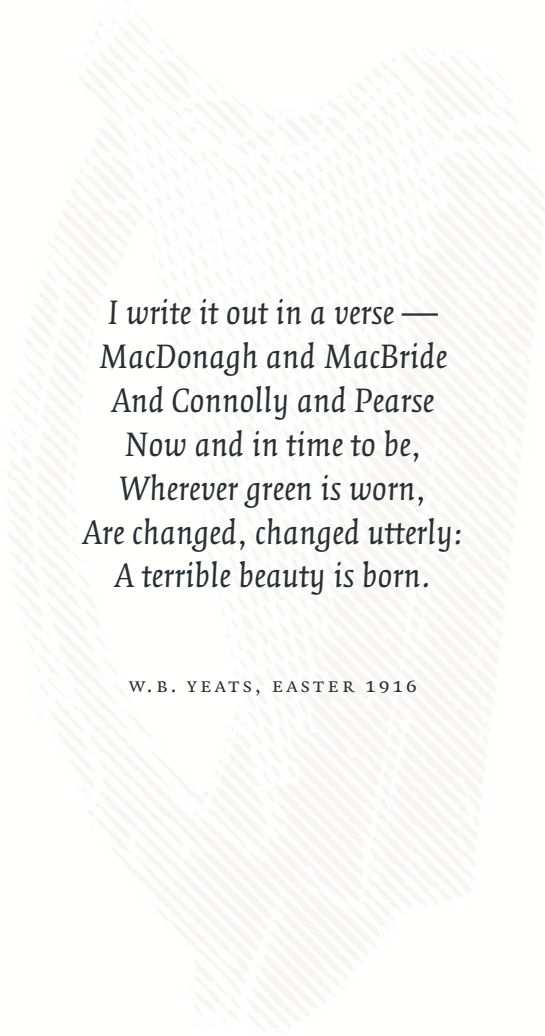


Cuimhneacháin
Dhomhnach Cásca 2016
Easter Sunday
Commemoration 2016
27.03.16



ÉIRE
IRELAND

19
.....
2016



*I write it out in a verse —
MacDonagh and MacBride
And Connolly and Pearse
Now and in time to be,
Wherever green is worn,
Are changed, changed utterly:
A terrible beauty is born.*

W. B. YEATS, EASTER 1916

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.
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 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,

JAM CONNOLLY. — JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Handwritten signatures and notes in the bottom left corner, including names like 'Seán Mac Diarmada' and 'P. H. Pearse'.

Running Order

- 11.40 a.m. Arrival of Minister for Defence (Military Honours)
- 11.45 a.m. Arrival of Lord Mayor (Military Honours)
- 11.49 a.m. Arrival of Taoiseach (Taoiseach's Salute)
Taoiseach's Salute
- 11.52 a.m. Arrival of President
Inspection of Presidential Guard of Honour
President joins Taoiseach in front of GPO
- 12.00 p.m. Lowering of National Flag
Head Chaplain, Defence Forces reads Prayer of Remembrance
Children lay flowers as Piper plays lament
Military Band plays *Danny Boy*
Army Officer reads Proclamation
Military Band plays *Mise Éire*
Taoiseach invites President to lay a wreath
President lays wreath
Minute's Silence observed for all those who died
Last Post
National Flag on top of the GPO is raised to full mast
Reveille
National Anthem with Flypast by the Air Corps
- 12.35 p.m. President and Taoiseach are escorted to their seats
Parade on O'Connell Street
- 2.00 p.m. Parade concludes / President departs

Ord na Nimeachtaí

11.40 a.m.	Teacht i Láthair an Aire Cosanta (Onóracha Míleata)
11.45 a.m.	Teacht i Láthair an Ard-Mhéara (Onóracha Míleata)
11.49 a.m.	Teacht i Láthair an Taoisigh (Cúiretéis an Taoisigh) Cúirtéis an Taoisigh
11.52 a.m.	Teacht i Láthair an Uachtaráin Iniúchadh ar Gharda Oinigh an Uachtaráin An tUachtarán in éineacht leis an Taoiseach os comhair Ard-Oifig an Phoist
12.00 p.m.	Ísleofar an Bhratach Náisiúnta Léifidh Ard Séiplíneach, Oglaiigh na hÉireann, Paidir Chuimhneacháin Leagfaidh páistí bláthanna agus píobaire ag seinm caointe Casfaidh an Banna Míleata Danny Boy Léifidh Oifigeach de chuid an Arm an Forógra Casfaidh an Banna Míleata Mise Éire Iarrfaidh an Taoiseach ar an Uachtarán fleasc a leagan Leagfaidh an tUachtarán fleasc Nóiméad Ciúnais do gach duine a fuair bás An Ghairm Dheiridh Ardófar an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar bharr Ard-Oifig an Phoist go barr crainn Reveille An tAmhrán Náisiúnta agus Tareilt ag an Aerchór
12.35 p.m.	Tabharfar tionlacan don Uachtarán agus don Taoiseach go dtí a suíocháin Paráid ar Shráid Uí Chonaill
2.00 p.m.	Críochnóidh an pharáid / Fágfaidh an tUachtarán

Centenary Prayer Of Remembrance Paidir Chuimhneacháin Cothrom Céad Bliain

Father Seamus Madigan
Head Chaplain,
Defence Forces, Ireland.

An tAthair Seamus O' Madagáin
Ard Séiplínigh,
Óglaigh na hÉireann.

**In ainm an Athar agus an Mhic agus
an Spioraid Naoimh. Amen.**

**In ainm an Athar agus an Mhic agus
an Spioraid Naoimh. Amen.**

God, Most Merciful and Kind, on this Easter day of new beginnings we remember the men, the women and the children of 1916 whose short lives and big dreams extended the horizons of our hopes. In your mercy the faithful departed find rest. Look kindly we pray, on all who lost their lives during 1916 and throughout the troubled journey of our island's history.

A Dhia Mhór na Trócaire, an Domhnach Cásca seo cuimhnimis ar fhir, ar mhná agus ar leanaí 1916 a raibh aislingí móra acu ach saol gearr agus a shliocht orainne anois. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a n-anamacha. Guímis dóibhsean ar fad a bhásaigh le linn 1916 agus le linn stair thrioblóideach an oileáin.

**Solas na bhFiatheas go n-anamacha
Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.**

**Solas na bhFiatheas go n-anamacha
Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam**

As we reflect on our past we thank you for all the courageous people of Ireland who dared to hope and dream of a brighter tomorrow for our country and all of its citizens. Blessed are all those who sought to build a more inclusive and just society, for they are truly the chosen of God.

Agus muid ag smaoineamh ar an am atá caite gabhaimid buíochas leat as muintir cróga na hÉireann a raibh súil acu saol níos fearr a bhaint amach dár dtír agus dá cuid saoránach ar fad. Is beannaithe iadsan ar fad a cheap sochaí níos uile-chuimsithí agus níos córa a bhaint amach, mar is iadsan tuath Dé.

Look kindly we pray, on the people of Ireland, from all traditions, at home and abroad.

Guímis ar son mhuintir na hÉireann, ó gach traidisiún, sa bhaile agus thar lear.

Help us listen and respond to the voices that challenge in 2016 as we reimagine our future. Conscious of our troubled past, 'To you O God, we sing a new song;' a song of compassion, inclusion and engagement, a song of listening, social justice and respect

Cuidigh linn éisteacht leis na glórtha a thugann dúshlán sa bhliain 2016 agus freagairt dóibh agus muid ag athshamhlú na toadhchá. Agus tuiscint againn ar an am trioblóideach atá caite, 'Duitse a Dhia, canaimis amhrán nua'; amhrán na trócaire, na huilechuimsitheachta agus na rannpháirtíochta, amhrán na tuisceana, ar mhaithe le ceart sóisialta agus meas ar

for all, a song of unity, diversity, equality and peace, a song of Céad Mile Fáilte and of care for our environment. With you O Lord, we long to sing our new song in a spirit of true freedom.

Loving God, You know my frail heart and my frayed history and now another day begins. Give us courage to step onto new ground, eyes young again with energy and dreams. Help us to believe in beginnings, to listen to the voices that challenge and to sing a new song for Ireland.

Together, on this island, we have achieved a new peace. We cherish that peace, as we cherish all of the children of this island equally. We pray for all those who have suffered in the Troubles of the past century, and we hope for peace and reconciliation in the century that stretches before us.

Do gach duine ata ballaithe anseo ar an la specialta seo agus i ngach ait in hÉireann, go mbeadh sonas, slainte agus siochain againn.

**Moladh go deo le Dia
Praise God forever!**

The Head Chaplain now invites children from each of the four provinces of Ireland to lay flowers on the historic ground as a symbol of our unshakeable resolve to live together on this island in peace and harmony.

chách, amhrán an aontais, na héagsúlachta, an chomhionannais agus na síochána, amhrán an Chéad Míle Fáilte agus cúram don timpeallacht. I do theannta a Dhia, canaimis amhrán nua i spiorad na saoirse.

A Dhia Ghrámhar, tá eolas agat ar mo chroí leochaileach agus ar an stair chráite ach cuirtear tús le ré nua. Tabhair an misneach dúinn seasamh ar thalamh nua, muid a bheith óg le fuinneamh agus aislingí. Cuidigh linn misneach a bheith againn sa rud atá nua, chun éisteacht leis na glórtha a thugann dúshlán agus amhrán nua a chanadh d'Éirinn.

In éineacht ar an oileán seo, tá síocháin de chineál eile bainte amach againn. Is mór againn an tsíocháin sin agus is mór againn leanaí an oileáin seo ar fad. Guimis dóibhsean ar fad a d'fhulaing le linn na dTrioblóidí le céad bliain anuas agus táimid ag dúil le síocháin agus athmhuintearas sa sa chéad atá romhainn.

Do gach duine ata ballaithe anseo ar an la specialta seo agus i ngach ait in hÉireann, go mbeadh sonas, slainte agus siochain againn.

**Moladh go deo le Dia
Praise God forever!**

Tabharfaidh an tArd-Shéiplíneach cuireadh ansin do leanaí ó gach cúige in Éirinn bláthanna a leagan ar an talamh stairiúil seo mar shiombail ar an rún daingean maireachtáil le chéile ar an oileán faoi síocháin agus faoi shó.

The Parade An Pharáid

The 100th anniversary parade consists of two distinct elements: the Defence Forces – Óglaigh na hÉireann – and representatives of An Garda Síochána, Dublin Fire Brigade, the Irish Prison Service, Customs, the National Ambulance Service, St John Ambulance Service, the Irish Red Cross, the Irish Coast Guard, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Civil Defence, the Irish United Nations Veterans Association and the Organisation of Ex Service Men and Women, who will join the parade at various stages.

In total some 3,500 personnel are participating along with some 70 vehicles, to showcase capability, across all the participating organizations. The parade will commence at St Stephen's Green South. A flag party will join the start of the parade from the Royal College of Surgeons, a 1916 action site. The parade will then proceed via Cuffe Street, Kevin Street, Patrick Street, Thomas Street, Lord Edward Street - pausing at Dublin Castle to meet the National Colours (Flag) along with 20 Garrison/action site flags - proceeding down Dame Street, Westmorland Street, past the GPO on O'Connell Street, to Parnell Square East, North Frederick Street, Dorset Street Upper and finishing at the junction of Bolton Street/Capel Street.

The parade consists of eight Serials (marching elements), a massed Air Corps fleet flypast and a 21-gun salute from the 2nd Artillery Regiment (from the Royal Hospital Kilmainham).

Beidh dhá ghné ar leithligh i bparáid comórtha 100 bliain: Óglaigh na hÉireann agus ionadaithe ón nGarda Síochána, ó Bhriogáid Dóiteáin Bhaile Átha Cliath, ó Sheirbhís Príosún na hÉireann, ón tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Otharcharranna, Custaim, ó Otharsheirbhís Naomh Eoin, Crois Dhearg na hÉireann, ó Ghardaí Cóstá na hÉireann, ó Institiúid Náisiúnta Ríoga na mBád Tarrthála, ón gCosaint Shibhialta, ó Chumann Sheansaighdiúirí Éireannacha na Náisiún Aontaithe agus ó Óglaigh Náisiúnta na hÉireann, a rachaidh isteach sa pharáid ag céimeanna éagsúla.

Beidh is 3,500 duine go léir rannpháirteach, chomh maith le 70 feithicil de chuid na n-eagraíochtaí go léir a bheidh ann, chun a gcumas a léiriú.

