State Ceremonial Event, Athenry

Ócáid Searmanas Stáit, Baile Átha an Rí

28.03.16

ÉIRE
IRELAND

1916

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28 March 2016
Athenry,
Co. Galway

28 Márta 2016
Baile Átha an Rí,
Co. na Gaillimhe

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Foreword
Reamhrá

Welcome to the Easter Monday Centenary Commemorations. Our ceremony in Athenry forms part of wreath-laying commemorative events that are taking place simultaneously at seven locations in Dublin, as well as in Ashbourne, Co. Meath, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford and Cork to mark the centenary of the 1916 Rising. These locations mark where significant action took place during the Rising.

Galway has strong ties to both the events and the leaders of the 1916 Rising. The largest mobilisation in Easter Week 1916, outside of Dublin, was in the County of Galway, where over 680 men and women mobilised for the cause of Irish independence.

Galway is the birthplace of Éamonn Ceannt and was also the summer destination of Pádraig Pearse. The contributions of Éamonn Ceannt, Pádraig Pearse and the Galway men and women, led by Liam Mellows, secured for Galway, an honourable legacy in the events of Easter Week 1916, that marked the birth of our sovereign Nation. It is appropriate and fitting therefore, that the event today is held in Athenry, a location central to the events of the 1916 Rising in Galway.

The State commemoration and synchronised wreath-laying will enable the people of the County of Galway and beyond to celebrate their cultural traditions and honour the courage, dignity and ideals that characterised the events of 1916.

Fáilte go Comóradh Céad Bliain Luan Cásca. Tá ár searmanas i mBaile Átha an Rí ina chuid d'imeachtaí comórtha fleascleagain atá ag tarlú ag an am céanna i seacht suíomh i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus i gCill Dhéagláin, Contae na Mí, in Inis Córthaidh, Contae Loch Garman agus i gCorcaigh mar chomóradh ar chéad bliain ó Éirí Amach 1916. Is sna suíomhanna sin a tharla gníomhaíocht shuntasach i rith an Éirí Amach.

Bhí naisc láidre ag Gaillimh le himeachtaí agus le ceannairí Éirí Amach 1916. Ba i gContae na Gaillimhe a tharla an slógadh ba mhó Seachtain na Cásca 1916, taobh amuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath. Tháinig os cionn 680 fear agus bean le chéile i nGaillimh ar son shaoirse na hÉireann.

Ba i nGaillimh a rugadh Éamonn Ceannt agus is ann freisin a thugadh Pádraig Mac Piarais aghaidh i rith an tsamhraidh. De bharr a ndearna Éamonn Ceannt, Pádraig Mac Piarais agus fir agus mná na Gaillimhe, faoi stiúir Liam Uí Mhaoilíosa, tá oidhreacht ionraic uasal ag Gaillimh in imeachtaí Sheachtain na Cásca 1916, a bhí ina dtús dár Náisiún flaitheasach. Is ceart agus is cóir mar sin gur i mBaile Átha an Rí atá imeacht an lae inniu, suíomh a bhí lárnach in imeachtaí Éirí Amach 1916 i nGaillimh.

Tabharfaidh an comóradh Stáit agus an fleascleagan comhthrátha deis do mhuintir Chontae na Gaillimhe agus dóibh siúd níos faide i gcéin ceiliúradh a dhéanamh ar a dtraidisiúin chultúrtha agus onóir a léiriú don chrógacht, don ghradam agus do na hidéil a bhí ina ndlúthchuid d'imeachtaí 1916.

Our ceremonies today remember those who fought and died for Irish freedom in 1916. While we commemorate those who fought for Irish freedom in 1916, we are mindful that the Rising also resulted in the deaths of British Army and police personnel—many of whom were Irish—and that the majority of those who died during the conflict were civilians.

It is important that we, the citizens, come together to celebrate and have pride in Ireland's independence and to honour those who gave their lives so that the dream of self-determination could become a reality. Today, as a State, we do this now in a way that is respectful and inclusive. We honour the courage, dignity and ideals that characterised the events and people of 1916 while reflecting on the full richness of our history, and the diversity of people and events that are part of what we are today.

The assistance and contribution to this booklet and to today's event by Galway County Council is acknowledged.

The Government of Ireland

Cuimhnítear inár searmanais inniu orthu siúd a throid agus a fuair bás ar son shaoirse na hÉireann i 1916. Cé go ndéanaimid comóradh orthu siúd a throid ar son shaoirse na hÉireann i 1916, cuimhnímid freisin gur maraíodh saighdiúirí agus póilíní na Breataine i rith an Éirí Amach—arbh Éireannaigh cuid mhór díobh—agus gur shibhialtaigh formhór na ndaoine a fuair bás i rith na coimhlinte.

