

**Historical survey of the provenance of 10-25 Moore
Street, Dublin, c.1901-1970**

Authors:

Professor Terence Dooley,

**Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and
Estates, Maynooth University**

and

Dr. Donal Hall (PhD, Maynooth University)

Brief:

This report was commissioned on behalf of the Moore Street Advisory Group. Its aim was to undertake a comprehensive survey based on all available historical records to ascertain the provenance of the buildings 10-25 Moore Street and to produce a summary report of findings.

Executive Summary of findings**Nos 10-25 Moore Street**

No. 10. Even though much altered, historically significant because

- a. Rebels gained entry to block through gable end on Henry Place.
- b. Some of rebel leaders spent the night of 28 April here.
- c. Evidence of tunneling at 2nd floor level between 10 and 11.

No. 11: This is a new build post 1916.

No.12: This is another new build post 1916.

No 13: This is another new build post 1916.

Nos.14-17 now a National Monument

No.18: All the historical and architectural evidence point to this building having been in ruins in 1916:

- a. Thom's directory 1914-21 describes it as "in ruins".
- b. Valuation office revision books show it in ruins by 1915.
- c. Valuation office map post 1916 shows site derelict or in ruins.
- d. No claims were received for compensation to no. 18 for damage during the 1916 Rising, again suggesting it was in ruins before the outbreak.
- e. Windows at a different level and different design than no 17.
- f. Type of brick is different to no 17.
- g. Protrusion of vertical line of bricks between 17 and 18 indicates different building era.
- h. No internal features survive from the pre-1916 period.
- i. Bureau of Military History [BMH] witness statements refer to rebels crossing derelict ground on 28-29 April 1916

No 19: Also in ruins by 1916. This building suffered a fire in 1899 and 1902. It was described as 'in ruins' in *Directory* and Valuation Office books until 1935. Valuation office map post 1916 suggest this was an open site which may be the reason for the description in

William Saurin's BMH statements that he crossed a derelict site with a 'flimsy wooden hoarding'.

Nos 20/21. Site of Hanlon's fish shop, frequently mentioned in BMH statements. The front façade retains features of the 1916 period.

Nos 22-25. There are all new builds post 1916. Dr Ann Matthews argues that no 25 (Kelly's fish shop) was the actual site of the last meeting of the Provisional Government.

DETAILED EVALUATION

Nos 10 and 11



Fig 1: No. 10 Moore St (R) December 2018

1911 census: shows Thomas F. Cogan as head of the household of four people, occupying five rooms.

Valuation Office:

The building was leased from Cordelia Betty until 1951, when representatives of the Cogan estate became the immediate lessors.

Thom's Directory

1911-32: T. F. Cogan, provisions dealer.

1933-65: Bacon Shops Ltd. T. F Cogan occupied part of the building from 1932 to 1943.

1967: H & C Self Service.

1969: Joe's Fancy Goods (M. J. Ryle). James Cullen occupied part of the building in 1969.

Compensation: £1,099 for damage during Rising.



Fig 2: Moore St 1971 showing sealed up gable of No 10 in right foreground.

No. 10 Moore Street

- Cogan's was the first building broken into by the rebels following the evacuation of the GPO as they began to make their way towards Sackville Lane. (See BMH statements of Elizabeth O'Farrell, Eamonn Bulfin, Fergus De Burca, Patrick Caldwell, Frank Henderson, Ruaidhrí Henderson, Seán McLoughlin, Seamus Robinson, Desmond Ryan, Michael Staines, Liam Tannam, Oscar Traynor).
- According to some accounts, the leadership, or most of them, stayed here on the night of 28/29 April 1916 (Elizabeth O'Farrell, Michael Staines, Seán McLoughlin).
- Gable end through which volunteers entered is original. Presence of burrow hole with no 11 is significant.
- Front façade above the ground floor is similar to numbers 1-8 which are known to have been rebuilt post-1916.



