

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAJCE MILETA 1913-21
NO. W.S. 1.686

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1686.

Witness

Capt. R. Henderson,
Command Training Depot,
Cathal Brugha Barracks,
Dublin.

Identity.

Officer serving in Defence Forces;
Son of a former senior officer of
Dublin Brigade, I.R.A.

Subject.

Easter Week, 1916.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil.

File No ..S. 2997.....

Form B.S.M. 2

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21

BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21

NO. W.S. 1.686

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN R. HENDERSON,

Command Training Depot, Cathal Brugha Barracks, Dublin.

For the Historical Exhibition of the Military Tattoo, 1945, I was instructed by the late Colonel T. Gallagher to collect data on the 1916 Rising to include posts occupied and their activities.

Such information that could be regarded as reasonably reliable was to be recorded, and a special map of Dublin prepared to show positions occupied by the Volunteers and, where possible, by the British forces.

This map, designed by a Cpl. Cusack, is now located either in the Library or Museum attached to the Military College, Curragh.

To gather accurate information for this purpose, many people were contacted and much correspondence followed as a result. Amongst those so contacted were Diarmuid Lynch and Frank Fahy.

As regards the documents attached hereto as appendices, I recognise the work titled "Easter Week, 1916, The G.P.O. Area", with the seven paged ^{forward} and a five paged itimized index to the report, as that of Diarmuid Lynch, which he submitted to Colonel T. Gallagher and myself to assist us in our task.

Letter marked "A": I recognise it as that received from Diarmuid Lynch in response to my first approach to him.

Letter marked "B": I recognise as my own handwriting and refers to letter marked "A".

Letter marked "C": I recognise the initials as those of Colonel T. Gallagher.

Letter marked "D": I recognise as having previously seen in 1945 in connection with the work referred to.

Letter marked "E": I recognise the initials as those of Colonel T. Gallagher.

Letter marked "F": I am satisfied it was written by Colonel T. Gallagher to Diarmuid Lynch, returning his script, together with some comments Colonel Gallagher had asked me to make as a result of my own searchings.

Letter marked "G": I recognise as having seen this previously in 1945 and is a reply to some of the comments I had made.

Letter marked "H": I recognise as having been written by Frank Fahy to my father (Frank Henderson) in response to a questionnaire on 1916 prepared by me.

Document marked "J": Titled "Easter Week Rising; A Tabulated summary of events in Dublin", I recognise as the work prepared by me for the Historical Exhibition, Military Tattoo, 1945.

Signed: *Frank Henderson*

Date: 14 OCT 57

Witness: *Diarmuid Lynch*

(Investigator).

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAJRE MILEATA 1013-21
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FOREWORD

By the beginning of the 20th century the Fenian tradition was seldom manifested openly in Ireland. Since the rise of Parnell, militant Irishmen had been weaned gradually from the philosophy of "physical Force": the "constitutional" policy of the Irish Parliamentary Party held the confidence of the vast majority of the people.

Coincidentally the extensively organised Irish Republican Brotherhood of the '67 period had dwindled to a mere fraction of its former strength. With activities compulsorily restricted and its secrecy more guarded, its continued existence as an organisation became almost unknown outside its own "Circles". Yet, the I.R.B. - aided morally and materially by the Clan-na-Gael in America - never ceased to be a vital force in maintaining and propagating the ideal of Republicanism. The permanent establishment of the Irish Republic sovereign and independent, remained its constant aim; its influence was unceasingly directed against each and every move that tended to any lesser conception of Ireland's political goal.

To the nation-building programme of the Gaelic Athletic Association and the Irish-Ireland philosophy of the Gaelic League, the I.R.B. gave its utmost support. Though the "King", Lords and Commons" policy enunciated in the constitution of Sinn Fein (1905) was not countenanced by the I.R.B., the other phases of the Sinn Fein programme in the years prior to 1916 appealed to Republicans and received their hearty individual cooperation, - affording as it did an open public medium for the fostering of a virile nationalism. The spirit which these three movements infused was in turn a source of strength to the secret organisation. Even so, the enrolled membership of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1916 barely exceeded 2,000 men.

"England's difficulty is Ireland's Opportunity" assumed special significance with Britain's entry into the European War in 1914. The I.R.B. determined that Irishmen, before the War terminated, should once again assert in arms on Irish soil Ireland's title to Sovereign Independence, and thus emphasise her right to be heard in the council of the nations at the close of hostilities.

Paradoxically, scores of thousands of Irishmen - influenced by Britain's pretended war aims and the reiteration of them by the Irish Parliamentary Party - were fighting in Flanders, Gallipoli and elsewhere under the British flag, ostensibly for "the right and liberties of Small Nations". But, the I.R.B. decreed that neither this situation nor the continued pleading in the British Parliament by the Redmondite Party for "Home Rule" should be permitted to pass unchallenged as the attitude or voice of the historic Irish Nation. The Republican leaders "resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself".

In the summer of 1915 the Executive of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. appointed a "Military Committee" in Dublin comprising Padraic Pearse, Joseph Plunkett and Eamonn Ceannt (Commandants of the Irish Volunteers who were also members of the secret organisation). Later, the two resident members of the I.R.B. "Executive", Thomas J. Clarke and Sean MacDiarmada, cooperated as ex-officio members of the Committee. With the utmost secrecy this Military Committee (or Military Council as the body may henceforth be titled) laid plans for an Insurrection. The European War became more widespread; the Insurrection date was not fixed definitely until January, 1916. Later that month, Commandant James Connolly of the Irish Citizen Army was co-opted a member of the Military Council. A few weeks before the

Rising, Thomas MacDonagh (a man of equal military standing with the Original three) was added. These seven men finally comprised the Military Council; they were the signatories of the Proclamation of "Easter Week".

With the co-option of Connolly, the co-operation of the I.C.A. as a component part of the Irish Republican forces in the proposed Rising became a certainty. The Irish Volunteers (in which members of the I.R.B. had enrolled) was however, the main armed body on which the original Committee and its collaborators based their plans. Yet, the prospect of bringing the Volunteers as a whole into action presented an awkward problem. Though a majority of the Irish Volunteer Executive were I.R.B. men (including Pearse, Plunkett, Ceannt, Mac Diarmada and MacDonagh), it was recognised that other prominent members of that Executive would almost certainly oppose involvement of the Volunteers in a formal Insurrection.

To insure a successful launching of the Rising, prudence - based on the experience of History, - dictated that the Military Council should not unnecessarily expose any of its secret plans to any group or individual and least of all to those who might attempt to thwart them. Thus, the Military Council was faced with the problem; How, without disclosing either its own existence or its purpose to the Irish Volunteer Executive, and in the absence of a formal and favourable decision by the latter, could the numerous Battalions of the country - wide Volunteer organisation be successfully launched into action - each at a time and place to suit the insurrectionary plans? The 1915 Easter-time Manoeuvres of the Irish Volunteers furnished the basis for a solution. The first open move was made in due course.

Commandant P.H. Pearse was Director of Organisation on the Headquarters Staff of the Volunteers. Its official weekly, The Irish Volunteers, in issue of April 8th, 1916 published in routine fashion his

GENERAL ORDERS

- "1. Following the lines of last year, every unit of the Irish Volunteers will hold manoeuvres during the Easter Holidays. The object of the manoeuvres is to test mobilisation with equipment.
2. In Brigade Districts the manoeuvres will be carried out under the orders of the Brigade Commandants:---In the case of the Dublin Brigade, the Manoeuvres will, as last year be carried out under the direction of the Headquarters General Staff.
3. Each Brigade, Battalion or Company Commander as the case may be, will on or before 1st May next, send to the Director of Organisation a detailed report of the Manoeuvres carried out by his Unit.

Headquarters: 2 Dawson St.
Dublin 3rd April, 1916.

P.H. Pearse, Commandant
Director of Organisations

In view of the secret purpose of Pearse and his Colleagues on the Military Council, the phraseology of this order is noteworthy.

Secret instructions which Pearse had ready in January were issued subsequently to Commandants of Volunteer Brigade in the South and West (who were I.R.B. men) outlined the territory over which each was to hold the coming "manoeuvres". That of the Cork Brigade was along the north-western part of the County - in contact with

the Kerry men from Tralee and district; the latter to be linked up with those of North Kerry and Limerick; the connection to extend thence through Clare and Galway, to Athlone and the line of the Shannon.

Thus, these provincial brigades would be in occupation of pre-selected positions on Easter Sunday, prior to which date the Commandants were to receive further specific instructions secretly from Pearse. From the German shipload of arms and ammunition expected to arrive at Tralee Bay, the scanty military equipment of the Kerry Volunteers on the spot was to be augmented; trains and other transport were to be commandeered to ensure distribution throughout the country.

But, about the middle of Holy Week Eoin MacNeill, Chief-of-Staff of the Irish Volunteers (who had not been confided in by the Military Council) came to realise the full significance of the proposed "Manoeuvres". He immediately cancelled "all orders issued by Commandant Pearse, or by any other person heretofore". On learning this, MacDiarmada, Pearse and MacDonagh called on MacNeill early Good Friday morning. Later that day MacDonagh, replying to a member of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. who questioned him about the cancellation, stated that in the interview with MacNeill they had "laid all their cards on the table", and that the latter on being informed that a shipload of arms was to arrive from Germany on Sunday night, "relinquished his authority as Chief-of-Staff of the Irish Volunteers and agreed not to interfere further with the plans made for the Rising.

On April 9th, 1916, the S.S. Libau (name changed to Aud en route to Ireland) left Germany with a cargo of 20,000 rifles, a number of machine guns, and a large supply of ammunition. She reached Tralee Bay on Thursday, April 20th - the date set originally by the Military Council and transmitted to Germany through the Clan-na-Gael of America. A later message from Ireland, transmitted similarly, which specified Easter Sunday night as the delivery date, did not reach Germany until after the Aud had sailed for Ireland. She was not equipped with wireless and it was impossible to transmit fresh orders to her en route. After she had lain some 20 hours in Tralee Bay with no sign of disembarkation forces ashore, British naval units became suspicious of her; she attempted to reach high seas but was captured. That same day, Good Friday Sir Roger Casement, who had disembarked from the German submarine "U.19" was taken prisoner at Currahan Strand.

News of the Aud catastrophe reached Dublin Easter Saturday. With the German Arms lost, MacNeill again deemed an insurrection utterly rash and once more proceeded to prevent it. That night he issued a new order cancelling the "manoeuvres"; copies were despatched to the principal Volunteer units throughout the country. Not until midnight did a majority of the Military Council learn of this cancellation. The desperate situation created by this latest frustration would have dismayed less determined or less resourceful men.

On Easter Sunday morning the seven members of the Military Council met in session at Liberty Hall. The publication of MacNeill's countermand in the Sunday Independent was certain to widen its nullifying effect. Therefore, any attempt to proceed with the Rising this Easter Sunday, the day appointed, was deemed most inadvisable by the Military Council; they decided to strike next day at noon.

The postponement necessitated immediate efforts by the Council to prevent any possible isolated offensive that Sunday by Volunteers in the provinces who may not have received, or who may have decided to ignore, MacNeill's countermand; also to lull the British authorities into believing that the possibility of any immediate outbreak - which the arrival of the Aud and the proposed manoeuvres may have portended - had now passed.

Despatches issued at Liberty Hall about 1 p.m. signed by P.H. Pearse confirming MacNeill's cancellation were sent by couriers to all main points. The next, and now all-important move came later; additional couriers were summoned to meet Pearse that evening at the rooms of the Meeting Branch of the Gaelic League, N. Frederick Street. By them went forth the final order for the Rising of Easter Monday.

Commentators have since blamed the Military Council for this "middle". Evidently, such critics fail to note or to understand prime factors in the complex situation of which the Council was intimately aware and could not afford to ignore. They also lose sight of this: had the Aud received the order to postpone arrival in Mallee Bay until Easter Sunday night, MacNeill's countermand would not have been issued; the insurrection would have started on Easter Sunday, April 23rd as planned, and it would have been countrywide.

The result of those last-minute conflicting orders to the Volunteers was inevitable; important fighting units in the provinces never got into action, and in Dublin itself the response to the latest and then totally unexpected mobilisation order for Easter Monday morning was in the early stages most disheartening. Even so, that final decision of the Military Council when faced with such a bewildering situation stamped its members as men of clear national vision, calm judgment and grim determination. The Irish Race has set the seal of approval on their actions. We who fought under them salute their memory with pride and gratitude.

EASTER WEEK, 1916

THE G.P.O. AREA.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 24TH

Forenoon

The memorable scene at Liberty Hall this Easter Monday morning was tense but serene. Members of the Military Council, the Officers and Men (and a few women) of the Headquarters Battalion quietly attended to final details preparatory to the launching of an epoch-making venture.

Not unexpectedly perhaps in view of the Saturday - Sunday developments the muster was far short of normal; reports of a similar nature reached Pearse and Connolly from the other battalion centres in the city. Clearly, of the prearranged positions could now be manned adequately to ensure a prolonged defence. Even had Dublin mustered in full strength, the hope of a military victory had already been dissipated over the week end. No matter, the die was cast. On with the Insurrection.

The fateful noon hour approached. Assembled in Beresford Place were contingents of Irish Volunteers, Citizen Army, and the "Kimmage Garrison", - less than 150 all told, some inadequately armed. As numerous loaded vehicles at this preliminary stage might attract undesired attention, only a single cabful of ammunition and explosives was in line. The bulk of these supplies (including the gelignite commandeered from the Jobstown quarries on Sunday) were for the present left at Liberty Hall under guard. As the men were falling into line a Post Office employee, in overalls and with mechanic's kit, moved off quietly to demolish telegraph and telephone wires at manholes in adjacent streets.

About 11.50 a.m. Commandant Connolly's order rang out: "Column, Attention! QUICK MARCH!". On it moved with such apparent unconcern that onlookers in Abbey Street were heard to comment casually to one another "The Volunteers and Citizen Army going on a route march". Soon, however, the populace would have some realisation of the actual mission of the little band, and of their comrades at the City Hall, Boland's Mills, Stephen's Green, Jacob's Factory, South Dublin Union and Marrowbone Lane, the Four Courts, Mendicity Magazine Fort, Fairview, Ashbourne. Soon also, the British would learn that the might of their usurping Government in Ireland had been challenged and defied.

Noon

On arrival in front of the Imperial Hotel, O'Connell Street, came the order "Left Wheel!, CHARGE!". Our leaders in the van, ^{by} The G.P.O. was invested. The main body rushed the main entrance; a few prisoners were taken, the staff and public ordered out. About a dozen men entered at Henry Street side and took possession of the upstairs premises. A previously selected party hurried to occupy the roof; every vantage point on the ground floor was rapidly manned. Defensive preparations proceeded immediately - all glass was smashed, large books and other available material being used for protection at the windows. Silently we prayed that the God of our fathers may bless this enterprise, and that the spirits of Kire's patriotic dead may

inspire us to uphold her honour and her dignity.

With the posting of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, the seven signatories thereto became its Provisional Government. Five of them were in the G.P.O. now the Republican G.H.Q.: Padraic Pearse, - President of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the I.R.A., James Connolly, - Commandant General of the Dublin District, Commandant Joseph Plunkett, Tom Clarke and Sean MacDiarmada. Elsewhere in the city, signatories Commandant Eamonn Ceannt and Commandant Thomas MacDonagh held separate commands.

12.30
p.m.

On the roof, the Republican tricolour flag was hoisted at the Henry Street corner, while at the Princes Street side floated a green banner bearing the inscription: IRISH REPUBLIC(x)

Inside, the clatter of broken glass, and other commotion incidental to the investment, ceased; the commissariat received attention. Loads of foodstuffs began to arrive; the commandeering of these essentials continued during the next few days from hotels warehouses and other sources.

Outside, crowds of amazed citizens gathered in the street - evidently striving to grasp the meaning and measure of this startling development. The police of the British establishment in Dublin were soon withdrawn to their barracks.

Several brave lads (6 ?) of Fianna Eireann who because of their youth had been ordered home from another position arrived at the G.P.O. Their entreaties to be allowed to enter were acceded to ; they remained as part of the garrison.

12.45
p.m.

