

# VOLUNTEER

AN CHAISC, 1974

LUACH 5p

*price 5p.*

EASTER, 1974

O wise men, riddle me this,

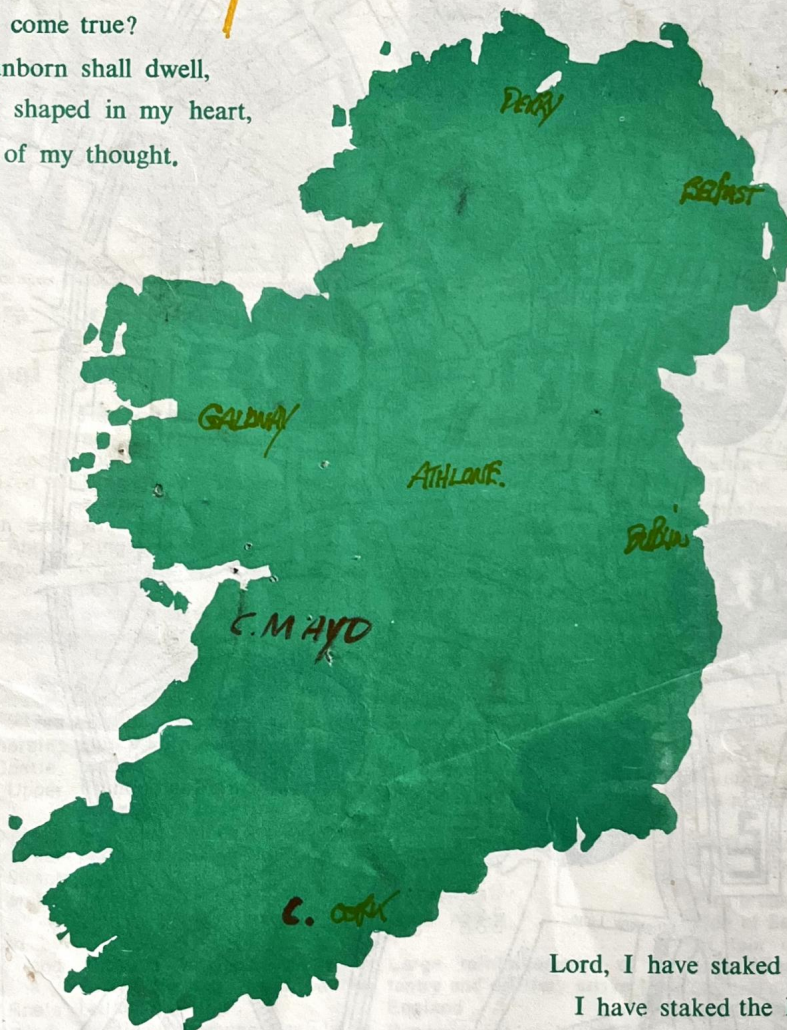
What if the dream come true?

What if the dream come true?

And if millions unborn shall dwell,

In the house that I shaped in my heart,

The noble house of my thought,



Lord, I have staked my soul,

I have staked the lives of my kin,  
On the truth of Thy dreadful word,

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

## EASTER COMMEMORATION

AND TO THE PEOPLE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR IRELAND

RS DAY,





1. So. Dublin Union: Under the command of Eamonn Ceannt (photo) this position— vital for its proximity to British HQ in Royal Hospital—was held by hand-to-hand combat till the Surrender.

2. Marrowbone Lane Distillery (photo) company destroyed Army Pay Center and captured British garrison. After heavy fighting, position was surrounded.

3. Mendicity Institute: Sean Heuston (photo) and 23 men captured position to delay passage of British on north quays.

They were ordered to hold for 3 or 4 hours, and held instead for 3 days.

4. Broadstone Railway Terminus

5. Four Courts: Under Edward Daly (photo) company destroyed Army Pay Center and captured British garrison. After heavy fighting, position was surrounded.

6. Dublin Castle

7. Portobello Bridge

8. Watkins Distillery: Con Colbert (photo) was unable to hold with 15 men, and joined the group at Marrowbone La. Distillery.

9. Dublin City Hall: Sean Connolly (photo) took to contain British in Dublin Castle across the way. Position given up after heavy bombardment, entire company surrendered, and Connolly killed.

10. Jacob's Factory: Sean MacBride (photo) and Thomas MacDonagh led group using factory's towers as a vantage point for sniping.

11. College of Surgeons: Countess Markievicz (photo) took and held this position, commanding St. Stephen's Green, with fighting intermittent but costly.

12. Bank of Ireland

13. Post Office (photo): HQ of Provisional Gov't and signers of the Proclamation, set on fire and gutted by the British.

14. Liberty Hall

15. Trinity College

16. St. Stephen's Green

17. Shelbourne Hotel

18. Custom House

19. Westland Row Railway Station

20. Gas Co.

21. Hammond Lane Foundry

22. Boland's Mill: Eamon de Valera (photo) commanded 3 companies with main objective of cutting British supply route on railway line through area. Fighting was extremely heavy, casualties high.

23. Clanwilliam House





The General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin after heavy artillery bombardment and fires which raged for two days.



Liberty Hall, Dublin in April 1916  
artillery sited in Trinity College blasted it and the gun boat Helga fired it.

## Diary of Principal Events

# EASTER 1916

### EASTER MONDAY,

APRIL 24th.

At twelve o'clock noon, General Post Office seized by Volunteers.

Corner houses at North Earl Street, Henry Street, Abbey Street, Middle and Lower seized and barricaded.

