



6.0 An Éirí Amach

6.2 An tÉirí Amach ó lá go lá

Sna seachtainí roimh an Éirí Amach, caithfidh go raibh a fhios ag na baill is dóchasaí den Chomhairle Mhíleata fiú go raibh an seans go n-éireodh léi an-bheag ar fad. I mBaile Átha Cliath, ní raibh ach 3,000 duine i bhfórsaí Óglaigh na hÉireann agus Arm Cathartha na hÉireann le chéile agus ní raibh os cionn 10-12,000 i líon Óglaigh na hÉireann sa tír ina hiomláine. Leis na líonta beaga sin agus gan ach beagán airm acu - fiú dá má rud é go bhfuarthas gunnaí Gearmánacha Casement - ní thioctadh leo a bheith ag súil go mbeadh a bhfórsaí in ann an lámh in uachtar a fháil ar fhórsaí arm na Breataine lena líonta, lena meaisínghunnaí agus lena gunnaí móra a bhí beagnach gan teorainn.

A luaithe is a tuairiscíodh gur cailleadh na hairm ón Ghearmáin, caithfidh go ndeachaigh dóchas ar bith go n-éireodh leo i léig. Ina theannta sin, cibé seans a bhí fágtha chuir freasordú Mhic Néill ó rath é. Agus an dá thubaiste sin os a gcomhair, caithfidh gur thuig na sínitheoirí a raibh i ndán dóibh: is cosúil go raibh siad ag súil anois go mbeadh luach siombalach leis an Éirí Amach agus lena mairtíreacht phearsanta agus go gcuirfeadh sé náire ar náisiúnaigh na hÉireann is go ndéanfaidís athmheasúnú ar a gcinniúint.

Ba í an straitéis seilbh a ghabháil ar líon suíomh inchosanta i mBaile Átha Cliath agus fanacht iontu go dtí go raibh éirí amach ghinearálta ar siúl ag Óglaigh na hÉireann ar fud na tíre. Bhí an dóchas ann fosta go dtiocfadh roinnt de na hÓglaigh Náisiúnta (d'fhéadfadh thart ar 150,000 duine a

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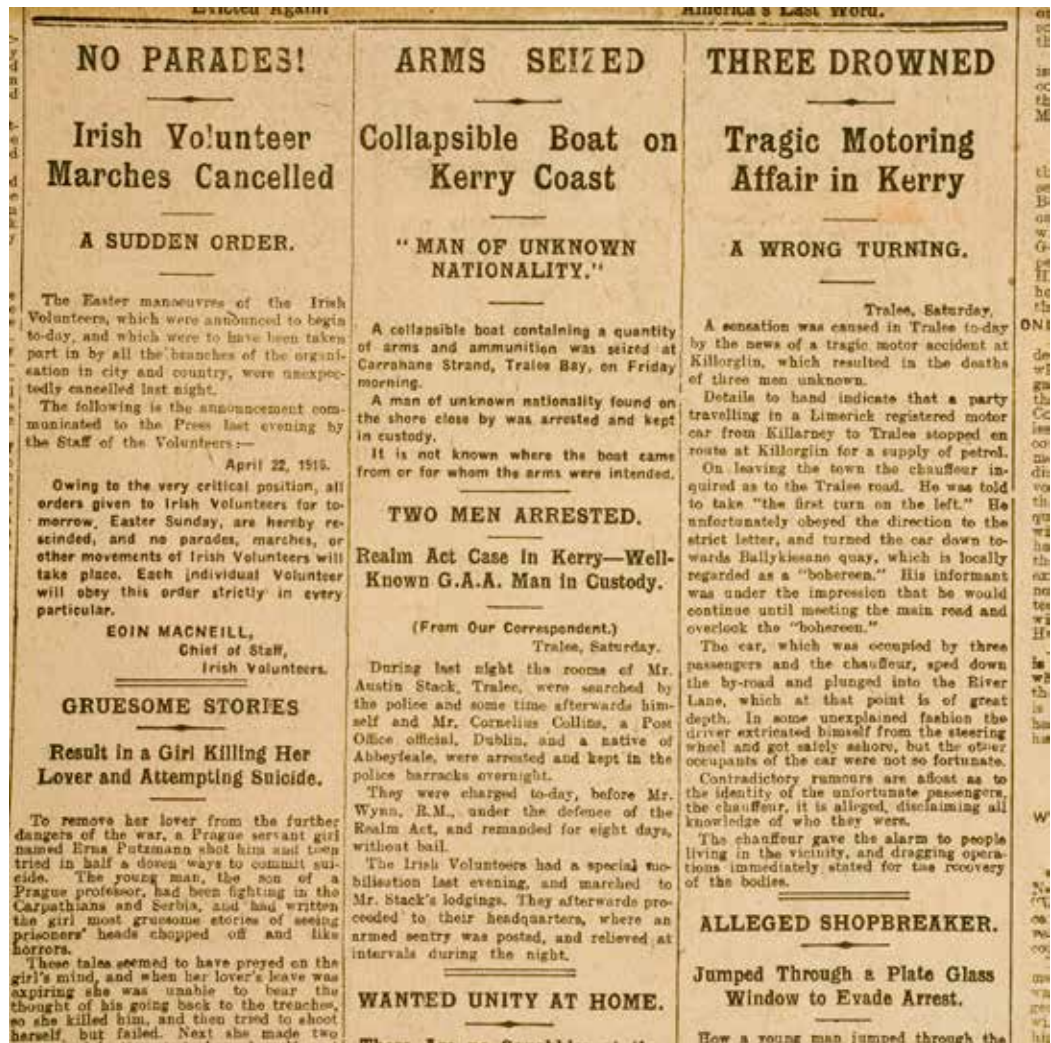
bheith i gceist ansin) chun tacaíocht a thabhairt. Lena chois sin, bhíothas ag súil go lainseálfadh an Ghearmáin ionsaí meabhail ar an Mór-Roinn agus go bhféadfadh sí tacaíocht chabhlaigh a thabhairt. Mar a tharla sé, seachas na líonta measartha beaga in áiteanna i Loch Garman agus i nGaillimh, bhí Óglaigh na hÉireann umhal d'fhreasordú Mhic Néill agus d'fhan siad sa bhaile, agus níor tháinig duine ar bith de na hÓglaigh Náisiúnta amach ach an oiread. I mBaile Átha Cliath, is cosúil gur tháinig thart ar 1,400 i láthair ar an iomlán, in a measc siúd bhí Óglaigh na hÉireann, Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, Cumann na mBan agus 30 Raidhfíl Ibeirneach, fórsa ina raibh baill de chuid Ord Ársa na nIbeirneach.

Tá a lán íomhánna sna rannáin seo a leanas ina dtaispeántar gnéithe éagsúla den coimhlint. Gné amháin nach bhfuil le feiceáil sna íomhánna atá ar fáil sa Leabharlann Náisiúnta áfach, ná an slad daonna a d'fhág an tÉirí Amach ina dhiaidh. Tá neart íomhánna den scrios a rinneadh ar fhoirgnimh, ach níl ann dá leithéid i gcás na coirp, na saolta, agus na teaghlaigh a scriosadh. Tá an t-easnamh seo sa cháipéisíocht chomh mór sin gur gá aird a tharraingt air. Maraíodh os cionn 400 duine agus gortaíodh giota maith os cionn 1,000 duine, an chuid is mó acu - mar a bhíonn nach mór i gcónaí in achrann dá leithead - ina sibhialtaigh. Ach ní raibh íomhánna ar bith ann de na coirp mharaithe nó chorraithe, a bheadh ina ngnéithe ollmhóra den radharc ag an am. B'fhiú an t-easnamh suntasach seo san fhianaise sa chur i láthair ar líne seo a choinneáil ar intinn nuair a bhreathnaítear ar ghnéithe ar leith eile den Éirí Amach.

Domhnach na Cásca, an 23 Aibreán

Cuireadh freasordú Mhic Néill i gcló sa Sunday Independent an mhaidin sin. Bhuail an Chomhairle Mhíleata le chéile i Halla na Saoirse chun na himpleachtaí maidir leis an bhfreasordú a phlé. Chinn siad go rachadh siad ar aghaidh leis an Éirí Amach, ach chuir siad siar í go dtí an tráthnóna an lá dár gcionn, Luan na Cásca, chun am a thabhairt dóibh le teachtairí a chur ar fud na tíre le cur in iúl d'Óglaigh na hÉireann go mbeadh an Éirí Amach ag tarlú go deimhin. Ar an Domhnach, cuireadh an Forógra i gcló ar an gclóphreas i Halla na Saoirse a bhí ansin don ITGWU. Toisc nach raibh go leor cló ann den mhéid a theastaigh chun an doiciméad ar fad a chlósscríobh, rinneadh an clóchur agus an priontáil thar dhá chéim, rud a thugann míniú go pointe áirithe ar dhéine éagsúil an dúiche ar leath uachtar agus leath íochtar an Fhorógra.