President Pearse, surrounded by an armed guard, emerged into O'Connell Street and read the Proclamation of Independence. The few cheers that greeted this epochal announcement furnished an index to the denationalised state of Ireland after an era of Parliamentarianism. Inured to constitutional methods, the average "nationalist" was too bewildered to register enthusiasm at, or even to appreciate the action of his countrymen asserting in arms the fundamental right of the Irish nation. The "West Britons" were resentful at this revolt against English domination, the British army "separation - allowance" element in its then ignorance, was infuriated against the soldiers of the Irish Freedom. Time elapsed before the Irish people recognised the fact that the Insurrection of Easter Week effected a necessary revivification of the national soul of Ireland.

On the arrival of the H.C. Battalion at the G.P.O. entrance, a group (7 men at first plus Monday evening plus Tuesday ?) was despatched to occupy Reis's building at the corner of Abbey Street, where the dismantled apparatus of the Wireless School was to be re-erected and operated by the Republican forces: others were

66

(X) A published statement that the flag of the Irish Citizen Army - "The Plough and the Stars" - was flown from the G.P.O. is incorrect. It was, however, hoisted on the Imperial Hotel position on Wednesday.

detached to hold the approaches from O'Connell Bridge (one report said 57) the latter invested Kelly's corner (3 men plus 5 on Tuesday from Fingall Battalion) and Hopkin's corner opposite (3 men plus 2 men later on Monday); the fact that the original garrison in each of these posts comprised just three men is a striking illustration of how seriously the various countermands of Saturday-Sunday affected the Monday mobilization in Dublin. Soon after the occupation of Reis's a barricade was thrown across Lower Abbey Street to impede the advance of British forces from the north side of the City; newspaper rolls, bicycles, furniture, etc. from nearby warehouses furnished the only material available for the purpose.

The upper parts of houses on Hnery Street, directly across from the G.P.O. were also occupied ("The Arch" - 5 men).

Just prior to the egress of the H.Q. Battalion from Liberty Hall, a detachment of the Citizen Army was despatched under Captain Sean Connolly to take up a position in the City Hall. As a result of an encounter with the army at the upper entrance to Dublin Castle, some of Connolly's men also occupied the Daily Express building opposite. Prior to Easter Sunday, the intention of the Military Council was that the proposed force for this area should also seize the main Telephone Exchange in Crown Alley, or to demolish all wires emanating from it, as well as the wires passing from the Castle through the manhole (X) in Dame Street in front of the Lower Castle Yard. At the last moment this work of Demolition was, it seems entrusted to a supplementary squad; the objective, for some reason not now clear, was not effected. Even if accomplished, it would not have long delayed the course of subsequent events.

1.15 p.m. Glad tidings flashed through the G.P.O.: "The Lancers are coming". Steadily these Imperial Cavalry advanced down O'Connell Street. A warm reception awaited them. As they neared Nelson Pillar (one mounted man got past it), Republican Volleys (40 men from Rathfarnham on roof immediately after the Lancers retreated) from the windows of the building (were unloosed. The surviving Lancers hastily retreated. No mere "riot" this, but War! A new era had dawned; no longer could a single detachment of British troops be effective, Militarily or otherwise, in Ireland's capital.

2 p.m. A exchange of despatches between G.H.Q. and the Commandants in the outlying positions showed the general situation to be fairly satisfactory. In Dublin, at least, the stage was set so far as antecedent circumstances permitted.

3.30 p.m. Men of Battalion II, I.V. who responded earliest to the Monday morning mobilization were sent to Commandant MacDonagh; those who reported later at Battalion Headquarters, Father Matthew Park, Fairview, were ordered to convoy the military and medical supplies stored there to the G.P.O. When this latter force, approx. 100 men reached Clarke's Bridge (Royal Canal and Ballybough Road) machine gun fire developed from the direction of the G.N. Rly; Captain Weafer immediately ordered his advance guard (say 24 - part of "B" Company)

(X) Early in April, 1916, pursuant to instructions from Sean Mac Diarmada, sketches were prepared (by Diarmuid Lynch) showing the exact location of each manhole which gave access to those wires that passed through each Battalion area. On Good Friday those for the Four Courts, Jacob's, South Dublin Union and Boland's Mills districts were handed to the respective Commandants; those for the telephone Exchange, Dublin Castle and the north city, were (according to

to MacDermada) retained by Commandant James Connolly. Sets of "keys" for lifting the manhole covers, and set of demolition tools were duly delivered to each area.

The destruction of wires between Dublin and Dun Laoghaire (for England) was a separate job, - the accomplishment of which by 12.15 p.m. Monday was negatived by a wireless message to London from the British naval centre at Dun Laoghaire.

to locate and engage the enemy; the rearguard (part of F. Company - say 12) to retrace their steps and take up defensive positions near Ballybough Bridge. With the remaining forces he proceeded to the G.P.O. (64 men - 10 of which he left as a temporary covering party in a house at the Summerhill side of the Canal. On arrival at the G.P.O. Weaver and some of his men were sent to Reis's and occupied the Hibernian Bank next day. Some also went to Noblett's.

Scouts reported to the Acting Captain of Company B, that British Infantry were advancing towards Annesley Bridge from the Bull Training Camp. In the nick of time he got his men into position - say 24, in corner houses on North Strand at Spring Garden Street and Annesley Place and in Leinster Avenue. As the British Advance guard were crossing Annesley Bridge a withering fire greeted them; in the course of the fight that ensued their machine gun was put out of action. Those of them who succeeded in rushing down Wharf Rd. (now East Wall Rd.) came under fire from Leinster Avenue, - Through an open space between the two thoroughfares. The main enemy body, still 200 yards to the north of the Bridge, retreated under cover of the side streets at that point. An hour passed with no further sign of the enemy; Co. B proceeded to its original destination - the G.P.O. Just before these B II men left the Annesley Bridge Area some reinforcements - say 10 joined them from G.H.Q.

4.15 p.m. As the result of the encounter at Annesley Br. had not yet been reported to G.H.Q., a group of I.C.A. men were despatched to occupy a position at the Drumcondra side viz, the Fertilizer Factory of the Dublin and Wicklow Company. I believe the original garrison at the Fertilizer Factory consisted of about 10 men. Some of the men who had just arrived from Liberty Hall were sent immediately to reinforce the party at the Factory, say 25 men. They also occupied the offices of that company then at North Strand Corner, which commanded the Bridge approaches, and erected barricades near by.

5.p.m. Company B II on reporting at the GPO was ordered to reinforce Company F which already held positions at Fairview Strand (Gilbey's, Lambes Factory, etc) and Mason's at the Clonliffe Rd. Corner. Another contingent was despatched (10 men) from GHQ with similar orders.

4.15 p.m. The O/C of the guard on munitions left in Liberty Hall had strict orders from Commandant Connolly not open an offensive on any enemy forces unless attacked by them. This precautionary measure prevented an onslaught at this point on a British convoy that happened to pass up the quays shortly after noon.

As the day advanced, men who were late for the forenoon mobilization arrived at Liberty Hall; a line of retreat was established through and to the rear of houses facing Eden Quay, to an exit on Marlborough Street. About 3.30 p.m. the O/C. received written orders from Connolly to evacuate the position and transfer all munitions and supplies to the G.P.O. Various reports differ as

to the number of men then in Liberty Hall. From these, and remarks as to their disposition after reaching the G.P.O., I would place the total at 45. Within an hour this was effected - about 15 vehicles (lorries, cabs, etc.) having been commandeered for the purpose. From then until the shelling of Liberty Hall on Wednesday morning its only occupants were the caretaker and another civilian.

From this final Liberty Hall contingent Commandant Connolly also despatched reinforcements (say 20) to the City Hall; he ordered them to advance via Fleet Street in the belief that the Telephone Exchange was held by our men. On reaching Temple Bar, however, this small reinforcing group was warned by civilians that the Exchange was in possession of the British; the latter opened fire almost immediately. Our men retreated to G.H.Q. and were then ordered to occupy a position on Westmoreland Street, between Fleet Street and College Restaurant.

5 P.M.

As arranged, the women of the Central Branch, Cumann na mBan, mobilized in Wellington Street at noon. Disbanded temporarily, they were called in later. Some reported to Commandant Daly at Church Street, the others to Commandant Connolly at G.H.Q. The latter were assigned mainly to the nursing and kitchen staffs in the G.P.O. and outposts in O'Connell Street, a number were selected for despatch work. They were a necessary and welcome addition to those members (2) of the Fairview Cumann na mBan, who early that afternoon had been withdrawn from Stephen's Green to establish the G.H.Q. First Aid station. These staffs were further supplemented later by members of Inghinidhe na h-Eireann, of Liverpool Cumann na mBan, of The Citizen Army and of Clann na Gaedheal.

On arrival of the supplies from Fairview the medical men present at G.H.Q. organised the "red-cross" section. Bedding was commandeered from the Metropole Hotel; later in the week additional equipment in this line was brought from the Imperial and Clery's.

The barricading of the second floor windows (in the telegraphic instrument room and other apartments) was now proceeded with. Special telephonic connection was established between Commandant Connolly's locale and the men on the roof. The armoury was set up in the "general sorting room"

Evening.

A group of sterling Republicans who, because of health conditions or age had been excused from the strain of Volunteer training routine but whose determination to participate in the fight when it came was recognised, stood in readiness at 41 Parnell Square since morning; they were now ordered to the G.P.O. Some hours later the Hibernian Rifles (20) were summoned from 28 North Frederick St. where they had awaited the call. During Monday, Monday night and Tuesday other stalwarts (16) whom circumstances had prevented from joining their respective Units at the outset came into the Bearna baoghail, individually. Amongst these were six or eight of Commandant Daly's Unit who were forced to retreat from Gabra Br. With these and later additions the original strength of the G.H.Q. position more than doubled eventually.

10 pm.

Convinced that the enemy though repulsed at Annesley Br. would, when their available forces to the north of the City had been remustered, probably succeed in pushing in to Amiens St. Station, Commandant Connolly detached men to occupy Tyler's at the north-west

corner of Earl Street and then erect a barricade across that St. As a precaution against a frontal attack at that point, some of the party entered Noblett's opposite and proceeded to cut through the walls towards the Imperial Hotel. Weafer's Fairview contingent that proceeded to the G.P.O. with supplies numbered approximately 54 men (plus 10 left behind as a covering party) were sent to (1) Reis's, (2) Tyler's, (3) Noblett's.

Mid-night.

Official reports show that enemy forces already in the city outnumbered the I.R.A. Trinity College, the intellectual centre of West-Briticism in Ireland was barricaded and held by its O.T.C. By evening a trainload of British regulars from the Curragh had arrived at the North wall and Amiens St.; other trainloads elsewhere. Before the start of the Insurrection the overwhelming strength of Britain's military machine was not underestimated. Opposed by it now in open warfare, the Republican forces having re-baptised in blood Ireland's claim to national independence would pursue its purpose proudly and unafraid.

TUESDAY: APRIL 25TH

A.M.

Throughout Monday night our scanty outpost garrison extended and fortified their positions. From (1) Kelly's corner towards M. Abbey St., (2) from Hopkins' towards Reis's and (3) from Reis's in the opposite direction, the linking up process went ahead through the intervening walls. At (3) the assembly of the wireless apparatus and the erection of the outside aerial (under fire) proceeded. The posts at Annesley and Ballybough Bridges were barricaded for defensive and offensive action.

4 a.m.

An Officer was despatched from G.H.Q. to inform the Wexford men that Dublin was in Arms; the hosting at Enniscorthy ensued.

6 a.m.

Unaware that British forces from the Curragh had penetrated to the North Wall, the Annesley Br. men attempted to blow up one of the G.N.R. Bridges to obstruct any repetition of enemy advance from the north. This failing, they demolished the G.N. tracks at the Sloblands.

7 a.m.

The I.V. contingent that marched to Dublin on Monday evening from Maynooth (13) and had taken cover for the night in Glasnevin cemetery, now arrived at G.H.Q. Almost immediately they were ordered, together with men of the Hibernian Rifles, to go to the support of the hard pressed City Hall garrison. They (20) succeeded in reaching the Exchange Hotel, Parliament Street, and beat off repeated enemy assaults, inflicting severe losses. But, no reinforcements available, short of ammunition and by evening the City Hall position, already hopeless, they were recalled to the G.P.O.

7.30

P.M.

Commandant Connolly ordered barbed wire erected across O'Connell Street (probably 12 men) from each end of the G.P.O. to keep curious or interested citizens from venturing near this increasingly dangerous zone. Sufficient wire not being available for an effective barrier, it was decided to secure the overhead tramwires by blowing down the Iron standards. The wires came down; the poles withstood the explosions. With their fractur-

ed bases still in evidence at this writing, they are reminders of the myth which arose from this incident, viz., that the Insurgents attempted to blow down Nelson Pillar. Though the I.R.A. would have wished to see this memento of England's Naval victories removed from Ireland's Capital, our meagre military stores were meant and required for a more immediate purpose.

9.am. A telegraphic operator from the Hibernian Rifles on ascertaining that wires to some of the provincial centres in the South and West were intact, communicated therewith. Pretending to speak from British Army H.Q. in Dublin he secured information from Cork, Limerick, Thurles, etc. that the Volunteers in those areas were not in action, and so reported to Commandant Pearse (or Connolly). The disastrous ending of the Aud expedition and the Sunday postponement made this situation comprehensible. Disappointing it was truly; but not of much consequence now. It was hoped and believed that the men of the provinces would follow Dublin's lead as soon as the news reached them

Forenoon

The Hibernian Bank was occupied by portion of Reis's garrison; connection made through to Hoyte's (corner of Sackville Place) where a hospital staff was installed.

Some men belonging to the Fingall Battalion, (5), on completion of special duties at Blanchardstown, now reinforced Kelly's; boring extension to Abbey St. was soon completed. Later, this garrison effectively exchanged fire with the snipers on Trinity College.

Noon

"The Irish War News" was on sale throughout the city; copies reached the G.P.O.

2 p.m.

A strong British detachment emerged from Amiens St. Station to repair the damage to the G.N. tracks. While so engaged they were exposed to withering fire from our men at Annesley Br. and the Chemical Works. Over two hours this fight continued enemy parties who endeavoured to advance across the Sloblands and up Leinster Avenue to dislodge our forces were compelled to retreat. Many of them surrendered at the latter point; from those killed there our men recovered rifles and ammunition. Enemy casualties on the railway embankment were very heavy; they were conveyed back to Amiens Street by an engine with van attached. Our losses were nil. (Compare and comment - D.LI)

Tuesday - Irish War News published.

Statement made by Pearse 9.30 a.m. Tuesday.

EXTRACTS:

The Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 24th April, at noon

There has been heavy and continuous fighting for nearly twenty-four hours

The populace of Dublin are plainly with the Republic and the Officers and men are everywhere cheered as they

march through the Streets. The whole centre of the City is in the hands of the Republic, whose flag flies from the G.P.O.

Commandant-General P.H. Pearse is Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic and is President of the Provisional Government. Commandant General James Connolly is commanding the Dublin districts. Communication with the country is largely cut, but reports to hand show that the country is rising and bodies of men from Kildare and Fingall have already reported in Dublin.

4 p.m. The post on Westmorland Street had been evacuated; its garrison (about 20) now occupied the Imperial Hotel (cannot get exact number of men).

4.30 p.m. Despite repeated efforts of the Republican forces the looting of shops by denizens of the slums became more general. This was now accompanied by incendiarism at Lawrence's at the corner of Cathedral Street which threatened to render some of our posts untenable; special squads, 2 to 12 each, were sent from the G.P.O. to deal with that situation. Shots had to be fired over the heads of the looters to compel them to desist, and over the heads of the curious onlookers to enable the fire brigade to extinguish the blaze and rescue persons trapped in the building. During the night stronger steps had to be resorted to against the looting element in Henry Street who grabbed promiscuous articles from the barricades then in course of construction.

5.30 p.m. The wireless apparatus in Meis's, erected by two special men (electricians), was now in working order. During the ensuing 20 hours, communiques, signed by Commandant Connolly, pertaining to the Proclamation of the Republic and the progress of the fight were broadcast.

6 - 8 p.m. The Republican positions at Fairview and Annesley Br. were becoming encircled by overwhelming forces of the enemy. The latter were already in possession of the Amiens Street - North Strand sector; others were now reported to be advancing by the Malahide and North Roads and by the roads on their right converging off Drumcondra. Consequently our garrisons (numbering some 100 men all told) were ordered to fall back on the G.P.O. if possible. *Advised* to the khaki uniforms of their prisoners may be ascribed to the fact that fire was not opened on them en route by the British on the far end of Clonliffe Road within whose view they passed.