Publication of Proclamation of Irish Republic and flag hoisted on G.P.O.

St. Stephen's Green seized: gates closed and barricaded. College of Surgeons seized and a garrison placed therein. Attack made at Dublin Castle, on the guard house at Upper Castle Gate.

The City Hall, Daily Express Office and opposite corner house at Parliament Street raided and occupied by armed forces.

The Four Courts seized by strong party; entrances and windows barricaded.

South Dublin Union and Roe's Distillery Stores occupied. Boland's Mills at Ringsend and the Distillery at the same place seized.

Pickets placed on railway line near Lansdowne Road.

W. & R. Jacob's Biscuit Factory raided and occupied. Attack on body of Lanciers in Sackville Street; three shot. Attack from houses at Northumberland Road on G.R. Veterans' Corps returning from route march; five killed.

Numerous street barricades erected. Westland Row Station seized and occupied.

Harcourt Street Station seized but later in evening abandoned.

Broadstone Station seized: military officers travelling arrested.

Kingsbridge Station raided: military eject Volunteers and hold station.

Unsuccessful attempt to seize Amiens Street Station.

Looting begins in Sackville Street: sweet shops and boot shops first to suffer.

Fighting in progress in Dolphin's Barn and other outlying places.

Fighting at Portobello Bridge: numerous casualties.

Magazine Fort raided by armed party and set on fire.

TUESDAY,  
25th APRIL

Abortive attempts made in early morning to blow up Nelson's Pillar.

Looting increases, mainly in Sackville Street.

Lawrence's toy shop sacked and set on fire.

Bridges and points of entry to city barricaded.

Military attacks at barricades near Cabra and Charleville Road; forty casualties reported: 100 prisoners taken by military.

Unsuccessful attempt to blow up Cabra Bridge and bridge crossing railway on North Circular Road.

Attempt to blow up Great Northern Railway at Fairview. Heavy fighting at Cork Hill

between rebels and military at Parliament Street and at the Castle.

Volunteers driven from Daily Express Offices, Cork Hill, by military at point of the bayonet. Authorities proclaim Martial Law.

Military reinforcements arrive: general plans formulated, and attack on G.P.O. begun.

General Sir John Maxwell appointed Commander of Forces.

Aerial erected over the Wireless School at Reis' building in Sackville Street, occupied by the Volunteers.

WEDNESDAY,  
26th APRIL

Large reinforcements of infantry and artillery arrive from England.

Bombardment of Liberty Hall and Boland's Mills by the Helga.

Liberty Hall rushed and occupied by the military.

Heavy fighting in Sackville Street, military attack G.P.O. Kelly's shop, corner of Bachelors Walk, attacked by artillery and machine guns.

Attack on the Sherwood Foresters arriving from Kingstown, at Carisbrook House and Clanwilliam Place.

Martial Law proclaimed to extend to whole of Ireland.

THURSDAY,

27th APRIL

Further arrival of troops from England.

Volunteers bombed out of stronghold in Clanwilliam Place.

Fire breaks out in the forenoon at Wynn's Hotel in Lower Abbey Street.

FRIDAY  
28th APRIL

The attack on the G.P.O. develops, artillery brought to bear; fire breaks out in the building and burns throughout the night.

SATURDAY  
29th APRIL

Fire breaks out on the western side of Sackville Street.

At four o'clock the military order "Cease Firing".

General surrender of Sinn Fein forces in city and country ordered by P.H. Pearse and submitted to military.

Surrender, unconditionally, of James Connolly and forces under his command.

Surrender at Four Courts. Departure of first batch of 489 prisoners to England.

SUNDAY  
30th APRIL

Surrender at College of Surgeons by Countess Markievicz. Surrender at Jacob's and South Dublin Union.

Surrender at one o'clock at Boland's Mills.

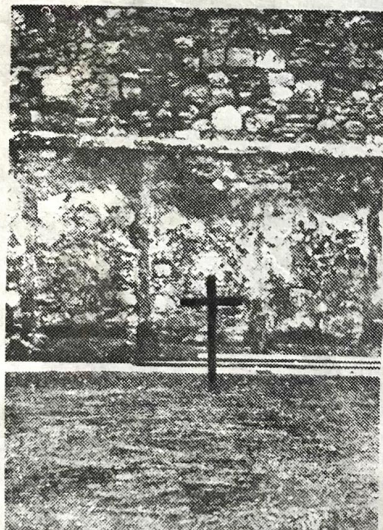




O'Connell Street after the Rising



British Troops inspect the remains of the G.P.O.



Grass soon grows over the battlefield, but never over the scaffold. The yard in Kilmainham jail where fifteen Irishmen were executed by the British for their part in the Easter Rising.

Today the war has still not ended. The English forces are still among us, his methods of oppression are more elite, his weaponry more sophisticated, and all the time he is being driven back. The courage and determination to overcome and resist shown by the men, women, boys and girls in the occupied corner of our Country today has thrown the enemy into turmoil and confusion.

The valour and patriotism of the Irish Republican Army in taking the war to the enemy has caused him to mourn in despair. It is by the strength and spirit and discipline represented by the manhood of Ireland to-day, educated in true knowledge of Native Heritage that will win freedom for Ireland and maintain and defend it when it is won.

Let the words of Domhnall O'Neill burn into our souls. Let us show that the spirit which inspired them is still a living, breathing power. Let us impress it on the young, so that if the opportunity fails us:-

They may know the truth and do their duty.

**Wear an Easter Lily**