Fig 3: No 10 Moore Street 1991 showing Moore Lane brick gable removed and replaced by a full shop window.



Fig 4: Gable end No 10, 2018

No. 11 Moore St (L in picture)



Fig 5: No 11 (L) Moore Street December 2018.

1911 Census: Described as a shop with William Plunkett as head of a household of three persons occupying four rooms.

Valuation office: George Price was the lessor after 1915, and remained so until 1960, when the Betty estate took ownership and then sold it to the occupants.

Thom's Directory

1911-12: William Plunkett, china & glass dealer.

1913-31: James Plunkett, china & glass dealer.

1931-55: Ryan, china & hardware merchant.

1956-58: Homeware Ltd.

1960-69: Kylemore Confectionery.

Compensation 1916: £70 paid for 'rifles shell damage and looting' during Rising

No one on the voters register from 1915.

Extensively refurbished, no trace of the original building, removal of floor above first floor level exposed a party wall breach between 10 and 11 dating from 1916.

Described in 1955 as a two-storey building ‘comprising a double-fronted shop ... large dry basement; 3 rooms over, outside yard etc... (*Irish Independent*, 2 April, 1955)

Archaeology.

According to *Report prepared for Chartered Land by Shaffrey Associates* in 2012 (p, 13): ‘The façades (of 11 and 12) are in modern brick and obviously post-date the Rising the interiors offer little of interest and derive from a modern concrete post and beam structure.’

Nos 12 and 13



Fig 6: 12 (R) and 13 (L), December 2018

No 12 Moore St (R in picture)

1911 census. The census lists three heads of household resident at this address. Thomas Clifton and two others occupied five rooms; Laurence Mooney and six others occupied a single room; and Rosanna Morrissey and four others occupied one room.

Valuation Office: Originally on a lease from Robert Smyth and Thomas Cogan in 1911, Capt. P. H. Faulkner was lessor by 1925, remaining so until 1959. By 1965, upper floor tenements were described as being in ruins.

Thom's Directory

1911-16: T. F. Cogan, confectionery.

1917-18: Patrick McGivney, cutler.

1919: Tenements

1920-24: C. V. Levenston, furniture dealer.

1925-34: P. J. Tallon, provisions merchant.

1935-55: P. J. Griffin, provisions merchant.

1956-65: P. J. Byrne, grocer (Patrick J. Byrne from 1962).

By 1965 upper floor tenements were described as being in ruins.

Vacant from 1967.

Compensation: Two claims paid to tenants Arthur Williams (£4.10s), and Brigid McManus (£10) for damage to goods. Patrick McManus, aged 61, was shot and killed at no 12 on 29 April 1916.



Fig 7: No 12 Nov 1971 shows no. 12 reduced to ground floor level, exposing the concrete party wall with No 13.

Archaeology:

According to Garland (April 2014): Wall between 12 and 13 visible in photos. This appears to be the front of a party wall pre-dating 1916, and may be from the 18th century. However, other parts of this party wall behind the nib have been established to be post-1916.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (2015) ‘... the present structure from its detailing and materials appears to be a modern rebuild, most likely following the 1916 Rising. The plan form is modern, with no obvious internal evidence of surviving historic fabric. Whereas it is likely that the original eighteenth century building had a basement, no visible evidence of a basement survives. Date: 1955-1965.’



Fig 8: No 13 Moore Street (L in picture).

No. 13 Moore Street

1911 Census: Described as a shop in the 1911 census with John Horgan head of a household of four occupying two rooms. A second household headed by Thomas Tierney returned eight persons in four rooms.

Valuation office: Thomas Tierney was the lessor until 1945 when Maurice Wine took the property and he was still lessor in 1969.

Thom's Directory

1911-42: Mrs Rose Anne Hogan. (Valuation books show Roseanne Horgan), house.

1943-49: John J. Horgan, dairy.

1950-58: J. McNamee, dairy.

1960-63: Francis McNamee, dairy.

1965-69: Kylemore Bakery.