Domhnach na Cásca, an 23 Aibreán



Easter Sunday, 23 April. The Sunday Independent made grim reading for the IRB Military Council which met at Liberty Hall: it featured MacNeill's countermand, a reference to Casement's arrest in Kerry, and news of the accidental drowning of three men on their way to set up a transmitter for signaling the Aud.

Luan na Cásca, an 24 Aibreán

Chruinnigh formhór na ndaoine a ghlac páirt san Éirí Amach ag Halla na Saoirse agus chuaigh siad ar aghaidh ó sin go dtí na suímh a sainíodh dóibh. Gabhadh seilbh ar an gcuid is mó de na suímh sin faoi mheán lae. I ndiaidh dóibh seilbh a ghabháil ar Ard-Oifig an Phoist, d'fhógair An Piarsach bunú phoblacht na hÉireann. Mar gheall gurb eisean a bhí ina Ard-Cheannfort ar Bhriogáid Bhaile Átha Cliath de chuid Arm Cathartha na hÉireann, go teoiriciúil, ba é Séamas Ó Conghaile a stiúir oibríochtaí míleata sna suímh ar fad a bhí á sealbhú ar son Phoblacht na hÉireann; go praiticiúil, áfach, bhí na ceannfoirt sna suímh eile fágtha ar a gconlán féin de bharr nach raibh sé in ann athneartú a dhéanamh nó airm bhreise a chur ar fáil ar bhonn fiúntach. I rith iarnóin agus thráthnóna Dé Luain, d'eagraigh arm na Breataine freagairt bhrostaithe agus throid siad i gcoinne an chuid ba mhó de na suímh a bhí i seilbh na gceannairceach. Tháinig Halla na Cathrach faoi ghéar-ionsaí agus scaoileadh marbh an t-oifigeach a bhí i gceannas, an Captaen Seán Uí Chonghaile. Ghéill an líon beag ball den gharastún a bhí fágtha ní ba dhéanaí an oíche sin. Cuireadh dianbhrú ar shuíomh an Cheannfoirt Ceannt in Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas chomh maith ach ruaig an garastún na hionsaithe. B'éigean urphost a bhunaigh an Ceannfort Maillin i dTeach tábhairne J. & T. Davy ag acomhal Shráid Richmond Thuaidh agus Mheal Charlemont a thréigeadh laistigh de chúpla uair de bharr go raibh sé faoi dhianlámhach.

Luan na Cásca, an 24 Aibreán



Easter Monday. This flag of the Irish Republic was raised over the GPO soon after the building was occupied. (National Museum of Ireland).

Luan na Cásca, an 24 Aibreán

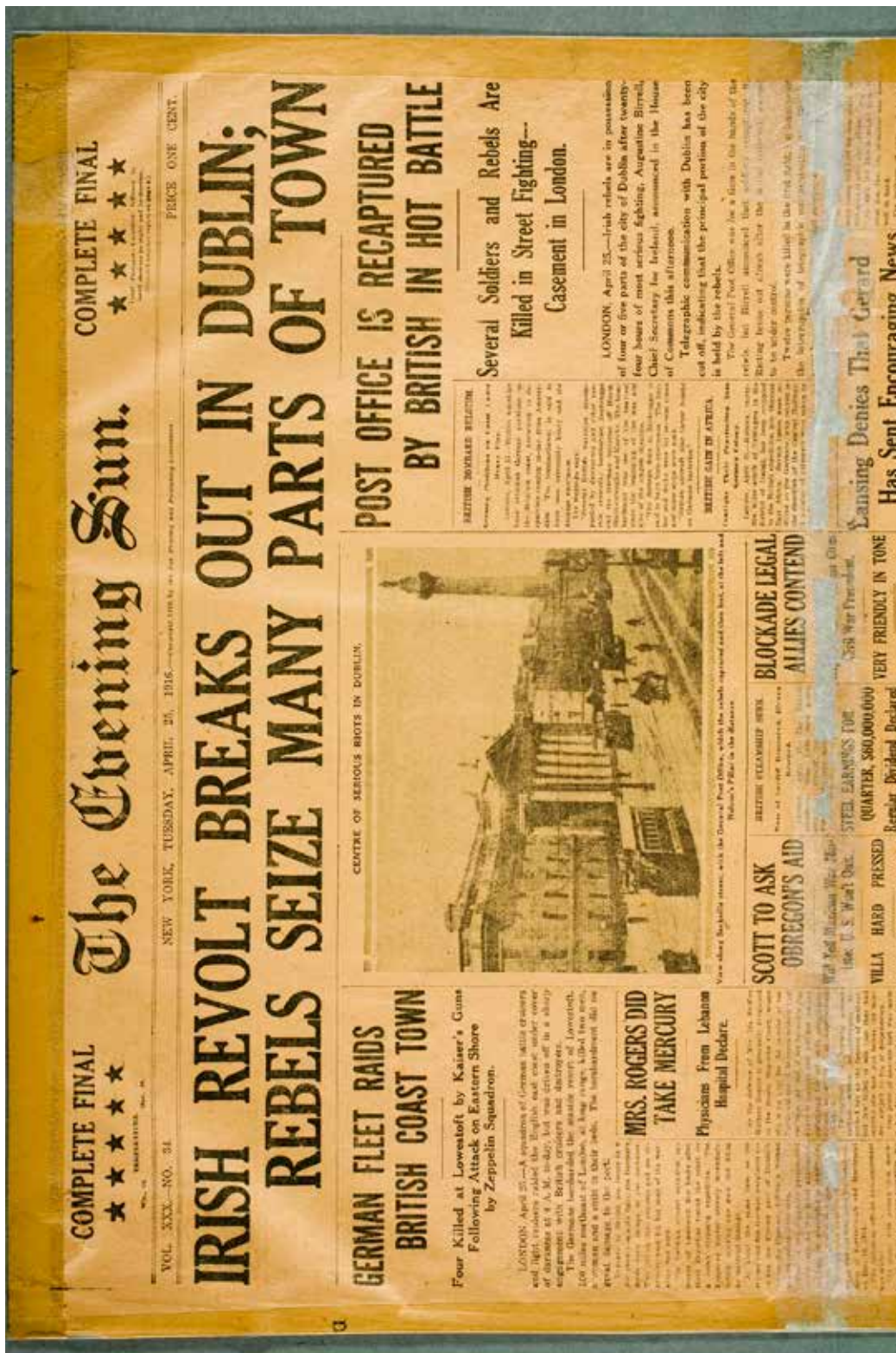


Easter Monday. Dr Edward McWeeney reading a copy of the Proclamation on Easter Monday, 24 April. Seeing it posted on the railings of 86 St. Stephen's Green, McWeeney, a University College Dublin academic, took it to the garden at the back where he had this photograph taken by Fr Sherwin CC. (PC04, Lot 28).

Dé Máirt, an 25 Aibreán

Cuireadh an Ginearál W.H.M. Lowe i gceannas ar oibríochtaí i mBaile Átha Cliath. Chuir trúpaí athneartaithe ó Bhéal Feirste, ón gCurrach, ón Teampall Mór agus ó Bhaile Átha Luain ar chumas na Breataine tosú le líne chosanta a chur idir na suímh a raibh seilbh ag na ceannaircigh orthu. Thug lámhach meaisínghunnaí ó Óstán Shelbourne ar Cheannfort Mallin an chuid ba mhó d’Fhaiche Stiabhna a fholmhú agus a fhórsaí a dhíriú ar Choláiste Ríoga na Máinlianna. Bhí creachadóireacht ag tarlú go forleathan i lár na cathrach. An tráthnóna sin, d’fhógair an Leasrí, an Tiarna Wimborne, dlí airm ar fud chathair agus chontae Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Dé Máirt, an 25 Aibreán