Tá sé tábhachtach go dtagaimidne, na saoránaigh, le chéile chun ceiliúradh a dhéanamh ar shaoirse na hÉireann agus chun mórtas cine a léiriú agus chun onóir a thabhairt dóibh siúd a fuair bás ionas go bhféadfaí a n-aisling a fhíorú go mbeadh Éire á rialú ag na hÉireannaigh. Inniu, mar Stát, déanaimid amhlaidh le meas agus go huileghabhálach. Léirímid onóir don chrógacht, don ghradam agus do na hidéil a bhí ina ndlúthchuid d'imeachtaí agus de mhuintir 1916 agus déanaimid machnamh ar shaibhreas iomlán ár staire, agus ar éagsúlacht na ndaoine agus na n-imeachtaí atá ina gcuid dínn inniu.

Aithnítear an cúnamh agus an chabhair a thug Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe don leabhrán seo agus d'imeacht an lae inniu.

Rialtas na hÉireann

County Galway's 1916 Rising: A Short History
Éirí Amach 1916 Chontae na Gaillimhe: Stair Ghairid

Liam Mellows moved to Athenry in the spring of 1915 and became the chief organiser for the Irish Volunteers in County Galway. During Easter Week 1916, he led a substantial number of Volunteers in a Rising in the east of County Galway, which lasted from Tuesday 25 April to Saturday 29 April. The small village of Killeeneen was the starting point of the county's Rising on Easter Tuesday, with the cottage and schoolhouse of the late Hubert Walsh serving as Mellows' headquarters. Having mobilised his forces, Mellows led almost 100 Volunteers in an attack on the RIC barracks at Clarenbridge. Although the rebels failed to take the barracks, it is believed that a small number of policemen were taken as prisoners. Throughout the incident, spiritual assistance was provided by Father Harry Feeney, who acted as Chaplain to the rebels.

In another incident, Joe Howley and Michael Athy led around 106 Volunteers in an attack on the RIC barracks in Oranmore village. After an unsuccessful attempt to take the barracks, they linked up with Mellows' men. The combined force of over 200 Volunteers then renewed the attack on Oranmore. Explosives were used by a group of rebels, led by Eamonn Corbett of Killeeneen, to blast a hole in the middle of a strategic roadbridge at Millplot on the northern side of Oranmore. A barricade was erected on the road to Clarenbridge, while another one was set up between Clarenbridge and Kilcolgan. The rebels also cut over 200 yards of the Galway-Athenry railway line at Derrydonnell. According to one estimate, six policemen were captured at Oranmore.

Bhog Liam Ó Maoilíosa go Baile Átha an Rí in earrach na bliana 1915 agus ba é príomheagraí Óglaigh na hÉireann i gContae na Gaillimhe é. I rith Sheachtain na Cásca 1916, stiúir sé líon mór Óglach in Éirí Amach in oirthear Chontae na Gaillimhe, a mhair ó Dé Máirt, an 25 Aibreán go dtí Dé Sathairn, an 29 Aibreán. Ba í baile beag Chill Fhínín an áit ar thosaigh Éirí Amach na Cásca Máirt Chásca, agus ba é teach agus teach scoile Hubert Walsh a bhí ina cheanncheathrú ag Ó Maoilíosa. Tar éis dó a chuid fórsaí a shlógadh, threoraigh Ó Maoilíosa beagnach 100 Óglach in ionsaí ar bheairic Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann i nDroichead an Chláirín. Cé gur theip ar na ceannaircigh an bheairic a ghabháil, creidtear go ndearnadh príosúnaigh de líon beag póilíní. Ar feadh na heachtra ar fad, chuir an tAthair Harry Feeney cúnamh spioradálta ar fáil agus é ina Shéiplíneach do na ceannaircigh.

In eachtra eile, stiúir Joe Howley agus Michael Athy thart ar 106 Óglach in ionsaí ar bheairic Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann i mbaile Órán Mór. Rinne siad iarracht eile an bheairic a ghabháil, ach nuair nár éirigh leo, chuaigh siad chomh fada le fir Uí Mhaoilíosa. D'athneartaigh an dá ghrúpa le chéile, ina raibh os cionn 200 Óglach anois, an t-ionsaí ar Órán Mór. D'úsáid grúpa ceannairceach pléascáin, faoi cheannaireacht Eamonn Corbett ó Chill Fhínín, chun poll a phléascadh i lár droichead straitéiseach i bPreabán an Mhuilinn ó thuaidh d'Órán Mór. Tógadh baracáid ar an mbóthar go Droichead an Chláirín, agus tógadh ceann eile idir Droichead an Chláirín agus Cill Cholgáin. Ghearr na ceannaircigh os cionn 200 slat den iarnród idir Gaillimh agus Baile Átha an Rí i nDoire Uí Dhónaill. Dar le tuairisc amháin, gabhadh seisear póilíní in Órán Mór.