Compensation: a claim for £16 to John Horgan for looting and another for £12 to Thomas Tierney for rifle fire damage.

Archaeology:

Described as ‘Shop Parlour’, four roomed cottage and store in advertisement of 1919 (*Irish Independent*, 20 February 1919)

1960 advertisement: ‘Large double-fronted shop, living room and store room at rear; 5 overhead rooms, large dry basement’ (*Irish Independent*, 1960).

According to *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage* (2015):

‘... the present structure from its detailing and materials appears to be a modern rebuild, most likely following the 1916 Rising. The plan form is modern, with no obvious internal evidence of surviving historic fabric. Whereas it is likely that the original eighteenth-century building had a basement, no visible evidence of a basement survives.’

Nos 18 and 19



Fig 9: Nos 18 (R) and 19 (L)

No 18 Moore St (R in picture)

Compensation: No claims for damage under 1916 Compensation Act

Thom's Directory No 18 is listed as 'in ruins' between 1914 and 1921. In the 1915 Valuation books it was listed as 'house and yard ruins'. In the 1916 books the building was described as being in ruins. In the Bureau of Military History witness statements, William Saurin stated: '... we had to cross an empty space where a house had once stood and were hidden from the street only by a flimsy wooden boarding'. Another, Sean McLoughlin, noted in relation to the tunneling: 'We had now reached Hanlons. There *was an open space* between there and the next house. We got as far as Hanlons and I instructed them to continue the digging until, if possible, they reached what is now O'Rahilly Street, then Sackville Lane'.

1911 census: Described as ‘shop’ (Ellen Byrne, widow)

- 6 windows at the front
- Classified as a 5 or 6 roomed premises

Thom’s Directory shows that after 1914, No. 18 was in a ruinous condition.

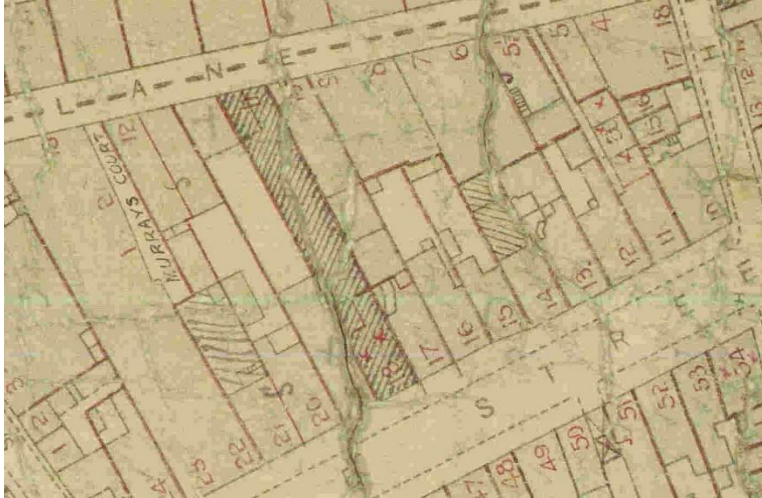


Fig 11: shows a Valuation Office map of the post-1916 period, showing derelict sites in the area. No 18 is clearly shown as derelict.

Thus, all of the evidence points to the fact that both nos. 18 and 19 houses were in ruins immediately prior to the Rising. Moreover, the façades reflect this in fabric and composition (Plates 50 and 51). There were no compensation claims made under the 1916 Compensation Act. Evidence from the Ordnance Survey shows that No. 19 was still unbuilt upon as late as 1939.