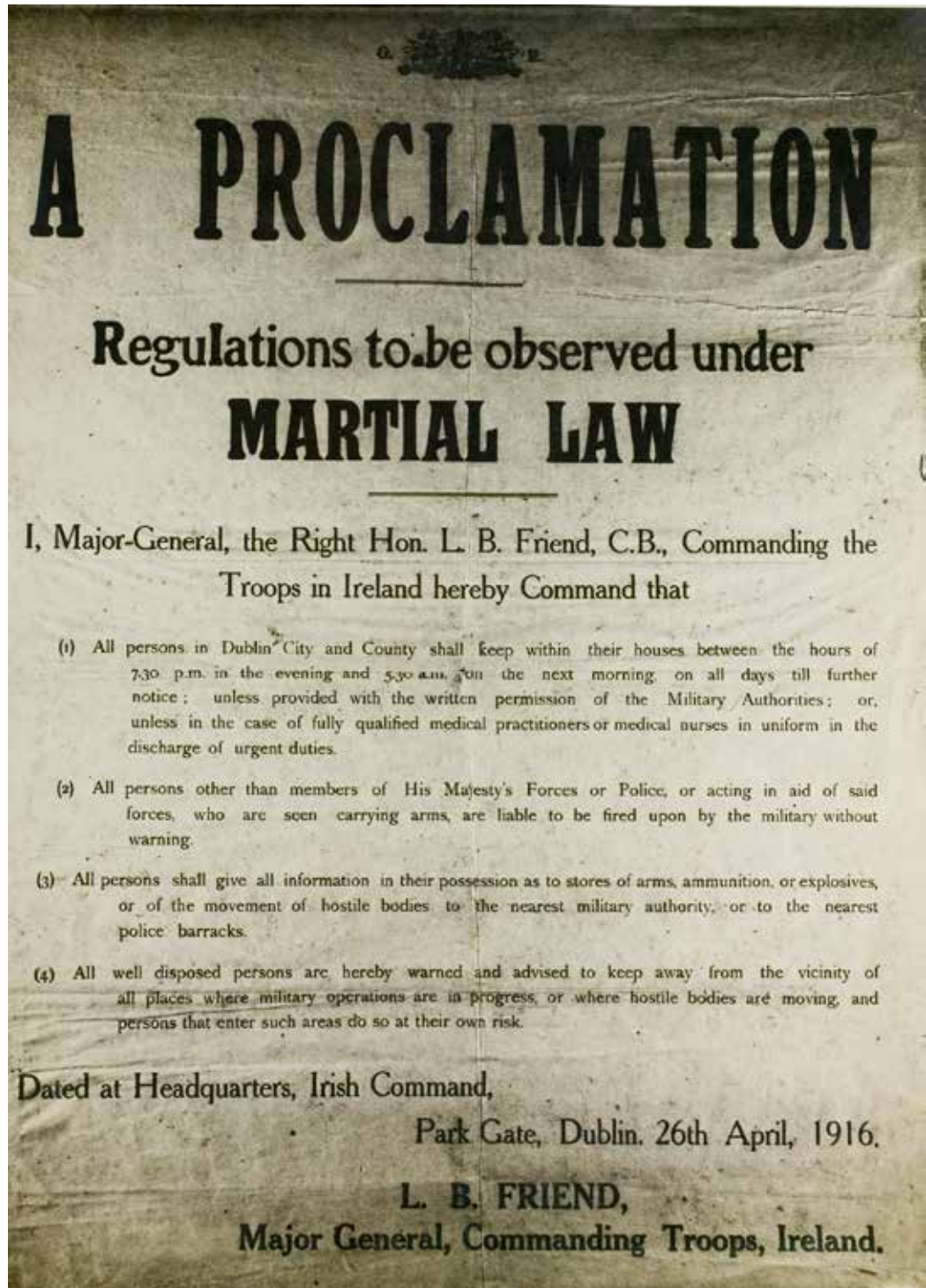


Tuesday. Much of the newspaper reportage of the Rising was inaccurate: this early report in a New York paper mistakenly claims that the GPO had been recaptured by the British. (The Evening Sun, 25 April 1916).

Dé Céadaoin, an 26 Aibreán

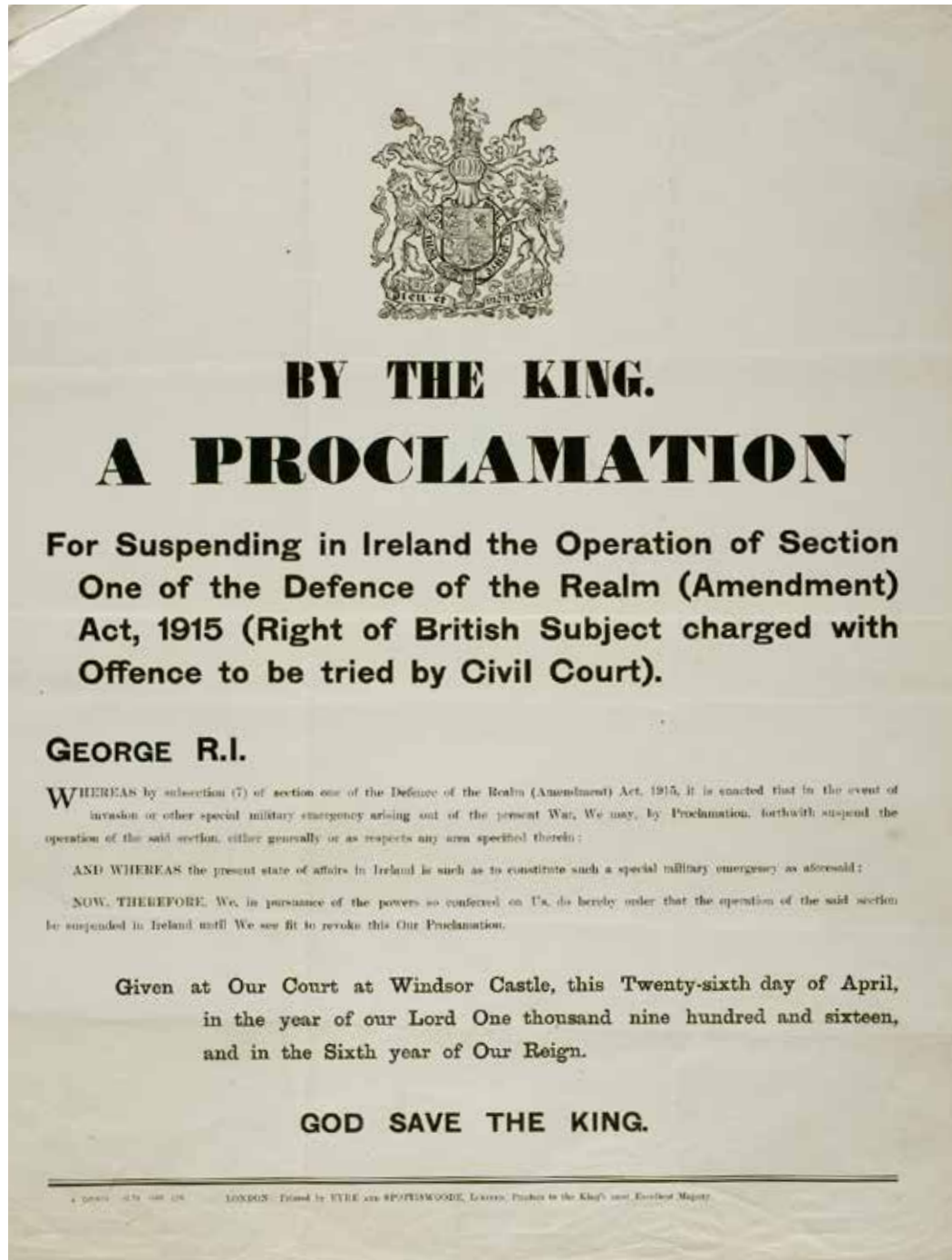
Chuir fir an Cheannfoirt Ned Daly a bhí i gceantar na gCeithre Chúirteanna Beairic Linenhall trí thine. Ag meán lae, b'éigean don Cheannfort Seán Heuston agus don gharastún in Institiúid na Déiríochta géilleadh. Rinneadh an líne chosanta a scoilt na ceannaircigh ar an taobh ó thuaidh agus ar an taobh ó dheas den Life ó chéile, a shíneadh agus a neartú de réir mar a cuireadh trúpaí athneartaithe ar fáil. Thosaigh an bád gunna Helga ar an Life chomh maith le gunnaí machaire ó dheas ón Life ar ionsaí sliogán a dhéanamh ar ar Halla na Saoirse agus ar an gceantar thart ar Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Tháinig trúpaí athneartaithe ó Shasana i dtír i mBaile an Ri (Dún Laoghaire) ach coinníodh siar ag Droichead Shráid an Mhóta iad (urphost de chuid an Cheannfoirt Eamon de Valera a bhí lonnaithe i mbácús Boland) ar a mbealach go Baile Átha Cliath. Chaill Arm na Breataine an-chuid saighdiúirí go dtí go raibh ar an dornán Óglach a bhí fágtha tarraingt siar. Ceapadh an Ginearál Maxwell chun ceannas a ghlacadh ar na fórsaí in Éirinn. Bhí ganntanas mór bia-ábhar bunúsach cosúil le harán agus bainne i lár na cathrach.

