

THE LORD MAYOR'S FORUM ON MOORE STREET
ARDMHÉARA CRÍONA NÍ DHÁLAIGH
(JUNE 2015-JUNE 2016)

MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE PLAN

PLEAN SRÁID UÍ MHORDHA

THE LANES OF HISTORY





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THIS PLAN IS DEDICATED TO ALL THOSE
WHO FOUGHT FOR IRISH FREEDOM.

INTRODUCTION

BY ARD MHÉARA BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, CRÍONA NÍ DHÁLAIGH

A Chairde,

Holding the office of Ard Mhéara Bhaile Átha Cliath is an enormous honour. As an Irish Republican it has been especially significant for me to hold this office in 2016, the Centenary of the 1916 Rising. It has been a great privilege to take part in the various commemorative events to honour those who fought for Irish liberty. We have a duty to remember those who fought for Irish freedom and to record and preserve the history of those momentous events one hundred years ago.

To this end I felt a particular duty towards the campaign to preserve Moore Street, continuing on the work of the previous Lord Mayor Christy Burke and the mandate given me by the current City Councillors. I inherited the Lord Mayor's Forum on Moore Street, a body which holds regular meetings to discuss issues and developments surrounding this historical area. The discussions covered topics such as the landmark Moore Street High Court case as well as the democratically expressed will of the currently elected Councillors of Dublin City Council to preserve Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site as a Historical Quarter rather than demolish it for yet more hotels and shopping centres.

The landmark High Court judgement has effectively scrapped the planning permission to demolish Moore Street to make way for a giant shopping mall. The Taoiseach has announced that the Government will appeal the judgement. That is most regrettable. But whatever the outcome, the demolition and shopping mall plan is thoroughly discredited and will, I believe, never see the light of day.

This raises the need for an alternative vision and an alternative plan.

The success of Kilmainham Gaol, which was saved from demolition by voluntary effort, shows the potential for a 1916 quarter at the heart of our capital city. Another quarter, Temple Bar, also faced demolition until a holistic Government approach helped to turn it into a thriving area, its flaws notwithstanding.

The preservation of Moore Street and the 1916 battlefield site and its sensitive development as an historic quarter would, I believe, be of huge benefit to the City and the nation - culturally, educationally and economically. It would help to revive a neglected part of the city, including the once thriving street and market trading which made this area so unique. It would provide a greatly enhanced environment for residents and visitors alike.

In order to draw up this Moore Street Plan I put together an expert working group which has created the proposals outlined in this booklet, a plan to save Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site from years of neglect and turn it into a thriving Historical and Cultural Quarter that citizens and tourists will cherish for generations to come.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the 1916 relatives, architects and experts in the field who have helped to bring our vision for the area to life with this Plan. The success of the Save Moore Street Campaign has come about due to the countless hours of hard work, over many years, put in by those involved, but also because of the support of the general public. I would ask everyone to support the Plan in order to secure the creation of an historical/cultural quarter which will honour the legacy of the heroes of the 1916 Rising.

Is meas le mise,

Criona Ní Dhaláigh,

Ardmhéara Bhaile Átha Cliath

June 2015 - June 2016

RÉAMHRÁ

LE ARD MHÉARA BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, CRÍONA NÍ DHÁLAIGH

A Chairde,

Onóir mhór é bheith mar Ard-Mhéara ar Bhaile Átha Cliath. Mar Phoblachtánach Éireannach is ábhar suntais ar leith é an oifig seo a bheith agam sa bhliain seo 2016 agus comóradh á dhéanamh againn ar 100 bliain ó Éirí Amach na Cásca. Pribhléid mhór a bhí ann páirt a ghlacadh sna comórthaí éagsúla a reachtáladh in ómós na ndaoine sin a throid ar son shaoirse na hÉireann. Tá dualgas orainn cuimhne a dhéanamh orthu siúd a throid ar son shaoirse na hÉireann agus stair na n-eachtraí móra seo a tharla céad bliain ó shin a thairfead agus a chaomhnú. Sin an fáth ar mheas mé go raibh dualgas faoi leith orm maidir leis an bhfeachtas chun Sráid Uí Mhórdha a chaomhnú, ag leanstan leis an obair a rinne an tArd-Mhéara roimhe seo, Christy Burke, agus an mhandáid a thug Comhairleoirí na Cathrach dom. Lean mé le Fóram Shráid Uí Mhórdha an Ard-Mhéara a bhí bunaithe romham, grúpa a eagraíonn cruinnithe go rialta le ceisteanna agus forbairtí a bhaineann leis an gceantar stairiúil seo a phlé. Cuimsíodh sa phlé ábhar ar nós Chás cinniúnach dlí Shráid Uí Mhórdha agus toil dhaonlathach na gComhairleoirí reatha ar Chomhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath chun Sráid Uí Mhórdha agus an Blár Catha thart air a chaomhnú mar Cheathrú Stairiúil in áit é a leagan le haghaidh tuilleadh óstán agus ionad siopadóireachta. Sa bhreithiúnas cinniúnach sa chás dlí úd cuireadh deireadh, a bheag nó a mhór, leis an gcead pleanála chun Sráid Uí Mhórdha a leagan le bealach a dhéanamh do mheal ollmhór siopadóireachta.

Agus é seo á scríobh agam tá sé fógartha ag an Taoiseach go ndéanfaidh an rialtas achomharc ar an mbreithiúnas. Is mór an trua é sin. Ach pé toradh a bheas air sin, tá an bonn bainte go hiomlán de phlean an mheal siopadóireachta agus leagan na sráide agus creidim nach gcuirfeadh i bhfeidhm é. Tarraingíonn sé sin anuas an gá atá le malairt físe agus malairt plean. Léiríonn mar ar éiríodh le Príosún Chill Mhaighneann a sábháil ó leagan anuas de dheasca chur le chéile deonach, an fhéidearthacht do Cheathrú 1916 i gcoilár ár bpríomhchathrach. Bhí leagan anuas i ndán do cheathru eile, Barra an Teampaill, go dtí gur chuidigh cur chuige iomlánaíoch Rialtais le ceantar faoi bhorradh a dhéanamh de, in ainneoin a chuid lochtanna. Creidim go mba mhór an tairbhe é don Chathair agus don náisiún caomhnú Shráid Uí Mhórdha agus bhlár catha 1916 agus a fhorbairt thuiscineach mar ceathrú stairiúil, ó thaobh cultúir, oideachais agus geilleagair de. Chuideodh sé le hathbheochan a dhéanamh ar chuid den chathair a ndearnadh faillí ann go dtí seo, agus ar an trádáil sráide agus margaidh bheomhar a bhain cáil ar leith amach don cheantar. Chuirfeadh sé comhshaol feabhsaithe ar fáil do mhuintir na háite agus do chuairteoirí araon.

Leis an bPlean Forbartha Shráid Uí Mhórdha seo a chur le chéile bhunaigh mé grúpa oibre de shaineolaithe atá tar éis na moltaí atá leagtha amach sa leabhran seo a cheapadh, plean le Sráid Uí Mhórdha agus an Blár Catha thart timpeall air a shlánú ó fhaillí na mblianta agus é a thiontú ina Cheathrú Stairiúil agus Cultúrtha faoi bhorradh a mbeidh idir shaoránaigh agus thurasóirí tugtha dó go ceann na nglúnta. Ba mhaith liom an deis seo a ghlacadh buíochas a ghabháil le gaolta 1916, le hailtí agus saineolaithe san earnáil seo a chuidigh lenár n-aisling don cheantar a thabhairt chun beatha leis an bPlean Forbartha seo. Tá éirithe le Feachtas Sabhála Shráid Uí Mhórdha de dheasca na n-uaireanta cloig gan áireamh d'obair dhian thar na blianta fada ag rannpháirtithe an fheachtais agus de dheasca freisin tacaíocht an phobail mhóir.

Ba mhaith liom iarraidh ar chách tacú leis an bPlean seo lena chinntiú go gcruthófar ceathrú stairiúil/cultúrtha a thabharfaidh onóir d'oidhreacht laochra 1916.

Is meas le mise,

Criona Ní Dhaláigh,

Ardmhéara Bhaile Átha Cliath

Meitheamh 2015 - Meitheamh 2016

RÁITEAS Ó GHAOLTA NA SÍNITHEOIRÍ AR AN NGRÚPA OIBRE

Le deich mbliana anuas, rinne gaolta agus lucht tacaíochta na ndaoine sin a throid in Éirí Amach na Casca 1916 a seacht ndícheall lena chinntiú go gcaomhnófaí Sráid Uí Mhórdha agus an ceantar thart air...an Suíomh Catha deiridh a mhaireann ó 1916.

Tá dlúthbhaint idir Sráid Uí Mhórdha agus Éirí Amach na Cásca. Bhí sé ar an áit dheiridh ar sheas na hÓglaigh chróga a throid in Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Cúig lá i ndiaidh d'Fhorógra an Neamhspleáchais a bheith léite ar chéimeanna Ard-Oifig an Phoist, chúlaigh an garastún faoi lámhach trom meaisínghunnaí trí shraith de lánaí agus chuaigh isteach sa tsraith de thithe ón 18ú haois ar an taobh thuaidh de Shráid Uí Mhórdha - ceanncheathrú dheiridh Rialtas Sealadach Phoblacht na hÉireann 1916. Eagraíodh an Chomhairle Chogaidh deiridh in uimh. 16. Ghéill fórsaí an Éirí Amach ar an 30 Aibreán. Thuig cuid acu a ghéill go raibh an bás i ndán dóibh ó fhórsaí na hImpireachta. Chaith cúigear de shínitheoirí Fhorógra 1916 uaireanta deiridh a saoirse anseo sular tugadh iad agus cuireadh chun báis iad i gClós na mBristeoirí Cloch i bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann.

Ba chóir go n-aithneodh gach náisiún na daoine sin a rinne a ndícheall leis an náisiún sin a chruthú agus meas a bheith aige orthu. Tá an meas sin tuillte ag Óglaigh 1916. Is 'Talamh Naofa' é seo.

Tá cuid mhór de na suíomhanna agus na foirgnimh a bhfuil nasc acu le hÉirí Amach 1916 cailte taobh istigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath. As an tríocha a dó sa chathair, leagadh naoi déag acu go hiomlán. Tá an t-am ann go fóill Sráid Uí Mhórdha a tharrtháil ó 'mheall treascartha' an fhorbróra.

Tá gliondar ar Ghrúpa Gaolta Shráid Uí Mhórdha gur ghlac an tArd-Mhéara an chéim seo chun fíis eile de Shráid Uí Mhórdha a chur chun tosaigh agus go bhfuil cuireadh orainn páirt a ghlacadh sa Ghrúpa Oibre seo. Is togra cróga agus inmholta é seo agus molaimid í dá bharr.

Léiríonn Plean an Ard-Mhéara rannpháirtíocht shuntasach leis an gceist maidir le todhchaí Shuíomh Catha Shráid Uí Mhórdha agus táimid an-sásta ár gcuid tacaíochta a thabhairt dó. Beidh gá, ar ndóigh, é a cheangal le moltaí forbartha ar bith le haghaidh an Suíomh 'Carlton' ar Shráid Uí Chonaill, ceantar a bhfuil átgáil ag teastáil ann. Ní mór dúinn uile a chinntiú go ndéantar é seo ar bhealach tuisceanach agus measúil. Éiríonn leis an bPlean seo sin a bhaint amach.

D'ardaigh an comóradh uile a rinne le gairid feasacht an phobail maidir le tábhacht 1916 agus an áit atá aige i Stair na hÉireann - i bhfocail iar-Stiúrthóir an Ard-Mhúsaeim, an Dr. Pat Wallace... '1916 is the single most important event in Modern Irish History'. Chuir an pháirt iontach a ghlac muintir na hÉireann san chomóradh agus sa cheiliúradh ar an ngaisce sin 100 bliain ó shin béim in athuair ar thábhacht ár bhféiniúlachta agus ár gcultúir náisiúnta i meon mhuintir na hÉireann.

Is cóir fáilte a chur roimh an gcinneadh ón Ard-Chúirt le déanaí gur Séanchomhartha Náisiúnta é Suíomh Catha Shráid Uí Mhórdha, atá le cosaint agus le caomhnú, agus tá an cinneadh céanna thar am. D'fhan muid 100 bliain ar an aitheantas seo.

Mar fhocal scoir, ba mhian linn ár mbuíochas a chur in iúl don Ard-Mhéara Críona Ní Dhálaigh as iarraidh orainn cur leis an tuarascáil seo agus as caitheamh leis an gceantar leis an meas atá tuillte aige, agus muid ag obair i dtreo an suíomh a chaomhnú mar is ceart agus Plean a fhorbairt atá muintir na hÉireann in ann tacú leis go bródúil.

SÍNITHE:

ÉAMONN CEANNT & JAMES CONNOLLY HERON

STATEMENT BY CONCERNED RELATIVES OF THE SIGNATORIES OF THE PROCLAMATION ON THE WORKING GROUP

For well over a decade, relatives of those who fought in the 1916 Rising as well as friends and supporters have striven to ensure the preservation of Moore Street and its environs.... the last extant 1916 Battlefield Site.

Moore Street is inextricably linked with the Rising. It was the final bastion of defence for many of the brave Volunteers who fought in the GPO. Five days after the reading of the Proclamation of Independence on the steps of the GPO on April 24th 1916, the garrison retreated under heavy machine-gun fire through a series of laneways and entered the modest terrace of 18th century houses on the north side of Moore Street - the last headquarters of the 1916 Provisional Government of The Irish Republic. The final Council of War was held in no. 16. The Rebel forces subsequently surrendered on April 30th. Some of those who surrendered knew they were facing imminent execution at the hands of the Imperial Forces. Five of the signatories to the 1916 Proclamation spent their remaining hours of freedom here before being shot in the Stonebreakers Yard, Kilmainham Jail.

