

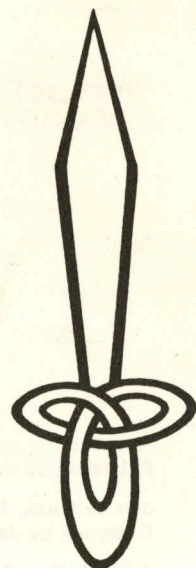
Cuimhneachán

1916-1966

Commemoration

A RECORD OF IRELAND'S COMMEMORATION OF THE 1916 RISING

They shall be spoken of among their people,
And generations shall remember them,
And call them blessed;



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UACHTARÁN NA HÉIREANN
(PRESIDENT OF IRELAND)

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH
(DUBLIN)

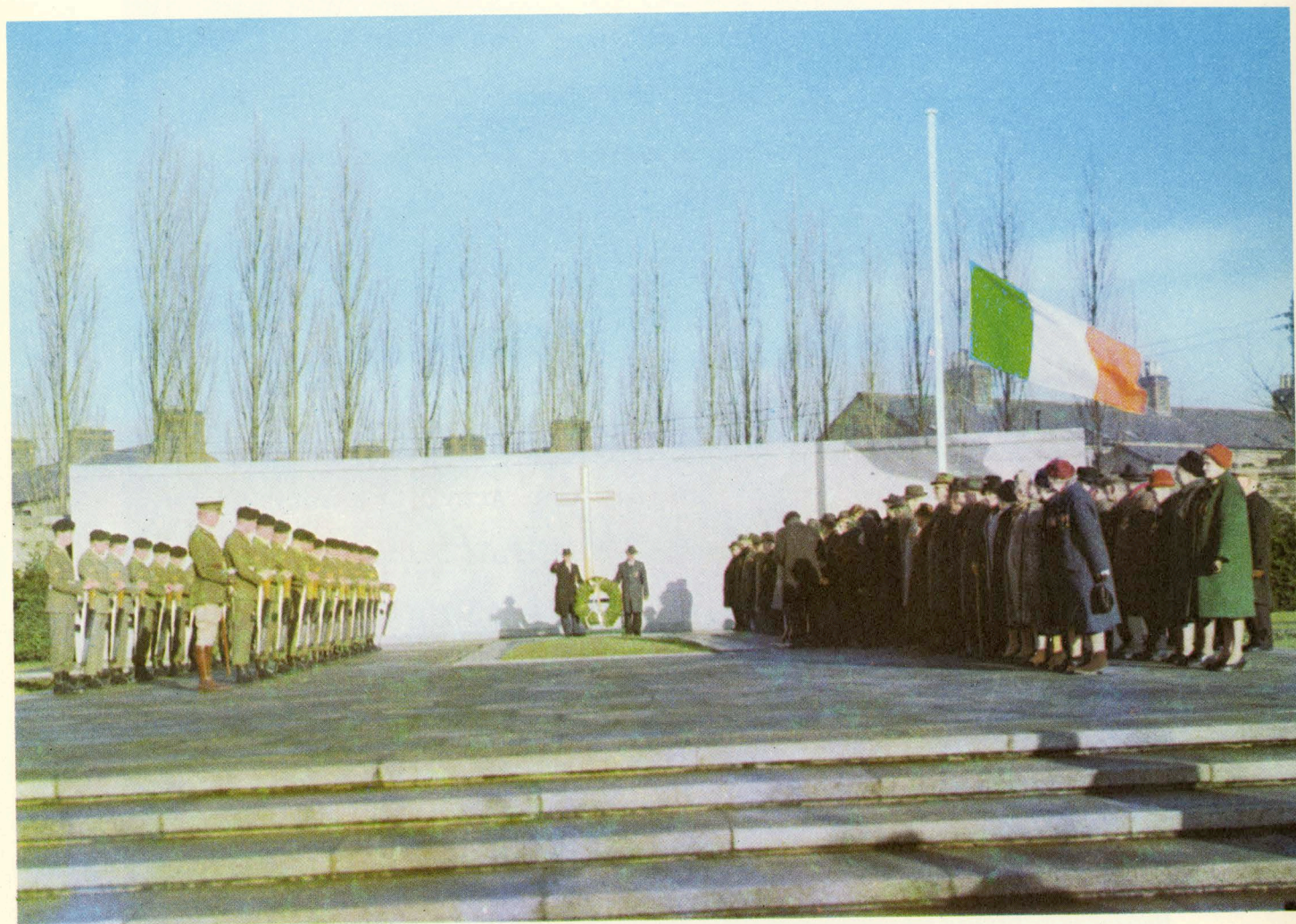
This booklet will remind all who read it of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Easter Week Rising of 1916 and of the actions they commemorate. The fine photographs add very much to its value.

The historic reading of the Proclamation by Pádraic Mac Piarais at the General Post Office at noon on April 24th 1916, the occupations of and the actions at the several posts taken up by the Battalions of the Dublin Brigade of the Irish Volunteers and of the Citizen Army, the surrenders, the executions and imprisonments which followed are all dealt with. The booklet is not only a good summary in itself but will encourage the further reading of books where the events are more fully described. I am very glad that it has been compiled.

Táimid go léir go mór faoi chomaoín ag an Taoiseach agus ag a Choiste as a ndearnadar. Tá fhios againn a raibh de smaoineamh, de leagan amach agus de dhian-obair riachtanach chun go mbeadh an toradh mar a bhí sé. Beidh na glúnta atá le teacht buíoch díobh. Is féidir a rá go fírinneach sa gcás seo go molann an obair na fir.

Samuel Beckett

UACHTARÁN NA HÉIREANN
(President of Ireland)



1916 Veterans lay wreath at the grave of the executed leaders of the Rising, Arbour Hill, Dublin.

The purpose of the special ceremonies and celebrations throughout Ireland last Easter was to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Easter Rising of 1916, to honour those who took part in it and to emphasise its importance as a decisive event in our history.

It was fortunate for us that men and women associated with the events of the Rising were available to serve on the Commemoration Committee which had the task of considering the form the ceremonies and celebrations should take. The success of the various ceremonies and celebrations was due in large measure to the time and thought which they gave to the examination of the various proposals laid before them and to the trouble they took to ensure that a fitting tribute would be paid to the men of 1916. I sincerely thank the members of that Committee for the work they did.

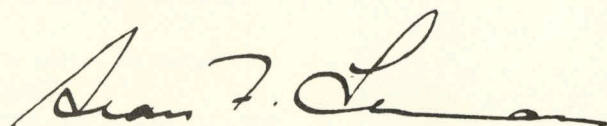
The others who deserve to be thanked for their contributions to the success of the Commemoration were legion. I hope they will bear with me if I single out a few for particular mention, namely, the members of the Committees who planned the Easter Sunday celebrations at Cloughjordan, Cork, Dundalk, Enniscorthy, Galway, Killybegs, Limerick, Monaghan, Sligo, Tralee, Waterford and Westport; the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin for the illuminations and decorations which added so much to the appearance of the city and for the arrangements made to mark the various places that were associated with the historic events of fifty years ago; and An Cumann Lúthchleas Gael for their pageant and for making Croke Park available for the official pageant.

I am sure the other survivors of the Rising were as proud as I was of the officers and men of the Defence Forces who contributed so much to the order and dignity of the ceremonies, and to the success of the celebrations.

Finally I wish to express here my appreciation of the work done by Piaras Mac Lochlainn as secretary of the Commemoration Committee and as the compiler of this booklet.

I think that this pictorial record of the ceremonies, incorporating extracts from the speeches made, is a worthwhile one. It will be a tangible reminder of the pleasure it gave us to recall, fifty years afterwards, the stirring events of Easter, 1916.

Ba iad Laochra na Cásca a d'adhain an tine bheo a leathnaigh ó cheann ceann na tíre, ag deargadh lasair na saoirse i gcroíthe Gael athuair. Ba léir, ón bpáirt dhíograiseach a ghlac muintir na hÉireann in imeachtaí an Chuimhneacháin i mbliana, go mairfidh an lasair úd gan chlaochlú go deo.



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,

P. H. PEARSE.

JAMES CONNOLLY.

THOMAS MacDONAGH,

EAMONN CEANNT.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

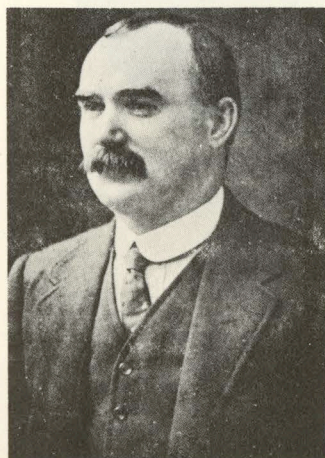
NA CINNIRÍ A BÁSAÍODH



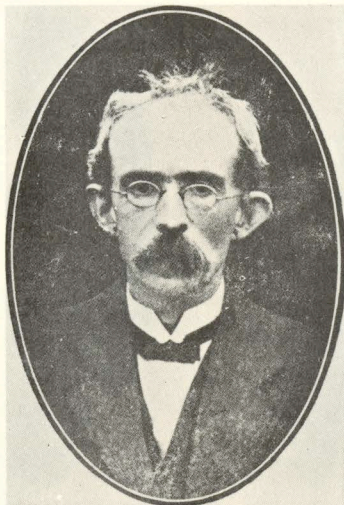
Seán Mac Diarmada (1884-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 12 May, 1916



P. H. Pearse (1879-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 3 May, 1916



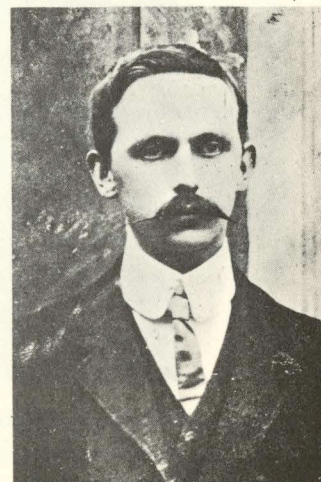
James Connolly (1868-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 12 May, 1916



Thomas J. Clarke (1858-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 3 May, 1916



Thomas MacDonagh (1878-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 3 May, 1916



Éamonn Ceannt (1881-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 8 May, 1916



Joseph Mary Plunkett (1887-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 4 May, 1916

THE EXECUTED LEADERS



William Pearse (1881-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 4 May, 1916



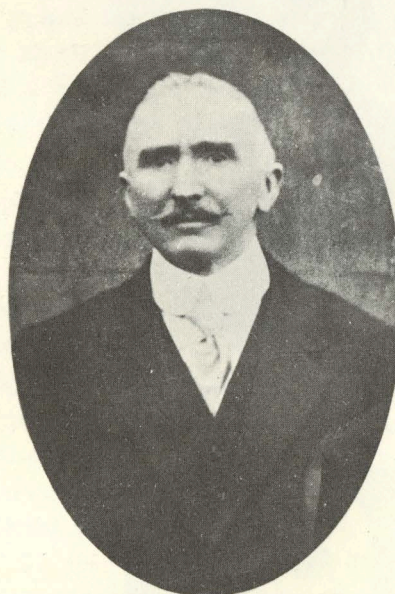
Michael O'Hanrahan (1877-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 4 May, 1916



Seán Heuston (1891-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 8 May, 1916



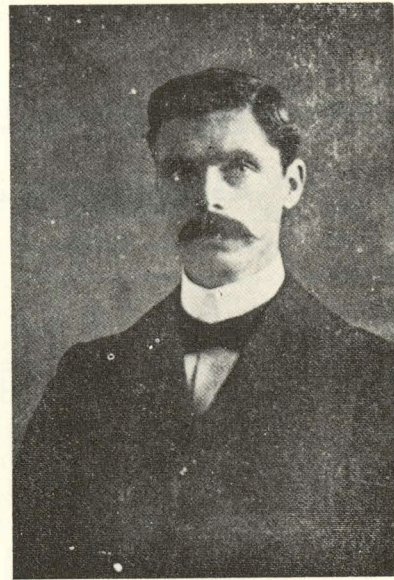
Edward Daly (1891-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 4 May, 1916



John MacBride (1865-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 5 May, 1916



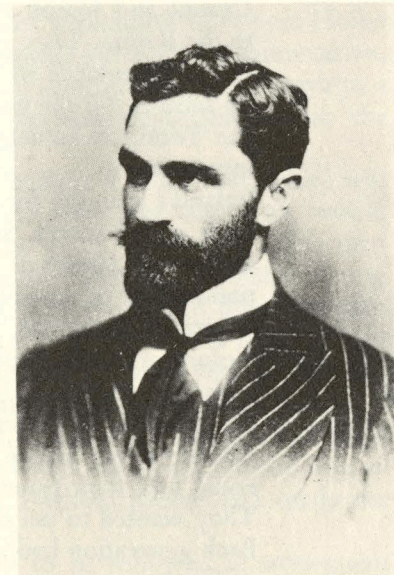
Con Colbert (1888-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 8 May, 1916



Michael Mallin (1874-1916)
Executed, Kilmainham, 8 May, 1916



Thomas Kent (1865-1916)
Executed, Cork, 9 May, 1916



Roger Casement (1864-1916)
Hanged, London, 3 August, 1916

"These were all good men, fully alive to their responsibilities, and it was only the firmest conviction, the fullest faith and love of country that prompted their action. Their single-mindedness and unselfishness, their sacrifices and the sacrifices of the others who gave their lives in the Uprising inspired the national resurgence which followed. May the good God have them all in His keeping.

Time has proved these men to have been prophets. They foresaw what few men could then have foreseen, and to their foresight and their insight into the hearts of our people, under God's favour, we owe the privileges we enjoy here today."

—from the message of the President to the people of Ireland, Easter, 1966.



ÉIRÍ AMACH NA CÁSCA, 1916 THE EASTER RISING, 1916

Cúlra an Éirí Amach

Background to the Rising

"... 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. . . ."

These words from the Proclamation which appeared on the streets of Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, over the signatures of Thomas J. Clarke, Seán Mac Diarmada, P. H. Pearse, James Connolly, Thomas MacDonagh, Éamonn Ceannt and Joseph Plunkett, are a resumé of Irish history, of the background to the Rising. They give Ireland's history as these men saw it—a nation's struggle for independence in generation after generation. Those men who were taking up arms as did the men of 1641 and 1690, the United Irishmen of 1798 and 1803, the Young Irelanders of 1848 and the Fenians of 1867, drew from them their inspiration.

Ireland's struggle for freedom is a long one of constitutional effort interspersed with armed revolt. Seldom did the two go together. One was often a reaction against the failure of the other. Pearse saw this history as a rejection by militant nationalists of constitutionalist compromise. "The United Irishmen repudiated Grattan", he wrote, "the Young Irelanders repudiated O'Connell. The Irish Volunteers have repudiated Mr. Redmond."

This was, indeed, over-simplification of Irish history, but it was in keeping with the spirit of the writer and of his colleagues. If there was to be an appeal to arms it surely could not be for anything less than complete freedom—constitutionalists could take their time but men who were to risk their lives were men in a hurry. They wanted to cut the ties which bound their country, not just gnaw them off. Each generation had acted according to the dictates of its own time, and the aim of freedom in every decade was circumscribed only by what seemed possible of achievement at that time.

The men of 1916 drew their inspiration largely from the men who had staked their all on military success. Theirs was a heroic generation brought up in an era of Irish revival—an era which saw the birth of bodies like the Gaelic Athletic Association and the Gaelic League and the cultural renaissance which moulded the Abbey Theatre and the literature of which it was the centre. It was a period of self-reliance which showed itself in disparate ways, in Horace Plunkett's co-operative creameries as much as in the theatre, in D. P. Moran's industrial campaign as much as in Arthur Griffith's Sinn Féin. The hero was Cuchulainn, the young warrior of Irish sagas, who figured so largely in the plays of William Butler Yeats.

Unfettered freedom for the nation was the aim of the young men who led Ireland into battle on Easter Monday, 1916, and in no way could that aim be made clearer than in their Republicanism. A Republic would have no outside sovereign. Theobald Wolfe Tone was the father of Irish Republican thought and he was looked upon by Pearse as "the greatest man of our nation". Others in the years

which followed his death in 1798 had carried on his principles. Pearse picked out three—Thomas Davis, James Fintan Lalor and John Mitchel—as those who, after Tone, “have chiefly developed the conception of an Irish nation”. They were all Young Irelanders. Davis was, indeed, the centre of that group of writers who moulded a new Ireland through the columns of the “Nation” newspaper. He died young but his writings gave a new spiritual depth to Irish nationalism and he succeeded in weaving together the varied streams of Irish tradition into a unity which had not hitherto existed. He had revived Wolfe Tone’s aim: “To subvert the tyranny of our execrable Government, to break the connection with England, . . . and to assert the independence of my country—these were my objects. To unite the whole people of Ireland, to abolish the memory of all past dissensions, and to substitute the common name of Irishman in the place of the denominations of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter—these were my means.” The nationalism of the men of 1916 was equally broad.

It was the danger of the partition of Ireland in the years before the outbreak of World War I that gave the final impetus to the establishment of the Irish Volunteers in 1913. The organisation of the Ulster Volunteers to oppose Home Rule had shown the way. The failure of Redmond, the Irish Parliamentarian, to achieve even the limited freedom which he had promised added strength to a militancy which had been submerged while parliamentarianism was in the ascendant.

The Rising of 1916, however, was to be the exception. It failed, but failure was soon to turn to victory. The reasons for this were many but, above all, would appear to have been the character of the men who led it. They were noble men who fought nobly, and, after all was lost, died nobly. They had fought as young Cuchulainns and, like him, they had died. They were poets and dreamers who showed themselves men of action. Another reason for their belated triumph was the success of a generation of education. The renaissance which sprang from the Gaelic League had been a Revolution. It had made the national spirit strong and fostered a new idealism. The allegorical Ireland, Caitlín Ní Uallacháin, walked with a proud step in those days, and the volleys which killed her faithful sons in the execution yard of Kilmainham Jail roused a whole people and made the continuance of the struggle inevitable.

Pearse’s injunction to the people of Ireland was to be followed in subsequent years—

“ . . . Do not remember my failures,
But remember this my faith.

And so I speak,
Yea, ere my hot youth pass, I speak to my people and say:
Ye shall be foolish as I; ye shall scatter, not save;
Ye shall venture your all, lest ye lose what is more than all . . . ”

He and his comrades had set the example which was to be the headline in the years to come.

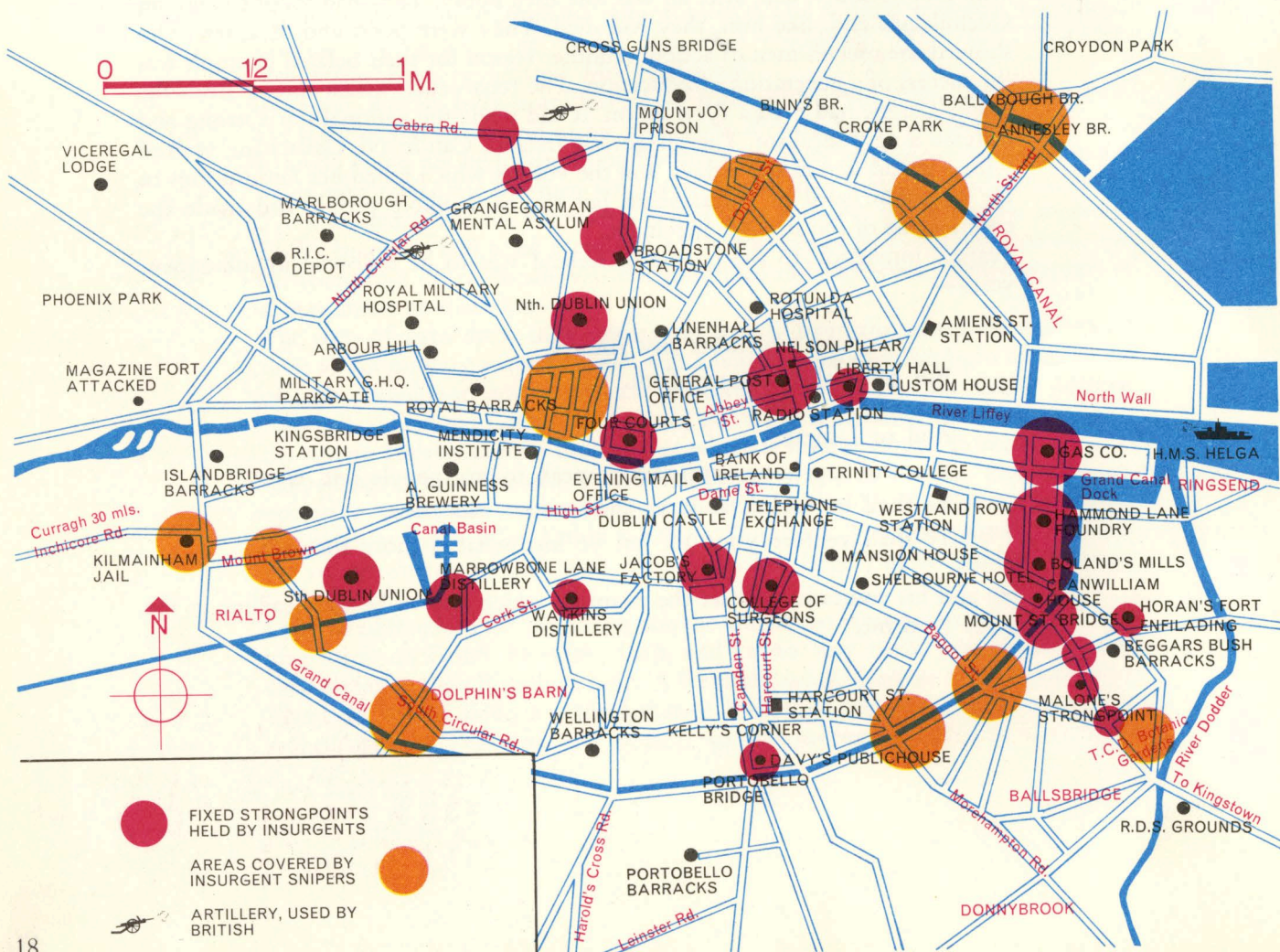
IMEACHTAÍ SHEACHTAIN NA CÁSCA THE EVENTS OF EASTER WEEK

Thursday, April 20 4.15 p.m. German arms ship *Aud* reaches Tralee Bay with arms and ammunition for insurgents but, because not expected until later date, fails to make contact with Irish Volunteers ashore.

Good Friday, April 21 2.15 a.m. Roger Casement lands from German submarine at Banna Strand, County Kerry, and at 1.30 p.m. is arrested at McKenna's Fort by Royal Irish Constabulary, armed police force.
6.30 p.m. *Aud* surrounded by British naval vessels and ordered to Cobh.

