to all classes of Irish men and women) chapter in the history of the nation is to be traced back to the first memorable Dail sittings, when the Treaty terms were considered and ratified. In opposing this agreement, Mr. De Valera found a certain amount of backing, not only in the Dail Assembly, but also in the ranks of the Irish Republican Army, of which he was then the head; and the inevitable consequence was a splitting of the latter force, the Free State adherents becoming the recognised regular National Army, and the others breaking away and setting up under separate control, with headquarters ultimately established at the Four Courts (Dublin), of which they had taken forcible possession. During the subsequent months the raiding of private premises and the plundering of private property became of frequent occurrence

throughout the country, while a stringent boycott was declared against Belfast goods, but it was not until the end of June, seven months after the signing of the Treaty, that any serious conflict between the two armies occurred. The events leading directly to the first acts of war are interesting and worth recording in detail.

Events Leading Up to the Fight.

On Saturday, 24th June, two Dublin firms received demands in the name of a leader of the Irregulars in the Law Courts to pay certain sums of money by the following Tuesday. The Government, on receiving information of the attempted extortion, arranged to have any persons attempting it arrested if and when they proceeded to enforce their demand. On the following Monday afternoon a raid was attempted on the premises of Messrs. Harry Ferguson & Co., motor engineers, Baggot Street, Dublin, by Mr. Leo Henderson, described as Director of Boycott, by instructions issued to him from the Republican Headquarters at the Four Courts. While this raid was in progress a party of National troops of the 1st Eastern Division, Wellington Barracks, arrived on the scene, "held up" the raiders, and arrested Mr. Leo Henderson. Later on the same evening Lieutenant-General O'Connell, Assistant Chief of Staff of the National Army, who had been in Dublin for the week-end on Army business, was seized, while proceeding in uniform, and unarmed, from a friend's house in Leeson Street to Beggar's Bush Barracks, and taken as a hostage to the Four Courts pending the release of Mr. Henderson and of some other men who had been arrested in Drogheda while

searching a train for Belfast goods. Thus was performed the opening act in a drama that was to develop so rapidly and with such tragic effect.

Government Proclamation.

The next day, Tuesday, 27th June, the following public statement was issued by the Provisional Government:—

"Since the close of the General Election, at which the will of the people of Ireland was ascertained, further grave acts against the security of person and property have been committed in Dublin and in some other parts of Ireland by persons pretending to act with authority.

"It is the duty of the Government, to which the people have entrusted their defence and the conduct of their affairs, to protect and secure all law-respecting citizens without distinction, and that duty the Government will resolutely perform.

"Yesterday one of the principal garages in the metropolis was raided and plundered under the pretext of a Belfast boycott. No such boycott has any legal existence, and, if it had, it could not authorise or condone the action of irresponsible persons in seizing private property.

"Later in the same evening Lieutenant-General O'Connell, Assistant Chief of Staff, was seized by some of the persons responsible for the plundering of the garage, and is still held in their hands. Outrages such as these against the nation and the Government must cease at once, and cease for ever.

"For some months past all classes of business in Ireland have suffered severely through the feeling of insecurity engendered by reckless and wicked acts, which have tarnished the reputation of Ireland abroad.

As one disastrous consequence, unemployment and distress are prevalent in the country, at a time when, but for such acts, Ireland would be humming with prosperity.

“The Government is determined that the country shall no longer be held up from the pursuit of its normal life and the re-establishment of its free national institutions. It calls, therefore, on the citizens to co-operate actively with it in the measures it is taking to ensure the public safety and to secure Ireland for the Irish people.”

The First Shot.

Actions quickly followed words. Early on Wednesday morning parties of National troops were on the streets, stopping vehicles and pedestrians and searching them for arms. At the same time much activity was manifested at the Four Courts, where works of defence were being erected in the shape of barbed wire barricades, etc. The first shots were heard about 4 a.m., and shortly after it became known that an attack by the National forces had begun on the Four Courts and on the Orange Hall and adjoining Fowler Memorial Hall, Parnell Square, which were also in the hands of the Irregulars. Before opening fire, however, Commandant Ennis, who was in charge of the National troops which had surrounded the Four Courts, sent an ultimatum to the occupants demanding the evacuation of the building and the surrender of the munitions and property which they held. A time limit was given, but the demand was ignored. In conducting their attack the National troops brought into action both machine guns and field guns, in addition to small arms, and the noise of firing was heard intermittently throughout the day, much to the alarm of the citizens who crowded the principal streets and sought anxiously for news. To add to the excitement several ambushes of the National troops occurred in different parts of the city. The most serious of these took place at Leeson Street Bridge in the early afternoon. While driving towards Donnybrook in a motor car Staff-Captain Vaughan, Col.-Comdt. Mandeville, and three soldiers, all attached to Beggar's Bush Barracks, were fired on by a group of men standing on the bridge. Capt. Vaughan was severely wounded in the back, and succumbed in Vincent's Hospital. Col.-Comdt. Mandeville sustained severe wounds in the left side

and legs, which also proved fatal; while two of the soldiers were wounded in the feet and thighs. Another fatal affray occurred in Upper Abbey Street, where a Crossley tender containing National troops was also fired on. The soldiers in this case escaped, but a young man standing near by was shot dead. Later in the evening a young girl was mortally wounded during an ambush of troops in Harcourt Street, while another girl was seriously injured. Many other casualties resulted from ambushes during the day, over twenty cases being received at the different city hospitals.

Irregulars' Strongholds.

Snipers were also active in many parts of the city, and several business premises and hotels were reported to have been seized and barricaded by the Irregulars. Meanwhile the attacks on the two central positions of the Irregular forces were heavily sustained. In the case of the Orange and Fowler Halls the continuous fire of machine guns and rifles soon made itself felt, and shortly after noon the premises were abandoned, the occupants leaving by the back entrance. By this time a fire had broken out which threatened the total destruction of the buildings, but by the efforts of the Fire Brigade the flames were successfully got under, though not before the ground floor portion had been completely destroyed. In launching their attack against the Four Courts the National troops first surrounded the block of buildings and occupied every post of advantage in houses and on roofs overlooking the Courts. Armoured lorries and machine guns were placed in every commanding position, while on the opposite side of the river, facing the Four Courts, was an 18-pounder gun, mounted on an armoured car. The occupants of the Four Courts, under cover of armoured plates and other powerful works of defence, at once gave reply to the fire of the attackers, and as the day advanced the exchanges became more and more intense. The deafening noise of the battle was heard throughout the whole city and suburbs, and the vibrations from the big shells as they crashed against the masonry of the Four Courts were felt at a considerable distance. The effect of this was to strike terror into the hearts of those whose homes lay within near distance of the battle zone, and many families had to leave their homes, while the numerous guests in the neighbour-

ing hotels had also to pack up and get out. As night drew on the firing became less intense, but about midnight, or in the early hours of Thursday, a fresh outburst occurred, the citizens, or those of them who had succeeded in getting to sleep, being specially startled by one terrific explosion which virtually shook the city to its foundations. This was understood to have been caused by the discharge of one of the big guns at the Four Courts.

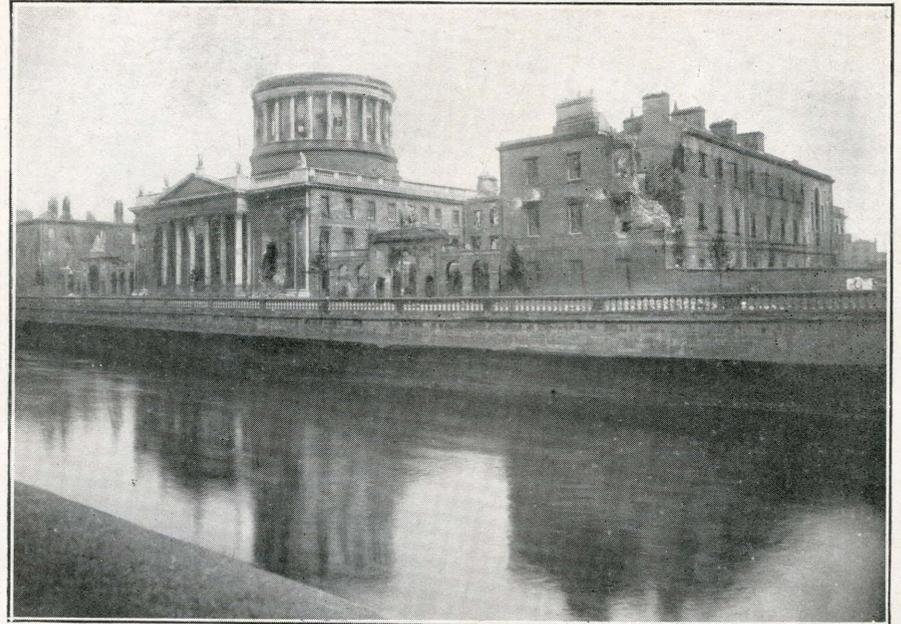
Address to the Troops.