Every nation should acknowledge and respect those that have striven to bring that nation into being. The 1916 Rebel Volunteers deserve that respect. This is 'Sacred Ground'.

Many of the sites and buildings associated with the 1916 Rising have been lost within Dublin. Of thirty two in the city, nineteen have been demolished completely. There is still time to rescue Moore Street from the developer's 'wrecking ball'.

The Moore Street Relatives Group are delighted that the Lord Mayor has taken this initiative to propose an alternative vision for Moore Street and to invite us to participate in the Working Group. This is a bold and laudable initiative on her part and we applaud her.

The Lord Mayor's Plan represents a significant contribution to the debate as to the future of the Moore Street Battlefield Site and we are pleased to pledge our support to it. There will, of course, be a need to integrate it with any new development proposals for the 'Carlton' Site on O'Connell Street, an area which requires re-construction. It behoves us all to ensure that this is done in a sensitive and respectful manner. The Plan achieves that.

The recent centenary commemorations have raised public awareness as to the importance of 1916 and its place in Irish History – in the words of the former Director of the National Museum, Dr Pat Wallace ... '1916 is the single most important event in Modern Irish History'. The extraordinary engagement by Irish citizens in commemorating and celebrating that heroic event 100 years ago has re-emphasised its importance in our national identity and culture and in the minds of Irish citizens.

The recent High Court ruling that the Moore Street Battlefield Site constitutes a National Monument, to be protected and preserved, is most welcome and long overdue. We have waited 100 years for this recognition.

We would like to conclude by thanking the Lord Mayor Críona Ní Dhálaigh, for asking us to contribute to this report and for treating the area with the respect that it deserves, working towards an authentic preservation of the site and developing a Plan that the citizens of Dublin can support with pride.

SIGNED:

ÉAMONN CEANNT & JAMES CONNOLLY HERON

THE MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE PLAN

The 1916 Rising was inarguably one of the most significant events to occur along the long road towards Irish freedom and independence. It brought together all strands of Irish society; nationalists, teachers, poets, artists, socialists and workers both skilled and unskilled. The events which took place on Moore Street and the surrounding Battlefield Site are central to the story of that momentous week during Easter 1916. The story of the last stand of the rebels of 1916 is one which needs to be recorded and told for the benefit of future generations by the creation of a “living museum” on the very hallowed ground upon which they fought their final fight.

OVERALL VISION FOR MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE

In this Development Plan we have dealt with each street and significant location in turn, starting with the GPO and Henry Street and finishing with O’Rahilly Parade. For ease of understanding modern street names have been used.

The overall aim is to restore the area as much as possible to how it would have appeared in 1916 during the Easter Rising. Significant engagements along the route will be marked.

HENRY STREET

With the GPO a blazing inferno following intense shelling from British heavy guns it became necessary for the garrison to relinquish its hold on the building and establish a new position nearby. The O’Rahilly and a number of fellow Volunteers (approximately twenty) first exited the GPO in search of a new position via a door which opened onto Henry Street.

Following this initial movement towards Moore Street the remaining 300 or so Volunteers sallied forth under heavy gunfire and headed across Henry Street and into the nearby laneway of Henry Place.

HENRY PLACE / HENRY STREET JUNCTION

As far as possible we aim to restore Henry Place to how it would have appeared in 1916 by replicating period and original features, restoring cobblestones and removing modern features such as road markings and bins. To facilitate visitors Henry Place will be closed to traffic with the exception of necessary deliveries which will be restricted to certain hours in early morning and late evening.

When one looks down from Henry Street into Henry Place you can see, just at the point where Henry Place turns sharply to the left, an area enclosed by railings which is being used currently as a very small carpark. We propose to replace these railings with a relief sculpture.

It was at this point that Vol. Seán McLoughlin took command in co-ordinating the evacuation route.

HENRY PLACE / MOORE LANE / MOORE STREET JUNCTION

Again we aim to restore, as far as practicable, this area to how it would have appeared in 1916, restoring and highlighting original features as well as removing modern distractions such as contemporary advertisements. This area will also be pedestrianised with limited access for business traffic such as deliveries.

Tired, hungry and dazed after being under heavy fire from British artillery in the GPO, the Volunteers must have experienced some confusion. It was at this point that they came to believe that the **White House** was occupied by British soldiers.

Michael Collins seized the building. The White House will be restored to how it would have appeared in 1916 when Michael Collins entered it. The building will also be available to be used for a variety of functions in keeping with the spirit of the living museum.



MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE PLAN

After the White House was taken by Michael Collins and reported to be empty of enemy forces the Volunteers realised that the gunfire was coming down Moore Lane from Parnell Street, hitting and ricocheting off the White House.

The Volunteers decided to use a truck which was parked beside the White House to block the junction between Henry Place and Moore Lane in order to provide much needed protective cover.

At this location a mural will depict the scene.

Also located at and adjacent to the junction of Moore Lane and Henry Place are **The Bottling Plant** and **O'Briens Mineral Water Works Building** which were occupied and held by the Volunteers. These buildings will also be restored to how they appeared in 1916.

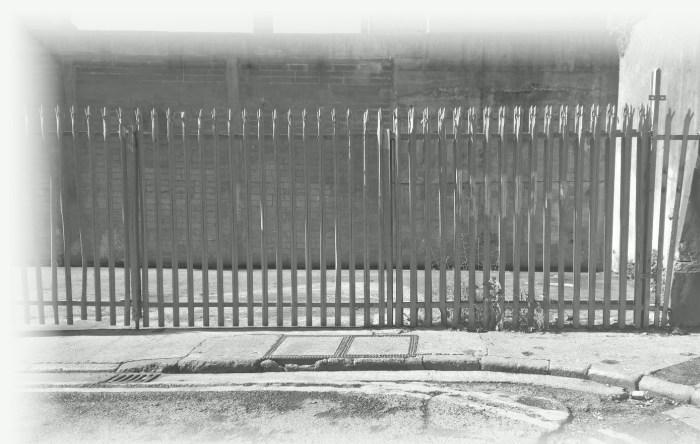
MOORE LANE

Moore Lane will form part of the historic quarter. Again we aim, as far as is practicable, to restore this laneway to how it would have appeared in 1916 by replicating and restoring original features such as cobblestones and removing modern signage. This laneway shall also be pedestrianised along the same lines as Moore Place.

It is proposed to create a linear garden to the rear of nos 10- 25 Moore Street, and bounded to the rear by the buildings fronting onto Moore Lane. The garden will, provide a recreational space, to be enjoyed by those, working and living in the area, and by the many tourists who visit the historic quarter. It is envisaged that the garden will meander, and will be stepped in plan shape to facilitate the existing National Monument. It will provide a space, uniquely ideal for sculptures, and a place to reflect. Such spaces are few and far between in the present North Inner City.

It is envisaged, that the buildings of historic significance, will be restored, and that new, and sympathetic buildings will be provided in the infill spaces, with appropriate mixed use, to create a living space, - that will counter the sense of dereliction , that currently prevails.

Along the laneway itself a number of relevant murals will adorn the walls. Moving back onto Henry Place and heading towards Moore Street itself we come across the location where the Volunteers entered the Moore Street terrace. They did so by breaking into the side of No. 10 Moore Street from Henry Place.



MOORE STREET

In keeping with the treatment of the locations already discussed we aim to restore Moore Street to how it would have appeared in 1916 by replicating and restoring period features and removing modern distractions such as advertising hoardings, road markings etc. Again the street will be pedestrianised in the same manner as the laneways previously discussed with limited access for business traffic such as deliveries.

Moore Street is of course a famous market street of great cultural importance and it shall remain so. A display panel will detail the history of the market. We aim to construct modern fixed stalls with electrical ports for each stall as well as running water and also access to an indoor toilet for the stall holders to use. This development of the street market aspect of Moore Street will be done in consultation with the current stall holders.

Also on the street there will be a large monument dedicated to the men and women of the Moore Street/GPO garrison upon which all of their names will be inscribed. The monument will be located adjacent to the junction of Moore Street and O'Rahilly Parade, similar to the drawing below.



MOORE STREET TERRACE

No.10 Moore Street was of insufficient size to billet all 300 Volunteers so they began a process of making holes in the party walls between each of the buildings in order to allow them to occupy the entire terrace without exposing themselves to the gunfire on the open street.

As well as being the entry point to the terrace it was in **No.10** that the first Council of War was held. It was also the building in which James Connolly transferred his command to Sean McLoughlin. The building also served as a field hospital which was set up under Nurse O'Farrell. Many of the wounded were treated here and it is the location where the leaders stayed overnight and ate their final meal.

Out on the street itself **No.10** was also the location of the death of Vol. Paddy Shortiss who was killed during the O’Rahilly charge. Within **No.15** Moore Street we will restore it to how it would have appeared during the occupation and mark the location where Nurse O’Farrell left the terrace with the flag of surrender.

No.16 Moore Street will be fully restored inside to how it would have appeared in 1916 while the Volunteers occupied it. It is within this building that the final Council of War was held when the decision was made to surrender.

No.17 Moore Street will also have its interior recreated to show how it appeared while the Volunteers occupied it, including the point where a wounded James Connolly exited the building in order to surrender.

No.20 and **No.21** Moore Street will also have its interior restored to how it looked while it was occupied by the Volunteers. It is in this building that Pearse conferred with Oscar Trayor about the decision to surrender. It is also where Pearse, Plunkett, Clarke, Mac Diarmada and Collins addressed the rank and file about the decision to surrender and the decision was accepted and agreed to by the 300 Volunteers of the GPO garrison.

This plan does not spell out the exact usage of all of the buildings, but the aim is that they will be used for purposes in keeping with the vision so far described for Moore Street and the Battlefield Site.

O’ RAHILLY PARADE

O’Rahilly Parade will also be renovated and restored in a similar manner to Moore Street, Moore Lane and Henry Place and also be pedestrianised with the exception of limited access for business traffic such as deliveries.



ARCHITECTS REPORT ON MOORE STREET PREPARED FOR THE LORD MAYOR

OUR REMIT:

We are thankful to the Ard Mhéara, Críona Ni Dhálaigh for inviting us to join her expert working group concerning the historic quarter of Moore Street. She asked us to assess the plan and see if it was feasible, through this report.

OVERVIEW OF AREA

If you walk this route you will be astonished and amazed, in a very pleasant way, at how many of the 1916 buildings and features still survive. This is quite remarkable, given the depredation of ruthless developers and the failure of the state bodies who were entrusted to ensure the proper planning and development of the area over many years. We can be thankful to the 'Save Moore Street' campaign without which the "Moore Street Battlefield Site" would now be little more than a pile of rubble.

Looking down Henry Place from Henry Street today, you will find the aspect is exactly the same as the volunteers in 1916 would have seen, although then it was seen through flames and smoke.

The entrance to Henry Place is framed by two portals of magnificent buildings, one on each corner:

To the right is an 18th century masterpiece, showing the skills of the brickmaker and the bricklayer and enriched with decorative terracotta detailing, very similar in design to the beautiful 'disney' building at the top of D'Olier Street. It is a perfect example of decorative 'celebratory' architecture.

To the left is a remarkable example of 1920's industrial architecture with art deco features - an outstanding beautifully unique building from that architectural era.

Both buildings are a wonderful and dignified introduction to the event, an historic event namely 'the evacuation.'

To the left of the buildings the scenario is little changed with the dankness and the 18th century brick plinths and details still visible. Beneath the tarmac, the cobbles that bore the boots of the retreating 300 still exist.

To the right are the rear boundary walls of the 18th century buildings, with some gaps and modifications – but the atmosphere of that fateful day remains.

To the left again, and towards Moore Street, the streetscape is virtually unchanged – a reality which can only be described as staggering. In many areas where the tarmac has worn away, the original cobbles are now visible - those historical cobbled pavements where the wounded fell and limbs were shattered by British snipers.

As you cross the junction with Moore Lane – you can pause and look up towards the Rotunda Hospital which is within your direct line of sight and where the heavy gun machine position still exists. The feeling of panic and fear is still tangible.

To the left is the White House, whose walls are now plastered. Indeed the plaster is a convenient mask for the bullet ridden façade. Some key details have been altered but can now be modified to revert to the original façade by using the information available from the very accurate archive references.

Crossing Moore Lane, the ground floor structure of 'O'Briens Bottling building' still exists with all of its beautiful detailing. Fortunately the truncated first floor still retains the window sills and other datum features, rendering its reconstruction a simple and straightforward matter.

And so finally on to No. 10 Moore Street. It is still there, near perfectly preserved with only some details altered. This was the gathering place for the able bodied and wounded. A place to have a meal, attend to the wounded and enjoy a short lived sanctuary - wherein to converse, to weep, to regain strength and purpose, and vision – never lost.

As architects we were asked to assess the development of the 1916 evacuation route which was referred to in Justice Max Barrett's judgment in the recent Moore Street legal case as Ireland's 'Pass of Thermopylae' - being similar with the number of 300 people located in a narrow corridor, facing an overwhelming enemy of 20,000 well-armed professional soldiers.

While aware that the area, including the laneways and streetscapes, is now deemed a National Monument, we were asked to inspect the locations to assess where building work was feasible.

As part of our work we also decided to assess whether the concepts the working group came up with were feasible.

The two buildings on Henry Street which frame and are the portals of the entrance to Henry Place, must be protected as they are an integral part of the new National Monument enshrined in the recent legal judgement.

Facades along the left side leading to the 'dogleg', shall be retained in their entirety. The facades along the right side leading to the 'dogleg', shall be restored, in accordance with available archive details.

Turning the corner on Henry Place to face Moore Street, all facades as far as Moore Street shall be retained and restored. The White House façade shall be restored in accordance with available archive details.

Within Moore Lane the old 'Bottling Store' shall be reconstructed, again in accordance with archive details. This will necessitate the reconstruction of the boundary wall on the laneway. The original wall was removed a number of years ago and it should now be reconstructed using appropriately salvaged bricks.