Dé Céadaoin, an 26 Aibreán



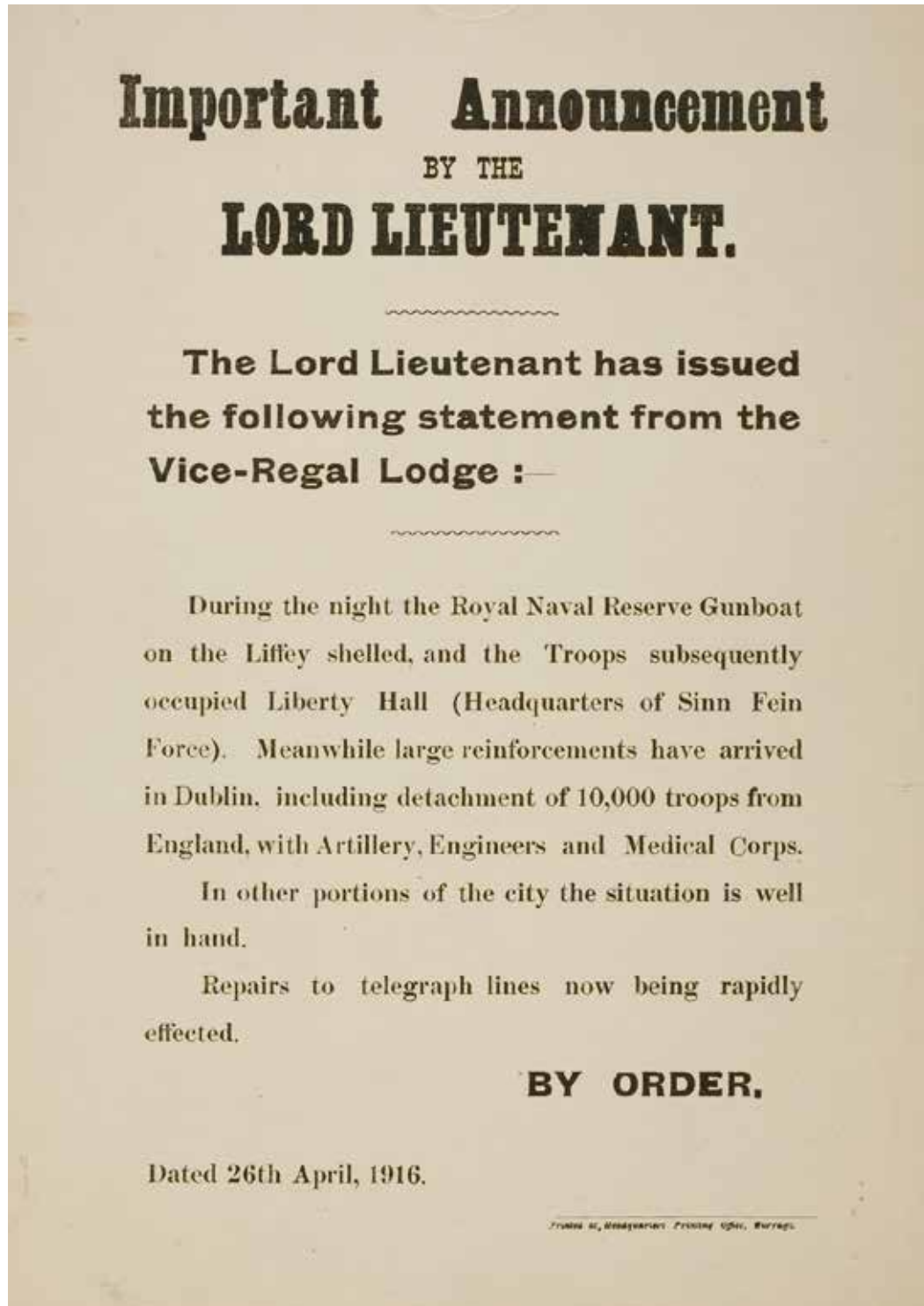
Wednesday. A proclamation issued by General Friend who was in England when the Rising broke out. (Proclamations).

Dé Céadaoin, an 26 Aibreán



Wednesday. A proclamation issued by King George V. (Proclamations).

Dé Céadaoin, an 26 Aibreán

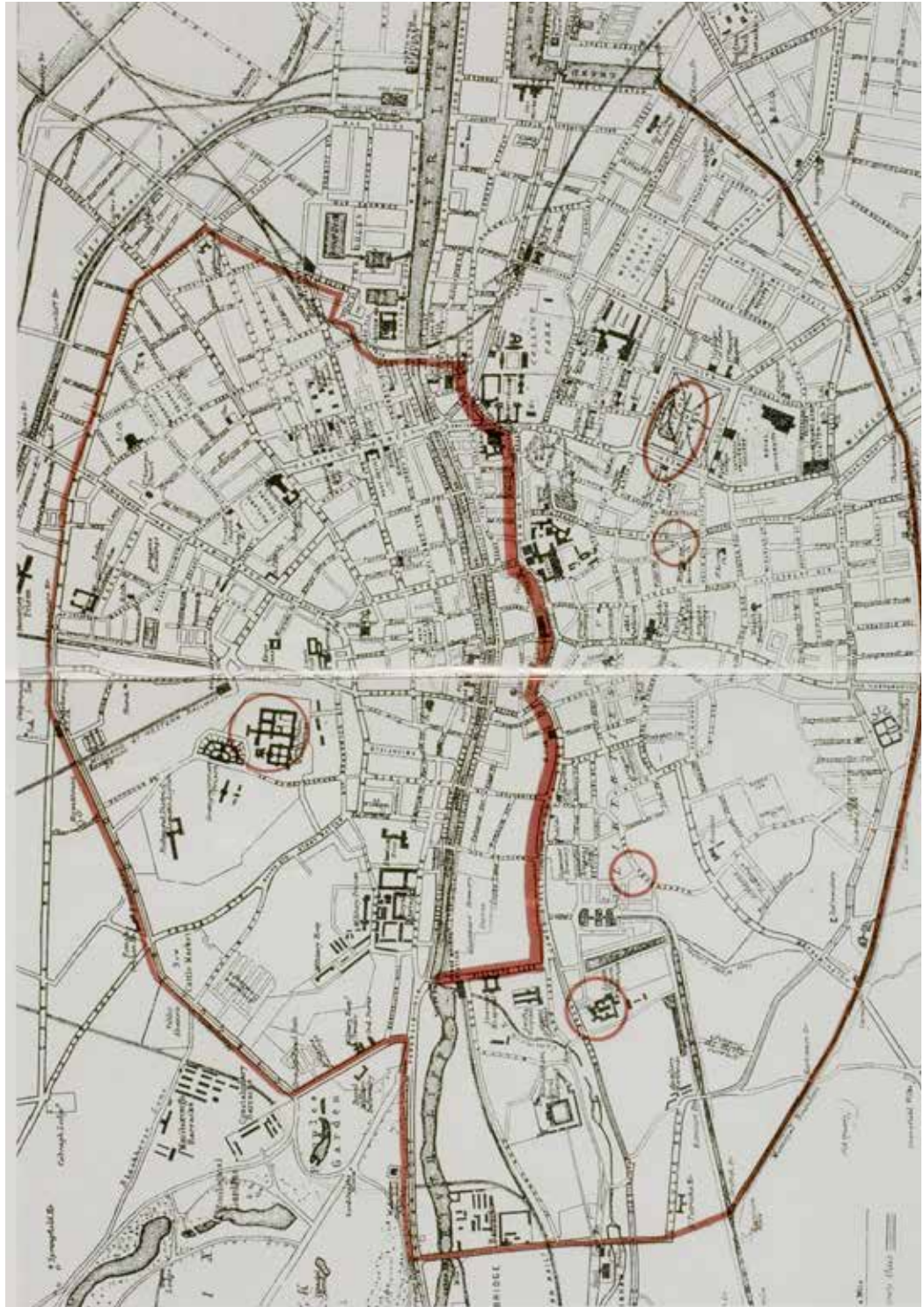


Wednesday. A proclamation issued by Lord Wimborne.
 (Ms. 15,000(6), de Courcy-Wheeler Papers).

