

## **12 Locations**

- General Post Office (GPO)
- Liberty Hall
- Bolands Mill
- The Four Courts & North King Street
- St. Stephens Green
- Mount Street Bridge
- Moore Street (No. 16)
- Jacobs Factory
- South Dublin Union
- City Hall
- Kilmainham Gaol

### **General Post Office (GPO)**

Sackville Street Lower, Dublin 1

Members of the Provisional Government (Patrick Pearse, James Connolly, Thomas Clarke, Sean MacDiarmuda, Joseph Plunkett) seized the GPO, making it their military headquarters.

Members of Cumann na mBan and the Irish Citizen Army were also stationed at The GPO, making up a garrison of 350 rebels.

Patrick Pearse read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic outside the GPO, which marked the beginning of the Easter Rising

Commandant James Connolly directed orders at the headquarters and also to other locations around the city.

Easter Monday afternoon attacks began on the building.

The British gunboat, Helga, was anchored on the River Liffey, from where it fired upon the GPO.

The building was in flames by Friday April 28th, and was evacuated (No.16 Moore Street)

The GPO was completely destroyed during the rising.

From 1925 it was rebuilt and reopened in 1929.

In May 1924, Sackville Street was renamed O'Connell Street

## **Liberty Hall**

33 Eden Quay, Dublin 1

Liberty Hall was a two story building over a basement at the time of the Rising.

The IRB Military Council (Pearse, Connolly, Clarke, MacDiarmada, Ceannt, MacDonagh) met on Easter Sunday to discuss pre-Rising plans. Difficulties arose following a failed arms smuggle into Howth Harbor by Sir Roger Casement, and also Eoin

This also became an assembly point for members of the Irish Citizen Army, Cumann na mBan, and the Volunteers, who met here on Easter Monday

Guns, ammunition, bombs, and grenades were stored at Liberty Hall. At noon, on Easter Monday the rebels met to collect supplies and then dispersed throughout the city to various locations.

Liberty Hall was left empty during Easter Week. However, on Easter Wednesday the British shelled the building, causing extensive damage, thinking it was occupied by the rebels.

Liberty Hall was rebuilt in the 1960s. The building was designed with 16 floors, each representing the 16 who were executed for their involvement, following the Easter Rising.

## **Bolands Mill**

Grand Canal Street Lower (Maquay Bridge), Dublin

It was one of the city's oldest and best known bakeries

3rd Battalion - Only 100 Volunteers reported for duty due to the confusion caused by Eoin MacNeill's countermanding order just days before the Rising. This order greatly reduced the hoped numbers at every site.

Eamonn deValera was appointed commander of the flour mills.

It was an important advantage point as they had control over Grand Canal entrance to Dublin Port and key vantage points over the railway lines.

On Easter Thursday (April 27th) the British shelled the building from the gunboat Helga, on the River Liffey. There was also a naval gun taken ashore, stationed at Percy Place, that proceeded to fire in the direction of the Mills.

De Valera cleverly flew a flag from a nearby malt house which attracted most of the attacks.

The garrison held out until Sunday, up until the news of the general surrender.

Eamon de Valera was sentenced to death by the British, but this was later changed to penal servitude for life.

## **The Four Courts & North King Street**

Inn's Quay, Dublin 7

The 1st Battalion of the Dublin Brigade were stationed here.

Edward(Ned) Daly was in command.

The Four Courts was a strategic area that controlled the main route between the British military barracks and the GPO.

Daly's garrison faced fierce fighting from the British forces, located nearby, at the Royal Barracks (now Collins Barracks), Richmond in Inchicore, and the Phoenix Park.

North King Street was the route along the north side of the River Liffey towards the GPO, behind the Four Courts. Commander Daly had some of his men barricade the streets nearby to help slow the progression of British troops.

After two days of fighting, the British had slowly worked their way up North King Street, with many deaths in the process. They retaliated by breaking into the homes of the locals on North King Street, killing 15 civilian men. This became known as the North King Street Massacre.

The Four Courts survived the Rising, but was later destroyed during the Civil War in 1922.

## **St. Stephens Green**

20-acre park located one mile south of the GPO.

Members of the Irish Citizens Army turned out at Stephens Green. Out 200-250 members in total, most of them were stationed here

Commanders Michael Mallin and Countess Markievicz held this location.

They posted men in houses overlooking the Green, and at Harcourt Street Station and J&T Davy's pub in Portobello.

British forces were stationed in the nearby, Shelbourne Hotel, which overlooked the Green.

They dug trenches in the park to shelter in.

The garrison was forced to move onto the Royal College of Surgeons by late Easter Monday, as fire from the British became too intense.

From here, there was little action as attention was redirected to The GPO and The Four Courts.

## **Mount Street Bridge**

Eamon de Valera posted small parties of men in building around the area of Northumberland Road from his Third Battalion of Volunteers.