Throughout the ordeals of this, the first day of fighting, the National Army displayed wonderful coolness and bravery, which was only equalled by the daring and stubbornness of the Irregular forces. In a stirring message to the troops, Mr. R. O. Maolchatha, Minister of Defence, said: “To-day, having driven the tyranny of the stranger from our land, instead of having the opportunity to turn to these services of construction, which must develop and crown the strength of our country, you are called upon to serve her still in arms, to protect her from a madness from within, from men who seek to inflict injury and injustice upon particular individuals, and upon particular sections of their countrymen, and who conceive the mad purpose of driving our country by such actions back into a war which can be avoided for her; and by taunt and threat and forced disorder drive our gallant people hopelessly into a struggle that their strength cannot stand. In Dublin some of you find yourselves to-day ranged in fighting against some who have been your comrades. The fundamental reason is that they systematically challenge ‘the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland,’ the security and maintenance of which have been the aim of your arms since 1913. Only in pursuance of a clear and stern duty could we hope to surmount the ties of comradeship and affection that bind us to those against whom we find ourselves ranged. No scrap of effort that these ties might have been spared to endeavour to avoid such a conflict. Let us remember that comradeship and that affection as a true strength to us while we stand firmly by our duties of to-day with a steadfastness not less than that of yesterday.”

A quiet morning on Thursday was followed by still more desperate fighting, and over a more widely extended area, as parties of armed Irregulars had by this time established themselves in many pre-



The Four Courts before the Fight.

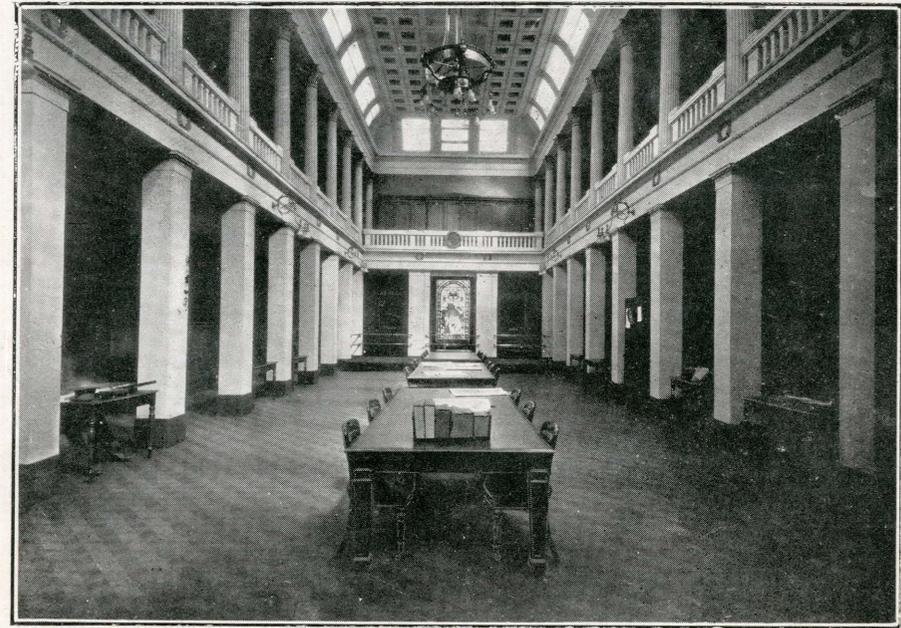


The Four Courts after the Fight.

[Photo by Keogh Bros.]



Damage caused by shell fire to East Wing of Four Courts.



View of the Solicitors' Hall, Four Courts, one of the many splendid apartments destroyed by the explosion and fire.

[Photo Lafayette.]



Inside views of the ruined Four Courts, showing the ornamental pillars in the Central Hall and damaged statues of Rt. Hon. Michael O'Loughlen, Bart., Master of the Rolls (left), and Lord Chancellor O'Hagan (right). [Photos Lafayette.]

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[Photo by C. & L. Walsh.
GROUP OF HEADQUARTERS' STAFF OF NATIONAL ARMY.
 Front row—Mr. R. Mulcahy Gen. E. O'Duffy Lieut.-Genl. O'Connell Comdt. Ennis.
 (Minister of Defence). (Chief of Staff). (Asst.-Chief of Staff).



[Photo by C. & L. Walsh.
GROUP OF THE DUBLIN GUARDS AT BEGGAR'S BUSH BARRACKS.
 This regiment distinguished itself at the final attack on the Irregulars' stronghold in O'Connell Street.

*The printing blocks of all the pictures appearing
 in this Album have been made by the Irish Photo
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[Photo by C. & L. Walsh.
COMDT. LEONARD AND BRIG.-GEN. O'DALY,
 Who led the attack against the Four Courts, the former being slightly wounded.

mises in the centre of the city. The business life of the city came to a standstill, shops and offices closed up, and, except for the bravely curious, the citizens beat a hasty retreat to their homes. Barricades were also erected across the main thoroughfares and strongly guarded by National troops, and pedestrians as they passed were subject to a careful, but courteous, search. Snipers became increasingly active to-day, operating from roofs and windows, and many more ambushes of the National troops took place. The bombardment of the Four Courts continued from early morning with occasional short intervals, the boom of the big guns again being accompanied by the rattle of machine guns and rifle fire. Still heavier guns were now being used by the attacking force, and their effect became apparent by the weakening response of the besieged party. The great building itself was also showing the worse of the onslaught; the entrance gates had long since been smashed in by the shell fire, gaping holes were torn in the massive walls, while part of one of the wings was seen to be blown completely away. The dome above the central hall was shot away.

Fall of the Four Courts.

It was not, however, until the afternoon of Friday, June 30th, that the chief citadel of the Irregulars was surrendered. The building was first stormed by the National troops, who succeeded in dislodging the Irregulars from the greater part of the buildings. This was carried out under heavy fire from within, and during the storming Commandant J. Leonard was wounded, but not seriously. Comdt. McGuinness and Comdt. T. O'Connor broke through the Church Street side and effected an entrance to the Courts without suffering any casualties. By midnight on Thursday the National forces had occupied the greater part of the main building, including the Central Hall and the Library, and the Irregulars were forced to retire to the rear, being confined in the east part of the rear building, a considerable portion of which had been blown away. Thirty-three Irregulars were taken prisoners. The story of the final surrender was described in the following words in the official bulletin issued from G.H.Q.:—

“The Four Courts, the headquarters of the Irregulars, was surrendered to the National forces at about 3.30 p.m. to-day. The troops in occupation of the Central Hall and the main building continued to

press the attack from early this morning, forcing the Irregulars to retreat further to the rear of the building. At 11.30 a.m. a fire broke out in one of the wings, but this did not interfere to any extent with our troops, who remained in the front buildings. At 12.30 p.m. the retreating Irregulars exploded a ground mine under the Central Hall, in which fifty of our troops were stationed. All the men were injured, thirty being seriously wounded. The leader of the Irregulars admitted after the surrender that the mine was deliberately exploded by them, and expressed surprise that the troops had not suffered greater casualties. The fire continued to spread, necessitating the withdrawal of our troops to the streets about 3 o'clock. At 2.30 p.m. all firing by us had ceased. The Irregulars left the building at 3.30 p.m., their leader surrendering unconditionally on behalf of his followers to Brigadier-General O'Daly. The prisoners, who numbered about 140, were marched to Jameson's Distillery, Bow Street, and later removed under a strong escort to Mountjoy Prison. They included Messrs. Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, Joseph McKelvey, A. Doyle, Sean MacBride, etc. In all, 170 prisoners had been taken. During the course of the operations three of our troops were killed and five officers and fifty rank and file wounded. The casualties among the Irregulars were comparatively slight.”