Déardaoin, an 27 Aibreán

Tháinig an Príomhrúnai Birrell go Baile Átha Cliath ach ní raibh mórán d'fheidhm aige toisc go raibh an lámh in uachtar faighte ag an arm faoin am sin. Rinne na gunnaí móra an taobh thoir de Shráid Sackville a thuargaint, rud a d'fhág foirgneamh Clery's agus foirgneamh eile trí thine. Rinneadh ionsaí sliogán ón Helga ar shuíomh an Cheannfoirt de Valera i mbácús Boland ach bhí a lámhach dírithe go príomhá ar dhrioglann a bhí folamh. Lainseáil arm na Breataine mór-ionsaí ar shuíomh an Cheannfoirt Ceannt in Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas; fiú gur éirigh leo seilbh a ghabháil agus a choinneáil ar roinnt foirgneamh laistigh d'ionad an Aontais, bhí sáinn gan réiteach mar thoradh ar an gcomhrac. Agus é i mbun oibríochtaí a stiúradh i Sráid na Mainistreach Láir, gortaíodh rúitín Shéamais Uí Chonghaile go holc, ach lean sé air leis na hoibríochtaí míleata a stiúradh. Toisc go raibh na ceannaircigh ó dheas agus ó thuaidh scoilte ó chéile ag an bpointe sin de bharr an líne chosanta, bhí línte cumarsáide Uí Chonghaile leis an gcuid ba mhó de na súimh eile gearrtha agus ní raibh cineál ar bith de struchtúr ordaithe ann ní ba mhó.

Déardaoin, an 27 Aibreán



Thursday. By Thursday the military had surrounded the city as indicated by the light outer red line. They had also separated the insurgents to the north and south of the river Liffey, severing their lines of communication. This is shown by the thick red line running eastwards from the area of Kingsbridge (Heuston) railway station. The insurgents' positions are indicated by the small red circles. (Weekly Irish Times, Sinn Fein Rebellion Handbook, 1917).

Dé hAoine, an 28 Aibreán

Tháinig an Ginearál Maxwell go Baile Átha Cliath go luath an mhaidin sin. D'eisigh an Piarasach ráiteas an mhaidin sin chomh maith ag admháil go raibh an tÉirí Amach beagnach thart, ach ag maíomh go mbuafadh na hÓglaigh an troid “although they may win it in death” mar a dúirt sé féin. Ag Cill Dhéagláin, Co. na Mí, bhí an rath ab fhearr den Éirí Amach ag Tomás Áis agus an 5ú Cathlán nuair a thug siad ar bhuíon mór póilíní géilleadh. Faoin tráthnóna bhí Ard-Oifig an Phoist trí thine; d'imigh an garastún go dtí na tithe i gceantar Shráid an Mhúraigh. Bhí créacht mharfach faighte ag Ó Rathghaille agus é i gceannas ar ruathar chun an bealach a réiteach don aslonnú. Bhí dianchomhrac ann an oíche sin i gceantar Shráid an Rí Thuaidh ina raibh fir an Cheannfoirt Ned Daly.

Dé hAoine, an 28 Aibreán



General Sir John Grenfel Maxwell (1859-1929) was born in Liverpool. He had some previous knowledge of Ireland as he had served at army headquarters in the period 1902-1904. He arrived in Dublin early on Friday 28 April, by which time the army already had the situation under control. (Illustrated London News, 6 May 1916).

Dé hAoine, an 28 Aibreán

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1916.

HIGH WATER.

	Morn.	Even.
Cork	1.47	2.17
Queenstown	1.50	2.50
Kinsale	1.56	2. 5
Ballycotton	1.58	2.28
Youghal	2. 1	2.31
Courtmasherry	1.26	1.56

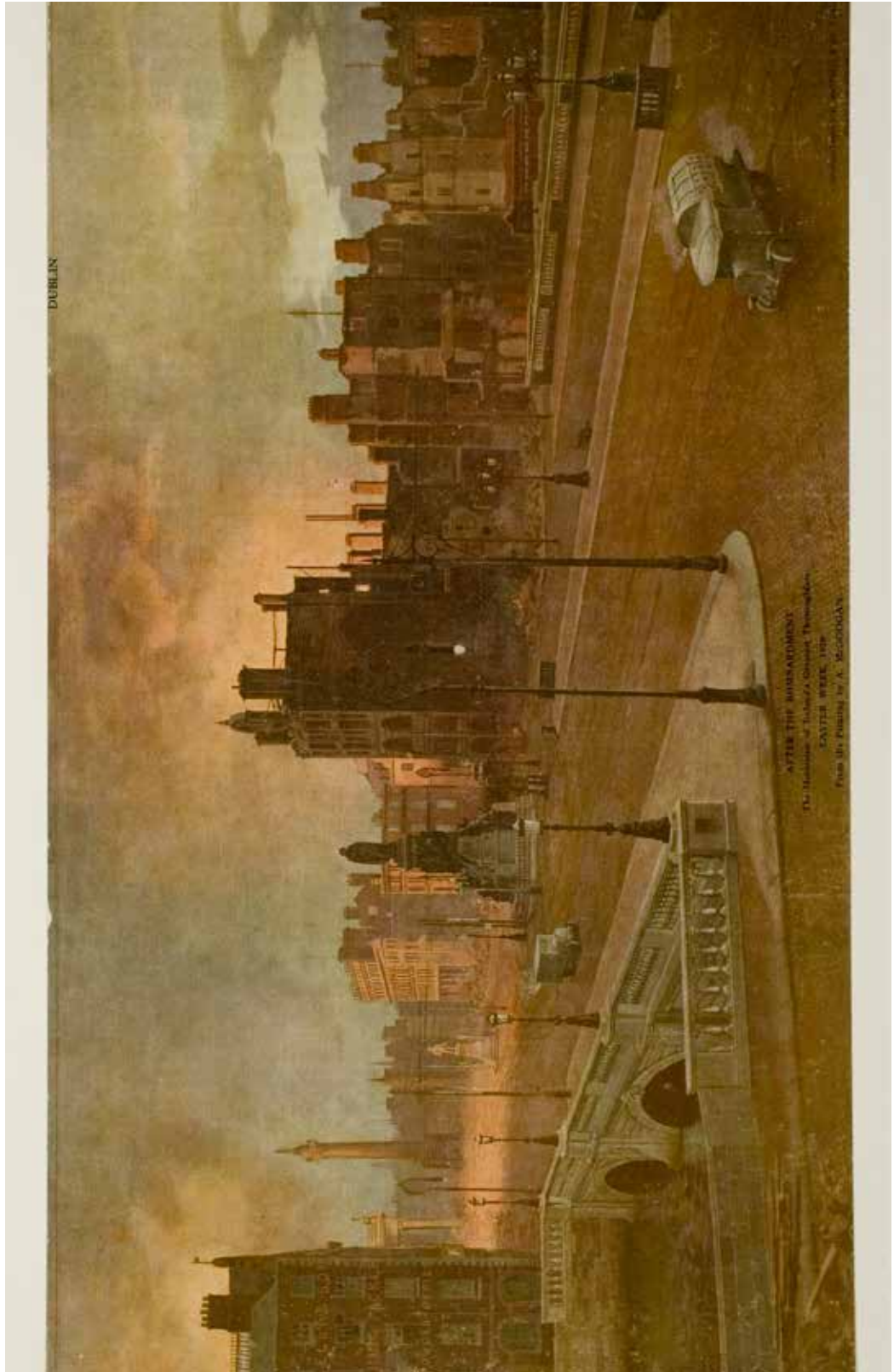
The lamentable outbreak that bids fair to complete the financial ruin of Dublin, already staggering for the last three years from blows directed from the same source, will be read with grief and indignation throughout the country. The mad project, which apparently originated at Liberty Hall, which has so often been the storm centre from which trouble has issued, has succeeded in spreading consternation all over the country and has cut off all communication from outside, with the Irish capital, which so far as food and coal are concerned must be reduced to the extremity of a beleaguered city. The lot of the poor there, had at most times, must be little better than that of world-famous victims of the war. The full facts are not known. Little, indeed, of the truth has filtered through, but so far everything points to the conclusion that the leaders of the Sinn Féin movement are not primarily responsible, and that the position is best described as a communistic disturbance rather than a revolutionary movement. It is quite out of keeping with what was the known idea of the Sinn Féiners, who have always declared, and acted up to their declaration, that they existed for defence. They were, as is well known, first called into being by the action of Sir Edward Carson and his Ulster followers, who announced to the world that under certain conditions they would march to Cork. He, an ex-law officer of the Crown, proceeded to procure weapons and ammunition for his battalions unimpeded by the forces of the Administration. It was not to be hoped that his action would be taken without a counter-move on the part of those he regarded as his enemies. He and his associates were warned that arming to resist the law was an expedient that offered a precedent that would be sure to entail serious consequences. With the connivance and the money of the wealthiest people in the land, with the support of those holding high office both in the Army and Navy, and with the benediction of their ecclesiastical authorities, they imported arms, drilled their men, and threatened to defy and to fight the forces of the constituted authorities. In vain it was pointed out to them that it was a game that would assuredly be played by two, whilst a strong probability was prophesied that the labour element would also follow suit.