Saturday, April 22 Early a.m. *Aud* scuttled and sunk off County Cork by order of her Commander, Captain Karl Spindler. Captain and crew evacuated and captured.
Towards midnight, Eoin MacNeill, Chief of Staff of Irish Volunteers, issues order countermanding mobilisation arranged for Sunday.

Easter Sunday, April 23 Military Council (a body formed by the Irish Republican Brotherhood in February, 1915, and consisting first of P. H. Pearse, Éamonn Ceannt and Joseph Plunkett, but later expanded by the co-option of Thomas J. Clarke, Seán Mac Diarmada, James Connolly and Thomas MacDonagh) meets at 9.00 a.m. in



Liberty Hall, confirms the cancellation of the mobilisation order for Sunday but decides to carry out the plans on Monday.

From 12 noon Proclamation of the Irish Republic, signed by the seven members of the Military Council, now the Provisional Government, is printed in Liberty Hall.

Easter Monday, April 24 New mobilisation orders issued but some confusion because of MacNeill's countermand. Mobilisation in Dublin far from complete. Between Volunteers, Citizen Army, Cumann na mBan (Republican women's organisation), Fianna Éireann (National Boy Scouts) and Hibernian Rifles, about 1,500 turn out.

12 noon. Having marched from Liberty Hall, the main body of insurgents, headed by Pearse and Connolly, and including Clarke, Mac Diarmada and Plunkett, occupy the General Post Office in O'Connell Street as headquarters. Outside the G.P.O. Pearse reads the Proclamation of the Republic—"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 . . . 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 . . ."

1st Battalion Irish Volunteers, under Commandant Edward Daly, occupies the Four Courts and establishes posts at Jameson's distillery and buildings in Church Street—North King Street area. The Mendicity Institution is occupied by D Company under the command of Captain Seán Heuston.

2nd Battalion, under Commandant Thomas MacDonagh, occupies Jacob's Factory. Some units occupy positions in the Fairview-Ballybough area. A contingent of the Citizen Army, under Commandant Michael Mallin, with Countess Markievicz second-in-command, occupies St. Stephen's Green area.

3rd Battalion, under Commandant Éamon de Valera, occupies Boland's Bakery and flour mill and the railway from Lansdowne Road to Westland Row station, with outposts at Mount Street Bridge and Northumberland Road.

4th Battalion, under Commandant Éamonn Ceannt and Vice-Commandant Cathal Brugha, occupies the South Dublin Union, James's Street, with outposts at Marrowbone Lane, Roe's distillery, Ardee Street brewery and Cork Street.

A company of Citizen Army men and women, under Captain Seán Connolly, occupies the City Hall and houses facing Dublin Castle, seat of British Government in Ireland.

In this area the first casualties occur: a policeman at the Castle gate and Captain Connolly at the City Hall.

Boys of Fianna Éireann, with some Volunteers, raid British ammunition store, Magazine Fort, Phoenix Park, overcome sentries, set fuses alight.

Irish attack British in O'Connell Street, Haddington Road, Beggar's Bush Barracks. British reinforcements arrive from Curragh Camp. British attack Irish posts around Dublin Castle, capture Irish position at City Hall and attack Mendicity Institution garrisoned by about 20 boys and men. Attack on Irish posts in South Dublin Union and entry to grounds effected.

Tuesday, April 25 British occupy Shelbourne Hotel and from it and the United Services Club keep up fire on Irish in St. Stephen's Green forcing withdrawal into College of Surgeons. British continue attack on Mendicity Institution and by assault take Irish posts at Dublin *Daily Express* and *Evening Mail* building. Brigadier General W. H. M. Lowe assumes command of British in Dublin and establishes cordon from Kingsbridge to College Green via Dame Street. British reinforcements arrive from Belfast and Templemore, with artillery battery from Athlone. Continuous attack on South Dublin Union. British establish cordon from North Wall to Kingsbridge. General attack on Irish positions throughout city.

Wednesday, April 26 Irish burn Linenhall Barracks and take surrender of garrison, Liberty Hall, unoccupied, shelled by British gunboat *Helga*. British take up positions around O'Connell Street and from there attack with machine-gun fire. Reinforcements from England advance from Dún Laoghaire and attack Irish at Lansdowne Road. Fierce battle at Mount Street Bridge. British carry 25 Northumberland Road by assault. Seven Irish, with supporting fire from neighbouring positions, hold Clanwilliam House for nine hours against 800 British. This post bombed and set on fire and three of defending party killed. After heroic defence, post evacuated by four survivors. British report severe casualties in this area—four officers killed and fourteen wounded and of other ranks, 216 killed or wounded. Mendicity Institution bombed and garrison compelled to surrender. Continuous attacks by rifle and machine-gun fire on South Dublin Union and other Irish posts. British Commander-in-Chief reports complete cordon of his troops now around centre of city north of the Liffey and that two more battalions of reinforcements are arriving from England.

Thursday, April 27 Communications between Irish headquarters and other positions cut, and British closing in on O'Connell Street. Artillery attacks and incendiary bombs on G.P.O. continue. Fires raging in whole of O'Connell Street area spread rapidly. Connolly severely wounded twice, but continues to direct defence from a stretcher. In South Dublin Union, Brugha also severely wounded but continues fighting. British forced to retire from their position here for a time. Four Courts shelled and armoured cars attack Irish in North King Street. British attack Boland's buildings and shell disused distillery.

Friday, April 28 At 9.30 a.m. Pearse, President of the Provisional Government and Commanding-in-Chief the Forces of the Irish Republic, issues his last manifesto: "... 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. Let me, who have led them into this, speak, in my own name and in my fellow-commandants' names, and in the name of Ireland present and to come, their praise, and ask those who come after them to remember them ... If I were to mention names of individuals, my list would be a long one. I will name only that of Commandant General James Connolly, Commanding the Dublin Division. He lies wounded, but is still the guiding brain of our resistance. ... If we accomplish no more than we have accomplished, I am

satisfied. I am satisfied that we have saved Ireland's honour. For my part, as to anything I have done in this, I am not afraid to face either the judgment of God, or the judgment of posterity."

Later Connolly issues a dispatch intended to maintain the morale of the Garrison. Major General Sir John Maxwell arrives from England as Commander-in-Chief of the British.

Bombardment of G.P.O. continues and incendiary shells set building on fire. Prisoners taken during the week and Cumann na mBan evacuated, and wounded moved to Jervis Street Hospital. Garrison moves out into Henry Street. Leading attempt to break through British in Moore Street, The O'Rahilly is killed. Headquarters set up in Moore Street.

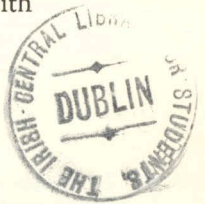
Saturday, April 29 British close in on other posts where fighting continues. By morning headquarters in Moore Street isolated. Around Connolly's bedside Pearse and members of Provisional Government—except MacDonagh and Ceannt, whose commands are south of the Liffey—decide, since a military victory is now out of the question, to negotiate for terms of surrender. Brigadier General Lowe insists on unconditional surrender.

3.30 p.m. Pearse surrenders to Lowe in Parnell Street and at

3.45 p.m. signs order for other Commandants to lay down arms. Connolly signs his agreement with this and is taken on a stretcher to the military hospital in Dublin Castle.

Headquarters garrison march out to surrender and are held prisoners through the night on ground outside Rotunda Hospital.

By Sunday, April 30 After assurances of genuineness of Pearse's order, the other Commandants, with their officers and men, have surrendered.



Patrick Pearse surrenders to Brig.-Gen. Lowe (centre) and Maj. de Courcy Wheeler.

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 Country will order their commands to lay down arms.

P. H. Pearse
29th April 1916
3.45 p.m.

I agree to these conditions for the men only under my own command in the Moore Street District and for the men in the Stephen's Green Command.

James Connolly
April 29/16

On consultation with Commandant Ceannt and other officers I have decided to agree to unconditional surrender also

Thomas MacDonagh

The Surrender of Headquarters



#3684

ACTIVITY OUTSIDE DUBLIN

Because of the conflicting orders from Headquarters, fighting was confined almost entirely to Dublin. Nevertheless, the Volunteers were active at several points throughout the country.

In Wexford the Irish Volunteers, led by Séamus Doyle, meeting with practically no resistance, occupied the town of Enniscorthy, and held it for a week.

In Tipperary, Limerick, Louth, Westmeath and elsewhere attempts were made to rally the Volunteers and skirmishes took place.

About fifty Volunteers, under the command of Thomas Ashe, over-ran North County Dublin, capturing police barracks and taking nearly a hundred prisoners. Their greatest achievement was a striking victory over superior forces at Ashbourne, County Meath.

In County Galway nearly a thousand Volunteers rallied to the standard raised by Liam Mellows. They captured the police barracks at Oranmore and occupied Athenry but were reluctantly forced to disband when they realised their position was hopeless. Mellows refused to surrender and escaped to America.

After the Rising, on May 1st, in Castlelyons, near Fermoy, County Cork, the Kent family defended their home against British military and police. Richard Kent was killed. One brother, David, severely wounded, was sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude. Another brother, Thomas, was executed.

AFTERMATH

After the surrender fifteen of the Republicans, including the seven members of the Provisional Government, were court-martialled and executed by shooting. Roger Casement, after a State trial, was hanged in London on 3rd August.

In all, there were 160 courts martial and 122 were sentenced. 97 death sentences, including those on Thomas Ashe, Éamon de Valera and Countess Markievicz, were commuted to penal servitude for various terms, from three years to life. Several thousand were deported to various jails and prison camps in England. In the words of the late Desmond Ryan, whose book, "The Rising", is among the most complete and authoritative records of the events of Easter Week, the Rising of 1916 provides "one of the most arresting and indubitable examples in all history of the triumph of failure". Shocked by its aftermath of execution, deportations and imprisonment, public opinion in the following months turned increasingly towards support for the cause for which the insurgents had fought. At a General Election in December, 1918, the Irish people, by an overwhelming majority, chose as their parliamentary representatives members of Sinn Féin, now the Republican political party, who were pledged not to attend the British Parliament in London but to establish a parliament at home in Ireland. The elected representatives met in Dublin on 21st January, 1919, formed themselves into the first Dáil Éireann, and formally re-affirmed the Proclamation of the Republic.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

8ú Aibreán, 1966

Aoine an Chéasta

8th April, 1966 Good Friday

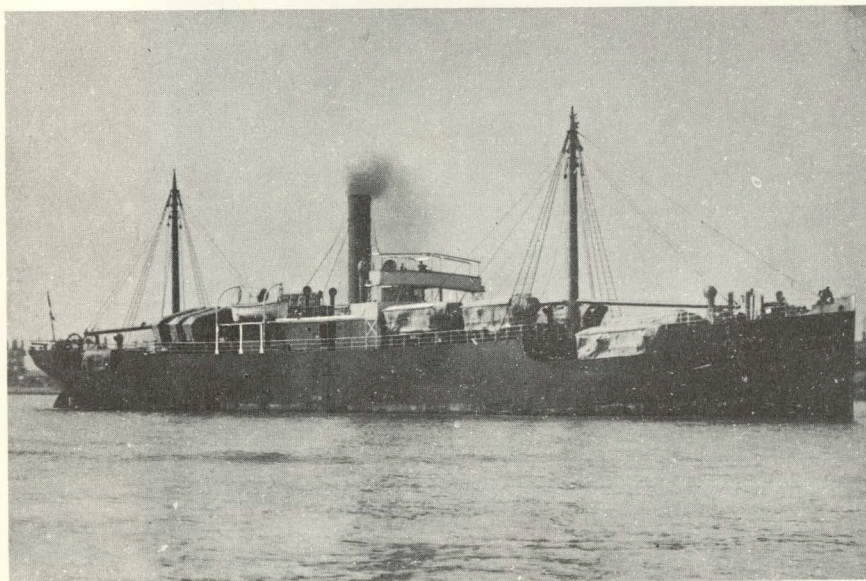
Before dawn on the morning of Good Friday, 21st April, 1916, Roger Casement, Robert Monteith and D. J. Bailey landed at Banna Strand, County Kerry, from a small boat into which they had climbed from the German submarine U-19. That evening Casement was a prisoner in Tralee Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks, the first stage of a journey which ended for him on the gallows in Pentonville Prison, London, on 3rd August.

On Good Friday, 1966, fifty years later, a thousand people gathered to pay tribute to his memory and applauded when Mrs. Florence Monteith-Lynch, from New York, turned the first sod on the site of a memorial to her father and his leader. Guests of honour on the occasion were Kapitaen zur See Raimund Weisbach, Commander, and Korvetten Kapitaen Otto Walter of the crew of the U-19, and Herr Hans Dunker, Herr Fred Schmitz and Herr W. Augustin of the German arms ship, *Aud*, which was scuttled, while being escorted to Cobh by a British warship on Holy Saturday, 1916.

Present at the ceremonies, apart from representatives of the President and the Government, were members of the Banna Strand Memorial Committee, among them the late Dr. Herbert O. Mackey who had long been prominent in the effort to have the remains of Roger Casement returned to Ireland. In March 1965 the British Government acceded to frequently repeated requests from the Irish Government and with his re-interment in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, his wish to be buried in Irish soil was at last fulfilled.

Veterans of the War of Independence and representatives of the Defence Forces, Civil Defence and Irish Red Cross personnel also took part.

The arms ship *Aud* (formerly *Libau-Castro*).



Captain Weisbach, Commander of the U-19, walking on Banna Strand.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966 Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Dublin was the scene of one of the greatest gatherings in its history when vast crowds packed its main thoroughfare for the commencement of the official commemoration ceremonies.

About 600 veterans of the Rising, men and women, marched to take their places on a special stand outside the General Post Office in O'Connell Street. A large number of them had been members of Dublin garrisons during the Rising. Others had been members of Volunteer companies in various parts of Ireland. Some of the survivors came from overseas, mainly Britain and the United States. Along the length of O'Connell Street, from the G.P.O. to O'Connell Bridge, groups, representing national ex-servicemen, language, labour, sporting and cultural organisations, and Irish groups from abroad took up their positions, after marching from St. Stephen's Green. In front of the G.P.O., and facing it, stood the ranks of the veterans of the War of Independence, numbering some 2,000 men and women.

Armoured cars pass the saluting base.





Veterans on the platform at the G.P.O.



Women veterans march to their places on the platform.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966 Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Shortly after the arrival of the Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Mr. Seán F. Lemass, T.D., the President's car, accompanied by an escort from the 2nd Motor Squadron, made its way from the north end of O'Connell Street to the G.P.O. between the tens of thousands of spectators lining the pavements on either side of the street. President de Valera was received by the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Seán MacEoin and, following the Presidential Salute, inspected the Guard of Honour before taking his place on the reviewing platform.

At noon the words of the Proclamation of the Republic rang out from the loudspeakers above the crowd. Fifty years before, on Easter Monday, 1916, the Proclamation, read by Patrick Pearse from the steps of the G.P.O., declared

The Éire Society of Boston in the public parade.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES



The military parade passes the G.P.O.

“... 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. . . .”
After the reading of the Proclamation, the National Flag was then hoisted, with full ceremonial honours, high on the roof of the G.P.O. For a moment it caught round the flag pole; then, whipped by the wind, the flag broke free and streamed out above the crowd.



An Bhratach Náisiúnta

In onóir na hócáide agus de bhrí go raibh dlúbhaint ag Ardoifig an Phoist le cúrsaí an Éirí Amach chinn an Rialtas go bhfágfaí an Bhratach Náisiúnta ar foluain ansin gach lá ón Cháisc ar aghaidh.

The National Flag

In honour of the occasion and because of the association of the G.P.O. with the events of Easter Week, the Government decided that the National Flag would be flown there daily as from Easter.

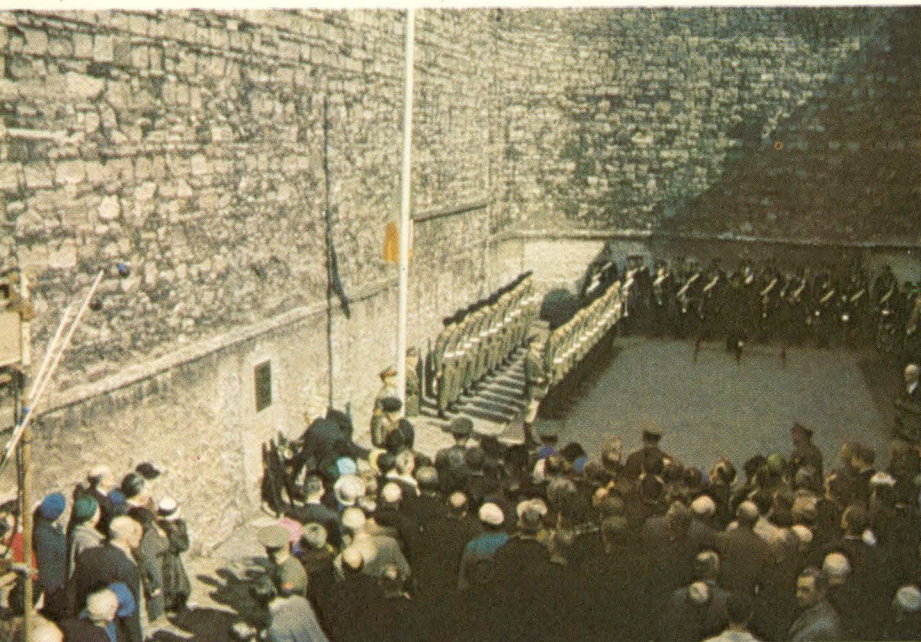
Following a salute of 21 guns, the military parade began to file past the President who took the salute from the reviewing stand. The route taken by the various military units, converging on O'Connell Street, carried them past many of the places in Dublin occupied by the Volunteers fifty years before—the Four Courts, the Mendicity Institution, Jacob's Factory, Boland's Bakery, Mount Street Bridge and the South Dublin Union. Among the units taking part in the parade were members of the 6th Infantry Group, due to leave for duty with the United Nations Force in Cyprus in a few weeks' time. As the last units in the parade passed the reviewing stand, a flight of Vampire jet aircraft swept overhead. The parade concluded with the playing of the National Anthem by the No. 1 Army Band.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES



Kilmainham Jail has long associations with Ireland's struggle for independence. Fourteen of the leaders of the 1916 Rising were executed there. The Jail, which dates from 1787, has been the place of imprisonment of a long line of Irish patriots, including Henry Joy McCracken, Thomas Addis and Robert Emmet and Anne Devlin; the Young Irelanders, William Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher; the Fenian leaders, O'Donovan Rossa, O'Leary, Kickham and Devoy; the Invincibles; Parnell, John Dillon and Michael Davitt. Restoration work on the building was begun in 1960 by a group of voluntary workers to preserve it as a national monument and historical museum. In the afternoon of Sunday, 10th April, the President visited Kilmainham Jail and laid a wreath in the yard where the 1916 leaders were executed.

The ceremony was a simple and solemn one. Following a roll of drums and the presenting of arms, the National Flag was lowered to half mast. Trumpeters sounded the Last Post and honours were rendered by the Special Guard. The President moved forward, facing the plaque on the wall of the Jail yard, which bears the names of the executed leaders. As he laid the wreath beneath the plaque a roll of drums was sounded; honours were rendered by the No. 1 Army Band and the Special Guard, and the National Flag was hoisted to full mast.



The President lays a wreath in the execution plot.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10u Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Among those attending the ceremony were relatives of the executed leaders and veterans of the Rising and of the War of Independence.

Following the ceremony at the execution plot, the President moved inside to the Kilmainham Jail Museum, where he opened the Historical Exhibition. In the course of his address, the President paid tribute to the Museum authorities, the members of the Kilmainham Jail Restoration Committee and all those who had worked to bring about the restoration of the Jail and its preservation as an historical museum. Recalling the long line of Irish patriots who had spent periods of imprisonment in the Jail, the President concluded:



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

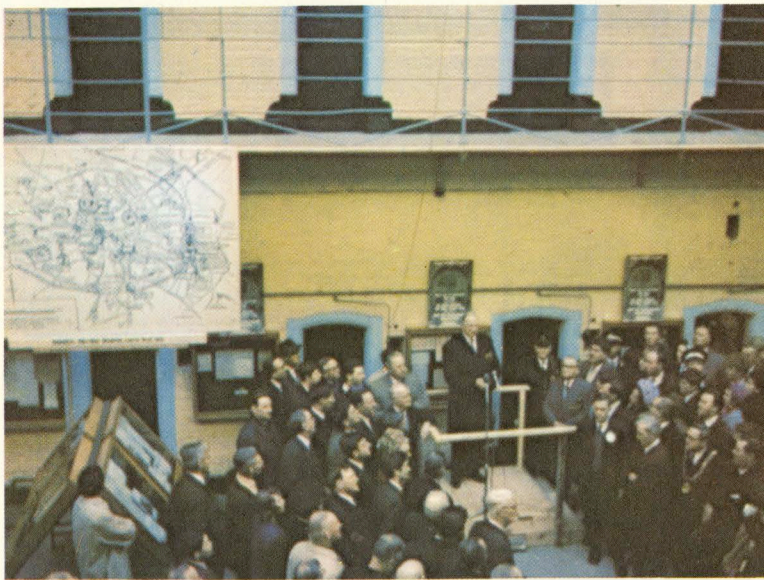
10ú Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

"I do not know of any finer shrine than this old dungeon fortress in which there has been so much suffering and courage so that Ireland should be a nation not only free but worthy of its great past.

"This then is a hallowed place and I hope that tens of thousands of our people will come here through the years to visit it and draw inspiration from it. It is not to continue bitterness that we want to have this place preserved. The reason we want it is that it will inspire our people and make them remember the great efforts that were made through the centuries to preserve this nation, and encourage them to exalt it among the nations of the earth as the men of 1916 wanted it."



The President formally declares the Kilmainham Museum open.



10ú Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

An Tine Bheo (The Living Flame)

Mr. Frank Aiken, T.D., Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for External Affairs, was host at the premiere at the Savoy Cinema, Dublin, on Easter Sunday night, of "An Tine Bheo" (The Living Flame), the film specially commissioned from Gael-Linn by the Commemoration Committee. Veterans of the Rising and their wives and families were guests of honour.

The film, which lasts for 45 minutes, is in colour, with a commentary in Irish. It looks, in retrospect, at the events of the Rising—in Dublin, Enniscorthy, Ashbourne, Galway—and at the circumstances which led to it. As the scenes of the battles of Easter Week are explored by the camera, veterans of the Volunteers and Citizen Army, off-screen, vividly recount their experiences.

"An Tine Bheo" was released for distribution throughout the country as from Easter Monday.

The film "An Tine Bheo" being made on location at Arbour Hill.



A solemn moment at Arbour Hill: scene from the film "An Tine Bheo".



Photograph used in "An Tine Bheo", taken inside the G.P.O. in 1916 by Mr. Joseph Cripps.



