Lar Joye, Port Heritage Director.

7<sup>th</sup> January 2019





- 1. Introduction.
- 2. Explanation of Decade.
- 3. Pals.
- 4. 1916 the known stories of the Rising.
- 5. 1916 the unknown stories of the Rising.
- 6. Dublin Port.



The Somme, July 1916



Inside the GPO, April, 1916



Dublin Brigade I. A.S.U. Third Battalion R.A. in Grafton Street, Dublin, during the Truce in July 1921. Led by Captain Michael Kelly,.

From 1914 to 1923 the Irish people endured ten years of intense military activity, including participation in a world War, an urban insurrection, a guerrilla War and finally a bitter Civil War.

The Result was a new nation bearing both the hopes of many of its citizens, and the pain left by the wars that had brought it into being.



Civil War, fighting on O'Connell Street June 1922





Gallipoli: The First Landings.

25th April 1915- Irish Involvement

'X' Beach:

1<sup>st</sup> Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

'V' Beach:

1<sup>st</sup> Royal Munster Fusiliers.

1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Gallipoli: The Second Landings

August 1915. 10<sup>th</sup> (Irish) Division, the Pals Division













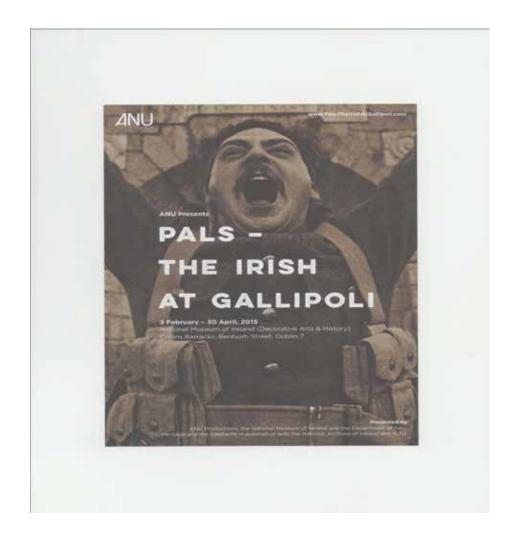
"The Toffs in the Toughs", D Company 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 10<sup>th</sup> Division.







Pals - The Irish at Gallipoli.





403 performances over 4 months.







The Somme Film at NCH Partnership with the IWM and NMI Education Dept.





The crucial event of Ireland's ten year ordeal was the Easter rising. A relatively small but determined group of Irish men and women took the opportunity offered by Britain's conflict with Germany to strike a blow for Irish independence.

The newly proclaimed Irish republic was quickly and brutally suppressed, but the memory of the heroism and of the executions that followed, changed Irish history forever.



Moore Street, the last HQ.



1916 – the known stories of the Rising.

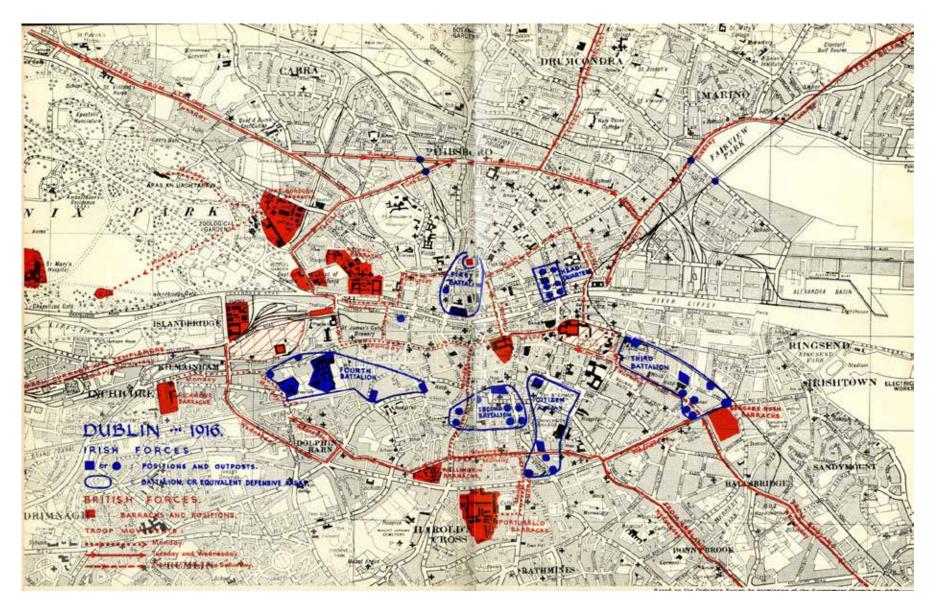
#### Timescale.