semite. They indeed sewed the wind, and for the moment it looks as if it is we who must reap the whirlwind. The wind cards to-day are in the hands of Sir E. Carson, but all the stakes are not on the game. The German Emperor, whose late scheme, let us admit, has had more success than his diplomacy can heretofore boast, not so many months ago brought North and South into an unwanted sympathy. Is it possible that Liberty Hall may complete that much desired result. If Orangemen at no time hated Mr. Remond and the Irish Party more cordially than the governors of Liberty Hall. If Sir Edward Carson any reason to love them. We, the Nationalists, have had to forgive much and to forgive injuries that are not yet quite ancient history. Can the North rise above old prejudices? Are their pretensions of hatred of Prussia hollow or real, and their genuine sentiments or dying dislike to their own countrymen? We hope, nay, we believe, that this is not so. An opportunity presents itself to the Ulstermen that may not arise in many to-morrow. Make peace here and now with the Nationalists, and a blow will be dealt to Prussia at least as great as when Ireland was the only bright spot in a gloomy landscape. Do the Irish soldiers in the trenches deserve no effort on the part of the North to lighten them when they hear that Dublin is in "rebellion"? We make remember, no winning appeal to Ulster. We wish to be friends, but— Let the Telegraph take notice—and indeed so far we have only seen one, and it was quite sympathetic—that they may at their peril declare Home Rule is dead. As reasonably might they attempt to revive the Conspiracy Act because of the action of the Clyde munition workers or the Welsh miners. We have sufficed many and sore disappointments, but now as then we have a heart for any fate; but if Ireland is to be held responsible for the mad action of a few we are convinced Ireland will suffer but will not be the most tortured victim. We have a little intention of threatening as we have of crying. Let the thoughtless and unreasoning on this occasion be confined to a handful of our misguided countrymen. How often during the past eighteen months have British statesmen cursed the policy—the only prayer George II. has been recorded to have indulged in—which deprived Ireland of her men and their armies of soldiers. England, we believe, is ready, as she has been for some years past, to trust us and to be friends. Prussia and Ireland offer to-day to grasp the red hand of Ulster. Which shall she take? It is for Sir Edward Carson and those who have acted with him to say.

The proclamation of Martial Law in Dublin means the suspension of the ordinary law. Martial Law has been described as an unwritten law which arises upon a paramount necessity to be judged by the Executive. It applies to all persons, whether civil or military. In addition to the powers conferred on the Lord Lieutenant under the Defence of the Realm legislation of 1914 and 1915, the Viceroy also has power under an Act passed in the year 1853, "for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland," to proclaim any county or district to be in such a state of disturbance as to require application of the Act under which he, as well as any General Officer commanding the district, is empowered to commission, from time to time any officers or other of the regular forces to convene, assemble, and hold courts martial within any division or district, so proclaimed for trial of such persons charged with

Friday. Almost all Irish and British newspapers were opposed to the Rising, this being a fairly typical example. (The Cork Examiner, 28 April 1916).

Dé hAoine, an 28 Aibreán

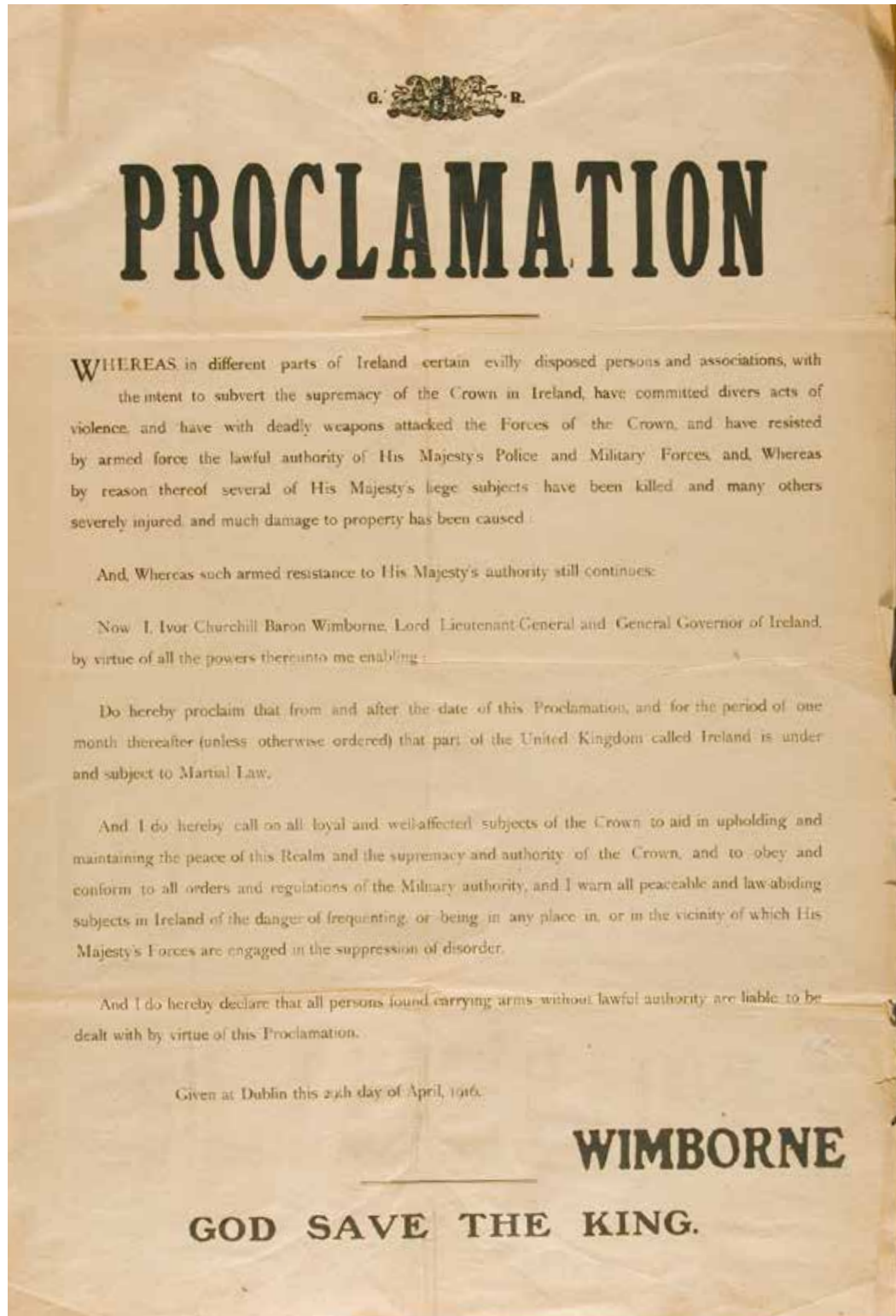


Friday. An artist's impression of the scene at O'Connell Bridge following the bombardment that began on Wednesday. (P&D HP (1916) 3).

Dé Sáthairn, an 29 Aibreán

Ar maidin Dé Sathairn chinn an cúigear ball den Rialtas Sealadach, a d'aslonnaigh ó Ard-Oifig an Phoist an tráthnóna roimhe sin, géilleadh a idirbheartú chun tuilleadh básanna a sheachaint. Rinne an tAltra Elizabeth O'Farrell teachtaireacht a chur ar aghaidh ón bPiarsach chuig an nGinearál Lowe ach ní ghlacadh seisean ach le géilleadh gan choinníoll. An tráthnóna sin, ghéill an Piarsach gan choinníoll don Ghinearál Lowe. Ghéill Ó Conghaile, Ó Cléirigh, Mac Diarmada agus Ó Pluingcéad agus a bhfórsaí i gceantar Shráid Sackville ní ba dhéanaí an lá sin agus coinníodh iad i dtailte Ospidéal Rotunda thar oíche. Ghéill an Ceannfort Daly agus formhór a fhear sna Ceithre Cúirteanna oíche Dé Sathairn chomh maith.