At around 7:30 pm on Tuesday, police reinforcements from Galway town arrived in Oranmore, accompanied by a party of 10 Connaught Rangers from Renmore barracks. Due to the 'superior fire-power' of the authorities, the rebels were forced 'to retreat out of the town ... along the Athenry road'. After marching for about six miles the Clarenbridge, Oranmore and Maree Volunteers arrived after 9:00 pm at the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction's model farm (now Teagasc, Mellows Campus) located about a mile to the south-west of Athenry town. At this location, they met up with additional Companies. Among these were the Athenry Volunteers, who had been forced to abandon Athenry town, which 'was strongly held by 200 well-armed police' after the Rising started.

The only fatality of the Rising in County Galway was Patrick Whelan, a 38-year-old policeman who was stationed at Eglinton Street barracks. Constable Whelan was killed by a gunshot on Wednesday 26 April, during a shootout between an RIC reconnaissance unit

Thart ar 7.30pm Dé Máirt, tháinig póilíní breise as cathair na Gaillimhe chomh fada le hÓrán Mór, i dteannta deichniúr Connaught Rangers ó bheairic na Rinne Móire. De bharr go raibh lón cogaidh níos fearr ag na húdaráis, b'éigean do na ceannaircigh teitheadh as an mbaile síos bóthar Bhaile Átha an Rí. Tar éis a naoi a chlog istoíche, i ndiaidh dóibh máirseáil thart ar shé mhíle, shroich Óglaigh Dhroichead an Chláirín, Órán Mór agus Mheáraí Modhfheirm na Roinne Talmhaíochta agus Teagaisc Theicniúil (Campas Uí Mhaoilíosa, Teagasc anois) a bhí thart ar mhíle siar ó dheas ó Bhaile Átha an Rí. Casadh Complachtaí eile orthu ansin. Ina measc siúd bhí Óglaigh Bhaile Átha an Rí, arbh éigean dóibh Baile Átha an Rí a thréigean toisc go raibh 200 póilíní le neart arm ann i ndiaidh an Éirí Amach.

Ba é Patrick Whelan, póilín a bhí 38 mbliana d'aois agus a bhí lonnaithe i mbeairic Shráid Eglinton, an t-aon duine a maraíodh san Éirí Amach i gContae na Gaillimhe. Mharaigh piléar gunna an Constábla Whelan Dé Céadaoin, an 26 Aibreán, i rith tréanbhabhta lámhaigh idir aonad taiscéalaíochta Chonstáblacht Ríoga

A view of the main section of the drill display by the Irish Volunteers of County Galway, Sports Field, Athenry, County Galway, 29 June 1914 (Source: Sunday Independent, 5 July 1914)

Radharc den phríomhchuid den taispeántas druile le hÓglaigh na hÉireann i gContae na Gaillimhe, Páirc Imeartha, Baile Átha an Rí, Contae na Gaillimhe, 29 Meitheamh 1914 (Foinse: Sunday Independent, 5 Iúil 1914)

The clash between Irish republican and British forces in County Galway during Easter Week 1916 (Source: This image is reproduced courtesy of the Atlas of the Irish Revolution, forthcoming)

The clash between Irish republican and British forces in County Galway during Easter Week 1916 (Source: This image is reproduced courtesy of the Atlas of the Irish Revolution, forthcoming)

and a group of rebels. The men who gathered at Carnmore belonged to the Castlegar and Claregalway Volunteers, commanded by Brian Molloy and Nicholas Kyne respectively.

The total number of rebels who occupied the model farm, from Tuesday night to Wednesday afternoon, has been estimated variously as 500, 600 or 700 Volunteers. By Wednesday, the occupying force, comprised of 11 identifiable Companies, made up of the Athenry, Cussaun, Derrydonnell, Kilconierin, Newcastle and Rockfield (Craughwell), Clarenbridge, Oranmore, Maree, Castlegar & Claregalway Volunteers. The rebels were poorly armed with approximately 25 rifles, 60 revolvers, 60 pikes, 300 shotguns, homemade hand-grenades, bayonets, hayforks and a number of improvised weapons. At about 7:00 am on Wednesday, around seven RIC from Athenry arrived within 400 yards of the model farm. However, a group of rebels led by Frank Hynes managed to repulse the attack.

