

Sites of 1916 Rising activity

GPO - restored and re-opened in 1929.

South Dublin Union - now St. James' Hospital, some of the original building can still be seen.

Boland's Mills

Dublin Castle

City Hall

The College of Surgeons

St. Stephen's Green

Mendicity Institute

Trinity College*

All as they were in 1916.

The Four Courts - extensively rebuilt after damage in the civil war.

North King St. & Moore St - Some of the original houses still stand.

Kilmainham Jail - well worth a visit (the history of Irish Nationalism museum is here).

Jacob's - The National Archive is now where Jacob's used to be.

Boland's Bakery - The Treasury Building is now where Boland's used to be.

Mount St. Bridge and some of the houses used by the snipers can still be seen.

Bullet holes and tracks

St Stephens Green: at the front of the Shelbourne Hotel and at the College of Surgeons

O' Connell St: at the GPO and in the Daniel O Connell monument

Museums etc Many museums contain 1916 exhibits etc, check online for the latest. (many of the last letters written by those executed are on display)

***Trinity** was firmly on the side of the British in 1916. When the rising started it was locked and barricaded and the Trinity Officer Training Corps and students defended it. It was an ideal base for the British right in the city centre. They set up 'big guns' on the roof which gave them a direct line to O' Connell St.

Kilmainham Jail

Scene of 14 executions by a 12 man firing squad. It echoes with the sadness of families saying goodbye to loved ones (pictures in order of execution).

The 14 men executed in Kilmainham



Padraig Pearse, 36.

Poet, educator orator



Tom Clarke, 59.

Fenian, writer, inspirational



Thomas MacDonagh, 28.

Writer, feminist, poet, father of 2.



Joseph Plunkett, 28.

Poet, playwright, military strategist,



Ned Daly, 25.

Clerk, singer, student of military



Michael O' Hanrahan, 29.

Writer, Irish teacher,



Willie Pearse, 34.

Sculptor, teacher, dramatist.



John MacBride, 48.

Boer War veteran, father of 1. Maud Gonne's ex.



Eamonn Ceannt, 34.

Clerk, Irish teacher, musician, father of 1.



Michael Mallin, 41.

Weaver, musician, socialist, father of 5 (one unborn).



Sean Heuston, 25.

Railway clerk, Irish teacher, Fianna leader, (from the slums).



Con Colbert, 28.

Clerk, Fianna leader, fluent in Irish



Sean MacDiarmada, 33.

Stage manager of Rising, orator, newspaper manager.



James Connolly, 48.

Socialist, egalitarian, orator, active feminist, writer father of 6.

