

Commemorating the Executions of the 1916 Rising Leaders

Comóradh ar Chur Chun Báis Cheannairí Éirí Amach 1916

03-12.05.16



ÉIRE
IRELAND

1916
2016

Foreword

Réamhrá

When they seized the General Post Office in Dublin on Easter Monday, 24 April 1916, the leaders of the Rising proclaimed a free Irish Republic which, in the words of the Proclamation, ‘guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and [which] declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and all of its parts, cherishing all of the children of the nation equally.’

Fighting during the Rising lasted a week and resulted in the deaths of over 250 civilians, 130 members of the British forces and over 60 insurgents. In an effort to prevent further bloodshed, Patrick Pearse declared an unconditional surrender on 30 April.

Following the Easter Rising, martial law was proclaimed and extended across the country. The British court-martialled almost two hundred prisoners and sentenced approximately ninety of them to death but the sentence was only confirmed for those considered to be the leaders of the Rising.

Between 3 and 12 May 1916, fourteen of these leaders were executed by firing squad in what had been the Stone-breakers’ yard of Kilmainham Gaol. Two other prominent insurgents were executed outside of Dublin: Thomas Kent was executed by firing squad in Cork on 9 May; and Roger Casement was hanged in London on 3 August 1916.

Capuchin Friars from Church Street attended the Rebel Leaders in their last hours in Kilmainham and, in lieu of funerals, masses were said for the executed, their bodies having been covered in quicklime.

The commemorations of those executed a century ago are now being marked by the State in this centenary year of the Rising. Members of the families together with representatives of the State are invited to commemorate the memory of the 1916 Leaders.

Nuair a ghabh siad seilbh ar Ard-Oifig an Phoist i mBaile Átha Cliath ar Luan Cásca, an 24 Aibreán 1916, d’fhógair ceannairí an Éirí Amach Poblacht na hÉireann, saoirse agus go ‘rathaíonn an phoblacht saoirse creidimh agus saoirse shibhialta, comhchearta agus comhdheiseanna, dá saoránaigh uile, agus [go n]dearbhaíonn sí gurb é a rún sean agus sonas a lorg don náisiún uile agus do gach roinn di, le comhchúram do chlainn uile an náisiúin.’

Lean an troid i rith an Éirí Amach ar feadh seachtaine agus maraíodh 250 sibhialtach, 130 duine d’fhórsaí na Breataine agus níos mó ná 60 díobh siúd a d’éirigh amach. D’fhonn bás níos mó ná sin a sheachaint, d’fhógair Pádraig Mac Piarais an 30 Aibreán go rabhthas ag géilleadh gan choinníoll.

Fógairíodh dlí airm tar éis Éirí Amach na Cásca agus cuireadh sin i bhfeidhm ar fud na tíre. Chuir muintir na Breataine beagnach dhá chéad príosúnach os comhair chúirt airm, daoradh timpeall is deichniúr agus ceithre fichid acu sin chun báis ach níor deimhníodh an phianbhreith sin ach amháin i gcás na ndaoine a measadh a bheith ina gceannairí ar an Éirí Amach.

Idir an 3 agus an 12 Bealtaine 1916, cuireadh ceithre dhuine dhéag de na ceannairí sin chun báis os comhair scud lámhaigh i gClós na mBristeoirí Cloch i bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann. Bhí beirt eile de lucht an Éirí Amach a cuireadh chun báis taobh amuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath: Thomas Kent os comhair scud lámhaigh i gCorcaigh ar an 9 Bealtaine agus Roger Casement a crochadh i Londain an 3 Lúnasa 1916.

Rinne Braithre d’Ord na gCaipisíneach i Sraid na hEaglaise freastal ar Cheannairí an Éirí Amach i rith na n-uaireanta deireanacha dá saol i gCill Mhaighneann agus, in ionad sochraidí, léadh aifrinne do na daoine a cuireadh chun báis, ó rinneadh na coirp a chlúdach le haol beo.

Tá comóradh á dhéanamh ag an Stát i rith bhliain cheiliúradh an chéid orthu siúd a cuireadh chun báis mar gheall ar an Éirí Amach céad bliain ó shin. Tugtar cuireadh do dhaoine dá muintir chomh maith le hionadaithe thar ceann an Stáit comóradh agus cuimhneachán a dhéanamh ar Cheannairí 1916.

The Leaders of the 1916 Rising executed in Kilmainham Gaol: Ceannairí Éirí Amach 1916 a cuireadh chun báis i bPríosún Chill Mhaighneann

ÉAMONN CEANNT

Born in Galway in 1881, he co-founded the Irish Volunteers and was interested in Irish culture, language and history. He fought at the South Dublin Union, now St. James's Hospital.