Moore Street and the 'Moore Street Battles' are well documented and are recognised as a series of events which formed the platform for the foundation of the Irish Republic. These are well documented - step by step, incident by incident. While wanting to tell the story of these events, it is not intended to present an archive of detail here, rather to assess if installing display panels is possible within the area. It is important to describe the chain of events that led to the 1916 surrender as a rationale for the preservation of these historic buildings and the streets and laneways where the men and women of 1916 bravely mustered. The streets and laneways where they attended to the sick and wounded while contemplating their immediate future, including the possibility of their surrender. We believe that displaying panels along the 1916 evacuation route, telling the story of that evacuation, is feasible. It should be overseen by a Conservation Architectural expert and must be done with great care, preferably fixed to rather than embedded in the ground.

It is remarkable that, of the many buildings on Moore Street, for example No. 10 remains as it was in 1916. Other Moore Street facades have been replaced and altered with many roofs removed and since replaced. Basements, cellars and the original footprints of all the buildings still remain intact. These include the holes in the party walls where volunteers moved from house to house and the ground on which they are constructed.

The restoration will include stabilisation work to ensure the buildings return to their original 1916 design. While the form of these buildings should not be altered, some facades will require necessary minor reconstruction to meticulously recapture the 1916 idiom. This action is already envisaged for No.s 14-17 Moore Street and we conclude that it is feasible to carry out such work on all the declared National Monument buildings.

Moore Street is a street of 'two halves.' The facades from Henry Street to O'Rahilly Parade comprise an historic streetscape. However the facades from O'Rahilly Parade to Parnell Street comprise a modernist streetscape flanked by recently constructed multi storey buildings, with contemporary architectural facades.

It is important that the 'historic' section of Moore Street and the Ilac Centre façade be altered to a more sympathetic treatment. We believe that this is feasible within new local planning guidelines.

It is essential that Moore Street be punctuated visually at the junction with O'Rahilly Parade. This would visually enclose the historic streetscape. It would also give each streetscape its own identity, while enhancing and illuminating the unique yet different architectural form, texture, and surfaces.

Our proposal is that a monument to 1916 should be constructed here. It should be centred on Moore Street, at the junction of O'Rahilly Parade. This new 1916 monument would visually enclose the historic streetscape.

While we plan to visually enclose the street with a large 1916 monument, it is not possible to close it off to the walking public. It was agreed that an arch could be created within the monument to allow through-access for one vehicle. The location of the Monument would be agreed with the advice of specialist conservation consultants and it is proposed that the design of the monument be produced via a public design competition.

MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE PLAN

The lands and buildings, fronted by Moore Street and bounded by Henry Place, Moore Lane, and O’Rahilly Parade, are sometimes referred to as ‘the island.’ This forms the core of the historic Moore Street Quarter.

Currently Moore Lane is regarded by some as being unsafe for members of the public. It is proposed that a public garden be created in this area and this would ensure that the area is transformed into a safe living space. It would be a ‘garden’ of sections. It would not be a full length garden running from No. 10 to No. 25 Moore Street due to the fact that the National Monument is located there as well. The garden could be constructed of grass and/or other materials. This, in our opinion, is a feasible design option.

The reconstruction of the 1916 enemy barricade is also proposed as part of this study. Again it should be designed with the advice of an historian and conservationist, based on archive material available. This is also feasible and it would create another attractive feature in the historic quarter.

We believe it is feasible to expose the existing cobblestones (currently covered with tarmac) and providing street art lighting and lanterns for illuminating the whole evacuation route within the plan for the area. The details for providing these should be agreed with Dublin City Council’s Conservation Architect.

Finally we also believe that the supply of permanent water and electricity services to the Stall holders on Moore Street is viable and would help create a true living quarter.

CONCLUSION

We have assessed the development plan for Moore Street contained in the Ní Dhálaigh Plan. We believe it is achievable, that it would involve minor construction work and would be affordable, with major benefits for the City as a whole.

Prepared for the Ardmhéara Bhaile Átha Cliath, Críona Ní Dhálaigh by,

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QUOTES FROM KEY POLITICAL FIGURES



UACHTARÁN NA HÉIREANN MICHAEL D HIGGINS:

"This area belongs to no one individual, group or party. It belongs to the people".



AN TAOISEACH ENDA KENNY TD:

"This is a confined area but it contains the lanes of history from the time these men and women emerged from the side of the GPO and went in through the sides of the buildings to get to number 16... the lanes are still there as is the original brickwork... we have an opportunity to get it right before anything happens which might impact severely on it." (Dail debate - 12th April 2011)



FORMER LABOUR LEADER, EAMON GILMORE TD:

"...an area dripping in history... I think there is an obligation on the State to respond positively to the relatives of the 1916 leaders to go with this project." (12th April 2011)



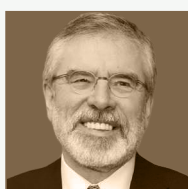
HERITAGE MINISTER HEATHER HUMPHREYS TD:

"I fully understand that Moore Street is a location that holds great importance for many people. I have considered whether it is possible to appeal sections of the (High Court) judgment but that is not a viable legal option."



SEÁN HAUGHEY TD

"This is the birthplace of the Republic and to destroy the Moore Street terrace would be an act of historical and cultural vandalism."



GERRY ADAMS TD, SINN FÉIN LEADER

"I have travelled to many places around the world and sites of historic importance, and everywhere they are preserved, protected and are integrated into the culture and history of the nation. Moore Street must be protected and developed properly and it should form part of a Revolutionary Quarter encompassing the streets around the GPO which celebrates the struggle for freedom at the beginning of the 20th century." (12th April 2011)



MARTIN MCGUINNESS, DEPUTY FIRST MINISTER

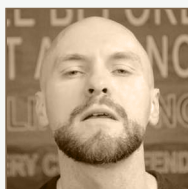
"I believe that there would be nothing more fitting for the centenary of 1916 than for the State to stop plans for the historical, political and cultural wipeout of what should be a national treasure we can all be proud of. This entire area must be designated as a 1916 revolutionary and cultural quarter and have national monument status which, make no mistake about it, will become a mecca tourist attraction for visitors worldwide and contribute significantly to the local economy."



MAUREEN O SULLIVAN TD, ALL PARTY COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION OF MOORE STREET.

“The decision by the Minister for Arts Heritage and Gaeltacht Affairs to grant permission for the development of Moore Street to go ahead is tantamount to the obliteration of what the National Museum has called, ‘the most important site in modern Irish history’.

It is our firm belief that the revised development plans from Chartered Lands do not comply with the Ministerial Order issued in July 2013. The plans fail to recognise the importance of this Battle Field Site and the laneways of history. Further evidence of 1916 has been found in the surrounding area and if this development goes ahead it will all be lost forever. This is totally unacceptable”



JOHN LYONS, PEOPLE BEFORE PROFIT

“The proposed destruction of the birthplace of the Irish Republic, the Moore Street terrace and laneways, widely acknowledged as the most important site in modern Irish history, reveals the true nature of Official Ireland: it is neoliberal to its core and will stop at nothing to facilitate the profiteers. One hundred years after a Rising that launched a revolution, and some eight years since the people were forced to bailout out bankers, financial speculators and property developers with the resultant crises in housing and health,

the return of emigration, the rising levels of deprivation, inequality and injustice, the original plan to destroy Moore Street, construct a gaudy shopping centre on historical lands regarded by many as sacred, as they attempt to re-inflate a property bubble, all in the name of profit, is as alive as ever. They must be defeated.”

EOLAIRE SRÁIDE LE HAGHAIDH SHUÍOMH CATHA SHRÁID UÍ MHÓRDHA

TAOBH-BHEALACH ISTEACH GO HARD-OIFIG AN PHOIST, SRÁID ANRAÍ

An Rathailleach i gceannas ar ghrúpa atá ag iarraidh Monarcha Williams agus Woods a bhaint amach atá suite ar Shráid Parnell an lae inniu. Fágann sé slán ag Desmond Fitzgerald agus téann sé i gceannas ar ruathar suas Sráid Uí Mhórdha.

MÓRSHIÚL UÍ RATHAILLE

Tugann An Rathailleach dósaen fear suas Sráid Uí Mhórdha agus iad faoi lámhach meaisínghunna ó baracáid arm na Breataine ag barr na sráide. Gortaíodh An Rathailleach agus chuaigh sé anall ar na ceithre boinn go Lána Sackville (anois Paráid Uí Rathaille), áit ar fágadh é chun bás a fháil.

Ba ar an tsráid seo ar chúl 24/25 Shráid Uí Mhórdha Tháinig 20 Óglach le chéile chun ruathar deireanach a dhéanamh faoi cheannas Oscar Traynor.

Maraíodh An Rathailleach, Óglach Francis Macken agus Óglach Charles Carrigan ar an láthair seo - tháinig Seán Mac Diarmada agus Sean McLoughlin orthu ar an lána seo.

PLÁS ANRAÍ

Bealach isteach chuig lánaí, an áit ar éalaigh Sean McLoughlin agus 300 Óglach, faoi cheannas Michael Collins agus iad faoi lámhach gunnaí móra, ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus í faoi thine. Nuair a bhain siad Sráid Uí Mhórdha amach, scaoileadh orthu ó Shráid Parnell agus ón Ospidéal Rotunda.

Gortaíodh Henry Coyle go marfach anseo.

AN TEACH BÁN, PLÁS ANRAÍ

D'éirigh lámhach na namhad chomh tréan sin go gcreideann na reibiliúnaigh go bhfuil sé ag teacht ón teach bán ar thaobh na láimhe clé. Rinne Michael Collins iarracht dul isteach, ach fuair sé amach go raibh an lámhach ag teacht ó philéir a bhí ag athscinneadh ó bharacáid Lána Uí Mhórdha.

MONARCHA MIANRAÍ O'BRIEN

Chuaigh Sean McLoughlin i gceannas. Fuarthas bealach isteach chuig an monarcha, agus glacadh seilbh ar mhótarveain gur baineadh úsáid as le haghaidh baracáide thar Lána Uí Mhórdha.

LÁNA UÍ MHÓRDHA

Bás: Óglach Michael Mulvihill - maraíodh sa chomhrac agus é ag cosaint an storáis bhuidéalaithe.

UIMH. 10 SRÁID UÍ MHÓRDHA

Stóras Soláthar Coogan: D'éirigh leis na hÓglaigh dul isteach agus d'eagraigh cúigear ceannairí Comhairle Chogaidh. D'fhág Connolly Sean McLoughlin (20 bliain d'aois) i gceannas. Chaith na ceannairí oíche anseo, agus táblaí mar leapacha acu. Baineadh úsáid as freisin mar Ospidéal Machaire a d'eagraigh an Bhanaltra O'Farrell le cóir leighis a thabhairt dóibh siúd a bhí gortaithe.

UIMH. 15 SRÁID UÍ MHÓRDHA

Tháinig an Bhanaltra amach as an teach seo le bratach bhán nuair a rinneadh an cinneadh géilleadh, agus teachtaireacht ón bPiarsach aici. Rinneadh an cinneadh i ndiaidh don Phiarsach naoscairí ó arm na Breataithe a fheiceáil ag scaoileadh sibhialtach chun báis agus iad ag iarraidh bogadh ar Shráid Uí Mhórdha faoi bhratach bhán.

UIMH. 16 SRÁID UÍ MHÓRDHA

Thochail na reibiliúnaigh tríd an tsraith iomlán, agus bhain siad uimh. 16 amach, i lár na sraithe. Eagraíodh an cruinniu deiridh de chúigear sínitheoirí an fhorógra san fhoirgneamh seo. Ghlac beagnach 300 Óglach seilbh ar an gcuid eile den tsraith.

UIMH. 17 SRÁID UÍ MHÓRDHA

I ndiaidh na géillte, tugadh James Connolly amach ar shínteán ón teach seo agus leagadh síos ar an tsráid é.

UIMH. 20 SRÁID UÍ MHÓRDHA

Tháinig na hÓglaigh uile le chéile as chlós agus dhiúltaigh siad géilleadh, ar eagla go gcaithfí leo mar thréigtheoir ón gCéad Chogadh Domhanda. Rinne siad neamhaird ar achainíocha ó Tom Clarke, Joseph Plunkett agus Michael Collins, ach d'éirigh le Sean Mac Diarmada cur ina luí orthu sa chlós idir an dá fhoirgneamh.

MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE PLAN



STREET DIRECTORY FOR THE BATTLEFIELD SITE

GPO SIDE ENTRANCE, HENRY STREET

The O'Rahilly leads a group trying to reach Williams & Woods Factory on what is now Parnell Street. He says goodbye to Desmond Fitzgerald and leads a charge up Moore Street.

O'RAHILLY PARADE

The O'Rahilly takes his dozen men up Moore Street under machine gun fire from the British barricade at the top of the street. The O'Rahilly was wounded and pulls himself into Sackville Lane (now O'Rahilly Parade), where he was left to die.

It was on this street at the rear of 24/25 Moore Street twenty Volunteers gathered for a last charge under command of Oscar Traynor. Three fatalities occurred in this laneway at O Rahilly Parade, including 'The Rahilly.'

HENRY PLACE

Point of Entry into laneways, where a group of 300 Volunteers, led by Michael Collins, escape from blazing GPO under artillery fire. When they reach Moore Street, they are fired on from Parnell Street and the Rotunda Hospital.

Henry Coyle is fatally wounded here.

THE WHITE HOUSE, HENRY PLACE

Enemy fire becomes so intense that the rebels believe it is coming from the white House on their left. Michael Collins attempts to enter, only to discover the firing is caused by ricocheting bullets fired from the Moore Lane barricade.

O'BRIEN'S MINERAL WORKS

Sean McLoughlin takes charge. Entry is gained to the works, and a motor van commandeered and used as a barricade across Moore Lane.