1916 Veterans. A scene from the film "An Tine Bheo".



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

CEREMONIES AT PROVINCIAL CENTRES

Apart from those in Dublin, ceremonies, sponsored by the Commemoration Committee, were also organised at twelve provincial centres associated with the men or the events of the Rising.

Cloughjordan, County Tipperary

Day-long ceremonies in honour of Thomas MacDonagh at his birthplace, Cloughjordan, County Tipperary, included the opening of a memorial library and park and the planting of a rose tree. Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, represented the Government.

In "The Singer's Grave" MacDonagh had written:

"If in my life I shall have sung or done some thing
For which mankind may praise me when I'm gone,
Then bring
A rose tree to my grave, and plant it in the spring."

Mrs. Barbara Redmond, daughter of MacDonagh, planted the rose tree.

Units of An Fórsa Cosanta Áitiúil (Local Defence Force) and Civil Defence and veterans of the War of Independence were among the many organisations which took part in the parade to the memorial park. There a plaque was unveiled by Mr. Tom MacDonagh, nephew of the patriot. An oration was delivered by Lt.-General M. J. Costello and the Proclamation was read, in Irish and English, by two schoolboys.

Cork

Ceremonies began with the celebration, in Irish, of a Commemoration Mass in St. Michael's Garrison Church, Collins Barracks. Most Rev. Dr. Lucey, Bishop of Cork and Ross, presided.

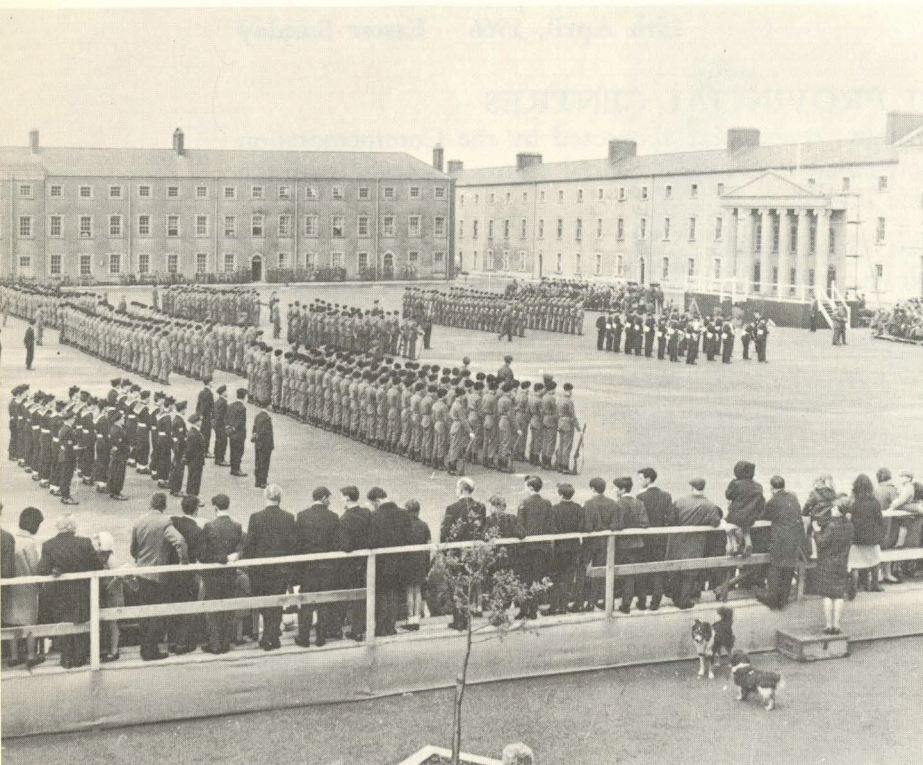
Mr. Frank Aiken, Tánaiste and Minister for External Affairs, represented the Government. The congregation included the relatives of Thomas Kent, former members of the Cork Volunteers, Mr. Cornelius Desmond, Lord Mayor, members of the Corporation, Dáil deputies and senators and representatives of public and academic life. Thousands gathered in the Barrack Square for the public ceremony. Against a background replica of the facade of the General Post Office, Dublin, an Army officer, dressed in the uniform of a Volunteer, read the Proclamation. The National Flag was raised and a 21-gun salute was fired.

At the March Past the Tánaiste took the salute. Taking part in the parade were units of the Defence Forces, Civil Defence, cultural and athletic organisations and school children.

Later the Tánaiste laid a wreath, on behalf of the Army, on the grave of Thomas Kent. A decade of the Rosary in Irish was recited. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the Old Irish Republican Army, the Organisation of National Ex-Servicemen and the 1916 Association. After the Absolution, the Guard of Honour presented arms and the Last Post and Reveille were sounded. The ceremonies concluded with the National Anthem.

At the graveside were a nephew and two nieces of Thomas Kent—Mr. Thomas Kent and Miss Kathleen Kent of Bawnard, Castlelyons, and Mrs. J. O'Riordan of Rathcormac—and thirty-four survivors of the two hundred and seventeen Volunteers who paraded in Cork fifty years ago.





Ceremonies at Collins Barracks, Cork.



Veterans in the Galway parade.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Ceremonies at Provincial Centres (continued)

Dundalk, County Louth

The ceremonies commenced with the celebration of a Commemoration Mass, in Irish, in St. Patrick's Church, at which were present Mr. John A. Lynch, T.D., Minister for Finance, representing the Government, veterans of the old Fourth Northern Division, I.R.A., and numerous municipal and public representatives. Military honours were accorded by I.R.A. veterans.

Later, over thirty organisations, led by a Colour Party and F.C.A. units from Dundalk and Drogheda, took part in a parade which took half an hour to pass a platform at the Square, where the salute was taken by the Minister for Finance. On the platform, with surviving members of the Dundalk 1916 contingent, and Cumann na mBan, were veterans of the Fourth Northern Division, County Louth members of the Oireachtas, representatives of the organisations taking part in the parade, and clergy of several denominations. Contingents of the A.O.H. (Ancient Order of Hibernians) from County Armagh came across the Border to take part in the ceremonies.

Later in the Town Hall a commemorative pageant, "A Terrible Beauty Was Born", was presented by pupils of St. Louis Convent, Dundalk.

Enniscorthy, County Wexford

Thousands of people watched the parade which was led by fifty 1916 veterans from Ferns and Enniscorthy. At the Athenaeum, headquarters of the Republican movement during Easter Week, the Tricolour, flown there during the Rising, was again raised, and a salute to the colours was fired by members of the F.C.A. At Abbey Square a Guard of Honour of 1916 survivors was inspected by Very Rev. P. Murphy, P.P., Chairman of the local Commemoration Committee, and the Proclamation was read by seventeen-year old Éamonn Breen, grandson of one of the 1916 men. The attendance included Mr. B. Corish, T.D., Mr. L. Allen, T.D., Sir A. C. Esmonde, T.D., and Senator Seán Browne.

Among the veterans who took part in the ceremonies was Mr. Séamus Doyle, one of the Volunteer officers who was brought to Arbour Hill under military escort to receive the order to surrender from Patrick Pearse.

The order is one of the mementoes on display in the 1916 Room which was formally opened in Enniscorthy Castle Museum.

Galway

The celebrations in Galway began with the unveiling on the lawn of Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa of a memorial—a four-foot pillar of Connemara granite with a perpetual flame beneath—to all who died for Irish freedom.

The parade through the city was led by the 6th Infantry Pipe Band, Athlone, and a Colour Party, and taking part were the Mayor and members of the Borough Council, Old I.R.A. from many parts of the county, the Defence Forces and many bands and organisations.

About forty men, survivors of the force that mustered for the Rising in Galway, formed a guard of honour before the platform at the Liam Mellows Memorial in Eyre Square, where Siobhán McKenna read the Proclamation in Irish and

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966 Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Ceremonies at Provincial Centres (continued)

English and recited the poem "The Wayfarer" which Patrick Pearse composed the night before his execution.

Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas Fahy, who was closely associated with the events of the Rising in Galway, delivered an oration in Irish.

An oration in English was delivered by Mr. Matthew Niland, veteran leader of the Rising.

Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Galway, recited a decade of the Rosary in Irish, and imparted his blessing.

Wreaths were laid at the Mellows Memorial by the Mayor, Mr. Brendan Holland, on behalf of the people of Galway, by the Defence Forces and by Mr. S. Jordan of Athenry on behalf of those who took part in the Rising. Honours were rendered to the flag and the ceremonies concluded with the National Anthem.

Kiltyclogher, County Leitrim

About 400 I.R.A. veterans, Army and Civil Defence personnel took part in a parade to the statue of Seán Mac Diarmada at his birthplace, Kiltyclogher, County Leitrim. The Proclamation was read in Irish by a schoolboy and the National Flag was hoisted. Mr. Donal Mac Diarmada and Mr. John James Mac Diarmada, nephews of the patriot, were present.

Wreaths were laid by Mr. Donal Mac Diarmada, by the South Leitrim Brigade, Old I.R.A., F.C.A., and Civil Defence. A decade of the Rosary was recited in Irish and the ceremonies concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

Limerick

Following a ceremonial reception for the Minister for Industry and Commerce, Dr. P. J. Hillery, T.D., who represented the Government, and for Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Limerick, who presided at a Solemn High Mass in Sarsfield Barracks, the responses at which were sung by a choir of two hundred school girls, a parade took place from the Barracks to the 1916 Memorial at Sarsfield Bridge.

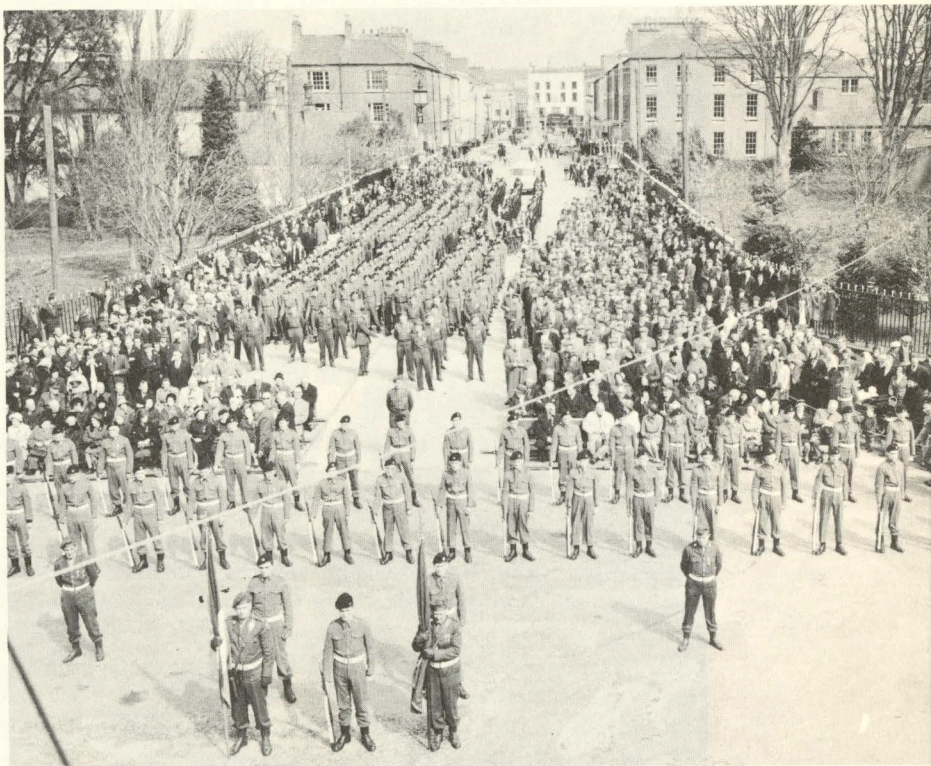
The parade which was led by a Colour Party and an Army Guard of Honour included Mr. Frank Leddin, Mayor, and members of the City Council in their robes of office, and other public representatives, together with I.R.A. veterans and numerous social and cultural organisations.

At the 1916 Memorial the parade was reviewed by Dr. Hillery, Mr. Donogh O'Malley, T.D., Minister for Health, and other civic and church dignitaries. The ceremony here commenced with a prayer call at noon and the reading of the Proclamation by a student. The National Flag was raised with full ceremonial honours and the firing of a 21-gun salute from the banks of the Shannon. After the flag had been lowered to half-mast with buglers sounding the Last Post, wreaths were laid by Dr. Hillery, on behalf of the Government, by the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, and by representatives of some twenty other bodies. Reveille was sounded and the ceremonies concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

The attendance on the platform at Sarsfield Bridge also included Rev. Canon George McCann, Pallaskenry, representing Right Rev. Dr. Wyse Jackson, Bishop of Limerick, Army and public representatives.



I.R.A. Veterans before Mac Diarmada statue at Kiltyclogher.



F.C.A. and 1916 Veterans at Tralee.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966 Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Ceremonies at Provincial Centres (continued)

Monaghan

Mr. Erskine H. Childers, T.D., Minister for Transport and Power, representing the Government, and Comdt. John J. Fitzpatrick, Newtownbutler, Co. Fermanagh, an Old I.R.A. man, took the salute at the parade in Monaghan in which some 2,000 took part—members of the Defence Forces, the Old I.R.A., and numerous local organisations.

A Military Ceremony was held in Church Square at which the Proclamation was read. After the parade a reception took place for I.R.A. veterans.

Sligo

The parade in Sligo, in which nearly 1,000 people, representing organisations in Sligo, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh and Antrim took part, was reviewed by the Minister for Justice, Mr. Brian Lenihan, T.D., representing the Government. At the Countess Markievicz Memorial Park the Minister inspected a Guard of Honour of Old I.R.A. The platform party included Most Rev. Dr. Hanly, Bishop of Elphin, Dáil deputies from Sligo/Leitrim and public representatives.

Taking part in the parade were members of the Old I.R.A., civic leaders, F.C.A. and Civil Defence personnel and a large number of other organisations. The Proclamation was read in Irish and English.

The Minister presented 1916 Survivors' Medals to three Sligomen—Messrs. Martin Connolly, Old Market Street, Sligo, James Burns, Hazelwood, Sligo, and Michael Barrett, Tubbercurry, all of whom had fought in Galway under Liam Mellows.

Tralee, County Kerry

A parade, headed by an F.C.A. Colour Party, included veterans of the I.R.A., Cumann na mBan and Fianna Éireann as well as members of the F.C.A. and other voluntary bodies, and officials and members of public bodies.

Outside the Ashe Memorial Hall the Proclamation was read in Irish and English, the National Flag was raised, the Last Post and Reveille sounded and the National Anthem played.

The ceremonies concluded with the celebration of High Mass on the steps of the Hall.

Waterford

Mr. G. Colley, T.D., Minister for Education, representing the Government, was met by Army representatives and inspected a Guard of Honour of the F.C.A. He was then escorted to the Cathedral where he attended Solemn High Mass celebrated by Most Rev. Dr. Russell, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

The congregation also included the Mayor, Mr. Patrick Browne, the City Manager, Mr. S. Ó Giolláin, and members of the Corporation.

A parade of some 10,000 which was headed by an F.C.A. Colour Party included units of the Defence Forces and many voluntary organisations. The ships in port at the time flew the National Flag.

The Proclamation was read in Irish and English and the proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

10ú Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Cásca

10th April, 1966 Easter Sunday

Westport, County Mayo

The ceremonies in Westport opened with the laying of wreaths beneath the plaque which marks the house on the Quay where Major John MacBride, who was executed after the Rising, was born.

There followed a parade to the Octagon. There the Minister for Social Welfare, Mr. Kevin Boland, T.D., representing the Government, who took the salute, and Mr. Seán MacBride, S.C., son of the executed leader, were met by a Guard of Honour from the Westport Battalion, Old I.R.A.

The Proclamation was read in Irish and in English and the National Flag was honoured.

On the platform with the Minister and Mr. MacBride were other relatives of Major MacBride, parliamentary representatives, clergy of several denominations, I.R.A. veterans and members of local bodies. Also included were five survivors of the thirty-one Irish Volunteers from the Westport area who were interned after the Rising.

At a special Mass for the occasion, celebrated in St. Mary's Church, honours were rendered by an F.C.A. Guard of Honour and Colour Party.



Mrs. Barbara Redmond, daughter of Thomas MacDonagh, and the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries at the planting of the rose tree at Cloughjordan. Included also (left) Miss Muriel Gifford Redmond, grand-daughter of MacDonagh; and (right) Very Rev. P. J. Hewitt, P.P., Chairman, Cloughjordan Commemoration Committee.



Cás Taispeána Staire ag Faiche San Stiabhna—ceann amháin de go leor díobh a thóig Bárdas Bhaile Átha Cliath ag ionaid ar fud na cathrach a raibh dlúbhaint acu le cúrsaí an Éirí Amach.

Historical Display Case at St. Stephen's Green—one of many erected by Dublin Corporation at centres throughout the city which had close association with the events of Easter Week.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

11ú Aibreán, 1966

Luan Cásca

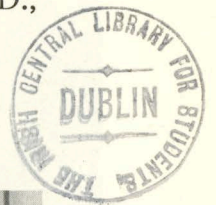
11th April, 1966 Easter Monday

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious ceremonies to mark the Jubilee were held in churches of all denominations. The Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, His Eminence Cardinal William Conway, presided at Solemn High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh. In Dublin, the President was present at a Solemn Votive Mass in the Pro-Cathedral, at which Most Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, presided. In the congregation were the Taoiseach, Mr. Seán F. Lemass; the Tánaiste, Mr. Frank Aiken; His Excellency the Most Rev. Joseph M. Sensi, Apostolic Nuncio; Heads of Diplomatic Missions; members of the Council of State; the leader of the Opposition, Mr. L. Cosgrave, T.D., and the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. B. Corish, T.D.; the Lord Mayor of Dublin and members of the Corporation.

Special places in the Pro-Cathedral were reserved for relatives of the 1916 leaders, of others who died in the Rising, and of those executed during 1920 and 1921, as well as Brigade Commandants and representatives of Old I.R.A. organisations. Most Rev. Dr. Simms, Archbishop of Dublin, preached at a United Service under the auspices of the Dublin Council of Churches in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Service was conducted by Very Rev. J. W. Armstrong, Dean of St. Patrick's. The Lessons were read by Capt. E. Griffin, Salvation Army, and Rev. W. McDowell, Presbyterian Church, Sandymount. The prayers were recited by Rev. R. W. McVeigh, Chairman, Dublin and District Methodist Church in Ireland. Members of the Diocesan Chapter and laity from Dublin churches were in the congregation. The Government was represented by Mr. Childers, Minister for Transport and Power, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin by Mr. Maurice Dockrell, T.D.

Jewish services of prayer and thanksgiving on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Rising were held in Synagogues throughout the country. In the Synagogue at Adelaide Road, Dublin, where the President was represented by Mr. Robert Briscoe, former Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Taoiseach by Mr. Ben Briscoe, T.D., the service was led by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Isaac Cohen.



Solemn High Mass in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin.





The United Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral,
Dublin.



Mr. Robert Briscoe (*centre*) accompanied by
sons, Mr. Ben Briscoe, T.D., and Capt.
Joseph Briscoe, O/C 11th Field Medical
Company, F.C.A., arriving at the Adelaide Road
Synagogue for the Service of Prayer and
Thanksgiving.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

11ú Aibreán, 1966

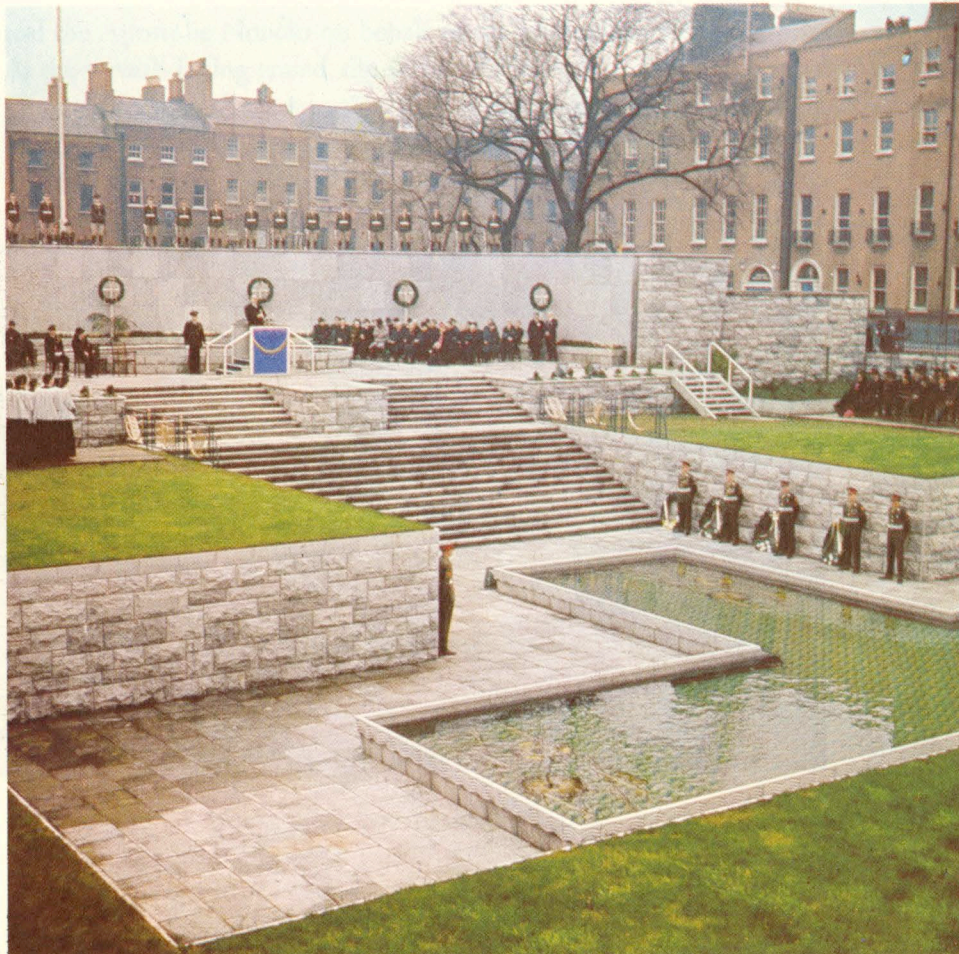
Luan Cásca

11th April, 1966 Easter Monday

The Garden of Remembrance (An Gáirdín Cuimhneacháin) in Parnell Square, Dublin, dedicated to the memory of all those who gave their lives in the cause of Irish freedom, was formally opened by the President at noon on Easter Monday. It is a sunken garden in the shape of a Latin Cross with a central reflecting pool. On the floor of the pool is a mosaic pattern of blue-green waves bearing a design of six groups of weapons from the early Iron Age, a theme derived from the custom of the Celtic people throughout Europe of placing weapons in lakes or pools after battle.