It was also learned, with relief, that Lieut.-General O'Connell, Assistant Chief of Staff, who had been held a prisoner in the Four Courts, had been set at liberty, and was none the worse for his terrible experience. The explosion of the mine referred to above caused a tremendous sensation in the city, and its effects were felt in houses two miles away. Several large plate-glass windows in the centre of the city was shattered by the concussion. Valuable documents and papers which had been stored in the Four Courts were flung high into the air and fell half-burnt on all parts of the city, while the dense volumes of smoke that poured from the scene of the explosion betrayed the fact that the famous Courts had taken fire. The Fire Brigade gallantly rushed to the scene, but what with barbed wire, barricades, falling masonry, and the danger of further mines, nothing could be done to save the historic pile, which by this time was a roaring furnace, and the efforts of the firemen could only be directed to saving the adjoining buildings.

Scene of Attack Transferred.

The fall of the Irregular headquarters did not, however, mean that the final defeat of the Irregulars had come, for desperate fighting was at this time being waged in other parts of the city, principally in a wide area just north of Nelson's Pillar. The forces that had been driven out of the Fowler Hall on the previous day had joined their comrades in establishing themselves in various buildings in O'Connell Street, Marlborough Street, Gardiner Street, Talbot Street, and other parts. Amongst the premises seized were Moran's Hotel, Barry's Hotel, Messrs. Eason's, Arnott's, and the Rutland High School, and from these points of vantage the Irregulars kept up a fire upon the National troops throughout Friday and the following day.

A strong position was secured by the Irregulars in the Rutland High School, a large building which stands on a commanding position at the corner of Rutland Square and Granby Row. This was seized on Wednesday afternoon by a party of fifty or sixty men, who at once proceeded to barricade doors and windows. The effect of this investment on the resident girl pupils can better be imagined than described, but Principal Anderson, with the aid of other teachers, managed to get their charges safely out of the building and away. The armed men continued in possession of the school for several days, but fortunately—for the building—no attack was made by the National troops, and eventually on Monday, July 3rd, the Irregulars decided to abandon the premises. Amongst the articles left behind by the invaders was the following typewritten document:—

Saturday, 1st of July 1922. Time—Midnight.

“During the past 24 hours we have extended our battle line, which now covers an area embracing the northern portion of Parnell Square. Our activities during that time have been mainly directed towards fortifying and manning our extended positions; while doing that we have been able to harass enemy troops by sniping tactics. Our position is now stronger than ever. We await the coming attack with steady hearts and strong right arms, confident that when it comes we will once more prove to the enemy we are determined to stand to the last man in defence of mother Ireland.”

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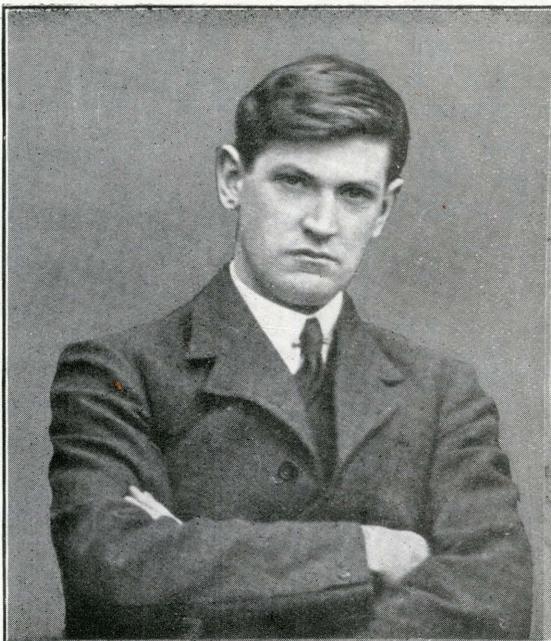
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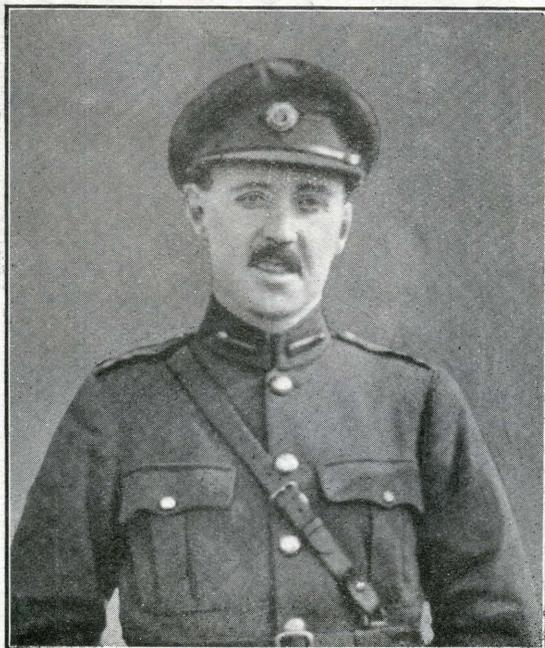


MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH.



GENERAL COLLINS.

[Photos Lafayette.]



LIEUT.-GENERAL O'CONNELL.



COMMANDANT ENNIS.

[Photos C. & L. Walsh.]

Leaders on the National Side

Mr. Arthur Griffith is President of Dail Eireann. He was the founder of Sinn Fein, and has been the foremost figure in the movement since its inception. One of the original signatories of the Treaty, he spoke powerfully in its defence at the subsequent meetings of Dail Eireann, and since the setting up of the Provisional Government he has proved himself a wise leader and able statesman.

Mr. Michael Collins, or General Collins, as he is now to be called, shares with Mr. Griffith the chief responsibilities in shaping the destiny of the new Irish Free State. Though his name is now a household word, Mr. Collins first came into prominence during the 1916 Rebellion, in which he proved himself a clever and daring fighter. When the new Government was formed Mr. Collins was appointed Minister of Finance, a position he has now relinquished to take up the still more important duties of Commander-in-Chief in the War Council, which has been created by the Government to direct the military operations now in progress.

Lieutenant-General O'Connell is Assistant Chief of Staff in the National Army. His arrest by a party of the Irregulars on June 26th, and subsequent detention at the Four Courts, were the direct cause of the recent fighting. The story of how he was seized while walking along a Dublin street, and how eventually he was liberated after a thrilling experience in the Irregulars' chief stronghold, is told on another page.

Commandant Ennis was one of the most prominent figures on the National side in the Dublin fighting. He it was who first led the attack against the Irregulars' headquarters at the Four Courts, and who helped to sustain the onslaught until the final fall of the enemy's citadel.

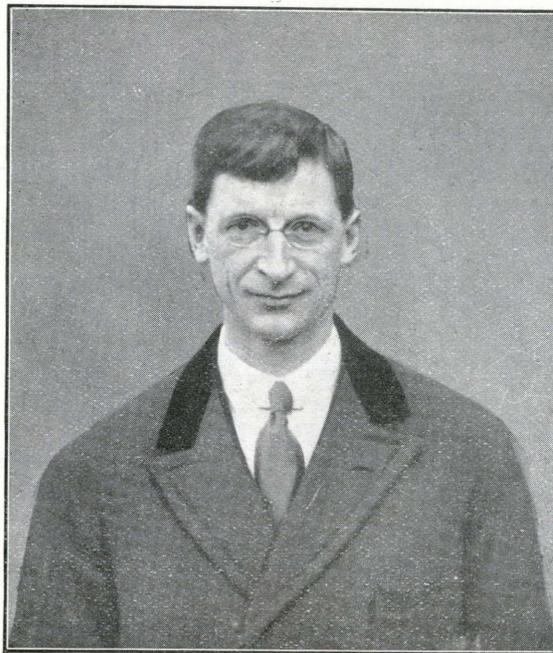
Leaders on the Irregulars' Side

Mr. Eamonn de Valera, at one time head of the Irish Republican Army, has been a bitter opponent of the Treaty from the start, and when his followers actively set themselves to withstand the lawful claims of Government he definitely sided with them, and was reported to have actually taken up arms against the National troops. His peaceful calling was Professor of Mathematics, and he recently received the honour of being appointed Chancellor of the National University.

Mr. Rory O'Connor, son of a Dublin solicitor, acted as chief leader of the Irregular forces operating in Dublin, and was one of the besieged party in the Four Courts. After the final assault by the National Army, and when his stronghold had taken fire he surrendered, with some 140 of his followers, to Brigadier-General O'Daly, and was removed under a strong escort to Mountjoy Prison.