- 1. Monday 24th April. Surprise Rebellion.
- 2. Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> April. Surrounding the city.
- 3. Wednesday 26th April. Reinforcements.
- 4. Thursday 27th April. The city in flames.
- 5. Friday 28th April. Leaving the GPO.
- 6. Saturday 29th April. Surrender.



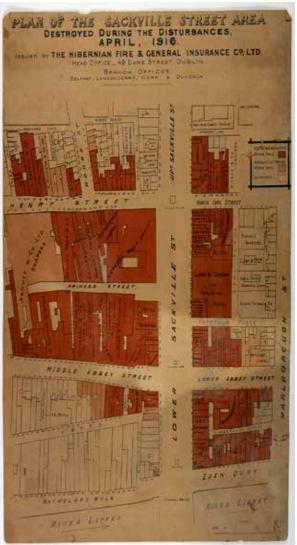
Irish Republic Flag flew over GPO













Lt General Maxwell (1859-1929).

- Was GOC in Egypt but was recovering from an operation in London in April 1916.
- Sent to Dublin taking over command on Saturday from General Lowe.
- In his report to London Maxwell wrote:
- "In view of the gravity of the Rebellion and its connection with German intrigue and propaganda, and in view of the great loss of life and destruction and property resulting there from, the General Officer Commanding in Chief Irish Command, has found it imperative to inflict the most severe sentences on the organisers".

 90 rebels sentenced by Field General Court Martial to death.

1. Thomas Clarke Military Council of IRB.

2. Sean Mac Diarmada Military Council of IRB.

3. Thomas Mac Donagh Military Council of IRB.

4. P H Pearse Military Council of IRB.

5. Eamonn Ceannt Military Council of IRB.

6. James Connolly Military Council of IRB.

7. Joseph Plunkett Military Council of IRB.

Con Colbert, Sean Heuston, Michael Mallin Michael O'Hanrahan, William Pearse, John Mc Bride, Edward
Daly & Thomas Kent.

# THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT 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 Armiy, 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 relyiling 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 freedem 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 piedge 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 lrishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all is clitzens, 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 allen 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 Sepublic 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 cowardies, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour
the Irish nation must, by its valeur and discipline and by the readiness of its children
to sacrifice themselves for the comaion good, prove itself worthyof the august destiny
to which it is called.

Mary Complete and State of Sta

SECOND DESIGNATION OF THE SECOND SECO



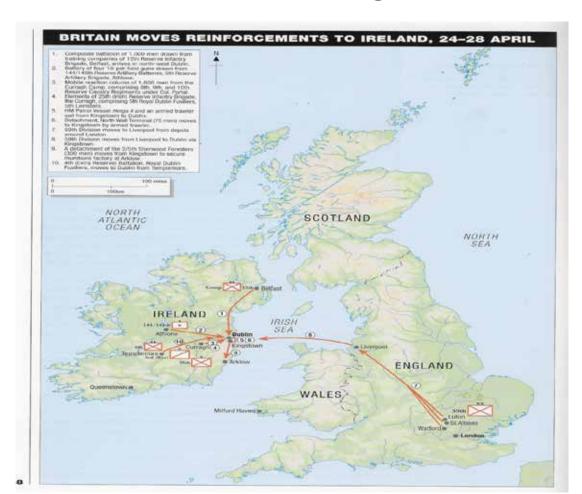
#### 1916 - the unknown stories of the Rising

59<sup>th</sup> (North Midland) Division.