The President, arriving shortly after the Taoiseach, was met by the Chief of Staff, Lieut. General Seán MacEoin, and the O.C., Eastern Command, Col. Patrick Hally. After inspecting a Guard of Honour he was presented with the key of the main gate by the Architect, Mr. Daithi Hanly, who had designed the Garden.*

*The key which the President used to open the electrically operated gates is a copy, enlarged three times, of the oldest known key from any Irish site. The original bronze key was found in 1936 in the earliest stratum of an excavation of the Royal Crannog at Lagore, seat of the Kings of Deiscert Brega, near the Hill of Tara in County Meath. This would place its origin before A.D. 650.

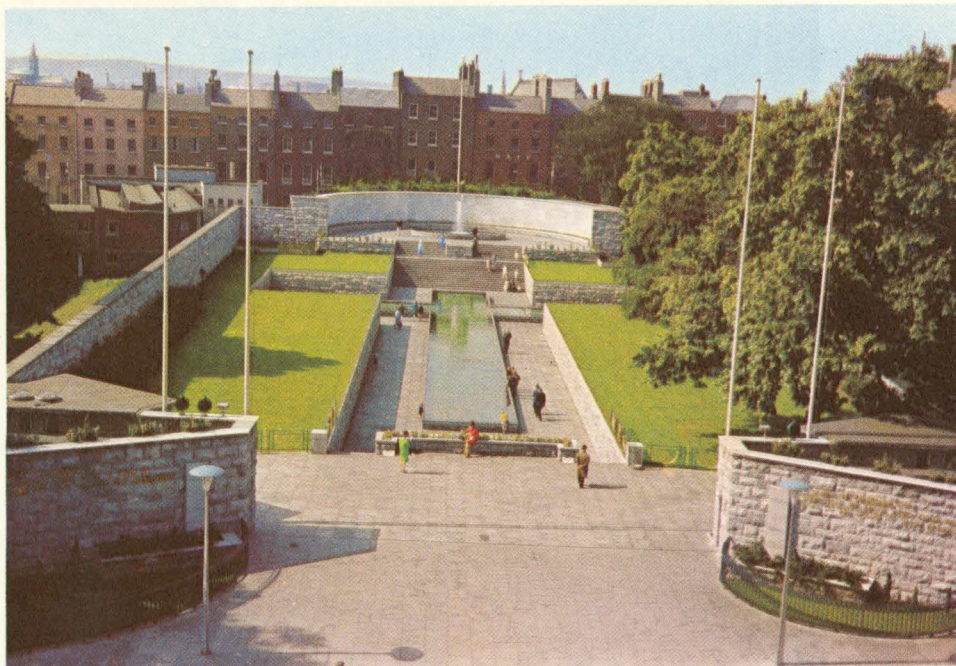


OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

11ú Aibreán, 1966 Luan Cásca

11th April, 1966 Easter Monday

Following the entry of the President, the Garden was formally blessed by Most Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland. In the course of his address, which followed the ceremonial blessing, the President, speaking first in Irish, recalled the associations of the site and the surrounding area with events and personalities of Ireland's struggle for independence. It was beside the old rink where at a meeting in November, 1913, the Irish Volunteers were founded. Not far away to the south was the General Post Office where, on Easter Monday, 1916, Patrick Pearse read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic. At the south east corner of the Square were the Rotunda buildings, scene of many memorable meetings. It was there the Gaelic League had held their first Oireachtas. There, too, were held meetings of the Land League and the Irish Parliamentary Party; Parnell had spoken there more than once. On the north side of the Square were the old headquarters of the Gaelic League, in the library of which, in September, 1914, was held the historic meeting called by Tom Clarke, at which it was decided to use the opportunity of the European War to rise in insurrection against England, a decision which culminated in the Easter Rising. And on the west side were the houses in which met the executive of the Irish Volunteers and, later, the Headquarters staff of the Irish Republican Army.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

11ú Aibreán, 1966 Luan Cásca

11th April, 1966 Easter Monday

"The purpose of the Garden", said the President, "is to remind us of the sacrifices of the past, the struggle and suffering over the centuries by which the effort was made to secure independence." The design was symbolic for it represented Christian sacrifice and suffering, faith and hope, resurgence and peace; and it was also a challenge to this generation and to generations to come to maintain Ireland as a separate nation, thus proving themselves worthy of all sacrifices made on their behalf. "We have", he said, "a wonderful opportunity of doing so now. In this part of Ireland the whole future of the nation is in trust."

In concluding, the President hoped that when visitors came to the Garden they would remember "not only the leaders of the Rising but also the nameless ones, the unknown soldiers, the men and women in the ranks who bear the burden of every battle."

A special cadet Guard of Honour of twenty-four men from the Military College had positions on the semi-circular platform on top of the marble end-wall of the Garden.

To a drum-roll of salute, the Tricolour was hoisted to full mast and then lowered to half-mast.

The cadets rested on reversed arms as the Last Post was sounded.

While the flag still flew at half-mast wreaths were laid around the pedestal of the platform. The President laid one on behalf of the people of Ireland, the Taoiseach, on behalf of the Government, the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Dublin, and the Apostolic Nuncio on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps.

As the wreath-laying ended, the National Flag was hoisted again to full mast with musical honours, the band sounded Reveille and the ceremonies concluded with the National Anthem.

Commemoration Concert

On Easter Monday evening a commemoration concert in the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, featured a composition by the Irish composer, Dr. Brian Boydell. "A Terrible Beauty Is Born," a cantata for three soloists, choir, narrator and orchestra, was based on poems by Yeats, MacDonagh Ledwidge, Russell, Dora Sigerson and T. M. Kettle, the words selected and compiled by Tomás Ó Súilleabháin. The work was specially commissioned by Radio Telefís Éireann.

The Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra and Our Lady's Choral Society were conducted by Tibor Paul. The soloists were Veronica Dunne (Soprano), Bernadette Greevy (Contralto) and William Young (Baritone). Conor Farrington was Narrator.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

12ú Aibreán, 1966 Dé Máirt

12th April, 1966 Tuesday

On Tuesday, 12th April, a special 1916 Exhibition, sponsored jointly by the National Museum and the National Library, was formally opened in the National Museum by Dr. P. J. Hillery, Minister for Industry and Commerce, who deputised for Mr. George Colley, Minister for Education.

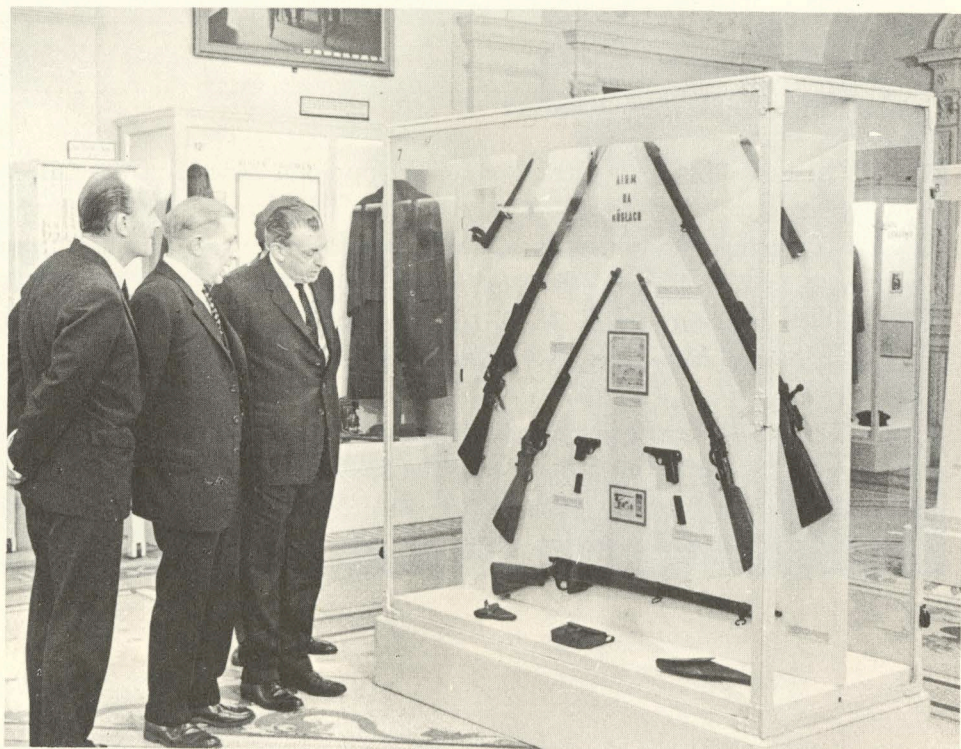
The collection covers the whole range of events from the foundation of the Gaelic League in 1893 to the close of the War of Independence in 1921.

Uniforms and insignia of the fighting forces are shown, and specimens of the various types of weapons used during the period. These include personal weapons belonging to leading figures in the movement, rifles landed during the Howth gun-running in July, 1914, and Russian rifles salvaged from the cargo of the German arms ship, *Aud*, scuttled off Cork Harbour on Holy Saturday, 1916. On display also is a representative range of printed and manuscript documents of the period—an original 1916 Proclamation, letters in the hand-writing of some of the leaders, including the last letters of Patrick Pearse and Con Colbert, the poem by Pearse for his mother written before his execution. Included in the exhibition also are many personal relics—the bag pipes used by Éamonn Ceannt when he played before His Holiness Pope Pius X, Pearse's barrister's wig and gown, items belonging to Roger Casement—while the prison life of many of those incarcerated after the Rising is illustrated by various articles made by them during their detention.

Centrepiece of the exhibition is the tattered remnants of the green flag bearing the words "Irish Republic" which flew over the General Post Office during Easter Week, 1916. This, returned before the Commemoration by the British Government and the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum in London, was presented for permanent display at the Museum by the Taoiseach, Mr. Seán F. Lemass, on behalf of the Government.

The Irish Citizen Army flag, the Plough and the Stars, which flew over the Imperial Hotel in O'Connell Street during the Rising, is also exhibited.

The Taoiseach, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, and (centre) Dr. Lucas, Director of the National Museum, viewing some of the exhibits.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

12ú Aibreán, 1966
12th April, 1966

Dé Máirt
Tuesday



The 'Irish Republic' Flag—from the Exhibition.

“The exhibition, illustrating as it does every aspect of the people and the events which it commemorates, must”, Dr. Hillery said, “be of surpassing interest not only to every Irishman but also to the many who, though not of this nation, have drawn inspiration and courage from those same events.”

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Government, the Judiciary, the Council of State, leaders of political parties, church leaders and relatives of executed 1916 leaders were present at the opening ceremony.

The Citizen Army Flag 'The Plough and the Stars'
—from the Exhibition.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

12ú Aibreán, 1966 Dé Máirt

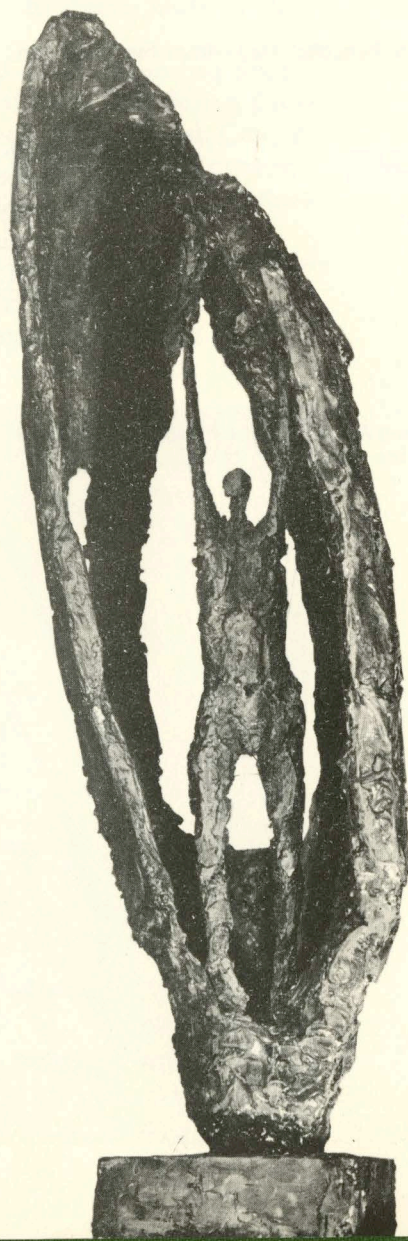
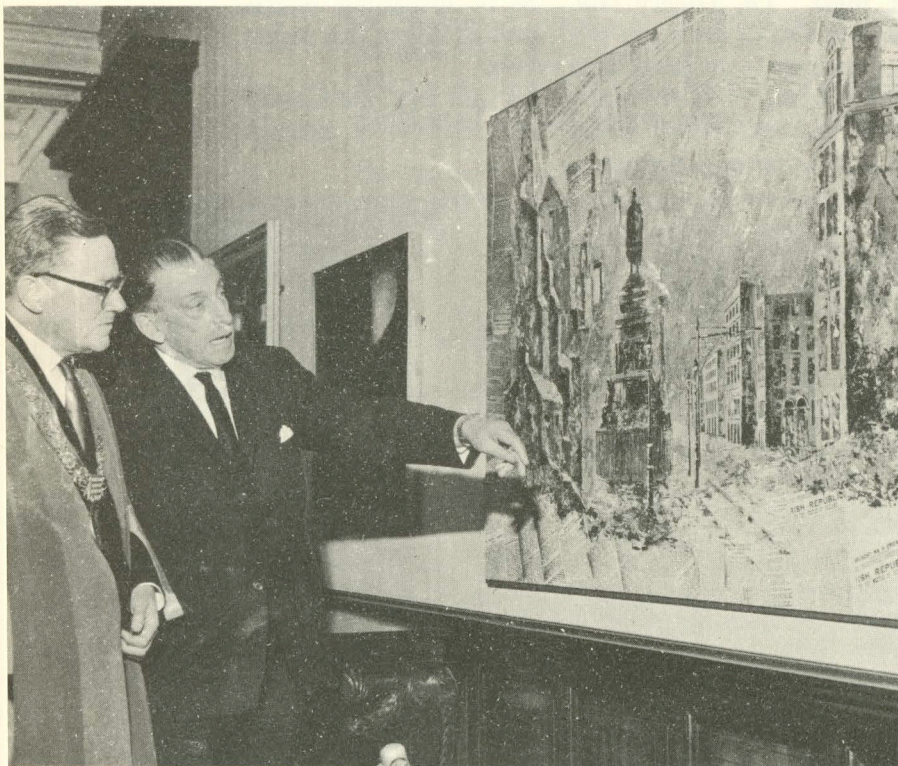
12th April, 1966 Tuesday

On the afternoon of 12th April at the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, Alderman Eugene Timmons, Lord Mayor of Dublin, formally opened an exhibition of winning and other entries in the art competitions sponsored by the Commemoration Committee.

Most of the exhibitors, the Lord Mayor said, had no personal recollections of the Rising. Some conjured up an image of symbols of the events; others based their works on descriptions, documents or publications. It would have been feasible, but not particularly original or imaginative, to have depicted the events of 1916 in a conventional style reminiscent of the nineteenth-century painters but it was evident that the exhibitors were modern in outlook and style even when treating of an historical subject. No one could doubt the artists' sincerity of expression or their genuine effort to do justice to this great event.

Right: 1916: Plaster by Michael O'Sullivan.

The Taoiseach and the Lord Mayor of Dublin view one of the pictures on display.



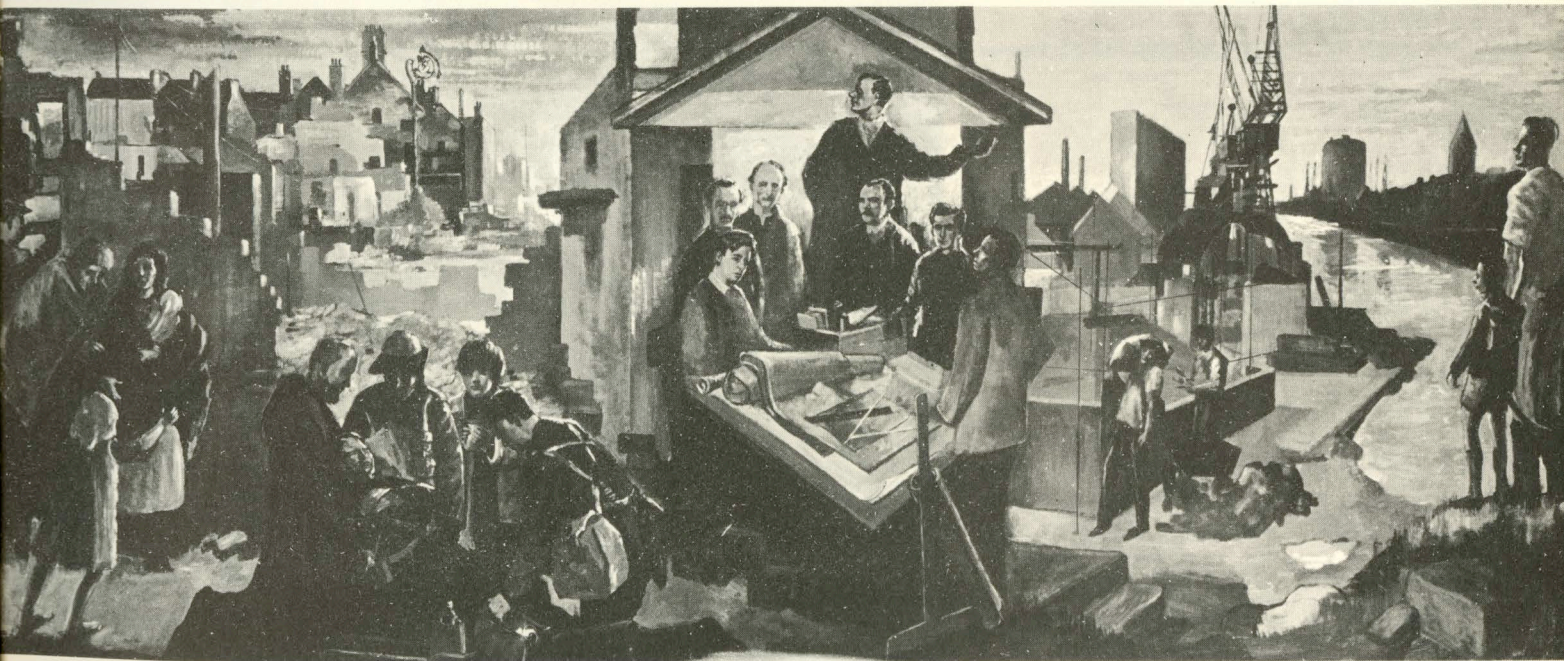


'I am the blood of serfs'—Oil by Charles Patrick Cullen.



Eirí Amach na Cásca—Bronze by Edward Delaney.

Mural Design 1916 by John T. Coyle.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

Exhibition of Historical Paintings, Portraits and Sculpture at the National Gallery

A commemorative exhibition of close on two hundred paintings and sculptures depicting virtually every phase of Irish history, but featuring especially the 1916 Rising, was opened in the National Gallery, Dublin, early in April by Mr. George Colley, Minister for Education.

The exhibition, divided into sections, began with a series of scenes from battles or military engagements which took place in the course of Ireland's struggle for freedom from the period of the Norman invasion to the late nineteenth century. Then followed portraits and busts of personalities involved in, and pictures of, the events which formed the prelude to the Rising.

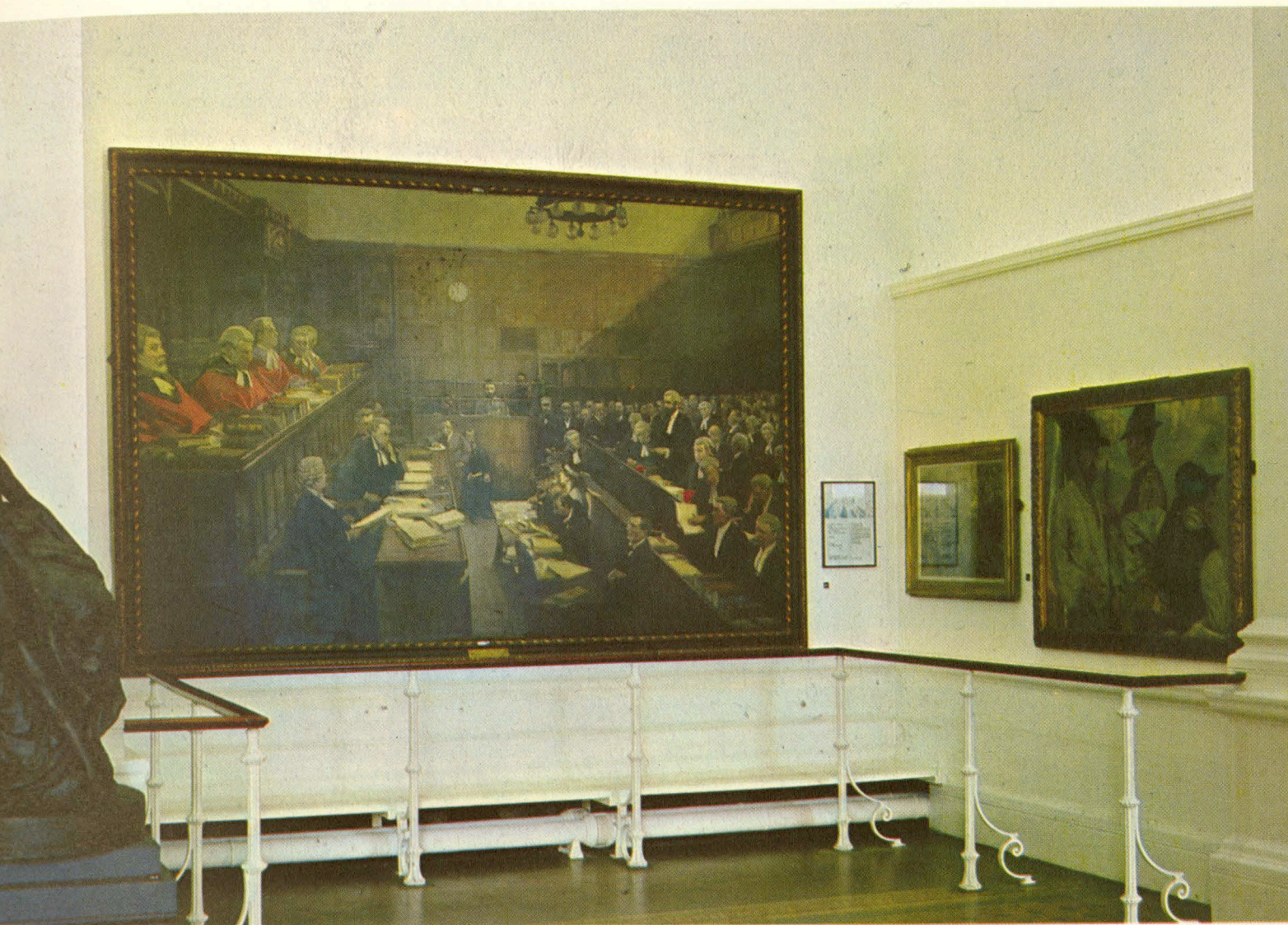
In the fullest section, centres at which there were engagements during Easter Week were indicated on charts with, around them, pictures of the leading figures who manned the various positions.

