

Searmanas ina gCroctar an Bhratach  
Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath  
*Flag Raising Ceremony Dublin Castle*  
01.01.16



ÉIRE  
IRELAND

19  
.....  
2016

**POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.**  
**THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT**  
**OF THE**  
**IRISH REPUBLIC**  
**TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,

SEAN Mac DIARMADA, — THOMAS MacDONAGH,

P. H. PEARSE,

EAMONN CEANNT,

JAM CONNOLLY,

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

*'A National Flag is the  
most sacred thing a  
nation can possess'*    *'Tá Bratach Náisiúnta ar  
an rud is urramaí ar féidir  
le náisiún a bheith acu'*

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER

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## **I See His Blood Upon The Rose**

BY JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

I see his blood upon the rose  
And in the stars the glory of his eyes,  
His body gleams amid eternal snows,  
His tears fall from the skies.

I see his face in every flower;  
The thunder and the singing of the birds  
Are but his voice—and carven by his power  
Rocks are his written words.

All pathways by his feet are worn,  
His strong heart stirs the ever-beating sea,  
His crown of thorns is twined with every thorn,  
His cross is every tree.

# The Programme

## An Clár

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### FLAG RAISING CEREMONY

#### SEARMANAS INA GCROCTAR AN BHRATACH

12.49	Arrival of the Taoiseach	Teacht i láthair an Taoisigh
12.52	Arrival of the President	Teacht i láthair an Uachtaráin

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### CEREMONY BEGINS

#### TÚS AN tSEARMANAIS

13.00	<i>Danny Boy</i> sung by RTÉ Cór na nÓg (Conductor: Mary Amond O'Brien)	<i>Danny Boy</i> á chanadh ag RTÉ Cór na nÓg (Stiúrthóir: Mary Amond O'Brien)
	Defence Forces Chaplain reads prayer	Léifidh Séiplineach na bhForsaí Cosanta paidir
13.10	Reading of the Roll of volunteers who lost their lives in the 1916 Rising	Léamh Rolla na nÓglach a fuair bás in Éirí Amach 1916
	Minute's silence observed for all those who died	Caithfear nóiméad ciúnais dóibh siúd go léir a fuair bás
	<i>There is Peace</i> sung by RTÉ Cór na nÓg	<i>There is Peace</i> á chanadh ag RTÉ Cór na nÓg
13.25	Flag Raising Ceremony	Searmanas Ardaithe Brataí
	<i>Sunrise</i>	<i>Sunrise</i>
	National Anthem	Amhrán na bhFiann

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### CEREMONY CONCLUDES

#### CRÍOCH LEIS AN SEARMANAS

13.35

# IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN : In the from which she receives her old tradition of her children to her flag and strikes for her

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Adams, John Francis

Allen, Thomas

Burke, William Francis

Byrne, Andrew Joseph

Byrne, James

Byrne, Louis

Carrigan, Charles E.

Casement, Roger

Ceannt, Eamonn

Clarke, Philip

Clarke, Thomas

Colbert, Cornelius

Connolly, James

Connolly, Sean

Corcoran, James

Cosgrave, Edward

Costello, Edward Joseph

Costello, John

Coyle, Henry

Crenigan, John

Cromien, John

Daly, Edward

Darcy, Charles

Donelan, Brendan

Doyle, Patrick

Dwan, John

Ennis, Edward

Farrell, Patrick

Fox, James

Geoghegan, George

Healy, John

Heuston, Sean

Howard, Sean

Hurley, Sean

Keating, Cornelius

Keely, John

Kent, Richard

Kent, Thomas Rice

Keogh, Gerald Anthony

MacBride, John

**name of God and of the dead generations  
of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons  
freedom.**

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MacDiarmada, Sean

MacDonagh, Thomas

Macken, Francis

Macken, Peter

Mallin, Michael

Malone, Michael

Manning, Peter Paul

McCormack, James

McDowell, William

Monahan, Charles

Mulvihill, Micheal

Murphy, Richard

Murray, Daniel Joseph

O'Carroll, Richard

O'Connor, Patrick

O'Flanagan, Patrick Joseph

O'Grady, John

O'Hanrahan, Michael

O'Rahilly, Michael Joseph

O'Reilly, John

O'Reilly, Richard

O'Reilly, Thomas Joseph

Owens, John

Pearse, Patrick H.

Pearse, William

Plunkett, Joseph Mary

Quinn, James

Rafferty, Thomas

Reynolds, George

Ryan, Frederick

Sheehan, Daniel

Shortis, Patrick

Traynor, John Joseph

Walsh, Edward

Walsh, Philip

Weafer, Thomas Joseph

Whelan, Patrick

Wilson, Peter

## The 1916 Medal

### Bonn 1916

On the 24th of January 1941 the Government decided to issue the 1916 medal. The medal was awarded to persons with recognised military service during Easter Week 1916.