MOORE LANE

Fatality: Vol. Michael Mulvihill - killed in action guarding the bottling stores.

NO. 10 MOORE STREET

Coogan's Provision Store: Volunteers gain entry and the 5 leaders hold a Council of War. Connolly hands command to Sean McLoughlin (aged 20). The leaders spent a night here, using tables as beds. It was also used as a Field Hospital set up under Nurse O'Farrell for the treatment of wounded.

NO.15 MOORE STREET

Nurse O'Farrell emerges from this house with a white flag when the decision is made to surrender, carrying a message from Pearse. The decision is made after Pearse sees civilians gunned down by British snipers as they try to move along Moore Street under a white flag.

NO.16 MOORE STREET

Burrowing along the entire terrace, the rebels reach no. 16, in the middle of the terrace.

The last meeting place of five of the signatories of the Proclamation is held in this building. Approximately 300 Volunteers occupy the rest of the terrace.

NO. 17 MOORE STREET

After the surrender, James Connolly is carried on a stretcher from this house and laid on the street.

NO. 20 AND 21, MOORE STREET

All the Volunteers gather in the yard and refused to surrender, fearing they would be treated as deserters from the First World War. They ignored appeals from Tom Clarke, Joseph Plunkett and Michael Collins, but are finally persuaded by Sean Mac Diarmada in the yard between the two buildings.

THE BATTLE OF MOORE STREET

Compiled from the words of those who fought in this area, with additional material from my books, 'They Died by Pearse's Side' and 'Memorials of the Easter Rising'. By Ray Bateson

The killings began in Moore Street before the evacuation. On Wednesday Edward Byrne, aged 22 was shot dead. The following day, Mrs Tom Barry, on her way back to the GPO with a priest, came across a man in Moore Street who had been shot and was dying on the road. Further down, at Henry Place, a white haired old man was shot and was lying bleeding on the kerb. His name was John O'Duffy, a 79 year old retired dentist, who had been running down Moore Street to Henry Street to escape fire from Parnell Street when he ran into a burst of machine gun fire. He died the following Sunday. Other non combatants were also killed in Moore Street and Henry Street at this time.

By Thursday morning it was becoming clear that the overwhelming and better equipped British Army cordons had been tightened around the GPO and its adjacent outposts. Their fire increased on all sides. The Republican forces, whose only armament (apart from hand grenades) consisted of rifles and shot guns, were unable to push them back but, for the moment, kept them at bay.

The defensive position within the Metropole Hotel, beside the GPO, had been extended into Eason's and reinforcements were sent by James Connolly. Attempts were made to build a barricade across Abbey Street but it was hampered by snipers from some distant points. The shelling intensified and began to significantly damage the adjacent buildings. The enemy made repeated attempts to advance from the junction of Marlborough and Abbey Streets, but each was decisively frustrated. The rifles of the defenders became so hot that fresh ones had to be secured; the first lot again brought into action when cooled with oil - the only oil available for the purpose being that extracted from tins of sardines. An interior wall of the hotel was reduced to a heap of ground bricks and plaster by a stream of machine gun bullets directed from the building at the angle of D'Olier Street and Westmoreland. but the garrison held out.

In the afternoon, British activities became more in evidence on the rear flank of GHQ and Connolly sent men to occupy the Henry Street Warehouse, but soon had them transferred to O'Neill's at the corner of Liffey Street (Coliseum side) the better to command the Mary and Denmark Street approaches. A little later this locality was reconnoitred by an enemy armoured car; the Volunteers could only regret their lack of suitable armament to deal effectively with it. On his way back to the GPO Connolly was wounded.

At the junction of Moore and Parnell Streets the enemy was observed in the act of erecting breastworks. Vigorous fire from the Coliseum frustrated this temporarily; later their armoured car passing to and fro, deposited sandbags at the end of Moore St which were pushed into position by the Infantry. Thereafter a continuous exchange of fire was kept up.

On Thursday night, a procession of women bearing a white flag left their homes in Moore Street and Parnell Street area, looking for safety. A man was shot and his body thrown by the military on the recently erected barricades.

British snipers on the roof of the Gresham Hotel directed fire at the Henry Street corner and as far up as Arnotts. A terrific cannonade of the Metropole-Manfield block ensued, one shell reached the G.P.O. roof. A barricade which stretched from the Royal Hibernian Academy to a cycle shop on the opposite side of the street, took fire as a result of a direct shell hit. It was the firing of this barricade that caused the fire which wiped out the east side of O'Connell St. The fire consumed it and Keating's went up. Then Hoyt's caught fire, and when Hoyt's caught fire the whole block up to Earl St. became involved. Hoyt's had a lot of turpentine and other flammable materials, and the fire spread from there to Clery's. Clery's and the Imperial Hotel were one and the same building, and this building was ignited from the fire which consumed Hoyt's. Incendiary shells also dropped on the roof of the Imperial Hotel; soon the north side of O'Connell Street was a raging furnace. The fires extended from Clery's right down to Hopkins' corner and from the Metropole Hotel, adjoining the GPO, down to O'Connell Bridge. In fact, the whole area was one mass of flames but the G.P.O. had not as yet caught fire. The flames roared, roofs fell in, molten plate glass flowed to the sidewalk, an awe inspiring scene.

The noise of bursting shells and tumbling walls and roofs was indescribable. Machine guns were still spraying the street with bullets. One poor civilian rushed out in front of Nelson Pillar only to meet his death right in front of the GPO.

In the darkness of Friday morning, it seemed certain that the coming day would bring concentrated artillery fire on GHQ. To lessen the chance of casualties arising from a resultant explosion of the munitions, surplus hand grenades from the roof and top floor of the GPO and the gelignite from the main arsenal were transferred to a basement room which extended under the Henry Street sidewalk, then deemed the safest place for them.

By daybreak, the anticipated artillery attack began; the enemy gunners got the range of the GPO; the intense cannonading became deafening; incendiary bombs set to the roof corner nearest O'Connell Bridge. For hours the Volunteers made desperate but unavailing

efforts to stem the flames and by noon it was clear the position was becoming untenable. Pearse ordered the women, except for the nursing section, to proceed under a Red Cross flag to their homes.

The bombardment was intensified. About 1 o'clock the sharpshooters on the roof were ordered to relinquish that position. A little later the fire reached the upper floors of the building and compelled withdrawal of the men in occupation there. Those still in the Coliseum were recalled, the prisoners held by the Volunteers were transferred to the basement for safety.

By 3 o'clock, the flames had extended to the roof of the GPO portico and soon burned their way to the interior. The hoses proved useless. The place was now an inferno. Pieces of burning timber began to fall from the ceiling. At 6 o'clock, the order was given for the evacuation of the wounded to Jervis Street Hospital. This group led by Father Flanagan then made their way through burning buildings and across enemy fire before reaching the hospital several hours later.

In the GPO the roof flames spread along both sides. Myriads of live sparks fell through the open shaft to the immediate vicinity of the Henry Street basement room in which the stocks of gelignite and bombs had been placed for safety. A possible explosion of these just then might have had most serious consequences, not alone in casualties but in blocking the intended exit for retreat, so immediate steps were taken for their removal.

It was clear that the GPO would have to be abandoned. Pearse gathered the men and paid homage "to the gallantry of the soldiers of Irish Freedom who have during the past four days, been writing with fire and steel the most glorious chapter in the later history of Ireland". The Volunteers burst into a rendition of the Who Fears to Speak of '98, their voices rising above the roar of the encircling inferno.

The O Rahilly undertook to clear the way for an escape route to Williams and Woods factory and led out 12 Volunteers. With bayonets fixed they proceeded towards Moore Street, opening a passage through their own barricade on Henry Street. They charged up Moore Street, half on the near side and the others on the left. Before they got as far as Henry Place/Sampson's Lane, a volley from the British barricade two hundred yards directly ahead swept the street, followed by a second and third. There were groans and thuds as several of the Volunteers fell. Patrick Shortis fell dead just after Sampson's Lane; Patrick O'Connor was killed and fell backwards onto another Volunteer; Francis Macken died almost immediately in the arms of a comrade. Charles Carrigan was badly wounded and brought to Jervis Street Hospital where he died almost immediately. Almost half of the men were either killed or wounded. Some took cover in the adjacent laneways; others pressed on to within fifty yards of the enemy line, the O Rahilly in the lead.

At this time, a cat could not have crossed Moore Street unscathed, for besides raking machine gun fire from the British barricade the remainder of the Volunteers now more than half way down Moore Street, and, availing of such cover as doorways and doorsteps afforded, poured volley after volley into the enemy. The din was deafening, smashing glass and splintering woodwork adding their quota to the effect. For about half a minute O'Rahilly stood tensely in the doorway before making a dash across the road but was cut down by machine gun fire. He lay motionless face downward for a few moments. Those who made it Riddle's Row opened fire but soon had to desist. Then with a supreme effort the O'Rahilly dragged himself inch by inch into Sackville Lane where he eventually died of his wounds.

Soon after the evacuation of the GPO began an ammunition pouch exploded and John Neale from England was hit, all the lower part of his body absolutely riddled. Others were less seriously wounded.

Henry Street was being swept by machine gun fire from Mary Street direction and for a long time it was impossible to cross the road. The Volunteers dashed from the side door into Henry Lane, the bullets like hailstones hopping on the street. It was miracle only a few were injured. James Connolly was carried across on a stretcher and a little cavalcade of wounded followed with a few women - Julie Grennan, Winnie Carney, the bullets striking the ground at their feet.

Behind them the Post Office was a blazing inferno. Tremendous crashes could be heard from within the building and the heat was so intense that the men had to retreat down Henry Place bit by bit. The only light in the lane was the terrible glare in the skies. The wounded were groaning but no one could attend to them. There seemed to be a state bordering on chaos in the laneway. There were hundreds of Volunteers in the cramped space of the dog-legged laneway.

As the front ranks were crossing Moore Lane (which runs at right angles from Henry Place) intense machine-gun fire was opened from the roof of the Rotunda Hospital. Crouching they escaped; those behind them came to a halt. The bullets hitting a white warehouse wall facing Moore Lane raised a cloud of white dust, window high, which in the fading light gave the impression that the enemy fire emanated from that building. Men were trying to get shelter in doorways and against walls from the fire, which no one seemed to know whence it was coming. There were reports of machine gun fire from the rear of two hotels in O'Connell Street.

Orders were given to attack the “White House” and to break into the stores along the lane some of which were believed to be occupied by British forces. A small group that included Michael Collins broke into the “White House” but found it unoccupied. Others forced their way into the stores, a Volunteer dying when a rifle used to batter down the door of O’Brien’s Mineral Water Stores exploded into his throat, killing him instantly. Henry Coyle was seen to fall, killed by a sniper’s bullet while trying to open the side door of a shop in the lane. Michael Mulvihill’s body was found the next day in Moore Lane near its junction with Henry Place. Volunteer Patrick Lynch died in this laneway at this time.

The din was terrific outside as there was an intensive fire down the street from British forces at the Parnell Street end, in addition to the roaring of the flames from the G.P.O. and other burning buildings in Henry Street and the shooting by Volunteers from places all around. Having discovered the “White House” was no longer a threat the next problem was the junction with Moore Lane which greeted each passing Volunteer with a burst of machine gun fire. And there was the added burden of their prisoners who had spent the past week in the GPO and who appeared to be terrified. Lt Chalmers was placed at the head of the line-up of prisoners, and on his left hand side was a private of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. They were told to run for it. As they passed the laneway the troops with the machine gun fired down the lane and Lt Chalmers was shot in the thigh, and the Dublin Fusilier through the head. A DMP man was wounded. By a rush some of the prisoners passed successfully the end of the lane and darted down an alleyway to the left, only to find themselves charging a British machine gun. Bullets spattered around them, but by a miracle they avoided injury, jumped a parapet a yard high and escaped. However, two of the prisoners, soldiers from Irish regiments, wholeheartedly threw in their lot with the Republican forces.

The machine gun fire was at its height and the Volunteers had 20 wounded men. It was imperative that the Volunteers leave the laneway and get under cover. Some of them broke into the nearby houses. The McKane family at 10 Henry Place were hiding under the bed saying the rosary when the father heard a commotion in the back yard and went out to investigate. A Volunteer without waiting for him to open the door broke the glass panel with his rifle. The rifle went off and the bullet pierced the man’s shoulder and went straight through, hitting his 16 year old daughter Bridget in the forehead killing her instantly.

Other Volunteers who had crossed the Moore Lane junction broke into a store and brought out a cart on which they piled all kinds of stuff. They moved the dray across the street to block the fire and, having formed some kind of an obstruction there, they crossed the line safely. The Volunteers were now able to proceed, stooping, past the “White House” in relative safety to the top of Moore Lane. Tom Clarke came to the side of the building, just out of the line of fire, and called for volunteers to cross this line to secure occupation of a building at the corner of Moore St. A number of men undertook this task, and were led by Tom Clarke himself. They reached the corner of Moore St. and Clarke called upon them to occupy these buildings. The side door of the provision shop at the corner of Moore Street and Henry Place was burst open giving access to number 10.

A number of Volunteers were stationed to prevent the men from entering Moore Street, which was fire-swept, and the rest were directed into number 10. The first-floor room facing Moore Street soon became crowded. The Volunteers were all very fatigued and had thrown themselves down on the floor, preparing to sleep. By this time there were approximately 20 wounded men. Nearly all of these men were carried into the first house including James Connolly who was carried up a narrow staircase. The staircase was so narrow that it was impossible to take him up the stairs until four strong men lifted him horizontally at extended arms length over the banister rail. He was put in a bed and this room became the headquarters, a green flag with the harp, taken from the GPO, placed over his bed.