A special section was devoted to drawings by the late Seán O'Sullivan, R.H.A., of the sixteen executed leaders.

Another section included pictures of poets, artists, writers who were inspired by the Rising; another, members of the medical profession who gave assistance to all who needed it during the fighting; and, finally, a section was devoted to scenes during and after Easter Week.

Bust of Thomas J. Clarke by Albert G. Power, R.H.A.





Part of The National Gallery Exhibition showing *Trial of Roger Casement* by Sir John Lavery, R.A., R.H.A., and *The Men of the West* by John Keating.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

12ú Aibreán, 1966 Dé Máirt

12th April, 1966 Tuesday

Aiséirí—Glóir-Réim na Cásca

There were five performances during Easter Week of Aiséirí—Glóir-réim na Cásca (Resurrection, the Easter Pageant).

The President, members of the Government and veterans of the Rising attended the opening performance on Tuesday night, 12th April.

Produced and directed by Tomás Mac Anna of the Abbey Theatre, who was also author of the bilingual script, the pageant had some sixty principals and a cast of 800 drawn mainly from the Defence Forces.

Before a giant backcloth and mammoth portraits of the sixteen leaders who were executed after the Rising, the players retold in symbols, actions and words, the story of Ireland's quest for freedom from the kindling of the flame of republicanism with the founding of the United Irishmen by Wolfe Tone in 1791, to the Declaration of Independence by the first Dáil Éireann in 1919.

The historical events surrounding the central theme—Irish Republicanism—were portrayed by the cast and interpreted through the three symbolic figures of "Ireland", "The Poet" and "The Soldier".

The Pageant was one of Irish history in panorama—the Insurrection of 1798, Emmet's Rising in 1803, The Famine, the Young Irelanders, the Fenian Rising, the years of resurgence which saw the founding of the Gaelic Athletic Association, Gaelic League and Fianna Éireann, the great lock-out of 1913, the founding of the Citizen Army, the Irish Volunteers, Cumann na mBan, and finally, the Rising, the surrender, the aftermath and the resurgence.

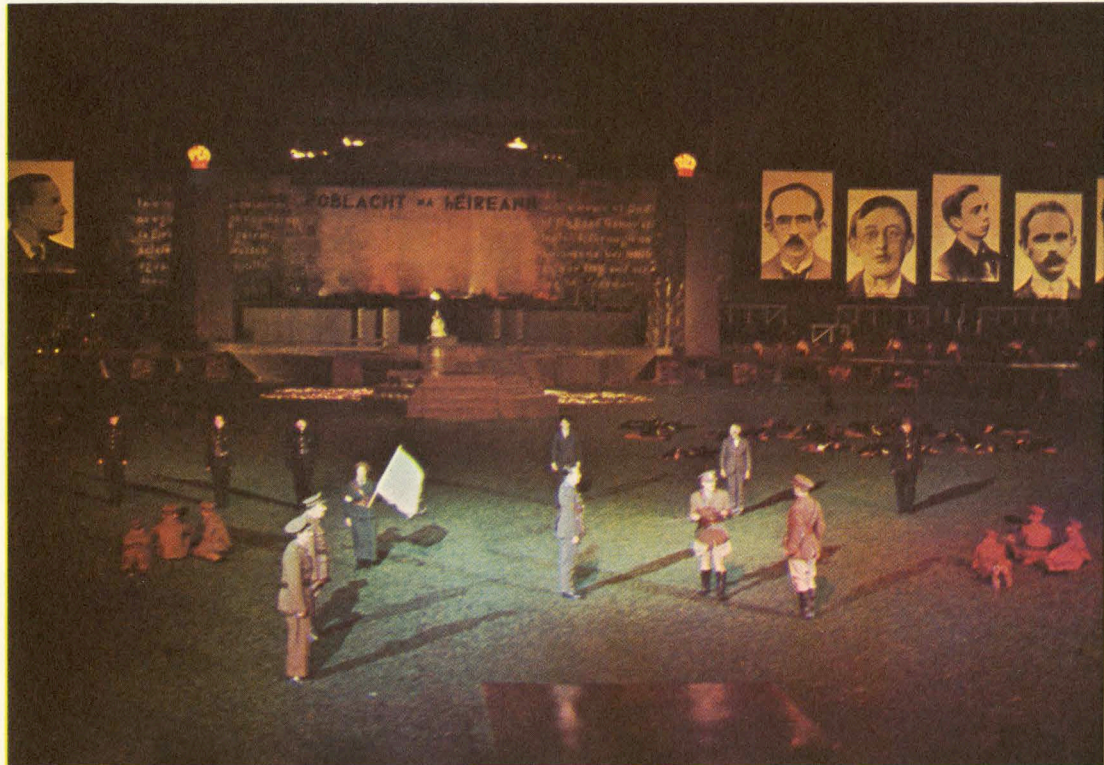
1798: Battle Scene.





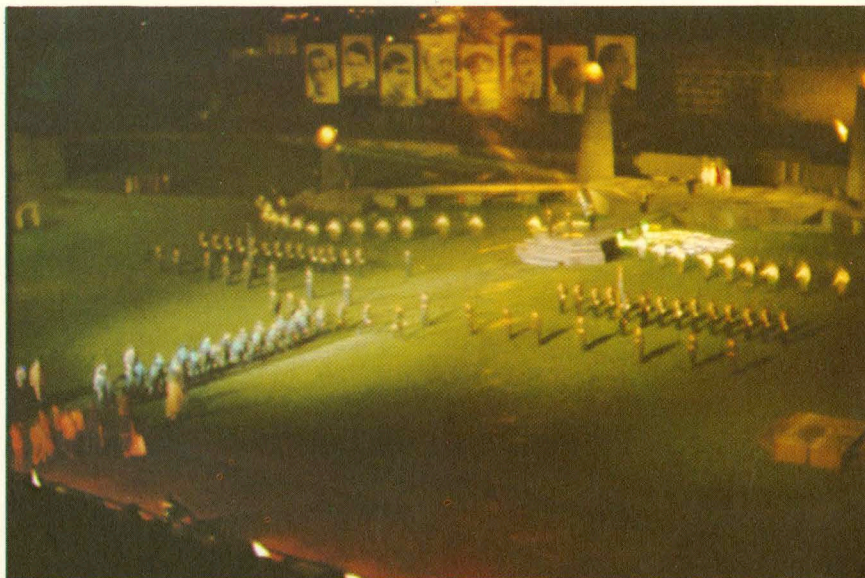
1916: Volunteers on Parade.

1916: The Surrender.



SCENES FROM THE PAGEANT

1916: The Call to Arms.



1798: The Arrival of the French.



1916: Aftermath—Resurgence.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

13ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé Céadaoin

13th April, 1966 Wednesday

"... When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."—Robert Emmet.

At the Department of External Affairs, Dublin, the President accepted, on behalf of the people of Ireland, a statue of Robert Emmet presented by a group of distinguished Americans on behalf of the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Kane of Washington D.C.

The formal presentation was made by Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania and the visiting group included Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, Mr. John Henning, U.S. Under-Secretary of Labour, Mr. Eugene Foley, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Michael Devlin and Mr. D. W. Dormer.

The statue, in bronze and standing over seven feet high, is the work of Irish-born sculptor, Jerome Connor.

Three statues were made from the original cast by Connor. One of these was presented to the U.S. Government by American citizens of Irish extraction in 1917 at a ceremony in the National Museum, Washington D.C., at which President Wilson was present. It was placed on a public site on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington D.C., in April 1966. Another was unveiled by President de Valera in San Francisco in 1919 and stands today in Golden Gate Park in that city. The third statue was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Kane with a view to its presentation to the Irish people on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the 1916 Rising.

In his speech of acceptance, the President paid tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Kane through whose generosity the statue had come to Ireland.

"The day in which we can write Emmet's epitaph", he said, "has not yet arrived because the Ireland that he, Tone and Lord Edward wished for, the Ireland in which differences between sections of our people would have been forgotten—that day has not yet arrived... but with prudence, patience and time, all the sections that Wolfe Tone wished to unite in a united Ireland will come together; the great nation to which he looked forward will come into being, and will achieve the august destiny that the men who composed the Proclamation of 1916 predicted for it."



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

14ú Aibreán, 1966 Déardaoin

14th April, 1966 Thursday

The Golden Jubilee of the Easter Rising coincided with the sesquicentenary of the Declaration of Independence of Argentina in 1816 and to mark the double occasion Argentinians of Irish descent presented to the Government and people of Ireland a bust of General José de San Martín, liberator and national hero of Argentina.

The formal presentation by Dr. José Richards, President of the Federation of Irish Societies in Argentina, to the Taoiseach, Mr. Seán F. Lemass, took place at the Department of External Affairs on Thursday, 14th April.

In the course of his address Dr. Richards said: "... We Argentinians who are linked to Ireland by indestructible ties of blood and affection have thought it fitting at this time to express our gratitude to the Argentine Republic which extended such generous and unbounded hospitality to the dead generations of Irish men and women who made their homes there. ..."

He referred to the rôle played by General de San Martín in the Argentine's struggle for independence and the aid given by such distinguished expatriates as Admiral William Brown, Mayo-born founder of the Argentine Navy, and paid tribute to the Irish missionaries who had played such a part in Argentine ecclesiastical history. "It is not amiss", he said, "to point out that both Ireland and Argentina asserted their freedom while preserving the ancient faith of Christendom. Neither time nor distance", he continued, "could dim in the hearts of the Irish settlers a love of their Motherland. They have never failed to support Irish causes, since General John Thomond O'Brien, San Martín's faithful aide-de-



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

14ú Aibreán, 1966

Déardaoin

14th April, 1966 Thursday

camp, led a subscription to aid the campaign for Catholic emancipation, right down to the time when aid was lent to the Republican cause in the years following 1916.

"We are thankful to our ancestors", he concluded, "for having handed down to us an unswerving loyalty to Ireland, our Motherland, which is second only to an allegiance to the land of our birth. Paraphrasing the words of John Boyle O'Reilly, both our countries have wronged no race, have robbed no land and have never oppressed the weak. No country is, therefore, worthier than the Irish nation to receive this bust of General de San Martin."

Accepting the bust, the Taoiseach said: "... In this great year of commemoration for both our nations, the people of Argentina and the people of Ireland may rightly feel proud that their countrymen have fought not only for the national freedom of their own countries, but also for the liberation of many other nations from political oppression."

He paid a special tribute to Dr. Richards who had journeyed to Ireland to make the presentation and to represent the Irish-Argentinian community at the 1916 commemoration ceremonies.

Present at the ceremony were Mr. Frank Aiken, T.D., Tánaiste and Minister for External Affairs; Mr. Michael Hilliard, T.D., Minister for Defence; Mr. Francisco Pastrana, Argentine Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. William Howlin, Treasurer of the Federation of Irish Societies in Argentina; and representatives of Irish religious orders serving there.

The Taoiseach with Dr. José Richards and the bust of General de San Martin.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

14ú Aibreán, 1966 Déardaoin

14th April, 1966 Thursday

On the afternoon of Thursday, 14th April, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, the President, in his capacity as Chancellor of the National University of Ireland, conferred honorary degrees (Doctor of Laws) on the nearest surviving relatives of six of the seven signatories of the Proclamation of the Republic.



The President with Miss Rose McDermott (sister of Seán Mac Diarmada) in St. Patrick's Hall after the ceremony. Also included (*left to right*): Rev. Donald O'Callaghan, O.Carm., New York; Sister Mary Emanuel, Presentation Convent, New York; Sister Mary Mercy, St. Phelim's Hospital, Cavan; and Judge James J. Comerford, New York.



The President with the conferees. *Left to right*: Mr. Ronan E. Ceannt, son of Éamonn Ceannt; District Justice Donagh MacDonagh, son of Thomas MacDonagh; Senator Miss Margaret Pearse, sister of P. H. Pearse; Mrs. Thomas Dillon, sister of Joseph Mary Plunkett; Senator Nora Connolly O'Brien, daughter of James Connolly; Mrs. Tom Clarke, widow of Thomas J. Clarke.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

16ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé Sathairn

16th April, 1966 Saturday

President Éamon de Valera and the Taoiseach, Mr. Seán F. Lemass, were present at a Mass in Irish for veterans of the Rising in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Arbour Hill, on Easter Saturday. Attendance at the Mass was confined to survivors, men and women, who had fought during Easter Week. A Guard of Honour and Colour Party rendered homage during Mass.

An bonn speisialta cuimhneacháin a eisíodh do sheansaighdiúirí Sheachtain na Cásca, idir f'hir agus mhná, a mhair le Iubhaile Órga an Éirí Amach a cheiliúradh.

The special commemorative medal issued to the veterans of Easter Week—men and women—who lived to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Rising.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

16ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé Sathairn

16th April, 1966 Saturday

On Saturday, 16th April, the President unveiled a statue of Thomas Davis in College Green, Dublin.

The Minister for Finance, Mr. Lynch, who was host—the statue was commissioned by the Office of Public Works—welcomed the President, first in Irish and then in English.

The President, speaking also in Irish and English, said the time of the 1916 Commemoration was suitable for the unveiling of a statue of Thomas Davis because all the men of 1916 were his spiritual children.

The site too was well chosen—beside the old Parliament House, home of the old Parliament for which Grattan, Flood and the Volunteers won independence from the British Parliament until Pitt, by bribery and corruption, got a majority to vote it away.

Davis, the Young Irelanders and O'Connell had tried to win that free Parliament again, continued the President, but Davis wanted not a Parliament of the aristocracy but a Parliament for the common people, a free Parliament for all Ireland. He, like Tone and Emmet, and the men of 1916, wished to unite all the people of Ireland and to abolish the memory of past dissension.

In front was Trinity College where Davis, addressing his fellow-students, had said "Gentlemen, you have a country".

The President hoped that the statue of Davis would remind the students there that they were Irish students, that this country was their country, that they belonged to this country, that the nation was only too happy to have them without any consideration of any differences whatsoever.

Davis's teaching to us all, continued the President, was to love our country. "To love our country", the President said, "we must know her past. Just as we need spiritual reading to nurture the spiritual life, we must read the writings of Davis and Pearse to nurture our love for our country. To love our country we must serve her—there could be no real service without love. As President Kennedy urged upon his fellow-countrymen, we should ask ourselves not what our country can do for us but what we can do for our country.

"That must be the spirit if we are to make our country the grand old nation it can be."

The President then unveiled the statue, the fountains in front of it began to play, trumpeters and drummers from the No. 1 Army Band sounded a salute, and, to the accompaniment of the Band, verses in Irish and English from "A Nation Once Again" were sung by a choir of school children. The ceremony concluded with the National Anthem.

The attendance included members of the Government, Dáil and Senate; the Council of State and the Judiciary; the Chancellor of Dublin University, Dr. F. H. Boland, and the Provost of Trinity College, Dr. A. J. McConnell; the President of University College, Dublin, Professor J. J. Hogan; and relatives of Davis and of other Young Irelanders.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

16ú Aibreán, 1966 Dé Sathairn

16th April, 1966 Saturday

The Davis statue is a 10 foot high bronze on a paved platform 18 feet wide and 35 feet long. Four bronze figures, Heralds of the Four Provinces, stand on ornamental framework blowing sprays of water through trumpets. The water at the base of the figures is stirred by an arrangement of jets. Six granite tablets with bronze reliefs surround the pool. Five of the reliefs depict poems by Davis: "The Penal Days", "Tone's Grave", "The Burial", "We Must Not Fail" and "A Nation Once Again". The sixth depicts the Famine.

The figure of Davis and the fountain reliefs and figures were modelled by Mayo-born sculptor, Edward Delaney, A.R.H.A., who also designed the architectural treatment in collaboration with the Office of Public Works.



*"When boyhood's fire was in my blood
I read of ancient freemen,
For Greece and Rome who bravely stood,
Three hundred men and three men;
And then I prayed I yet might see
Our fetters rent in twain,
And Ireland, long a province, be
A Nation once again!"*

—Thomas Davis.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

16ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé Sathairn

16th April, 1966 Saturday

On the evening of Saturday, 16th April, the President delivered an address at the General Post Office during impressive ceremonies which brought to a close the tribute of the Defence Forces to the men of Easter Week.

An hour before the ceremonies began crowds lined O'Connell Street while the No. 1 Army Band gave a recital of Irish music.

On arrival, the President inspected a Guard of Honour from the 20th Infantry Battalion. Before he spoke, the National Flag on the G.P.O. was slowly lowered to the accompaniment of the bugle notes of Sundown from Army trumpeters. Lights in the vicinity were extinguished as the Last Post was sounded from the roof-top; Reveille followed, lights were switched on, and a fanfare introduced the President.

He spoke, in Irish and English, of the two tasks which remained to be accomplished—the re-unification of the Irish nation and the restoration of the Irish language. “We have looked to the past”, he said, “because it inspired us, but now we must look to the future. The method of re-uniting the Irish nation must”, he said, “be the method of which Tone spoke—the uniting of all the people and the forgetting of past differences and dissensions. Thanks be to God the dissensions and differences we have had down here are now past. We are all, on the straight road marching again side by side and we can look forward to the people of the North wishing to be with us.” The Geraldines and the other Normans who came here were said to be more Irish than the Irish themselves. He could not believe that the land of the O'Neills, the Ó Catháin, the McDonnells, the Maguires, the McGuinnesses would permanently be severed from the rest of Ireland. These people were Irishmen and believed they were Irishmen, continued the President. He had met them in foreign countries and they were always proud to claim that they were Irishmen, and not English, Welsh, or Scots or anything else. Unfortunately their views, at the moment, did not agree with the views of the rest of the country but in order that they should be united with us not so much remained to be done. “All that is necessary is that the power which is at present retained in the British Parliament should be transferred to a representative all-Ireland Parliament”, the President declared.

“They can still have local autonomy with the powers they possess at present. The question is whether they wish to belong to this nation or to the other island. It would be better for Britain, too, that the union of the two parts of Ireland should take place”, he said.

Ultimately, the fate of the people of the neighbouring island was likely to be the same as ours. We had our different intellectual and spiritual ideals but materially the two islands were set by nature off the coast of Europe. They were destined to be neighbours and should be friends. The only way to true friendship was that the people of this island should be united and independent.

The importance of the Irish language was, said the President, known to all the leaders of 1916. They, like Rossa, would have Ireland not merely free but Gaelic as well, not merely Gaelic but free as well.

The task of making Irish the spoken language of our people was not one which could be accomplished overnight but one which would take time, earnest devotion and steadfastness. If the parents in the homes encouraged their children to learn and to speak Irish we would succeed in the task. We had the teachers, the leaders and we had the material appliances which would enable the task to be done.



Closing ceremonies—a *feu de joie* is fired from the roof of the G.P.O.

A book of essays—an appraisal of the Rising by historians—is being published by the Commemoration Committee. Under the editorship of Dr. Kevin Nowlan of University College, Dublin, the book contains contributions from Mrs. Maureen Wall, M.A., U.C.D., Rev. Professor F. X. Martin, O.S.A., U.C.D., Professor Brian Ó Cuív, U.C.D., Professor R. Dudley Edwards, U.C.D., Mr. David Kennedy, M.Sc., Professor G. A. Hayes McCoy, U.C.G., Professor F. S. L. Lyons, University of Kent, Professor T. Desmond Williams, U.C.D., Dr. John Boyle, Queen's University, Belfast, and Mr. Donal McCartney, M.A., U.C.D.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

16ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé Sathairn

16th April, 1966 Saturday

The children, in their homes and in the schools, should always be told of the grand past of our nation. Knowing its grand past, they would love their country and, loving it, they would aspire to serve it, for "love will create willing service." Loving their country they would love the language and would want to learn it, not as they would learn Latin, or Greek, or French, or German, but because it was the language of their country, their own language. In showing their love of Ireland, then, by their love of Irish and their willingness to make sacrifices to learn it, the Irish people would prove themselves worthy of the august destiny to which they were called by the men of 1916.

When the President concluded, the Band sounded a fanfare, a firing party of one hundred and twenty men lining the roof of the Post Office fired a *feu de joie* while a 21-gun salute was fired from guns in the grounds of Trinity College. The ceremonies concluded with the National Anthem as the Guard of Honour presented arms.

The platform party, apart from the President and the Taoiseach and veterans, men and women, of Easter Week and the War of Independence, included Ministers, ex-Ministers, members of the Council of State and the Judiciary.



LÁ NA nÓG



DEASGHNÁTHA OIFIGIULA CUIMHNEACHÁIN

17ú Aibreán, 1966

Domhnach Mion-Chásca

17th April, 1966 Low Sunday

Thug fiche míle daltaí as tuairim is dhá chéad de scoileanna Bhaile Átha Cliath, idir bunscoileanna, meánscoileanna agus céardscoileanna, ómós do laochra an Éirí Amach nuair a mhairseáil siad tráthnóna Domhnach Mion-Chásca ó lár na cathrach chuig léiriú speisialta de "Aiséirí—Glóir-Réim na Cásca" i bPáirc an Chrócaigh.

Bhí an pharáid míle ar fhaid, Meitheal Bhratach de bhaill ó na scoileanna den Fhórsa Cosanta Áitiúil chun tosaigh agus tuairim is fiche banna ceoil ann. Breis is céad ball d'Óglaigh Náisiúnta na hÉireann a bhí i mbun maoirseoireachta.

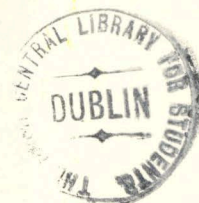
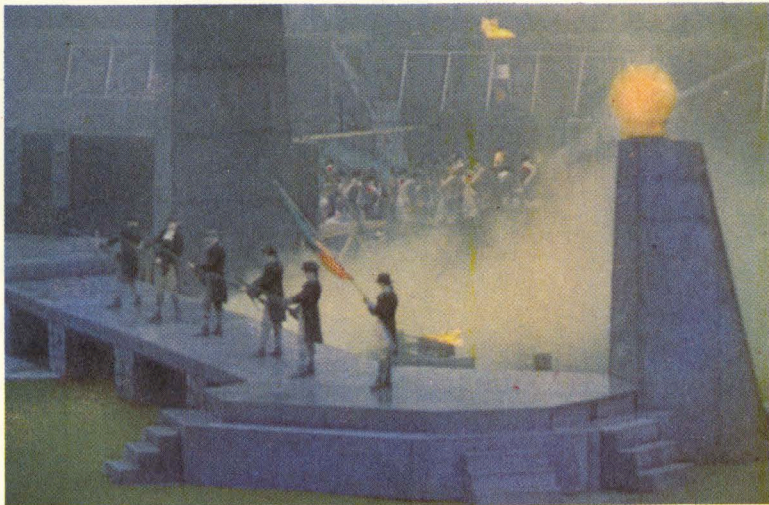
Bhí mná rialta, Bráithre Críostaí agus tuathmhúinteoirí ag tionlacan na ngrúpaí éagsúla ar thaispeántas ildaite a gcuid meirgí, éidí, caipíní, scairfeanna.