### Design

#### Dearadh

A bronze circular medal approximately 38 millimetres in diameter, fashioned (after the manner of the official Irish Army Crest) in the form of a circle of flame representing the sunburst on which eight points of a star are superimposed within the circle on the obverse is a representation of the death scene of Cúchulainn (a legendary Irish hero), partially surrounded by an ancient warrior's sword belt. On the reverse appears the following inscription: "SEACTAIN NA CÁSCA 1916", which is translated "Easter Week 1916".

The ribbon is Green (to the observer's left) and Orange in two vertical panels.

The suspension bar from which the ribbon is suspended bears a Celtic interlaced design.

An 24 Eanáir 1941 chinn an Rialtas bonn 1916 a eisiúint. Bronnadh an bonn ar dhaoine a raibh seirbhís aitheanta mhífleata déanta acu le linn Sheachtain na Cásca 1916.

Bonn cruinn cré-umha thart ar 38 milliméadar ar trastomhas, déanta (cosúil le Struic oifigiúil Arm na hÉireann) i bhfoirm chiorcal lasrach a léiríonn an scal ghréine a bhfuil ocht bpointe de réalta forleagtha uirthi. Laistigh den chiorcal ar éadan an bhoinn léirítear bás Cú Chulainn (laoch as finscéalta na hÉireann) agus claíomhchrios na laochra ársa timpeall air. Ar chúl an bhoinn tá an méid seo greanta: "SEACTAIN NA CÁSCA 1916".

Glas (ar dheis agus duine ag féachaint air) agus Oráiste atá ar an ribín in dhá phainéal ceartingearacha.

Tá patrún crosfhite Ceilteach ar an mbarra crochta óna gcrochtar an ribín.





## History of the Flag Stair na Brataí

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

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

A green flag with harp (FIGURE A) was an older symbol used by Irish nationalists, going back at least to Confederate Ireland and Owen Roe O’Neill in the 1640s. It was also widely adopted by the Irish Volunteers in the 1780s and especially by the United Irishmen in the 1798 rebellion. A rival organisation, the Orange Order, which was exclusively Protestant, was founded in 1795 in memory of King William of Orange and the ‘Glorious Revolution’ of 1689. Following the 1798 Rebellion, the ideal of a later Nationalist generation in the mid-nineteenth century was to make peace between them and, if possible, to found a self-governing Ireland on such peace and union.



FIGURE A  
FIOR A

Tá trí dhath ar Bhratach Náisiúnta na hÉireann, ar a dtugtar an bhratach trí dhath go minic – glas, bán agus oraíste. Glacadh leis an mbratach mar bhratach Shaorstát Éireann i 1922. Deimhníodh an bhratach go foirmiúil mar an mBratach Náisiúnta i mBunreacht 1937, in Airteagal 7: ‘An bhratach trí dhath .i. uaine, bán, agus flannbhuí, an suaithéantas náisiúnta’.

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

Ba shiombail ní ba shine a d’úsáid náisiúnaigh Éireannacha bratach ghlas ar a raibh cruit (FIOR A), a ghabh siar a fhad le tráth Lucht Comhdhála na hÉireann agus le haimsir Eoghain Rua Uí Néill sna 1640idí. Anuas air sin, ghlac Óglaigh na hÉireann go fairsing leis sna 1780idí, go háirithe na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe in éirí amach 1798. Bunaíodh eagraíocht chomhraic, an tOrd Oraísteach, nach raibh ach Protastúnaigh ina measc, i 1795 i gcuimhne Rí Liam Oraíste agus ‘Réabhlóid Ghlórmhar’ 1689. I ndiaidh Éirí Amach 1798, bhí sé ina phrionsabal ag glúin Náisiúnach ní ba dhéanaí i lár an naoú haoise déag chun síocháin a dhéanamh eatarthu agus, dá mb’fhéidir, chun Éire fhéinrialaitheach a bhunú ar an tsíocháin agus aontas sin.

Irish tricolours were mentioned in 1830 and 1844, but widespread recognition was not accorded to the flag until 1848. From March of that year, Irish tricolours appeared side by side with French ones at meetings held all over the country to celebrate the revolution that had just taken place in France. On 7 March 1848, Thomas Francis Meagher, the Young Ireland leader, flew a tricolour from 33 The Mall in Waterford, where it flew continuously for a week until removed by the authorities. On the same day, a tricolour was reported to have been carried in a parade to Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford. In April, Meagher brought a tricolour from Paris, presented it to a Dublin meeting and outlined the significance of the colours:

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

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

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

The arrangement of the early tricolours was not standardised. All of the 1848 tricolours showed green, white and orange, but orange was sometimes put next to the staff, and in at least one flag the order was orange, green and white.