At around 2:30 pm on Wednesday, the HMS Laburnum started firing on the countryside surrounding Galway town. Mellows, who abandoned the model farm, led the rebels in a retreat to Moyode Castle. As he waited for news of events in the wider region, he established a chain of lookout posts around the outer reaches of Moyode. A railway bridge at Craughwell was damaged, and at one stage, police scouts from Athenry tried to make an advance towards Moyode, but they 'were chased back to their barracks'. The rebels ended up staying at Moyode for Wednesday and Thursday nights, and most of Friday. While there, cooking was done by members of Cumann na mBan who also administered first aid. Father Feeney delivered general

na hÉireann agus grúpa ceannairceach. Bhí na fir a tháinig le chéile sa Charn Mór in Óglaigh an Chaisleáin Ghearr agus Bhaile Chláir, faoi cheannasaíocht Brian Molloy agus Nicholas Kyne faoi seach.

Measadh go raibh 500, 600 nó 700 Óglach sa mhodhfheirm, ó oíche Mháirt go tráthnóna Chéadaoin. Faoin gCéadaoin, bhí 11 Chomplacht shainaitheanta san fhórsa gabhála: Óglaigh Bhaile Átha an Rí, an Chosáin, Dhoire Uí Dhónaill, Chill Chon Iarainn, an Chaisleáin Nua agus Ghort na Carraige (Creachmhaoil), Dhroichead an Chláirín, Órán Mór, Mheáraí, an Chaisleáin Ghearr agus Bhaile Chláir. Ní raibh mórán arm ag na ceannaircigh, gan acu ach thart ar 25 raidhfil, 60 gunnán, 60 píce, 300 gránghunna, gránáidí láimhe a rinneadh sa bhaile, beaignití, pící féir, agus roinnt airm sheiftithe. Ag thart ar 7.00am Dé Céadaoin, tháinig thart ar sheachtar póilíní ó Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann i bhfoisceacht 400 slat den mhodhfheirm. Ach d'éirigh le grúpa ceannairceach faoi cheannasaíocht Frank Hynes cúl a chur ar an ionsaí

Ag thart ar 2.30pm Dé Céadaoin, thosaigh an HMS Laburnum ag caitheamh ar an gceantar tuaithe timpeall ar chathair na Gaillimhe. Thug Ó Maoilíosa, a thréig an mhodhfheirm, na ceannaircigh go Caisleán Mhaigh Fhód. Fad is a bhí sé ag fanacht ar scéala faoi na himeachtaí sa cheantar níos leithne, bhunaigh sé sraith ionaid faire thart ar imeall Mhaigh Fhód. Rinneadh damáiste de dhroichead iarnróid i gCreachmhaoil, agus ag pointe amháin, rinne scabhtaí póilíní ó Bhaile Átha an Rí iarracht dul chomh fada le Maigh Fhód, ach cuireadh an ruaig orthu ar ais chuig a mbeairic. D'fhan na

absolution to those going on scouting missions. Thomas Davis's song, 'A Nation Once Again', was sung next to the camp fire 'in an atmosphere tense with optimism and excitement'.

On Friday afternoon, the rebels retreated south-westwards from Moyode Castle in the direction of County Clare. Those who stayed with Mellows made up a depleted column—estimated variously as 150, 300 or 400 Volunteers. Their final destination was an unoccupied residence near Peterswell called Limepark House. Sometime in the early hours of Saturday morning, a decision was taken to disband and to set the prisoners free, thus ending County Galway's Rising. In the words of Mattie Neilan, 'it was with the greatest reluctance' that the Volunteers 'began to break up'. Although they 'had to abandon their fight', he felt that 'they had struck their blow' for freedom.

Dr Mark McCarthy & Shirley Wrynn
Department of Heritage & Tourism
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology

ceannaircigh i Maigh Fhód oíche Chéadaoin agus Déardaoin, agus don Aoine ar fad beagnach. Fad is a bhí siad ansin rinne baill Chumann na mBan an chócaireacht, agus ba iad a thug garchabhair freisin. Thug an tAthair Feeney maithiúnas ginearálta dóibh siúd a bhí ag dul ar mhisin scabhtála. Canadh amhrán Thomas Davis, 'A Nation Once Again', cois tine in atmaisféar a bhí lán sceitimíní dóchais agus spleodair.

Tráthnóna Dé hAoine, theith na ceannaircigh siar ó dheas ó Chaisleán Mhaigh Fhód i dtreo Chontae an Chláir. Rinne na fir a d'fhan le Ó Maoilíosa colún laghdaithe – meastar go raibh 150, 300 nó 400 Óglach ann. Ba é a gceann scríbe deireanach teach folamh gar do Thobar Pheadair darbh ainm Teach Bhaile na Creige. Uair éigin an-luath maidin Shathairn, cinneadh gur cheart an colún a dhíscaoileadh agus na príosúnaigh a scaoileadh saor, agus cuireadh deireadh le hÉirí Amach Chontae na Gaillimhe. Dar le Mattie Neilan, ba go drogallach mífhonnmhar a thosaigh na hÓglaigh ag scaradh. Cé go raibh orthu a dtroid a thréigean, cheap sé gur éirigh leo buille a bhualadh ar son na saoirse.