176<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade (Leicester).

177<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade (Staffordshire).

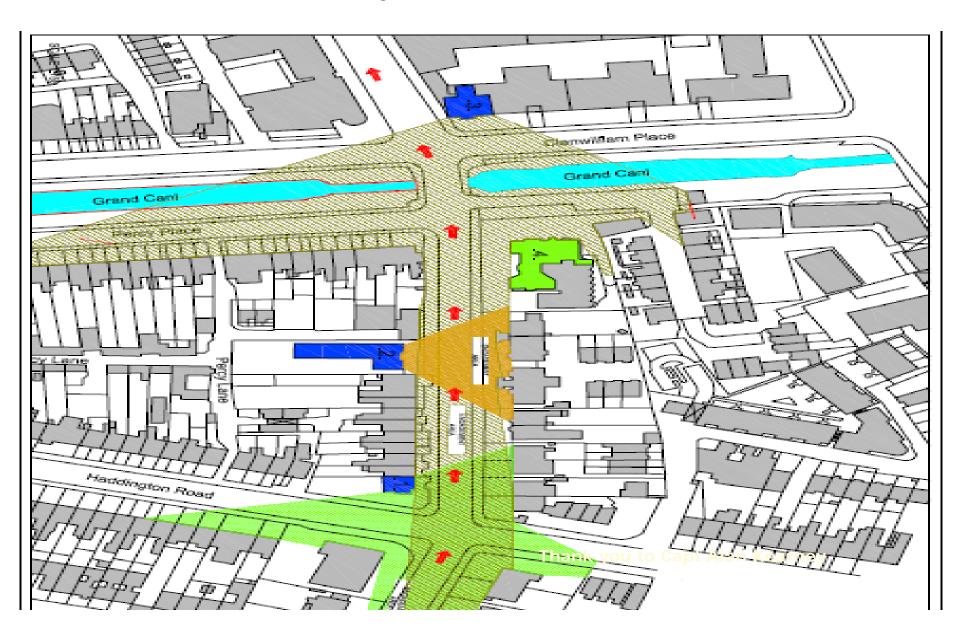
178<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade (Nottingham).





The Dublin Battlefields: Mount Street.





- What were the causalities Sherwood Foresters?
- Many history books mention 500 injured.
- Officers: 5 Dead 14
   Wounded.
- Soldiers: 21 Dead 120 Wounded.
- The streets are still the same and to learn more about the battle see