From Sackville Place they rushed in extended order across O'Connell Street and those same khaki uniforms came well nigh their undoing; some of their own men posted in the vicinity thought an enemy attack was afoot and opened fire. Fortunately Commandant Connolly was at the G.P.O. entrance awaiting the arrival of the contingent; he stopped the firing promptly, but not before a few minor casualties had taken place.

This latest addition to the central garrison was immediately divided into three groups; the first, 40, was ordered to what proved to be one of the most effective of the G.P.O. outposts, - the Metropole - Manfield Block; another, 30, to occupy Henry St. buildings to the rear of G.H.Q. in which section it was to erect defensive barricades; the third, to reinforce the Imperial Hotel position.

(Issued Tuesday Afternoon? - Compare with present Statement and Comment - D.L.)

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

to the

CITIZENS OF DUBLIN

The Provisional Government of the Irish Republic salutes the CITIZENS OF DUBLIN on the momentous occasion of the proclamation of a

SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENT IRISH STATE

now in course of being established by Irishmen in Arms.

The Republic forces hold the lines taken up at twelve noon on Easter Monday, and nowhere, despite fierce and almost continuous attacks of the British troops, have the lines been broken through. The Country is rising in answer to Dublin's call*****

Able-bodied Citizens can help by building barricades *****The British troops have been firing on our women and our Red Cross. On the other hand, Irish Regiments in the British Army have refused to act against their fellow countrymen.

***** Such looting as has already occurred has been done by hangers-on of the British Army

Signed on behalf of the
Provisional Government:

P.H. PEARSE

Commanding-in-Chief the forces of the Irish
Rep., and President of the Prov. Government.

Explanatory Note -

Mr. Oscar Graynor who was in charge of the Metropole block states that he occupied that building at about 9.30 p.m. on Tuesday with a force of 28. Later he was ordered to extend his line to the corner of Manfields and was given an additional 10 or 11 men. He also estimates 10. p.m. on Friday as the hour of withdrawal.

Frank Thornton gives the maximum in the Imperial as about 27 to 30 men. Diarmuid Lynch is inclined to think the latter an understatement and puts up the figure 50 as a total. Frank Thornton states that Brennan-Whitmore had approx. the same number as he himself had. in the block extending from North Earl Street to the Imperial.

Frank Henderson was in charge of the Henry St. Building group. His party actually held the line from Henry Street-O'Connell Street corner to Arnott's. It was, however, at no time held as one continuous line by this force.

- by R.H.

Evening.

The official British account states that troops from Athlone (with 4 18 pdrs.), Belfast, Templemore, and an additional 1,000 men from the Curragh reached Dublin. Also a whole brigade from Britain. The opposition to its 7th and 8th Battalion belongs to the gallant record of the Boland's Mills garrison. Two additional British Brigades were yet to arrive on the scene, to further increase the tremendous odds against the army of the Irish Republic, - the determined defiance of which remained unshaken.

Mid-Night

Civilians reported to G.H.Q. that a strong enemy force advancing from the Phoenix Park direction was approaching Farnell Square. This suggested a frontal attack on the G.P.O. Men who half an hour earlier had been relieved from duty for a much needed rest were now aroused for be held in reserve. Throughout the night every man was alert, ready to repel the expected offensive - which did not materialise. Evidently the British did not relish a repetition of the reception given the Lancers on Monday.

WEDNESDAY: APRIL 26TH

A.M.

Throughout the night of the 25th enemy M.G. and Rifle fire grew in volume from Trinity College and the Tower of Tara St. Fire Station, Amiens St. Station, and the Custom House, the Rotunda, etc. It was heaviest against Hopkin's corner, where unfortunately the men were too poorly equipped to give an effective reply. A fierce barrage swept O'Connell, Marlborough and Abbey Streets. As this offensive developed from the different angles it was vigorously countered by our garrisons whose locations so permitted.

5 a.m.

The manufacture of bombs continued uninterruptedly. Scrap available in the vicinity was collected for this purpose - including type from the Freeman's Journal establishment in Princes St. In connection with the latter incident Sean Mac Diarmada referred to the well known anti-national record of this paper and indulged in facetious remarks.

6 a.m.

To secure additional supplies of fuzes, detonators, etc.

from an establishment on Bride Street, a few men were selected. Through the danger zone they drove, passing Trinity and again on reaching Stephen's Green (where they exchanged reports with Commandant Mallins forces) the upper part of the motor car was riddled but it was not vitally affected. The men themselves were unscathed and performed their perilous mission successfully.

- 7 a.m. The hoisting of a flag, "The Plough and the Stars", on the Imperial Hotel drew concentrated enemy fire that pierced the water tank on the roof. Despatch bearing between this post and G.H.Q. having become extremely risky, an endless cord, with tin attached, was rigged up across the wide thoroughfare; it was by this medium that messages were exchanged, giving the exact positions held by enemy snipers when located.
- 8 a.m. The Gunboat Helga came up the Liffey towards Butt Bridge (almost opposite Commons Street - R.H.), shelled Liberty Hall (which had ceased on Monday to be Republican military post) and reduced it to ruins. In this action, heavy guns posted near Trinity College participated. The Helga also tried to shell the G.P.O. but direct fire was not possible from the river. While she was in view from Kelly's corner those of her crew who showed themselves came under fire from our men.
- 9 a.m. An enemy contingent who had been endeavouring to operate a M.G. from D'Olier Street against Kelly's and Hopkins's was repeatedly compelled by these garrisons to desist.
- 10 a.m. The garrison from Fairview who the evening before invested Henry Street had during the night erected several barricades, - one at each end of the Moore Street opening and another in Henry Place. They had also bored the walls (a) from Bewley's towards the Coliseum (now the Capitol), and (b) towards the G.P.O. (Query (a) & (b) - R.H.). Contact with the latter was made about 10 a.m. by a squad, say 6, operating from G.H.Q.
- 11 a.m. A nest of our snipers in the D.B.C. Cupola had been peppering an M.G. crew on Trinity Roof and compelled them to retire. The sheeting of the dome was, however too thin to resist bullets; if spotted by the enemy its occupants would be wiped out in short time.
- Noon Wireless transmission from Reis's now became impossible; transfer of the apparatus to the G.P.O. was undertaken by six men. During a lull in the firing, portion was carried across on an upturned table. Commandant Connolly on being advised about the weight of the remaining parts, and concluding that no useful purpose would be served by the sending out of further bulletins, decided against the completion of the transfer. The men, however, returned to their positions.

Earlier, large quantities of food stuffs had been conveyed from the D.B.C. to Headquarters; volleys directed at the lorry proved ineffective.

Explanatory Note -

On Tuesday the message that the Irish Republic had been declared at noon on Easter Monday was continuously tapped for hours on the apparatus in Reis's. One of the receivers of the message was a ship at sea and it was through this medium that the first news of the Rising reached America and the European continent

Signals from G.H.Q. to Reis's ordered sniping from D.B.C. Cupola to cease and to use it only as an observation post. Somehow, this was misinterpreted as an order to evacuate the Reis position; the garrison thereupon crossed Abbey Street to the Hibernian Bank position (where, earlier, Captain Weaver had been shot dead).

2.30 p.m. "Kelly's Fort" had for hours been under continuous M.G. attack; a "nine-pounder" was now brought into action by the British from the junction of D'Olier Street and College Street. This devastated the upper portion of the building. Shells were bursting all around the little garrison and further resistance was useless. They were ordered to evacuate and join up with the Metropole.

4.00 p.m. Commandant Connolly returning from a tour of inspection in the vicinity was wounded in the arm.

4.30 p.m. The wounded and nursing staff from the Hibernian Bank and the "red-cross" station in Hoytes were transferred to the G.P.O. The rest of the garrison (about 20 men) was ordered to follow shortly after, with their arms and munitions (and mattresses for what these may be worth to hide the exact position of the men's bodies) crossed the zone of fire with but minor casualties.

The G.P.O. parapet was so low that our men were compelled to lie almost prone. Several were wounded. Those on duty there since Monday were now relieved but returned during the night. Reinforced from time to time, they held the position gallantly in the face of fierce M.G. and rifle fire. Frequent visits were made by Willie Pearse to whose company most of these defenders belonged and by the Commander-in-Chief.

5 p.m. Henry Street houses had now been bored through to the Coliseum. This was an important post (30 men) commanding as it did the approach on left flank of G.H.Q. from Moore Street (reinforced by 15 from G.P.O. and by more later). Henry Street itself was raked with fire from the Capel Street direction.

5.30 p.m. About this hour a man not in uniform (which was true of many of the I.R.A.) called at the D.B.C. and stated that he came from P.H. Pearse with a verbal order to evacuate that position and Hopkin's. The 10 or 12 men still in occupation obeyed. Retreating via Marlborough Street some were forced to take cover there; others by a circuitous route joined the garrison in Noblett's; one of them by this time had reason to suspect the alleged G.H.Q. Courier (who then barely escaped with his life), succeeded in reaching the G.P.O. to report.

Meanwhile Headquarters had decided to re-occupy Reis's and reinforce the D.B.C., etc. - a post on the North side of O'Connell Street was deemed necessary to supplement opposition from the Imperial Hotel against any enemy attempt to advance over O'Connell Bridge or through Middle Abbey Street. Fifteen (15) who volunteered were already lined up for this purpose. They advanced via Earl and Marlborough, but, under fire from the start a third of the number were killed before their comrades reached Lower Abbey Street. Courageously, the latter pushed ahead to their appointed posts. Hopkins' corner was soon ablaze; during the night the D.B.C. was shelled and went afire; next day the top floors of Reis's caved in. The brave little garrison (9 of the 15 who volunteered), not alone survived all this but on Thursday evening miraculously re-crossed O'Connell Street through a veritable hail of bullets. One man only being wounded. The

(Thursday - Comment - *D.L.)

IRISH REPUBLIC

WAR BULLETIN

Thursday Morning, 28th Apl.
1916

Joseph J. Bouch in the Irish Press, April, 16th, 1936,
comments on this.
(Bulletin No. 3" - he styles it)

He points out that Thursday was April 27th
Thinks the day is given correctly and the date wrong.

Stanley's recollection is that he got the "copy" from
Pearse late on Wednesday night or early Thursday morning
and that he brought the printed copies to the G.P.O. just
before Connolly was wounded.

Bouch attributes to Connolly influence, the line:

"UP WITH THE BARRICADES"

* Comment by D.L.

Pearse must have written the "copy" Wednesday
night - that is in the small hours of Thursday morning -
which means that the date should have been stated as
April 27th.

Had Pearse not written it until the small hours of
Friday morning and the printed copies ready Friday p.m.
it would have been a practical impossibility to get them
to the G.P.O. The immediate area around the G.P.O. was
then surrounded.

In Pearse's address to the Citizens of Dublin, which
I am convinced was read by Pearse on Tuesday Afternoon
he called on them to help "by building barricades" in the
streets".

Barricades had been built by the Republican forces
immediately after operations began on Monday, i.e. that
on Lower Abbey Street.

defenders of the other positions cheered him as he rose from the ground and continued on his rush to the G.P.O.

Evening Junction was effected between Hoblett's and the Imperial Hotel. Across from the G.P.O. on Henry Street, the garrison over the "Arch" bar and in the adjoining houses on O'Connell Street commanded the approach through Marl. Street.

The most important development, however, was the progress made by the men in the Metropole; they had completed the difficult task of boring through to Manfield's and loopholing the Abbey Street corner wall. This position now dominated Sackville Place, the Lr. Abbey Street approach, and the whole of Lower O'Connell Street. Should the enemy attempt here a frontal attack on G.H.Q. they would pay dearly. What such an offensive would develop at this particular point was becoming more and more evident.

From this time onward, the British swept certain streets continuously with M.G. fire, - irrespective of whether or not anyone was in sight. Their evident purpose was to deter any person whatever from attempting to approach the G.P.O. Thus, numerous non-combatant men and women, prompted by fear to seek some place they considered safer or perhaps motivated by some less worthy purpose, rashly ventured into the open and were shot down indiscriminately.

Here, a special tribute is due to the conspicuous bravery of the late Canon John Flanagan, then Rector Flanagan of the pro-cathedral. Not alone did he minister to the G.H.Q. wounded since Monday but also to the non-combatants and British soldiers who fell in the streets, - apparently without a thought about his personal safety. His other great services will be mentioned later.

THURSDAY: APRIL 27TH

Day Break It was now clear that the overwhelming and modernly equipped enemy cordons had been tightened around the G.P.O. 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, while unable to push them back kept them at bay.

Morning. The Metropole-Manfield position which during the night had been extended into Eason's, Middle Abbey Street, was inspected by General Connolly. Impressed with its defensive potentialities at the moment he reinforced the garrison by 20 men. Anticipating a massed attack from Lower, Abbey Street he ordered the erection of a barricade the width of the street across from Eason's. While he and the Metropole O/C. were on the sidewalk planning their next moves, one of the buildings in the immediate vicinity showed a large gaping hole where a shell had just penetrated.

The building of the barricade was hampered by snipers from some distant point, but the work was progressing well when the shelling intensified, soon the terrific crash of explosion nearby made impossible its completion. Hereafter, the defense had to depend on those within the building, - and it became more and more damaged by artillery fire.

The anticipated frontal attack on this position developed. The enemy made repeated attempts to advance from the junction of Marlborough and Abbey Streets, but each was decisively frustrated. In the course of this prolonged siege the rifles of the defenders became so hot that fresh ones had to be secured; the first lot

Again brought into action when oil-cooled, - the only oil available for the purpose being that extracted from tins of sardines.

Meanwhile, their room was filled with a choking dust, - an interior wall being reduced to a heap of ground bricks and plaster by a steam of M.G. bullets directed from the building at the angle of D'Olier Street and Westmoreland, even so, the brave little garrison held on!

The spirit of the men in the G.P.O. at this time has since been characterised in the Catholic Bulletin by "A Dublin Priest" (Father Flanagan). He records that on his return from the Pro-Cathedral, where he had spent the night, he "received a hearty welcome from as gay and debonair an Army as ever took up Arms."

After-
noon

Enemy activities becoming more in evidence on the rear flank of G.H.Q., Connolly surveyed the situation. From the Coliseum he sent men to occupy the Henry Street warehouse, but soon had them (15) 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; our men could only regret their lack of suitable armament to deal effectively with it.

By this time, all contact by despatches (carried on almost exclusively by members of Cumann na mBan) between G.H.Q. and the Four Courts, Jacobs, etc., had necessarily ceased.

The next step was the garrisoning of No. 12 Liffey Street, the old independent building on Middle Abbey Street, and Lucas' bicycle shop then directly opposite (12 men). These outposts covered the approach from Capel Street through Upper Abbey St. General Connolly, in person, superintended their establishment, - which had an unfortunate sequel. On his way back to the G.P.O. he received a very serious leg wound which rendered him virtually hors de combat. From Abbey Street he succeeded in dragging himself through Williams Lane (where he was out of the enemy line of fire) as far as Princes Street, whence he was brought in on a stretcher.

Though neither Clarke nor MacDiarmada held any formal military rank, both, by virtue of their membership of the Provisional Government (and to a greater extent perhaps because of their leadership in the I.R.B.) received recognition as among the commanders in the G.P.O. While in no way encroaching on the prerogatives of Connolly as Commandant-General of the forces in Dublin (to whose appointment as such they had been party), a greater share of direction in the fight now devolved on them. Tom was active throughout in that impetuous fashion characteristic of him, and Sean with his usual geniality, thoroughness and imperturbability. Commandant Plunkett lay seriously ill most of the week.

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 through and fro, deposited at the end of Moore St. sand bags which were pushed into position by the infantry. Thereafter, a continuous exchange of fire was kept up.

Evening.

The upper portion of our position on the east side of Henry



- 14 -

Street (which now extended almost to Arnott's), and of that on the opposite side abutting O'Connell Street, now received attention from enemy snipers. Of the latter, those posted on or near the Wresham Hotel roof directed fire against Henry Street corner of the G.P.O. and were engaged by our men on the second floor.

During the terrific cannonade of the Metropole-Manfield block which ensued, one shell reached the G.P.O. roof. An incendiary bomb ignited the rather inflammable barricade erected on Monday near Wynn's Hotel; this fire spread to nearby houses. Incendiary shells also dropped on the roof of the Imperial Hotel; soon the north side of O'Connell Street was a raging furnace. The flames roared, roofs fell in, molten plate glass flowed to the sidewalk, - and awe inspiring scene.