Tosóidh an pharáid ag Faiche Stiabhna Theas. Rachaidh meitheal brataí isteach ag tús na paráide ó Choláiste Ríoga na Máinleá, láithreán catha i 1916. Rachaidh an pharáid ar aghaidh ansin trí Shráid Cuffe, Sráid Chaoimhín, Sráid Phádraig, Sráid Thomáis, Sráid an Tiarna Éadbhard - agus stopfaidh ar feadh píosa ag Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath chun bualadh leis na Dathanna Náisiúnta (Bratach) chomh maith le 20 bratach Garastúin/láithreán gnímh - rachaidh síos Sráid an Dáma, Sráid Westmoreland, thar Ard-Oifig an Phoist ar Shráid Uí Chonaill go dtí Cearnóg Parnell Thoir, Sráid Fhreidric Thuaidh, Sráid Dorset Uachtarach agus críochnóidh ag acomhal Shráid Bolton/ Shráid Chéipil.

Beidh an pharáid comhdhéanta de d'ocht Srathach (feadhna máirseála), tareitilt mhór ó fhlít an Aerchoir agus Cúirtéis 21-gun ón 2 Reisimint Airtléire (ó Ospidéal

Order of Serials Ord Srathach

SERIAL 1: a Military Band, various flags (including the National Colours), the Parade Commander (GOC 2 Brigade), the Veterans Organisations and five riders from the EQUITATION School.

SERIAL 2: comprised of troops and a variety of vehicles and towed equipment, from Cathal Brugha Barracks.

SERIAL 3: comprised of troops and a variety of vehicles and towed equipment, from Collin Barracks, Cork.

SERIAL 4: comprised of troops and a variety of vehicles and towed equipment, from the Defence Forces Training Centre, in the Curragh Camp, Co Kildare.

SERIAL 5: comprised of troops and a variety of vehicles and towed equipment, drawn from throughout the Defence Forces. This Serial will showcase the Defence Forces overseas service through the decades and will feature the 3rd Infantry Battalion, who will depart for overseas operational service with UNIFIL in South Lebanon in early May 2016.

SERIAL 6: comprised of sailors and airmen/women, from Haulbowline and Baldonnel respectively.

SERIAL 7: comprised of personnel, vehicles and towed equipment drawn from An Garda Síochána, Dublin Fire Brigade, the Irish Prison Service, Customs, the National Ambulance Service, St John Ambulance Service, the Irish Red Cross, the Irish Coast Guard, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Civil Defence.

SERIAL 8: comprised of Defence Forces massed Bands, drawn from throughout the Defence Forces.

SRATHACH 1: Banna Míleata, bratacha éagsúla (á lena n-áirítear na Dathanna Náisiúnta), Ceannasaí na Paráide (GOC 2 Briogáid), Cumainn na Seansaighdiúirí agus cúig marcach ón Scoil Eachaíochta.

SRATHACH 2: comhdhéanta de thrúpaí agus feithiclí agus trealamh tarraingthe, ó Dhún Chathail Bhruha.

SRATHACH 3: comhdhéanta de thrúpaí agus feithiclí agus trealamh tarraingthe, ó Dhún Uí Choileáin, Corcaigh.

SRATHACH 4: comhdhéanta de thrúpaí agus feithiclí agus trealamh tarraingthe, ó Airmheán Traenála Óglaigh na hÉireann, Campa an Churraigh, Cill Dara.

SRATHACH 5: comhdhéanta de thrúpaí agus feithiclí agus trealamh tarraingthe, ó ghnéithe éagsúla d'Óglaigh na hÉireann. Tabharfaidh an srathach seo léiriú ar sheirbhís Óglaigh na hÉireann thar lear i gcaitheamh na mblianta agus mar chuid de beidh an 3ú Cathlán Coisithe, a imeoidh ar sheirbhís oibríocht thar lear le UNIFIL i nDeisceart na Liobáine go luath i mí Bealtaine 2016.

SRATHACH 6: comhdhéanta de mhairnéalaigh agus eitleoirí, ó Inis Sionnach agus Baile Dhónaill, faoi seach.

SRATHACH 7: comhdhéanta de phearsanra, feithiclí agus trealamh tarraingthe, ón nGarda Síochána, ó Bhriogáid Dóiteáin Bhaile Átha Cliath, ó Sheirbhís Príosún na hÉireann, Custaim, ón tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Otharcharranna, ó Otharsheirbhís Naomh Eoin, Crois Dhearg na hÉireann, ó Ghardaí Cósta na hÉireann, ó Institiúid Náisiúnta Ríoga na mBád Tarthála agus ón gCosaint Shibhialta.

SRATHACH 8: comhdhéanta d'Ollbannaí Óglaigh na hÉireann, ó ghnéithe éagsúla Óglaigh na hÉireann.

Route of Parade

Bealach na Paráide

 Parade Start Point and Finish
Pointe Tosaithe agus Críochnaithe na Paráide

 Parade Route
Bealach na Paráide

 Viewing Screen
Scáileán

 Off-route Viewing Screens
Scáileáin Amhairc
lasmuigh den láthair

 State Ceremonial Event
Searmanas Stáit

 A Nation's Voice

 Taxi
Tacsaf

 Luas (Red Line)
Luas (Líne Dhearg)

 Luas Tram (Green Line)
Luas (Líne Uaine)

 Train
Traein

 Private Operator
Oibreoir Priobháideach

 Bus
Bus

 **T1** Temporary Terminus
Ceannstáisiúin sealadach

T1 Routes 33, 38/a, 41/b/c

T2 Routes 40b/d, 120

T3 Routes 27a/b, 29a, 31/a, 32, 130

T4 Routes 37, 39/a, 70

T5 Routes 25/a/b, 26, 66/a/b, 67

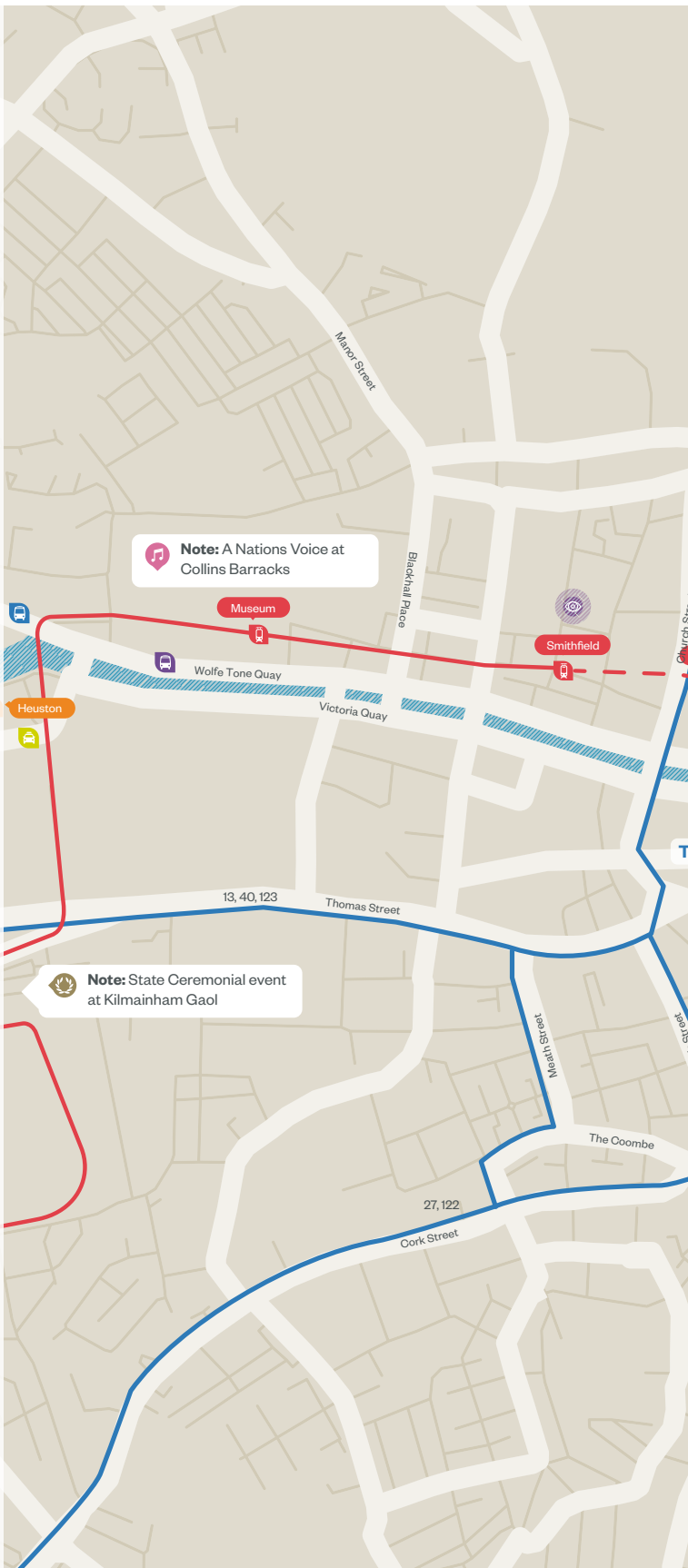
T6 Routes 56a, 68, 69, 77a, 79/a, 150, 151

T7 Routes 47, 61

T8 Routes 46a, 145

T9 Route 7

T10 Routes 15a/b, 49, 54a, 65/b



The Executed Leaders of the 1916 Rising Na Ceannairí a Cuireadh Chun Báis tar éis Éirí Amach 1916

The Seven Signatories An Seachtar a Shínigh

ÉAMONN CEANNT

Born in Galway in 1881, prior to the Rising Ceannt was an employee of the Dublin Corporation. He was a co-founder of the Irish Volunteers, partaking in the successful Howth gun-running operation of 1914. His involvement in republican activities was complemented by his interest in Irish culture, specifically Irish language and history, although he was also an accomplished uilleann piper. As the commander of the Fourth Battalion of Irish Volunteers during the Rising, he took possession of the South Dublin Union, precursor to the modern-day St. James's Hospital. He was executed on 8 May 1916.

THOMAS JAMES CLARKE

Born on the Isle of Wight in 1857, Clarke's father was a soldier in the British army. During his time in America as a young man, he joined Clann na nGael, later enduring fifteen years of penal servitude for his role in a bombing campaign in London, 1883-1898. In 1907, having returned from a second sojourn in America, his links with Clan na nGael in America copper-fastened his importance to the revolutionary movement in Ireland. He held the post of Treasurer to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and was a member of the Supreme Council from 1915. The first signatory of the Proclamation of Independence in deference to his seniority, Clarke was with the group that occupied the G. P. O. He was executed on 3 May 1916.

ÉAMONN CEANNT

I nGaillimh a rugadh Éamonn Ceannt in 1881. Roimh an Éirí Amach bhí sé fostaithe ag Bardas Bhaile Átha Cliath. Bhí sé ar dhuine de bhunaitheoirí na nÓglach agus bhí sé ar dhuine den dream a thug na gunnaí isteach i mBinn Éadair in 1914. Chomh maith le bheith páirteach i ngníomhaíochtaí poblachtánacha bhí spéis aige freisin i gcultúr na hÉireann, go háirithe an Ghaeilge agus stair na hÉireann. Bhí sé ábalta freisin ar na píopaí uilleann. Ba é an ceannfort é ar Cheathrú Cathlán na nÓglach le linn an Éirí Amach, ghabh sé an South Dublin Union, an áit a bhfuil Ospidéal Naomh Séamas anois. Cuireadh chun báis é 8 Bealtaine 1916.

TOMÁS Ó CLÉIRIGH

Ar Oileán Íocht in 1857 a rugadh Tomás Ó Cléirigh agus bhí a athair in arm Shasana. Le linn dó a bheith i Meiriceá agus é óg, chuaigh sé isteach i gClann na nGael, agus gearradh cúig bliana déag de dhaorfhionós air de bharr an bhaint a bhí aige le feachtas buamála i Londain, 1883-1898. In 1907, tar éis dó filleadh go hÉirinn tar éis an dara tréimhse i Meiriceá, bhí tábhacht níos mó fós lena cheangal le Clann na nGael ó thaobh ghluaiseacht na poblachta sa tír seo. Bhí sé ina Chisteoir ag Bráithreachas na Poblachta agus bhí ar an Ard Chomhairle acu ó 1915. Bhí an Cléireach ar an mbuíon a thóg Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus ba é a ainm, an chéad ainm a bhí ar Fhorógra na Saoirse in omós dá aois. Cuireadh chun báis é 3 Bealtaine 1916.



JAMES CONNOLLY

Born in Edinburgh in 1868, Connolly was first introduced to Ireland as a member of the British Army. Despite his returning to Scotland, the strong Irish presence in Edinburgh stimulated Connolly's growing interest in Irish politics in the mid 1890s, leading to his emigration to Dublin in 1896 where he founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party. He spent much of the first decade of the twentieth century in America. He returned to Ireland to campaign for workers' rights with James Larkin. A firm believer in the perils of sectarian division, Connolly campaigned tirelessly against religious bigotry. In 1913, Connolly was one of the founders of the Irish Citizen Army. During the Easter Rising he was appointed Commandant-General of the Dublin forces, leading the group that occupied the General Post Office. Unable to stand during his execution due to wounds received at the Rising, Connolly was executed sitting down, on 12 May 1916. He was the last of the leaders to be executed.