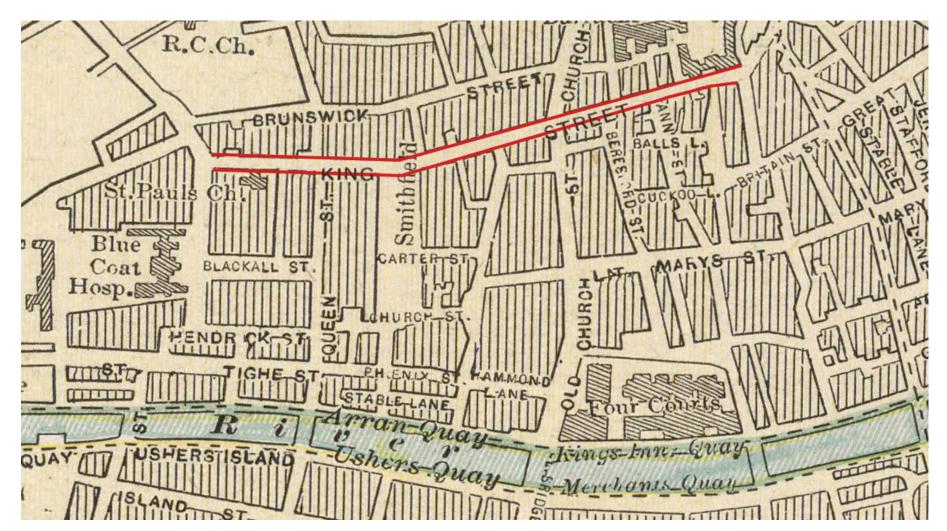
http://mountstreet1916 .ie/



HE:EW.4451.12. destruction 1916

Smith Album, Dublin

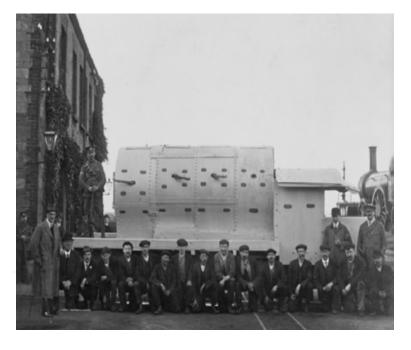
The Dublin Battlefields: North King Street.



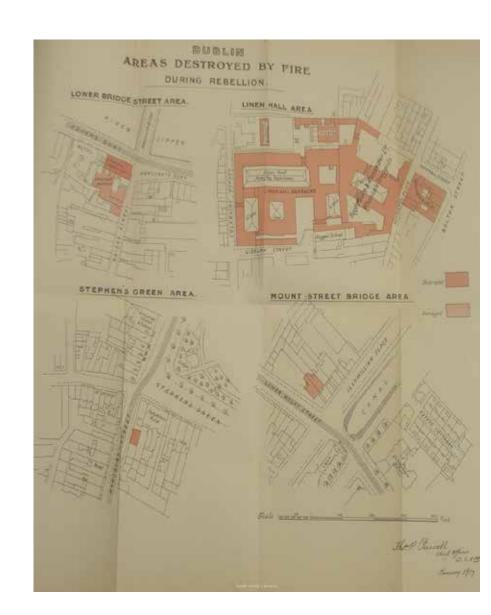


- South Staffordshire Regiment involved here on the last 2 days of the Rising
- The Regiment fightiing against the Four Court Garrison led by Ned Daly.
- Suffered heavy casualties, as they worked their way down the streeet.
- Used armoured cars to ferry the soldiers their.
- 14-16 civilians killed
- No inquiry held unlike what happened on the more middle class areas on the south side.





- General Maxwell said
- It is perfectly possible that some were innocent but they could have left their houses if they so wished and the number of such incidents that have been brought to notice is happily few. Under the circumstance the troops as a whole behaved with the greatest restraint"
- The street was badly destroyed at the time and since then has been widened.





#### A Irish civil War?

#### Monday 24th April.

6 <sup>th</sup> Reserve Cavalry Regiment	886
3 <sup>rd</sup> Royal Irish Regiment	403
10th Royal Dublin Fusiliers	467
3 <sup>rd</sup> Royal Irish Rifles	671

#### Tuesday 25th April.

Curragh Garrison	2,600
Reserve Artillery Brigade	100
<b>Templemore Garrison</b>	500
<b>Composite Belfast Battalion</b>	1,000



Lt Gerald Neilan, 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion RDF killed on Easter Monday.

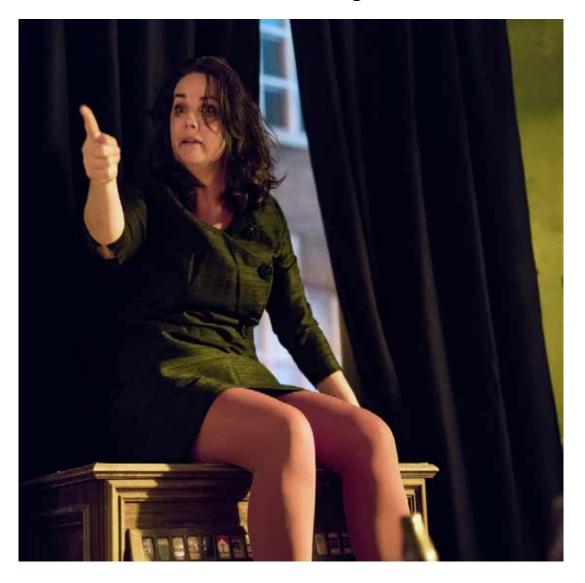






Sunder on Moore Streets from 19th April 7th May 2016.