Luadh bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann in 1830 agus 1844, ach níor tugadh aitheantas fairsing don bhratach go dtí 1848. Ó Mhárta na bliana sin ar aghaidh, bhí bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann ar crochadh taobh le bratacha na Fraince ag cruinnithe a bhí ar siúl fud fad na tíre chun an t-éirí amach a cheiliúradh a bhí tar éis titim amach sa Fhrainc. An 7 Márta 1848, chuir Thomas Francis Meagher, ceannasáí óg na hÉireann, bratach trí dhath ar foluain ó Uimhir 33, an Meal i bPort Láirge, áit a raibh sí ar foluain gan staonadh ar feadh seachtaine go dtí gur bhain na húdaráis í. An lá céanna, tugadh le fios gur iompraíodh bratach trí dhath i mórshiúl go dtí Cnoc Fhíodh na gCaor, Inis Córthaidh, Contae Loch Garman. In Aibreán, thug Meagher bratach trí dhath leis ó Pháras, thug sé an bhratach i lathair i gcuinníu i mBaile Átha Cliath agus mhínigh sé an tábhacht a bhain leis na dathanna:

*"Is éard atá i gceist leis an dath bán i lár na brataí ná sos cogaidh marthanach idir an dath Oraíste agus an dath Glas agus tá suil agam gur féidir le Protastúnaigh agus le Caitlicigh na hÉireann lámha a chreathadh faoina bun i mbráithreachas flaithiúil agus laochúil."*

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

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

Ní dhearnadh eagrú na luathbhratach trí dhath a chaighdeánú. Bhí glas, bán agus oraíste á dtaispeáint ag gach ceann de bhratacha trí dhath 1848, ach cuireadh an dath oraíste in aice an chrainn corruair, agus ar bhratach amháin, ar a laghad, b'ionann ord na ndathanna oraíste, glas agus bán.

In 1850 a flag of green for the Catholics, orange for the Protestants of the Established Church and blue for the Presbyterians was proposed. In 1883 a Parnellite tricolour of yellow, white and green, arranged horizontally, is recorded.

Down to modern times yellow or gold has occasionally been used instead of orange, but this substitution destroys the symbolism of the National Flag.

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

Associated with separatism in the past, flown during the Rising of 1916 and capturing the national imagination as the banner of the new revolutionary Ireland, the tricolour came to be accepted as the National Flag. It continued to be used officially during the period 1922- 1937, and in the latter year its position as the National Flag was formally confirmed by the new Constitution, Article 7 of which states: 'The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange.'



FIGURE B  
FÍOR B

In 1850, beartaíodh bratach ar a raibh dath glas do na Caitlicigh, dath oraíste do Phrotastúnaigh na hEaglaise Bunaithe agus dath gorm do na Preispitéirigh. In 1883, cuirtear bratach trí dhath Pharnellíteach ar a raibh na dathanna buí, bán agus glas, a bhí leagtha amach go cothrománach.

Sa ré nua-aimseartha, úsáideadh buí nó ór, corruair, seachas oraíste, ach tagann an t-ionadú seo salach ar shiombalachas na Brataí Náisiúnta.

Cuireadh Trí Dhath na hÉireann ar foluain ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist Luan Cásca, 1916, mar aon le bratach mhór ghlas ar a raibh na focail "Poblacht na hÉireann" (FÍOR B). Cuireadh Bratach an Airm Chathartha (FÍOR C) ar foluain ar Óstán an Imperial ar Shráid Uí Chonaill i rith an Éirí Amach. Taispeántar ar an mbrat seo íomhá stílithe de chéachta a raibh íomhá den réaltbhuíon Ursa Major superimposed on it, agus an dá íomhá leagtha anuas ar pháirc ghlas ar ghabh frainse óraithe thart uirthi.

Bhí baint ag an mbratach le scarúnachas roimhe seo, cuireadh í ar foluain i rith Éirí Amach 1916 agus léirigh sí an tsamhlaíocht náisiúnta mar bhratach Éire nua na réabhlóide, agus glacadh leis an mbratach trí dhath mar an mBratach Náisiúnta. Leanadh le húsáid oifigiúil a bhaint aisti i rith na tréimhse 1922-1937, agus i 1937, dheimhnigh Airteagal 7 den Bhunreacht nua go foirmiúil gurbh í an Bhratach Náisiúnta, ina luaitear: 'An bhratach trí dhatha .i. uaine, bán, agus flannbhuí, an suaitheantas náisiúnta.'



FIGURE C  
FÍOR C