Mr. Cathal Brugha, another of the Irregular leaders, who, however, rather than surrender, gave his life in a last desperate effort to escape from one of the burning buildings in O'Connell Street, where the last concerted stand of the Irregulars was made. He was born in Dublin forty-five years ago, educated at Belvedere College, and became a director of the firm of Lalor & Co., Dublin. A strong Republican in his views, he also took a prominent part in the Rebellion in 1916, when he was severely wounded.

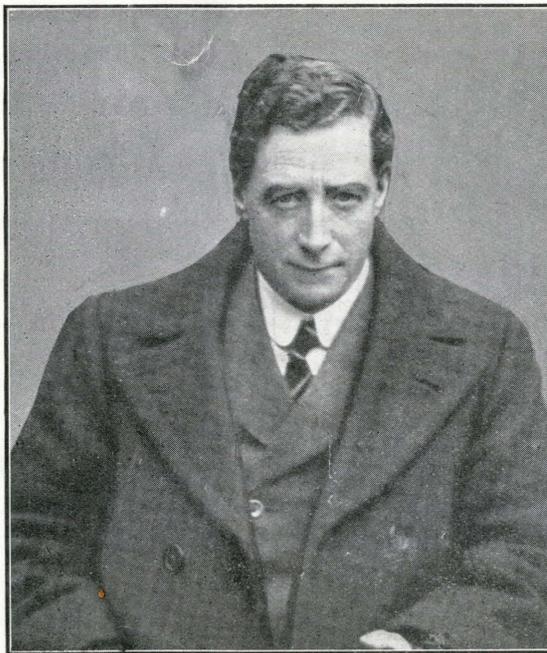
Mr. Liam Mellows was also first publicly noticed in connection with the 1916 Rebellion. He was then in command of the Irish Volunteers in Galway, and succeeded in making his escape to America. On returning to Ireland he became a strong supporter of Mr. de Valera, and when the Revolt broke out was amongst those who sought to hold the Four Courts against the National Army. He surrendered along with Mr. Rory O'Connor, and was lodged in Mountjoy Prison.



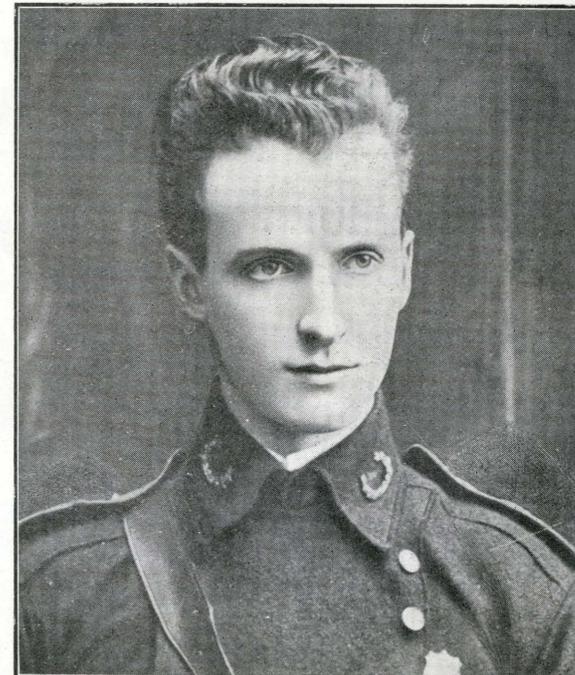
MR. EAMONN DE VALERA.



MR. RORY O'CONNOR.
[Photo Lafayette.]



MR. CATHAL BRUGHA.
[Photo by Lafayette.]



MR. LIAM MELLOWES.
[Photo Keogh Bros.]



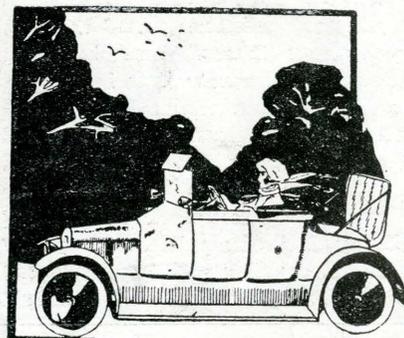
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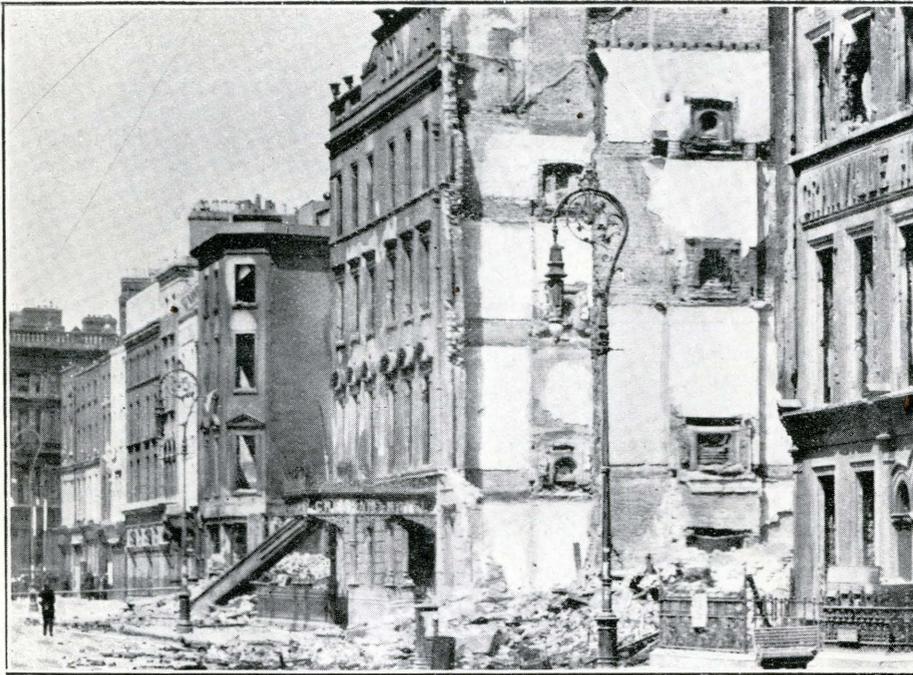
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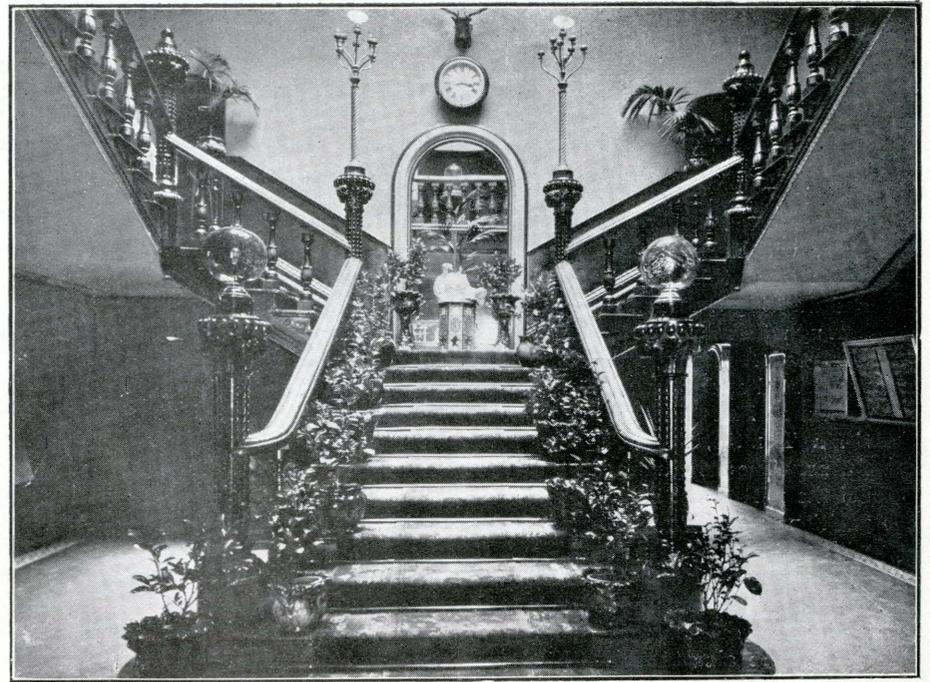
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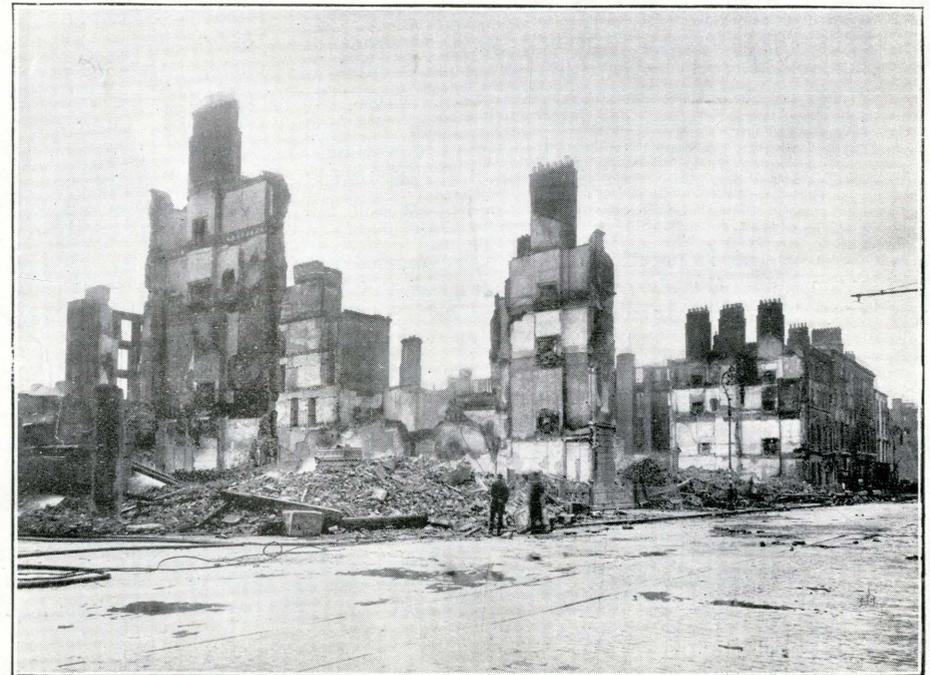
View of the Gresham, one of Dublin's finest hotels, just before the walls collapsed.