Dé Sáthairn, an 29 Aibreán

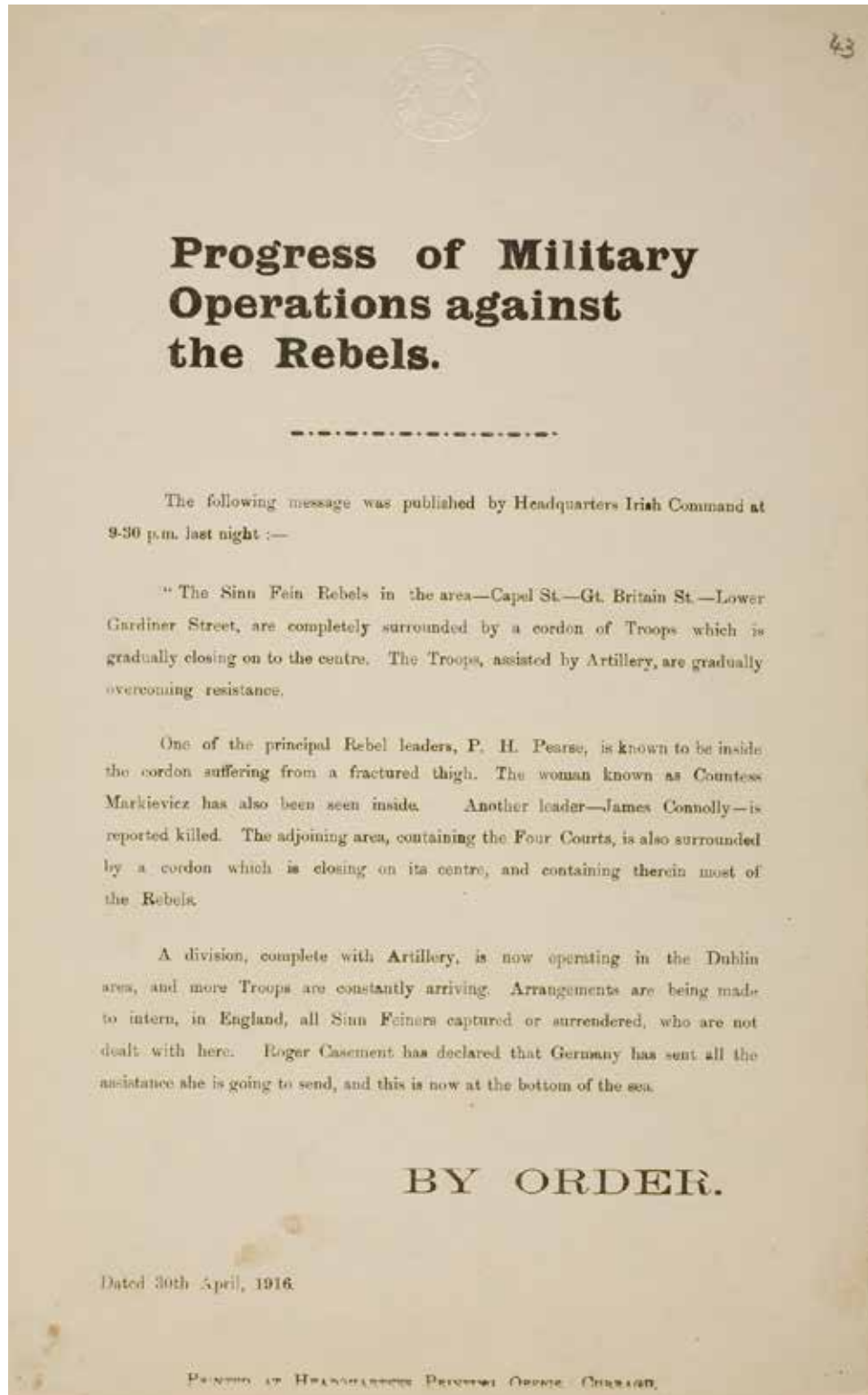


Saturday. A proclamation issued by Lord Wimborne. (Proclamations)

Dé Domhnaigh, an 30 Aibreán

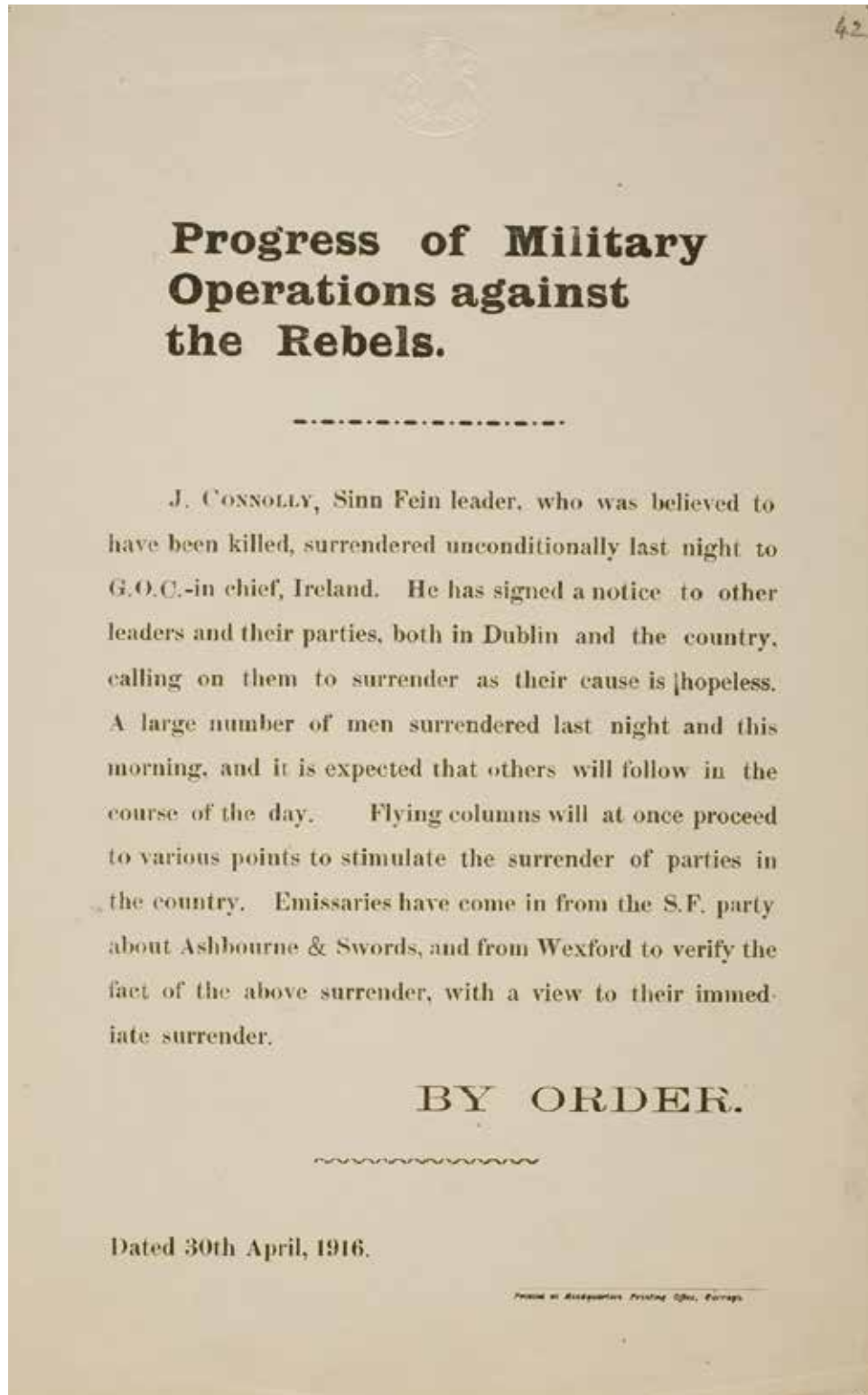
Cuireadh an scéala faoin ngéilleadh in iúl do na suímh ar fad a raibh an fód fós á sheasamh acu, lena n-áirítear Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas, monarcha Brioscaí Jacob, Coláiste Ríoga na Máinlianna agus Bácús Boland go príomha agus ghéill siad ar fad go drogallach. Dhírigh na póilíní agus an t-arm a n-aird ansin ar na daoine a raibh amhras fúthu maidir le bheith bainteach go díreach nó go hindíreach leis an Éirí Amach a ghabháil. Gabhadh thart 3,500 duine ar an iomlán ar fud na tíre, agus imtheorannaíodh thart ar 2,000 duine díobh siúd.