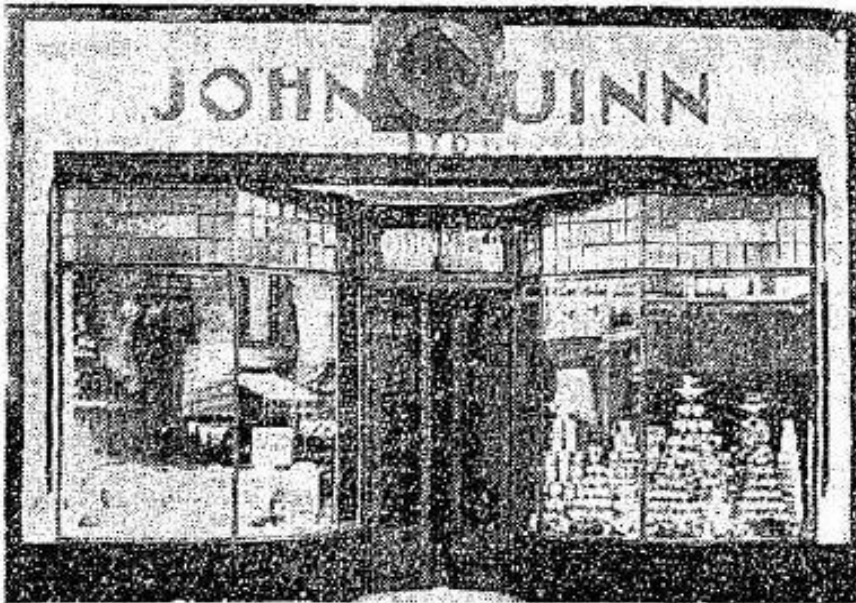
Fig 13



Fig 14

Figs 13 and 14: Nos 18 and 19. Later photos show similar two-storey buildings in Moore Street towards Parnell Street. Two photos one from late 50s (Fig 12) and the other from early 70s (Fig 13) show 4 two-storey buildings similar to 18 and 19, between 26 and 30A Moore St.

QUINN'S OPEN NEW SHOP.



At 8.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), 18th inst., QUINN'S will open their New Up-to-Date Shop at 18 MOORE STREET. In this splendid shop (situated in the centre of the City) the Housewives of Dublin are assured of the very high standard of Service and Value that have won QUINN'S "MILESTONE" SHOPS such a high place in the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE.

Fig 15. Reconstruction: Advert *Evening Herald* 17 August 1933, announced the opening of Quinn's 'New up-to-date shop' the photo shows a full street level shop window.



Fig 16: No. 19 Moore St (L) December 2018

No 19 Moore Street

No 19 suffered two damaging fires in 1899 and in March 1902. The Chief of Dublin Fire Brigade recorded that on arrival at Moore Street, he instructed the firemen to break down a wicket gate to get closer to the fire. Five minutes later a portion of the roof, which was above the lower part, and not where the fire originated, collapsed. It was also recorded that ‘the shop was uninjured’

1901 census, “shop and dwelling”

- Classified as a 7, 8 or 9 roomed premises
- 5 windows on front
- Uninhabited

1911 census: No 19 is described as ‘Ruins’. No other details are recorded.

Valuation Office records ‘ruins’ from 1911 to 1935. From 1935 to 1938 it was used as ‘stores’, then reverted to ‘ruins’ until 1945.

Listed in **Thom’s Directory** in 1911 as ruins.

Compensation: No claims for damage under the 1916 Compensation Act.

Nos 20-21 Moore Street



Fig 17: Nos 20 and 21 (Hanlon's) 1990s



Fig 18: Nos 20 and 21 (Polonez) December 2018

20/21 Moore St (20 R in picture)

Various reports agree that the façades of Nos. 20 & 21 Moore Street pre-date the Rising but later interventions are evident. The shopfronts to both façades and the upper coping band are obviously post-Rising. No. 20 was altered at both first and ground level. The internal historic fabric no longer survives, leaving just an open space.

M. & P. HANLON

**FISH, POULTRY, GAME & ICE
MERCHANTS**

**TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD
LIEUTENANT,**

20 & 21 MOORE ST., DUBLIN.

LARGEST STOCK IN DUBLIN

OF

TURKEYS, GEESE, PHEASANTS, ETC

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW BOOKED.

Telephone. 643.