An Dr Mark McCarthy & Shirley Wrynn
An Roinn Oidhreachta & Turasóireachta
Institiúid Teicneolaíochta na
Gaillimhe-Maigh Eo

The full article, complete with a full list of references, is available on the following websites of Galway County Council: www.gaillimh.ie/gaillimh2016, www.galway.ie/gaillimh2016, www.galwaycommunityheritage.org and www.galwaydecadeofcommemoration.org

Tá an t-alt iomlán Béarla, ina bhfuil liosta iomlán tagairtí, ar fáil ar na suíomhanna gréasáin seo a leanas de chuid Chomhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe: www.gaillimh.ie/gaillimh2016, www.galway.ie/gaillimh2016 www.galwaycommunityheritage.org agus www.galwaydecadeofcommemoration.org

Liam Mellows
Liam Ó Maoilíosa

'The republic stands for truth and honour. For all that is noblest in our race. By truth and honour, principle and sacrifice alone will Ireland be free.'

Liam Mellows was born in Lancashire in May 1892, the son of a British army sergeant; his parents were from Kilkenny and Wexford. He spent much of his youth in Ireland, attending military and garrison schools in Wexford, Cork and Dublin. Mellows' gateway to Irish republicanism was Na Fianna, the nationalist version of the British Boy Scouts. He soon proved himself a talented organiser and in 1913 was tasked with reorganising them on a nationwide basis. At the same time, Mellows joined both the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) and the Irish Volunteers. Upon the outbreak of the First World War, the Volunteers split over the issue of joining the British forces and Mellows remained with the breakaway group that opposed enlistment. In October 1914, as part of a national shake-up of the Volunteers, Mellows was dispatched to Galway to both train the existing members and found new battalions.

By all accounts a personable and likeable individual, Mellows soon overcame the suspicion of the local Volunteer officers and became hugely popular with the men in the west. However, he also clashed with some of the IRB members, in particular with Tom Kenny, a blacksmith from Craughwell who was a noted land radical. In May 1915, Mellows was served with a Deportation Order and was eventually imprisoned in England. Although he made his way back to Ireland he was absent from Galway until just before the Rising and his absence created uncertainty amongst the local officers, who seemed unsure of how to proceed without his leadership. Over 500 Volunteers and Cumann

'Seasann an phoblacht ar son na fírinne agus na honóra. Ar son gach is uaisle inár gcine. Is trí fhírinne agus onóir, trí phrionsabal agus íobairt amháin a bheidh Éire Saor.'

Rugadh Liam Ó Maoilíosa i Lancashire i mí na Bealtaine 1892, mac le sáirsint in arm na Breataine. Ba as Cill Chainnigh agus as Loch Garman a thuismitheoirí. Chaith sé cuid mhaith dá óige in Éirinn, áit ar fhreastail sé ar scoileanna míleata agus garastúin i Loch Garman, i gCorcaigh agus i mBaile Átha Cliath. Ba iad na Fianna, macasamhail náisiúnach Ghasóga na Breataine, a mhúscail spéis Uí Mhaoilíosa i bpoblachtachas Éireannach ar dtús. Níorbh fhada gurbh léir gur eagraí cumasach é agus leagadh de chúram air i 1913 iad a atheagrú ar bhonn náisiúnta. Ag an am céanna, chuaigh Ó Maoilíosa isteach i mBráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann agus in Óglaigh na hÉireann. Nuair a thosaigh an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda, scoilt na hÓglaigh mar gur chreid roinnt gur cheart liostáil le fórsaí na Breataine agus d'fhan Ó Maoilíosa sa ghrúpa scartha a chuir i gcoinne liostála. I mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1914, mar chuid d'athruithe móra ar na hÓglaigh, seoladh Ó Maoilíosa go Gaillimh chun baill reatha a thraenáil agus chun cathláin nua a bhunú.