Dé Domhnaigh, an 30 Aibreán



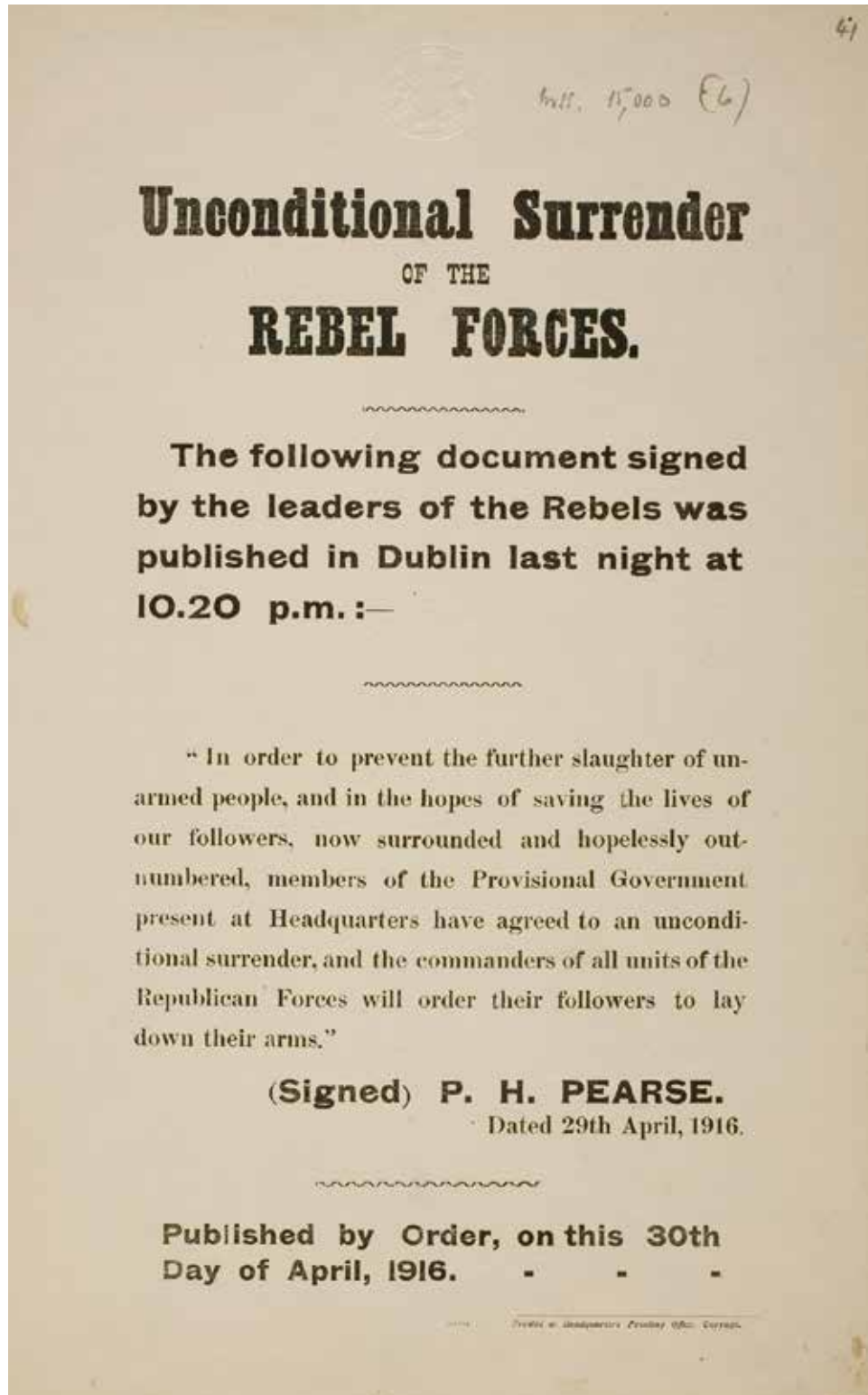
Sunday, 30 April. An inaccurate report issued by the military authorities on Sunday, at a time when the GPO garrison had already surrendered. It reflects the confusion that was fairly general among both the military and insurgents throughout the Rising. (Ms. 15,000(6), de Courcy-Wheeler Papers).

Dé Domhnaigh, an 30 Aibreán



Sunday. A report issued by the military authorities. (Ms. 15,000(6), de Courcy-Wheeler Papers).

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Sunday. A report issued by the military authorities. (Ms. 15,000(6), de Courcy-Wheeler Papers).

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Sunday. Distributing food. It was only with the return of some degree of normality that the authorities made any concerted effort to arrange for the distribution of food and other supplies, by which time many civilians were in a desperate plight. (Daily Mail, 3 May 1916).



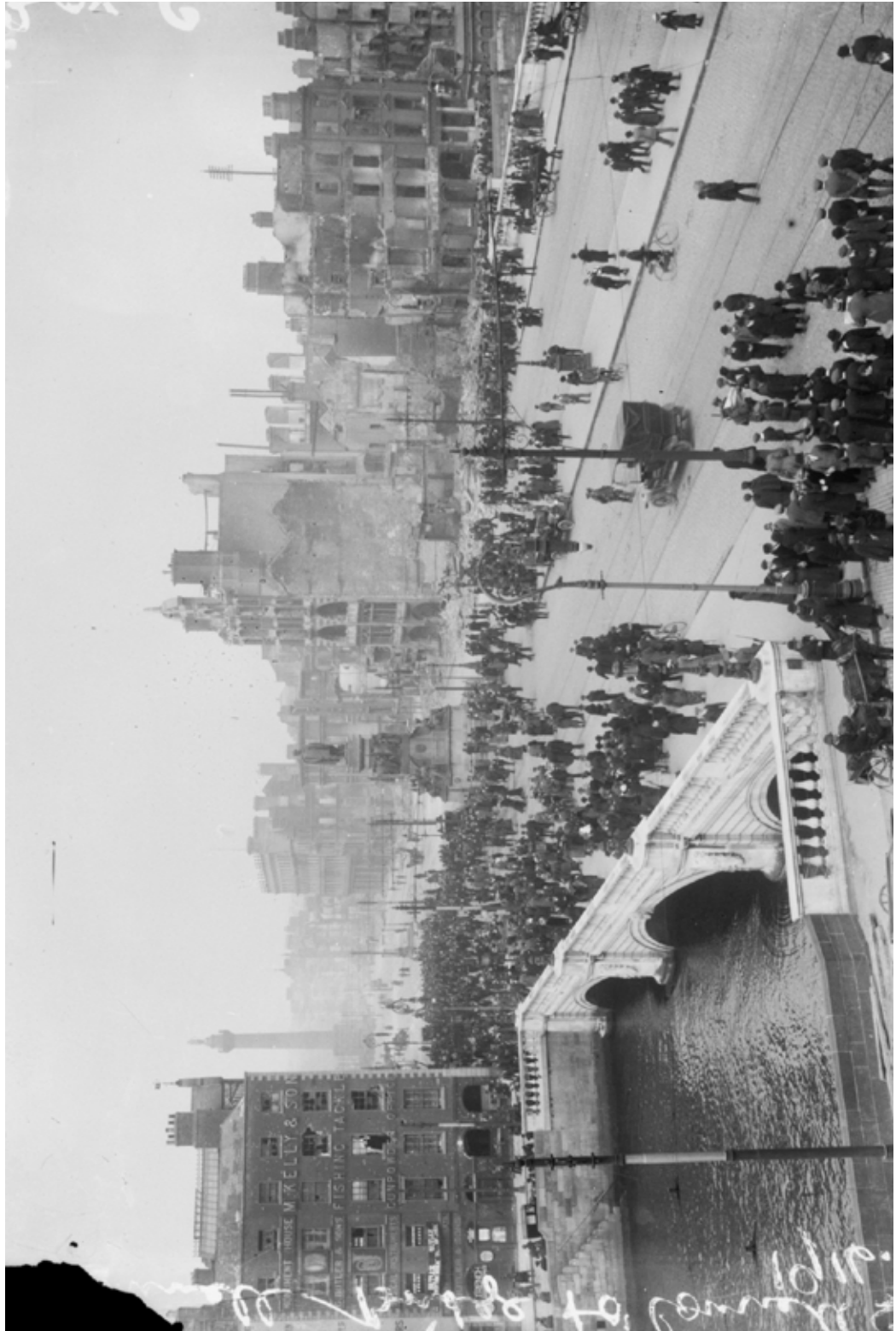
Sunday. With the return of normality the authorities began to organize a search for the many bodies buried in the rubble. (Daily Mail, 3 May 1916).

Dé Domhnaigh, an 30 Aibreán



A view of Sackville (O'Connell Street) and Eden Quay. In the centre is the O'Connell Monument. In 1829 Daniel O'Connell (revered in nationalist tradition as 'The Liberator') succeeded in wresting Catholic Emancipation from an intractable British government by peaceful means: he would hardly have regarded the Rising as the way to achieve political objectives. (Manchester Guardian History of the War, 16 Aug. 1916).

Dé Domhnaigh, an 30 Aibreán



Sunday. Another view of Sackville Street as it appeared after the Rising. (Irish Independent Collection 22B).