Night Tyler's evacuated 10 p.m., building in flames.

The Imperial Hotel - Noblett's garrisons endeavoured to save this position, but there was no gainsaying those demoniacal flames. Perilously they held on until the first floor ceilings were actually burning; shortly before midnight they were compelled to evacuate (Imperial evacuated 11 p.m.). The majority of the men endeavoured to cut their way through to the north side of the city via Cathedral Street without success. Later, a few miraculously managed to cross to the G.P.O. (Noblett's evacuated 3 a.m. Fri)

Part of the Coliseum forces were withdrawn to G.H.Q.; the frontal attack was still expected.

FRIDAY: APRIL 28TH

1 - 3
a.m.

In the small hours of the morning all men stationed in or near Abbey Street sprang to their positions to meet what they momentarily conceived to be a cavalry charge. But the galloping horses were seen to be riderless, - animals maddened by fear of the fires which had been unloosed from their stables in Princes Street.

At this time nothing seemed more certain than that the coming day would bring concentrated artillery fire on G.H.Q. To lessen the chance of casualties arising from a resultant explosion of our munitions, surplus hand grenades from the roof and top floor of the G.P.O., 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.

Daybreak.

Decision was made to recall at once to the G.P.O. those in occupation of the Liffey-Abbey Street outposts. The order was conveyed to a G.H.Q. officer; the retreat was conducted through the Abbey Street zone of fire (and Williams Lane) without loss. Evidently, General Connolly, whose wound was then most painful) was not consulted about this withdrawal, as the order did not mention the intermediate post at No. 1a Liffey Street where these men remained until after the surrender next day.

Morning

The anticipated artillery attack began; the enemy gunners got the range of the G.P.O. The intense cannonading became deafening; incendiary bombs set on fire the roof corner nearest O'Connell Bridge. For hours our sturdy men made desperate but unavailing efforts to stem the flames.

Noon

The Republican Command realised that compulsory evacuation of G.H.Q. was imminent; they decided to get the women away from the

Reproduce
Pearse's valedictory
of
Friday, April 28th

6

Memo. for C.P.C. Committee:

In case the photostatic copy should be used in the book, please note:

Statements have been published, including one by Mr. Bouch of the National Library, ascribing to P.H. Pearse the penmanship as shown on this photostat

There can be no question as to the authorship of the valedictory, but in my opinion the penmanship of the photostat is definitely not that of Padraic Pearse and it is wrong to ascribe the latter to him. As a result of conversations I had with Mr. Bouch in 1937 he was inclined to agree with me.

Mr. Bouch took steps to ascertain from the British War Office if the original document was in its archives; he received a reply in the negative.

In 1937 - 8, I made numerous enquiries in Dublin along these lines:

- (a) How Pearse's original MS escaped at (or immediately before) the surrender, - as apparently it did.
- (b) Who it was that made the print-script copy of which the enclosed is a photostat.
- (c) What became of Pearse's original MS. and of the first print-script copy (as per photostat) - which copy is evidently the work of an expert draftsman.

but failed to elicit any information on these points.

Furthermore, I submitted the photostat to several individuals for their opinion as to whether the penmanship thereon is that of P.H. Pearse. All were in agreement with myself on the matter.

I also submitted the question of the penmanship to Colonel J.J. O'Connell; his re-submission of it to the Chief of Staff resulted in the following statement by Captain P. O'Duinnin:-

"I have submitted attached document to various people here.

All are agreed that it is difficult if not impossible to find a basis of comparison between the script used in the valedictory letter (the photostat - D.L.) and the actual manuscript of Pearse's draft of the Manifesto to the Citizens of Dublin.

Major Joyce who was a pupil of Pearse's says he was not aware of Pearse's ability to use or practice this type of script. He showed me a school certificate from Saint Enda's which was compiled and signed by Pearse himself. It was done in manuscript and if Pearse was addicted to the use of the illuminating script he would most likely have employed it in issuing Certificates.

Commandant S. O'Sullivan - himself a good exponent of this type of script writing - is of opinion that it was not executed by Pearse for the following reasons:-

(a) The consistency of form, neatness of execution, as well as its compression into such a small compass, and its general lay out proclaim it the work of an exceptional draughtsman.

(b) It would take an expert penman at least an hour to produce it and the circumstances chaos and turmoil that must have existed in the G.P.O. on the morning of 28th April, 1916 were not conducive to issuing of orders or proclamations in this manner.

(c) If the document was written by Pearse it is likely he would have signed it in manuscript that the signature is printed and prefixed by the word "signed" in brackets denotes that it is not the original."

dangerous position. President Pearse addressing them said that when the history of the week would be written, the highest honour and credit should be given to the women whose bravery, heroism and devotion in the face of danger surpassed that of the women of Limerick in the days of Sarsfield. He then ordered them, except those of the nursing section to proceed - under a "red-cross" flag to their homes. Having by a circuitous route via Jervis Street and Capel Street reached the North Circular Road beyond Summerhill, they were arrested by the British, marched under military escort to Broadstone Station for interrogation, and later released.

- 1 p.m. The bombardment was intensified. About 1 O'clock the sharpshooters on the roof were ordered to relinquish that position which they had so gallantly held. A little later the fire reached the upper floors of the building and compelled withdrawal of the men in occupation. Those still in the Coliseum were recalled. The prisoners held by us were transferred to the basement.
- 2 p.m. Noting the possibility that now -- "Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion" -- the enemy might attempt to rush the building, an interior shaped barricade was erected to the right of the main entrance, - from behind which the defence could be continued in case the men were beaten back from the windows. This breastwork was built of coal filled mail bags, no sand being available.
- 2.30 p.m. Practically all the bombs that still remained on the ground floor were now collected and deposited with those already in the basement room.
- 3 p.m. The flames had extended to the roof of the G.P.O. portico and soon burned their way to the interior. Those brought into play proved useless; the water falling on the breastwork washed the coal dust on to the flooded floor, - a forlorn looking situation. Even so, the courage of the defenders never flagged.
- General Connolly insisted on having the couch on which he lay incapacitated moved towards the critical point that he may direct operations. Eventually, lighted fragments dropped from the ceiling; the whole front portion became untenable; all ranks were ordered to assemble in the sorting room to the rear.
- 6 p.m. The wounded, with the exception of General Connolly who, refused to leave his forces, were removed. Led by Father Flanagan and accompanied by an Irish Officer of the R.A.M.C. (who though a prisoner in the G.P.O. had given graciously his medical services during the week), male escort (23) and the women of the "red-cross" section (20) (two trained nurses and General Connolly's secretary only being retained at G.P.O.) they were conveyed via the Coliseum, Princes Street and Abbey Street to Jervis Street hospital. Testimony is borne to the fact that their safe arrival was due in large measure to the brave efforts of Father Flanagan, - first in the Coliseum when the fire attacked it, next in getting by the blazing barricade in Princes Street and especially by his tact in treating with the British forces encountered en route. From the hospital the male escort were ordered to return to the position whence they had come.
- 7 p.m. In the G.P.O. 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. Immediate steps were taken for their removal. Though a score of men quickly responded to the call for this work, a flash of reluctance to part with their rifles was noticeable in their faces when ordered to stack arms. Relays then carried these explosives along the dark passage under O'Connell Street sidewalk and once more deposited them in a storeroom off the Princes Street courtyard, - out of harm's way pending the evacuation. In route, men stood with lighted candles to prevent collision with the large iron tube that entered the building breast high underneath the main entrance.

Just as this operation commenced, the O'Rahilly personally manned a fire hose against the sparks coming down the shaft. He informed the officer in charge that the prisoners had that morning moved from the insecure top floor to the basement. General Connolly on being apprised of the situation ordered their transfer to the rear of the building, then the safest spot available, - an honourable wartime act which the senior British officer among them ill-requited by testimony before the Field Courtmartial, to the effect that they had been taken to the cellar "to die like rats in a trap".

8 p.m. One of the most thrilling episodes of the week occurred just before the evacuation of the G.P.O. Commander-in-Chief Pearse had already paid tribute to the Army of the Republic in these words:-

"I desire now, lest I may not have an opportunity later, to pay 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. Justice can never be done to their heroism, to their discipline, to their gay and unconquerable spirit in the midst of peril and death."

The men standing calmly there, chagrined at having to abandon the position they had so splendidly defended, with scarcely a hope of fighting their way through the besieging cordons but undismayed by mere military defeat, suddenly burst into "The Soldier's Song", - their voices rising above the roar of the encircling inferno. Here was an expression of defiance against British power, and of faith that from the ashes of the doomed G.P.O. would rise the independent Ireland for which they had fought.

Friday forenoon the Metropole-Manfield garrison had been recalled to the G.P.O. after an interview between General Pearse and the O/C. of that position, it was reoccupied though then practically untenable. During the day collapsing roofs and advancing flames pushed these men relentlessly to the Princes Street end; when finally ordered to join the main body, G.H.Q. was being evacuated. On their entry to the G.P.O. an explosion (thought to be from an enemy shell) killed one and badly wounded two. The group then joined in the retreat; Harry Boland remained to assist the officer who, not aware that the evacuation had already reached its final stage, continued with the safeguarding of the G.H.Q. explosives.

8.10 p.m. Some 25 or 30 men (some reports say 30 to 40) were ordered to line up at the exit to Henry Street as an advance party under

The O'Rahilly. With bayonets fixed they proceeded towards Moore Street, opening a passage through our 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. Some took cover in the adjacent laneways; others pressed on to within fifty yards of the enemy line, - their impetuous leader in the van. Momentarily pausing in such slight shelter as a closed doorway afforded him, the O'Rahilly again attempted to advance but after a few strides fell mortally wounded. Those of the sortie who reached Riddall's Row opened fire from there but soon had to desist. Considering the open nature of the O'Rahilly's assault, the few fatalities among his forces were a poor tribute to the marksmanship of the entrenched enemy.

8.30 p.m. Before evacuating the G.P.O. our prisoners were given the option of remaining with us or of advancing freely to the British Lines. All took their departure except three (members of Irish Regiments in the British Army) two of them wholeheartedly threw in their lot with the Republican forces.

8.40 p.m. The main body had now retreated from the doomed G.P.O., across Henry Street and into Henry Place, - Clarke, MacDiarmada and Plunkett in the van, Connolly on his stretcher and Pearse with the rearguard. 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 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; a squad of our men charged in vain to realise their mistake. By intermittent dashes the dangerous opening was then passed; with but few minor casualties all reached the Moore Street end of Henry Place. The corner house to the right was entered and during the night the walls were bored through to Sackville Lane and windows barricaded. This was no light task for men exhausted after a strenuous and almost sleepless week. General Connolly's billet midway in this block became the new headquarters. While the crossing of Moore Lane was in progress General 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. By daybreak flames spreading from the G.P.O. pressed these men back; they were ordered to join the main body.

SATURDAY: APRIL 29TH

Morning. No report had come from the advance party. If their intended destination had not been reached, they must have been halted somewhere to the south of Moore Street. (later on Saturday it was learned that the survivors had been compelled to remain in the laneways between Moore Street and Coles Lane, - all attempts to cross or advance through the latter having been frustrated).

The Republican Command still entertained hope that the main body could advance from Moore Street. 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.

Noon.

Though the situation seemed hopeless, a staff officer perceived the possibility that G.H.Q. might decide to make a last desperate chance to push forward to Williams and Woods where the fight might be prolonged. A body of men with fixed bayonets was marshalled in a yard abutting Sackville Lane. Their alacrity and their resolute men as they stood in readiness to charge the enemy barricade fifty yards distant, are remembered with pride. But, it was otherwise decreed. Negotiations bearing on surrender had already commenced: the document signed by Commander-in-Chief Pearse at 3.45 p.m. that Saturday stated the reasons:-

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of Dublin citizens, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government present at Headquarters have agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the Commandants of the various districts in the city and county will order their commands to lay down their arms".

Preliminary parleys for a conditional surrender were fruitless. The British Commander in this area with whom they were carried on demanded that Connolly give himself up at once; there being no alternative, the C/C. of the enemy barricade was informed in advance of his going. General Connolly was borne by his own men to the end of Moore Street and thence, surrounded by an armed guard, to the Parnell statue and then to Dublin Castle. In the Upper Castle Yard the stretcher bearers were ordered to lay him down: none of his followers saw him again.

That evening the men of the G.P.O. garrison minus those badly wounded who were taken to hospital, laid down their arms in O'Connell Street and as prisoners spent the night in the Rotunda hospital lawn.

The feelings which military defeat inevitably brings to brave men who fought for a great cause can be understood and sympathised with; here they were embittered by the threats and taunts of their military victors. The treatment meted out to these prisoners was ominous. Of the G.P.O. garrison six were destined to face the firing squad, a score too barely escaped that and experienced instead the lot of convicts, and the others deportation from Ireland. But nothing could lessen their conviction that the army of the Irish Republic had in this glorious week revived the national soul of Ireland and safeguarded her national destiny. Each was imbued with the hope and the belief:-

BEID ÉIRE FÓS AG CÁITÍ NÍ DÚIBIR

G.P.O. AREA

EASTER MONDAY.

April 24, 1916

<u>Item</u>	<u>No. in G.P.O.</u>	<u>No. at Out-posts</u>	<u>Hours</u>
I Force from <u>Liberty Hall</u> to invest G.P.O. (Some men remained at Liberty Hall.)	150		Noon
II Detachment I.C.A. to occupy <u>Chemical Wks. Fairview</u>say		10	4 pm.
III (I had been under impression these men left G.P.O. for Fairview earlier)			
III <u>Fianna</u> lads arrived at G.P.O.....	6		12.30pm
IV <u>Reis's</u> occupied.....		7	12.15
V <u>Kelly's</u> corner occupied.....		3	do.
VI <u>Hopkins'</u> corner occupied.....		3	do.
VII <u>The Arch & Adjg. houses, Henry St.</u> occupied..		5	12.30
VIII <u>Rathfarnham Co.</u> arrived at GPO - Roof at Batt II, I.V. from Father Matthew Park (Part of).	40		1.20
IX (a) Main body from Ballybough with mil. and med. supplies to G.P.O.....say	54		4 pm.
X (b) Advance guard (part of Co.B) to <u>Annesley Br. area</u> to engage enemy advancing from Bull Tr. Camp.....say		24	do.
XI (c) Rearguard (aprt. of Co.F) retired to vicinity Ballybough Br.....say		12	do.
XII (d) Covering Party - at corner R.C.R. and Ballybough Rd.....say		10	do.
XIII (d) soon recalled to G.P.O. to join IX <u>Liberty Hall</u> evacuated - by men left temporarily to guard supplies, plus late arrivals. To G.P.O. with supplies.....say	45		4 pm.
XIV Part of Item XIII sent from G.P.O. to <u>reinforce Annesley Br. area</u>say		25	4.15.
XV Remainder of Item XIII sent from GPO to <u>reinforce City Hall</u> - wh. they did not reach. Took position Westmoreland Street....say		20	do.
XVI Other reinforcements from G.P.O. to join Item X <u>Annesley Br. area</u>say		10	4.20
XVII 34 men now comprising Items X and XVI proceeded from <u>Annesley Br. to G.P.O.</u> They returned immediately to reinforce Item XI at <u>Fairview</u> posts			
XVIII Other reinforcements - G.P.O. to <u>Fairview</u>		10	5.10
XIX Part of Item IX to <u>Reis's</u> and <u>D.B.C.</u>say		30	6 pm.
XX Remainder of Item IX to <u>Tylers and Nobletts</u> (Earl St.)say		34	?
XXI <u>Cumann na mBan, etc.</u> to G.P.O. Other women - some earlier some later.....say	33 17		5 pm.