SEÁN MACDIARMADA

Born in 1884 in Leitrim, MacDiarmada emigrated to Glasgow in 1900, and from there to Belfast in 1902. A member of the Gaelic League, he was acquainted with Bulmer Hobson. He joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1906 while still in Belfast, later transferring to Dublin in 1908 where he assumed managerial responsibility for the I. R. B. newspaper Irish Freedom in 1910. Although MacDiarmada was afflicted with

SÉAMAS Ó CONGHAILE

I nDún Éideann a rugadh Ó Conghaile in 1868 agus tháinig sé go hÉirinn ar dtús agus é in Arm Shasana. Ainneoin go ndeachaigh sé ar ais go hAlbain bhí an oiread de mhuintir na hÉireann in Dún Éideann gur mhúscail sin an spéis a bhí Ó Conghaile ag cur i bpolaíocht na hÉireann i lár na 1890idí. D'fhill sé ar Bhaile Átha Cliath in 1896 agus bhunaigh Páirtí Poblachtánach Sóisialach na hÉireann. Chaith sé an chuid ba mhó de na deich mbliana ag tús an fichiú aois i Meiriceá. Tháinig sé ar ais go hÉirinn le hoibriú ar mhaithe le cearta na n-oibrithe in éineacht le James Larkin. Chreid Ó Conghaile go láidir gur bhain contúirtí móra le seicteachas agus d'oibrigh sé go dúthrachtach in aghaidh fuath creidimh. In 1913 bhí Ó Conghaile ar dhuine de bhunaitheoirí An Arm Cathartha. Le linn Éirí Amach na Cásca ceapadh mar Cheannfort Ginearálta é ar fhórsaí Bhaile Átha Cliath agus bhí sé i gceannas ar an ngrúpa a thóg Ard Oifig an Phoist. Ní raibh sé in ann seasamh nuair a bhíothas á chur chun báis mar gur goineadh é le linn an Éirí Amach, b'éigean é a chaitheamh agus é ina shuí, an 12 Bealtaine 1916. Ba é an duine deireanach de na ceannairí a cuireadh chun báis.

SEÁN MAC DIARMADA

I Liatroim a rugadh Seán Mac Diarmada agus d'imigh sé go Glaschú in 1900 agus tháinig go Béal Feirste in 1902. Bhí sé i gConradh na Gaeilge agus bhí aithne aige ar Bulmer Hobson. Chuaigh sé isteach i mBráithreachas na Poblachta in 1906 agus é i mBéal Feirste agus d'athraigh sé go Baile Átha Cliath in 1908, áit ar ghlac sé freagracht ó thaobh bainistíochta ar nuachtán an IRB Irish Freedom in 1910. Cé go raibh póilió ag dul do

polio in 1912, he was appointed a member of the provisional committee of the Irish Volunteers from 1913, and was subsequently drafted onto the military committee of the I. R. B. in 1915. During the Rising MacDiarmada served in the G. P. O. He was executed on 12 May 1916.

THOMAS MACDONAGH

A native of Tipperary, born in 1878, MacDonagh spent the early part of his career as a teacher. He moved to Dublin to study, and was the first teacher on the staff at St. Enda's, the school he helped to found with Patrick Pearse. MacDonagh was well versed in literature, his enthusiasm and erudition earning him a position in the English department at University College Dublin. His play *When the Dawn is Come* was produced at the Abbey theatre. He was appointed director of training for the Irish Volunteers in 1914, later joining the I. R. B. MacDonagh was appointed to the I. R. B. military committee in 1916. He was commander of the Second Battalion of Volunteers that occupied Jacob's biscuit factory and surrounding houses during the Rising. He was executed on 3 May 1916.

PATRICK PEARSE

Pearse was born in Dublin in 1879, becoming interested in Irish cultural matters in his teenage years. In 1898 Pearse became a member of the Executive Committee of the Gaelic League. He graduated from the Royal University in 1901 with a degree in Arts and Law. Pearse's literary output was constant, and he published extensively in

Mhac Diarmada in 1912 ceapadh é ina chomhalta ar choiste sealadach Óglaigh na hÉireann ó 1913, agus tugadh isteach é ina dhiaidh sin ar choiste míleata an IRB é in 1915. Le linn an Éirí Amach bhí Mac Diarmada in Ard Oifig an Phoist. Cuireadh chun báis é 12 Bealtaine 1916.

TOMÁS MAC DONNCHADHA

Ba as Tiobraid Árann ó dhúchas é Mac Donnchadha, in 1878 a rugadh é agus chaith sé an chéad chuid dá shaol ag múineadh scoile. D'athraigh sé go Baile Átha Cliath le staidéar a dhéanamh agus ba é an chéad mhúinteoir é ar fhoireann Scoil Éanna, an scoil ar thug sé cúnaimh lena bunú in éineacht le Pádraig Mac Piarais. Bhí eolas maith ag Mac Donnchadha ar an litríocht, agus bhain a chuid dúthrachta agus léinn áit amach dó i roinn an Bhéarla i gColáiste na hOllscoile i mBaile Átha Cliath. Léiríodh an dráma a scríobh sé *When the Dawn is Come* in Amharclann na Mainistreach. Ceapadh é ina stiúrthóir traenála ar Óglaigh na hÉireann in 1914, agus chuaigh sé isteach san IRB ina dhiaidh sin. Ceapadh Mac Donnchadha ar choiste míleata an IRB in 1916. Bhí sé ina cheannasaí ar Dhara Cathlán na nÓglach a thóg seilbh ar mhonarcha brioscaí Jacob agus na tithe thart san áit sin le linn an Éirí Amach. Cuireadh chun báis é 3 Bealtaine 1916.

PÁDRAIG MAC PIARAIS

I mBaile Átha Cliath a rugadh an Piarasach in 1879 agus thosaigh sé ag cur suime i gcúrsaí cultúir na hÉireann agus é ina dhéagóir. In 1898 rinneadh comhalta den Phiarsach ar Choiste Feidhmiúcháin Chonradh na Gaeilge. Bhain sé céim amach san Ollscoil Ríoga in 1901, céim Dán



both Irish and English, becoming the editor of *An Claidheamh Soluis*, the newspaper of the Gaelic League. He was a keen believer in the value of education, and established two schools, *Coláiste Éanna* and *Coláiste Íde*, devoted to the education of Irish children through the Irish language. One of the founder members of the Irish Volunteers, Pearse was in the G. P. O. during the Rising, and was Commander in Chief of the Irish forces. He was executed on 3 May 1916.

JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

Born 1887 in Dublin, son of a papal count, Plunkett was initially educated in England, though he returned to Ireland and graduated from U. C. D. in 1909. After his graduation Plunkett spent two years travelling due to ill health, returning to Dublin in 1911. Plunkett shared MacDonagh's enthusiasm for literature and was an editor of the *Irish Review*. Along with MacDonagh and Edward Martyn, he helped to establish an Irish national theatre. He joined the Irish Volunteers in 1913, subsequently gaining membership of the I.R.B. in 1914. Plunkett travelled to Germany to meet Roger Casement in 1915. During the planning of the Rising, Plunkett was appointed Director of Military Operations, with overall responsibility for military strategy. Plunkett was one of those stationed in the G. P. O. during the Rising. He married Grace Gifford while in Kilmainham Gaol following the surrender and was executed on 4 May 1916.

agus Dlí. Bhí an Piarsach ag scríobh seasta agus d'fhoilsigh sé go forleathan i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Rinneadh eagarthóir de ar pháipéar *Chonradh na Gaeilge An Claidheamh Soluis*. Chreid sé go láidir san oideachas agus bhunaigh sé dhá scoil, *Coláiste Éanna* agus *Coláiste Íde*, a bhí dírithe ar oideachas trí Ghaeilge do pháistí na hÉireann. Bhí an Piarsach ar bhunaitheoirí na nÓglach, agus bhí sé in Ard-Oifig an Phoist le linn an Éirí Amach. Ba é Príomh-Cheannfort fhórsaí na hÉireann é. Cuireadh chun báis é 3 Bealtaine 1916.

JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

I mBaile Átha Cliath a rugadh Joseph Mary Plunkett in 1887. Fuair sé a chuid oideachais ar dtús i Sasana ach d'fhill sé ar Éirinn agus bhain céim amach in UCD in 1909. Tar éis dó an chéim a bhaint amach chaith sé dhá bhliain ag taisteal mar bhí sé i ndrochshláinte agus tháinig ar ais go Baile Átha Cliath in 1911. Fearacht Mhac Donnchadha bhí suim ag Plunkett sa litríocht agus bhí sé ina eagarthóir ar an *Irish Review*. I gcomhar le Mac Donnchadha agus Edward Martyn chuidigh sé le hamharclann náisiúnta na hÉireann a bhunú. Chuaigh sé isteach sna hÓglaigh in 1913 agus ina dhiaidh glacadh leis isteach san I.R.B. Chuaigh Plunkett go dtí an Ghearmáin le casadh le Ruairí Mac Easmainn in 1915. Le linn don Éirí Amach a bheith á phleanáil ceapadh Plunkett ina Stiúrthóir ar Oibríochtaí Míleata agus freagracht fhoriomlán air as straitéis mhíleata. Bhí Plunkett ar dhuine de na daoine a bhí lonnaithe in Ard Oifig an Phoist le linn an Éirí Amach. Phós sé Grace Gifford agus é i bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann nuair a ghéill lucht an Éirí Amach. Cuireadh chun báis é 4 Bealtaine 1916.

Other Executed Leaders

Ceannairí eile a Cuireadh Chun Báis

ROGER CASEMENT

Born in 1864 in Dublin, Casement was knighted for his services to the British consular service. He campaigned tirelessly to expose the cruelty inflicted on native workers in the Belgian Congo in 1904, and again in Brazil from 1911-1912, causing an international sensation with his reportage. Casement had become a member of the Gaelic League in 1904, beginning at that time to write nationalist articles under the pseudonym 'Sean Bhean Bhocht'. He retired from the British consular service in 1913, after which he joined the Irish Volunteers. Casement was despatched to Germany on account of his experience to raise an Irish Brigade from Irish prisoners of war. He was captured in Kerry in 1916 on Good Friday having returned to Ireland in a German U-Boat. Casement was imprisoned in Pentonville Gaol in London, where he was tried on charges of High Treason. He was hanged on 3 August 1916, the only leader of the Rising to be executed outside of Ireland. In 1965, his remains were reinterred in Glasnevin Cemetery, following a State funeral.

CON COLBERT

Born in 1888, Colbert was a native of Limerick. Prior to the Easter Rising he had been an active member of the republican movement, joining both Fianna Éireann and the Irish Volunteers. A dedicated pioneer, Colbert was known not to drink or smoke. As the captain of F Company of the Fourth Battalion, Colbert was in command at the Marrowbone Lane distillery when it was surrendered on Sunday, 30 April 1916. His execution took place on 8 May 1916.

RUAIRÍ MAC EASMAINN

I mBaile Átha Cliath a rugadh Ruairí Mac Easmainn in 1864 agus bronnadh teideal air de bharr a chuid seirbhísí do chonsalacht na Breataine. D'oibrigh sé gan staonadh chun aird a tharraingt ar an drochíde a bhíodhas a dhéanamh ar oibríthe dúchasach i gCongó na Beilge in 1904 agus arís sa Bhraisíl ó 1911-1912 agus bhain sé siar as an bpobal go hidirnáisiúnta de bharr a chuid tuairiscí. Bhí Mac Easmainn i gConradh na Gaeilge in 1904 agus thosaigh sé an uair sin ag scríobh altanna náisiúnta faoin ainm cleite 'Sean Bhean Bhocht'. D'éirigh sé as seirbhís consalachta na Breataine in 1913 agus chuaigh sé ansin isteach sna hÓglaigh. Cuireadh Mac Easmainn chun na Gearmáine de bharr an méid taithí a bhí aige le go gcuirfeadh sé le chéile Cathlán Éireannach as príosúnaigh cogaidh. Gabhadh é i gCiarraí Aoine an Chéasta 1916 tar éis dó theacht i dtír in Éirinn de U-Bhád de chuid na Gearmáine. Cuireadh sa phríosún é i bPentonville i Londain agus cuireadh Ard-Tréas ina leith. Crochadh é an 3 Lúnasa 1916, an t-aon cheannaire a bhain leis an Éirí Amach a cuireadh chun báis lasmuigh d'Éirinn. In 1965, adhlacadh i nGlas Naíon é tar éis Socraid Stáit.