THOMAS JAMES CLARKE

Born on the Isle of Wight in 1857, he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and was the first signatory of the Proclamation of Independence. He was with the group that occupied the GPO.

JAMES CONNOLLY

Born in Edinburgh in 1868, he founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party and was one of the founders of the Irish Citizen Army. He was with the group that occupied the GPO where he was wounded.

SEÁN MACDIARMADA

Born in 1884 in Leitrim, he was a member of the Gaelic League, the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Irish Volunteers. He served in the GPO.

THOMAS MACDONAGH

Born in 1878 in Tipperary, he helped to found Colaiste Éanna with Patrick Pearse where he also taught. He occupied Jacob's biscuit factory and surrounding houses during the Rising.

ÉAMONN CEANNT

Rugadh i nGaillimh é sa bhliain 1881, bhí sé ar dhuine de bhunaitheoirí Óglaigh na hÉireann agus bhí suim aige i gcultúr agus i dteanga na nGael agus i stair na hÉireann. Throid sé ag Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas, Ospidéal San Séamas sa lá atá inniu ann.

TOMÁS Ó CLÉIRIGH

Rugadh ar Inis Iocht é sa bhliain 1857, bhí sé i mBráithreachas na Poblachta agus ba é an chéad duine é a shínigh Forógra na Saoirse. Bhí sé ar an dream a ghabh Ard-Oifig an Phoist.

SEAMUS Ó CONGHAILE

Rugadh i nDún Éidean é sa bhliain 1868, is é a bhunaigh an Páirtí Sóisialach Poblachtach agus bhí sé ar dhuine de bhunaitheoirí Arm Cathartha na hÉireann. Bhí sé ar an dream a ghabh Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus gortaíodh lena linn sin é.