(Estimated total of women in the G.P.O. posts - 50

<u>Item</u>	<u>No. in G.P.O</u>	<u>No. at Out- posts</u>	<u>Hour</u>
XXII "Hibernian Rifles" to G.P.O.	20		Evening.
XXIII "Reservists" (elderly & non-robust men) to G.P.O.....say	16		Evening.
XXIV whose of Weafer's men (Item XIX who re- XXV enforced <u>Reis's</u> are reported positively to have reached <u>Reis's</u> at 6. pm. Monday I have no report as to when the remainder of Weafer's men (Item XX) occupied or re in forced <u>Tyler's</u> and <u>Nobletts</u> . One of the garrison at <u>Wulers</u> (who apparently was sent direct from GPO reports occupation of that post under <u>Brennan-Whitmore</u> at 8.30 pm. The latter in an <u>Uglac</u> gives the hour as 10pm. He does not state the size of his "party of men"			
XXVI Men belonging to the <u>Four Courts</u> area arrived at G.P.O. from <u>Cabra Bridge</u>say	8		Evening.
<u>TUESDAY, April 25th</u>			
XXVII Reference to <u>XIV, XVIII, and II</u> Contingent from <u>Maynooth</u> reach GPO	13		6 am. 7 am.
XXVIII Reinforcements for <u>City Hall</u> (reached <u>Exchange Hotel, Parliament St.</u>)		20	7.15 am.
XXIX <u>Barbed wire</u> erected, <u>O'Connell St.</u> say		12	7.30 am.
XXX <u>Hibernian Bank</u> occupied by some of the men in <u>Reis's</u> (Item IV and XIX)		15	11.45 a.m.
XXXI Hospital base established in <u>Hoytes</u> by members of C. na mB. from G.P.O.			Noon.
XXXII <u>Kelly's</u> reinforced by men of <u>Wingall Batt.</u> who had arrived at G.P.O.	5	5	do.
XXXIII <u>Imperial Hotel</u> occupied by men of <u>Ite, XV</u> recalled from <u>Westmoreland Street</u> .		20	4 pm.
XXXIV Items II (10), XI (12), XVIII (34), XVIII(20) recalled to G.P.O.....	66		7 pm.
XXXV Item XIV (25 men) who had been augmented by individual volunteers to 34 approx. also recalled to G.P.O.	9		7 pm.
<p>(While this group seemingly retreated to GPO by a different route from that of Item XXXIV, both must have reached <u>Sackville Place</u> at the same time. Both O/Cs. cite the fact that fire was opened on them by our men in an adjacent post (due to the fact that prisoners in khaki were among them) as they crossed <u>O'Connell St.</u> Reports are conflicting).</p> <p>The 100 men comprising Items XXXIV and XXXV were then despatched thus:</p>			
XXXVI To occupy the <u>Metropole-Manfield</u> block.....		40	8 pm.
XXXVII To occupy <u>Henry St. Buildings, McDowells, Bewleys, etc.</u>say		30	do.
XXXVIII To reinforce <u>Imperial Hotel</u>		30	do.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th

<u>Item</u>	<u>No. in G.P.O</u>	<u>NO. at Out- posts</u>	<u>Hour</u>
NOTE: By Wednesday morning Hopkin's men had bored through to D.B.C. and contacted Reis's garrison.			
XXXIX	Reis's evacuated (in error). Men transferred to <u>Hibernian Bank</u>say	10	1 pm.
XL	<u>Kelly's evacuated.</u> (8 men joined Metropole garrison)		2.30pm.
XLI	<u>The wounded and Nursing Staff in Hoytes transferred to G.P.O.</u> (no.?)		4.30
XLII	<u>Hibernian Bank evacuated - garrison to G.P.O...</u>		4.45pm
XLIII	<u>G.P.O. Roof contingent re-inforced during the week</u>		
XLIV	<u>Henry Street Posts (GPO to Coliseum) reinforced (Other reinforcements later)</u>	15	5 pm.
XLV	12 men still in <u>D.B.C. evacuated</u> position and reached Noblett's.		5.30pm.
XLVI	15 men volunteered in G.P.O. <u>to re-occupy Reis's and D.B.C.</u>		5.45 pm.

THURSDAY: April 27th

XLVII	<u>Metropole-Manfield garrison extended into Eason's M. Abbey St. Reinforced by</u>	80	Thurs. Morning.
XLVIII	15 men transferred from Coliseum (from Items XXXVII and XLIV) - first to Henry Street Warehouse thence to <u>O'Neill's</u> (corner Henry Street and Liffey St. - beyond the Coliseum).....		After- noon.
XLIX	<u>1a Liffey St. garrisoned</u>say	12	do.
L	<u>The old Independent Building (m. Abbey St. garrisoned</u>say	12	do.
LI	Lucas' cycle shop, M. Abbey St. garrisoned...say	12	do.
LII	<u>The 9 survivors of Item XLVI evacuated Reis's re-crossed O'Connell St. to G.P.O.</u>	9	Evening
LIII	<u>Tylers evacuated (Building in flames) Men retreated to Gloucester Street.</u>		10 pm.
LIV	<u>Imperial Hotel forces compelled</u>		11 PM.

FRIDAY: April 28th

LV	The combined garrisons of <u>Imperial Hotel and Noblett's evacuated position</u>		4.30 am.
LVI	The men retreated to the rear towards Gloucester St. a few miraculously crossed in safety to the G.P.O.		

<u>Item</u>	<u>Hour</u>
LVI Liffey St. and Abbey St. garrisons (XLVIII, L and LI) recalled to G.P.O. (The order omitted XLIX - see report)	Daybreak.
LVII The "majority of the women" sent home from the GPO (most of Nursing staff retained for the time being)	Noon.
LVIII <u>G.P.O. Roof evacuated</u>	1 pm.
LIX <u>Front portion of G.P.O. untenable</u>	about 5 pm.
LX <u>The wounded</u> (number not reported) and the nursing staff (Gumann-na-mBan) etc, (The latter numbering about 20) with male escort of some 23 men sent from GPO to Jervis Street Hospital. They proceeded through the bored walls to the Coliseum, thence via Princes Street and Abbey Street.	6 pm.
LXI <u>Advance party led by The O' Rahilly into Moore St.</u> (preceding the evacuation of the G.P.O.....)	8.10 pm.
LXII <u>Metropole-Manfield garrison recalled to G.P.O.</u>	8.30pm.
LXIII <u>G.P.O. evacuated</u>	8.40 pm.
LXIV <u>The main body occupied the north side of Moore St.</u> between Henry Place and Sackville Lane.....	9 pm.
LXV About a dozen men occupied the houses on Moore St. between Henry Place and Henry St. This position in flames during the night; the men joined the main body at daybreak.	

SATURDAY: April 29th

LXVI G.P.O. Garrison surrendered Saturday evening.

G.P.O. AREA - EASTER WEEK, 1916

Executed.....	6
Killed in action.....	9
Deceased 19.6-1935.....	42
Signatories to "Roll of Honour".....	351
Non-signatories - estimated at.....	54
<u>TOTAL GARRISON</u>	<u>462</u>

"A"

Tracton, Ballyfeard,
Co. Cork,
June 5, 1945.

Ruaidhri Mac Ionraic, Lieut.,
The Military College,
Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare.

A Chara:

Military Tattoo.

Yours of the 25th ult. addressed to Upton was forwarded by my brother Denis.

I appreciate your difficulty and hope to be of assistance.

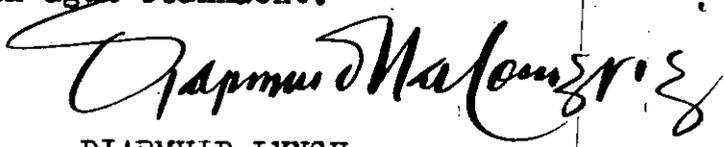
When compiling data for my Report of Operations in the G.P.O. area, Easter Week, I did not seek information as to the strength of each post - having known that the numbers in nearly every instance were mere "handfuls". Many of the individual reports, however, did give this information.

With regard to the North Earl St. ~~posts~~ posts - which you specifically mention - I am not satisfied with the information on file and have already written some of the men for further particulars. I hope to hear from ~~me~~ them in the course of a few days, and will then write you further.

Realising that my friends ~~Gen~~ Maj. Gen. Costello and Maj. Gen. MacNeill and all concerned desire that the Tattoo should be historically accurate, I intend to send you my personal copy of the GPO area Report when sending you the other details available. You will of course be careful of this document and return when you have gleaned from it the desired data.

This account was specially condensed for publication in a very limited space. It was authenticated at a general meeting of the G.P.O. garrison members in 1937.

Beir buaidh agus beannacht!


DIARMUID LYNCH

"B"

83, Mobhi Road,
Dublin

11th June, 1945

Col. Gallagher,
Commandant
Military College,
Curragh.

Sir,

Had I known that you were particularly anxious to see Mr. Lynch's letter, I most certainly would not have hesitated in giving it to you, but I did not think it was necessary till I had received the reports and information Mr. Lynch has so generously promised to forward me later, as you will see in the letter I enclose.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Quaidri / Jacson Quaidri.

~~"B"~~
"C"
Military College,
Curragh Command.

28th June, 1945.

Mr. D. Lynch,
Tracton,
Ballyfeard,
CO. CORK.

1916 Chart - Military Exhibition.

Dear Mr. Lynch,

Please pardon my delay in writing you in response to yours of the 5th instant addressed to Lieut. Henderson and your conversation with Major General Costello but as Lieut. Henderson has been away I had to await his return.

I am most grateful for your assistance in this difficult task of setting out in chart form the activities of Easter Week. It is hoped to produce a chart in the form of a map of Dublin, 12 ft. by 8 ft. against a background of the G.P.O. showing the posts occupied during Easter Week and their activities. To do this we have to collect accurate information as to the strength, activities and times of occupation and evacuation or surrender of each post and it is this task which is proving most difficult. Lieut. Henderson, himself a Dublin man and the son of a 1916 veteran was given the job and I must say that everyone whom he has approached for information has been most helpful. Realising that what information you have re the G.P.O. area forms a very valuable document I can appreciate your anxiety for its safe custody and am therefore most grateful for your very generous offer to place the data it contains at our disposal. To ensure its safe custody I would request that you send it to myself personally and I shall see that it is returned to you without delay.

Again many thanks for your valuable assistance.

Yours very sincerely,


(T.P. Gallagher.)

Colonel.

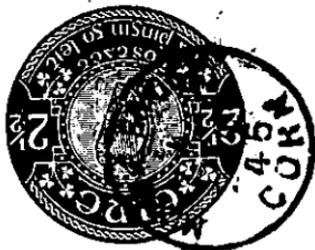
COMMANDANT : MILITARY COLLEGE.

Tracton, Ballyfee
July 2, 45

Just a line to acknowledge yours of
the 28th ult, and to let you know that
I am at work on an analysis such as
I think you require. This I hope to
forward tomorrow.

~~DIARMUID LYNCH~~

Comdt. W. P. Gallagher,
Military College,
The Curragh,
Co. Kildare.



leiric cárta

MÁ SEOLTAR É SEO GO DTÍ AON ÁIT IASÁCTA NÁ BAINÉANN
AN RÁTA 2^ú LÉI IS GEART AN BREIS POSTÁCTA DO ROIMHÍOL
TRÉ STAMPAÍ GREAMTA POSTÁCTA.

If used for transmission to any place abroad to which the
2nd rate of letter postage does not apply, the additional postage
required should be prepaid by means of adhesive postage stamps.

Tracton, Ballyfeard,
July 3, 1945.

Col. T. P. Gallagher,
Military College,
Curragh Command,
Co. Kildare.

Dear Col. Gallagher:

I was glad to learn from yours of the 28th ult the exact purpose for which you require the "GPO" data.

Herewith I enclose my personal copy of Report (compiled in 1936-7) of operations in that area - which as already stated was ratified at a general meeting of the garrison survivors. (It is only now that I entered the figures appearing in red pencil).

It was the intention in 1936 to reproduce in book form the signature Rolls of the respective Dublin garrisons. My Report was to serve as a preface to the GPO Roll. The idea was not carried through.

The Report, you will note, mentions no names of O/Cs except a few deceased men. This was deliberate, and in some instances advisable.

As mentioned to Lt. Henderson, I did not request/ to report the number of men in each post. I now wish I had. It so happens, however, that many of the individual reports contain sufficient information to enable me -generally speaking - to estimate the numbers. Those reports contained a lot of conflicting statements to my personal knowledge; other details I had to check and cross check, etc. In compiling the appended analysis I had to use my judgment. It is, I am satisfied, reasonably correct - though subject to amendment.

To enable you to get a clear perspective I have tabulated the details chronologically, and itemized them. I also made an index to the Report which may be helpful when you come to check.

When I heard from Henderson I wrote half a doz. of the men in Dublin as to numbers in Tylers, Nobletts, and the Imperial. One letter was returned by the P.O.; no reply from the others! Possibly Lt. Henderson may have heard from some of the latter. If he received data different from my analysis I would appreciate a list of such differences together with the names of those from whom he got reports. Then, should it be deemed necessary, I will write to other members of the garrison or garrisons.

You will note that the numbers which I report as having reached the G.P.O during the week, tally with another summary ("signatories", non-signatories, etc, etc) given on buff sheet at back of tabulated analysis.

Your chart will doubtless be preserved. I hope to see it some time.

Slán agus beannacht!

Diarmuid Lynch
DIARMUID LYNCH

PS. Time does not permit me to re-check my tabulations. I'm sure you want the material at once, and leave it to you to locate any discrepancies that may exist in them.

"E"

Military College,
Curragh Command.

5th July, 1945.

Mr. Diarmuid Lynch,
Tracton, Ballyfeard,
CO. CORK.

Dear Mr. Lynch,

I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 3rd instant with enclosures. From a quick perusal of the contents I must congratulate you on the production. I am particularly grateful for the trouble to which you have gone to supply us with data for our 1916 chart. Any information which may come to light as a result of our inquiries and which will be of help to you will be gladly given.

Your document, together with all the other evidence so far collected, will take a little while to check and I shall return it to you at the earliest possible date. The chart will be preserved and I am sure you will be an interested visitor to the Military College Stand at the Exhibition.

I am looking forward to meeting you and thanking you in person for your assistance, which I assure you again I very much appreciate.

Yours sincerely,


Colonel.
(T.P. Gallagher.)

COMMANDANT : MILITARY COLLEGE.

KMC

"F"

Military College,
Curragh Command.

25th July, 1945.

Mr. Diarmuid Lynch,
Tracton, Ballyfeard,
CO. CORK.

Dear Mr. Lynch,

I am returning with thanks your 1916 script. I had it rebound here so that it would not suffer any damage. The attached sheet of comments on some of the operations may be of assistance to you. As far as our information goes the script is on the whole very accurate and I am indeed very grateful to you for your kindness in placing the information it contains at our disposal.

I hope you will be able to visit us at the Tattoo when any points might be discussed on which you might like to know what information we have collected.

Again thanks very much.

Yours sincerely,

Colonel.

(T.P. Gallagher.)

COMMANDANT : MILITARY COLLEGE.

"G"

Tracton, Ballyfeard,
August 6, 1945.

Col. T. P. Gallagher,
Curragh Command,
Co. Kildare.

Dear Col. Gallagher:

I now confirm receipt of the GPO 1916 Report,
and thank you for memos re strength of certain posts.

Maynooth: I accept Major Colgan's figure. He
was one of those who did not furnish me with a report. One
of his Maynooth comrades mentioned himself and "12 others".

Reis-DBC- Hibernian Bank: Capt. Stafford
was also one of those who did not report to me. From several
of the reports received I feel that my estimate is nearer
the mark.

Henry St. - Metropole: Messrs. Henderson
and Traynor furnished very full reports. They reported the
66 all told in their force from Fairview - including the
ICA men who constituted the original garrison at the Chemical
Works, and their distribution. But, as already mentioned
by me the XIV party of 25 (augmented to 34) evidently reached
the G.P.O. as a separate contingent, and at least some of the
latter were assigned to the Metropole.

Anyway, either set of figures will fill the
bill. I'M glad the table furnished by me was of service to you.

I wish it were feasible for me to be present at
the Tattoo. There was a time when I would have myself promptly
to Dublin for matters of less interest. I even missed the show
at Cork - with the exception of the Aeridheacht which was
most enjoyable.

Slán agus beannacht!

Diarmuid Lynch
DIARMUID LYNCH

"H"

Ó ÁIL ÉIREANN,

ṪÍṢ LAIGEAN
(LEINSTER HOUSE)

at Páras a cionn díol

Dáite Áta CliaṪ
(DUBLIN)

15. 8. 45

1. C. company, I Batt. Dublin Brigad I.V was detailed to take over the Four Courts. I was captain of C. Coy - (the largest Coy in Dublin Brigad) & was in command of Four Courts
2. Lieut Joseph McGinness (R.I.C.) was second in command.
3. We marched from Blackhall Place to Four Courts on the Monday (Easter) immediately after proclamation of the Republic. I think it was about midday.
4. The number of men at outset was about forty - to the best of my recollection.
5. Reinforcements (some of them Fitzgibbonians) arrived perhaps an

hour later, after their attack on the magazine fort. Among them were Horney Mellows (R.I.P.) and Paddy Daly (now of 26 to 28 St) who could give information.