While the crossing of Moore Lane was in progress Pearse ordered a squad to penetrate a warehouse at the Henry Place angle, proceed over roofs or otherwise and occupy Moore Street to the left towards Henry Street. The idea was to break through the houses and make a possible escape route. Shortly after a shell hit one of these houses which had been evacuated and flattened it out absolutely. It went down like a house of cards. By daybreak flames spreading from the G.P.O. pressed these men back to rejoin the main body.

A mock barricade was ordered to be made across Moore Street to deflect attention from the occupation of the Moore Street terrace. With the aid of ropes, a cart was run out into the middle of Moore Street. Boxes and everything else they could find were thrown out. A couple of sacks were filled with clay and placed in position at the corner. Immediately the cart appeared the British opened fire, which was very intense. Shots were exchanged for a while and at one period during the firing, an incendiary bomb fell beside the barricade but it did not explode. On the far side of Moore Street, a British soldier was lying, badly wounded in the stomach and calling for help. Despite the fact that the street was swept by machine gun fire from the Parnell Street end, George Plunkett took a water-bottle from the man alongside him, crossed Moore Street, gave the soldier a drink, and then carried him back to headquarters.

As soon as the advance party had entered number 10 they began to dig from one building to another in order to extend their position. This was no light task for men exhausted after a strenuous and almost sleepless week. They smashed their way into this building and progressed, as instructed, from house to house. They used a very large crowbar, and each man would take his turn at the bar for a few minutes and then stop to rest, a fresh man taking his place. The floors in those houses were not at the same level, so that when the men

broke through the wall on a landing of one house they often found themselves a good distance above the floor of the next, and mostly they would find they had burst from a hall or landing into a living or bedroom where frightened people were huddled together wondering what would happen to them. At times, too, there was the question, as the last bricks and plaster of the hole went crashing out under the blows of sledge-hammers and crowbars, as to whether they might not find the enemy on the other side ready to hurl grenades into their midst. Nothing like this happened, however. The enemy could afford to play a waiting game now as they were all only too well aware. They knew they were hemmed in, and front and back, the volley firing and prolonged machine-gun bursts were sufficient evidence. The Volunteers continued to extend their line until they reached the lane which intersects Moore St. about fifty yards from Parnell St.

John King, one of the Liverpool contingent, got a bullet through his hip and was lying on the floor bleeding, partly unconscious, and being kicked and trampled on by men passing to and fro. Another chap, Murray, got a bullet through the calf of his leg. An old man reported that there was somebody who said he was a Volunteer, lying in Moore St. One of his comrades went downstairs and opened the hall door to find a man lying on the edge of the path, apparently badly wounded. As heavy fire was sweeping the street, he was urged to crawl over to the door. He made several attempts to do so. Eventually his comrade reached out and pulled him in. He was very badly wounded in the leg. It appeared that he was one of the party that went with The O'Rahilly through Moore St. at an earlier stage. Friday night was spent barricading all the houses that were occupied by throwing down all the furniture from the rooms - clearing all the rooms - down the stairways into the bottom halls, blocking up the doorways.

Before it was quite dark a Volunteer saw an old man come out of a shop on the opposite side of the street. No sooner did he appear than a bullet from one of the 18th Royal Irish who were manning a barricade at the end of the street struck him and he fell to the ground. It was evident that he was mortally wounded but he was not dead. He remained there all night and for hours it was terrible to hear his cries "Water, water, give me a drink of water". It went on for hours until eventually his voice got weaker and finally died away. Later when daylight came a little girl, about 4 or 5 years, came out of the shop and started bawling "Mammy, mammy, my grand-dad is dead". She kept repeating this over and over again. Her mother was inside the door calling her in and afraid to go out herself. She expected to see the child shot at any moment and could do nothing to prevent it. The 18th Royal Irish, a regiment of Irishmen in the British Army, had shot at everything that moved in the street, and at such short range their shooting was deadly.

Elizabeth Hanratty, aged 30, was in her room in her husband's butcher's shop at 39 Moore Street on the corner of Riddles Row when she was shot dead by a stray bullet. Nine year old William Mullen, 8 Moore Place, was also in his house when he was shot in the thorax and died.

The Volunteer position was now very vulnerable. As far as possible, no lights, or very few, were lighted. Fires for cooking were used with great discretion, because the heavy smoke from them drew snipers' fire. Most of the men by this time were utterly tired, exhausted and apparently despondent. A large number in the more or less darkened rooms were saying their rosaries. Except for cups of tea and a few biscuits, the headquarters staff got no food during this period. Water was hard to procure despite there being a tap in the yardway as one ran the danger of being sniped in attempting to get water. Headquarters staff, consisting of Padraig Pearse, Plunkett, James Connolly, but not Tom Clarke, passed the night in one room. James Connolly lay on a bed and was conscious the whole time, chatting quietly with the others. In the same room as Connolly was the wounded British soldier, a Dublin Fusilier, that Plunkett had rescued.

When dawn broke the situation was becoming critical. The Volunteers would have to move out of the terrace. Efforts were made to erect a barricade which would afford a safe crossing to Sampson's Lane: these failed, not merely because of the continuous enemy barrage but for lack of suitable materials. It was becoming more perilous by the minute.

It was equally perilous for the civilians who still remained in the street. The lower end of Moore Street which connects with Henry Street was practically demolished by the conflagrations during the last two days of the Rising. Nos 1-6 and 59-62 Moore Street were destroyed. William Heavey, aged 32, carried on business at 57 Moore Street Dublin. When his house caught fire, he was shot on his own doorstep, having been picked off by a sniper. He was brought to the Mater Hospital where he died of his wounds on Sunday. Another man killed early on Saturday morning was John Murphy, who ran a business at the corner of Henry Street and Moore Street, and who was Chairman of the Rathdown Rural District Council (No 2). A further casualty on Saturday was Mary Ann Corrigan aged 34 or 44, 8 Engine Alley, Moore Lane. She was a widow and worked as a dealer.

After breakfast, James Connolly and the other wounded men were carried through the holes from No. 10, and all others followed. Connolly was put to bed in a back room in 16 Moore Street. The members of the Provisional Government were in this room for a considerable length of time - P.H. Pearse, J. Connolly, J. Plunkett, T.J. Clarke, and Sean MacDermott, where they held a council of war. Willie Pearse was also with them.

The civilian casualty rate increased as more families tried to leave their home. Patrick McManus, 12 Moore Street, who was aged 67

and originally from County Meath and worked as a Corporation labourer, was shot dead. Robert Dillon, aged 64, ran a poultry and shop business in 8 Moore Street left his home with his wife and daughter carrying a white flag. He was shot through the throat and head and died instantly.

Sometime in the early morning a party of civilians were leaving Moore Street. The British had apparently consented to the evacuation of women only. This party of civilians was led by a man carrying a flag of truce. An order shouted by the enemy: "Females advance and males stand". Then there was a burst of fire. The women had managed to cross the street, but one man at least was riddled with bullets. He lay there on a white sheet attached to a sweeping brush.

On the roadway lay stretched Mr. and Mrs. Dillon with their daughter from No. 8. Now the Doyle and McDonagh families, tenants at No. 16, feared that the chemist shop, Gore's, beside them would catch fire and decided that they must try and seek safety with their friends in the opposite lane. Mr. Doyle attached his wife's apron to an umbrella followed by seven others (one carrying a child), they dashed out on to the roadway; immediately they were sprayed with bullets. Mr. Doyle, wounded, fell in front of his wife, who tried to drag him after her, but she was also wounded before she reached the opposite pavement. The O'Carroll family from their door succeeded with the aid of a rope in pulling them into their shop, already crammed with over 20 refugees. It was apparent that Mr. Doyle was dying. A Mr Gorman agreed to make an effort to contact the military in Parnell St, which he succeeded in doing by slipping through the back slaughter houses and alley-ways, where he was instructed to bring the families directly down Moore St and was assured of a temporary cease fire. Mrs O'Carroll, with a white sheet attached to a long-caned duster, along with her husband and three children headed the party. Mr. Doyle was carried in a blanket, followed by his wobbling wife supporting her wounded leg with an umbrella. Reaching the barricade the men were shifted into the already wrecked Home and Colonial Stores jammed with other male neighbours. Mr Doyle was brought to the Rotunda Hospital where he died.

The atmosphere at the meeting of the Provisional Government was grim. Sean McLoughlin who had been appointed to the rank of Commandant the night before and who had played a major part in the evacuation, was sent for. He suggested that he should assemble a small body of men in Sackville Lane numbering from 20 to 30. Everyone else would be brought down to the doorways which would be open ready in all the houses in Moore Street. He proposed on a signal to rush the 20 or 30 men towards the barricade at the end of Moore Street. He would throw a bomb from the corner towards the British and immediately the whole body in Moore Street would dash across the street into the laneways on the opposite side and re-form. Only one wounded man would be taken and that was Connolly himself. They would reform at Denmark Street near the Henry Street Warehouse as the road turned at that point and they would be screened from Britain Street. They would then make their way down towards Capel Street and the Markets and if possible to the Four Courts and fight it out with Daly there. Pearse remarked that more innocent people would be killed. McLoughlin replied that it was a military operation and could only be successful if he didn't think about such things.

McLoughlin was given the go ahead and went out and formed the men into the "Death or Glory Squad" - 20 men with bayonets. He moved them up to the yard of 25 Moore Street adjoining Sackville Lane and "Stood" them in the yard. Each man was given instructions what to do. Bayonets were fixed. Explosions could be heard from the Post Office, which was now a huge mass of flames, as the roof fell in and the flames came in contact with the bombs which had been left in the building. The men nervously waited, knowing a charge at the barricades was suicidal. The barricade at the Parnell Street end of Moore Street was simply crammed with British soldiers bending over it and more standing behind them again and on it were two machine guns. Facing up Cole's Lane which runs parallel with Moore Street was a piece of, artillery, probably a 4.7. Every house in Parnell Street was crammed with British soldiers and an overflow of the troops were lying down on the paths.

While the men waited anxiously the Provisional Government were still meeting but soon made their decision. They would surrender. Word was quickly sent to McLoughlin. A man was actually moving the bolt of the gate in order to allow the Volunteers to make their exit on a given signal. Almost on time for this charge to take place a Volunteer rushed into this yard and said that the bayonet charge was to be cancelled. The relief was palpable. Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred. It was the roof of the GPO caving in.

Pearse had witnessed some of these killings and felt the only solution to prevent further loss of civilian life was surrender. Orders were given that there was to be no shooting upon any account. Pearse passed out alone as firm as a rock. In the Headquarters' room, Plunkett was calm. Tears were in McDermott's eyes. So too with Willie Pearse. Connolly stared in front of him. Sean MacDermott came over to the window and pointed to the three dead men and said something like "When Pearse saw that and showed it to us we decided we must surrender in order to save the lives of the citizens".

The Volunteers were marched through the rooms in companies. Sean McDermott read Pearse's letter and explained that they have surrendered to save not themselves but the citizens. The news of the surrender was not well received by the men, particularly those in the Kimmage Battalion who had come from England and were not expecting any mercy from the British military authorities. The men

were assembled in the yard of Hanlon's shop at 20-21 Moore Street and they listened to Michael Collins, Tom Clarke and Joe Plunkett make a case for the surrender but they were not convinced until Sean MacDermott spoke in a quiet voice with enormous concentration and total confidence. He told them to look at the dead civilians outside and how many more would die if the fight continued. Only the leaders would be shot, the ordinary Volunteer would live to fight another day: "we who will be shot will die happy - knowing that there are still plenty of you around who will finish the job. Remember lads, we're not beaten; we will go on again some time and we'll never forget the gallant lads who have fallen in the fight".

A white flag was hung from number 15 Moore Street and Nurse O'Farrell left from there about 12.45 p.m., carrying a small white flag, and approached the barricade at the top of the street. The military stopped firing and she told the officer in charge that Pearse wanted to treat with him. She was helped over the barricade and brought as a prisoner to Tom Clarke's shop where General Lowe arrived 45 minutes later. After some time, General Lowe brought her back to Moore Street and told her to tell Pearse that he would not treat at all unless he unconditionally surrendered.

Nurse O'Farrell returned to number 16 and gave Pearse the message. She was sent back with a message from Pearse which Lowe rejected. He told her that if Pearse did not surrender within 30 minutes he would begin hostilities again. The members of the Provisional Government held a short council and Pearse accompanied Nurse O'Farrell back to General Lowe. Pearse was taken away in a car to write the notes of surrender for the other garrisons. The Rising was over.

There was one more death. John Neale who had been injured just before the evacuation of the GPO was brought to Dublin Castle Hospital. Some kind hearted Tommy loosened his bindings and he died in three hours.

In the pocket of the O Rahilly lying dead in Sackville Lane they found a note to his wife:

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.

The Volunteers came out into Moore Street still carrying their weapons. Plunkett marched beside them carrying a white flag, some of the wounded were on stretchers. Corpses lay here and there on the cobbles and pavement, waxen with red gashes in their heads. British soldiers, Volunteers, civilians, bloody and prostrate, strangely quiet. There were two dead soldiers and two dead civilians outside O'Hanlon's. One of the civilian casualties was squatting against a wall with a white bundle; his head was slit open like a pomegranate. A dead Tommy was lying at the corner of Moore Lane, a Volunteer beside him. He was very dead. They had played a machine-gun on him. Pieces of wool, his undergarments, protruded through his uniform, making a scarecrow character of a valiant man. It was Paddy Shortis one of the first to step out for that bayonet charge. Two of the soldiers were prisoners who had been released from the G.P.O. on Friday. Two soldiers who had been prisoners in the GPO lay dead. They, apparently, had been shot by their comrades as they tried to make their way back to their lines.