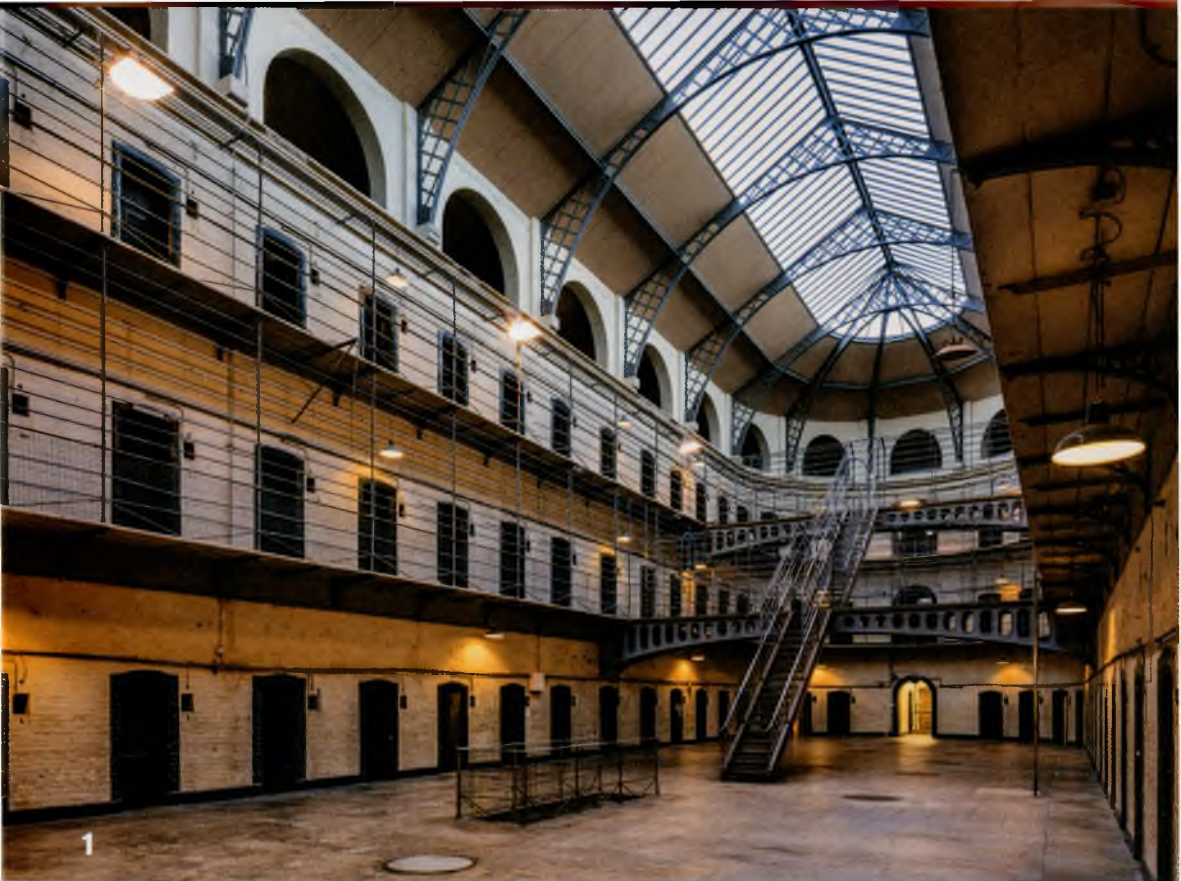
SEÁN MAC DIARMADA

Rugadh i gContae Liatroma é sa bhliain 1884, bhí sé i gConradh na Gaeilge, i mBráithreachas na Poblachta agus in Óglaigh na hÉireann. Throid sé in Ard-Oifig an Phoist..

TOMÁS MAC DONNCHADHA

Rugadh sa bhliain 1878 i gContae Thiobraid Árann é, chuidigh sé le Pádraig Mac Piarais Colaiste Éanna a chur ar bun agus bhí ina mhúinteoir ansin. Ghabh sé monarcha briosaí Jacob agus tithe in aice léi i rith an Éirí Amach.





PATRICK PEARSE

Born in Dublin in 1879, he was a keen believer in the value of education and established two schools, Coláiste Éanna and Coláiste Íde. He authored the Proclamation of Independence and was Commander in Chief of the Irish forces.

JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

Born 1887 in Dublin, he helped to establish an Irish national theatre. He had responsibility for military strategy and was stationed in the GPO. He married Grace Gifford on the eve of his execution.

CON COLBERT

Born in 1888 in Limerick, he was an active member of the republican movement and was in command at the Marrowbone Lane distillery.

PÁDRAIG MAC PIARAIS

Rugadh i mBaile Átha Cliath é sa bhliain 1879, bhí sé an-tugtha do chúrsaí oideachais agus chuir sé dhá scoil ar bun, Coláiste Éanna agus Coláiste Íde. Ba é údar Fhorógra na Saoirse é agus bhí sé i gceannas ar fhórsaí na hÉireann i rith an Éirí Amach.

SEOSAMH MÁIRE PLUINCÉAD

Rugadh i mBaile Átha Cliath é sa bhliain 1887, chuidigh sé leis an amharclann náisiúnta a chur ar bun. Bhí cúram air maidir le straitéis mhíleata an éirí amach agus in Ard-Oifig an Phoist a throid sé. Phós sé Grace Gifford an oíche sular cuireadh chun báis é.

CON COLBERT

Rugadh i Luimneach é sa bhliain 1888, bhí sé gníomhach i ngluaiseacht na poblachta agus i gceannas ar lucht an Éirí Amach sa drioglan i Lána Mhuire Mhaith.





2

EDWARD DALY

Born in Limerick in 1891, he raided the Bridewell and Linenhall Barracks, eventually seizing control of the Four Courts. He was a close friend of Tom Clarke who was married to his sister.

SEÁN HEUSTON

Born in 1891, he was involved in the education of schoolboys at Coláiste Éanna. He occupied the Mendicity Institute near Heuston Railway station, which is named after him.

JOHN MACBRIDE

Born in Mayo in 1865, he trained as a doctor. He fought in the Second Boer War and married the Irish nationalist Maude Gonne. He volunteered his services on the first day of the Rising and was at Jacob's biscuit factory.

ÉAMONN Ó DÁLAIGH

Rugadh i Luimneach é sa bhliain 1891, thug sé ruathar faoi bheairic an Bridewell agus faoi bheairic Halla an Linéadaigh sular ghabh sé smacht ar na Ceithre Cúirteanna. Bhí dlúthchairdeas idir é agus Tomás Ó Cléirigh a bhí pósta lena dheirfiúr.

SEÁN HEUSTON

Rugadh sa bhliain 1891 é, bhí baint aige le hoiliúint na ndaltaí i gColáiste Éanna. Ghabh sé Institiúid an Déirceachais in aice le Stáisiún Traenach Heuston, atá ainmnithe ina onóir.

SEÁN MAC GIOLLA BHRÍDE

Rugadh i gContae Mhaigh Eo é sa bhliain 1865, chuaigh faoi oideachas dochtúra. Throid sé i gCogadh na mBórach agus phós sé an náisiúnaí Maude Gonne. Thairg sé troid san Éirí Amach ar Luan Cásca agus i monarcha brioscáí Jacob a bhí sé.





2

EDWARD DALY

Born in Limerick in 1891, he raided the Bridewell and Linenhall Barracks, eventually seizing control of the Four Courts. He was a close friend of Tom Clarke who was married to his sister.

SEÁN HEUSTON

Born in 1891, he was involved in the education of schoolboys at Coláiste Éanna. He occupied the Mendicity Institute near Heuston Railway station, which is named after him.