CON COLBERT

I Luimneach a rugadh Colbert in 1888. Roimh an Éirí Amach bhí sé gníomhach i ngluaiseacht na poblachta, bhí sé i bhFianna Éireann agus sna hÓglaigh. Níor chaith sé agus níor ól sé. Ba é an captaen ar Chomhphlacht F an Ceathrú Cathlán agus ba é a bhí i gceannas ag drioghlann Lána Marrowbone nuair a ghéill siad an Domhnach 30 Aibreán 1916. Cuireadh chun báis é 8 Bealtaine 1916.



EDWARD DALY

Born in Limerick in 1891, Daly's family had a history of republican activity; his uncle John Daly had taken part in the rebellion of 1867. Edward Daly led the First Battalion during the Rising, which raided the Bridewell and Linenhall Barracks and seized control of the Four Courts. A close friend of Tom Clarke, their ties were made even stronger by the marriage of Clarke to Daly's sister. Daly was executed on 4 May 1916.

SEÁN HEUSTON

Born in 1891, he was responsible for the organisation of Fianna Éireann in Limerick. Along with Con Colbert, Heuston was involved in the education of the schoolboys at Scoil Éanna, organising drill and musketry exercises. A section of the First Battalion of the Volunteers, under the leadership of Heuston, occupied the Mendicity Institute on the south bank of the Liffey, holding out there for two days. He was executed on 8 May 1916. Heuston Railway station in Dublin is named after him.



EDWARD DALY

I Luimneach in 1891 a rugadh é agus bhí baint ag a mhuintir roimhe le poblachtánachas; bhí a uncail John Daly páirteach in Éirí Amach 1867. Ba é Edward Daly a bhí i gceannas an Chéad Chathláin le linn an Éirí Amach, d'ionsaigh siad an Bridewell agus Beairic Linenhall agus thóg sé na Ceithre Chúirt ina dhiaidh sin. Bhí sé an-mhór le Tomás Ó Cléirigh agus neartaigh an cairdeas tuilleadh nuair a phós an Cléireach deirfiúr Edward Daly. Cuireadh Edward Daly chun báis 4 Bealtaine 1916.

SEÁN HEUSTON

In 1891 a rugadh é agus is air a bhí eagrú Fhianna Éireann i Luimneach. Bhí Heuston i dteannta Con Colbert páirteach in oideachas na mbuachaillí i Scoil Éanna agus d'eagraigh siad druileáil agus cleachtadh le muscaedaíocht. Thóg cuid den Chéad Chathlán faoi cheannas Heuston an Medicity Institute ar an taobh ó dheas den Life agus sheas siad an fód ansin go ceann dhá lá. Cuireadh chun báis é an 6 Bealtaine 1916. Is ina dhiaidh atá stáisiún Heuston i mBaile Átha Cliath ainmnithe.



THOMAS KENT

Born in 1865, Kent was arrested at his home in Castlelyons, Co. Cork following a raid by the Royal Irish Constabulary on 2 May 1916, during which his brother Richard was fatally wounded. It had been his intention to travel to Dublin to participate in the Rising, but when the mobilisation order for the Irish Volunteers was cancelled on Easter Sunday he assumed that the Rising had been postponed. He was executed at Cork Detention Barracks on 9 May 1916 following a court martial. In 1966 the railway station in Cork was renamed Kent Station in his honour. On 18 September 2015, his remains were reinterred in the family grave in Castlelyons, Co Cork following a State funeral.

JOHN MACBRIDE

Born in Mayo in 1865. Although he initially trained as a doctor, MacBride abandoned that profession in favour of work with a chemist. He travelled to America in 1896 to further the aims of the I. R. B., thereafter travelling to South Africa where he raised the Irish Transvaal Brigade during the Second Boer War. MacBride married the Irish nationalist Maude Gonne in 1903. He was not a member of the Irish Volunteers, but upon the beginning of the Rising he offered his services to Thomas MacDonagh, and was at Jacob's biscuit factory when that post was surrendered on Sunday, 30 April 1916. He was executed on 5 May 1916.

THOMAS KENT

In 1865 a rugadh Kent. Gabhadh é ag a theach ag Caisleán Ó Liatháin, Co. Chorcaí nuair a thug an Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann faoin áit an 2 Bealtaine 1916. Maraíodh a dheartháir Richard le linn an ruathair. Bhí sé i gceist aige dul go Baile Átha Cliath le páirt a ghlacadh san Éirí Amach ach nuair a cuireadh an t-ordú chun airm do na hÓglaigh ar ceal Domhnach Cásca ghlac sé leis go raibh an tÉirí Amach curtha siar. Cuireadh chun báis ag Beairic Choinneála Chorcaí 9 Bealtaine 1916 é tar éis chúirt mhíleata. Athainmníodh an stáisiún iarnróid i gCorcaigh ina dhiaidh in 1966. Ar 18 Meán Fomhair 2015, adhlacadh a chorp in uaigh a chlainne i gCaisleán Uí Liatháin, Co. Chorcaigh tar éis socraid Stáit.

JOHN MACBRIDE

I Maigh Eo a rugadh é in 1865. Ainneoin go raibh sé oile ina dhochtúir d'éirigh sé as an gceird sin agus chuaigh ag obair le cógaisíocht. Thaistil sé go Meiriceá in 1896 le hobair an IRB a chur chun cinn agus ansin go dtí an Afraic Theas áit ar chuir sé le chéile Briogáid Transvaal na hÉireann le linn Dara Cogadh na mBórach. Phós MacBride an náisiúnach Maude Gonne in 1903. Ní raibh sé sna hÓglaigh ach nuair a thosaigh an tÉirí Amach thairg sé cúnadh do Thomás Mac Donnchadha agus bhí sé i monarcha brioscaí Jacob nuair a géilleadh an áit sin an Domhnach 30 Aibreán 1916. Cuireadh chun báis é 5 Bealtaine 1916.



MICHAEL MALLIN

A silk weaver by trade, Mallin was born in Dublin in 1874. Along with Countess Markievicz, he commanded a small contingent of the Irish Citizen Army, of which he was Chief of Staff, taking possession of St. Stephen's Green and the Royal College of Surgeons. He was executed on 8 May 1916.

MICHAEL O'HANRAHAN

Born in Wexford in 1877. As a young man, O'Hanrahan showed great promise as a writer, becoming heavily involved in the promotion of the Irish language. He founded the first Carlow branch of the Gaelic League, and published two novels, *A Swordsman of the Brigade* and *When the Norman Came*. Like many of the other executed leaders, he joined the Irish Volunteers from their inception, and was second in command to Thomas MacDonagh at Jacob's biscuit factory during the Rising, although this position was largely usurped by the arrival of John MacBride. His execution took place on 4 May 1916.

WILLIAM PEARSE

Born in 1881 in Dublin. The younger brother of Patrick, William shared his brother's passion for an independent Ireland. He assisted Patrick in running St. Enda's. The two brothers were extremely close, and fought alongside each other in the G. P. O. William was executed on 4 May 1916. Pearse railway station on Westland Row in Dublin was re-named in honour of the two brothers in 1966.



MICHAEL MALLIN

Fíodóir síoda a bhí i Mallin. I mBaile Átha Cliath a rugadh é in 1874. Bhí sé i dteannta an Chuntaois Markievicz i gceannas buíon beag den Arm Cathartha a raibh sé mar Cheann Foirne orthu nuair a thóg siad Faiche Stiabhna agus Coláiste na Máinlia. Cuireadh chun báis é 8 Bealtaine 1916..

MICHAEL O'HANRAHAN

I Loch Garman a rugadh Michael O'Hanrahan. Léirigh sé bua na scríbhneoireachta agus é óg agus d'oibrigh sé go dúthachtach leis an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn. Ba é a bhunaigh an chéad chraobh de Chonradh na Gaeilge i gCeatharlach agus d'fhoilsigh sé dhá úrscéal, *A Swordsman of the Brigade* agus *When the Norman Came*. Ar nós go leor eile de na ceannairí a cuireadh chun báis bhí sé sna hÓglaigh ó bunaíodh iad agus ba é an dara ceannaire é faoi Thomás Mac Donnchadha ag monarcha briosaí Jacob le linn an Éirí Amach cé gur ghlac John Mac Bride an ról sin air féin cuid mhaith nuair a tháinig sé ann. Cuireadh chun báis é 4 Bealtaine 1916.

LIAM MAC PIARAIS

I mBaile Átha Cliath a rugadh é in 1881. Deartháir le Pádraig Mac Piarais a bhí ann, bhí sé níos óige ná Pádraig agus bhí an tsuim chéanna aige i saoirse na hÉireann. Chuidigh sé le Pádraig le Scoil Éanna a rith. Bhí an bheirt deartháir an-mhór le chéile agus throid siad le hais a chéile in Ard Oifig an Phoist. Cuireadh Liam chun báis 4 Bealtaine 1916. Athainmníodh stáisiún iarnróid na bPiarsach i Rae an Iarthair i ndiaidh an bheirt deartháir in 1966.



STONEBREAKERS' YARD, KILMAINHAM GAOL / CLÓS NA MBRISTEOIRÍ CLOCH, PRÍOSÚN CHILL MHAIGHNEANN

The National Anthem Amhrán na bhFiann

The National Anthem, called ‘The Soldier’s Song’, was written in 1907 by Peadar Kearney, an uncle of Brendan Behan. It was first published in the newspaper ‘Irish Freedom’ in 1912, but was not widely known until it was sung at the GPO during the Easter Rising of 1916. The chorus was formally adopted as the National Anthem in 1926.

*We'll sing a song, a soldier's song,
With cheering rousing chorus,
As round our blazing fires we throng,
The starry heavens o'er us;
Impatient for the coming fight,
And as we wait the morning's light,
Here in the silence of the night,
We'll chant a soldier's song.*

*Soldiers are we
whose lives are pledged to Ireland;
Some have come
from a land beyond the wave.
Sworn to be free,
No more our ancient sire land
Shall shelter the despot or the slave.
Tonight we man the gap of danger
In Erin's cause, come woe or weal
'Mid cannons' roar and rifles peal,
We'll chant a soldier's song.*

*In valley green, on towering crag,
Our fathers fought before us,
And conquered 'neath the same old flag
That's proudly floating o'er us.
We're children of a fighting race,
That never yet has known disgrace,
And as we march, the foe to face,
We'll chant a soldier's song.*

*Sons of the Gael! Men of the Pale!
The long watched day is breaking;
The serried ranks of Inisfail
Shall set the Tyrant quaking.
Our camp fires now are burning low;
See in the east a silv'ry glow,
Out yonder waits the Saxon foe,
So chant a soldier's song.*

Scríobh Peadar Ó Ceithearnaigh, uncail le Brendan Behan, an t-amhrán náisiúnta, ar a dtugtar ‘Amhrán na bhFiann’, i 1907. Ba sa nuachtán, ‘Saoirse’, a chéad fhoilsíodh é i 1912, ach ba bheag cur amach a bhí air go dtí gur casadh é ag Ard-Oifig an Phoist le linn Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916. Glacadh leis an gcurfá mar Amhrán Náisiúnta na hÉireann i 1926.