The Volunteers left Moore Street, Henry Place, out into Henry Street and around Nelson's Pillar to the right hand side of O'Connell Street and advanced to the front of the Gresham Hotel within 100 yards of the military drawn up at the Parnell monument. They laid down their arms on the street and were surrounded by enemy troops, and were each searched and everything on them was taken by those who searched them. They were then marched off to the grounds in front of the Rotunda Hospital where they passed the night in extreme discomfort and all sorts of indignities were inflicted on their leaders, principally Tom Clarke. They were marched away from the gardens in front of the Rotunda at about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and taken to Richmond Barracks, Inchicore. Courts martials followed and 14 leaders were executed at Kilmainham over the next fortnight. The Rising had ended but the fight for freedom and independence had just begun.

PROFILES IN COURAGE ÍOMHÁNA NA CRÓGACHTA

Five signatories to the Proclamation of the Irish Republic spent their last hours of freedom in Moore Street. Many leading figures in Irish History and public life with direct links to existing political parties were members of the GPO Garrison. Chaith cúigear sínitheoirí de Fhorógra Phoblacht na hÉireann uaireanta deiridh a saoirse ar Shráid Uí Mhórdha. Ba bhaill de Gharastún Ard-Oifig an Phoist iad cuid mhór de mhórphearsana Stair na hÉireann agus sa saol poiblí a raibh baint dhíreach acu le páirtithe polaitiúla

They included:

FIANNA FÁIL, SEAN LEMASS (1899 – 1971)

He joined the GPO Garrison on Easter Tuesday with his brother Noel. Upon evacuation from the blazing GPO he helped carry James Connolly across Henry Street under fire into the laneways opposite. He helped bore holes through the terrace of houses that became the last Head Quarters of the Provisional Government.

On Saturday, he was part of the do or die squad that planned a last attack on the British barricade at Parnell Street. The surrender was announced before the attack could be launched. After The Rising, he fought in the War of Independence and took the republican side in the Civil War fighting in the Four Courts.

When the Fianna Fail Party was formed, he became its secretary. He went on to succeed Eamonn De Valera as Taoiseach in 1959. He resigned that position in 1966 and retired from political life three years later

Sean Lemass died on May 11th 1971 and rests in Deansgrange Cemetery.

Chuaigh sé le Garastún Ard-Oifig an Phoist ar Mháirt na Cásca in éineacht lena dheartháir Noel.

Agus iad ag éalú ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist a bhí faoi thine, chuidigh sé le James Connolly a iompar trasna Shráid Anraí agus iad faoi lámhach chuig na lánáir ar an taobh eile. Chuidigh sé le poill a chur tríd an tsraithe tithe agus ba é seo an Cheanncheathrú dheiridh a bhí ag an Rialtas Sealadach.

Ar Satharn, bhí sé mar chuid den scuaid a bheartaigh ionsaí amháin eile a dhéanamh ar Bharacáid Arm na Breataine ag Sráid Parnell, ionsaí a bhéarfadh bás nó glór. Fógraíodh an géilleadh sula bhféadfaí an ionsaí a dhéanamh.

I ndiaidh an Éirí Amach, throid sé i gCogadh na Saoirse agus ghlac sé le taobh na bPoblachtánach sna cathanna le linn Chogadh na gCarad ag na Ceithre Chúirteanna.

Nuair a bunaíodh Fianna Fáil, bhí sé mar rúnaí air. Tháinig sé i gcomharbacht ar Éamonn De Valera mar Thaoiseach sa bhliain 1959. D'éirigh sé as sa bhliain 1966 agus d'éirigh sé as an saol polaitiúil trí bliana ina dhiaidh sin.

Fuair Seán Lemass bás ar an 11 Bealtaine 1971 agus tá sé curtha i Reilig Ghráinseach an Déin.



FINE GAEL, MICHAEL COLLINS (1890 – 1922)

He joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood in London and was sworn in by Sam Maguire. He crossed over to Ireland in January 1916 and became Captain of the Kimmage Garrison. He was Aide de Camp to Joseph Plunkett during Easter week and fought in the GPO. Upon the evacuation, he led the first batch of volunteers into Henry Place. He seized the White House mistakenly believing it was held by enemy forces.

He was interned in Frongoch and on release returned to play a leading role in re-organising the volunteers and Sinn Féin. In 1919, he became Minister for Finance in the first Dail and in the War of Independence was Director of Intelligence for the Irish Republican Army. He was a member of the delegation that negotiated the Anglo Irish Treaty that led to the outbreak of Civil War.

As Commander in Chief of the Free State army, he was shot dead during a battle with republican forces on 22nd August 1922 at Beal na Bláth, County Cork.



Chuaigh sé le Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann i Londain agus ghlac sé an mionn le Sam

Maguire. Tháinig sé anall go hÉirinn i mí Eanáir 1916 agus rinneadh captaen de ar Gharastún Chamaigh. Bhí sé ina Aide de Camp do Joseph Plunkett le linn sheachtain na Cásca agus throid sé in Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Nuair a d'éaligh siad, bhí sé i gceannas ar an gcéad ghrúpa d'Ógligh a bhain Plás Anraí amach. Ghabh sé an Teach Bán mar thuig sé go raibh sé i seilbh fhórsaí na namhad, ach bhí dul amú air.

Rinneadh é a imtheorannú in Frognoch ach nuair a ligeadh amach é, d'fhill sé le páirt cheannasaíoch a ghlacadh in atheagrú na n-óglaigh agus Shinn Féin. Sa bhliain 1919, ceapadh ina Aire Airgeadais é sa chéad Dáil agus le linn Chogadh na Saoirse bhí sé ina Stiúrthóir Faisnéise le haghaidh Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann. Bhí sé ina bhall de toiscaireacht a rinne idirbheartaíocht ar an gConradh Angla-Éireann arbh é ba chúis le Cogadh na gCarad.

Mar Ardcheannasaí ar arm Shaorstát Éireann, scaoileadh chun báis é le linn catha le fórsaí na poblachta ar an 22 Lúnasa 1922 ag Béal na mBláth, Contae Chorcaigh.

LABOUR PARTY, JAMES CONNOLLY (1868 – 1916)

Founder of The Labour Party in 1912 and in 1913 was the organiser of the ITGWU during the Lockout.

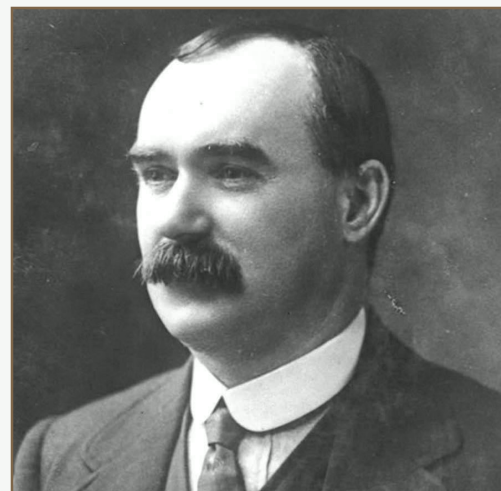
In 1914 he became president of the Irish Neutrality League upon the outbreak of The First World War and it was at that time that he first met members of the IRB. He was then acting general secretary of the Union and Commandant of the Irish Citizen Army.

At the outbreak of The Rising he was appointed Vice-President of the Provisional Government of The Irish Republic and Commandant General of the Dublin Division of the Army of the Irish Republic.

He was wounded in the arm and ankle when out in the battlefield but despite that continued directing operations from a stretcher in the GPO. He was carried across Henry Street by volunteers including Sean Lemass when volunteers made their escape into Henry Place and finally on to no 16 Moore Street.

Following the surrender he was moved to Dublin Castle for medical treatment.

On May 9th he was court-martialed and sentenced to death. On May 12th he was transferred by ambulance to Kilmainham Gaol and was executed.



Bhunaigh sé Páirtí an Lucht Oibre sa bhliain 1912 agus sa bhliain 1913 d'eagraigh sé Ceardchumann Oibríthe Iompair agus Ilsaothair na hÉireann le linn an Fhrithdhúndh.

Sa bhliain 1914 ceapadh ina uachtarán é ar Chonradh Neodrachta na hÉireann nuair a bhris an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda amach agus ba ag an am sin a bhuail sé le baill den IRB den chéad uair. Bhí sé ard-rúnaí gníomhach den Cheardchumann agus ina Cheannfort ar Arm Cathartha na hÉireann.

Nuair a bhris an tÉirí Amach amach ceapadh é ina Leas-Uachtarán ar Rialtas Sealadach Phoblacht na hÉireann agus ina Cheannfort-Ghinearál ar Chathlán Bhaile Átha Cliath d'Arm Phoblacht na hÉireann.

Gortaíodh sa lámh agus sa rúitín é nuair a bhí sé amuigh ar an mblár catha agus ina ainneoin sin lean sé ar aghaidh ag stiúradh cúrsaí ó shínteán in Ard-Oifig an Phoist. D'iompar Óglaigh, agus Seán Lemass ina measc, é thar Shráid Anraí nuair a d'éalaigh na hÓglaigh go Plás Anraí agus sa deireadh thiar thall go huimh. 16 Sráid Uí Mhórdha.

I ndiaidh na géillte aistríodh go Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath é le haghaidh cóir leighis.

Ar an 9 Bealtaine, triailleadh os comhair armchúirte é agus daoradh chun báis é. Ar an 12 Bealtaine aistríodh in otharcharr é go Príosún Chill Mhaighneann agus cuireadh chun báis é.

SINN FÉIN, SEÁN MAC DIARMADA (1884 – 1916)

He was organizer of The Dungannon Clubs founded by The Irish Republican Brotherhood to promote Republicanism in Ulster. He became President of its Supreme Council and was later appointed full time organiser for Sinn Fein.

In 1908 he became national Sinn Fein organiser and it was at that time he formed a close relationship of trust with Thomas J Clarke.

In 1910 he was Manager of Irish Freedom a journal edited by Dr Pat Mc Cartan from County Tyrone. In 1915, he became a member of the secret military council that was planning The Rising. He was in the GPO during Easter week and set up a field hospital to the rear of the building. He asserted greater control over operations when Connolly was wounded and took charge when panic broke out among the volunteers trapped in Henry Place.

He was hugely popular with the rank and file and when volunteers gathered and were refusing to obey the surrender order at 20/21 Moore Street it was he who impressed upon them the need to lay down arms and live to fight another day.

He was executed on the 12th May 1916.



Bhí sé ina eagraí ar Chumainn Dhún Geanainn ar bhunaigh Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann iad chun an Poblachtánachas a chur chun cinn i gCúige Uladh. Ceapadh ina Uachtarán é ar an Ardchomhairle agus ina dhiaidh sin ceapadh ina eagraí lánaimseartha é le haghaidh Shinn Féin.

Sa bhliain 1908 thosaigh sé ag obair mar eagraí náisiúnta Shinn Féin agus ba ag an am sin ar fhás dlúthchairdeas idir é féin agus Thomas J Clarke.

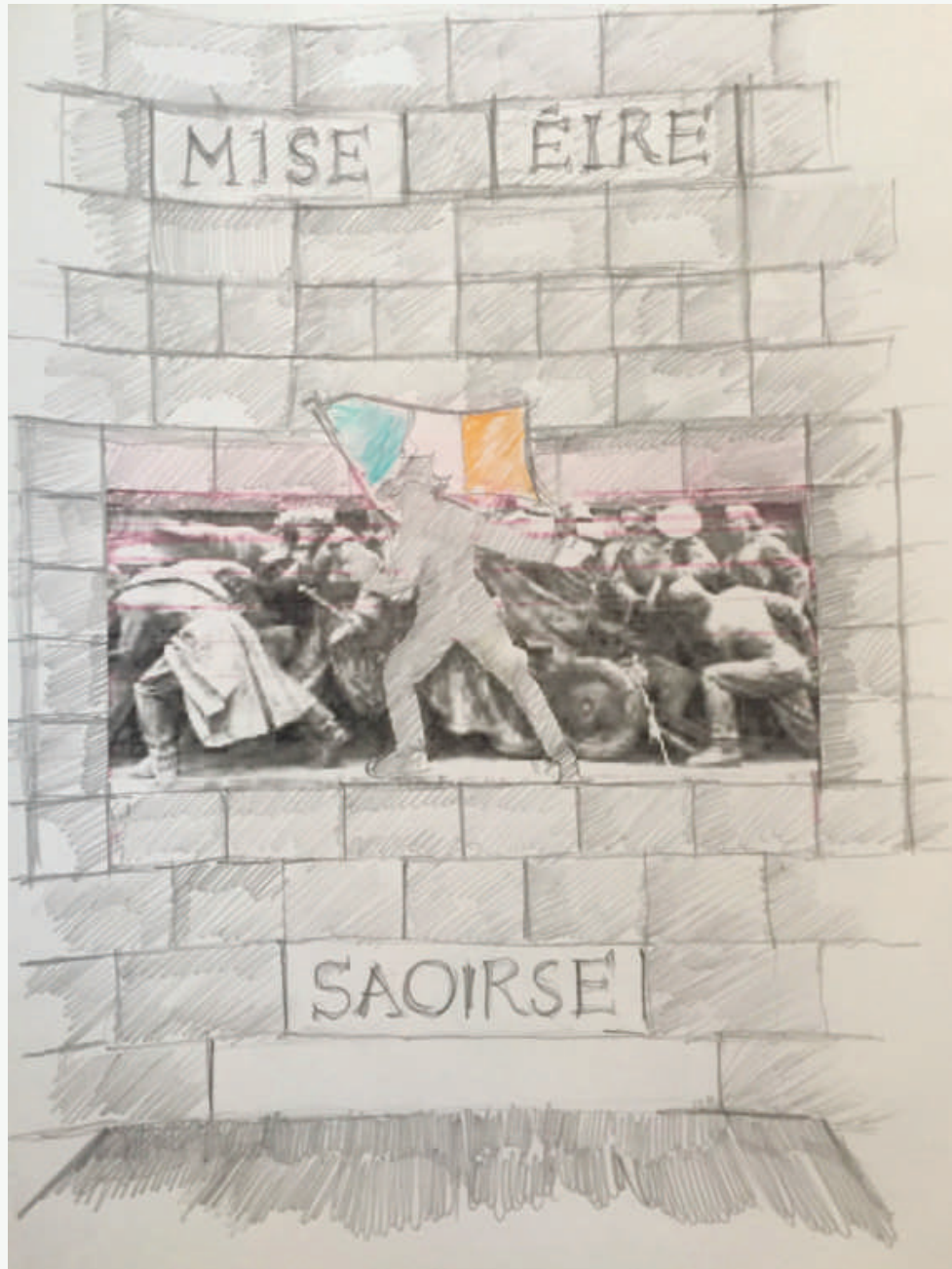
Sa bhliain 1910 bhí sé ina bhainisteoir ar Irish Freedom, iris a raibh an Dr. Pat McCartan as Co. Thír Eoghain mar eagarthóir air. Sa bhliain 1915, d'éirigh sé ina bhall den chomhairle mhíleata rúnda ag bhí ag pleanáil an Éirí Amach. Bhí sé in Ard-Oifig an Phoist le linn Sheachtain na Cásca agus réitigh sé Ospidéal Machaire ar chúl an fhoirgnimh. Tháinig sé chun cinn nuair a gortaíodh Connolly agus ghlac sé seilbh nuair a bhuail scaoll na hÓglaigh a bhí gafa i bPlás Anraí.