Fig 19, Nos 20 and 21 Advertisement

Nos 20 and 21 have operated as a single unit with interconnectivity between them since the turn of the 20th century, and in 1916 there was no need for the Irish Volunteers to tunnel between the two.

Listed in **Thom's Directory** in 1911 as fishmongers and ice merchants, and as a shop in the 1911 census with Edward Hanlon as head of a household of three persons occupying eight rooms. Hanlon's was leased from Rev. Norton for the entire period.

1911-34: Hanlon, M. & P., fishmongers & ice merchants. From 1965 the premises also included Birds Eye & Hardy's Frozen Foods, and Raingoose Fishing Co. from 1967.

Compensation: No claims for damage were submitted under the 1916 Compensation Act.

The facades of nos. 20 and 21 are substantially as they were in 1916.

22/23 Moore St



Fig 23: Nos (l to R) 25, 24, 23, 22 , (1975).

Nos. 22 and 23 represent a 1960s-70s office block construction completely out of character with their surroundings and area.



Fig 20: Nos 25 and 24

Nos. 24-25 Moore Street

No 24 :Listed in **Thom's Directory** in 1911 as 'produce factors', and as a shop in the 1911 census. The census lists five heads of households and families at this address: Mary A. Quirk, with seven persons in a single room; Stephen Gilligan with three persons in a single room; Edward Harte with two persons in one room; George Traynor with three persons in one room; and Thomas Jordan with six persons in one room. The Kelly family owned this building throughout this period.

1911-12: M. O'Connor, produce factor.

1913-44: Patrick Kelly, fish merchant. (John Flynn, victualler, occupied part of the building from 1934 to 1936 and with Keane's Ltd., providers, from 1937 to 1944.

1945-69: Keane's Ltd., provisions was the sole occupant.

Compensation: A claim for damages to household goods and stock for £93.09s.08d was lodged under the 1916 Compensation Act.

No 25

1911-69: Patrick Kelly, fish merchants (listed as trading as P. Kelly, fish and poultry from 1967). Miss Matassa, ice cream vendor part occupied this building from 1915 to 31, with W. Dowling, grocery and purveyor doing so from 1932 to 1933. J. St Giorgio was the immediate lessor from 1911 to 1954, and Mrs Jackson thereafter up to 1969.

Historian Dr Ann Matthews has argued (*The Irish Citizen Army*, (Cork, 2014), pp 127-8) that no. 25 was the final headquarters of the Provisional Government, quoting Liam Tannam's Bureau of Military History Statement:

At that time, I heard no talk of surrender. I sought a brief rest on a bed in Kelly's house alongside Tom Clarke. It seemed to me I had just laid my back down on the bed when I was shaken up by, I think, M. W. O'Reilly, who said I was wanted in Headquarters room. I am unable to state if Tom Clarke accompanied me there. In the room I saw Joe Plunkett, Seán MacDermott, Willie Pearse, Diarmuid Lynch, Michael Staines and others whose names I cannot recollect at the moment. Connolly was lying on a stretcher in the room. This may have been in another room in Kelly's house or in a room in the house next door to Kelly's.

Nos. 24/25 have been completely rebuilt in the last thirty years.

A brief note on primary sources

A wide variety of newspapers consulted on the Irish Newspaper Archive and British Newspaper Archive sites proved invaluable to highlight the frequency with which properties changed hands, and the structural changes the properties suffered over the centuries. For instance, newspaper reports reveal that No 19 suffered significant damage in two fires in 1899 and 1902, which explains why according to *Thom's Directory* it was recorded as being in ruins for decades thereafter.

The 1901 and 1911 census household schedule returns, *Thom's Directory*, Valuation Office Cancellation Lists, Voters' Lists, Bureau of Military History Witness Statements, Compensation Claims Files in the National Archives of Ireland, and the Military Service Pension files in the Military Archives of Ireland all provided information on the provenance and evolution of the streetscape as well as contextual information on what happened on 28-29 April 1916.