Bhí tús áite ag na cailíní, Banna Ceoil Bhuachaillí Ard Aidhin á dtreorú; na buachaillí taobh thiar agus Banna Ceoil an Cheardchumainn Oibrithe Iompair chun tosaigh orthu.

Chuaigh an pharáid thar Ardoifig an Phoist agus thar an Gáirdín Cuimhneacháin go Páirc an Chrócaigh mar ar threoraigh Buachaillí Ard Aidhin an slua de bhuachaillí agus cailíní i gcomhchanadh amhrán náisiúnta.

Bhí Coismeig Píobairí ansin ar ghlac dosaen foireann píobairí páirt ann agus tugadh ómós deasghnách ansin don Bhratach Náisiúnta.

Ar chríochnú don Ghlóir-Réim ghlac 'chuile dhuine páirt i gcanadh Amhrán na bhFiann.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

17ú Aibreán, 1966 Domhnach Mion-Chásca

17th April, 1966 Low Sunday

On the evening of Sunday, 17th April, the Taoiseach and Mrs. Lemass held a State Reception in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Rising.

Many veterans of the Rising and their relatives were among the large attendance which included the President; His Eminence Cardinal Conway, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland; Most Rev. Dr. McQuaid, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland; Most Rev. Dr. Simms, Archbishop of Dublin; members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Government and the Council of State, of the Judiciary and of the Dáil and Senate.

Shocraigh Comhlacht Órcheard Bhaile Átha Cliath go mbuailfí sainmharc speisialta—'Sainmharc Iubhaile 1916', mar thuas—ar gach airteagal de ór nó de airgead, seachas seodra agus cáis uaireadóirí, a déanfaí in Éirinn le linn na tréimhse ó 1ú Eanáir go 31ú Nollaig, 1966.

The Company of Goldsmiths of Dublin arranged for the striking of a special '1916 Jubilee Mark', as above, to be placed on all items of gold and silver, other than jewellery and watchcases, manufactured in Ireland during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

20ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé Céadaoin

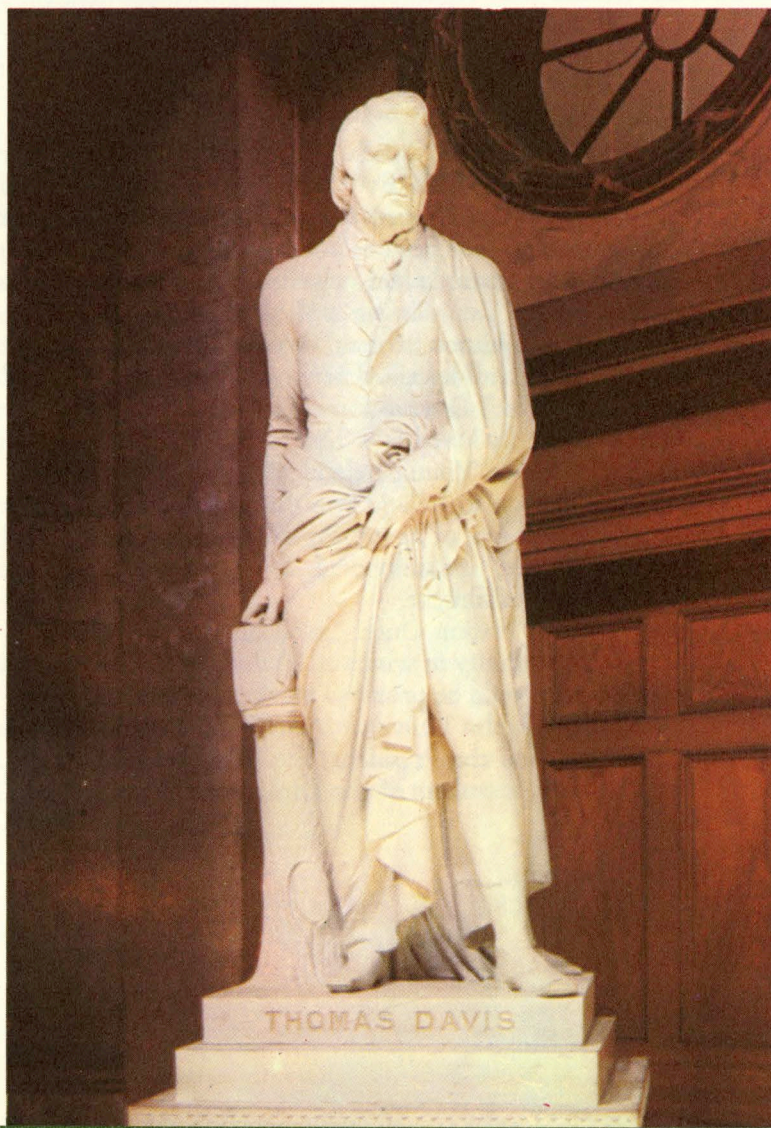
20th April, 1966 Wednesday

As part of the contribution of Trinity College, Dublin, to the 1916 Commemoration, Dr. T. W. Moody, F.T.C.D., Professor of Modern History, delivered a public lecture—"Thomas Davis and the Irish Nation"—at the College on Wednesday, 20th April.

Introducing Professor Moody, the Provost of the College, Dr. A. J. McConnell, said that since, some ten years previously, the Dublin Brigade of the Old I.R.A. had the excellent idea of having facsimile copies of the 1916 Proclamation presented to schools and colleges in the Dublin area, a framed copy had been hanging in his library close to the desk at which he spent most of the day. He knew the contents almost by heart, and it did bring home to him how much remained to be done to implement the ideals expressed in it.

"We have come a long way since 1916", he said, "towards the goal these men were aiming at. . . . The goal that is nearest to the hearts of all of you is, I presume, the unity of this island of ours. The day when our northern fellow-countrymen will be united to us is as dear to me as it is to you. These are my people and they are the descendants of the men and women of '98. To me the only hope of unity is through a union of hearts, and this can be achieved only by persuading our separated Irishmen that we are building down here a just society that they will want to join."

Statue of Thomas Davis, by John Hogan, in the City Hall, Dublin.



OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

20ú Aibreán, 1966 Dé Céadaoin

20th April, 1966 Wednesday

"We each, no doubt, give certain priorities to what has still to be done. I would place foremost among mine the fields of education and social justice", he continued. He would assure the audience that the College was determined to continue to play its part, in his opinion, a vital part, in the construction of such society.

"The Proclamation of 1916 makes it very clear", Dr. McConnell concluded, "that the ideals of the men who died fifty years ago were the ideals of two of the most illustrious sons of this College, Wolfe Tone and Thomas Davis, of whom these men were direct spiritual heirs. It is essential that we at this time should remember these fountain-heads of Irish Republicanism."

"Love of Ireland was far stronger in Thomas Davis than hatred of England", said Professor Moody in the course of his lecture. "He was far more concerned with inculcating virtue in Ireland than in denouncing England. Self-help and reliance were his cardinal principles for national regeneration. One of his great watch-words was 'Educate that you may be free'. He worked unceasingly to educate the popular mind, especially by knowledge of Ireland, past and present. His enthusiasm for the Irish language, the deepest of Ireland's roots in the past, was all of a piece with his general conception of Irish nationality. Davis's noble vision made many converts to a non-political nationality, but his converts to national independence were mainly young Catholics of his own class. His twin objectives of a union among all Irishmen and a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland were regarded as mutually incompatible by the mass of Irish Protestants and made no progress among them. Davis's epic attempt to win over Protestants, and especially those in Ulster, to the ideal of an independent Ireland, failed, and, at his death, his union of Irishmen seemed as remote as the repeal of the union with Britain.

"But if by the test of immediate results, Davis's work was a failure, by the test of his influence on Ireland his five short years of public activity had been transcendently productive. His success lay in the quality and permanence of his influence. His writings had been read and loved by generations of Irish people, and his ideas and his example had helped to inspire every serious effort for Irish independence.

"He had won the admiration of men like Arthur Griffith, and Pearse, on the eve of the Easter Rising, had described him as 'the greatest and noblest influence on Irish history since Tone'. Davis was a dynamic man, with a passion for virtue and justice. He was not only loved as a friend but acknowledged beyond all question as their leader by all the Young Irishmen.

"His great contribution to Ireland was that of educator in nationality. Through his writings and the force of his example he taught that nationality is a spiritual reality and that nations, like individuals, have not only a right but also a duty to strive for their own fulfilment.

"Though he sang 'A Nation Once Again' he was really seeking to build a new nation, an Irish community in which all sections of Ireland's population, whatever their class or creed, would be proud to work together."

The Chancellor of Dublin University, Dr. F. H. Boland, presided at the lecture. The audience included the President; the Tánaiste, Mr. Frank Aiken, Minister for External Affairs; members of the Diplomatic Corps, of the Government and the Judiciary.

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

22ú Aibreán, 1966

Dé hAoine

22nd April, 1966 Friday

At special church services of all denominations all over Ireland on the morning of Friday, 22nd April, school-children honoured those who lost their lives in the Rising. Schools were decorated for the occasion and the National Flag was flown. A framed copy of the Proclamation, in Irish and English, made available by the Commemoration Committee, was formally unveiled with appropriate ceremony in every school. In many instances the unveiling ceremonies were performed by relatives of the executed leaders, by veterans of Easter Week or of the War of Independence, by Church dignitaries, Ministers of State, or members of the Dáil or Senate.

At a Church of Ireland ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Most Rev. Dr. Simms, Archbishop of Dublin, told 2,000 children that they were right to meet for worship on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Rising to dedicate themselves to the service of their country. "We dedicate ourselves today", he said, "to the kind of service that will be rocklike in laying the foundations of a life of truth and honesty in private and in public, of charitableness in outlook and attitude, with understanding that hears the other side in any human story or in any argument".

At a ceremony in Zion National School, Dublin, attended by the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Isaac Cohen, Mr. Ernest Newman, President of the Jewish Representative Council, said that the deeds and sacrifices of the brave men of 1916 had inspired many nations, not the least of which was the State with which they had such close and spiritual bonds—the State of Israel.

The Minister for Education, Mr. Colley, led the ceremonies at Chanel College, Coolock, Co. Dublin. In the course of his address he said, "Ní leor machtnamh ar an bhForógra. Ní leor é bheith de ghlanmheabhair againn. Caithfe muid aidhmeanna uaisle an Fhorógra a ghlacadh chugainn agus ár seacht ndícheall a dhéanamh chun iad a chur i gcrích i dtír seo na hÉireann".

I dteachtaireacht ón Rialtas don ócaid do Bhainisteoirí agus Oidí Éireann agus don aos óg faoina gcúram dúirt an Taoiseach, Seán Lemass: "... Go dtuga Dia go bhfeicfear, i mbliana agus feasta, aos óg na hÉireann faoi réir lena gcion a dhéanamh go hiomlán le leas an náisiúin. Go dtuga Sé mar an gcéanna go mbainfidh siad toradh céadtach an tsíl a cuireadh ag na laochra a chuaigh chun catha i mbliain a Sé Déag ní ar mhaithe leo féin ach le caoi bheith againn chun saol a b'fhearr a chur ar fáil, saol ina mairfeadh faoi shaoirse agus faoi shonas na glúnta nár rugadh fós."

OFFICIAL COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

24ú Aibreán, 1966 Dé Domhnaigh

24th April, 1966 Sunday

On Sunday, 24th April, the President, the Taoiseach, the Tánaiste, members of the Government and the Judiciary, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, members of the Oireachtas, veterans of Easter Week and relatives of the 1916 leaders attended a special Memorial Mass celebrated, with full military ceremonial, in the Military Church of the Sacred Heart at Arbour Hill, Dublin, where fourteen of the sixteen leaders executed after the Rising are buried.

After Mass a procession took place to the 1916 Memorial Plot where the President unveiled a plaque to the memory of those, apart from the fourteen who are buried there, who died in 1916.

The large limestone plaque bears the names of sixty-four members of the Irish Volunteers and Irish Citizen Army: sixty-two killed in action, and two—Thomas Kent and Roger Casement—executed.

After he had unveiled the plaque the President said:

“Áit naofa í seo mar a dtagaimíd ar chuairt gach bliain chun ómós a thabhairt do na cinnirí atá faoin bhfód seo. Is ceart agus is cuí mar sin go mbeadh ainmneacha a gcomráidí, a fuair bás, ós ár gcomhair freisin. Tá mé cinnte gur mar sin ba mhaith le na laochra é a bheith.”

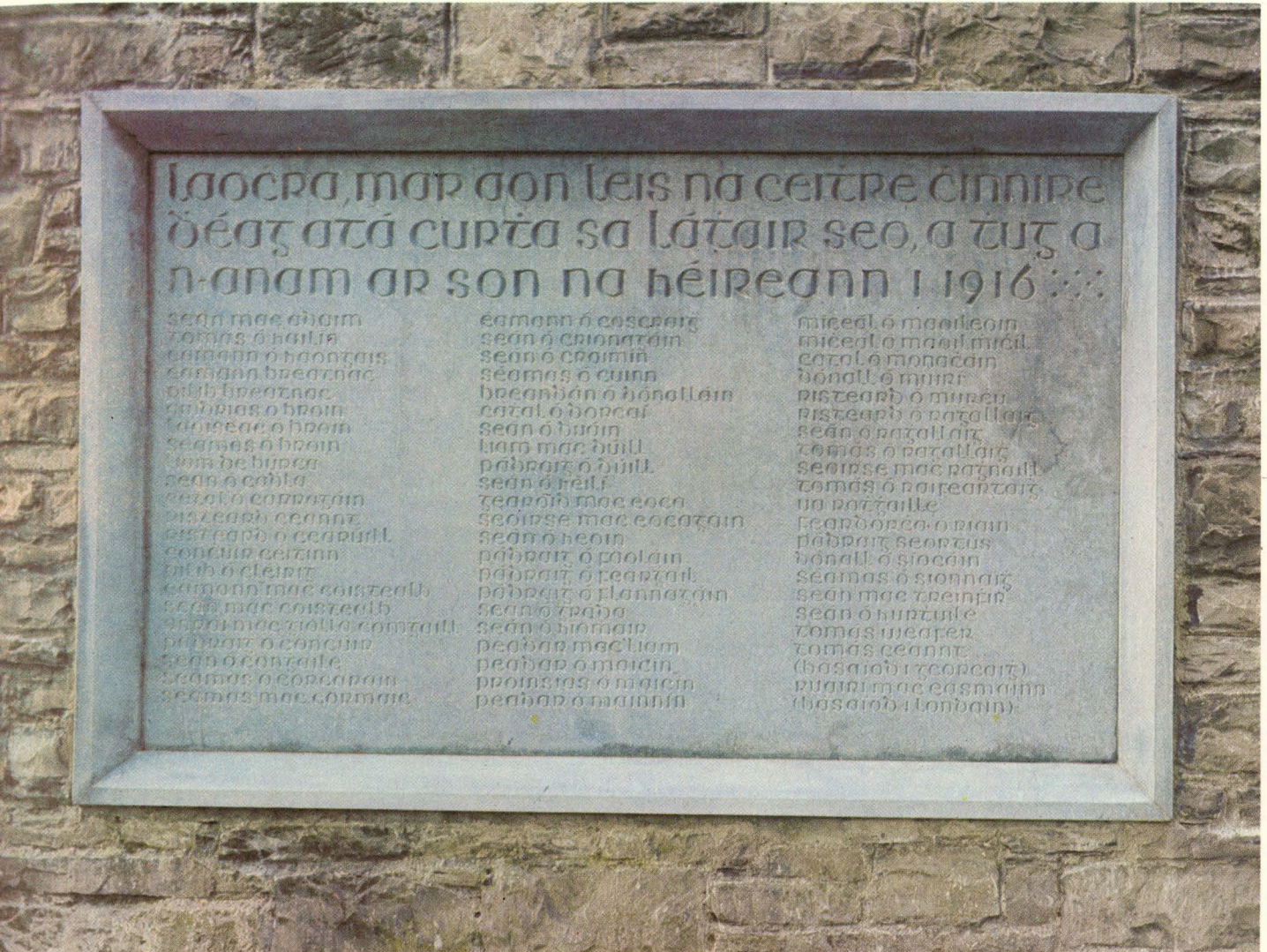
“This is a hallowed spot. We come here every year in pilgrimage to do honour to the fourteen brave men whose bodies lie buried here, and to say a prayer on their behalf. It is right, therefore, that the names of their comrades should also be here for those who visit this hallowed spot to see.”

At the Memorial Plot the Benedictus was chanted by a choir from Clonliffe College; the National Flag was lowered and Regimental Colours were dipped as the Last Post was sounded; the choir sang the De Profundis; and, as bugles sounded Reveille, the National Flag was raised again to full-mast.

At the close of the ceremonies a special guard of four sentries was mounted at the graveside, and reliefs were provided every half-hour until sundown.



The commemorative plaque at Arbour Hill.



TRIBUTE FROM MASSACHUSETTS

His Eminence Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, was represented by Bishop Jeremiah F. Minihan at the Commemoration Ceremonies. The Bishop, together with officers of various Irish-American societies, presented to the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frank Aiken, T.D., a scroll signed by the Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. John Volpe, declaring the 10th April, 1966, to be the day of commemoration of the Irish Rising in the State of Massachusetts.

The President, Mr. de Valera, with (from left) Mr. Gene Sheehan, vice-president of the Eire Society of Boston; Miss G. Minihan; Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. F. Minihan, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston; Mr. Joseph Gannon, chairman of the Irish American Foundation; Monsignor John F. X. Harney, Newtown, Massachusetts; Miss M. Moloney and Mr. George E. Ryan, president of the Eire Society of Boston, at Arus an Uachtarain.



Radio Telefís Éireann

For Radio Telefís Éireann, the anniversary of Easter Week had a special significance. It is recorded that the first newscast in the history of radio was made by Irish Volunteers from a building at the junction of O'Connell Street and Lower Abbey Street. Using low-power equipment, a message announcing the proclamation of the Irish Republic was transmitted and monitored by ships in the Atlantic.

Fifty years later, Irish Radio and Television mounted through both media a series of programmes which told the story of that immortal week and of the historical background which gave rise to it. As the national ceremonies were in progress in all parts of the country, microphones and cameras were bringing the scene to the nation. From the first moments of the opening ceremonies in O'Connell Street, through the unveiling of statues, the laying of wreaths and the opening of the magnificent Garden of Remembrance in Dublin, to the last trumpet notes and the final *feu de joie* in O'Connell Street, a nation's tribute was vividly drawn by Radio Telefís Éireann.

During the period of the celebrations, programming of commemorative thoughts in words, pictures and music, reached a climax. On Easter Sunday, the first part of an eight-day televised account of the Rising was broadcast. Written by Hugh Leonard and produced by Louis Lentin, "Insurrection" told the day-by-day story of the Rising from the Sunday when the last moment preparations were under way to the following Sunday when the guns were still and the Rising had collapsed in the midst of a burning city. Over four hundred troops, detailed by the Defence Forces, re-enacted the events on the sites of the 1916 clashes.

This programme, in its eight parts, was transmitted in full by the B.B.C. and was also shown in Scandinavia, Belgium, Canada, Australia and elsewhere through the world.

If the biggest effort, "Insurrection" was still to take only a fraction of the total time given to Radio and Television reviews of the Rising.

Television—Easter Sunday Night Programme

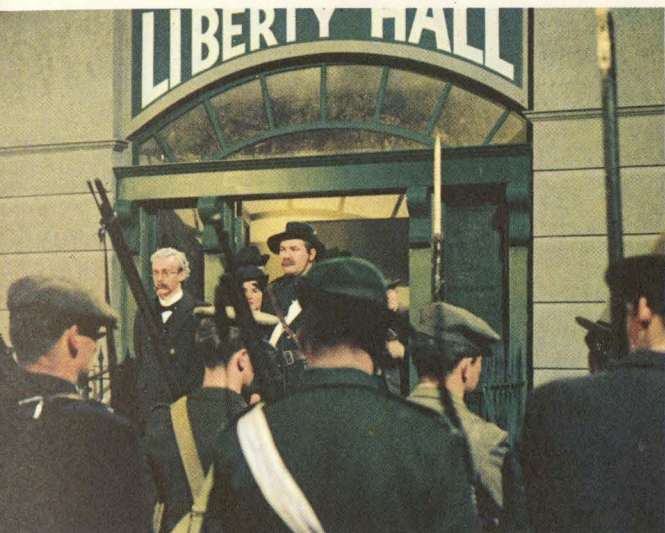
In the first of four plays, Bryan McMahon told on Easter Sunday night the story of "A Boy at the Train" who saw, through the eyes of a provincial youth, the happenings in Dublin that Easter Week, as told by incoming travellers. In an evocation of Ireland's aspirations to nationhood, the poet Pádraig Fallon blended words with music in "A Sword of Steel"

There followed the first of a series of seven television portraits of the signatories of the Proclamation, broadcast under the title "On Behalf of the Provisional Government". Availing of the memories of the relatives and friends of the dead leaders, this series linked these recollections to pictures drawn from many collections of personal photographs of the men of 1916 and their times.