Interior view of the Gresham Hotel before the Revolt, showing the grand staircase. [Photo Lafayette.]



The handsomely furnished ladies' sitting room of the Gresham Hotel, which, with the rest of the building suffered complete destruction. [Photo Lafayette.]



All that now remains of the Gresham. [Photo by Keogh Bros.]

Hemmed In!

The fighting continued on and off all day on Sunday. The official report issued on this evening stated:—"National forces are now carrying out a big concerted movement round the O'Connell Street area, which is the stronghold of the Irregulars. From early this evening they have been closing in and drawing a cordon round O'Connell Street, Marlborough Street, and Gardiner Street. The troops advanced from three different directions, and have penetrated as far inwards as the north end of Lower O'Connell Street, occupying in their advance the La Scala Theatre, Arnott's, Henry Street, and Todd Burns. The Irregulars were driven out of Arnott's. On the north-west side the National forces occupied positions about Parnell Street and Dominick Street, with posts at King's Inns Street, Granby Row, and the corner of North Frederick Street and Dorset Street. The houses 13 and 14 Lower Dominick Street, commanding the rear of Parnell Square, West, were also taken by National forces, and the Irregulars driven out, some of them being captured and made prisoners. A further advance in the Parnell Square area is being made. The National troops operating in Amiens Street have occupied the premises of Duggan (chemist), at the corner of Summerhill and North Circular Road, and are advancing towards Mountjoy Square. From the railway bridge corner of Talbot Street they attacked the Irregular posts at Brooks Thomas; MacArthur's, Moran's Hotel, Hughes's Hotel, and the Holyhead Hotel. Machine gun and rifle fire only were used in the attack."

During these operations, which were carried out by the Dublin Guards, several ground mines that had been laid by the Irregulars were exploded, including one laid at Moran's Hotel, Talbot Street, and another laid under the railway bridge crossing the same street, but they did no material damage to the bridge. A little later the National troops succeeded in capturing Moran's Hotel, Hughes's Hotel, and MacArthur's, and making some prisoners. By this evening it was estimated that the Irregular forces had altogether lost in captures and casualties about 450 men.

The Attack on O'Connell Street.

By the morning of Monday, July 4th, the fighting zone had become limited chiefly to the Lower O'Con-

nell Street area, and the citizens began to venture out a little more, though business premises, for the most part, still remained closed. Snipers were still active in various parts of the city, north and south, but no serious engagements occurred outside the above-mentioned area, which was now surrounded by National troops. A fresh attack on the occupied premises in O'Connell Street was launched on Monday afternoon, the heavy guns again being brought into play here. Further successes quickly followed for the National arms, several of the remaining positions held by the Irregulars being captured, including the Gresham Hotel and the Y.M.C.A. premises opposite, and it was officially reported that a large number of prisoners were secured, many of whom were trying to get away with their arms and ammunition. Unfortunately fire broke out shortly afterwards in the large premises of the Y.M.C.A., and, ere the Fire Brigade could arrive, had obtained such a hold that all hope of saving the building was abandoned.

Despite these reverses, the Irregulars continued to show resistance, and all Monday night and Tuesday morning held out defiantly. Early in the Tuesday afternoon, however, further defeat overtook them, a white flag being displayed from a window of the Hammam Hotel, to be followed by the surrender of about twenty Irregulars. These came out by the rear, having been forced by the deadly concentration of the National troops. An 18-pounder gun had by this time been placed at the corner of Henry Street, from which position the Hammam Hotel and adjoining premises were shelled. Tuesday night and Wednesday morning still found the garrison of the Irregulars holding out, though it was apparent they could do so but little longer. A fierce bombardment had been maintained throughout the night, and several of the buildings on the east side of O'Connell Street had sustained heavy damage as a result of shell fire.

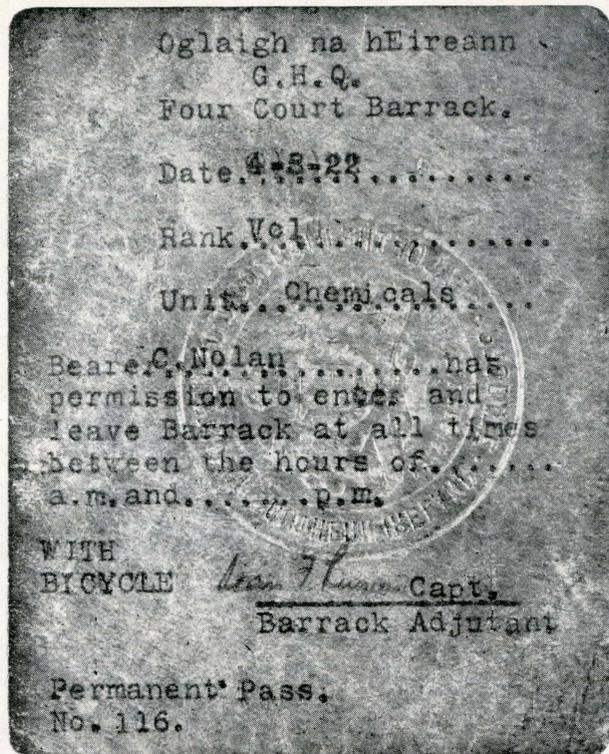
The Last Stand and Surrender.

Some time about noon on this day, Wednesday, July 5th, saw the beginning of the end. A fire broke out in the neighbourhood of the Hammam Hotel and another building. The flames spread quickly from the ground floor to the upper storeys of both pre-

misses, and a dense volume of smoke mounted skywards. There were frequent explosions within both buildings, whose fronts were blown away. Soon both premises were a mass of flames, and as they burned a fierce fusillade of machine guns was directed against the Gresham Hotel. The fire spread quickly to the Hammam Hotel, where tongues of flames were emitted. The upper portion was soon enveloped, and loose ammunition exploded at intervals with a crackling noise. The firing continued with increased force, and amid the din the Fire Brigade, in charge of Captain Myers, dashed up intrepidly to try and subdue the outbreak, which by this time seemed to have involved the entire buildings. Soon after the arrival of the firemen the front walls of the Hammam collapsed with a loud crash, accompanied by blinding volumes of dense black smoke. Simultaneously there was a further crash from Messrs. Moore's and Gleeson's premises. Undaunted by the magnitude of its task, the Fire Brigade got to work strenuously, and its efforts were mainly directed to preventing the fire from spreading in a northern direction, while attention was also paid to the Bible Society's building and the Tramways Company's offices. A terrific explosion was next heard near the Gresham Hotel, and it was followed by a deafening roar of machine guns. The Gresham Hotel was still standing, but, later on, it, too, became involved and was quickly a mass of flames. The efforts of the Fire Brigade to save it were fruitless, and the handsome structure was soon beyond redemption.