Other sources consulted included the records of Glasnevin Cemetery Trust [GCT] and the records of the Registrar of Births Deaths and Marriages (available online). The GCT has compiled its own necrology of 1916, and were most helpful in providing vital information.

The Bureau of Military History Collection, 1913-1921 is a collection of 1,773 witness statements, collected by the State between 1947 and 1957. The Bureau of Military History files have been extensively used by historians and previous report writers on events on Moore Street.¹ According to the Director, the Bureau's official brief was 'to assemble and co-ordinate material to form the basis for the compilation of the history of the movement for Independence from the formation of the Irish Volunteers in 25 November 1913, to the 11th July 1921.'² This material has been available to the public since 2003.³ Within the collection, there were sixty witnesses who gave accounts of their activities on Moore Street during Easter Week, or made some mention of Moore Street. All of these were consulted.

Another useful source was *An tÓglach* which was the IRA's newspaper during the War of Independence. After 1922, it was published by army intelligence until it was suppressed by the government in 1933 because of its controversial political leanings.⁴ During the period of its existence, it published several accounts of the Easter Rising, as part of its 'instalment of the history of the Anglo-Irish War'. In the process, it invited 'All actual participants in the Anglo-

¹ See for example, Fearghal McGarry, *The Easter Rising: Ireland: Easter 1916* (Oxford, 2010); idem., *Rebels: voices from the Easter Rising* (Dublin, 2011); ...

² <http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/about.html> [6 Nov. 2018].

³ Diarmuid Ferriter, 'In such deadly earnest', *the Dublin Review*, no. 12, (Autumn, 2003) <https://thedublinreview.com/article/in-such-deadly-earnest/> [6 Nov. 2019]

⁴ Eve Morrison, 'Bureau of Military History witness statements as sources for the Irish revolution', http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/files/Bureau_of_Military_witness_statements%20as_sources%20for_the_Irish%20Revolution.pdf [6 Nov. 2018]

Irish War, from Easter 1916, to the Truce with the British on 11 July 1921, who wish to establish the true facts of the history of the period, are cordially invited to communicate with the Editor.’ In all seventeen editions were devoted to various accounts of 1916, and one was devoted to the evacuation of the GPO.⁵

Appendix 1 of this report is a house-by-house examination of the provenance of Nos 10 to 25 Moore Street (with the exception of nos. 14 to 17 which have been deemed to be a National Monuments and will be preserved).

Select Bibliography of Secondary Sources

Books

- Béaslaí, Piaras, *Michael Collins and the making of a new Ireland* (Dublin, 1930)
- Caulfield, Max, *The Easter Rebellion: Dublin, 1916* (Colorado, 1995 ed.)
- Crowley, John, Donal Ó Drisceoil and Mike Murphy (eds.), *Atlas of the Irish revolution* (Cork, 2017)
- Coffey, Thomas, *Agony at Easter: the 1916 Irish Uprising* (London, 1970)
- Connell, J.E.A., *Michael Collins: Dublin 1916-22* (Dublin, 2017)
- Coogan, Tim Pat, *1916: the Easter Rising* (London, 2001)
- Doherty, Gabriel, and Dermot Keogh (eds.), *1916: the long revolution* (Cork, 2007)
- Dudley Edwards, Owen, and Fergus Pyle, *1916: the Easter Rising* (London, 1968)
- Edwards, Ruth Dudley, *Patrick Pearse: the triumph of failure* (London, 1977)
- Enright, Seán, *Easter Rising 1916: the trials* (Sallins, 1914)
- Ferguson, Stephen, *The GPO: 200 years of history* (Cork, 2014)
- Findlater, Alex, *Findlaters: the story of a Dublin merchant family 1774-2001* (Dublin, 2001)
- FitzGerald, Desmond, *Desmond's Rising: memoirs 1913 to Easter 1916* (Dublin, 2006)
- Foy, Michael, and Brian Barton, *The Easter Rising* (Stroud, 2011)
- Gibney, John (ed.), *Dublin City Council and the 1916 Rising* (Dublin, 2016)
- Godson, Lisa, & Joanna Bruck, *Making 1916: material and visual culture of the 1916 Rising* (Liverpool, 2015)
- Higgins, Roisín, *Transforming 1916: meaning, memory and the fiftieth anniversary of the Easter Rising* (Cork, 2012)

⁵ Lieutenant Charles Steinmayer, ‘Evacuation of the GPO’, *An t-Óglach*, 20 Feb. 1926.