These Rooms September to October 2016.



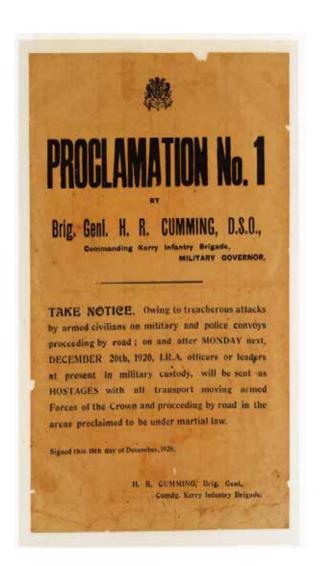




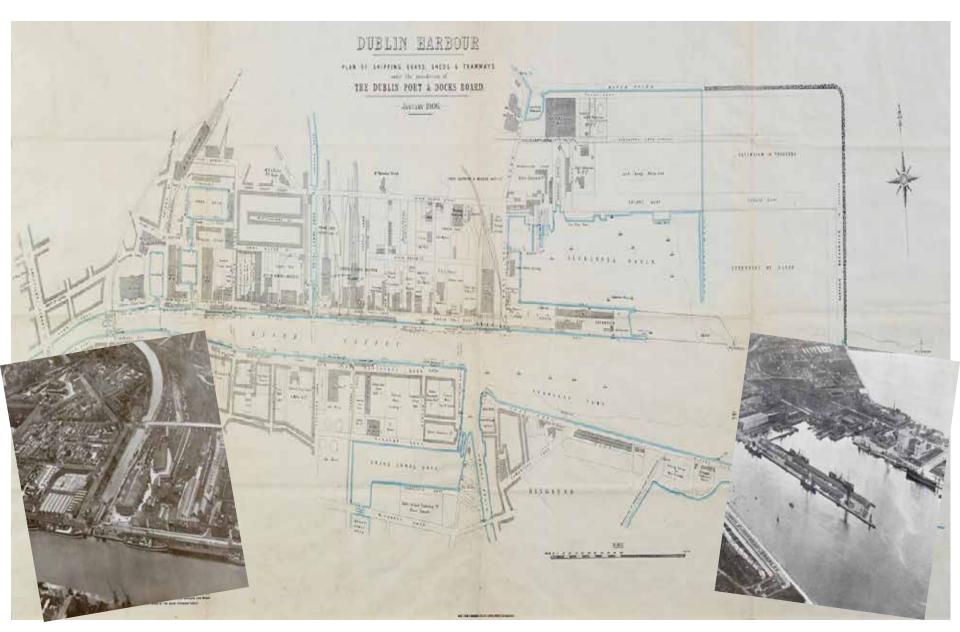
#### War of Independence Timescale.

- 1. From 1918 to 1919 small-scale attacks on the police with the destruction of minor outposts and sporadic assassinations of policemen.
- 2. January 1920 till October 1920 larger scale attacks and the arrival of the Black and Tans and the Auxiliaries.
- 3. Final period began in the autumn of 1920 with the establishment of the active service units or flying columns.

Throughout this period the war of independence remained essentially a guerrilla war that followed a format that we saw throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.



#### **Dublin Port.**



Smuggling at the Port.

Q Company was part of GHQ.

Led by a Captain Kennedy.

Highlights the desperate need for guns.

Working with 155 IRA volunteers in Liverpool, smuggled guns and people through the Port of Dublin

British Government response was to set up a special Auxiliary unit in the Port.