*Seo díbh a chairde duan óglaigh,
Caithréimeach bríomhar ceolmhar,
Ár dtinte cnámh go buacach táid,
'S an spéir go m'ín réaltógach
Is fonnmhar faobhrach sinn chun gleo
'S go tiúnmhar glé roimh thíocht don ló
Faoi chiúnas chaomh na hoíche ar seol:
Seo libh canaigí Amhrán na bhFiann.*

*Sinne Fianna Fáil
Atá faoi gheall ag Éirinn,
Buíon dár slua
Thar toinn do ráinig chugainn.
Faoi mhóid bheith saor,
Seantír ár sinsir feasta
Ní fhágfar faoin tíorán ná faoin tráil
Anocht a théim sa bhearna baoil,
Le gean ar Ghaeil chun báis nó saoil
Le gunnascreach faoi lámhach na bpiléar
Seo libh canaigí Amhrán na bhFiann.*

*Cois bánta réidh, ar arda sléibhe,
Ba bhuach ár sinsir romhainn,
Ag lámhach go tréan faoin sárbhrat séin
Tá thuas sa ghaoth go seolta
Ba dhúchas riamh dár gcine cháidh
Gan iompáil siar ó imirt áir,
'S ag siúl mar iad i gcoinne namhad
Seo libh, canaigí Amhrán na bhFiann.*

*A bhúion nach fann d'fhuil Ghaeil is Gall,
Sin breacadh lae na saoirse,
Ta sceimhle 's scanradh i gcroithe namhad,
Roimh ranna laochra ár dté.
Ár dtinte is tréith gan spréach anois,
Sin luisne ghlé san spéir anoir,
'S an bíobha i raon na bpiléar agaibh:
Seo libh, canaigí Amhrán na bhFiann.*

The Insurgent Forces Na Fórsaí Ceannairceacha

The 1916 Easter Rising was originally planned as a country-wide rebellion. However, following the interception of the SS Aud by the Royal Navy, the loss of her cargo of German arms and ammunition, the confusion arising from Eoin MacNeill's countermanding order, the decision of some Irish Republican Brotherhood elements of the Volunteer leadership and Commandant General James Connolly to postpone the Rising from Easter Sunday and to strike on Easter Monday, the most intense and important military activity took place in Dublin City and County. However, significant military activity also took place in counties Louth, Meath, Wexford and Galway. Department of Defence records confirm active service in April 1916 at locations in 22 counties in all four provinces of Ireland. Research to date confirms that 2591 men and women veterans of the Rising are recognised as providing active service. These include members of the Irish Volunteers, Irish Citizen Army, Hibernian Rifles, Na Fianna Éireann and Cumann na mBan. The main action sites and deployments are as follows:

The Dublin Brigade and Irish Citizen Army

General and Brigade Headquarters

General Post Office, Dublin

1 BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Edward Daly deployed in the Brunswick Street, North Dublin Union, North King Street and other

Beartaíodh Éirí Amach 1916 mar reibiliún ar fud na tíre i dtosach báire. Mar gheall ar idircheapadh an SS Aud ag an gCabhlach Ríoga, áfach, agus gur chaill sí mar sin a lastas arm agus armlón ón nGearmáin, chomh maith leis an mearbhall mar thoradh ar fhreasordú Eoin Mhic Néill, cinneadh roinnt daoine de cheannaireacht na nÓglach ar bail de Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann iad agus cinneadh an Cheannfoirt-Ghinearáil Séamas Ó Conghaile an tÉirí Amach a athrú ó Dhomhnach Cásca go Luan Cásca, ba i gCathair agus i gContae Bhaile Átha Cliath a tharla an ghníomhaíocht mhíleata ba dhéine agus ba thábhachtaí. Tharla gníomhaíocht mhíleata suntasach i gContaetha Lú, na Mí, Loch Garman agus na Gaillimhe freisin. Dearbhaíonn taifid na Roinne Cosanta go rabhthas ar fónamh in Aibreán 1916 ag áiteanna i 22 chontae i ngach cúige in Éirinn. Dearbhaíonn an taighde atá déanta go dtí seo go dtugtar aitheantas do 2591 Seansaighdiúir, idir fhir agus mhná, as bheith ar fónamh. Áirítear orthu sin comhaltaí d'Óglaigh na hÉireann, d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, de na Hibernian Rifles, de na Fianna Éireann agus de Chumann na mBan. Seo a leanas na príomhláithreáin gníomhaíochta agus imscarthaí:

Briogáid Bhaile Átha Cliath agus Arm Cathartha na hÉireann

Ceanncheathrú Ginearálta agus Briogáide

Ard-Oifig an Phoist, Baile Átha Cliath

1 CATHLÁN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Edward Daly a bhí imscartha ar Shráid Brunswick, Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Thuaidh, Sráid an Rí Thuaidh agus urphoist eile laistigh de

outposts with the Battalion Headquarters in the Four Courts complex.

2 BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Thomas McDonagh occupied Jacobs Biscuit factory at Peter Street and Bishop Street, with nearly half of the Battalion deployed to the GPO.

3 BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Eamon de Valera occupied Bolands Bakery /Mill and deployed to interdict the railway line Westland Row to Landsdowns Road and bridges across the Grand Canal. The Battalion Headquarters was in Great Brunswick Street.

4 BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Eamonn Ceannt occupied the South Dublin Union Workhouse, Roe's Distillery, Jameson's Distillery, Marrowbone Lane and surrounding area.

5 BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Thomas Ashe deployed in North County Dublin and Meath and saw action at Ashbourne.

IRISH CITIZEN ARMY

Commanded by Commandant General James Connolly, stationed at Headquarters in the GPO, deployed initially on Saint Stephen's Green under Commandant Michael Mallin and later occupied the College of Surgeons.

Cheanncheathrú an Chathlán i gcoimpléasc na gCeithre Chúirt.

2 CATHLÁN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Thomáis Mhic Donnchadha, d'áitigh monarcha brioscaí Jacobs ar Shráid Pheadair agus Sráid an Easpaig agus imscaradh beagnach leath an chathláin chuig Ard-Oifig an Phoist.

3 CATHLÁN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Éamon de Valera, d'áitigh BÁCús/Muilte Boland agus imscaradh iad chun an líne iarnróid ó Rae an Iarthair go Bóthar Lansdún agus droichid thar na Canáile Móire a dhíchumasú. Bhí Ceanncheathrú an Chathláin ar Shráid Brunswick.

4 CATHLÁN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Eamonn Ceannt, d'áitigh Teach na mBocht Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas, Drioglan Roe, Drioglan Jameson, Lána Mhuire Mhaith agus an ceantar máguaird.

5 CATHLÁN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Thomáis Ághais, imscartha i gContae Bhaile Átha Cliath Thuaidh agus i gCo. na Mí agus gníomhach i gCill Dhéagláin.

ARM CATHARTHA NA HÉIREANN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt-Ghinearáil Shéasmuis Uí Chonghaile, lonnaithe ag an gCeanncheathrú ag Ard-Oifig an Phoist, imscartha chuig Faiche Stiabhna ar dtús faoin gCeannfort Micheál Ó Mealláin agus d'áitigh Coláiste Ríoga na Máinleá in Éirinn.

County Louth

THE DUNDALK BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Donal O'Hannigan mustered in the town and deployed to Lurgan Green, Castlebellinhan, Slane, Ardee, Hill of Tara and Tyrellstown House. The Battalion Adjutant made his way to the GPO.

County Wexford

WEXFORD BRIGADE, ENNISCORTHY BATTALION

Commanded by Commandant Peter Paul Galligan occupied and held the town of Enniscorthy, with blocking outposts and ambush positions on the approaches to the town. The Vice Commandant of the Brigade was Seamus Rafter.

County Galway

GALWAY BRIGADE

Commanded by Commandant Liam Mellows mustered at the Athenry Agricultural Station and deployed to Oranmore, Clarenbridge and Moyode and disbanded at Lime Park.

Contae Lú

CATHLÁN DHÚN DEALGAN

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Donal O'Hannigan, thionóil siad sa bhaile agus imscaradh iad chuig Faiche Lurgan, Baile an Ghearlánaigh, Baile Shláine, Baile Átha Fhirdhia, Teamhair agus Teach Bhaile an Tirialaigh. Rinne Aidiúnach an Chathláin a bhealach chuig Ard-Oifig an Phoist.

Contae Loch Garman

BRIOGÁID LOCH GARMAN, CATHLÁN INIS CÓRTHAIDH

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Peter Paul Galligan, d'áitigh agus choinnigh siad baile Inis Córthaidh, agus bhí urphoist bhlocála agus suíomhanna luíocháin acu ar na bealaí isteach chuig an mbaile. Séamus Rafter a bhí ina Leas-Cheannfort ar an mBriogáid.

Contae na Gaillimhe

BRIOGÁID NA GAILLIMH

Faoi cheannas an Cheannfoirt Liam Mellows, thionóil siad ag Stáisiún Talmhaíochta Bhaile Átha an Rí agus imscaradh iad chuig Órán Mór, Droichead an Chláirín agus Maigh Fhód. Scoir siad ag Páirc Lime.

Casualties

Daoine A Gortaíodh/Maraíodh

INSURGENTS

Department of Defence records confirm 62 members of the Irish Volunteer / Citizen Army / Na Fianna Éireann as having been killed on active service during the Rising. 16 leaders were later executed, making a total of 78 dead.

OTHERS

The most recent research indicates that in all 488 were killed and over 2,500 were injured. Of the 488 who died, 55% were civilians, 24% were British Forces, 16% were insurgents and 5% were policemen. A number of the policemen and British soldiers who died were Irish. Approximately 40 children were killed.

GLASNEVIN REMEMBRANCE WALL

The Remembrance Wall in Glasnevin Cemetery will list the names of all those who died as a result of the 1916 Easter Rising. The project was conceived and initiated by Glasnevin Trust as a means of remembering those men, women and children without judgement or hierarchy.

CEANNAIRCIGH

Dearbhaítear i dtaifid na Roinne Cosanta gur maraíodh 62 chomhalta d'Óglaigh na hÉireann/Arm Cathartha na hÉireann/na Fianna Éireann agus iad ar fónamh le linn an Éirí Amach. Cuireadh 16 cheannaire chun báis ina dhiaidh sin, rud a d'fhág gur 78 an líon a maraíodh.

DAOINE EILE

Dá réir an taighde is déanaí, maraíodh 488 duine agus gortaíodh breis is 2,500. As an 488 a fuair bás, bhí 55% acu ina sibhialtaigh, 24% acu i bhForsaí na Breataine, 16% acu ina gceannaircigh agus 5% acu ina bpóilíní. B'Éireannaigh iad roinnt de na póilíní agus roinnt d'arm na breataine a maraíodh. Bhí tuairim is 40 páiste i measc dóibh a fuair bás.

BALLA CUIMHNEACHÁIN GHLAS NAÍON

Beigh liosta ar Bhalla Cuimhneacháin Ghlas Naíon d'ainmneacha gach duine a bhásaigh mar thoradh ar Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916. Iontaobhas Ghlas Naíon a cheap agus a chuir tús leis an tionscadal chun cuimhneamh ar na fir, mná agus leanaí sin gan breithiúnas ná ordlathas.

Role of Women in the Rising Ról Na Mban San Éirí Amach

The 1916 Rising was unique, by any standards, by virtue of the participation of women 100 years ago. Women served in military organisations involved in the Rising. The number is now estimated at some 300 and, as well as in Dublin, they took part at the action sites at Galway, Wexford and Meath. As equal members of the Irish Citizen Army, Cumann na mBan and women members of the Hibernian Rifles, which included the Clann na Gael girl scouts, they also participated alongside the Irish Volunteers and Na Fianna Éireann.

Some women served without being formal members of any organisation, in such roles as despatch carriers and providers of first aid and as ‘basket girls’, bringing food to the garrisons.

In addition members of the Irish Citizen Army, Countess Markievicz and Dr Kathleen Lynn, participated as Officers in City Hall and in the St. Stephen’s Green/Royal College of Surgeons garrison. As part of that garrison, Margaret Skinnider was injured in active service. This unique element to the Rising was little known until key collections in the Military Archives were opened from 2003.

Rud uathúil a bhí in Éirí Amach 1916 mar gheall go raibh mná rannpháirteach ann 100 bliain ó shin. D’fhóin mná in eagraíochtaí míleata a raibh baint acu leis an Éirí Amach. Meastar anois gur tuairim is 300 a bhí i gceist, agus go raibh siad gníomhach i nGaillimh, Loch Garman agus i gContae na Mí, chomh maith le i mBaile Átha Cliath. Ina comhaltaí comhionanna d’Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, ina comhaltaí de Chumann na mBan agus ina comhaltaí mná de na Hibernian Rifles, ar tháinig banghasóga Chlann na nGael faoina scáth freisin, bhí siad rannpháirteach in éineacht le hÓglaigh na hÉireann agus leis na Fianna Éireann chomh maith.

D’fhóin roinnt ban cé nach raibh siad ina gcomhaltaí d’eagraíocht ar bith, i rólanna mar chúiréirí agus soláthar garchabhrach agus mar ‘cailíní ciseáin’, ag tabhairt bia chuig na garastúin.

Chomh maith le bheith ina comhaltaí d’Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, bhí an Chúntaois Markievicz agus an Dr. Kathleen Lynn rannpháirteach mar oifigigh i Halla na Cathrach agus i ngarastún Fhaiche Stiabhna/Choláiste Ríoga na Máinleá. Mar chuid den gharastún sin, gortaíodh Margaret Skinnider agus í ar fónamh. Ní raibh a fhios ag mórán faoin ngné uathúil seo den Éirí Amach go dtí gur osclaíodh príomhbhailiúcháin sa Chartlann Mhíleata in 2003.



Women who took part in the Easter Rising, photographed in the garden of Ely O'Carroll's house in Peter's Place, Dublin, during the Summer of 1916.

Photograph courtesy of Kilmainham Gaol Museum (18PC-1B53-02). Image taken from: *No Ordinary Women* by Sinead McCoolle.

Mná a bhí rannpháirteach in Éirí Amach na Cásca. Tógadh an grianghraf i ngairdín theach Ely O'Carroll i bPlás Pheadair, Baile Átha Cliath, i rith Shamhradh 1916.

