

ÉIRE 1916

Clár Comórtha Céad Bliain Centenary Programme

DUBLIN RECONSTRUCTION. The following is a list of some of the buildings in the "destroyed area" that are likely to be rebuilt in the near future, with be names of their respective owners and architects. This list is by no means complete, and we shall be glad to receive from architects engaged in designing buildings in this area any further additions or corrections:— Hopkins and Hopkins, D.B.C. ... O'Callaghan & Webb, 31 Sth. Frederick St. ... Millar and Symes, 35 Kildare Street, srant F. W. Higginbotham, Bachelor's Walk, Munster & Leinster Bank, McDonnell and Dixon, 20 Elv Place Resident Architects: Ashlin and Coleman, 7 Dawson Street, Donnelly, Moore, Keefe and Robinson, 36 F. O'Ferrall, Ltd. Donnelly, Moore, Keefe and Robinson, 36 Nassau Street. Resident Architects: W. Mitchell and Sons, 18 South Frederick Street. J. A. Ruthven, c/o Messrs, Eason and Sons. Batchelor and Hicks, 86 Merrion Square S. Geo. P. Beater, 10 Leinster Street. Upper Sackville Street. Tyler and Sons, Ltd. J. McDowell ... H. E. Taafe ... O'Callaghan and Webb, South Frederick St. F. Bergin, 36 Westmoreland Street, P. J. Munden, Trinity Street. Bewley, Sons and Co. Irish Farm Produce Co. J. McDowell Munden, Trinity Street. Munden, Trinity Street. Munden, Trinity Street. Jonnell and Dixon, 20 Ely Place, Bradbury, College Park Chambers, Marks and Co., Ltd. Messrs, O'Brien A. Stevenson r and Jermyn, 179 Gt. Brunswick St. O'Connor 274 Dawson Street, O'Connor 274 Dawson Street, A. Sullivan J. J. Lalor ... Philip Meagher No. 5. ... Nos. 6 and 7 No. 25 ... No. 28 ... F. Bergin, 36 Westmoreland Street, McDonnell and Dixon, Ely Place, G. L. O'Connor, Dawson Street, O'Callaghan and Webb. Rowe and Co. Lower Abbey Street. McDonnell and Dixon, Ely Place. G. L. O'Connor, 27A Dawson Street, O'Callaghan & Webb, 31 Sth. Frederick St. Geo. F. Beckett, 97 Stephen's Green. Mooney and Co., Ltd. L. H. Rosenthal, K.C. J. J. Davin Murray. cott and Son, Sackville Street. . E. Murray, 37 Dawson Street The Oval Bar Eason and Son, Ltd. McDonnell and Dixon, Ely Place, J. Ruthven, c/o Eason's.

Buildings likely to be rebuilt in the near future Irish Builder, 29 September 1917, p. 493

This list confirms that while progress in O'Connell Street was slow, reconstruction in the surrounding streets was moving at a

quicker pace.

Temporary Structures at the corner of O'Connell Street, Lower, and Eden Quay IAA Westropp Collection, 96/57 Vol. 10 p. 53 1, detail

The first buildings on O'Connell Street after the Rising were temporary structures hastily erected to allow trading resume - wooden frames clad in expanded metal and plaster, with internal walls of timber sheeting and asbestos tile roofs. It was partly out of fear that such structures might become 'permanent' that the Corporation and others campaigned for planning legislation.

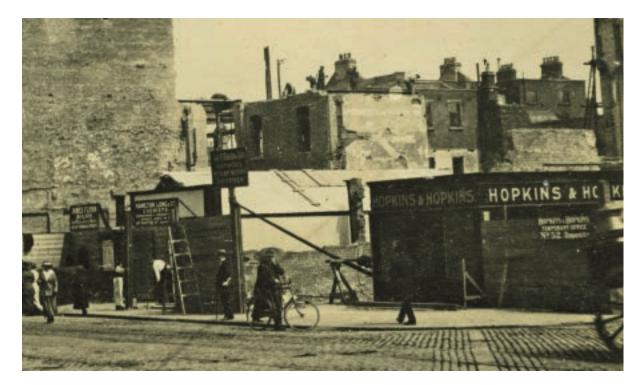
Rebuilding 1

The people who have lost their all can't afford to be too anxious for the good appearance of the streets in the effort to restore their business.