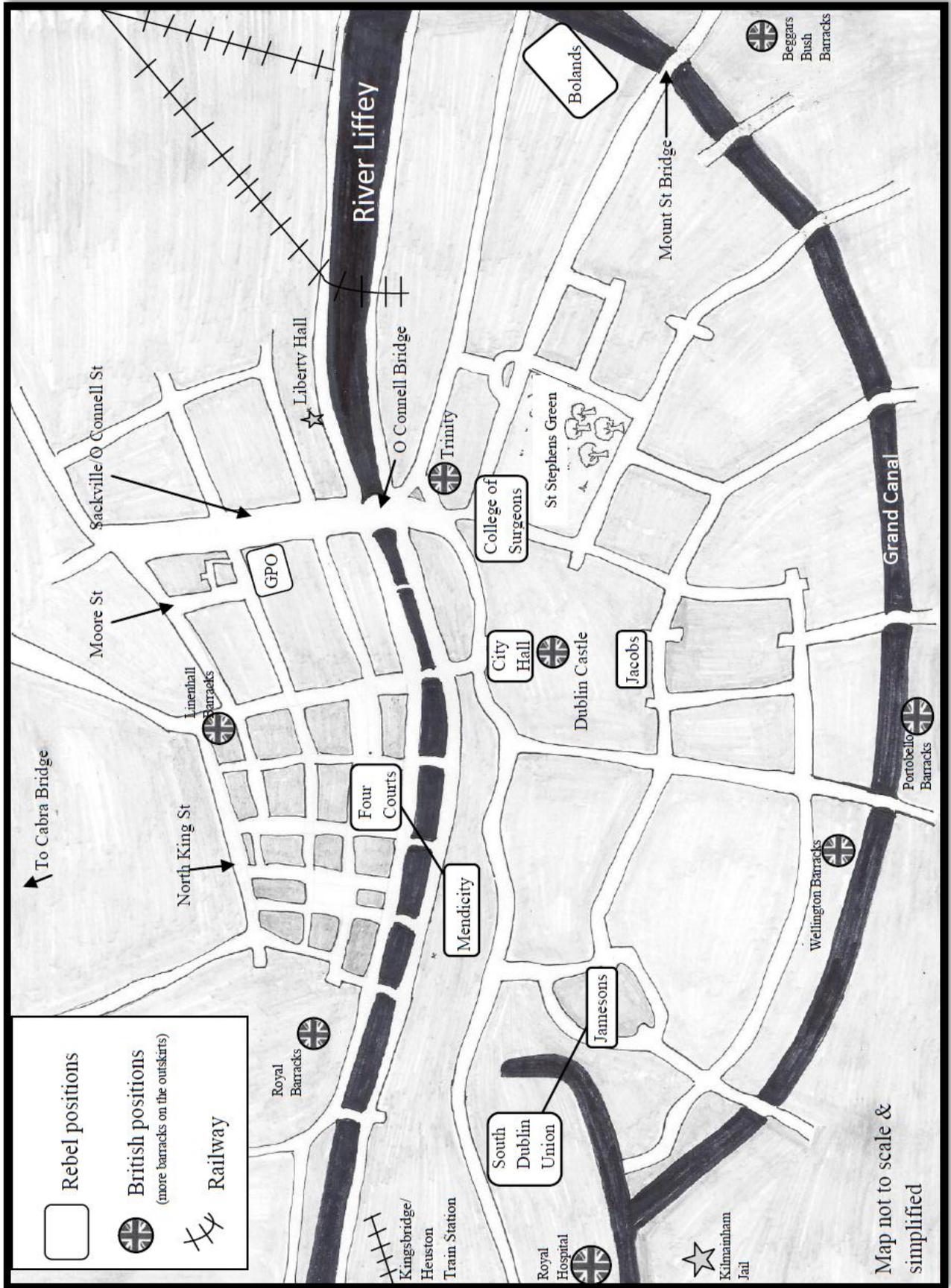
Outside the city centre

Pearse Museum – St Enda's Park (No. 16 bus from City Centre)

Padraig Pearse's school is now a museum in beautiful grounds.

Glasnevin Cemetery

Many Irish nationalist leaders are buried here, those from the 1916 Rising include Roger Casement, Elizabeth O Farrell, the O Rahilly and Constance Markievicz. There are organised tours around the cemetery.



1916: Reminder of the Players

IVF Irish Volunteer force, an armed force founded in 1913 to ensure Home Rule is implemented (in opposition to the anti Home Rule, armed UVF/Ulster Volunteer force)

ICA Irish Citizen Army, founded in 1913 to protect striking workers and dedicated to promoting a socialist republic, (men and women are equal) leader James Connolly

IRB A secret society working towards Irish freedom.

IRB Military council 7 men secretly planning a rising using the IVF and the ICA as an army. (Thomas Clarke, Sean MacDiarmada, James Connolly, Padraig Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh, Eamonn Ceannt & Joseph Plunkett).

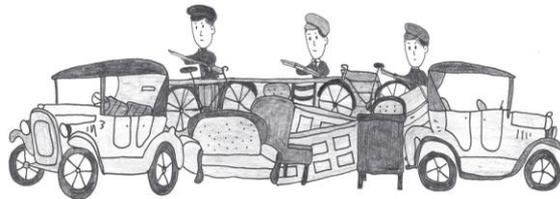
Easter Sunday April 23rd

Eoin MacNeill, the IVF leader finds out that a rising is planned for Easter Sunday when the IVF are due to meet for manoeuvres; MacNeill cancels all manoeuvres. The Rising leaders meet and decide to go ahead on Easter Monday instead. They put their names to and print copies of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic

Easter Monday April 24th

The Army of the Irish Republic

The rebel army is made up of IVF, ICA (&ICA scouts) Cumann na mBan, (a womens group) and a small group called The Hibernian Rifles. Also with the army are lots of boys from *Fianna Eireann* and some girls from *Clan na nGael*, (the republican scouting groups).