As Four Courts were to be position on which men from King St & Co would fall back we had need cover & young & it would be difficult to estimate precise numbers at any time.

6. The Tolal Courts & Barrack at back of Four Courts, were occupied by Four Courts garrison through Wilson, tobacco court now in Dorset St near N. C. rd, crossing) could give details), and so were ^{the} houses in Church Street from Four Courts to Four Courts hotel, walls being burrowed right through from Four Courts so that it would not be necessary to go out into Church Street. Residents of

3)

Wood houses were evacuated.

The D.M. in barracks were taken prisoner & sent under escort to W.D. Union as far as I remember.

7. Most of fighting was at Church St Bridge, where Peadar Clancy was in charge, & in Chanery Lane (if that is the name of Street in which there was & is?) a medical mission.

(As shell from the Belgae hit the corner of Four Courts).

Some of the Cavalry dispersed in O'Connell Street got into the medical mission from which we attempted to dislodge them.
(See Paddy Day on this).

Four Courts men reinforced Peadar Clancy at bridge.
Across the river from Church Street

DÁIL ÉIREANN,

TÍG LAIGEAN
(LEINSTER HOUSE)

Dáile Áda Cliaí.
(DUBLIN)

4)

was a public house into which the British got from Christ Church direction. It was set on fire by Peadar Clancy & his men.

After surrender of the "hundred" the Four Courts was under increasing fire by snipers from opposite side of river & from Blue Coat School direction.

Attempts by Four Courts men to bring relief to "hundred" were unsuccessful.

8. Some time took place late on the Saturday evening. A lady & priest (Christ St) came - carrying a red flag - with a message from Pearce. I went for Edward (red)

Daly - who was Commandant of the
 area from Four Courts to Broadstone,
 could hardly get confirmation of
 the genuineness of the message,
 it was decided to surrender.

Excuse scrawl as I am
 writing in haste and under
 difficulties.

Frank Foley

Daire Áca Clait
 (DUBLIN)

Ciú Láigean
 (LEINSTER HOUSE)

Ó Áil éireann,

b)

I was treasurer of the Dublin
Brocade L.V. and chairman of
the County City Board which
dealt with lectures &c on
military matters. That is just for
guidance & not relevant to
your questionnaire

J.F.

Daire Áta Cíat
(DUBLIN)

Ciú Láiréan
(LEINSTER HOUSE)

oáil éireann,

"J"

E A S T E R W E E K R I S I N G .

A T A B U L A T E D S U M M A R Y

O F E V E N T S I N

D U B L I N .

F R O M : A P R I L 2 4 t h T O : A P R I L 2 9 t h

1 9 1 6 .

C O L L E C T E D A N D C O M P I L E D

B Y

L I E U T E N A N T R . H E N D E R S O N .

C O N T E N T S.

G.P.O. AREA.	:	PAGES	:	1/4
RINGSEND AREA	:	PAGES	:	5/8
SOUTH DUBLIN UNION AREA	:	PAGES	:	9/10
ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN AREA	:	PAGES	:	11/12
JACOB'S FACTORY AREA	:	PAGE	:	13
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THE G.P.O. AREA - HEADQUARTERS.

Commanders: Pádraig Pearse - Commander-in-Chief.
James Connolly - G.O.C., Dublin.
Also Thomas Clarke, Seán McDermott, Joseph Plunkett.

Strength: Initially approx. 130/140 and at end of week approx. 460.

Posts Occupied: G.P.O. Building, Metropole-Menfield's Block, Kelly's Fort, Hopkins & Hopkins, D.B.C. Reis's Chambers, Hibernian Bank, Imperial Hotel, Nth. Earl St. Corner to Imperial Hotel, Houses in Middle Abbey St. and Liffey St.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Day.</u>
1. Fianna Boys.	6	12.30 p.m.	Monday.
2. Rathfarnham Coy.	40	1.20 p.m.	do.
3. Main Body Fairview Party.	64	4 p.m.	do.
4. Party from Liberty Hall. (Final Evacuation).	45	4 p.m.	do.
5. Cumann na mBan.	50	5 p.m.	do.
6. Hibernian Rifles.	20	Evening.	do.
7. A party of Volunteers.	16	do.	do.
8. From Cabra Br. Party	8	do.	do.
9. Maynooth Contingent.	15	7 a.m.	Tuesday.
10. Remainder of Fairview Party (Reinforcements for this party not included, arrived same time).	66	7 p.m.	do.
11. Men of Fingall Bn.	<u>5</u>	NOON.	Tuesday.
Approx. :	<u>335</u>		

Reinforcements:

1. Fairview.	55	4 p.m.- 5.15 p.m.	Monday.
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Despatched to:

2. City Hall (Did not reach but afterwards occupied Imperial Hotel.)	20	4.15 p.m.	do.
3. City Hall.	20	7.15 a.m.	Tuesday.
4. Kelly's Fort.	5	Noon.	do.
5. Imperial Hotel.	25	8 p.m.	do.
6. Reis's & D.B.C. re-occupied.	15	5.45 p.m.	Wednesday.
7. Metropole-Menfield's Block.	15	Morning.	Wed. or Thur.

Besides the above details of troop movements to and from the G.P.O. there were also changes in the strength of the various posts due to the evacuation of some to others within the area particularly when the burning buildings made them untenable. Neither do the figures include the strength of the forces sent from the G.P.O. to occupy posts for the first time.

The first shots were fired when British Cavalry advanced down O'Connell St. at about 1.15 p.m. on Easter Monday. They were heavily engaged and forced to retreat within half-an-hour. The roof of the G.P.O. was then occupied and buildings in O'Connell St. taken over, and during Monday and Monday night all positions were fortified. British snipers had established themselves in the Ballast Office, McBirney's, Amiens St. station and Trinity College by Tuesday afternoon. Carriers were busy bringing despatches to and from the G.P.O. On Tuesday morning Connolly ordered barbed wire to be erected from one end of the G.P.O. to the other. With the arrival of reinforcements other buildings were occupied, positions strengthened and lines extended. On Tuesday night and Wednesday the British had concentrated in force at Trinity College, Amiens St. Station, and Rotunda Gardens. M.Gs. were sited in the Rotunda Hospital, Towers of Amiens St. Station and Tara St. Fire Brigade Station, Custom House and Trinity College. Artillery fire was brought to bear on Volunteer positions from Parnell Monument, Butt Bridge and Trinity College. News had reached the G.P.O. that British troops were operating in large numbers along Capel St. and Parnell St. Trainloads of military from the Curragh were arriving at Amiens St. Station, North Wall Station and Kingsbridge Station. On Thursday the Volunteers were subjected to very heavy M.G. and artillery fire and many buildings were demolished necessitating garrisons to evacuate positions. The burning of Hoytes Paint Stores caused the eastern side of O'Connell St. to be completely demolished by fire. The British were gradually squeezing in from East and West on the G.P.O. On Friday fierce artillery fire was brought to bear on the G.P.O. and by night the garrison were forced to leave the building. The Advance Guard - about 25 - under The O'Reilly, were unable to proceed very far being heavily engaged by British at a barricade at Moore St.-Parnell St. corner and the garrison as a whole were now assembled at 8.40 p.m. in the area of Moore St. That night attempts were made to reach the British in Parnell St. by burrowing through the houses. It was a hopeless task and after consultation with Connolly and others of his staff Pearse decided to surrender unconditionally at about 3 p.m. on Saturday. This decision was transmitted to all area commanders.

REIS' S CHAMBERS.

Occupied by about 6 men at 12.30 p.m. on Monday. Their task was to re-erect the dismantled apparatus of the Wireless School and operate it. This done the operators continually tapped for hours the message that "the Irish Republic had been declared on Easter Monday". The message was picked up by ships at sea and transmitted to America and the Continent. When the D.B.O. was occupied on Monday evening it was strengthened. Evacuated 1 p.m. on Wednesday falling back on the G.P.O.

KELLY' S FORT.

Occupied at about 12.30 p.m. Monday by a party of 3. Reinforced at noon on Tuesday, to 8, helping to bore through

the walls to Abbey St. Exchanged fire with snipers in Trinity College. On Wednesday under continuous M.G. fire from Trinity and when a "nine-pounder" was brought into play the garrison was forced to evacuate at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday some joining the Metropole, others reporting to the G.P.O.

HOPKINS AND HOPKINS.

Occupied at about 12.30 p.m. Monday by 3 men. Withdrew some time on Wednesday evening and an attempt was made to re-occupy it but the fire was so intense that the plan could not be put into effect.

D.B.C.

Occupied by a small party on Monday. When Weafer brought his force of 20/25 to occupy the Hibernian Bank he strengthened the post to about 15 and assumed command of it together with Reis's. Subjected to heavy M.G. fire and sniping 10 of the party fell back on Hibernian Bank, from here they were immediately sent to the G.P.O. at about noon on Wednesday. At about 5.30 p.m. same day it became untenable and the party evacuated to join Noblett's garrison. At 6 p.m. an attempt by 15 Volunteers to re-occupy failed.

HIBERNIAN BANK.

Occupied at about 6 p.m. Monday by a party of 10 (part of Weafer's force). Weafer killed there by sniper. Became untenable and evacuated at 4.45 p.m. Wednesday. Some succeeded in reaching G.P.O. others who failed remained with the posts opposite.

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

20 men under Frank Thornton sent to reinforce City Hall on Monday at about 4.30 p.m. They failed to reach it and took up a position in Westmoreland St. Recalled at 4 p.m. following day to occupy the Imperial Hotel. Reinforced at 8 p.m. Tuesday by about 22 of Fairview contingent. Engaged British in Custom House at Butt Bridge and their snipers whenever located. The building was ablaze on Thursday and at 4.30 a.m. Friday the garrison evacuated to the Gloucester St. Area where it continued in sniping.

TYLERS AND NOBLETT'S.

Occupied at about 6 p.m. by approx. 35 under Brennan-Whitmore to cover the approaches from Amiens St. Railway Station. Some of the D.B.C. and Hibernian Bank garrison joined with this party when their own posts became untenable on Wednesday and Thursday (about 10/15). On Tuesday morning the garrison extended its position from North Earl St. corner to the Imperial Hotel. The garrison retreated early on Friday morning to Gloucester St. area when the buildings it occupied were in flames and harassed the enemy from there. Some succeeded in crossing to the G.P.O.

METROPOLE-MANFIELD'S BLOCK.

Metropole occupied at 8 p.m. Tuesday by a force of about 22 under Mr. Oscar Traynor, and later the line was extended by boring through the walls to Manfield's corner for which purpose reinforcements of about 15 were received. Under very heavy M.G. and artillery fire towards the end of week evacuated on orders to Moore St. area at about 8.30 p.m. on Friday where it remained till the surrender.

HOUSES IN LIFFEY ST. AND ABBEY ST.

The places occupied were the Old Independent Building, Lucas' Cycle Shop, and 1a Liffey St. by about 36 to cover the approaches from Capel St. at the time the British were closing in from that vicinity. Time: Thursday afternoon and Connolly personally superintended their occupation where he received a very serious leg wound. After much sniping the party were recalled to the G.P.O. at daybreak Friday. The Liffey St. party remained however, and never came under the surrender order.

OPERATIONS IN THE FAIRVIEW AREA.

Men of 2nd Battalion (approx. 120) under Capt. Tom Weafer were conveying supplies from Father Matthew Park along the Ballybough Rd. at 3 p.m. Monday when M.G. fire developed from the G.N.Rly. Weafer sent his advance guard of 30 under Leo Henderson to locate and engage the enemy,, his rearguard of 30 under Frank Henderson to retrace its steps and organise defensive positions around Ballybough Br. while he continued to the G.P.O. with the main body of about 60 with the supplies.

British troops were advancing from the Bull Training Camp and the O/O. vanguard put his men in corner houses on North Strand, at Spring Garden St. and Annesley Place and in Leinster Avenue and fired on the enemy advance guard when they reached Annesley Br. Some retreated down wharf Rd., the main body took cover in side streets. At 4.15 p.m. reinforcements of 10 I.O.A. men under Craven were sent from the G.P.O. and occupied The Fertilizer Factory. Almost immediately 25 more arrived, reinforced the Factory and occupied their offices which commanded the Annesley Br. approaches and erected barricades. Attempts were made to blow the Rly. Line but it was a failure. At 2 p.m. on Tuesday British troops moving along the Rly. Line came under fire from the Annesley Br. party. Towards night all positions in this area were becoming encircled and on Connolly's orders the O/O. rearguard assembled the lot and made for the G.P.O. arriving at 8 p.m. where they were divided and despatched to:-

- (i) Imperial Hotel.
- (ii) Metropole.
- (iii) To strengthen and extend the Henry St. side of G.P.O. to Arnotts.

RINGSEND AREA - 3RD BATTALION.Battalion Commander : Ramon de Valera.Strength : Approx. 170 Officers and Men.Positions Held: Boland's Bakery, Boland's Mills, close by, the Dock Milling Company's Premises and adjoining the latter the Railway Locomotive Works, Barrow Street, The Dispensary, Olanwilliam House with its outposts at 25, Northumberland Road, The Parochial Hall, and Carrisbrooke House, Westland Row Railway Station, Railway Level Crossing at Lendsdowne Road, Builders Yard along side Olanwilliam House, Horan's Fort at the corner of Haddington Road and South Lotts Road, The Railway Line was held at many points between Westland Row Station and the Level Crossing, Guinness' Stores, many other Stores and warehouses clustering round the Docks were manned by snipers.Armament : Approximate figures - 25 Long Lee-Enfield Magazine Rifles, 80 Howth Rifles (single shot) 12 Martini Rifles and some shot guns. The small number of grenades were crude and in action found useless, Revolvers were possessed by many.Battalion Headquarters: Boland's Bakery. It is also stated that Commandant de Valera used the Dispensary as a Headquarters. The Battalion's task was to organise positions in the Boland's Mills Area to prevent entry into the city from the East and deny the use of the Railway Line to enemy transportation of troops from Dun Laoghaire. The main engagement was on Wednesday when the British finally succeeded in dislodging the Olanwilliam House garrison which permitted their troops to continue to Trinity College. No further encroachment was made into the positions although many minor attacks were launched. Both the British and the Volunteers were busily engaged in heavy sniping all during the week. The British posted M.Gs. in commanding positions, i.e., Percy Place, Haddington Road Church, Beggars Bush Barracks from which many sorties were made. Communication with the G.P.O. ceased about Thursday. On Wednesday or Thursday a party of 15 cyclists were sent from Jacobs Factory to relieve the pressure on the defenders in this area, but the attempt was not a success due to the strong cordon of British in the vicinity. The Battalion surrendered at about 2 p.m. on the following Sunday, 30th May.

WESTLAND ROW RAILWAY STATION, & RAILWAY LINE.

Commanders : George Lyons and James Mallon.

Strength : Approx. 12.

Occupied at about noon on Easter Monday. The party dismantled the signal box, cleared the platform, closed and barricaded the station by 6.30 p.m. on Monday. A trench was dug on the line about half way between the station and Boland's Bakery. The sleepers were destroyed at many points. On Wednesday the station proper was vacated, and positions taken up at the trench. During the week the party was mainly engaged in sniping. The Officer i/c. Operations between the Railway Station and the Bakery was Capt. Seán McMahon. Small bodies of Volunteers manned the viaducts and were continually sniping the British preventing them from filtering into the rear of the Bn. area.

MOUNT STREET BRIDGE AND OUTPOSTS.

Officer i/c : Lieut. Michael Malone.

Strength : Initially about 13 - with reinforcements and withdrawals remained at 13.

Distribution & Occupation: Glanwilliam House: Occupied about noon on Monday by George Reynolds and four others. One left that night, four reported from Battalion H' Qrs. on Tuesday, one runner failed to return leaving a strength on Wednesday of seven.

No. 25 Northumberland Road: Occupied about noon on Monday by four with Lieut. Malone in command, two despatched to Battalion H' Qrs. on Tuesday leaving a total of two.

Carrisbrooke House: Occupied by about three at noon on Monday and vacated the same day.

The School: Occupied on Monday by two or three and vacated on Tuesday.