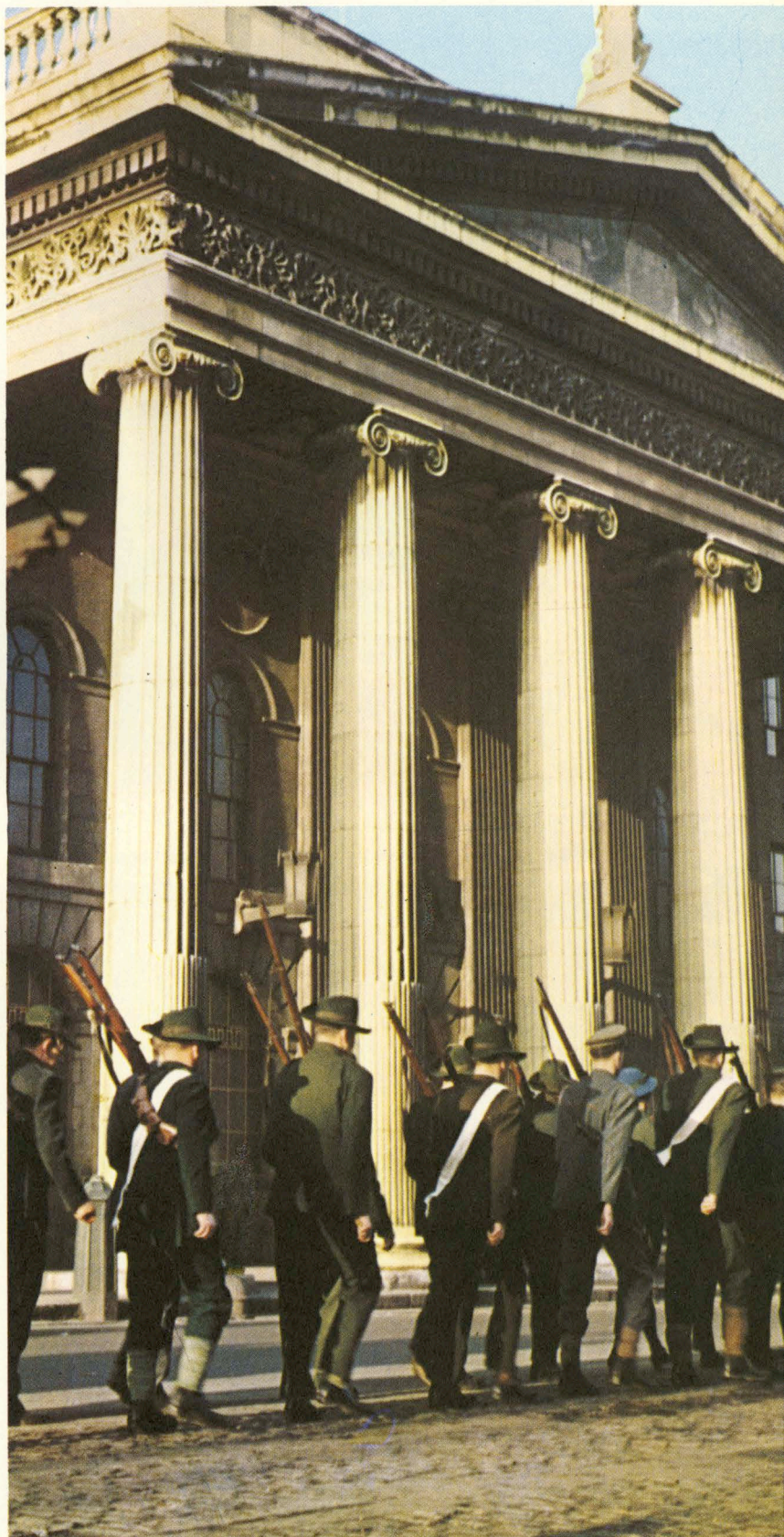
Easter Sunday night closed with a revised arrangement of the National Anthem against a background which portrayed the seven signatories.

The pattern of the Easter Sunday night programme was followed throughout the week. The nightly re-enactment of 1916 was supported by special features. These included a film-visit to the jail-shrine of Kilmainham, documentaries for youth and an evening of Irish Music, Poetry and Ballet, under the title of the poet James Clarence Mangan's romantic "My Dark Rosaleen".

"Insurrection": Volunteers parade before Clarke and Connolly at Liberty Hall.



"Insurrection": Volunteers arriving at the G.P.O. on Easter Monday.





Release of British soldiers from the G.P.O. before the cease fire.



THE BATTLE OF MOUNT STREET BRIDGE

Left: Volunteers firing from Clanwilliam House at the besieging British Forces.

Below: Sherwood Foresters attacking 25 Northumberland Road.



RADIO TELEFÍS ÉIREANN

Easter Week

Radio and Television

A number of notable new compositions were incorporated in the broadcast programmes during Easter week in addition to new arrangements of traditional music. One of the highlights of the week was the relay from the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, of Brian Boydell's cantata, "A Terrible Beauty is Born", (see page 47).

Radio

Radio Programmes during the week paid tribute to the men and women of the Rising in many ways.

On Easter Sunday evening, the commemoration was continuous. "The Voice of the Rising", written by novelist and dramatist Bryan McMahon, with music specially composed and arranged by Dr. A. J. Potter, paid homage, partly in song, partly in music and partly in the words of the poet insurgents.

Patrick Pearse's play "The Singer" on the same night was the eleventh in a series of twelve historical plays presented to mark the Jubilee.

As on television, the day-to-day events of Easter Week 1916 were presented in a series of features, in which memories were recalled by people who took part. To close the Easter night programmes the first of a series of pen pictures of the leaders was presented under the general title "Seachtar Mór an Éirí Amach".

Each night of the week, the Radio Service presented commemorative programmes of many descriptions, averaging six a night, including special programmes on personal aspects of the Insurrection—about Childers and his yacht, the Asgard, which landed arms at Howth in 1914, about the Kent family from Fermoy, about Roger Casement and Bulmer Hobson, about Liam Mellows from Galway and about the heroic women of the Rising.

In a week of many memories one remembers especially the radio address of the President and the culminating programme on Low Sunday "When the Dawn Is Come", Thomas MacDonagh's drama arranged for radio by Mícheál Ó hAodha with MacDonagh's "Speech for his Court Martial" as the epilogue. It should be recorded also that Radio Telefís Éireann, whilst planning its greatest efforts for the Easter week, began its commemoration in the first minutes of the year 1966 and followed with a series of historical programmes on both media portraying in a very complete way "The Long Winter" of the struggle for freedom.



"Insurrection": Volunteers evacuate the G.P.O.

"Insurrection": Patrick Pearse in Kilmainham.



Commemoration ceremonies and celebrations, apart from those sponsored by the Committee, were held at various centres throughout Ireland. A list of these, county by county, is appended. It may not be complete. Readers seeking more information with regard to them are advised to consult the national and provincial press.

County Armagh

Armagh
Lurgan

County Antrim

Belfast
Murlough
Toomebridge
Waterfoot

County Carlow

Carlow
Rathvilly

County Cavan

Ballinagh
Ballyconnell
Cavan
Kingscourt

County Clare

Drumcliffe
Ennis
Ennistymon
Killaloe
Kilrush
Scariff
Tuamgraney
Tulla

County Cork

Ballincollig
Bandon
Bantry
Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh
Carrigaline
Castlelyons
Coachford
Cobh
Conna
Cork
Drimoleague
Drinagh
Dungourney
Dunmanway
Enniskean
Fermoy

Granig, Ballyfeard

Inchigeela
Kanturk
Kealkil
Kilbrittain
Kilmurry
Kinsale
Lombardstown
Macroon
Mallow
Midleton
Muskerry
Newcestown
Oileán Cléire
Rosscarbery
Schull
Skibbereen
Timoleague
Trabolgan
Youghal

County Derry

Bellaghy
Derry
Dungiven
Loup

County Donegal

Ballybofey
Drumboe-Stranorlar
Gaoth Dobhair
Letterkenny
Maghera

County Down

Newry
Warrenpoint

County Dublin

Blackrock
Blanchardstown
Clondalkin
Dalkey
Dublin
Dún Laoghaire
Finglas

Howth

Lusk
Malahide
Rathfarnham
Sandycove

County Fermanagh

Arney
Irvinestown
Kinawley

County Galway

Athenry
Ballinasloe
Ballygar
Ballymoe
Donaghpatrick
Galway
Limepark, Peterswell
Loughrea
Oranmore
Portumna
Rosmuc
Roundstone
Shanaglish
Shrule
Tuam
Williamstown

County Kerry

Ballybunion
Ballyduff
Caherciveen
Castleisland
Firies
Kenmare
Kilflynn
Killorglin
Lispole
Listowel
Tralee

County Kildare

Athy
Bodenstown
Celbridge

Crookstown
Curragh
Droichead Nua
Kildare
Leixlip
Longwood
Maynooth
Milltown
Monasterevan
Naas
Suncroft

County Kilkenny

Callan
Castlecomer
Dunamaggin
Graignamanagh
Kilkenny
Mooncoin
Piltown
Thomastown

County Laois

Ballyroan
Mountmellick
Portarlinton
Portlaoise

County Leitrim

Drumshanbo
Kiltyclogher
Manorhamilton
Mohill

County Limerick

Bruff
Castlewellan
Kilmallock
Limerick
Monaga
Monlina
Murroe
Newcastlewest

County Longford

Edgeworthstown
Granard
Lanesboro
Legan
Longford

County Louth

Ardee

Dundalk
Dunleer
Drogheda

County Mayo

Ballina
Ballyhaunis
Bonniconlon
Castlebar
Claremorris
Crossmolina
Glenhest
Kilmeena
Kiltimagh
Knock
Leigue
Louisburgh
Newport
Rakestreet
Westport

County Meath

An Uaimh
Gormanston

County Monaghan

Annyalla
Ballybay
Carrickmacross
Carrickroe
Castleblayney
Clones
Monaghan
Rockcorry

County Offaly

Banagher
Birr
Clonmacnois
Edenderry
Ferbane
Shinrone
Tullamore

County Roscommon

Elphin
Roscommon

County Sligo

Ballysodare
Easkey
Rosses Point
Sligo

County Tipperary

Cashel
Clonmel
Cloughjordan
Golden
Kilcommon
Knockavilla, Dundrum
Nenagh
Newport
Roscrea
Templemore
Thurles
Toomevara

County Tyrone

Arabor
Coalisland
Cloughcor
Dungannon
Melmount
Newtownstewart

County Waterford

Ballygunner
Cappoquin
Dungarvan
Kilmacow
Kilmacthomas
Lismore
Portlaw
Waterford

County Westmeath

Athlone
Kilbeggan
Moate
Mullingar

County Wexford

Gorey
New Ross
Rosslare Harbour
Wexford

County Wicklow

Arklow
Aughrim
Blessington
Bray
Hodgerstown
Kilcoole
Knockananna

CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC TRIBUTE

The Commemoration Committee, having decided to include in the programme a "Cultural and Artistic Tribute", sponsored a series of Competitions in Literature, Music and Art "to enable the writers and artists of today to participate in the commemoration of a Rising the leaders of which were themselves gifted in learning and art." There was a generous response. The eighteen competitions, open to Irish citizens irrespective of place of residence, attracted entries from all over Europe.

Torthaí

Results

Litríocht

Literature

Ábhar
Subject

Teora Aoise
Age Limit

Duaiscanna
Prizes

Duaisiomaitheoirí
Prizewinners

Aiste Ghaeilge:
Seansaighdiúir
Sheachtain na Cásca
ag inseacht a scéil.

Faoi bhun 14 ar 1 Eanáir, 1966.

(1) £25

Síle Nic Gheairilt,
Coláiste Íde, Daingean Uí Chúise,
Co. Chiarraí.

(2) £15

Breandán Ó Catháin,
Coláiste Cnoc an tSamhraidh, Sligeach.

(3) £10

Séamas Mac Uaitéir,
Scoil Uí Chonaill, Baile Átha Cliath.

Essay in English:
An Easter Week
Veteran tells his story.

Under 14 on 1 January, 1966.

(1) £25

Eithne Mary Brennan,
Notre Dame Convent, Churchtown,
Dublin.

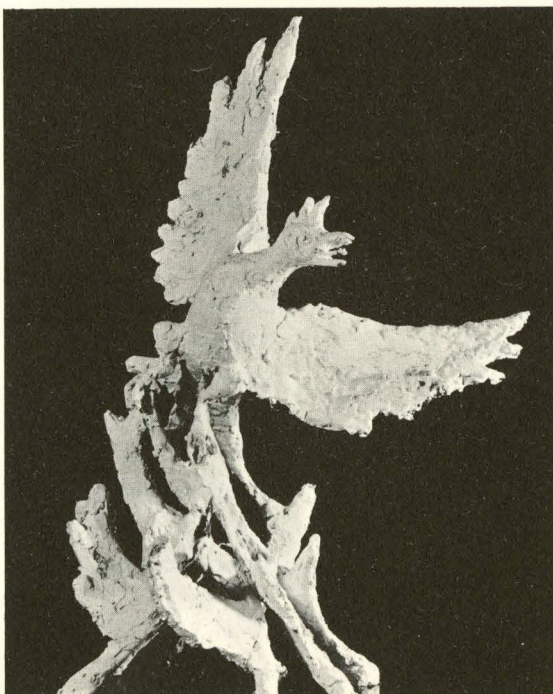
(2) £15

Eilís Ní Fhaoláin,
Clochar Dil-Chompánaigh Íosa,
Bunclóidí, Co. Loch Garman.

(3) £10

Avila Kilmurray,
Convent of the Sacred Heart,
Rosslyn Park, Sandymount, Dublin.

Phoenix—one of the prizewinning sculptures
—by Oisín Kelly



Sr. M. Rita Prendergast (left) and An tSr. Maire Fionntan, prizewinners in the competitions for Irish and English Poetry.



CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC TRIBUTE

Torthaí (<i>ar lean.</i>) Aiste Ghaeilge: "1916-2016".	Results (<i>continued</i>) Faoi bhun 18 ar 1 Eanáir, 1966.	(1) £50	Róise Ní Mhistéil, Coláiste Alexandra, Baile Átha Cliath.
		(2) £30	Pádraig S. de Buis, Coláiste Mhuire, Baile Átha Cliath.
		(3) £20	Máire Ní Mhaoilmhichíl, Clochar Lughaidh, Muineachán.
Essay in English: "1916-2016".	Under 18 on 1 January, 1966.	(1) £50	Máire Ní Dhúill, Scoil Chaitríona, Sráid Eccles, Baile Átha Cliath.
		(2) £30 (3) £20	Total divided between: Clára Ní Chonghaile, Clochar Dil-Chompánaigh Íosa, Bunclóidí, Co. Loch Garman. Caitlín Ní Fhingeachtúin, Clochar na Toirbhíre, Dúrlas Éile, Co. Thiobraid Árann. Cathal Brugha, Coláiste Gonzaga, Baile Átha Cliath.
Dréacht filíochta úrnua ar eachtra nó ábhar ar bith a bhaineann le 1916.	Faoi bhun 18 ar 1 Eanáir, 1966.	(1) £50	Aogán Ó Muircheartaigh, Coláiste Mhuire, Baile Átha Cliath.
		(2) £30	Cáit Nic Gheairt, Coláiste Íde, Daingean Uí Chúise, Co. Chiarraí.
		(3) £20	Máire Nic Aoidh, Clochar na Toirbhíre, Warrenmount, Baile Átha Cliath.
An original poem on any event or theme associated with 1916.	Under 18 on 1 January, 1966.	(1) £50	Denis Sampson, University College, Dublin.
		(2) £30	Karola Grimmer, Scoil Mhuire, Wellington Rd., Cork.
		(3) £20	Kitty Kenny, Loreto Convent, Wexford.
Bundráma Gaeilge ar ábhar as Stair na hÉireann.		£200	Roinnte idir: Séamas Ó Néill, Caolbhóthar Gleann Árd, An Charraig Dhubh, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath, agus Pádraig Ó Giollagáin, An Trá Thuaidh, Sceirí, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath.
Original play on an Irish historical theme.		£200	Divided between: James McKenna, Woburn Mansions, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1., and Maurice Davin Power, South Circular Road, Dublin.
Dréacht filíochta úrnua ar ábhar a bhaineann le ré Éirí Amach, 1916.		£100	An tSr. Máire Fionntan, Clochar na Toirbhíre, Cill Coca, Co. Chill Dara.
An original poem in English on a theme relating to the period of the 1916 Rising.		£100	Sr. M. Rita Prendergast, Incarnate Word Convent, Dunmore, Co. Galway.

CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC TRIBUTE

Torthaí (*ar lean.*) Results (*continued*)

Gearrscéal úrnua Gaeilge ar ábhar a bhaineann le ré Éirí Amach, 1916.

£200

Críostóir Ó Floinn,
Páirc Arnold, Gleann an Ghaortha,
Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Original short story on a theme relating to the period of the 1916 Rising.

£200

Thomas P. Kilfeather,
Priory Grove, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.

Iarracht liteartha ar bith eile a bhfuil baint aice le ré Éirí Amach, 1916.

£200

Florence O'Donoghue,
Eglantine Park, Douglas Road, Cork.

Any other literary work relating to the period of the 1916 Rising.

Ceol Music

Bun-cheapadóireacht cheoil, do cheol-fhoireann iomlán, ag comóradh Éirí Amach, 1916.

£200

John W. Purser,
Hamilton Drive, Glasgow, W. 2.

Original composition for full orchestra to commemorate the 1916 Rising.

Torthaí na gComórtas Ealaíne—

Art Competition Results—

Dealbhóireacht Sculpture

Maquette tímpeall 36" ar airde do dhealbhadh nó cré-umha ag comóradh Éirí Amach 1916.

First prize £750

Edward Delaney

Second prize £500

Oisín Kelly

Third prize £250

Christopher Ryan.

Maquette approximately 36" high for a bronze to commemorate the Rising of 1916.

Maquette mar thuas. Age limits 18 to 27 on 1 January, 1966.
Maquette as above.

First prize £250

Michael O'Sullivan

Second prize £150

Brian King

Third prize £50

R. Uhlemann.

Péintéireacht Painting

Pictiúr nó maisiúchán nach lú ná 36" x 28" ag comóradh Éirí Amach 1916.

No first prize awarded.
Two second prizes (£500 each)

John Kelly
James Nolan

A picture or decoration not smaller than 36" x 28" to commemorate the Rising of 1916.

Two third prizes (£250 each)
Thomas Ryan
Seán McSweeney.

Pictiúr nó maisiúchán mar thuas.

Age limits 18 to 27 on 1 January, 1966.

A picture or decoration as above.

First prize £250

Charles Harper

Second prize £150

Patrick Graham

Third Prize £50

Charles Cullen

Selection Committee:

Mícheál de Búrca, R.H.A.

Muiris MacConghail, P.R.H.A.

Eithne de Bhaldraithe, A.N.C.A.

Nóra Nic Aonghusa, Uachtarán, I.E.L.A.

Séamus de Faoite, Stiúrthóir, Dánlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann.

An tAthair D. Ó Súilleabháin, C.Í., Stiúrthóir an Chomhairle Ealaíon.

Somhairle Mac Cana, Scoil Ealaíon Chathardha Cráford, Corcaigh.

CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC TRIBUTE

At the Department of External Affairs, Iveagh House, Dublin, on 23rd May, Mr. George Colley, Minister for Education, presented prizes to the winners of the literature, music and art competitions sponsored by the Commemoration Committee.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that if ever a rising was cradled in art it was that of Easter, 1916. As Pearse had pointed out, the revolutionaries went to school in the halls of the Gaelic League which, in the hands of Pearse himself, to go no further with names, was a creative literary movement.

Generally the period of which the Rising was the culmination, as well as showing forth the promise of great political and social changes, was throbbing with intellectual and cultural activity.

It was natural that the burgeoning of that second spring should quickly evoke tribute from many of our artists. They were responding to what their instinct told them was a happening of profound significance.

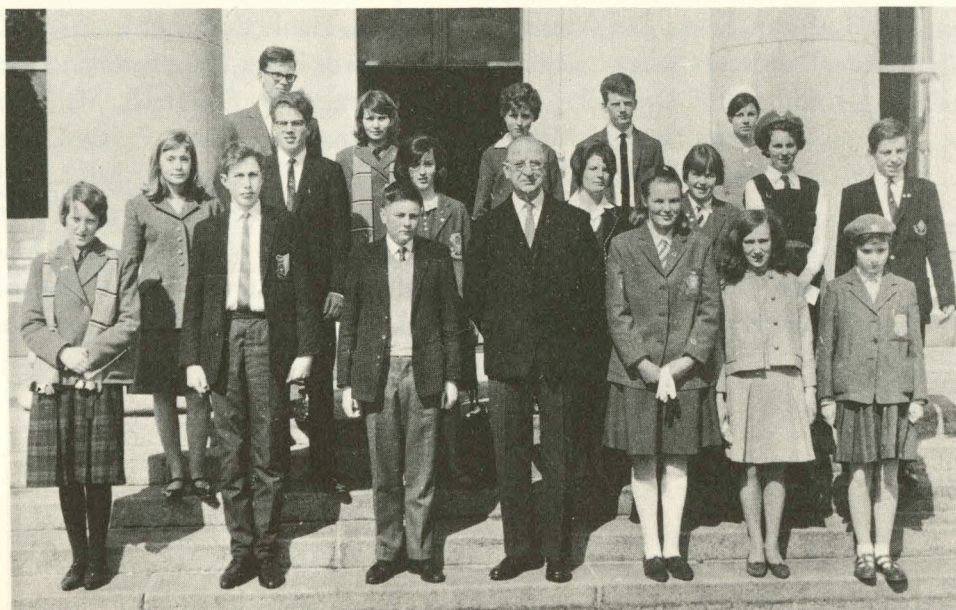
Mr. Colley said that the feeling they then placed on record still conveyed much of the surge and excitement, the pride and strength of spirit which would otherwise have been beyond recapture for most of us.

In the same way, if we and posterity were to understand better our own feelings, fifty years after, about the most extraordinary week in our near two thousand years of history, our attitude could best be caught not through the intellect alone, but through the intellect and the senses combined.

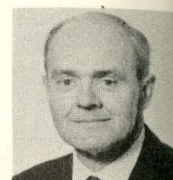
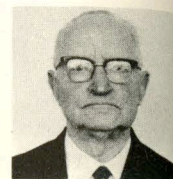
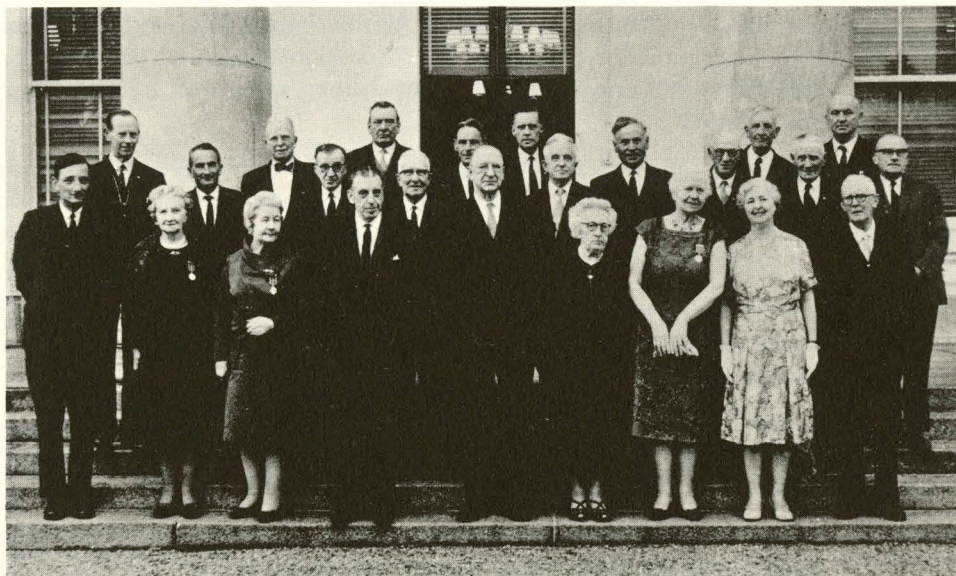
While we might safely leave to our historians the describing of our political, social and economic circumstances, the best interpreter of feeling was the creative artist.