The last building to come under fire was the Granville Hotel. It was stated that Mr. Cathal Brugha, with a few followers, including Mr. Austin Stack, had taken their final stand there. The fire was now raging furiously, and it was seen that the back of the Post Office and the chemical stores which extend under the Granville Hotel had become ignited. In these circumstances the place soon became quite untenable. The roof by this time had fallen, and immediately after calls of surrender were shouted from the building. The white flag was also displayed, and at 7.30 p.m. the Irregulars, to the number of about twenty and led by Mr. Art O'Connor, marched out and surrendered. The party included four women, one of whom was Nurse Linda Kearns, head of the Irregulars' nursing department.

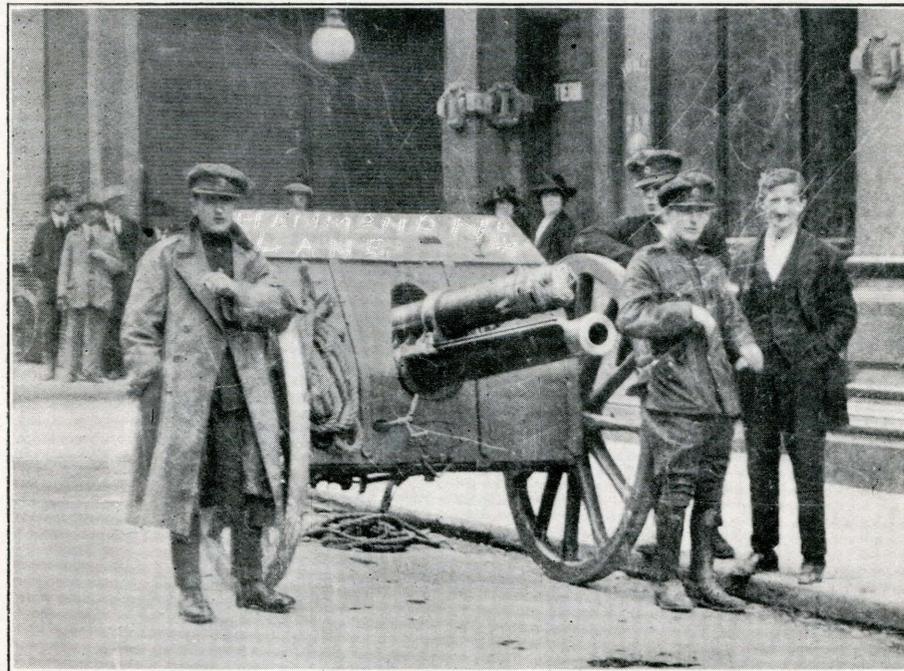
Continued on Page 23.



Photograph of original pass issued from the Irregulars' Headquarters at the Four Courts.



Back view of same pass showing the embossed seal of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland.



One of the 18-pounder guns used by the National Army in attacking the Irregulars' stronghold in Upper O'Connell Street. [Photo by Panograph Co.]



One of the many barricades erected by the National troops in the Dublin streets. [Photo by Panograph Co.]

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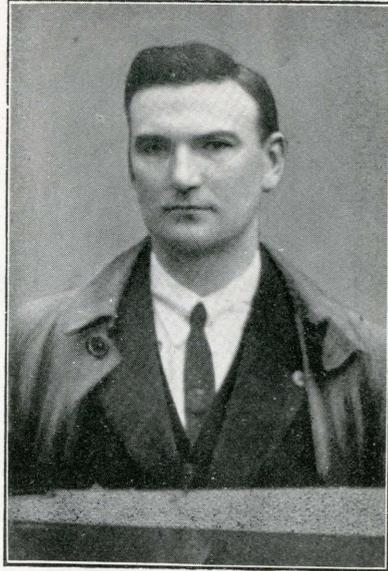
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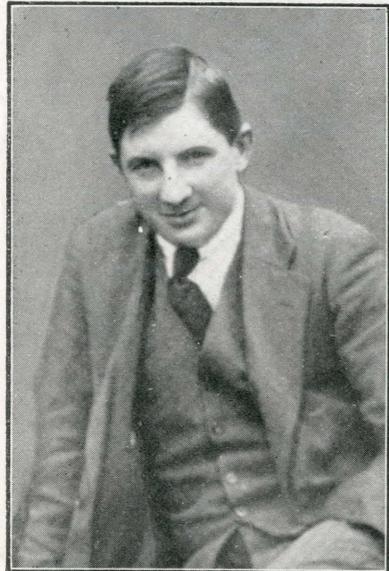
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LT.-GEN. FINIAN LYNCH.



[Photos Lafayette.]
MAJOR-GEN. McGRATH,



COMDT.-GEN. O'HEGARTY.



[Photos C. & L. Walsh.]
COL.-COMDT. O'HIGGINS,

Who have been appointed to co-operate with the new War Council, consisting of Generals Collins, Mulcahy, and O'Duffy, in directing the military operations.

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[By courtesy "Irish Life."]

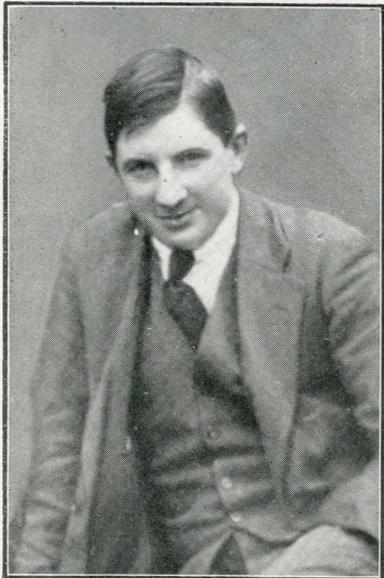
Mr. R. Mulcahy, Minister of Defence; Lieut.-Genl. O'Connell, and Comdt. Ennis watching the march past of the National troops at Beggar's Bush Barracks.



LT.-GEN. FINIAN LYNCH.



[Photos Lafayette.
MAJOR-GEN. McGRATH,



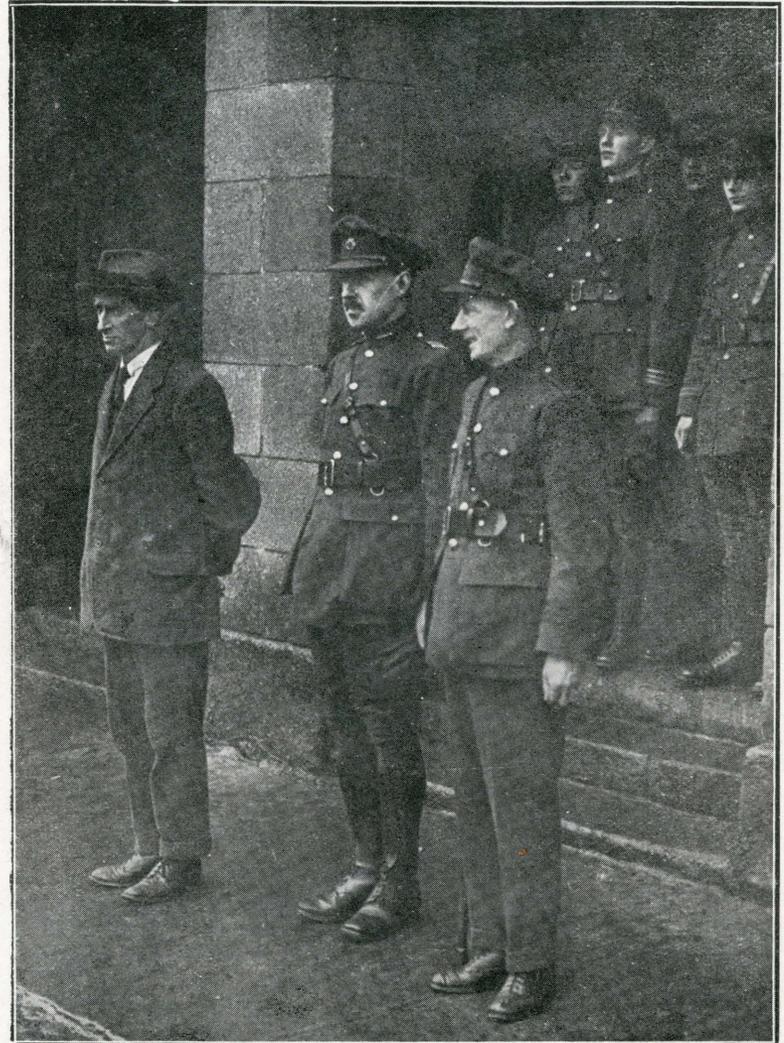
COMDT.-GEN. O'HEGARTY.