#### ROLL OF Q. COMPANY G.F.Q. MIXT. I.R.A. QUARTERS: J.A. Kennedy, Jack Higgins, P. Pedersachi, Med Kelly, E. Aspell, E. Bugent, Joe Rugent, R. Brennan, Jack Brennan, Jeck Edward, Garderry, Butts Callaghan, J. Sammie Tynch, J. Fed Lynch, John Farrell, Hyles Carroll, James Tully, James Henney, P. Bullen, J. Denne, J. Whelen, W. Donoghue, W. Byrne, W. Malson, P. Doyle, P. ReDonnell, Frenk Callaghan, Willie Devney, P. Lesby, Zancer Hebernott, Dan Federsachi, Barney Fitzeimon and J. Blood. and J. Blood. Q. Company Men Afleat (Seemen). Eurphy's Continental Trade Route. 5/3. FINCIA. Mipper Reilly, 5. Kelly, Hard Loaf. 5/3. TTA. Bed, Mooney, O'Brien, T. Gamey. 5/5. EDMA. Ambrose Kelly, Fines. Glasgow Hesham Route. S/S. ROMAN. P. Kennedy, F. EcDonald, P. Bellew. G/S. Haple. F. McBerty, G. Freeter, W. McBain. 8/3. TIGER. W. Purdie, N. Brown. High Level Glasgow Coul Boats. B/S. MURGO. L. Donovan, F. Soully. g/g. BT. KEVIE. G. Brady, R. Sanda. London, Palmouth, Portsmouth, Bouthampton Route. g/S. LADY CLOS. W. Byrne, E. Byrne, W. Smyth. S/S. LADY WIRSUNGE. Jack Hynen, P. Ward. S/S. LADY PATRICIA. John Wilson, G. Jones, M. Kennedy. S/S. Lady Emerald, Jack Sherlock, J. Kelly, J. Costello. Liverpool, Eansheater Route. n/a. LADY KERRY. P. Mackey, J. Whelan, P. Walsh, G. Walsh. 3/3. LADY KICKLOW. P. Bafer, P. Boyle, E. Breslin, Butterly. 3/3. LADY CARLOW. W. Halpin, T. Curry, T. Ellard, E. Estchell. 3/3. EADY KILLDOY. P. McCarthy, J. Fortune, C. Fortune, B. Eallin. 3/3. EDLANA. J. Gmith, J. Byrne, W. Byrne. 8/3. CHERIA. J. Donoghue, Con. Murray, J. Valensie. 3/3. BLACKROCK. E. Kavanach, W. Verner, Ned Byrne, Ben. Costolle, Lao. Mallon. Road Line, Canadian and U.S.A. Route. The Unit had non of the Benmen Unit placed in these ships in rotation. Also the Moore McCornac Line, U.S.A.

Q Company. Auxiliary Division of RIC

Based in London & north Western Railway Hotel, Dublin.

Led by Major TP Ryan OBE.