Deirtear gur fear gnaíúil, mánla ab ea é, agus d'éirigh le Ó Maoilíosa teacht i dtír ar amhras na n-oifigeach áitiúil sna hÓglaigh agus ba ghearr go raibh an-ghean go deo ag fir an iarthair air. Ach tharla aighneas freisin idir é agus cuid de bhaill Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, Tom Kenny go háirithe, gabha as Creachmhaoil arb radacaí talún mór le rá é. I mí na Bealtaine 1915, seirbheáladh Ordú Díbeartha ar Ó Maoilíosa agus cuireadh i bpríosún i Sasana é ar deireadh. Cé gur fhill sé ar Éirinn, ní raibh sé i nGaillimh go dtí díreach roimh an Éirí Amach agus chruthaigh

na mBan engaged the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) at Clarenbridge, Oranmore and Athenry and controlled large areas of the countryside for most of Easter Week, before they withdrew to Moyode and then Limepark before disbanding. Following the failure of the Rising, Mellows spent several weeks on the run, living rough in the countryside before finally making his way to New York in December 1916. He remained there for four years, becoming active in Irish-American politics and assisting with de Valera's tour of the United States in 1919–20. While in the US, he was elected to represent Galway in the 1918 election and he finally returned to Ireland in October 1920. He was appointed the IRA's Director of Purchases and worked to import arms into Ireland, while also representing Galway in the Dáil; he was returned in the May 1921 election.

Mellows' connection with Galway remains strong. Mellows hurling club was established in 1933; Renmore Barracks, formerly the home depot of the Connaught Rangers, was named Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa in 1954, and his statue was erected in Eyre Square for the commemoration of the Rising in 1966. His role during the Rising and his election as TD for Galway means that he remains an icon of the revolutionary period in the West.

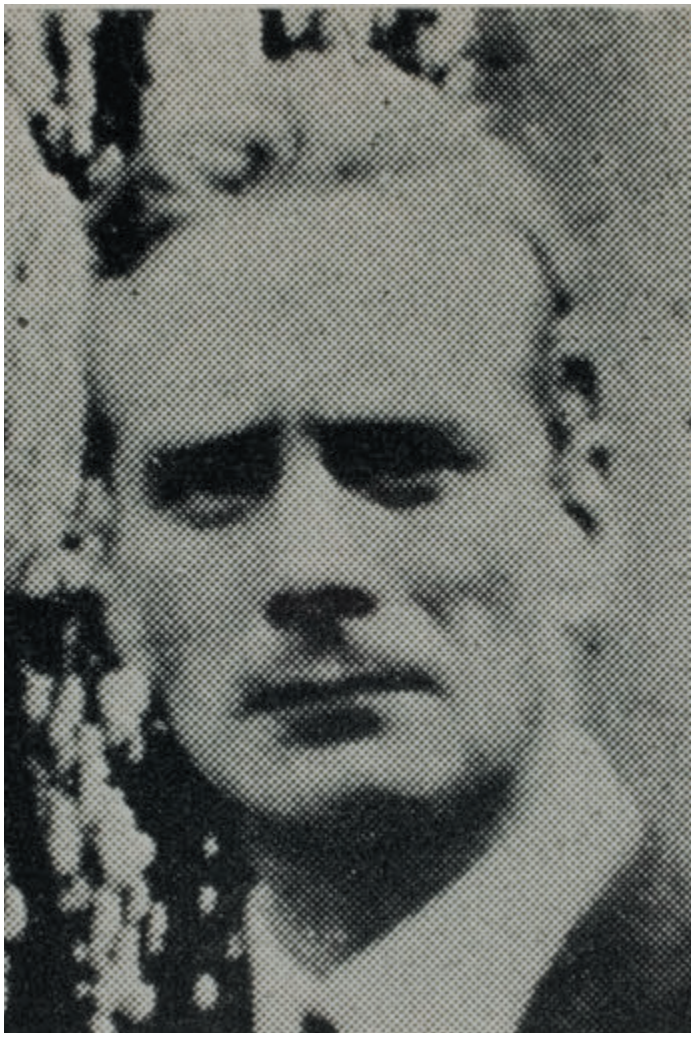
Dr. Bernard Kelly
Galway Decade of Commemoration –
Exploring the legacy of our shared heritage

sé seo éiginnteacht i measc na n-oifigeach áitiúil, nach raibh cinnte faoin mbealach ab fhearr le dul ar aghaidh gan a cheannaireacht is cosúil. Chuaigh os cionn 500 ball de na hÓglaigh agus de Chumann na mBan i mbun comhraic le Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann i nDroichead an Chláirín, in Órán Mór agus i mBaile Átha an Rí agus bhí cuid mhór den cheantar faoina smacht d'fhormhór Sheachtain na Cásca, sular tharraing siad amach as an gceantar chun dul go Maigh Fhód agus ansin go Baile na Creige sular díscaoileadh iad.