Due to the confusion only about 1,400 people turn up for the rising, (more come along over the next few days) Rebel HQ (headquarters) is the GPO. Garrisons in 5 other main positions will try to stop troops getting to the GPO. Each garrison chooses a HQ, puts outposts in nearby buildings & streets, fortifies buildings, sets up cooking and first aid stations and sends snipers to

roofs and windows. Barricades are built in surrounding streets (made of anything to hand). Most garrisons don't have enough men to put all their plans in place. There aren't a lot of guns and bullets, some guns are old and faulty, grenades are homemade and they don't have machine guns. Cumann na mBan, Fianna and Clan na nGael carry messages, food, and ammunition between posts.



GPO Area Garrison, Rebel HQ, Mixed garrison under James Connolly

About 150 people on Monday but overall about 416 men & 56 women

Monday

About 150 people take over the GPO, and raise the Irish flags on the roof. 5 proclamation signatories are here. Padraig Pearse, Tom Clarke, Joseph Plunkett, Sean MacDiarmada and



James Connolly. James Connolly directs the fighting, (his secretary Winnie Carney arrived at the GPO with a typewriter and a revolver). Padraig Pearse reads the Proclamation which declares the right of the people of Ireland to the land of Ireland. It guarantees civil and religious freedom and equal rights and opportunities, to all citizens, (women and 70% of men didn't even have a vote in 1916). 'Separation women' (wives of men away fighting in the war) gather outside for a while to shout abuse. In the afternoon a group of British Cavalry attack; the rebels kill 4 and they retreat. By late afternoon the city centre is in rebel hands. In the chaos the poor people begin looting the shops.



Tuesday

The British shell the GPO, not caring that they are destroying the city. There is shooting at some outposts. Groups of IVF arrive to the GPO. Tom Byrne and Lucy Smith meet for the first time, they will later marry.



Wednesday

Constant shelling and fire from machine guns on the roof of Trinity College. A ferocious sniper battle with British in the Gresham Hotel. British troops reach O'Connell Bridge. The area around the GPO is still in rebel hands.

Thursday

Constant shelling blows buildings to pieces. The city centre catches fire. Some outposts have to be abandoned. James Connolly is hit in the ankle. British begin surrounding the GPO area and build street barricades.



Friday

Much of O'Connell St. an inferno. GPO area surrounded but rebels still holding on to the GPO and the Metropole Hotel next door. British finally get a direct line to the GPO, and it catches fire. Wounded and prisoners are escorted to Jervis St. Hospital. Around 8pm the GPO and the Metropole Hotel are evacuated. Through a hail of bullets hundreds run to Moore St. (James Connolly is carried on a stretcher). Civilians cower in their houses as Moore St, becomes a battle zone.



The O Rahilly is shot in Henry Place leading a charge out of the GPO. As he lies dying he writes this note.



Written after I was shot. Darling Nancy I was shot leading a rush up Moore Street and took refuge in a doorway. While I was there I heard the men pointing out where I was and made a bolt for the laneway I am in now. I got more than one bullet I think. Tons and tons of love dearie to you and the boys and to Nell and Anna. It was a good fight anyhow. Please deliver this to Nannie O' Rahilly, 40 Herbert Park, Dublin. Goodbye Darling

Saturday

The rebels had set up HQ in 16 Moore St. At first they intend to try and reach the Four Courts but then decide to surrender to stop civilian deaths and further destruction. Through a hail of bullets Nurse Elizabeth O Farrell takes the surrender note to General Lowe. Lowe insists on an unconditional surrender. Pearse signs and all are arrested.

Four Courts Area Garrison & Mendicity Institute & North King St. 1st Battalion IVF under Ned Daly.

About 306 men & 34 women (with an extra 24 men at the Mendicity Institute).

Monday

HQ is at Fr Matthew Hall. A passing convoy of British soldiers are attacked and make a barricade of their own lorries (they were rescued 3 days later).

Mendicity Institute Sean Heuston's small group set up an outpost across the river to protect the Four Courts for a few hours. Shooting begins shortly afterwards as the British try to pass.

Tuesday

Lowe shells the Four Courts area and attacks the approaches using machine guns and artillery (it's in the way of his communication line.) This intense attack drives the rebels out of some outposts.

Mendicity Institute: still hanging on and shooting

Wednesday

Mendicity Institute: Sean Heuston and his men are attacked by more than three hundred British, armed with machine guns and rifles. They close in and throw grenades into the building (some of the rebels pick them up and throw them back). Hoping to save his remaining men Heuston surrenders. The British are furious when they see the small group. One rebel is killed, the others marched to a barracks where they are kicked and beaten.