For these reasons, the cultural competitions were an admirable concept on the part of the Commemoration Committee.

Ag Áras an Uachtaráin, Déardaoin, 28 Aibreán, bhronn an tUachtarán Éamon de Valera duaiseanna orthusan a ghnóthaigh sna comórtais do na scoileanna. Sa phictiúr, in éineacht leis, tá Síle Nic Ghearrailt, Breandán Ó Catháin, Séamas Mac Uaitéir, Eithne Mary Brennan, Eilís Ní Fhaoláin, Ávila Kilmurray, Róise Ní Mhistéil, Pádraig S. de Buis, Máire Ní Mhaoilmhichíl, Máire Ní Dhúill, Clára Ní Chonghaile, Caitlín Ní Fhingealtúin, Cathal Brugha, Aogán Ó Muircheartaigh, Cáit Nic Ghearrailt, Máire Nic Aoidh, Denis Sampson, Karola Grimmer. Ar chlé: Kitty Kenny.



CUIMHNEACHÁN 1916



The President with members of the Committee at Áras an Uachtaráin.
(Left to right): Front row—James Gibbons, T.D., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance, Eilís Bean Uí Chonaill, Leslie Bean de Barra, the Taoiseach, the President, Máighréad Ní Scineadóra, Phillis Bean Uí Cheallaigh, Máire Bhreathnach, Liam O'Doherty.
 Second row—C. Farrell, D. Culligan, Seán Nunan, Simon Donnelly, P. Ó Cearnaigh, Frank Robbins, Proinnsias de Búrca, Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn (Secretary), Éamonn T. de hÓir, P. Ó Cuilleanáin, Harry Colley, Seán Dowling, Vincent Byrne, P. Ó Murchadha, James J. Brennan.
Right: Éamon Martin, F. Coffey, G. Woods.

Coiste (Committee)

The Taoiseach, Seán F. Lemass, T.D. (Chairman); Mr. James Gibbons, T.D., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance (Vice-Chairman); Piaras Béaslaoi, Uas.; Máire Bhreathnach, Uas.; Mr. James J. Brennan; Proinnsias de Búrca, Uas.; Mr. Vincent Byrne; Mr. Frank Coffey; Mr. Harry Colley; Mr. Desmond Culligan; Leslie Bean Thomáis de Barra, Uas.; Éamonn T. de hÓir, Uas.; Mr. Simon Donnelly; Mr. Seán Dowling; Mr. C. Farrell; Mr. Éamon Martin; Mr. Seán Nunan; Máighréad Ní Scineadóra, Uas.; P. Ó Cearnaigh, Uas.; Eilís Bean Uí Chonaill, Uas.; Pádraig Ó Cuilleanáin, Uas.; Mr. Liam O'Doherty; Pádraig Ó Murchadha, Uas.; Mr. Frank Robbins; Mr. Frank Thornton; Phillis Bean Sheáin T. Uí Cheallaigh, Uas.; Mr. Gerard Woods; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary). Two members of the Committee—Piaras Béaslaoi, Uas., and Mr. Frank Thornton are now dead. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar a n-anam.

Coiste Gnóthaí (Executive Committee)

Mr. James Gibbons, T.D., (Chairman); Máire Bhreathnach, Uas. (Department of Finance); Mr. Frank Coffey (Department of External Affairs); Mr. Desmond Culligan (Department of Industry and Commerce); Superintendent F. Davis (Garda Síochána); Mr. C. Farrell (Office of Public Works); Pádraig Ó Cuilleanáin, Uas. (Department of Education); Pádraig Ó hAnnracháin, Uas. (Government Information Bureau); Pádraig Ó Murchadha, Uas. (Department of Defence); Domhnall Ó Súilleabháin, Uas. (Department of the Taoiseach); Mr. Gerard Woods (Department of External Affairs); Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

Fochoiste Lá na nÓg (Children's Day Sub-Committee)

Mr. James J. Brennan; Mr. Joe Carolan (Organisation of National Ex-Servicemen); Mr. Harry Colley; Superintendent F. Davis; Mr. Simon Donnelly; Comdt. M. H. Lenehan, (O.N.E.); Mr. Kevin Malone (O.N.E.); Máighréad Ní Scineadóra, Uas.; Pádraig Ó Cuilleanáin, Uas.; representatives from the Irish National Teachers' Organisation; Vocational Teachers' Association; Association of Secondary Teachers, and the Christian Brothers; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

Fochoiste na gComórtas (Competitions' Sub-Committee)

Muiris Mac Conghail, Uas. (President, Royal Hibernian Academy); Caoimhín Ó Conghaile, Uas.; Pádraig Ó Cuilleanáin, Uas.; Seán Ó hÉigearthaigh, Uas.; Alf Mac Lochlainn, Uas.; A. B. Ó Riordáin, Uas.; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

Fochoiste Scannán (Films' Sub-Committee)

Máire Bhreathnach, Uas.; Mr. Vincent Byrne; Phillis Bean Sheáin T. Uí Cheallaigh, Uas.; Mr. Frank Coffey; Mr. Éamon Martin; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

Fochoiste Cuairteoirí ón gCoigríoch (Overseas Visitors' Sub-Committee)

Mr. Frank Coffey; Mr. Desmond Culligan; Eilís Bean Uí Chonaill, Uas.; Mr. Frank Robbins; Mr. Gerard Woods; representatives of Aer Lingus—Irish International Airlines and Bord Fáilte Éireann; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

Fochoiste na Glóir-réime (Pageant Sub-Committee)

Lt. Col. James J. Caseley; Proinnsias de Búrca, Uas.; Mr. Éamon Martin; Comdt. F. Neill; P. S. Ó Braonáin, Uas.; Seán Ó Cearbhaill, Uas.; Pádraig Ó Murchadha, Uas.; Seán Ó Síothcháin, Uas. (Gaelic Athletic Association); Phillis Bean Sheáin T. Uí Cheallaigh, Uas.; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

Fochoiste Foillseachán (Publications' Sub-Committee)

Máighréad Ní Scineadóra, Uas.; Tomás Ó Floinn, Uas.; Pádraig Ó hInnse, Uas.; Pádraig Ó Murchadha, Uas.; Phillis Bean Sheáin T. Uí Cheallaigh, Uas.; Piaras F. Mac Lochlainn, Uas. (Secretary).

STAMPAÍ COMÓRTHA



COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Éirí Amach na Cásca

Easter Rising

Luan Cásca, 1916, ghabh díormaí armtha d'Óglaigh na hÉireann agus d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, faoi cheannas Phádraic Mhic Phiarais agus Shéamuis Uí Chonghaile, seilbh ar Ardoifig an Phoist i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus d'fhógair siad Poblacht na hÉireann. Glacadh seilbh ar roinnt ionad straitéiseach eile agus daingníodh iad. Sheas na hÓglaigh an fód go ceann seachtaine sulár ghéill siad d'fhórsaí Briotanacha ba threise ná iad. Nuair a básaíodh sé dhuine dhéag de na ceannairí, agus an mórshéisear a shínigh forógra na Poblachta ina measc, corraíodh an pobal go mór agus ghabh a lán daoine ar fud na tíre páirt i ngluaiseacht na saoirse.

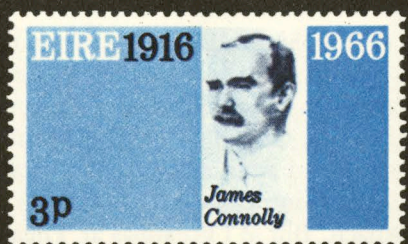
On Easter Monday, 1916, armed detachments of the Irish Volunteers and the Citizen Army commanded by Patrick Pearse and James Connolly seized the General Post Office in Dublin where they proclaimed the Irish Republic. Several other strategic points were also taken over and fortified. The insurgents held out for a week before surrendering to superior British forces. The execution of sixteen of the leaders, including the seven signatories of the Proclamation of the Republic, aroused widespread support for the independence movement.



P. H. Pearse

Rugadh 1879. Chuir an Píarsach roimhe náisiún saor Gaelach a thabhairt i gcrích, agus is mór a chuidigh a scríbhinní agus a óráidí le hathbheochan na meanman náisiúnta. Sna scoileanna a bhunaigh sé, Scoil Éanna do bhuachaillí agus Scoil Íde do chailíní, cothaíodh an Ghaeilge agus traidisiúin na hÉireann. San Éirí Amach bhí sé ina Uachtarán ar an Rialtas Sealadach agus ina Árdcheannasaí ar fhórsaí na hÉireann. Básáíodh é an 3ú Bealtaine, 1916.

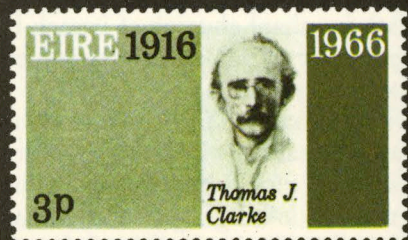
Born in 1879. Pearse dedicated himself to the ideal of an independent Irish-speaking nation and his writings and speeches played an important part in the revival of the national spirit. The Irish language and Irish traditions were fostered in the schools he founded: St. Enda's for boys and St. Ita's for girls. In the Rising he was President of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Irish forces. Executed 3rd May, 1916.



James Connolly

Rugadh 1868. Bhí taithí aige as a óige ar an anás agus an leatrom a bhí le fulaingt ag a lán den lucht oibre. Scríobh sé, agus labhair sé, go tréan ar mhaithe le saoirse na hÉireann agus le saoirse an lucht oibre. Bhunaigh sé Páirtí Sóisialaíoch Poblachtach na hÉireann, agus bhí sé ina eagarthóir ar pháipéar an pháirtí, *The Workers' Republic*. Ó 1914 amach bhí sé ina cheann urra ar Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, agus chuaigh an t-arm sin, faoina cheannas, í gcomhar le hÓglaigh na hÉireann san Éirí Amach. Básaíodh é an 12ú Bealtaine, 1916.

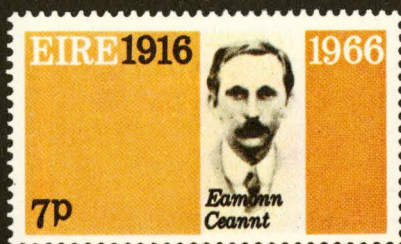
Born in 1868. The hardship endured by many workers was experienced at first hand by Connolly from his youth. In forceful speech and writing he advocated both national freedom and working class emancipation. He founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party and edited its organ, *The Workers' Republic*. From 1914 onwards he was in effective control of the Irish Citizen Army, which, under his command, joined forces with the Irish Volunteers in the Rising. Executed 12th May, 1916.



Thomas J. Clarke

Rugadh 1858. D'fhulaing sé 15 bliana pianseirbhíse i bpríosúin i Sasana mar gheall ar an bpáirt a ghlac sé roimhe sin in iarracht réabhlóideach. D'ainneoin drochshláinte, nuair a scaoileadh saor é chabhraigh sé le hatheagrú a thabhairt ar an ngluaiseacht rúnda réabhlóideach, Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, a phleanáil an tÉirí Amach. Toisc gurbh é ba shine agus ab fhaide seirbhís de na ceannairí, tugadh d'onóir dó bheith ar an gcéad duine ag síniú an Fhorógra. Básaíodh é an 3ú Bealtaine, 1916.

Born in 1858. For his part in an earlier revolutionary effort Clarke served fifteen years penal servitude in English prisons. After release, despite poor health, he helped to reorganise the secret revolutionary movement, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, which planned the Rising. As the oldest and longest serving of the leaders he was given the honour of being the first signatory of the Proclamation. Executed 3rd May, 1916.

Éamonn Ceannt

Rugadh 1881. As an dlúthbhaint a bhí aige le Conradh na Gaeilge, agus de bharr a shuime sa Ghaeilge agus sa cheol Gaelach, chuir sé aithne ar an bPíarsach agus ar cheannairí eile na gluaiseachta náisiúnta. Ghabh sé le hÓglaigh na hÉireann nuair a bunaíodh iad agus, mar chomhalta den Chomhairle Mhíleata, bhí baint aige go luath leis na pleananna don Éirí Amach. Bhí sé i gceannas ar Theach na mBocht i mBaile Átha Cliath Theas le linn an Éirí Amach agus thuill sé clú as a chalmacht agus a ghaisce sa chomhrac.

Básaíodh é an 8ú Bealtaine, 1916.

Born in 1881. His commitment to the Gaelic League and his interest in Irish language and music drew Ceannt into contact with Pearse and the other leaders of the national movement. He joined the Irish Volunteers on their formation and as a member of the Military Council was involved in the plans for the Rising at an early stage. Ceannt was in command at the South Dublin Union during the Rising and distinguished himself for bravery and coolness in action.

Executed 8th May, 1916.

Seán Mac Diarmada

Rugadh 1884. Go luath ina shaol chuaigh sé isteach i gConradh na Gaeilge agus in eagraíochtaí náisiúnta eile. Bhí bua chun eagraíochta aige, rud a chruthaigh sé sa saothar a rinne sé, i gcomhar le Tomás Ó Cléirigh, chun brí agus fuinneamh a thabhairt ar ais i mBráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann agus, níos deireanaí, d'ainneoin a éalainge, san obair a rinne sé le hÓglaigh na hÉireann, a raibh sé páirteach ina mbunú, a leathadh ar fud na tíre. Ba chomhalta é den Chomhairle Mhíleata a phleanáil an tÉirí Amach agus throid sé in Ardoifig an Phoist. Básaíodh é an 12ú Bealtaine, 1916.

Born in 1884. Mac Diarmada, early in life, joined the Gaelic League and other national organisations. His flare as an organiser showed itself in his work with Clarke in revitalising the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and later, despite a physical handicap, in contributing to the spread throughout Ireland of the Irish Volunteers which he had helped to found. A member of the Military Council which planned the Rising, he fought in the General Post Office. Executed 12th May, 1916.

STAMPAÍ COMÓRTA



COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Thomas MacDonagh

Rugadh 1878. File, léirmheastóir agus drámadóir a bhí ann. Bhí an dearcadh céanna aige a bhí ag an bPiarsach i gcúrsaí polaitíochta agus cultúir, agus bhí sé ina chúntóir ag an bPiarsach i Scoil Éanna. Bhí sé ina Stiúrthóir Traenála ar Óglaigh na hÉireann, agus, mar Cheannfort ar Bhriogáid Bhaile Átha Cliath, bhí sé i seilbh Mhonarcha Jacob le linn an Éirí Amach. Básaíodh é an 3ú Bealtaine, 1916.

Born in 1878, MacDonagh, poet, critic and dramatist, shared the political and cultural ideals of Pearse whom he assisted in St. Enda's school. He was Director of Training of the Irish Volunteers and, as Commandant of the Dublin Brigade, held Jacob's factory during the Rising. Executed 3rd May, 1916.



Joseph Plunkett

Rugadh 1887. Ba é an duine ab óige de shíniitheoirí an Fhorógra. Thuill sé clú mar fhile agus bhí dlúthbhaint aige le Tomás Mac Donnchadha, a bhí páirteach leis i mbunú an *Irish Theatre*. Thug an Pluingcéadach lán a dhúthrachta do ghluaiseacht na saoirse. Ba chomhalta bunaidh é de na hÓglaigh agus meastar gurbh é ba phríomhúdar do phleananna míleata an Éirí Amach. D'éirigh sé as a leaba thinnis chun páirt a ghlacadh sa troid in Ardoifig an Phoist. Básaíodh é an 4ú Bealtaine, 1916.

Born in 1887. Plunkett was the youngest of the signatories of the Proclamation. A poet of distinction and a close associate of MacDonagh's, with whom he founded the *Irish Theatre*, Plunkett devoted himself unsparingly to the independence movement. He was a founder member of the Volunteers and the military plans for the Rising are believed to have been largely his work. He left his sick bed to take part in the fighting in the General Post Office. Executed 4th May, 1916.

STAMPAÍ COMÓRTHA



Ruairí Mac Easmainn

Rugadh 1864. Chuaigh isteach i Seirbhís Consalach Shasana, 1895, agus nochtaigh an fiordhrochíde a bhí á imirt ar na hoibritheoirí dúchasacha sna plandála ruibéir san Congo Uachtair agus, níba dhéanaí, san Putamayo. Rinneadh Ridire de 1911. Náisiúnaí Éireannach i gcónaí, ba bhall é de Chonradh na Gaeilge ó 1904 agus

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

bunaitheoir-bhall d'Óglaigh na hÉireann, 1913. D'éirigh as Seirbhís Consalach Shasana, 1913. Chuaigh chuig na Stáit Aonta agus an Ghearmáin, 1914, ag lorg cúnamh míleata do ghluaiseacht saoirse na hÉireann. Gabhadh i gCiarraí tar éis teacht i dtír ó bhád-fó-thuinn Gearmánach, 1916. Cúisíodh i Londain, fuarathas ciontach i dtréas, crochadh 3ú Lúnasa, 1916. Athchuireadh i mBaile Átha Cliath, 1965.

Roger Casement

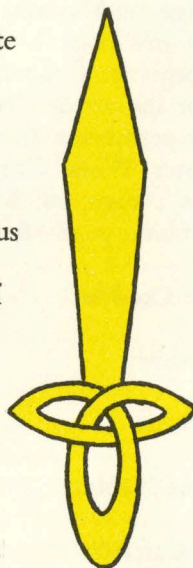
Born 1864. Entered the British Consular Service 1895, and exposed the gross ill-treatment of native workers in the rubber plantations in the Upper Congo and, later, in the Putamayo. Knighted 1911. Always an Irish nationalist, was a member of the Gaelic League from 1904 and a founder-member of the Irish Volunteers, 1913. Retired from the Consular Service, 1913. Went to the U.S.A. and Germany, 1914, to seek military aid for the Irish independence movement. Captured in Kerry after landing from a German submarine, 1916. Tried in London, found guilty of treason, hanged, 3rd August, 1916. Re-interred in Dublin, 1965.

Design and Printing

Eamonn Ó Dubhshláine a dhearaigh an stampa i gcuimhne ar an Éirí Amach. Uamann sé i modh samhailteach na daoine a chaill a mbeo i gcogadh na saoirse le téama a léiríonn Éire ag céimniú chun ré saoirse. Réamonn Ó Cadhain, ó Signa Teo., Baile Átha Cliath, a dhearaigh na stampaí i gcuimhne ar shínitheoirí an Fhorógra. Tá na portráidí bunaithe ar líníochtaí le Seán Ó Súilleabháin, R.H.A., a bhronn Maighréad Ní Dhálaigh ar Árd-Mhusaem na hÉireann. Le fótagrábháil ag an mBrainse Stampála, Oifig na gCoimisinéirí Ioncaim, Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath a rinneadh an chlódóireacht. An t-Uas. Ó Cadhain a dhearaigh an stampa Mhic Easmainn freisin.

The stamp commemorating the Rising was designed by Edward Delaney. It joins symbolically the lives lost in the war of independence and the theme of Ireland marching into an era of freedom. Raymond Kyne of Signa Ltd., Dublin, designed the stamps commemorating the signatories of the Proclamation. The portraits are based on drawings by Seán O'Sullivan, R.H.A., which were presented to the National Museum by Miss Madge Daly. Printing is in photogravure by the Stamping Branch, Office of the Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle. Mr. Kyne also designed the Casement stamp.

Dealg: De bharr comórtais a reachtáil An Chomhairle Ealaíon, thar ceann an Choiste Cuimhneacháin, do ghréas do Dhealg Chuimhneacháin, toghadh gréas le Úna Bean Uí Thuairisc, nach maireann. Séard tá sa ghréas nuadhearadh Gaelach den Chlaíomh Solais a raibh baint aige san seanlitríocht le teacht na nGael go hÉirinn agus a bhí, níba dhéanaí, ina chomhartha feasa, oiliúna agus forbartha. Glacadh leis ag scoláirí na hAithbheochana agus ag fealsúnaithe na réabhlóide len a dhá aidhm a chur in iúl—éirí amach míleata agus aiséirí cultúrtha. Scaipeadh eolas faoin 'gClaíomh', agus faoin mbrí a bhí leis, go fóirleathan ag Conradh na Gaeilge nuair a thug siad 'An Claidheamh Soluis' mar ainm ar a n-iris sheachtainiúil dhátheangach, a raibh Pádraic Mac Piarais ina eagarthóir air. Ba é ba mhó tionchair de na foilseacháin réabhlóideacha ar ghlún 1916. Ghlac an Coiste leis an gréas mar shamhail-chomhartha don bhliain chomórtha.



Badge: Following a competition, organised on behalf of the Commemoration Committee by the Arts Council, for the design of a commemorative badge, that submitted by the late Mrs. Una Watters was chosen. The design is an original stylisation of the Sword of Light, which is connected in early literature with the first coming of the Gaels to Ireland, and occurs throughout later literature as symbolising intuitive knowledge, education and progress. It was taken up by the scholars of the Gaelic revival, and was adopted by the revolutionary thinkers to indicate their dual objective—an armed insurrection and an Irish cultural renaissance. Knowledge of the 'Sword' and its meaning became widespread at home and abroad when it was adopted by the Gaelic League as the title of its bilingual weekly magazine 'An Claidheamh Soluis', edited by Patrick Pearse, which, of all the organs of revolutionary thinking, had the most profound effect on the 1916 generation. The Committee adopted the design as a symbol for the 1916 Commemoration year.



An bonn speisialta cuimhneacháin a eisíodh um Cháisc—píosa airgid deich scilling. Mr. T. H. Paget a dhearaigh. Tá portráid de Phádraic Mac Piarais ar a aghaidh agus, ar chúl, samhlú den dealbh le Oliver Sheppard R.H.A., nach maireann, de Chú Chulainn san Ardoifig Poist. Tá inscríbhinn ar imeall an bhoinn: 'Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916'.

The special commemorative coin which was issued at Easter—a silver 10/- piece. Designed by Mr. T. H. Paget, it bears on the obverse side a portrait of Patrick Pearse and on the reverse a representation of the statue of Cuchulainn by the late Oliver Sheppard R.H.A., in the General Post Office. The edge of the coin bears the inscription: 'Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916'.



An bonn speisialta cuimhneacháin a eisíodh do sheansaighdiúirí Sheachtain na Cásca, idir fhir agus mhná, a mhair le Iubhaile Órga an Éirí Amach a cheiliúradh.

The special commemorative medal issued to the veterans of Easter Week—men and women—who lived to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Rising.

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