I ndiaidh theip an Éirí Amach, chaith Ó Maoilíosa cúpla seachtain ar a theitheadh, ina chónaí faoin spéir faoin tuath sular éirigh leis dul go Nua-Eabhrac i mí na Nollag 1916. D'fhan sé ansin ar feadh ceithre bliana, áit a raibh sé gníomhach i bpolaitíocht na nGael-Mheiriceánach agus chabhraigh sé le camchuairt de Valera ar na Stáit Aontaithe i 1919-20. Agus é sna Stáit Aontaithe, toghadh é mar ionadaí na Gaillimhe i dtoghchán 1918 agus d'fhill sé ar Éirinn ar deireadh i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1920. Ceapadh mar Stiúrthóir Ceannachán Óglaigh na hÉireann é agus d'oibrigh sé chun arm a iompórtáil go hÉirinn, fad is a bhí sé freisin i mbun ionadaíochta ar Ghaillimh sa Dáil. Atoghadh é i dtoghchán mhí na Bealtaine 1921. Tá nasc láidir fós idir Ó Maoilíosa agus Gaillimh. Bunaíodh club iomána Uí Mhaoilíosa i 1933; athraíodh ainm Dhún na Rinne Móire, príomháras na Connaught Rangers roimhe sin, go Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa i 1954, agus cuireadh dealbh dó in airde ar an bhFaiche Mhór do chomóradh an Éirí Amach i 1966. Mar gheall ar an méid a rinne sé i rith an Éirí Amach agus ar a thoghadh mar Theachta Dála do Ghaillimh, is eiseamláir fós é den tréimhse réabhlóideach san Iarthar.

An Dr Bernard Kelly,
Gaillimh Deich mBliana na gCuimhneachán –
Toradh ár n-oidhreachta roinnte a fhiosrú

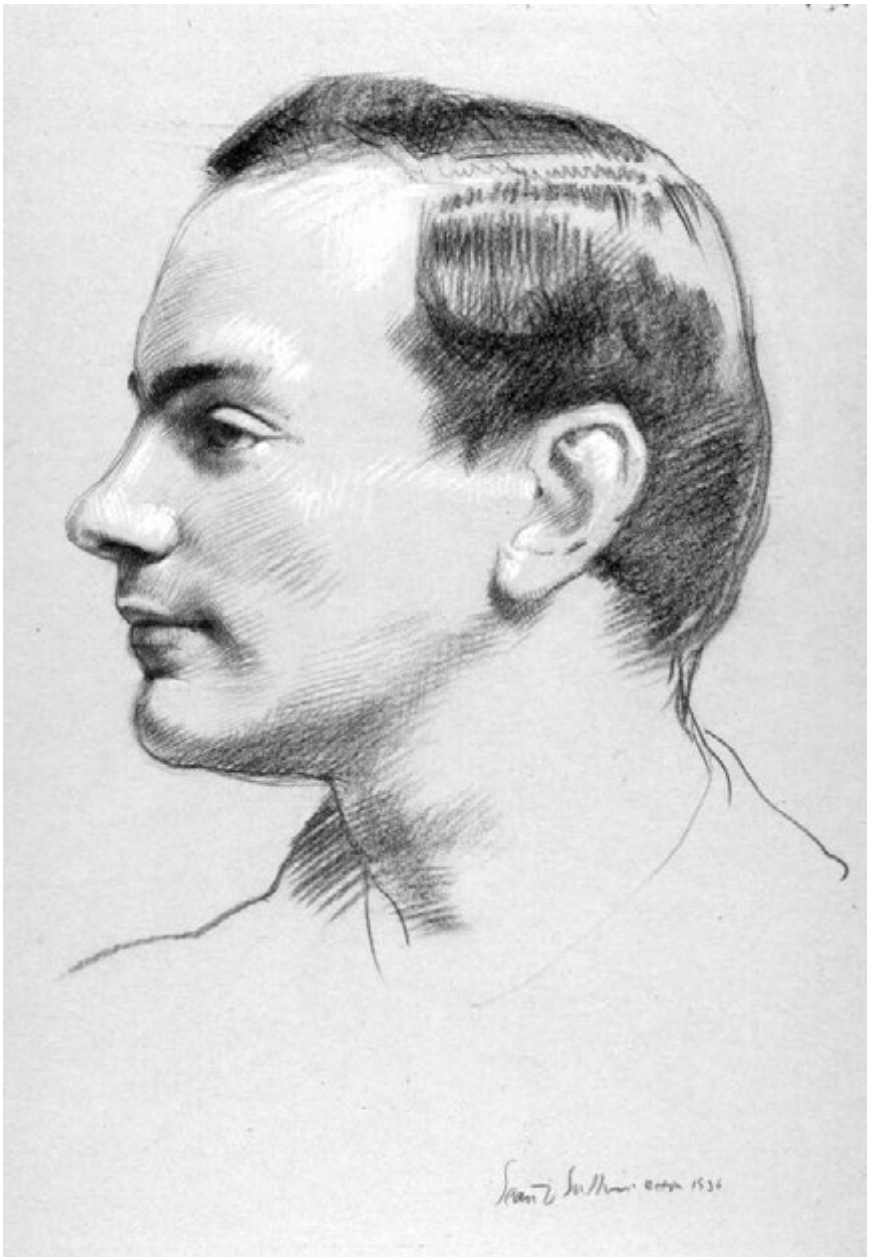
Source: www.galwaydecadeofcommemoration.org
Foinse: www.galwaydecadeofcommemoration.org