Main Garrison: Intense fighting continues. When the Mendicity falls they're exposed to fire from across the river.

Thursday

Shelling is non-stop and British troops move in from all sides with intense fighting in the surrounding streets. By Thursday evening it is cut off from the GPO.

Friday

Ned Daly's men still in control in the area around the Four Court's but surrounded, vastly outnumbered, under heavy fire from across the river, and constantly shelled. There is intense fighting in the streets. Rebels shoot from roofs and houses, making it difficult for the British to advance. Outposts pull back or are separated.

North King Street Massacre

While trying to surround the Four Courts the British arrest people in North King Street (Friday evening and Saturday morning) They send the women away or lock them up, and then murder 15 men, including a 16 year old boy (shooting and bayoneting them).

Saturday

More intense fighting and shelling. All outpost men pull back into the Four Courts which becomes the HQ. In the evening the order comes from Pearse and they surrender. Local people cheer for them as they are marched away.



Ned Daly in full IVF uniform, many men had only part of the uniform and some had no uniform

South Dublin Union Area Garrison under Eamonn Ceannt (*one of the 7 signatories of the Proclamation*)

4th battalion IVF & Cumann na mBan 218 men & 21 women

This is a poorhouse, a warren of buildings and passages on 50 acres, with a high wall, (inmates are moved to a building draped with a Red Cross flag, some are killed in cross fire including a nurse). There is constant fighting.

Jameson's Distillery Outpost in Marrowbone Lane: held by Seamus Murphy with 50 men and Rose MacNamara with 21 women. Snipers on the roof fire on passing troops and on those attacking the South Dublin Union.

Tuesday

Repeated assaults are driven back. Hand to hand fighting has gone on through the night, in a maze of dark corridors and innumerable hiding places, and continues all day, with heavy casualties on both sides. They are also being raked by machine gun fire from the roof of a nearby British post.

Jameson's Distillery Outpost: Sniping continues here.

Wednesday

Intense hand to hand fighting continues

Jameson's Distillery Outpost : Con Colbert and his men from Watkins distillery and some men from Roe's Distillery, join the Jameson's Distillery post where sniping continues (*now about 116men & 21 women*) British troops begin to by-pass them.

Thursday

Cathal Brugha

To distract the garrison from passing troops the British launch a big assault on the South Dublin Union. The rebels are barricaded into the Nurse's home. The British get into the entry hall but there is a huge barricade across it. They throw grenades over it and the rebels retreat. Cathal Brugha is injured and stays back. He sits behind the barricade in a pool of his own blood, shooting continuously, roaring at British soldiers and singing 'God Save Ireland'. Unable to get through because of Brugha the British retreat (they never return). He has been injured 25 times, (14 bullets and shrapnel); and is not expected to live.

Jameson's Distillery Outpost - An assault is pushed back.

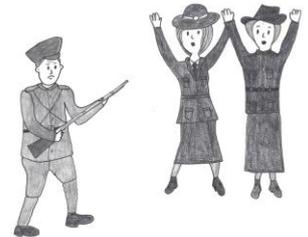


Friday & Saturday

Barricades reinforced and sniping continues.

Sunday

The 4th battalion surrender and are marched away; the locals cheer for them. The British tell Rose MacNamara that if the women denounce the rising they can go free. They refuse, are arrested and sing on the march to jail.



St Stephen's Green/College of Surgeons Garrison ICA under Michael Mallin

142 men & 19 women

Monday

St Stephen's Green, a park in the city centre, is taken over. Trenches are dug and some of the surrounding buildings occupied. Numbers are small, so they can't occupy all the key buildings. Constance Markievicz is second in command here

Tuesday

At first light British troops start shooting down on the rebels, from the Shelbourne Hotel; only 4 are killed. They retreat to the College of Surgeons, barricade it and send snipers to roof and windows. Constant shooting across The Green. Every day the Park Keeper walks in to feeds the ducks and both sides stop shooting.

Wednesday Thursday, Friday & Saturday

Constant sniping with many injuries and some deaths. On Saturday evening they receive an order to cease fire.

Sunday

Mallin tells his troops that the British know him and Markievicz so they cannot hide. He knows he will be shot. He tells his officers to get back among the ranks to avoid being shot. They are arrested. Locals shout abuse as they are marched away.