[Photos C. & L. Walsh.
COL.-COMDT. O'HIGGINS,

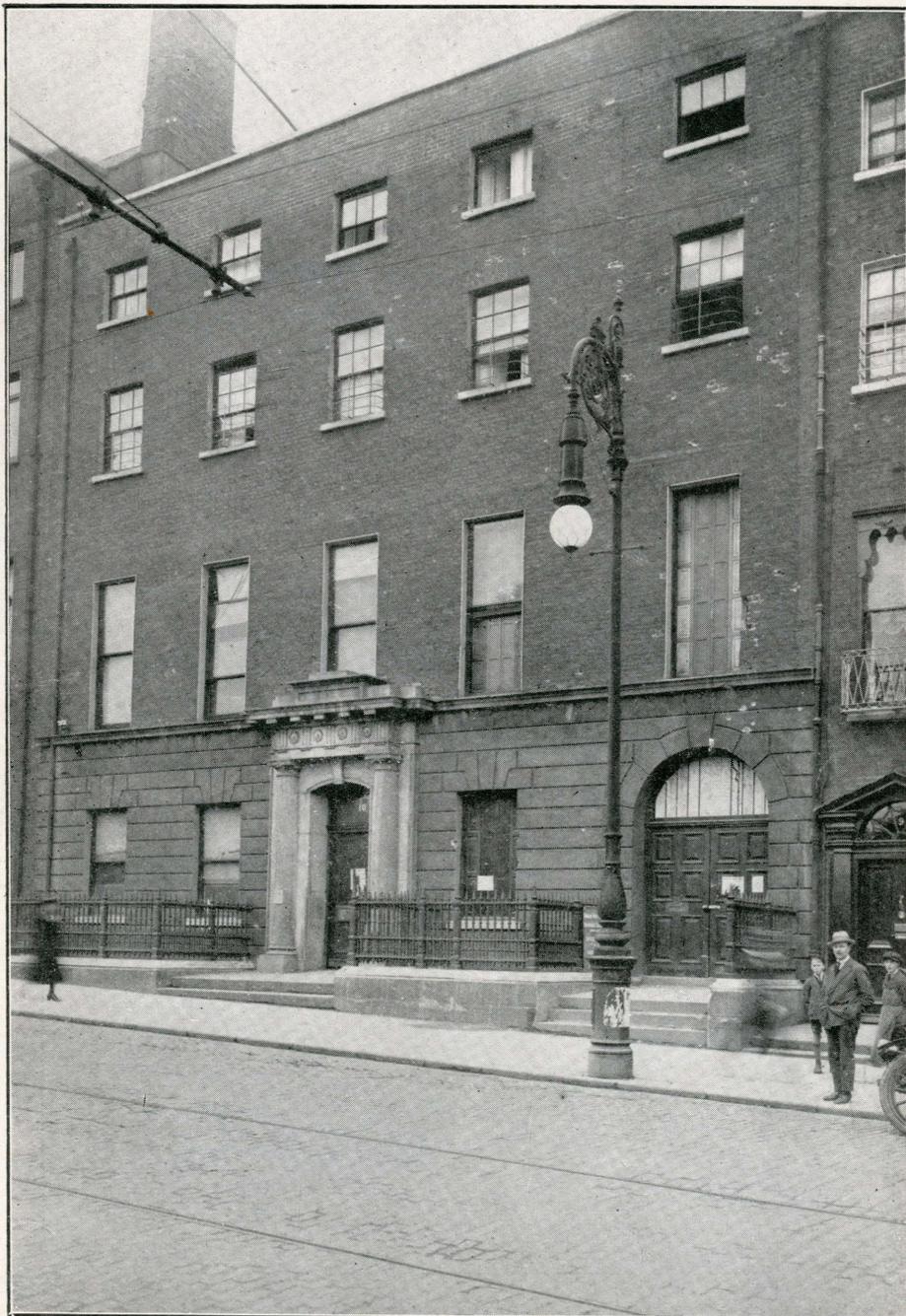
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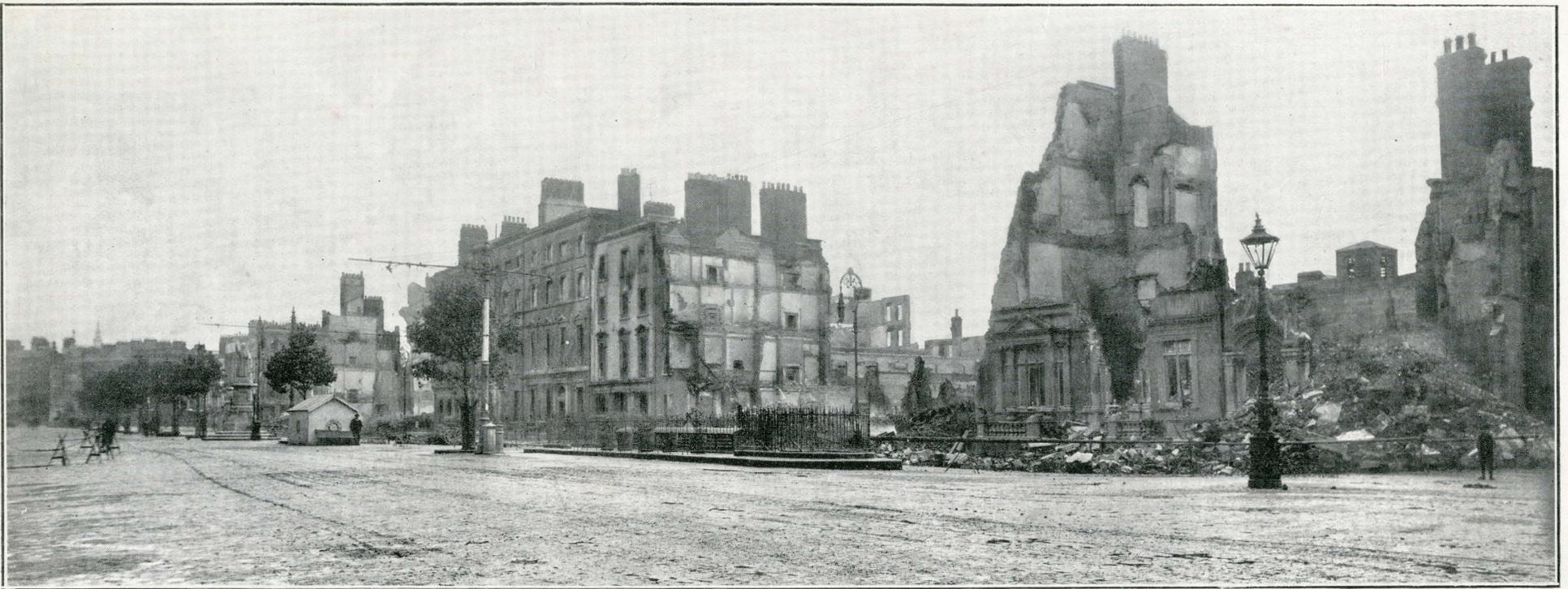
Mr. R. Mulcahy, Minister of Defence; Lieut.-Genl. O'Connell, and Comdt. Ennis watching the march past of the National troops at Beggars Bush Barracks.



View of the Orange Hall and Fowler Memorial Hall, Rutland Square, out of which the Irregulars were driven. The latter building was considerably damaged by fire.



The residential quarters of the Rutland High School for girls, which was also seized and barricaded by the Irregulars. [Photos C. & L. Walsh.]