On the Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire) side of Mount Street Bridge, St. Stephens School, the parochial hall and No.25 Northumberland Road were occupied.

Clanwilliam House, on the city side of the bridge, was also garrisoned by a party of seven men under the command of George Reynolds.

These positions were key in commanding Northumberland Road, the main route between the port of Kingstown and the city centre, on which the British forces would be traveling.

On Wednesday 26th British forces attempted to make their way through the route. The Volunteers temporarily halted their progress until they were overcome by superior numbers.

Clanwilliam House was set on fire.

Commander George Reynolds was killed in action.

Mount Street Bridge was one of the more intense engagements of the Rising.

## **Moore Street (No. 16)**

A British barricade was positioned at the end of Moore Street, where it joined with Henry Street.

On Friday 28th, after heavy attack from the British gunboat Helga, the GPO went up in flames and the building, under the orders of Patrick Pearse, evacuated the building.

Michael Joseph O'Rahilly ('The O'Rahilly') volunteered to lead a small party of men out of the GPO and to Williams & Woods, a nearby factory on Great Britain Street (no Parnell

Street). The British machine gun caught him on the way. He died from his wounds in Sackville Lane (now O'Rahilly Parade)

Changed plans sent the garrison to No.16 Moore Street for shelter. A wounded James Connolly was carried by stretcher.

No.16 Moore Street was the last headquarters set up by the leaders of the 1916 Rising. It was here that the decision to accept the British terms of unconditional surrender was made.

In the afternoon of Saturday April 29th, Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell, a member of Cumann na mBan, was sent with a Red Cross flag to inform General Lowe that Pearse wished to negotiate surrender terms. Eventually, Pearse surrendered unconditionally. The surrender order did not reach some of the outposts until the following day, Sunday 30 April.

## **Jacobs Factory**

Bishop Street, Dublin 2

The 2nd Battalion - 130-150 Fianna Eireann and Cumann na mBan

One of the signatories of the Proclamation, Thomas MacDonagh was commander at this strategic location.

The Jacobs Factory was massive triangular structure, which was surrounded by a labyrinth of streets and small houses, making it difficult to assault.

Men were stationed in the surrounding buildings, on Camden Street, Wexford Street, Aungier Street and other streets in the area, making the factory a difficult target for the British.

The two towers in the factory overlooked much of the city, from where snipers could work on the Portobello Barracks and other British military points.

Peadar Kearney, who wrote the words of the National Anthem, 'The Soliders Song' was also stationed at the factory.

## **South Dublin Union**

Thomas Street, Dublin 8

4th Battalion of 120 Volunteers

One of the signatories of the Proclamation, Eamon Ceannt was commander at this location.

This was another strategic position which overlooked Kingsbridge (Heuston) railway station, and controlled the route between Richmond Barracks (Collins Barracks) and the Royal Hospital, where the British were stationed.

The most intense fighting lasted through the early part of the week, but which eased off as the British forces began to redirect their attention to the more important areas of the GPO and the Four Courts.

News of general surrender did not reach Ceannt until Sunday.

Today, The South Dublin Union is known as St.James Hospital.

## **City Hall**

Dame Street, Dublin 2

30 members of the Irish Citizen Army were sent to City Hall under Commandant Captain Sean Connolly.

A party of six men approached the gate of Dublin Castle in an attempt to seize entry. They shot Constable James O'Brien of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, seizing the guardroom and imprisoning six soldiers present.

On Easter Monday, the building came under intense rifle and machine gun fire.

Captain Connolly was shot and killed by a sniper posted on the Bedford Tower in Dublin Castle. John O'Reilly, who was next in command was also killed in action.

Due to the small numbers stationed at City Hall and the associated positions, and after a number of casualties the forces surrendered that night.

## **Kilmainham Gaol**

General John Maxwell arrived into Dublin on Friday April 28th. He was sent by the British as "military governor" with "plenary powers" under Martial law. He ordered the executions following the Rising. He oversaw all trials and sentences.

A total of 3,430 men and 79 women were arrested. 97 received death sentences, but had their sentences commuted to various terms of imprisonment.

A total of sixteen people were executed. 14 were executed by firing squad at Kilmainham between May 3rd and 12th. They were as follows:

- Patrick Pearse
- Thomas Clarke
- Thomas MacDonagh
- Joseph Plunkett
- Edward Daly
- William Pearse
- Michael O'Hanrahan

- John MacBride
- Eamonn Ceannt
- Michael Mallin
- Con Colbert
- Seán Heuston
- Seán MacDiarmada,
- James Connolly

Thomas Kent was executed in Cork.

Roger Casement had been arrested during an arms smuggling attempt at Howth harbor. Of the sixteen executed, Casement was the only one to be given a public trial. He was tried at the Old Bailey, found guilty of treason and hanged at Pentonville Prison.

The leaders of the rebellions of 1798, 1803, 1848 and 1867 were also interned and executed here.