Hopkinson (ed.), Michael, *Frank Henderson's Easter Rising: recollections of a Dublin volunteer* (Cork, 1998)

Jeffrey, Keith, *The GPO and the Easter Rising* (Sallins, 2006)

Laffan, Michael, *The resurrection of Ireland* (Cambridge, 1999)

Macardle, Dorothy, *The Irish republic* (London, 1937)

MacAtasney, Gerard, *Seán MacDiarmada: the mind of the revolution* (Manorhamilton, 2004)

McGarry, Fearghal, *The Rising: Ireland: Easter 1916* (Oxford, 2011)

McGarry, Fearghal, *Rebels: voices from the Easter Rising* (Dublin, 2011)

Mac Giolla Choille, Breandán, *Intelligence notes 1913-16* (Dublin, 1966)

McNamara, Conor, *The Easter Rebellion: a new illustrated history* (Cork, 2015)

Matthews, Ann, *Renegades: republican women 1900-1922* (Cork, 2010)

Matthews, Ann, *The Irish Citizen Army* (Cork, 2014)

Molyneux, Derek, and Darren Kelly, *When the clock struck in 1916: close quarter combat in the 1916 Rising* (Cork, 2015).

Seán MacEntee, *Episode at Easter* (Dublin, 1966)

Nevin, Donal, *James Connolly: 'a full life'* (Dublin, 2005)

Ó Conchubhair (ed.), Brian, *Dublin's fighting story 1916-1921: told by the men who made it* (Cork, 2009)

O'Donoghue, Florence (ed.), *Diarmuid Lynch, the IRB and the 1916 Insurrection* (Cork, 1957)

O'Keefe, Helene, *To speak of Easter Week, family memories of the Irish revolution* (Cork, 2015)

O'Rahilly, Aodogan, *Winding the clock: O'Rahilly and the 1916 Rising* (Dublin, 1991)

Paseta, Senia, *Irish nationalist women, 1900-1918* (Cambridge, 2013)

Ryan, James, 'General Post Office area', *Capuchin Annual 1966*, pp 22-30.

Wills, Clair, *Dublin, 1916: the siege of the GPO* (London, 2010)

Weekly Irish Times, 1916 Rebellion handbook

Reports

Broderick, Austin and Hosford Fred, 'Report on 18 Moore Street, Dublin 1 on behalf of the relatives of the signatories to the 1916 proclamation' (March 2014).

Garland Concepts Realised, 'Preservation Order No. 01 of 2007, National Monumental at No's 14-17 Moore Street, Dublin 1, (22 April, 2014).

Plan Design Associates Report No 1, 'Preservation Order No. 01 of 2007, National Monumental at No's 14-17 Moore Street, Dublin 1 (Undated)

Plan Design Associates Report No 2 (10 April, 2014), 'Re; Preservation Order No.1 of 2007 – National Monument at No.s 14 to 17 Moore Street, Dublin 1,' (10 April, 2014).

Shaffrey Associates Architects (John Montague, M.A.), 'Architectural and Historical Assessment- No. 16 Moore Street, Dublin 1' (November 2005).

Shaffrey Associates Architects (Franc Myles, Archaeology and Built Heritage), 'Application for Ministerial Consent to carry out Works at 14 17 Moore Street, Dublin 1, a National Monument Report submitted to Department of Arts Heritage and Gaeltacht in response to a Request for Additional Information' (6 February 2012).