Parochial Hall: Occupied by four on Wednesday during the early stages of the fight at Mount Street Bridge. Captured when retreating, at about 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

Engagement: On Wednesday, 26th at about 12.30 p.m. the 7th and 8th Battalions of the Sherwood Foresters part of the two Brigades that landed at Dun Laoghaire, were marching along Northumberland Road towards the city, when they were engaged by Malone's Volunteers. The total strength of the British was estimated at 2,000 but the strength of the advanced elements who were engaged was put at 800. The head of the column had passed No. 25 when the firing opened from all posts. A terrific battle followed. Lieut. Malone was

7.

killed in the evening and his companion succeeded in escaping. Clenwilliam House now bore the brunt of the fighting. At times British troops came under fire from other posts in the Battalion area, i.e., Builders Yard alongside the house, the Railway Line. Repeated assaults on the house were repulsed and it was not till 8 p.m. when a one-pounder was brought into play that the garrison withdrew to H' qrs., leaving George Reynolds, Dick Murphy and Patrick Doyle behind dead. The builders yard party, about eight, withdrew to the Dispensary at the same time, as did a small party along side the builders yard. General Maxwell in his report states that the British casualties were 4 Officers killed, 14 wounded and 216 other ranks killed and wounded.

RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSING, LANDSDOWNE ROAD.

Occupied at about 12 noon on Easter Monday by 5 men with Seán Goulding in charge. On Monday night he received an extra 4 men and placed them in Judge Johnson's House, No. 60, Landsdowne Road. On Wednesday during the Mount Street Bridge engagement a party of British succeeded in reaching the Railway Line between this post and Horan's Fort. They came under fire from both positions and were forced to withdraw.

HORAN'S FORT.

Occupied on Monday at about noon by 12 under Capt. O'Mara. This party engaged all British sorties from Beggars Bush Barracks and held a very strategic position. It engaged a party of British that gained the Railway Line on Wednesday and forced them to withdraw. O'Mara had about 5 men in occupation of a trench on the Rly. Line a short distance from the Fort.

BOLAND'S MILLS.

Occupied at about noon on Easter Monday morning by about 14 men under Lieut. Joseph Byrne. On Wednesday a party of British sent by Sandymount in an attempt to outflank the 3rd Battalion position, was met by the force in Boland's Mills and driven back in disorder.

THE DISTILLERY.

A high and strong building dominating the entire area held three or four snipers. It was fired upon by the Gun Boat "Helga" during the week and it is also stated that a naval gun on a horse lorry near Percy Place brought its fire to bear on it. This Distillery was presumed by the British to be the Headquarters of the area because of the fact that the Tri-colour was floating on top of the building.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Occupied about noon on Easter Monday by 12 men under Lieut. Guilfoyle. Two or three snipers were posted on the Railway Water Tanks, while others - about seven - manned the Railway wall facing in the direction of Mount Street Bridge. The remainder occupied the workshops. During the attacks on Clanwilliam House these men brought effective fire to bear on the British whenever they came on the Bridge or approached from the blind side of the house along Warrington Place.

On Thursday a particularly strong effort was made by the British - about 15 - to enter the workshops, and even attempted to dig in but were repulsed in a successful bayonet charge.

GUINNESS' STORES.

Occupied on Tuesday night by about 12 but vacated early next morning.

BOLANDS' BAKERY.

Was organised as Battalion Headquarters and Supply Depot. C.A. System of reliefs for other posts was directed from it, and was not used as a base for offensive operations. Its defence was the task of Simon Donnelly.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION AREA - 4TH BATTALION.

Commander : Comdt. Ramonn Ceannt - i/c. Cathal Brugha.
Strength : Approx. 200.
Places Occupied : The Union (part of), Marrowbone Lane, Distillery, Watkins Brewery, Rowe's Distillery.

THE UNION (INCL. ROWE'S DISTILLERY).

Comdt. Ceannt commanded this post himself, and made it the Battalion H' Qrs. for the week. 70/80 was the strength and they took up positions at 12.15 p.m. on Easter Monday as follows:-

- (i) Party of about 12/15 organising H.Q. in the Nurses' Home.
- (ii) Party of about 30 divided into 3 sections in the fields west of the Union occupying a line from Mount Brown to the workshop Sheds near Rialto Br.
- (iii) Party of about 25/30 took over Rowe's Distillery opposite Union. Due to some misunderstanding this party broke up shortly afterwards, the majority going home and some reporting to other posts.

The first shots were fired at approx. 12.40 p.m. on Monday as British troops advanced along road from Kilmainham. The party in the fields were forced to fight a delaying action back to the Union. The Vols. lost about 7 men and had about 15 wounded. They now occupied the Nurses' Home and the Boardroom which is directly over the main entrance. British forces occupied other portions of the Union Building and had snipers in them for the rest of the week. Communication between the two Vol. posts was not possible till Wednesday evening after boring operations were carried out. British M.Gs. and snipers were busy firing from the Royal Hospital from Tuesday morning. On Thursday the British, estimated at 3 Battalions, attacked in extended order across the fields from the south and west. Each wave of attack was repulsed mainly by the heavy fire from the Marrowbone Lane garrison. The enemy attack was controlled, it is said, from the tower of the Royal Hospital by Major Sir Francis Vane. Friday and Saturday saw very heavy fighting, with the British all over the Union but could not drive the Vols. from the two positions. Communication with the G.P.O. ceased on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. The surrender was made sometime afternoon on Sunday.

MARROWBONE LANE DISTILLERY.

Commander : Capt. Séamus Murphy.
Strength : Initially 25/30. Stragglers reported all during the week up to a total of approx. 50. Also the Watkins Brewery Party (20/25) joined the garrison at dawn on Wednesday.

The garrison were never subjected to an attack, and no attempt was made to over-run the position which was organised to prevent enemy moving into the city by any of the routes it commanded. The garrison was capable of firing on all British attacks on the Union, and its fire was mainly responsible for stemming these attacks. Apart from that, it engaged in sniping all during the week. Communication with the Union ceased on Friday morning.

WATKINS BREWERY - ARDEE ST.

Commander : Capt. Con Colbert (executed).

Strength : 20/25 men, plus a cyclist party of 6.

Prior to the occupation at 12.15 p.m. on Monday, Colbert sent the cyclist party to reconnoitre the area and protect his advance to the Brewery. After that he sent them to Wellington Bks. (Griffith Bks. now) on a reconnaissance mission, and then ordered them to report to Capt. Murphy. Before dawn on Wednesday the party joined the Marrowbone Lane garrison, Colbert had decided that it could serve no useful purpose in Watkins.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN AREA.

The Roll of Honour figures are:-

Dead : 29 Signed: 108 Total : 137

The Commander was Comdt. Michael Mallin, with Countell Markievicz as 2 i/o.

With 32 men together with some women, Comdt. Mallin entered St. Stephen's Green Park at about 12.15 and commenced digging trenches. Capt. McCormack, with about 45 men arrived at Harcourt St. Railway Stn. at about the same time and disposed his men in various positions to cover the occupation of the Green and of the Rly. Stn. itself. At about 4 o'clock on Monday houses on both sides of Leeson St. were occupied but were vacated again on Tuesday morning, the party joining the main body.

HARCOURT ST. RAILWAY STATION.

Capt. McCormack disposed his forces as follows:-

- (a) About 9 men under Sgt. Joe Doyle took over Davy's Public House at Portobello Br. Tramway wires were cut at the bridge. At about 1.30 military coming out from Portobello Bks. were fired on and withdrew. Later stronger forces appeared and were greeted by heavy fire from Davy's. At about 4 o'clock McCormack sent word to the party to fall back on the Railway Station, their job of covering the organisation of strong positions in the city and impeding troop movements having been carried out.
- (b) The Railway Br. overlooking the canal was held by about 6 men under Lieut. Kelly. Capable of supporting Davy's. Also withdrew about 4 o'clock.
- (c) Harcourt St. Railway Station was taken over by the remainder, and a barricade was erected at both ends of Hatch St. A British Staff Officer was taken capture here. Owing to shortage of men it was not feasible to organise the station effectively for defence. Railway Line was ordered to be foiled by driverless engine. McCormack withdrew his entire company at about 5 o'clock on the Monday and joined the main body in the park of St. Stephen's Green, without having suffered any casualties.

Mallin's intention was to obtain full command of the Green by holding the important buildings and street corners but lack of men did not allow to carry out his plan. At about 3 o'clock he ordered Frank Robbins to take over the College of Surgeons with 3 men and the help of 3 women. This building stored arms and ammunition of the O.T.C. No military guard was posted on it. After a long search these were located. On Tuesday morning the Green party were subjected to continuous sniping, particularly from the

United Services Club and the Shelbourne Hotel where the British had a Machine-Gun in position. The Park was no longer tenable and Mallin ordered a complete retirement to the College of Surgeons. Little's Public House (now Winter Palace) at the corner of Cuffe Street was occupied on Monday evening by about 8 under Sgt. James Kelly and together with one or two in another house close by assisted the withdrawal from the Park by firing on British-held points. On Tuesday a few military were seen on the roof of No. 6 Harcourt St. near Little's Public House.

Mallin saw the necessity of carrying out sorties in an attempt to either capture or destroy the enemy on the north side. A plan he had was to seize Sibleys, a bookshop at the corner of Grafton St., set fire to other buildings and so cause general confusion while a party rushed the United Services Club. The attempt was abandoned due to the barrage fire not being directed (confusion of messages). However a party of 6 under Capt. McCormack commenced breaking through the walls of the houses with the object of getting closer to the Services Club. This was on Tuesday evening, and they succeeded in getting down almost to Farrell's Public House, at the corner of St. King St. and the Green.

Mallin had street patrols operating on Tuesday night.

On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning the British occupied Hotel Russell. They never carried an assault on the College but tried to filter through, and their arrival at the Russell was the result of these methods adopted right down through Harcourt St. advancing from house to house. On Tuesday McDonagh sent 15 (under Lieut. O'Riordan) to Mallin and this party took over the Turkish Baths (now a cinema).

It was decided to make a raid on Wednesday night with the object of taking possession of two houses lying in rear of Hotel Russell, to threaten the enemy at an unprotected point, to drive him, if possible, or at least prevent him closing in further. Time fixed was 1.30 a.m. The party consisted of 14 under Lieut. Thos. Donoghue. If it was impossible to hold and consolidate the plan was to fire and destroy the two houses. While smashing in the doors that night fire was unexpectedly opened from No. 6 Harcourt St. (Sinn Féin Bank) on the opposite side. This turn of events made it impossible to hold the houses so they successfully destroyed by fire and the party returned to the College having suffered 2 casualties, one fatal (Fred Ryan) and the other, Margaret Skinnider (First Aid Section) wounded. For the remainder of the week there was heavy sniping. About 10 o'clock Sunday the surrender came through. Mallin was not keen, and held visions of fighting his way out to the hills and carry on guerilla tactics, but after consultation decided to surrender on orders.

Communication with the G.P.O. ceased on the Thursday.

JACOB'S FACTORY AREA.

Commanders: O/O. Comdt. Thomas McDonagh (executed).
 2 i/c. Capt. Tom Hunter.
 Military Adviser : Major McBride.

Strength : Approximately 170.

Jacob's Factory was occupied at about 12 noon on Easter Monday mainly for the purpose of organising supplies. Other posts were occupied, but only for short periods. The only occasion the garrison was engaged was on Monday evening when British were fired on coming down Aungier St. from Portobello Bks. They retired shortly afterwards. Assisted College of Surgeons when the enemy looked like breaking through. Snipers were placed on top of the factory and were frequently engaged by M.G. fire from Portobello and Wellington Barracks. The garrison was never engaged after that. On Tuesday a reinforcement of 15 men was sent to the College of Surgeons and on Wednesday a party of 15 cyclists were sent out to relieve pressure on Boland's Mills area but could not get through owing to strong British cordons. Other patrols were sent out during the week. The original plan (prior to the countermanding order) was to take part in attack on Dublin Castle by capturing Ship St. Barracks and to come in from the south.

Communication with the G.P.O. ceased by the middle of the week. McDonagh surrendered on Sunday morning.

OTHER POSTS - CLANBRASSIL ST. LOCALITY.

On Monday about 12.30 Lieut. Byrne with about 50 men occupied Barmaos in New Row, a house at the corner of Fumbally Lane (West End) and manned a barricade erected about 200 or 300 yards south from the Kevin St. Clanbrassil St. Cross Roads. This party was subjected to attacks from the locals with bottles and other missiles. On Monday evening they were all recalled to Jacobs'.

CAMDEN ST. LOCALITY.

On Monday night a party of 20/25 under Lieut. Shiels occupied Delahunts Public House in Camden St. and a house opposite at the corner of Camden St. and Grantham St. On Tuesday about mid-day they were attacked by a small party of British and assaulted both positions. A Volunteer, O'Carroll i/c. of house, was killed. The Volunteers withdrew to Jacobs' on Tuesday evening.

FOUR COURTS AREA - 1ST BATTALION.

Commander : Comdt. Edward Daly (executed).
Strength : Approx. 320.
Battalion : On Monday : St. John's Convent in Nth. Brunswick St.
H' Qrs. : On Tuesday: The Father Matthew Hall.
On Wednesday: The Four Courts.
Organised : Nth. Brunswick St. Sector, Nth. King St. Sector,
Positions : Church St. Bridge sector, Four Courts Sector, Malt
 Ho. in Beresford St., The Mendicity Institution,
 Cabra and N.C.Rd. Bridges.

The original plan was to occupy a line running from the Four Courts along Nth. Bank of the Liffey (to include Mendicity on the South Bank) to Cabra where it was to link up with Thos. Ashe's Fifth Battalion. The Broadstone was to be occupied and the Nth. Dublin Union organised as Battalion H' Qrs. Lack of numbers prevented this. Numerous barricades were erected and manned within the area, and the fighting in the Brunswick St. and Nth. King St. Sectors developed into a fierce house to house duel. On Friday the main British attack was directed against the Nth. King St. Sector. This street formed part of the British cordon plan, and the heavy fighting was the result of the plan being put into effect. The British made the mistake of not including Nth. Brunswick St. Sector within the cordon. Up to the Tuesday night the Volunteers were successful in getting messages through to the G.P.O.

Pearse's order to surrender was received on Sunday morning.

THE MENDICITY.

Commanders: O/O. Seán Heuston (executed) & 1/c. Richard Balfe.
Strength : Approx. 12 and augmented to 20 early on Tuesday.

The object of taking over this building was to cover the occupation of The Four Courts. That done, the party was to fall back on the Union, but Heuston saw the big advantage of remaining and the difficulty of withdrawing. Occupied before noon on Monday and in action about noon firing on troops leaving Royal Barracks (Collins). It accounted for many British casualties and continued engaging the enemy until the assault on it on Wednesday. The party was surrounded and without ammunition, Mortar fire had been brought to bear on it.

Heuston surrendered that evening.

CHURCH ST. BRIDGE.

Commander : Peadar Clancy.

Strength : Initially 12, increased to 22 by reinforcements on Tuesday morning from the G.P.O..

At about 12.15 p.m. Monday barricades were erected on the Bridge and at the mouth of Church St. where two houses were fortified to cover them. On Monday night engaged military conveying ammunition from the Phoenix Park and moving along the Sth. Quays. This action brought them 5 rifles and 1,000 rds. ammunition. On Tuesday or Wednesday a motor-car refused to halt at the barricades and was fired on. The driver and one of the occupants, Lord Dunsany were wounded. At 9 a.m. Thursday a body of about 20 was seen moving cautiously along the south quays and were engaged by the Volunteers. A few military were killed and the remainder withdrew. On Thursday night the party was menaced by troops in occupation of houses at Bridgefoot St. corner opposite. Lt. Clancy arranged for a barrage of fire to be directed from all corners of the Four Courts at the snipers while he himself walked over with petrol and burned out the enemy.

NORTH BRUNSWICK SECTOR.

Commander : Nicholas Laffan.

Strength : About 65/75.

Buildings and houses were occupied from Nth. Brunswick St. - Church St. corner to Red Cow Lane. The main post was Clarkes Dairy, Moore's Coach Factory, and house alongside it, The Dispensary and 4 Tenement Houses east of it, Barricades were erected at Red Cow Lane - Nth. Brunswick St. corner, and Nth. Brunswick St. - Church St. corner, and were manned. 4 men were sent to cover the Tunnel leading from Grangegorman into the North of the sector near the Union. At dusk on Tuesday Comdt. Daly sent a force of 15/20 under Capt. Denis O'Callaghan from this sector to capture the Broadstone Railway Station. Shots were fired and it was found to be too strongly held and the party withdrew. British troops were also in position in The Kings Inns.