Grianghraf le caoinchead Mhúsaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann (18PC-1B53-02). Tógtha ó: *No Ordinary Women* le Sinead McCoolle.

Standing (Left) / Ina Seasamh (Ar Chlé):

A Tobin, Aoife Taaffe, Marcella Cosgrave, Kathleen Murphy, Bridget Foley

Standing (Right) / Ina Seasamh (Ar Dheis):

M Kelly, Máire Nic Shiúbhlaigh, Lily O'Brennan, Elizabeth O'Farrell, Nora O'Daly, Mary Murray

Back Row / Líne Chúil:

M Kelly, Brigid Brady, Jeannie Shanahan, Kathleen Barrett, Rosie Hackett, Margaret Ryan, Brigid Davis, Chris Caffrey, Patricia Hoey

Fifth Row / Cúigiú Líne:

Lucy Smith, Nora Foley, Pauline Morecombe, D Sullivan, M Elliott, Mary Sullivan, Tilley Simpson, Catherine Treston

Fourth Row / Ceathrú Líne:

Nora Thornton, Rose Mulally, Sheila O'Hanlon, Maria Quigley, Margaret O'Flaherty, Josie McGowan, Eileen Cooney, Josie O'Keefe

Third Row / Tríú Líne:

M Moore, K Lane, Sarah Kealy, Gertie Colley, Mary O'Hanrahan, Arnee Wisley, Bridget Murtagh, Cilla Quigley, Julia Grennan, Statia Twoomey, B Walsh

Second Row / Dara Líne:

Rose McNamara, Kathleen Kenny, M J Walsh, Mrs Lawless, Jenny Milner, Eileen Walsh, K Kennedy, May Byrne, Eileen Cooney, Annie Cooney

Front Row / Líne Thosaigh:

Madelaine ffrench-Mullen, Miss Foley, Dr Kathleen Lynn

History of the Flag Stair na Brataí

The National Flag of Ireland, often referred to as the tricolour, consists of three colours – green, white and orange. It was adopted as the flag of the Irish Free State in 1922 and formally confirmed as the National Flag in Article 7 of the 1937 Constitution.

The Irish tricolour is intended to symbolise the inclusion and hoped-for union of the people of different traditions on this island, which is now expressed in the Constitution as the entitlement of every person born in the island of Ireland to be part of the Irish nation (regardless of ethnic origin, religion or political conviction).

A green flag with harp (FIGURE A) was an older symbol used by Irish nationalists, going back at least to the 1640s. It was also adopted by the Irish Volunteers in the 1780s and especially by the United Irishmen in the 1798 rebellion.

Widespread recognition was not accorded to the flag until 1848. From March of that year, Irish tricolours appeared side by side with French ones at meetings held all over the country to celebrate the revolution that had just taken place in France. On 7 March 1848, Thomas Francis Meagher, the Young Ireland leader, flew a tricolour from 33 The Mall in Waterford, where it flew continuously for a week until removed by the authorities.



FIGURE A

Tá trí dhath ar Bhratach Náisiúnta na hÉireann, ar a dtugtar an bhratach trí dhath go minic – glas, bán agus oráiste. Glacadh leis an mbratach mar bhratach Shaorstát Éireann i 1922. Deimhníodh an bhratach go foirmiúil mar an mBratach Náisiúnta in Airteagal 7 den Bhunreacht 1937.

Tá Bratach trí dhath na hÉireann ceaptha bheith ina siombail ar chuimsiú muintireacha de thraidisiúin éagsúla ar an oileán seo, agus a n-aontú a rabhthas ag súil leis, a léirítear sa Bhunreacht faoi láthair mar an teidlíocht atá ag gach duine a rugadh in oileán na hÉireann chun bheith mar chuid de náisiún na hÉireann (gan aird ar bhunadh eitneach, daorbhreith reiligiúnach nó pholaitiúil).

Ba shiombail ní ba shine a d'úsáid náisiúnaigh Éireannacha bratach ghlas ar a raibh cruit (fíor a), a ghabh siar go dtí na 1640idí ar a laghad. Anuas air sin, ghlac Óglaigh na hÉireann leis sna 1780idí, go háirithe na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe in éirí amach 1798.

Níor tugadh aitheantas fairsing don bhratach go dtí 1848. Ó Mhárta na bliana sin ar aghaidh, bhí bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann ar crochadh taobh le bratacha na Fraince ag cruinnithe a bhí ar siúl fud fad na tíre chun an t-éirí amach a cheiliúradh a bhí tar éis titim amach sa Fhrainc. An 7 Márta 1848, chuir Thomas Francis Meagher, ceannasaí Óg na hÉireann, bratach trí dhath ar foluain ó Uimhir 33, an Meal i bPort Láirge, áit a raibh sí ar foluain gan staonadh ar feadh seachtaine go dtí gur bhain na húdaráis í.

In Aibreán, thug Meagher bratach trí dhath leis ó Pháras, thug sé an bhratach i láthair i gcruinniú i mBaile Átha Cliath agus mhínigh sé an tábhacht a bhain leis na dathanna:

‘Is éard atá i gceist leis an dath bán i

In April, Meagher brought a tricolour from Paris, presented it to a Dublin meeting and outlined the significance of the colours:

‘The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between Orange and Green and I trust that beneath its folds the hands of Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics may be clasped in generous and heroic brotherhood.’

John Mitchel, also a member of the Young Ireland Movement, said: ‘I hope to see that flag one day waving as our national banner.’

Although the tricolour was not forgotten as a symbol of hoped-for union and a banner associated with the Young Irelanders and revolution, it was little used between 1848 and 1916. Even up to the eve of the Rising in 1916, the green flag with harp held undisputed sway.

The Irish tricolour flag was flown over the General Post Office on Easter Monday, 1916, along with a large green flag inscribed with the words ‘Irish Republic’ (FIGURE B). The Citizen Army Flag (FIGURE C) flew on the Imperial Hotel on O’Connell St. during the Rising. This flag shows a stylised representation of a plough with a representation of the constellation Ursa Major superimposed on it, all on a green field bordered by a gilt fringe.

Associated with separatism in the past, flown during the Rising of 1916 and capturing the national imagination as the banner of the new revolutionary Ireland, the tricolour came to be accepted as the National Flag.

lár na brataí ná sos cogaidh marthanach idir an dath Oráiste agus an dath Glas agus tá súil agam gur féidir le Protastúnaigh agus le Caitlicigh na hÉireann lámha a chreathadh faoina bun i mbráithreachas flaithiúil agus laochúil.’

Dúirt John Mitchel, ball chomh maith d’Óg-Ghluaiseacht na hÉireann, an méid seo: ‘Tá súil agam go bhfeicfidh mé an bhratach sin ar crochadh lá éigin mar ár mbratach náisiúnta.’

Cé nach ndearnadh dearmad ar an mbratach trí dhath mar shiombail den aontas a rabhtas ag súil leis agus mar bhratach a bhaineann leis na hÉireannaigh Óga agus le héirí amach, ba bheag úsáid a baineadh aisti idir 1848 agus 1916. Fiú a fhad leis an oíche roimh an Éirí Amach i 1916, ba í an bhratach ghlas ar a raibh an chruit an bhratach ba mhó a crochadh.

Cuireadh trí dhath na hÉireann ar foluain ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist Luan Cásca, 1916, mar aon le bratach mhór ghlas ar a raibh na focail ‘Poblacht na hÉireann’ (fíor b). Cuireadh Bratach an Airm Chathartha (fíor c) ar foluain ar Óstán an Imperial ar Shráid Uí Chonaill i rith an Éirí Amach. Taispeántar ar an mbrat seo íomhá stílithe de chéachta a raibh íomhá den réaltbhuíon Ursa Major leagtha anuas uirthi, agus an dá íomhá leagtha anuas ar pháirc ghlas ar ghabh frainse óraithe thart uirthi.

Bhí baint ag an mbratach le scarúnachas san am a bhí thart, cuireadh í ar foluain i rith Éirí Amach 1916 agus léirigh sí an tsamhlaíocht náisiúnta mar bhratach Éire nua na réabhlóide, agus glacadh leis an mbratach trí dhath mar an mBratach Náisiúnta.



FIGURE B



FIGURE C

Documents Illustrating the Development of the State

Doiciméid a léiríonn Forbairt an Stáit

The seminal event that was the Easter Rising began with the reading of the Proclamation. Landmarks that followed as the Irish State grew in freedom and independence and Ireland began, in Robert Emmet's phrase, to take her place among the nations of the earth, were also accompanied by documents. Such landmarks, beginning with the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, include the 1922 Constitution; the 1937 Constitution; the declaration of the Republic in 1949; Ireland's joining the United Nations in 1955; accession to what is now the European Union in 1973; and the Good Friday Agreement of 1998.

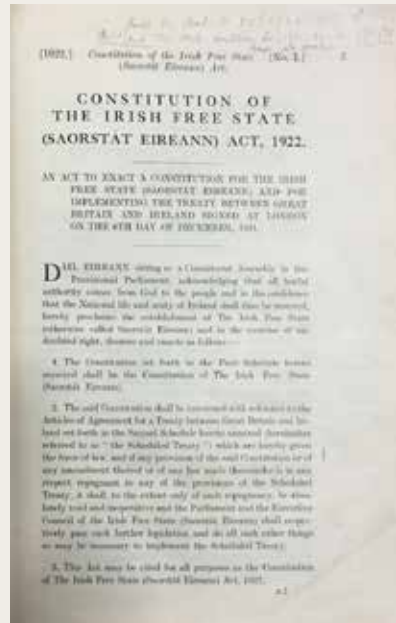
The photographs that follow show some of the documents that accompanied these landmarks.

An ócáid ba thábhachtaí ná gur cuireadh tús le hÉirí Amach na Cásca nuair a léadh amach an Forógra. Bhí doiciméad ag gabháil le gach cor cinniúnach a tharla ina dhiaidh sin de réir mar a tháinig fás ar Stát na hÉireann ó thaobh na saoire agus an neamhspleáchais, agus de réir mar a ghlac Éire a áit, mar a dúirt Robert Emmet, 'among the nations of the earth'. I measc na gcor cinniúnach sin, a thosaigh leis an gConradh Angla-Éireannach i 1921, bhí Bunreacht 1922; Bunreacht 1937; forógra na Poblachta 1949; Éire ag dul isteach sna Náisiúin Aontaithe i 1955; aontachas leis an Aontas Eorpach, mar a thugtar ainis air, i 1973; agus Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta i 1998.

Léiríonn na grianghraif thíos cuid de na doiciméid a théann le na coir chinniúnaigh sin.



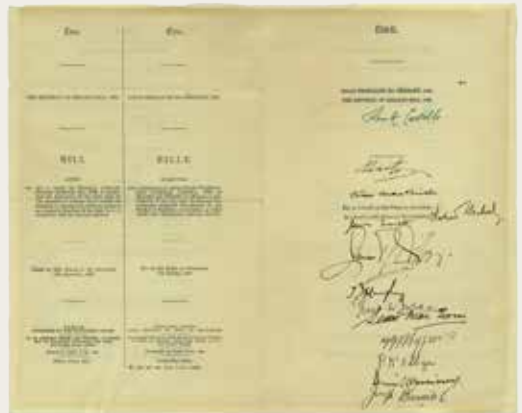
1921 ANGLO IRISH TREATY



1922 CONSTITUTION



1937 CONSTITUTION



REPUBLIC OF IRELAND ACT 1948



1973 TREATY OF ACCESS TO THE EU



GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT 1998

Permanent Reminders Meabhrúcháin Bhuana

The Ireland 2016 Centenary Programme is a diverse range of projects and activities, focused on the events of 1916, and designed to commemorate appropriately, and broaden access to information about the 1916 Rising. It will encourage historical enquiry at local community, school and academic level. The capital projects will form a legacy of this centenary year for future generations.

FLAGS FOR SCHOOLS INITIATIVE

To commemorate the centenary of the 1916 Rising and to celebrate 100 years since the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, Óglaigh na hÉireann have been delivering a National Flag to every Primary School in the country.

This is a key part of the Ireland 2016 commemorative programme and members of Óglaigh na hÉireann, in uniform, are visiting schoolchildren, teachers and parents in over 3,200 schools across the Republic.

Each school is being visited by a team, led by an Officer or senior NCO, who will formally present the National Flag to the School in a special ceremony. The team will teach the schoolchildren about how the National Flag should be cared for and the protocol that surrounds this vibrant symbol of our nation.

Mar chuid den Chlár Comórtha 100 Bliain Éire 2016 tá réimse leathan tionscadal agus gníomhaíochtaí atá dírithe ar imeachtaí 1916 á n-eagrú, tionscadail agus gníomhaíochtaí atá leagtha amach chun Éirí Amach 1916 a chomóradh mar is cuí agus chun eolas a chur ar fáil faoi. Spreagfaidh sin fiosruithe ó thaobh na staire ag leibhéal áitiúil, pobail, scoile agus acadúil. Beidh na tionscadail chaipitil sin fágtha le hoidhreacht tar éis na bliana comórtha ag na glúnta atá le teacht.