Formed on 25th March 1921





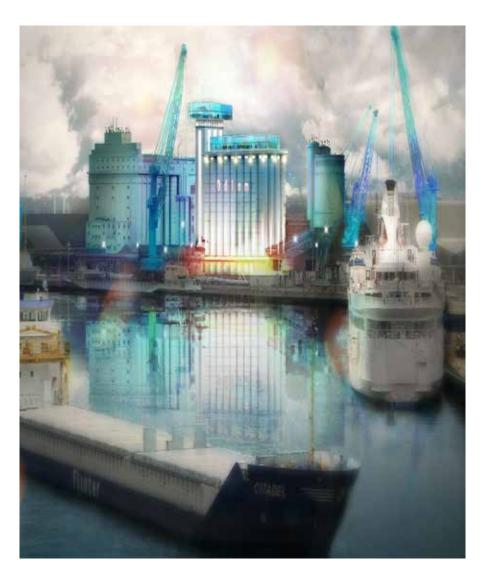
# **Recent Projects.**

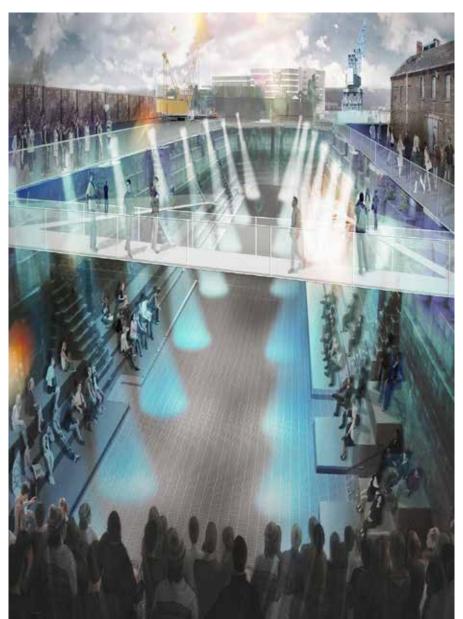






# **Current Development**





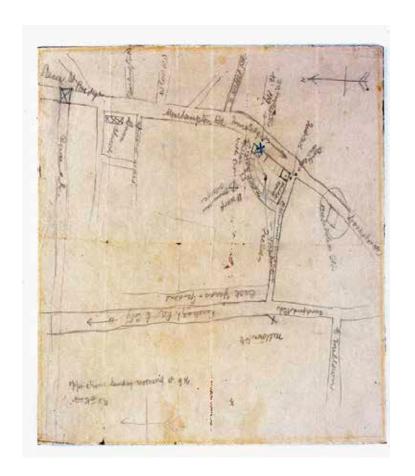
# **Discussion / Questions.**







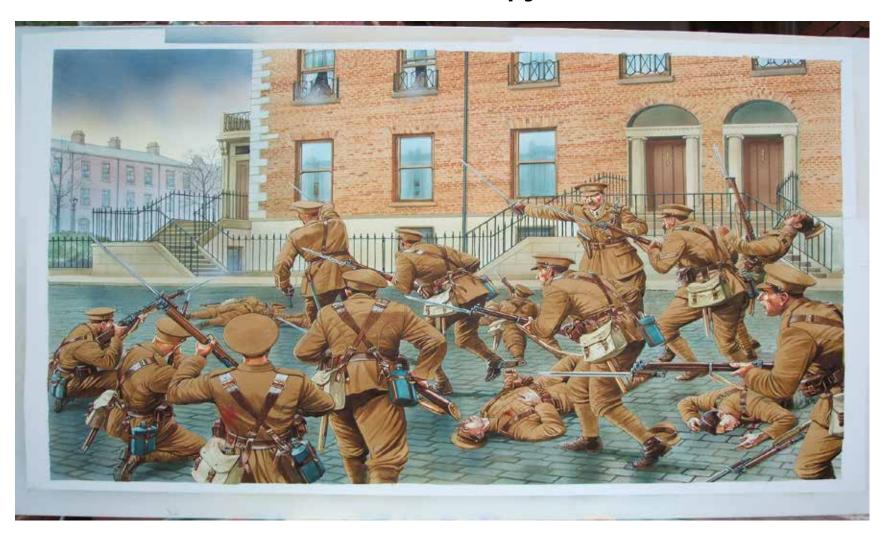
- Seated (left to right) Michael Collins, director of intelligence; Richard Mulcahy, chief
  of staff; Gearoid O'Sullivan, adjunct general; Eamon Price, director of organization;
  Rory O'Connor, director of engineering; Eoin O'Duffy deputy chief of staff; Sean
  Russell, director of munitions; Sean McMahon, QMG.
- Standing: J.J. O'Connell, assistant chief of staff; Emmet Dalton, director of training;
   Seamus O'Donovan, director of chemicals; Laim Mellows, director of purchase;
   Piaras Beaslai, editor of An tOglach



117 Morehampton Road

Bloody Sunday 21st November 1920

# The Irish Thermopylae.



#### William Smith O'Brien