On Wednesday a small party under Capt. O'Callaghan made an entry into Linenhall Barracks. They took some 40 of the Army Pay Staff as prisoners and burned the Barracks. At the end of the week the British, having reached the King St.-Church St. corner in their advance from Bolten St. came under the fire of Moore's Coach works and Clarke's Dairy. The fighting was bitter and a truce was recognised from 7.30 a.m. to 10 a.m. Sunday to take in wounded. Later in the morning Pearse's order to surrender arrived and was adhered to. Paddy Holohan took over command at end of week when Nicholas Laffan was wounded.

KING STREET SECTOR.Commander : Capt. Fionán Lynch.Strength : _____

The reason for the particular severe fighting here towards the end of the week was due to the fact that the British plan of throwing a cordon around the localities held by the Volunteers did not take in completely North King St. area but was only passing through North King St. In other words the cordon on the west, Bridgefoot St. Queen St. up as far as North King St. and along that street to join hands with troops in Capel St. did actually run through strongly held volunteer positions. On Thursday the military were closing in from East and West in an effort to complete the planned cordon, and fighting became particularly fierce. Early on Friday morning the military were active in the Bolten St. and Capel St. area and with the arrival of 250, establishing H' Qrs. in the Technical Schools started probing forward up North King St. They were constantly under fire from Reilly Fort (held by 8 under Sgt. Shouldice) and Langans barricade (actually manned). During Friday night the six men at the barricade left the position on orders to Reilly's Fort and troops coming up to Beresford St. now came under the fire of the Malt Ho. party thereby foiling their efforts to push forward. The barricade still acted as a decoy and prevented vehicles from moving along closer to Reilly's which was now bearing the brunt of the attack. During the night a party of about 8 took up a position at a barricade in Beresford St. near Stirrup Lane. Armoured cars were firing at this stage. The Beresford St. party were ordered to retire to Father Matthew Hall in the early hours of Saturday morning and the military had now occupied many houses on both sides of King St. They had also taken up position in Egan's Public house in Smithfield sweeping their fire down towards Church St. The attack was kept up on Reilly's and between 8 and 9 a.m. Saturday this force was ordered to withdraw from it under cover from Church St. Barricade at the Chapel. This was a massive brick barricade (materials for barricades were procured from a big rectangular area of demolished houses east of the Chapel.) The North Brunswick St. party in Clarkes and Moore's tried to drive the military out of Reilly's by encirclement, and the remainder of the fighting till the surrender was concentrated in an effort to hold the narrow strip of Church St. between North King St. and North Brunswick St. At 7.30 a.m. till 10 a.m. Sunday a truce was recognised to permit removal of dead and wounded, and on Sunday morning a copy of Pearse's order of surrender was submitted to the Volunteer Officer i/c. Paddy Holohan (Took over at end of week when Nich. Laffan was injured) and put into effect. Peter Manning and Pat Farrell were shot in houses alongside Moore's. Philip Walsh was shot at a gate nearby. John Dwan killed at corner of St. Michens Street and Chancery St. John Hurley at one of the Church St. barricades.

FOUR COURTS AREA.

Commander : Frank Fahy.

Strength : Initially 40, At end of week 70.

Occupied about noon, with:-

- (i) a party of 20 under Lt. Allen taking over the western wing.
- (ii) A party of about 12 under Paddy Daly taking over the eastern wing.
- (iii) a party of about 5 or 6 taking over the rear of the building, and
- (iv) a party in front and in Four Courts Hotel.

A detached body was held in readiness to concentrate on any side which might be attacked.

Shortly after noon on Monday the first shots were fired on a party of British conveying munitions from the North Wall. When they came to Chancery Place they were fired on and forced to take cover in Charles St. where they remained till relieved on Thursday. On Wednesday a small party of Volunteers carried out an unsuccessful attack on them through the Medical Mission.

On Wednesday the Bridewell was captured and a number of policemen taken prisoner (about 25). The garrison was subjected to M.G. fire from Christ Church, and Artillery fire from Essex quay on Thursday. On the same day the western wing came under heavy fire from Smithfield and Lieut. Allen was killed.

CABRA AND N.O.RD. BRIDGES.

Early on Monday a party of 15 under Capt. James O' Sullivan took command of these bridges, erecting barricades and occupying houses to cover them. On Monday evening a further 15 arrived from the G.P.O. The post was so isolated and advanced that it was ordered to withdraw on Monday night, some going to Fingall, others to the G.P.O. Artillery fire from Marlborough Bks. was brought to bear on the barricades on Tuesday.

THE MALT HOUSE.

Occupied on Monday by about 6 under Frank Shouldice. Engaged British snipers in Jervis St. and the troops attacking along Nth. King St. at the end of the week. A barricade was erected at the corner of Cuckoo Lane and Beresford St. where this building was. Remained in position till 3 p.m. on Saturday when it was evacuated to give more valuable assistance in the heavy fighting in the area.

CITY HALL AND DAILY EXPRESS POSITIONS.

Seán Connolly with a force of about 45 including women arrived at Dublin Castle at about noon on Monday. The first action was to capture the guard-room. This was successful after the policeman at the gate was shot and a party of six occupied the guard-room and held the guard as prisoner. This permitted the occupation of other points in the vicinity without interference. It was never intended to take the Castle. The force was too small, but it was hoped that the use of it as an attacking base would be destroyed by commanding the entrance. This plan was also crippled due to lack of strength. After the action above, the City Hall was taken over by Connolly with a force of 20 (10 men, and 10 women and girls). The Daily Express Offices were taken over by about 4 (Martin Kelly i/c.), Henry and James (now Tarlos) by about 8, a position in Ship St. covering entrance to Barracks by 4 under Liam Oman, Synod Ho. (top of Michaels Hill) by about 3, and 6 for the Rates Office (on right of City Hall). During the day British forces entered the Castle through Ship St. Barracks. The party in Ship St. fell back on Jacobs at about 3 o'clock, and it was around this time also that Seán Connolly was killed by a sniper. In the evening also the party in the guard-room realising their precarious position withdrew and took up position in a shop (Lahiffs) in Castle St.

The British soon laid plans for an attack. Heavy M.G. fire was brought to bear on the City Hall and its garrison was captured, together with reinforcements which arrived on Monday at 5 (7 under George Norgrove), late on Monday night. The Tarlos garrison withdrew safely to the G.P.O. shortly after City Hall fell. Charles Darcy was shot on the roof of Tarlos. In the early hours of Tuesday morning unknown to the British the party in Daily Express Offices withdrew. The Maynooth contingent plus five others making a total of twenty were sent under Tom Byrne to relieve the city hall garrison. They occupied the Exchange Hotel at about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and remained there till 5 o'clock, when the British occupied the Mail Offices.

MAGAZINE FORT RAID.

Officer i/c. : Paddy Daly.

Strength : Approx. 20 drawn from all Battalions together with about 10 Fianna Boys.

The task of the party was to raid the Magazine Fort and blow up the H.E. store. At about 12.30 on Monday the guard on the Fort was overcome by the football ruse. They had assembled outside the fort, and commenced kicking a ball about till they approached the sentry at the entrance, overpowered him and captured the guard (about 12) and remaining sentries. The key to the store could not be found so instead the small arms ammunition store was blown up. The party withdrew into the city joining other posts, the majority reporting to Nth. Brunswick St. Area. The lay-out of the fort had previously been obtained by members of Cumann na mBan.

PÁDRAIG MAO PIARAIS.

Born Dublin 1879, father English, mother Irish. Educated O.B.S., Westland Row. He founded Scoil Éanna in Rathfarnham, was President of the New Ireland Literary Society, editor of "An Claidheamh Soluis", an active member of the Coiste Gnotha of the Gaelic League, poet and playwright. Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Volunteers, and taken to Richmond Barracks after the surrender. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 3rd 1916 and buried in Arbour Hill. A signatory to the Proclamation.

SÉAMUS Ó CONGAILE.

Born Annalore, near Clones, Co. Monaghan, 1870. Worked as labourer from boyhood, travelled in U.S.A., was one of the leaders of the Dublin Workers Strike in 1913, a forceful writer on economics. Formed the Irish Citizen Army and in 1915 was admitted to the Councils of the organisers of the Rising. Commandant of the Dublin Area in 1916, wounded in action, carried to Kilmainham Jail on a stretcher to be executed on the 12th May, 1916. A signatory to the Proclamation.

ÉAMONN CEANNÍ.

Born, Galway 1882. An early member of the Gaelic League and on its Governing Board, a Sinn Féiner, a linguist and a musician. He founded the Dublin Pipers Club, and played himself before Pope Benedict XV. A writer for "An Barr Buadh". Commanded the South Dublin Area in the Rising. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 8th 1916. A signatory to the Proclamation.

WILLIAM PEARSE.

Born Dublin, 1881. A sculptor by trade but abandoned this work to give assistance to his brother in St. Enda's. He founded the Leinster Stage Society and acted in the Abbey Theatre. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 4th 1916, having fought with his brother in the G.P.O.

TOMÁS Ó CLÉIRIG.

Born, Isle of Wight, 1857, a Fenian, served 15 years Penal Servitude (1883-1898) for revolutionary activities, travelled in U.S.A. and returned in 1907 to Ireland, a founder

of "Irish Freedom", member of the I.R.B. and was first signatory to the Proclamation. Executed 3rd May, 1916. His widow is a sister of Edward Daly, also executed in 1916.

TOMÁS MAC DONNOADA.

Born, Cloughjordan, Co. Tipperary, 1878. He entered Rockwell College as a novice but his health gave way. A teacher in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny and later in St. Colman's College, Fermoy. Lecturer in English in U.C.D., and helped Pearse in St. Enda's. A Gaelic League enthusiast, poet and dramatist. Director of training of Volunteers. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 3rd 1916. A signatory to the Proclamation. Commanding Officer of Jacobs.

CON COLBERT.

Born, Monaleena, Co. Limerick 1893. Came to live in Dublin and became an active member of Fianna Éireann when it was founded in 1909, promoted Captain and instructed his party every night of the week in scouting, signalling, etc. He drilled the boys of Scoil Éanna. Later he became a Captain in the Volunteers, and he held, with Séamus Murphy, the command of the Marrowbone Lane Area in the Rising. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 8th 1916.

SEÁN MAC DIARMADA.

Born Kiltybeg, Co. Leitrim. Spent his early youth in Glasgow and on his return joined the I.R.B. in Belfast. In 1906 commenced organising for Sinn Féin founding many branches. He visited the U.S.A. and on his return edited "Irish Freedom". A member of the I.R.B. and a tireless worker. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 11th 1916. A signatory to the Proclamation.

THOMAS KENT.

He, and his brothers defended their home at Castlelyons, Co. Cork, against British forces in 1916. The whole family, including the aged mother, was arrested, David was wounded, William acquitted and Tom condemned to death. Executed in Cork, May 9th 1916.

MAJOR JOHN MOBRIDE.

Born, Westport 1865. Emigrated to South Africa and held the rank of Major in the Irish Brigade who fought on the side of the Boers, 1899. He then travelled as a lecturer in U.S.A., visited Paris and finally returned to Dublin to fight in Jacob's Factory during Easter Week. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 5th 1916.

ROGER CASEMENT.

Born, Sandymount, Dublin 1864, at an early age went to England, where he was employed by a Shipping Company. Was a member of an expedition for the further exploration of the Congo in 1887, returned to lecture in U.S.A. In 1892 was with the British Civil Service and held many posts in Africa, where he investigated trading conditions. Retired in 1913 and during the war devoted his time to Ireland, by trying to form an Irish Brigade from Irish prisoners in Germany. Came in a submarine to Tralee Bay in 1916 and captured near Ardfert 21st April, 1916. He was tried in London, found guilty and executed in Pentonville Prison, 3rd August, 1916. His remains are today in England.

MICÉAL Ó h-ÁNNRACÁIN.

Born in New Ross, educated in Carlow. He was a member of the Árd Graobh and the Dublin Coiste Ceanntair. A forceful writer ("The Swordsman of the Brigade"). Fought in Jacob's. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, 4th May, 1916.

SHÁN HEUSTON.

Born in Áthea, Co. Limerick. Employed by G.S. & W.R. In 1910 formed a branch of the Fianna in Limerick. In 1913 he came to Dublin, given command of the Nth. side sluagh, Fianna Éireann. Later he became Vice-Commandant, Dublin Brigade. Took part in Howth gun-running in 1914, which year he received an appointment with the Volunteers, and was in command of the Mendicity during Easter Week. Executed in Kilmainham Jail, May 8th 1916.

SEOSAMH PLUNKETT.

Born Dublin 1887, a son of Count and Countess Plunkett, a literary genius, edited the "Irish Review" and wrote many poems. During the Great War entered Germany and contacted Casement. Left a sick bed to take part in the Rising and some hours before his execution on married Grace Gifford, a sister of Mrs. Thomas McDonagh in Kilmainham Jail. A signatory to the Proclamation.

MICHAEL MALLIN.

A silk weaver, born in Dublin. He served a period with the British Army, returned to Ireland and joined the I.O.A. Took command of the Stephen's Green in 1916. Executed in Kilmainham, May 8th 1916.

KILLED IN ACTION, 1916.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Where Killed.</u>
Adams, John Francis.	South Dublin Union.
Allen, Thomas.	Records Wing, Four Courts.
Burke, William Francis.	South Dublin Union.
Byrne, Andrew.	
Byrne, James.	
Byrne, Joseph.	Boland's Mills Area.
Byrne, Louis.	City Hall.
Clarke, Philip.	College of Surgeons.
Connolly, Seán.	City Hall.
Corcoran, James.	College of Surgeons.
Corrigan, Charles.	G.P.O. - Moore St. Area.
Costelloe, John.	Boland's Mills Area.
Coyle, Henry.	G.P.O.
Criningan, Thomas.	Ashbourne.
Cromean, John.	Church Street.
Cunningham, Andrew.	Boland's Mills Area.
17 D'Arcy, Charles.	Roof of Henry & James (now Tarlo's) opposite City Hall.
D'Arcy, Peter.	
Donelan, Brendan.	While on his way to south Dublin Union.
Doyle, Patrick.	Glanwilliam House.
Dwan, John.	King Street - Church St. Area.
Ennis Edward.	Railway Line near Boland's Mills.
Farrell, Patrick.	North Brunswick Street.
Fox, James.	College of Surgeons.
Geoghegan, George.	City Hall.
Healy, Seán.	Phibsboro by sniper while carrying messages.
Hurley, Seán.	King St. - Church St. Area.
Howard, Seán.	King St. - Church St. Area.
Kealy, John.	G.P.O.
Kelly, John.	
Kent, Richard.	Castlelyons.
Keogh, Gerald.	Trinity College.
Nurse Keogh.	South Dublin Union.
Macken, Francis.	G.P.O.
Macken, Peter.	Macken St. - Boland's Mills Area.
Malone, Michael.	No. 25 Nth. Cumberland Road.
Manning, Peter Paul.	King St. - Church St. Area.
Mulvihill, Michael.	
Murphy, D.	
Murphy, Richard.	Glanwilliam House.
Murray, Daniel.	College of Surgeons.
McCormack, James.	Beresford Place (G.P.O. Garrison).
43 McDowell, William.	South Dublin Union.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Where Killed.</u>
Neal, D.	Camden St. (Jacob's Garrison).
O' Carroll, Richard.	Reilly's Fort, North King St.
O' Flanagan, Patrick.	Jacob's Garrison.
O' Grady, John.	Sampson's Lane (Moore St.)
The O' Rahilly.	City Hall.
O' Reilly, John.	South Dublin Union.
O' Reilly, Richard.	G.P.O.
O' Reilly, Thomas.	South Dublin Union.
Owens, John.	South Dublin Union.
Quinn, James.	Ashbourne.
Rafferty, Thomas.	Clanwilliam House.
Reynolds, George.	Harcourt St. (in attack on houses there).
Ryan, Frederick.	G.P.O. (Moore St. Area).
Shortis, Patrick.	South Dublin Union.
Traynor, Seán.	Roof of Exchange Hotel (Maynooth Contingent).
Walsh, Edward.	King St. - Church St. Area.
Walsh, Philip.	Hibernian Bank (G.P.O. Garrison).
Weaver, Thomas.	Railway Line near Boland's Mills.
Whelan, Patrick.	Mendicity (after the actual surrender of their Garrison).
10 Wilson, Peter.	