AN TIONSCNAMH MAIDIR LE BRATACH DON SCOIL

D'fhonn comóradh a dhéanamh ar chothrom céad bliain ó tharla Éirí Amach 1916 agus ó fógraíodh Poblacht na hÉireann, tá Óglaigh na hÉireann ag tabhairt an Bhratach Náisiúnta do gach bunscoil sa tír.

Is cuid bhuntábhachtach de chlár comórtha Éire 2016 an tionscnamh seo ina bhfuil comhaltaí d'Óglaigh na hÉireann, faoina gcuid éide, ag tabhairt cuairt ar dhaltaí scoile, ar mhúinteoirí agus ar thuismitheoirí i líon níos mó ná 3,200 scoil ar fud na Poblacht.

Tá foireann, le hOifigeach nó ONC sinsearach i gceannas, ag tabhairt cuairt ar gach scoil ar a mbronntar an Bhratach Náisiúnta go foirmeálta ag searmanas speisialta agus ag múineadh do na daltaí scoile an modh inar ceart cúram a dhéanamh den Bhratach Náisiúnta agus an prótacal a ghabhann leis an gcomhartha beo seo ar an náisiún.

KILMAINHAM GAOL

The refurbishment of Kilmainham Courthouse and its adaptation for use as a new Gaol Visitor Centre, including the provision of a new visitor link to Kilmainham Gaol Museum, will provide an enriched visitor experience and a range of modern services, together with original artefact displays relating to the Kilmainham site and its history.

RICHMOND BARRACKS

This is a Dublin City Council-community partnership that will restore specific parts of Richmond Barracks, in particular the building where the 1916 leaders were interned and where some courts-martial took place. Exhibition and interpretative spaces are also being created.

TEACH AN PHIARSAIGH

The development of a visitor centre at Teach an Phiarsaigh will provide an introduction to the Irish language, Gaeltacht culture and the Connemara landscape, focusing on Patrick Pearse and his relationship with Ros Muc.

GPO WITNESS HISTORY

An Post GPO Witness History is an immersive, interactive visitor attraction bringing history to life through technology, video, sound and authentic artefacts.

PRÍÓSÚN CHILL MHAIGHNEANN

Le hathchóiriú Theach Cúirte Chill Mhaighneann agus lena hoiriúnú le húsáid mar Ionad Cuairteoirí Príosúin nua, lena n-áireofar nasc nua do chuairteoirí chuig Músaem Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann, cuirfear eispéireas den scoth ar fáil do chuairteoirí agus raon seirbhísí nua-aimseartha, chomh maith le taispeántais de dhéantúsáin bhunaidh a bhaineann le suíomh Chill Mhaighneann agus a stair.

BEAIRIC RICHMOND

Is comhpháirtíocht é seo idir an pobal agus Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath a dhéanfaidh athchóiriú ar chodanna sonracha de Bheairic Richmond, go háirithe an foirgneamh inar coinníodh ceannairí 1916 agus inar tharla roinnt cúirteanna airm. Tá spáis le haghaidh taispeántas agus léirmhíniú á gcruthú freisin.

TEACH AN PHIARSAIGH

Tábharfaidh forbairt atá dírithe ar bun ar ionad cuairteoirí ag Teach an Phiarsaigh buneolas ar an nGaeilge, ar chultúr na Gaeltachta agus ar thírdhreach Chonamara, dírithe ar Phádraig Mac Piarasaigh agus an gaol a bhí aige le Ros Muc.

GPO WITNESS HISTORY

Taispeántas tumthach, idirghníomhach é GPO Witness History de chuid An Post a mbeidh tarraingt mhór ag cuairteoirí air agus a dhéanfaidh beo arís imeachtaí a thit amach sa stair. Déanfar sin le teicneolaíocht, fíis, fuaim agus fíor-dhéantáin.

Its special effects, soundscapes and heartfelt stories of real people in extraordinary circumstances will captivate all age-groups. The centrepiece is an immersive audio-visual space that will put visitors right at the heart of the events during the five days in which the GPO was both the military command centre and the seat of the Provisional Irish Government.

THE NATIONAL CONCERT HALL

An official opening is currently planned for Monday April 11, to be followed by an opening season of events to include classical chamber music, traditional music, jazz, contemporary music, spoken word and lectures during April, May and June.

There will also be an exhibition about Kevin Barry (courtesy of UCD) and a photographic exhibition on the Treaty Debates that took place in the rooms in December 1921 / January 1922.

THE TENEMENT MUSEUM, DUBLIN

No. 14 Henrietta Street is being developed as a social history museum in which visitors can explore the contrasting experiences of daily life in the house and on the street and in North Inner City Dublin from the mid-18th century to the tenement period. The museum will be housed on three floors and will include a restored tenement flat from c. 1960-70, and a reinstated main stairs from the 1740s. Oral recordings of people who once lived in the tenements and commissioned 4th level research will be curated thematically and presented both audio-visually and through guided tours.

Beidh spéis ag gach aois-ghrúpa sa mhaisíocht, sna fuaimphictiúir agus i scéalta na ndaoine a bhí i láthair agus páirteach sna himeachtaí iontacha seo. Spás clos-amhairc tumthach atá i gceist a thabharfaidh cuairteoirí chuig croí-lár na n-imeachtaí mar a thit siad amach sna cúig lá a raibh Ard-Oifig an Phoist ina lár-ionad míleata ag Rialtas Sealadach na hÉireann.

AN CEOLÁRAS NÁISIÚNTA

Tá sé beartaithe an oscailt oifigiúil a dhéanamh an Luan an 11 Aibreán agus ina dhiaidh sin go mbeadh séasúr oscailte imeachtaí ceol aireagail, ceol traidisiúnta, snagcheol, ceol nua-aimseartha, cainteanna agus léachtaí ar siúl le linn Aibreán, Bealtaine agus Meitheamh.

Beidh taispeántas freisin ann faoi Kevin Barry (le caoinchead ó UCD) agus taispeántas grianghraf de na Díospóireachtaí ar an gConradh a thit amach sna seomraí i mí na Nollag 1921 / Eanáir 1922.

AN MÚSAEM TIONÓNTÁN

Tá Uimh. 14 Sráid Henrietta á fhorbairt mar mhúsaem stair shóisialta ina bhféadfaidh cuairteoirí an difríocht idir an gnáthshaol sa teach agus i Lárchathair Thuaidh Bhaile Átha Cliath a fhiosrú, ó lár an 18ú haois go dtí tréimhse na dtionóntán. Beidh trí urlár sa mhúsaem agus mar chuid de beidh arasán tionóntáin athchóirithe ó c.1960-70, agus aischiurfeann ann príomhstai ghre ó na 1740idí. Beidh taifeadtaí béil ó dhaoine a chónaigh sna tionóntáin tráth agus cuirfeann taighde coimisiúnaithe 4ú leibhéal i láthair, faoi théamaí éagsúla, i bhfoirm closamhairc agus trí thurais treoraithe.

THE MILITARY ARCHIVES

The refurbishment and expansion of the existing building in Cathal Brugha Barracks will provide an archival facility for important records including records from the Military Service (1916 - 1923) Pensions Collection and will also incorporate a front-of-house facility, administration accommodation and a new purpose-built annex building.

MOORE STREET

The conservation and restoration of these late 18th century houses and their adaptation to a Commemorative Centre will safeguard the national monument, and return it to its 1916 condition, allowing visitors to experience the building as they were when the 1916 Leaders held their last council of war there.

THE ATHENAEUM, WEXFORD

The refurbishment of The Athenaeum will provide a multi-purpose theatre and feature a 1916 exhibition in the building that was the headquarters of the Irish Volunteers in Enniscorthy in the Easter Rising where the Irish tricolour flew for five days. It was the last rebel stronghold to surrender in Ireland, on 1st May 1916.

AN CHARTLANN MHÍLEATA

Trí athchóiriú agus leathnú a dhéanamh ar an bhfoirgneamh atá ann cheana féin i nDún Chathail Bhrugha, cuirfear áis cartlainne do tháimid thábhachtacha ar fáil, lena n-áirítear taifid ó Bhailiúchána bPinsean Seirbhíse Míleata (1916-1923) agus beidh áis fáilteachais, cóiríocht riaracháin agus foirgneamh saintógtha nua i gceist leis freisin.

SRÁID AN MHÚRAIGH

D'fhonn an séadchomhartha náisiúnta a chosaint déanfar na tithe seo a rinneadh ag deireadh an 18ú céad a chaomhnú agus a athchóiriú chun Ionad Cuimhneacháin a dhéanamh díobh. Réiteofar iad mar a bhí said i 1916 ionas go mbeidh cuairteoirí in ann iad a fheiceáil mar a bhí siad nuair a reáchtáil Ceannairí 1916 an chomhairle deiridh cogaidh ann.

AN ATHENAEUM, LOCH GARMAN

Le hathchóiriú Athenaeum, cruthófar amharclann ilchuspóir agus taispeántas 1916 san fhoirgneamh a bhí mar cheanncheathrú Óglaigh na hÉireann in Inis Córthaidh san Éirí Amach áit a raibh bratach trí dhath na hÉireann ar foluain ar feadh cúig lá. Ba é an daingean deireanach in Éirinn de chuid na reibiliúnach a ghéill an 1ú Bealtaine 1916.

The commemoration will be measured and reflective, and will be informed by a full acknowledgement of the complexity of historical events and their legacy, of the multiple readings of history, and of the multiple identities and traditions which are part of the Irish historical experience. There must be full acknowledgement of the multiple identities and traditions which are part of the overall story and of the different ideals and sacrifices associated with them. Official events must within reason be inclusive and non-partisan, but the State should not be expected to be neutral about its own existence. The aim should be to broaden sympathies, without having to abandon loyalties, and in particular recognising the value of ideals and sacrifices, including their cost.

Expert Advisory Group
on Commemorations

Cuimhneachán stuama agus machnamhach a bheidh ann, a bheidh bunaithe ar aitheantas iomlán ar chastacht imeachtaí staire agus an tionchar a bhí acu, ar na léamha éagsúla is féidir a bheith againn ar an stair, agus ar na céannachtaí agus traidisiúin éagsúla atá mar chuid d’eispéireas staire na hÉireann. Ní mór aitheantas iomlán a thabhairt do na céannachtaí agus na traidisiúin éagsúla atá mar chuid den scéal iomlán agus do na hidéil agus na hÍobairtí a bhaineann leo. Ní mór d’ócáidí oifigiúla a bheith uilechuimsitheach agus neamhchlaonta, a mhéid a bheidh réasúnta, ach níor cheart a bheith ag súil go mbeidh an Stát neodrach faoina bhunú. An aidhm is ceart a bheith ann ná chun comhthuiscint a mhéadú gan dílseacht a thréigean, agus go háirithe aitheantas a thabhairt don luach a bhain le hidéil agus íobairtí, chomh maith lena gcostas.

Ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach
ar Chuimhneacháin



Remembering those who died

Cuimhneamh orthu siúd a bhasaigh

PERCIVALHAVELOCKACHESON
JAMES FRANCIS ADAMS
 HENRY THOMAS WARD ALLATT • THOMAS ALLEN
 BRIDGET ALLEN • JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER ANDREWS
 JOHN HERBERT ARMSTRONG • JOHN BALLANTYNE
ALICE BAMBRICK • ARTHUR BANKS
 FREDERICK CHARLES BANTING • GEORGE WILLIAM BARKS
 GEORGE WILLIAM BARNETT • HAROLD BARRATT
 JOHN BARRATT • BRIDGET BARRY • WILLIAM BARTER
 PATRICK BEALIN • JOHN BEIRNES • OSCAR BENTLEY
 JAMES BLAYNEY • JOHN SAMUEL BLISSETT • JAMES BLUNDELL
 HENRY BOND • HAROLD BOURNE • JOHN REGINALD BOWCOTT
 JAMES HORACE BRADFORD • JAMES BRADY • JOHN BRENNAN
 FRANCIS A BRENNAN • MALACHI BRENNAN • JOHN BRENNAN
 HAROLD BRINDLEY • PATRICK BROSNAN
 GEORGE BROWN • MONTAGUE BERNARD BROWNE
FRANCIS HENRY BROWNING
 JULIA BRUNELL • MARY BRUNSWICK
 LUCY BUCKLEY • WILLIAM FRANCIS BURKE
 FREDERICK WILLIAM ROBERT BURKE
 RICHARD BUTLER • LOUIS BYRNE
 JOHN BYRNE • PATRICK BYRNE
 EDWARD BYRNE • JAMES BYRNE
 ANDREW JAMES BYRNE • JAMES BYRNE
 CHRISTINA CAFFREY • GEORGE WILLIAM CAHILL
 ANNE JANE CALDWELL • JAMES HOWARD CALVERT
 MICHAEL CARR • WILLIAM CARRICK
 CHARLES CARRIGAN • JAMES JOSEPH CARROLL
ROGER CASEMENT
 JOSEPH CASEY • JAMES CASHMAN
 CHRISTOPHER CATHCART • JAMES CAVANAGH
EAMONN CEANNT
 THOMAS HENRY CHAPMAN • JAMES CHICK
 JOSEPH CLARKE • PHILIP CLARKE • RICHARD CLARKE
THOMAS J CLARKE
 JAMES CLEARY • REGINALD FRANCIS CLERY
 JAMES JOSEPH COADE • ARTHUR ELIAS COBBOLD
 CORNELIUS COLBERT • MARY ANNE COLE
 THOMAS ALBERT COLLINS • JULIA CONDRON
 JOHN CONNOLLY • WILLIAM CONNOLLY
PETER CONNOLLY
JAMES CONNOLLY
 MARY CONNOLLY • CHRISTOPHER CONNOR
 JOHN COOKE • CORBIN • JAMES CORCORAN
 HERBERT JOHN CORDWELL • JAMES HAMLET CORNWELL
 MARY ANNE CORRIGAN • EDWARD COSGRAVE
 EDWARD JOSEPH COSTELLO • JOHN COSTELLO

JOHN COSTELLO
 JANE COSTELLO • THOMAS COUGHLAN
 CLEMENT COURTNEY • THOMAS KEARSE COWLEY
 RICHARD COXON • HENRY COYLE • JOHN COYLE • JULIA CRAWFORD
 JOHN CREAVEN • JOHN CRENIGAN • CHARLES LOVE CROCKETT
 JOHN CROMIEN • JOSEPH CULLEN • JAMES CUNNINGHAM
 MARY CUNNINGHAM • ANDREW CHRISTOPHER CUNNINGHAM • FRANCIS CURLEY
 HAROLD CHARLES DAFFEN • MARGARET DALY • EDWARD DALY • CHARLES DARCY
 ERNEST DAVENPORT • CATHERINE DAVIS • JOHN DAWSON • PATRICK DERRICK
 HARRY DICKINSON • THOMAS DICKSON • FREDERICK CHRISTIAN DIETRICHSEN
PATRICK DIGNAM • ROBERT DILLON • HENRY CHARLES DIXEY
CHARLIE THOMAS DIXON
 STEPHEN PATRICK DOYLE
 THOMAS DOYLE • JOHN DOYLE
 DANIEL DOYLE • JAMES DUFFY
 CORNELIUS DUGGAN • RICHARD DUNLEA
 MOSES DUNNE • EDWARD DUNNE
 JOHN DUNPHY • JOHN DWAN
 MARY DWYER • ALFRED GODDARD ELLIOTT
 ALFRED ELLIS • PETER ENNIS
 GEORGE ENNIS • EDWARD ENNIS
 PETER FAHEY • ERNEST FARNSWORTH
 JEREMIAH FARRELL • PATRICK FARRELL • JOHN FARRELLY • PAUL FEENEY • JOHN JOSEPH FENNELL
 PATRICK FENNELL • ARTHUR FERRIS • PATRICK FETHERSTON • FRANCIS FINLAY
JAMES FINNEGAN • WILLIAM FINNEGAN • JOHN HENRY FLETCHER
 JOHN FLYNN • MICHAEL FLYNN • THOMAS FORAN • JOHN ROBERT FORTH • JOHN FRANCIS FOSTER
 WILLIAM FOX • JAMES FOX • ERNEST FOX • JAMES FRAZER • PATRICK FRIEL
 WILLIAM FRITH • NEVILLE NICHOLAS FRYDAY • ROBERT GAMBLE
GEORGE GEORGHEGAN
 JOHN HENRY GIBBS • JOHN GIBNEY
 ROBERT GLAISTER • DAVID GLENNON
 MICHAEL GLYNN • JAMES GORMLEY
 JOSEPH GOSS • ANDREW GOULDING
 GEORGE GRAY • ALEXANDER GRAY
 PATRICK GREEN • WILLIAM GREGG
ROBERT CANTEBURY HALL
 WILLIAM JAMES HALLIDAY • JOHN HANNA
 ELIZABETH HANRATTY • THOMAS HARBORNE
 THOMAS HARRISON • WILLIAM VICTOR HAWKEN • MORGAN HAYES
 CHARLES HAYTER • JAMES DAVID ARTHUR HEADLAND • JOHN HEALY
 JAMES PATRICK HEALY • WILLIAM HEAVEY • ROBERT PATRICK HEENEY
 SEAN HEUSTON • HENRY MEYTRICK HEWETT • JAMES HICKEY • THOMAS HICKEY
 CHRISTOPHER HICKEY • CHRISTOPHER HEGGINS • PATRICK HOEY • JOHN HOEY
 JEREMIAH HOGAN • JAMES HOGAN • ARTHUR HOLBROOK • LUKE HOLLAND
JOSEPH HOSFORD • JOHN BERNARD HOWARD • CHARLES HOYLE
 FREDERICK JOHN HUGHES • MICHAEL HUGHES • JOHN WILLIAM HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS
 WILLIAM HENRY HUMPHREYS • GODFREY JACKSON HUNTER • JOHN HURLEY
 SEAN HURLEY • CHARLES HACHETTE HYLAND • PATRICK IVORS
 WILLIAM EDGAR MOY JAMES • PERCY JEFFS
 JAMES JESSOP • FRANK JOBBER
 ROBERT JOHNSTON

CHRISTOPHER JORDAN

THOMAS MORAN JOZÉ ● JANE KANE

ERNEST KAVANAGH ● CHARLES KAVANAGH

MICHAEL KAVANAGH ● ALEXANDER KEANE ● JOHANNA KEARNS

CORNELIUS KEATING ● FRANCIS KEEGAN ● JOHN KELLY ● ALBERT KEEP

MARGARET KEHOE ● LAURENCE KELLY ● JAMES KELLY ● DENIS KELLY

PATRICK KELLY ● MARY KELLY ● MARY KENNY ● RICHARD KENT

THOMAS KENT ● THOMAS KENYON ● MICHAEL KEOGH ● GERALD KEOGH

JOHN KIRWAN ● ALBERT JAMES KITCHEN

HENRY KNOWLES ● FRANCIS WILLIAM WHITE KNOX

MICHAEL LAHIFF ● WILLIAM LANG

PETER JOSEPH LAWLESS ● CHRISTOPHER LAWLOR ● MICHAEL LEAHY

PATRICK LEEN ● MARYLENNON ● KATELENNON ● WILFREDLEWELLYN

SAMUEL LONG ● FRANCIS LUCAS ● ALGERNON LUCAS

PATRICK LYNCH ● JOHN HENRY MACNAMARA

SEAN

MACDIARMADA

THOMAS

MACDONAGH

FRANCIS MACKEN ● PETER (PAUL) MACKEN

ROBERTANDERSONMACKENZIE

WILLIAMMAGUIRE ● MICHAELMALLIN

JOHN MALLON ● MICHAEL MALONE

PETER PAUL MANNING ● PATRICK MARTIN

JOHN MCBRIDE ● HARRIET MCCABE

MICHAEL MCCABE ● JOHN MCCARTHY

JAMES MCCARTNEY ● ALEXANDER MCCLELLAND

JAMES MCCORMACK ● JAMES MCCORMACK

JAMES MCCULLOUGH

ANDREW MCDONNELL

WILLIAM MCDOWELL ● JOHN MCELVEY

EDWARD MCGALEE ● CHARLES MCGEE

MARGARET MCGUINNESS ● RICHARDMICHALE

PATRICK MCINTYRE ● BRIDGET MCKANE

MICHAEL MCKILLIP ● JAMES MCKLOUGHLIN

RAHAEAL MCKLOUGHLIN ● PATRICK MCMANUS

JOHN MEAGHER ● JOHN MEEGAN

THOMAS MELEADY ● JULIA MERON

THOMAS HENRY MILLER

CHRISTOPHER MILLER ● CHARLES MONAHAN

CHRISTOPHER MOORE ● WILLIAM MOORE

JAMES MOORE ● ELIZABETH MORAN

MARY MORRIS ● NATHANIEL MORTON

JOHN MULHERN ● WILLIAM MULLEN

LAURENCE MULLIGAN

WILLIAM MULRANEY ● JAMES ARTHUR MULVEY

MICHAELMUTATHILL ● EDWARD MURPHY ● RICHARD MURPHY

JOHN MURPHY ● GEORGINA MURPHY ● CATHERINE MURPHY

JOHN MURRAY ● JOSEPHY MURRAY ● DANIEL JOSEPH MURRAY ● ANNIE MYERS

MARGARET NAYLOR ● JOHN NEAL ● PATRICK NEALAN ● JAMES CRAWFORD NEIL

GERALD ALOYSIUS NEILAN ● MARY NEILL ● ALBERT NEWLAND ● JAMES NOLAN ● MARGARET NOLAN

MICHAEL NUNAN ● ROBERT F. O'BRIEN ● JAMES O'BRIEN ● JOHN O'CALLAGHAN ● RICHARD O'CARROLL

JOHN O'CONNOR ● MICHAEL O'CONNOR ● PATRICK O'CONNOR ● ELLEN O'CONNOR ● JOHN O'DONOGHUE

JOHN O'DUFFY ● RICHARD O'FLAHERTY ● JOSEPH O'FLAHERTY ● PATRICK JOSEPH O'FLANAGAN

CHARLES O'GORMAN ● PATRICK O'GRADY ● JOHN O'GRADY ● EDWARD O'GRADY

MICHAEL O'HANRAHAN ● MARTIN O'LEARY ● WILLIAM O'NEILL ● JOHN O'REILLY

RICHARD O'REILLY ● THOMAS JOSEPH O'REILLY

O'TOOLE ● MICHAEL JOSEPH O'RAHILLY ● CLARENCE OSBORNE ● JOHN OWENS

**PADRAIG
PEARSE**

WILLIAM PEARSE

THOMAS PENTONY

JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

JAMES POWER ● CHRISTINA PURCELL ● PHILIP ADDISON PURSER ● JAMES QUINN

ELIZABETH QUIRK ● THOMAS RAFFERTY ● ALAN LIVINGSTONE RAMSAY ● MARY REDMOND

CHRISTOPHER REDMOND ● REILLY ● JOHN REILLY ● THOMAS REILLY ● GEORGE REYNOLDS

PATRICK REYNOLDS ● WILLIAM JOHN RICE ● TIMOTHY SPELLMAN ● PATRICK STEPHENSON

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FRANCIS SALMON ● CHARLES SAUNDERS ● JOHN A THOMPSON ● MARY TIMMONS

ARTHURJAMISCARLETT ● ABSLONE SCHERZINGER ● JOHN JOSEPH TRAYNOR ● THOMAS TREACY

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JOSEPH SHARGINE ● DANIEL SHEEHAN ● ALFRED TYLER ● PRUDENCE VANTBREEN

FRANCIS JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER SHEEHY-SKEFFINGTON ● EDWARD CARDEN VARNALS

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JOHN HENRY SHERWOOD ● PATRICK SHORTIS ● KATE WALSH ● PHILIP WALSH ● EDWARD WALSH

ALFRED SIBLEY ● VINCENT PAUL SIMPSON ● JOHN WALSH ● PHILIP WALSH

ARTHUR CHARLES SMITH ● HENRY SMYTH ● JAMES JOSEPH WALSH ● AUSTIN JOSEPH WALTON

ELIZABETH SMYTH ● BERT SPEED ● ELEANOR WARMBROOK ● ALFRED ERNEST WARMINGTON ● ARTHUR WARNER ● ABRAHAM WATCHORN

RICHARD WATERS ● WILLIAM WATSON ● FELIX JOSEPH WATTRES

THOMAS JOSEPH WEAVER ● WILLIAM WEST ● PATRICK WHELAN ● PATRICK WHELAN

CHRISTOPHER WHELAN ● DANIEL WHELAN ● SARAH WHELAN

JOHN WHELAN ● MYLES WHITE ● ELIZABETH WILKINSON

DAVID WILSON ● PETER WILSON ● ALBERT EDWARD WOOD

RICHARD WOODCOCK ● BASIL HENRY WORSLEY-WORSWICK

WILLIAM THOMAS PERCY WRIGHT ● GEORGE WYLD

SIDNEY LEONARD YOUNG

JOHN YOUNG



Roinn an Taoisigh
Department of the Taoiseach