Bhí an-mheas ag na gnáth-Óglaigh air agus nuair a tháinig siad le chéile agus iad ag diúltú don ord chun géileadh ag 20/21 Sráid Uí Mhórdha, ba é féin a chuir ina luí orthu gur chóir na gunnaí a ligean síos agus maireachtáil chun troid a dhéanamh ar lá eile.

Cuireadh chun báis é ar an 12 Bealtaine 1916.

ARTISTIC IMPRESSIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

It is accepted that detailed architectural drawings will be required at a later stage in the development of this overall project. The following are visual impressions by various artists and photographers.

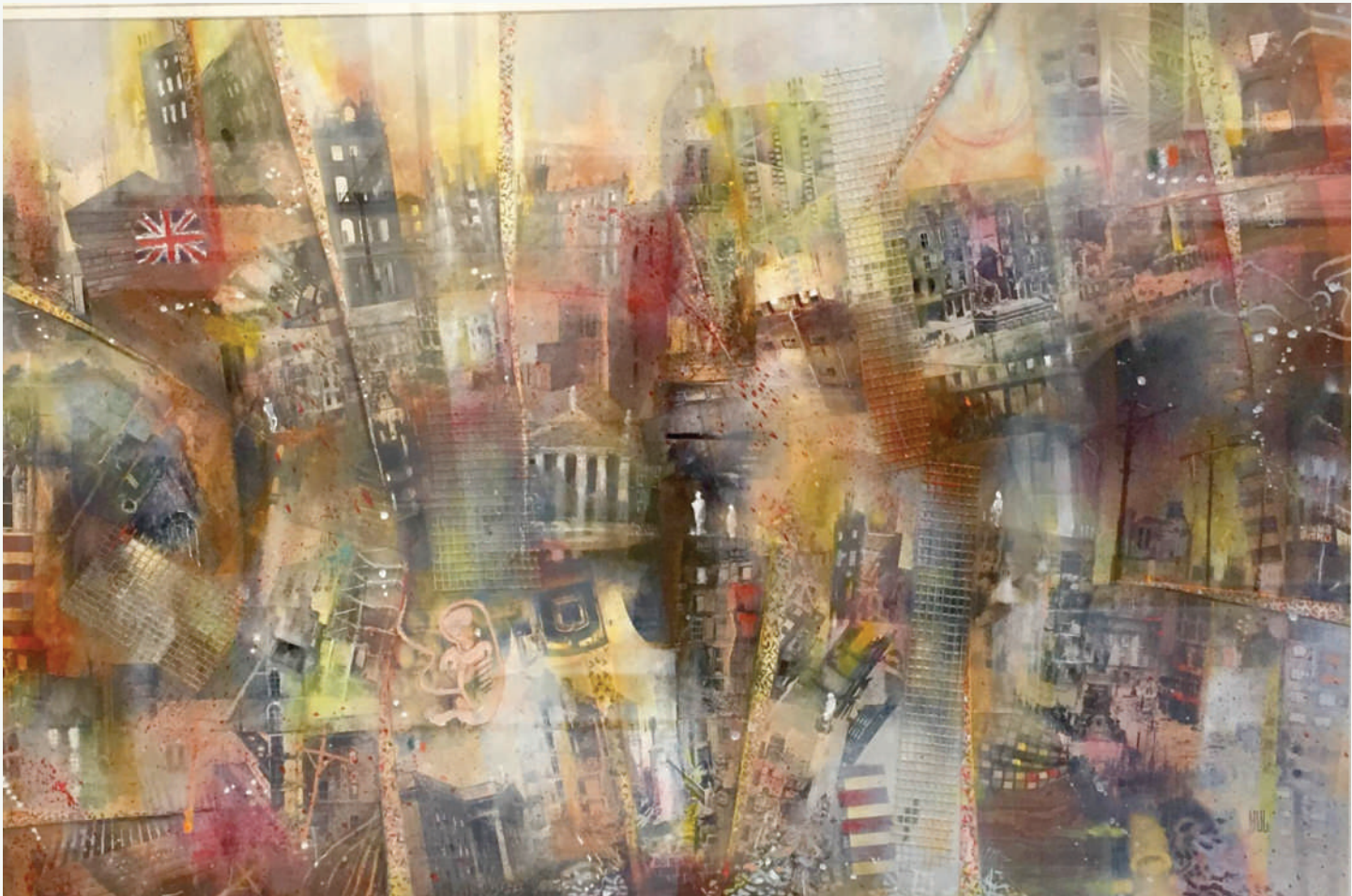


Henry Place Crush

MOORE STREET BATTLEFIELD SITE PLAN



GPO Evacuation Route



The Empire Strikes Back 1916



Moore Lane



Moore Street-Alamo



Blazing Escape



South Henry Place



North Henry Place



Henry Place entrance



Historic Moore Street terrace



Moore Lane, rear of terrace



Moore Street 1950s

THE WORKING GROUP

ENDA FANNING B.Arch. (NUI) FRIAI

Enda Fanning is an architect in private practise based in Dublin. He qualified as an architect from University College, Dublin and has practised in the residential and commercial sector for many years.

Enda has a particular interest in the history of the Easter Rising, especially in this centenary year, and believes the Moore Street site is an opportunity to create a fitting landmark commemorative memorial to the men and women of 1916.

Enda was one of three architects on the mayors working group and brought his expertise to the analysis of the project's concepts and ideas.

CHARLES HULGRAINE Architect and Artist

Architect and Artist

Royal Institute of Architects in Ireland/ Royal Institute of British Architects. Graduate of Dublin Institute of Technology and NCAD Dublin. Principal of Architectural practice for 40 years for eminent clients, Fine Artist and Gallery owner since 2008. Visual Works in various private and public collections including RHA. Family active at Bolands Mills garrison, Easter 1916.

www.ballsbridgegallery.ie

PETER PEARSON EVANS

Peter was born in Monkstown, Co Dublin. He is the grandnephew in law of Richard Mulcahy, and grandson of Republican 1916 activist Madeline De Burg. He was educated at the Christian Brothers College, Monkstown, and at the DIT, and qualified as an Architect in 1983. He works as an architect, artist, and conservationist.

Prior to establishing his own practise, he worked with the late Michael O'Sullivan, senior partner Scott, Tallon, Walker, The Dublin Airport Authority, (formerly Aer Riannta), and Warner Lambert International (now Pfizer), in their international project division.

Peter is an authority on the historic architecture and the history of Dun Laoghaire. In the Millennium 1988, he was noted in Pat Liddys, textbook, 'Dublin be Proud.'

He is a Registered Architect, and has been elected to membership of The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors; The Royal Institute of Architects in Ireland; The Chartered Association of Building Engineers. (formerly ABE); The Chartered Society of Designers; The Society of Designers in Ireland.

Peter works extensively in the field of architectural conservation, for the private sector, including some of the Irish Great Houses. He has a specific interest and knowledge of the Dublin 1, and 8 areas and regards Dublin 1, as an area of unique historic, and of international importance. He regards the neglect of Dublin 1, and the lack of proactive conversation as beyond understanding.

JAMES CONNOLLY HERON

James is the author of 'The Words of Connolly', a collection of writings of his great grandfather, published by Mercier Press.

With Helen Litton, a grandniece of Thomas J Clarke, he organised a 1986 tribute concert to the men and women of 1916 in Liberty Hall at a time when the state held no commemorative events whatsoever on the 70th anniversary of The Rising.

Jim was a founder member of 'The Save Cullenswood House' Committee that saved Padraig Pearse's first school in Ranelagh from demolition. For the past decade, Jim has been a leading figure in the continuing campaign to save the Moore Street battleground from planned demolition. He is also a founding member of the recently formed 1916 Relatives Association. He joined forces with other relatives to produce and launch a proposed 1916 commemorative programme last November in Wynns Hotel.

Jim is also one of the patrons of the 'Reclaim the Vision of 1916' initiative – an independent citizen's commemoration of 1916.

EAMONN CEANNT

Eamonn is the grandnephew of Eamonn Ceannt, one of the signatories to the Proclamation of Independence. Recently retired from UCD, he now works as a development consultant and sculptor. He is project director of the Ulysses Centre, and a trustee of both the Alfred Beit Foundation and the Chester Beatty Library. He has been involved in the Save Moore Street campaign for over eight years.

THE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE MOORE STREET

BY MATT DOYLE

As we go to print The 1916 National Monument in Moore Street remains in a disgraceful state of decay and dereliction with its surrounding area under threat of demolition. This is unacceptable as we celebrate the centenary of the pivotal moment in Irish history. The Moore Street area described by the National Museum as ‘the most important historic site in modern Irish history’ is not yet saved from the wrecking ball.



In 2002 The National Graves Association (N.G.A) initiated the campaign to save the last headquarters of the 1916 Provisional Government of The Irish Republic when it was discovered that a bronze plaque (detailing the importance of 16 Moore Street) was removed by the developers. The Association made contact with Councillors Joe Costello and the late Tony Gregory both of whom were instrumental in having the plaque returned and re-erected. We then learned that

the area was the subject of a planning application that if successful would see Moore Street destroyed and lost forever. A letter to the Chairman and members of the DCC Central Area Committee by former Assistant City Manager Sean Carey demonstrates an ignorance by City Management and decision makers of that time and tells how such planning permission was granted in the first place. It reads:

“No. 16 Moore Street forms part of the Carlton Development site, which was granted planning permission in 1999 for a major commercial/retail development at this location. The plans approved provided for the demolition of number 16 together with adjoining buildings” ... “No. 16 was at the time of the 1916 rebellion the premises of Hanlon’s fishmongers. The building became the final headquarters for the leaders of the rebellion for the last day of the rising i.e. Friday 29th April-30th April and it was from here that the leaders made the decision to surrender. It is for this reason only that no 16 is of limited historical importance.”

In 2005, Dublin City Council created further confusion by spinning the line that 16 Moore Street had been renumbered in the 1930s. The National Graves Association brought on board Brendan Plunkett whose family were the occupants of 16 Moore Street during the Rising. He produced evidence that his family had lived there and ran a butchers shop from the premises. His father John was born there in 1913 and his birth certificate states his place of birth as 16 Moore Street. The Plunkett name could still be seen above the shop front until the beginning of 2016. This evidence rubbished claims by some that the building numbers had been changed post 1916. In 2003 members of the National Graves Association presented a petition to the then Lord Mayor of Dublin Dermot Lacey calling for the preservation of 16 Moore Street and the development of a 1916 historic quarter.

Over the next ten years the N.G.A was to the forefront in keeping the campaign alive. A petition to Save 16 Moore Street was organised at the G.P.O in 2003 with the presentation being made to the Lord Mayor. Ruadhán Mac Eoin of An Taisce and the N.G.A arranged a press conference for the 28th April. Renowned Architect Dr Archer Gibney stated that the building “undoubtedly belongs to the first part of the 18th century” in direct contradiction of the flawed historical advice of Council Officials. Sculptor, Eamon O ‘Doherty declared that ‘Heritage is a non-renewable resource, there is so little left that we must preserve this building’. An Taisce in a press release stated that ‘ While we contemplate the destruction of 16 Moore Street, it is of further interest to realise that we demolished Robert Emmet’s house 20 years ago on Stephens Green; we demolished Wolfe Tone’s house 40 years ago, yet we saved Edward Carson’s house on Harcourt Street about five years ago. However, if Number 16 is demolished, there is the supreme irony that all that will remain of the four will be Edward Carson’s house - the leader of the Unionists and the great contradictor of all the Founding Fathers of this Republic’.

It was in 2003 that No. 16 Moore Street was broken into and all cast iron fire places were stolen. In 2005 the N.G.A founded The Save 16 Moore Street Committee at a public meeting in Tailors Hall with a cross section of society in attendance including historians, relatives and sympathetic developers.

In 2005 a Conservation Report commissioned by Dublin City Council on no.16 was prepared by Shaffrey Associates Architects that was welcomed by the National Graves Association. They are now employed as architects for Chartered Land who are seeking permission to carry out a demolition of the Battlefield area to make way for a retail development.

SHAFFREY REPORT : 1.2.1 EXTRACT PAGE 8 - NO. 16 MOORE STREET.

'Firstly it is of 'Historical Interest' due to its association with an important historical event, namely the 1916 Rising. It merits a National rating for its historic importance.

No. 14 Moore Street is of 'Architectural Interest' as it is a good example of a modest mid eighteenth century townhouse, a typology that once would have dominated this area but that has become increasingly rare. It merits a Local rating for its architectural importance.' It was acknowledged that due to their links to The 1916 Rising the buildings are of National Historical Importance Architectural interest'. In 2007 the Government on foot of campaign pressure undertook the preservation of 14 – 17 Moore Street as a National Monument. The application to destroy the area remained alive.