City Hall Garrison ICA under Sean Connolly (46 men & 10 women Dr Kathleen Lynn second in command)

Monday This small group fail to get through the gates of Dublin Castle and fall back to City Hall and some surrounding buildings. Connolly is killed on the roof. The British keep attacking City Hall but are driven back, shooting is non-stop. The British are determined to take City Hall (it's very near Dublin Castle) so that night following a sudden bombardment of machine gun fire they break through the back. Over the next couple of hours they take the building. An outpost at the *Evening Mail Office* holds out until Wednesday and are then overpowered.



Sean Connolly, clerk, actor, GAA star, father of 3.



Boland's Bakery Area Garrison & Mount St. Bridge under Eamonn de Valera

3rd battalion IVF About 177 men, Eamonn de Valera a USA born math professor wouldn't allow women here.

Monday

Boland's Bakery is HQ, outposts include Bolands Mills and positions on the railway. Those on the railway are attacked by British troops but hold them back.

Outpost at Mount St. Bridge Led by crack shot Mick Malone, (a 28 year old carpenter) a small group take positions in 3 houses overlooking this bridge over the Grand Canal and kill 4 British Reserve soldiers.

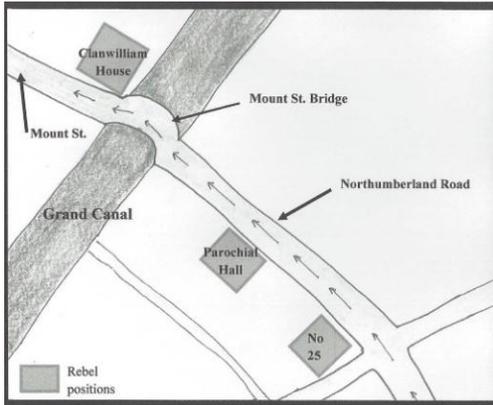
Tuesday

The Helga gunboat spends most of its time shelling an empty building, on which the rebels have put a republican flag. Sniping continues and intense street fighting at the outposts.



Wednesday

Constant sniping at Boland's with intense fighting at the outposts.



Mount St Bridge - The Battle: British soldiers try to get across the bridge to the city centre and are mown down by Malone's snipers. All day, waves of troops, led by officers with drawn swords, charge up the road, and are shot down; (There are occasional ceasefires allowing medics to remove the wounded). The British troops could cross at another bridge but General Lowe insists that this bridge be taken, "at all costs." By evening the place is swimming with blood. Eventually the British bring up machine guns and explosives and storm the rebel positions. Four rebels are killed including Malone and another captured. The rest slip away.



Thursday

Boland's is raked by machine gun fire. Constant sniping and street fighting at the outposts continues with the British gaining control of a lot of the area.

Friday

Outposts are forced to pull back to their HQ at Bolands Bakery.

Saturday

All men have pulled back inside Boland's Bakery HQ, sniping continues.

Sunday

Surrender. There was never a direct assault on this strong position.

Jacob's Area Garrison under Thomas MacDonagh (signatory of the Proclamation)

2nd battalion IVF & Cumann na mBan About 188 men & 10 women.

Monday

Jacobs dominates an area between 2 military barracks and has 2 high towers so snipers are able to cover a large area. Michael O Hanrahan, the original second in command, yields his place to John MacBride, an experienced soldier who only joined the rising at the last minute. MacBride directs the fighting. A group of British military on the way to Dublin Castle are scattered.



Tuesday

Jacobs is surrounded by a mob howling abuse, mostly 'separation women' The only action for the garrison is sniping. General Lowe decides not to try and take Jacobs, as it would be difficult to get artillery into position, in the warren of little streets and houses around it. The outposts are attacked and forced to pull back to their HQ at Jacobs.

Wednesday

Sniping continues. Machine gun fire from Dublin Castle saturates the building. Hundreds of bullets fly wildly astray into surrounding streets.

Thursday Friday & Saturday

The Jacob's garrison can see that the city centre is on fire, they are expecting an assault but it never happens.

Sunday

Surrender. Thomas MacDonagh tells the men without uniforms to slip away if they can..

. POBLACHT NA hÉIREANN
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all of the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien Government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:

THOMAS J. CLARKE

SEAN Mac DIARMADA THOMAS MacDONAGH

P. H. PEARSE EAMONN CEANNT

JAMES CONNOLLY JOSEPH PLUNKETT