HENRY CAMPBELL, DUBLIN TOWN CLERK

Through late 1916 and into 1917 the Irish Builder complained constantly about the speed of reconstruction, especially in O'Connell Street, Lower. Much anxiety was also expressed about the materials being used. Structurally, 'ferro-concrete' was strongly advocated for its fire resistant qualities, its availability when other materials such as steel were difficult to get due to war restriction, its speed in use, and its lower cost. For building façades, only stone would do. To use modern machine made brick would be an act of vandalism.

City Architect Charles J. McCarthy reported in October 1917 that 'plans have been deposited with me for the rebuilding of eighty-seven premises in the destroyed area'. However, 'a very considerable number of the designs submitted were found to be unsuitable, having regard to the character of the street and to the surrounding buildings'. In disapproving these unsuitable designs 'a great deal of tact has to be exercised so as to avoid offence to the parties responsible for them'. Rejected schemes were either amended or replaced with new proposals and by late 1917 a total of seventy new buildings had been approved.

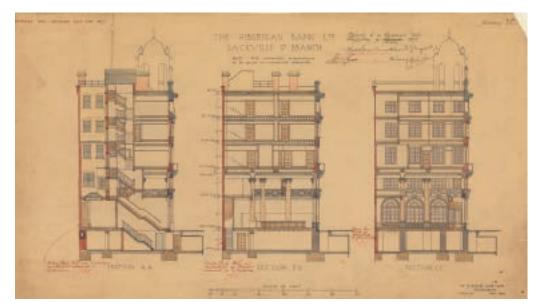


Planning delays were compounded by shortages of materials, especially acute due to war-time restrictions.

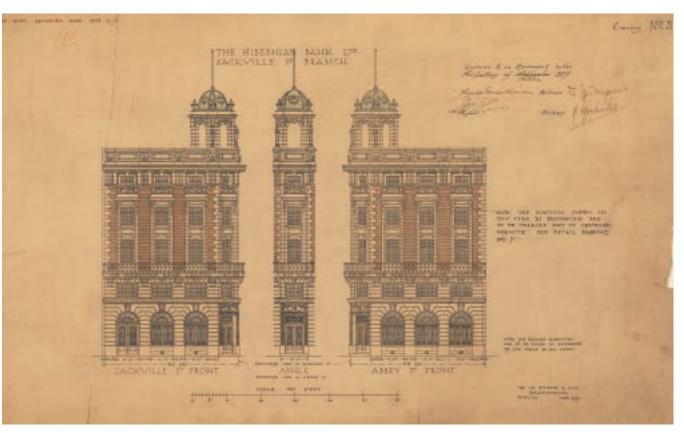
Nonetheless, by March 1922 over £644,000 had been provided for works on 172 buildings under the terms of the Reconstruction Act.



Hibernian Bank, corner of O'Connell Street, Lower, and Abbey Street, Lower, May 1916 Irish Builder, 13 May 1916, p. 198



Sections, proposed Hibernian Bank Plan, W.H. Byrne & Son Architects, February 1917 IAA W.H. Byrne & Son Collection, 2006/142



Elevations, proposed Hibernian Bank, W.H. Byrne & Son Architects, February 1917
IAA W.H. Byrne & Son Collection, 2006/142



Hibernian Bank, 1924 IAA W.H. Byrne & Son Collection, 2006/142

The Hibernian Bank asked architects W.H. Byrne and Son to design a new building to replace its destroyed premises on the corner of Abbey Street, Lower, and O'Connell Street, Lower. This brick-faced scheme, with stone dressing, was actually the second proposal submitted to City Architect Charles J. McCarthy for approval. He had asked that the allstone façade of the first proposal be amended so that the new bank might blend with its already-approved brick-fronted neighbours.

The Irish Builder thundered against what it called the 'vandalistic policy of the Corporation in prescribing red brick fronts for the new Sackville Street', an attitude supported by interests as disparate as Irish quarry owners, Republican politicians and the architecture profession. As evidenced by the annotation on the drawing, and by the finished bank building, the campaign for stone was, in this instance, successful.