PLAN DESIGN ASSOCIATES:

In 2009 Plan Design Associates was approached by the National Graves Association to prepare a submission for the oral hearing with An Board Pleanála regarding the proposed development of a multi storey development on the site consisting of the majority of a city block bounded by Parnell Street, Moore Lane, O'Rahilly Parade, Moore Street, Henry Street, Henry Place and O' Connell Street Upper. The proposal included plans for drastic changes and planned demolitions to 14-17 Moore Street, a National Monument.

It was agreed that Michael Conmy and Oragh Cawley would carry out the works for the N.G.A. on a voluntary basis.

The NGA objection to the proposed development can be summarised under the following headings:

- (1) Dramatic changes proposed to no's 14, 15, 16 and 17 Moore Street and construction of substantial development on a National Monument
- (2) Loss of three quarters of existing route known as Moore Lane and poor pedestrian link to Parnell Street
- (3) Independence of Specialists
- (4) Non-compliance with Dublin City Development Plan and concerns regarding the scale, height and mass of the proposed development
- (5) Omissions from the Public Notices

The oral hearing lasted several days and the outcome requested a major change to the proposals before the Board with conditions attached.

In 2010 Dublin Central Development submitted a revised proposal to Dublin City Council in compliance with An Bord Pleanála's conditions. A lengthy submission was prepared once again for Dublin City Council regarding non-compliance and inaccuracies in the drawings. The works to the National Monument were submitted in an application to the Minister, Jimmy Deenihan.

The scope of works to the National Monument were of grave concern and in March 2013 Oragh Cawley met with The DCC Moore Street Advisory Committee and made a presentation regarding the proposed works, in particular the demolition of the buildings adjoining the National Monument.

A further detailed submission was prepared by Plan Design Associates and a meeting with Minister Deenihan was held to summarise the N.G.A.'s concerns and present him with our submission. The Minister subsequently issued consent for works to the National Monument. The proposed works to 14-17 Moore Street were drastically altered as a result of said works, the extensions to the basement levels of same were not permitted and the openings between the various buildings were altered and reduced.

While the N.G.A. do not agree with the outcome of the Ministers Order we feel that the impact on the Monument was drastically reduced. The N.G.A. has always supported the restoration of 14-17 Moore Street.

We must continue to campaign to ensure the remainder of Moore Street and its 'lanes of history' are not demolished to pave the way for yet another shopping centre on this historic site.

A century on from The Rising the Moore Street terrace still stands. This is largely down to the efforts of campaigners and 1916 relatives ably led by Jim Connolly Heron whose determination and straight talking has stopped the developers in their tracks and exposed a cartel operating to conceal the real Celtic Tiger. As we mark the centenary of the Rising relatives are now engaged in court action to try and save all 1916 buildings of national importance in Moore Street. We salute Jim Connolly Heron and his committee for their principled opposition to the proposed destruction of the last extant 1916 Battlefield where five signatories to the Proclamation spent their last hours of freedom before their execution by firing squad.

Finally, the National Graves Association would like to thank everybody that assisted us in the decade long campaign - the most important in the capital since the loss of Wood Quay. There is no doubt that without the intervention in 2009 of Plan Design Associates and the principled stand taken by campaigners for over a decade we would be now standing at a plaque where 16 Moore Street once stood. **The campaign continues to save Moore Street and create an historic cultural quarter dedicated to the memory of the men and women of 1916.**

Note: Since the publication of this article the High Court has declared the GPO/Moore Street area a 1916 Battlefield worthy of the highest protection afforded by the state to historic buildings or sites. It is clear that the area must now be protected preserved and developed in keeping with that decision In the National interest, although the State is now to appeal this.



THE MOORE STREET HIGH COURT CASE

The case consisted of three separate elements:

1. BANNER CASE

This case was taken after the Minister for Heritage, Heather Humphries, consented to the erection of a banner which covered 14-17 Moore Street, what was then the only declared National Monuments Buildings on the site but unlike the rest of the area these buildings also had a preservation order on them.

The Judge ruled against the Minister, in consenting to the banner, ruling it an unauthorised development as it had no licence in the first place.

2. PLANNING CASE

This case was to challenge the legality of the planning application, on various grounds, as under the 'granted' planning permission, the Moore Street Battlefield site would have been destroyed.

There were two main arguments to the case, one related to a clause within the planning application that required substantial works to no.14-17 Moore Street, within 3 months of planning consent being granted by the Minister.

The second point was the application as a whole granted in 2010 was altered to such a degree, it would require a new planning application.

The Judge ruled against Chartered Land and the Minister thus effectively scrapping the planning application.

3. NATIONAL MONUMENT CASE

This case was fought to determine whether the Moore Street area was truly a National Monument. This succeeded by presenting legal, historical and architectural evidence to prove the buildings and laneways within the Battlefield site should be declared a National Monument.

The Judge's ruling declared a number of buildings and laneways within the site, as a National Monument.



QUOTES FROM THE JUDGEMENT OF JUSTICE MAX BARRETT

1916 - *'The hardest of battles fought by the toughest of people for the greatest of ends'*

THE O'BRIENS MINERAL WATER WORKS BUILDING (NOW GOODALLS) HENRY PLACE

'The wealth of evidence before the court concerning the historical significance of the Water Works building is such that the Court cannot but, and does, unhesitatingly conclude that it comprises both a monument and a national monument within the meaning of the national Monuments Acts'.

THE BOTTLING STORES, MOORE LANE

'The historical interest in the bottling stores is further apparent by virtue of the fact that they were occupied by the Republicans and it is the location where Michael Mulvihill was fatally wounded'

'The wealth of evidence before the court concerning the historical significance of the bottling stores is such that the court cannot but, and does, unhesitatingly conclude that the stores comprise both a monument and a national monument...'

THE WHITE HOUSE, HENRY PLACE

'The historical and/or architectural interest of the White House is clear from the Shaffrey report.'

'Notably the house was occupied by Michael Collins, one of the greatest of the architects of our modern republic, making the white House a site of especial national significance'.

MOORE STREET LANEWAYS

'Can there be really any doubt, faced with such powerful observations from men so distinguished in their field as to see them appointed respectively, Director and Acting Director of the National museum of Ireland, that the current streetways and alignments of the Moore street theatre of conflict satisfy the criteria identified in the National Monuments Acts to be national monuments? To the courts mind they cannot'.

THE BATTLEFIELD

'These (buildings and other properties) – so patently comprise a battle site that in truth, even the shortest of visits suffices before manifest disbelief arises that anyone would truly suggest otherwise. And what took place here was not just 'any old battle' but the final throes of the GPO garrison. The garrison comprised men and women, many of whom had seen the proclamation read aloud outside the GPO scant days before, some of whom had died or were soon to die without knowing that their lives had not been sacrificed in vain, or that the battle that they had started would result in our rebirth as a nation state, independent and free.'

THE MOORE STREET MARKET

The Moore Street market is Dublin's oldest food market, the street itself pre-dates the Famine, the building of the GPO and pre-dates O Connell St/Sackville Street. The market itself started around the 1850s and has continued since the foundation of the state. the Market has mostly had a good relationship with the Council and state agencies.

However, in 1968 inspectors for Dublin Corporation, found the conditions of the markets to be 'unhygienic and unsuitable', using it as a basis for argument to get rid of almost the entire west side of the street in order to accommodate the ILAC Centre, destroying the Rotunda Market, Taaffe's Market, Anglesea Market and Norfolk Market.

Fortunately, the Moore Street market was maintained, although it has been argued, it has not been the same since. There are two great fears within the market stall holders - one is a new development will edge its way thus destroying the market and the second one is no development will happen allowing the continual decay of Moore Street.

This Lord Mayor's plan addresses those concerns, keeping and maintaining the market, providing them with the key services they require, such as a proper litter management plan, running water and toilet facilities.

Under this plan this historic street will continue as a market street ensuring that its popularity at home and abroad is enhanced and its reputation as the heart of the City Centre is maintained for future generations.



THE TOURISM AND ECONOMIC CASE

We believe it is self-evident that the conservation and rejuvenation of the Moore Street Battlefield Site based on its 1916 heritage will create a major attraction for visitors from Ireland and globally and contribute very significantly to the growing tourism economy.

We need only look at the success of Kilmainham Jail as an example of a National Monument of global importance which was saved from destruction by voluntary effort before the Government belatedly recognised its importance. Temple Bar – for all its faults – is an example, firstly, of how an original historic streetscape that once faced obliteration can be preserved and rejuvenated and, secondly, how such a project can be initiated, co-ordinated and sustained if the political will is present at central Government level.

The recent report ‘Destination Dublin – a Collective Strategy for Growth to 2020’ (Grow Dublin Taskforce) sets the very ambitious target to double the number of visitors to the City within the next four years.

The Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 states as policy of Dublin City Council “to promote and facilitate tourism as one of the key economic pillars of the city’s economy and a major generator of employment”. It is also policy “to recognise that many of our key tourist attractions are in regeneration areas with challenges of dilapidated buildings, vacant sites, and public domain in need of improvement”. (Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, Written Statement, Volume 1, p.45).

The Draft Development Plan itself states as an Objective of Dublin City Council:

“To develop a 1916 Historic Quarter, including Moore Street, with its National Monument and historic terrace, an appropriately developed street market, the GPO and Parnell Square, creating an integrated historic, literary and commercial focus for the north inner city and providing potential for tourism and to prepare a Development Brief for the Moore Street Areas which addresses the above.” (Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, Written Statement, Volume 1, p.106).

Every day that passes while the Battlefield Site remains in its current state is a day lost for the development of one of the greatest potential assets for the economy of Dublin and for the civic and cultural life of Ireland.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lord Mayor acknowledges the work of all who contributed to the Plan, especially the members of the Expert Group.

MAYOR'S FORUM

Thank you also to the many people below who have contributed to the Lord Mayor's Forum on Moore Street since its inception. We look forward to your continuing support. The following are participants in the Lord Mayor's Forum for 'The Preservation of the Moore Street Battlefield' :

Aengus Ó Snodaigh, Anne Moloney O'Driscoll, Ardmhéara BÁC Críona Ní Dhálaigh, Barry Lyons, Brendan Kenny, Charlie Hulgraine, Cllr Brendan Carr, Cllr Bríd Smith, Cllr Cathleen Carney Boud, Cllr Christy Burke, Cllr Ciarán Cuffe, Cllr Ciarán O'Moore, Cllr Ciaran Perry, Cllr Dermot Lacey, Cllr Gary Gannon, Cllr Janice Boylan, Cllr John Lyons, Cllr Kieran Binchy, Cllr Michael MacDonncha, Cllr Nial Ring, Cllr Paul McAuliffe, Cllr Seamas McGrattan, Cllr Vincent Jackson, David Ceannt, Diarmuid Breatnach, Donna Cooney, Eamonn Ceannt, Enda Fanning, Frank Allen, Honor O Brochain, James Connolly Heron, Jim Keogan, John Conway, John Downey, Lucille Redmond, Marylou McDonald TD, Margaret Hehir, Maureen O'Sullivan TD, Mel T Mac Giobúin, Michael Barry, Paddy Cooney, Paddy Carr, Pádraig Mac Giolla Chearr, Peter Pearson Evans, Proinsias O'Rathaille, Ray Bateson, Raymond Murray, Sean Haughey TD.

Among the many individuals and organisations that have walked the 1916 Battlefield site are:

An t Uachtarán Michael D. Higgins; An Taisce; An Taoiseach Enda Kenny; Brendan Kenny DCC, Cllr John Lyons, Colm Mc Geehin Solicitor, Daragh O'Brien TD, Former Lord Mayor Emer Costello, Gay Mitchell TD, Gerry Adams TD, Aengus O Snodaigh TD, Aleida Guevara - Daughter of Che Guevara, Honorable Judge Max Barrett, Joe Costello TD, John Creedon RTE, John Hennessy Solicitor, John Kilraine RTE, Junior Counsel Stephen Dodds, Junior Counsel Stephen Hughes, Lord Mayor Criona ni Dalaigh, Martin Mc Guinness Deputy First Minister, Mary Lou McDonald TD; Minister Brian Lenihan, TD (RIP); Minister Leo Varadker TD; Relatives of the Seven Signatories, Ruairi Quinn TD, Sean Haughey TD, Sen Labhras O Murchu, The 1916 Relatives Association, The 1916/21 Club, The AOH USA, The Heritage Council, The Hooded Men, The Irish Volunteers Assoc., The Michael Collins Society, The National Graves Association, The Project 2016 Team.

SOURCES

The Boston Freedom Trail Foundation; Historic Philadelphia Incorporated; HQ 16 - A Citizens Plan for Dublin; Freedom Trail - Dublin City; The Ann Frank House Experience; Rembrandts Studio, Amsterdam; Picasso Birthplace, Malaga; The GPO museum; The Titanic Quarter, Belfast; Kilmainham Gaol; Battle of The Boyne site; Lifford Courthouse; James Joyce Centre; James Joyce Tower; The Tenement Experience; Cullenswood House; St.Endas; Temple Bar; The Francis Bacon Studio; Revolution - The Rotunda; Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022.



It is with great regret and sadness that during Centenary year two stalwart Moore Street campaigners - Roddy Connolly Wilson and Robin Heaney - passed away. Though living in London and New York respectively, both were staunch supporters of the campaign to preserve the Moore Street Battlefield. Roddy, a grandson of James Connolly, was the son of Fiona Connolly - youngest daughter of James and Lillie. Robin as a lawyer campaigned for the preservation of Battlefields in the United States and was a great source of information and inspiration to campaigners here in the continuing battle to save Moore Street from the wrecking ball.

Roddy and Robin will be missed by all who were privileged to have known them.





SAVE MOORE STREET

1916 - 2016