JOHN MACBRIDE

Born in Mayo in 1865, he trained as a doctor. He fought in the Second Boer War and married the Irish nationalist Maude Gonne. He volunteered his services on the first day of the Rising and was at Jacob's biscuit factory.

ÉAMONN Ó DÁLAIGH

Rugadh i Luimneach é sa bhliain 1891, thug sé ruathar faoi bheairic an Bridewell agus faoi bheairic Halla an Linéadaigh sular ghabh sé smacht ar na Ceithre Cúirteanna. Bhí dlúthchairdeas idir é agus Tomás Ó Cléirigh a bhí pósta lena dheirfiúr.

SEÁN HEUSTON

Rugadh sa bhliain 1891 é, bhí baint aige le hoiliúint na ndaltaí i gColáiste Éanna. Ghabh sé Institiúid an Déirceachais in aice le Stáisiún Traenach Heuston, atá ainmnithe ina onóir.

SEÁN MAC GIOLLA BHRÍDE

Rugadh i gContae Mhaigh Eo é sa bhliain 1865, chuaigh faoi oideachas dochtúra. Throid sé i gCogadh na mBórach agus phós sé an náisiúnaí Maude Gonne. Thairg sé troid san Éirí Amach ar Luan Cásca agus i monarcha brioscáí Jacob a bhí sé.



Front: plaque marking the executions of the leaders of the 1916 rising

I dtosach: Plaic chun ceannairí Éirí Amach 1916 a cuireadh chun báis a chomóradh

1. Image of the inside of Kilmainham Gaol

Iomhá den taobh istigh de Phríosún Chill Mhaighneann

2. The Stone breaker's Yard, Kilmainham

photograph courtesy of OPW

Cíos Lucht Briste na gCloch, Cill Mhaighneann

Grianghraf le caoinhead OPW

MICHAEL MALLIN

Born in Dublin in 1874, he was a silk weaver by trade. Along with Countess Markievicz, he commanded a small contingent of the Irish Citizen Army at St. Stephen's Green and the Royal College of Surgeons.

MICHAEL O'HANRAHAN

Born in Wexford in 1877, he was a writer and published two novels. He joined the Irish Volunteers from their inception, and was at Jacob's biscuit factory.

WILLIAM PEARSE

Born in 1881 in Dublin, he was the younger brother of Patrick and assisted him in running Coláiste Éanna. The two brothers fought alongside each other in the GPO.

MICHEÁL Ó MEALLÁIN

Rugadh i mBaile Átha Cliath é sa bhliain 1874, fíodóireacht síoda an cheird a bhíodh air. Bhí sé i gceannas, in éineacht leis an gCuntaois Markievicz, ar dhream beag den Arm Cathartha i bhFaiche Stiabhna agus i gColáiste na Mainleá.

MICHEÁL Ó HANNRACHÁIN

Rugadh i Loch Garman é sa bhliain 1877, scríbhneoir a bhí ann ar foilsíodh dhá úrscéal dá chuid. Bhí sé in Oglaiġh na hÉireann ó thráth a mbunaithe agus throid sé i monarcha briosaí Jacob.

LIAM MAC PIARAIS

Rugadh i mBaile Átha Cliath é sa bhliain 1881, bhí sé níos óige ná a dheartháir Pádraig agus chuidigh sé leisean Coláiste Éanna a rith. Throid an bheirt dearthár in éineacht in Ard-Oifig an Phoist.



The Programme

An Clár

Welcoming Remarks by a Military
Master of Ceremonies (MC)

Reading from the original trial
documents of the executed Leader

Speech by the presiding Minister

Reading from the memoirs of
the Capuchin Friars relating to
the executed Leader and prayer
recited by a Capuchin Friar

Minister to lay a wreath

Minute's silence

Piper's lament

National Anthem

Opportunity for relatives to lay wreaths

Ceremony ends

Fáilte ón MC Míleata

Sliocht á léamh as buncháipéisí trialach
an Cheannaire a cuireadh chun báis

Óráid ón Aire i gceannas

Sliocht á léamh as cuimhní cinn na
mBráithre Caipisíneacha maidir leis an
gCeannaire a cuireadh chun báis agus
paidir á rá ag Bráthair Caipisíneach

Fleasc á leagan ag an Aire

Nóiméad Ciúnais

Caoineadh ar na Pioba

Amhrán na bhFiann

Deis do ghaolta fleasca a leagan

Deireadh an tsearmanais



AT NA

PROVISIONAL
OF THE
SH REPUBLIC
THE PEOPLE OF

IRISHWOMEN : In the name of the

our old tradition of national

strikes for her freedom

ained her manhood

can Brothers

ERS