Another view of the destroyed premises in Upper O'Connell Street, looking north from the corner of Henry Street.

[Photo by Keogh Bros.]



Party of Irregular prisoners made by National Army in Dublin being marched away to prison.



Passengers to and from the city were subject to a careful search for arms.

[Photo by Panograph Co.]

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Leader's Last Desperate Effort.

There was still one man missing, Cathal Brugha, the last of the Irregular leaders. He did come out eventually, not, however, to surrender, but to make a last desperate bid for freedom. It was a most dramatic scene, and is best described in the following words of an eye-witness:—

“Where's Brugha?” shouts someone. ‘God help us, he's burned, he must be, he wouldn't come along with us.’ A Red Cross nurse began to cry aloud. A man on a pallet wounded in the forearm became hysterical, began to shout, ‘Only 10 of us, you only got 10 of us.’ On the right sleeve of his torn overcoat a cloth with a red cross upon it was tied. ‘No, no, no,’ said St. John's men, bending over him. ‘Don't say anything; remember your Red Cross.’ He tried to vociferate, half got up, staggered. They put him down gently. ‘But where's Brugha?’ rang the cry again. I ran out, tried to make a way out past the barricade, for loud cries were coming from there, but the flames beat me back. They were almost across the lane, the barricade was blazing, smoke from the cataclysm of falling buildings came drifting over us, snipers were still shooting somewhere, soldiers coming up. There was the white flag. In the midst of the lane a man was standing, a man in civilian clothes, filthy with dust and powder and everything. He was a heavily built man, with a heavy, determined face—Art O'Connor, whom I had last seen in the Dail on the bench behind De Valera and Childers. Defeated at the elections, he was now in the atmosphere that suited him best. The flames came out with a rush. We got into the garage (at rear of Granville Hotel). Everyone seemed to be there, doctors, firemen, soldiers, and a handful more of the men in civilian clothes, grimy with dust and powder, everything that in a beleaguered house falls upon the besieged. They were mostly young, pale-looking, strained, and wan. Their dirty overcoats were bespread with sacred badges. Most stood silent. There were 10 of them we were to see presently when they lined up. But one or two spoke wildly, incessantly. ‘Where did you keep to the end?’ I asked. ‘We stood it. We didn't give in till the fire was all around us.’ ‘But where?’ I shouted. ‘Sixteen of us, and five went this morning.’ You couldn't get a coherent answer from him. But it was in the red outbuilding they

had been. The outhouse was surrounded with flames when Brugha finally came out. He leapt through the flames into the lane, revolver in hand, singed, panting. A doctor and a St. John's man rushed at him. ‘Stop, stop,’ they cried. ‘No, no,’ he yelled, and, revolver in hand, went rushing up the lane at the soldiers there. Picture this and the flames and smoke and all the shouting and cries. They were obliged to bring him down. A shot was fired from the building at the lane end. Brugha fell with a broken leg, shot through the thigh, in a circle of blood. I think he had lost consciousness, for, as they lifted him in, rapidly bandaged, he gave no glance at any of us. The pale, angry, determined face lay back flat and motionless upon the stretcher.”

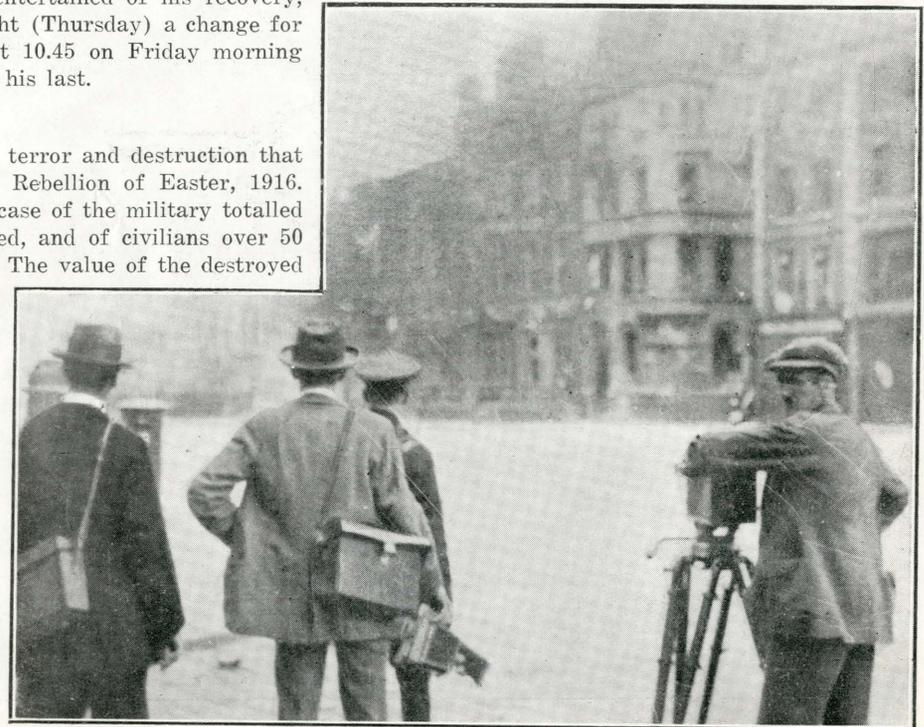
He was conveyed at once to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, where an operation revealed the fact that, in addition to a broken thigh, one of the principal arteries and the sciatic nerve were severed. Some slight hope was entertained of his recovery, but on the following night (Thursday) a change for the worse set in, and at 10.45 on Friday morning Cathal Brugha breathed his last.

Conclusion.

Thus ended a week of terror and destruction that is equalled only by the Rebellion of Easter, 1916. The loss of lives in the case of the military totalled 19 dead and 122 wounded, and of civilians over 50 dead and 200 wounded. The value of the destroyed property, which included some twenty of the finest buildings in the city, is estimated at between three and four million pounds, while, besides the many ruined homes, the damage has resulted in the disemployment of several hundred men and women. As regards the combatants, both sides may be said to have fought with magnificent bravery—the one with unflinching obedience and

discipline, the other with that reckless daring that befits a desperate cause. The splendid service rendered by the doctors, nurses, and Red Cross men, many of whom hazarded their lives in attending to the wounded, was beyond all praise, and no less a tribute is to be paid to the gallant members of the Dublin Fire Brigade, who readily answered every call, and, oftentimes in the midst of flying bullets, sought to quell the flames.

It cannot be said the last shot has yet been fired. Spasmodic firing is still to be heard within the city boundary. But the Revolt has definitely been broken, and, so far as general life in the Capital is concerned, the bullet-scarred buildings and smouldering ruins alone remain to remind us of the nightmare that has passed.



[Photo by Panograph Co.
Press photographers and cinema operator watching the fight in O'Connell Street.



This photograph provides an interesting comparison with our first picture, as it gives a view of Lower O'Connell St. as seen after the British bombardment in the Rebellion of 1916. [Photo by Chancellor.]

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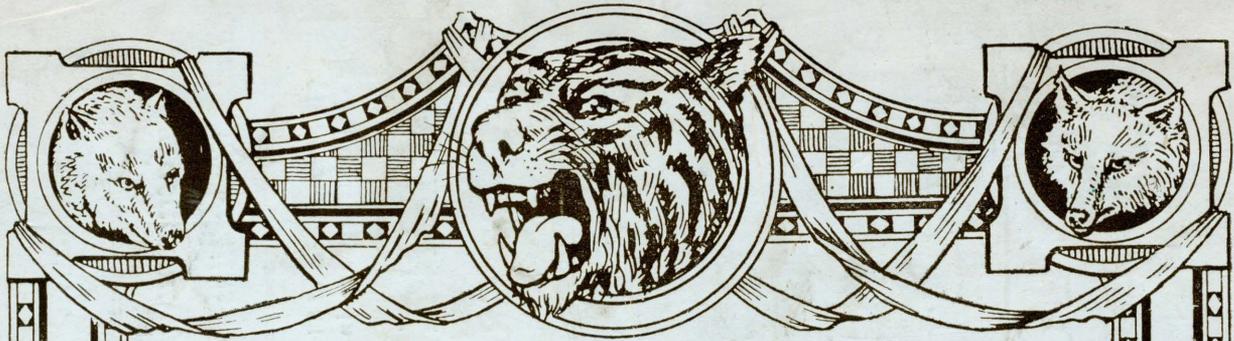
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