Liam Mellows (Source: National Library of Ireland)
Liam Ó Maoilíosa (Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

The Model Farm Ballygarraun West, Athenry, County Galway, Currently Teagasc, Mellows Campus, Athenry
An Mhodhfheirm, Baile an Gharráin Thiar, Baile Átha an Rí, Contae na Gaillimhe, Campas Uí Mhaoilíosa, Baile Átha an Rí de chuid Teagasc anois

Liam Mellows' motor-cycle on display at Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa Museum, Renmore, Galway
Gluaisrothar Liam Uí Mhaoilíosa ar taispeántas in Iarsmalann Dhún Uí Mhaoilíosa sa Rinn Mhór i nGaillimh



Patrick Pearse (Source: National Library of Ireland)
Pádraig Mac Piarais (Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

Patrick Pearse
Pádraig Mac Piarais

Patrick Henry Pearse (Pádraig Mac Piarais) was born 10 November 1879 at 27 Great Brunswick Street (now Pearse Street), Dublin, the son of James Pearse, an Englishman with a stone-carving business, and his wife Margaret Brady.

Pearse's interest in Irish culture dated from his teenage years. In 1898 he became a member of the Executive Committee of Conradh na Gaeilge. He graduated from the Royal University in 1901 with a Degree in Arts and Law. Pearse's literary output was constant, and he published extensively in both Irish and English, becoming the editor of *An Claidheamh Soluis*, the newspaper of the Gaelic League. He was a keen believer in the value of education, and established two schools, Coláiste Éanna and Coláiste Íde, devoted to the education of Irish children through the Irish language. Pearse came to Ros Muc in Conamara for the first time in 1903 as an inspector for Conradh na Gaeilge and fell in love with the area. He built a thatched cottage there and spent most summers there up to 1915. Pearse established groups of volunteers in Ros Muc and in other areas in Conamara and was involved in their training. One of the founder members of the Irish Volunteers, and one of the authors of the Proclamation, Pearse was present in the GPO during the Rising, and was Commander in Chief of the Irish forces. Pádraig Pearse was executed on the 3rd May 1916.

An 10 Samhain 1879 a rugadh Pádraig Mac Piarais i 27 Great Brunswick Street (Sráid an Phiarsaigh anois), i mBaile Átha Cliath. Ba mhac é le James Pearse, Sasanach a raibh gnó snoíodóireachta cloiche aige, agus lena bhean chéile Margaret Brady.

Chuir an Piarsach spéis i gcultúr na hÉireann agus é ina dhéagóir. In 1898, rinneadh ball de Choiste Feidhmiúcháin Chonradh na Gaeilge de. Bhain sé Céim sna hEalaíona agus sa Dlí amach ón Ollscoil Ríoga i 1901. D'eisigh an Piarsach scríbhneoireacht liteartha gan staonadh, agus d'fhoilsigh sé saothar i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Bhí sé in eagarthóir ar *An Claidheamh Soluis*, nuachtán Chonradh na Gaeilge. Chreid sé go mór i luach an oideachais, agus bhunaigh sé dhá scoil: Coláiste Éanna agus Coláiste Íde, a bhí tiomanta d'oideachas na nÉireannach óg trí Ghaeilge. Tháinig an Piarsach go Ros Muc i gConamara den chéad uair i 1903 mar chigire do Chonradh na Gaeilge agus thit sé i ngrá leis an gceantar. Thóg sé teach ceann tuí ann agus chaith sé gach samhradh beagnach ann go dtí 1915. Bhunaigh an Piarsach grúpaí óglach i Ros Muc agus i gceantair eile i gConamara agus bhí baint aige lena dtraenáil. Mar dhuine de bhunaitheoirí Óglaigh na hÉireann, agus mar dhuine d'údair an Fhorógra, bhí an Piarsach i láthair in Ard-Oifig an Phoist i rith an Éirí Amach, agus ba é Ardcheannasaí fhórsaí na hÉireann é. Cuireadh Pádraig Mac Piarais chun báis an 3 Bealtaine 1916.

Edward Kent
Éamonn Ceannt

'Ireland has shown she is a Nation. This generation can claim to have raised sons as brave as any that went before. And in the years to come Ireland will honour those who risked all for her honour at Easter in 1916.'

Éamonn Ceannt was born Edward Thomas Kent in the police barracks at Ballymoe, Co. Galway, on the 21 September 1881, the son of James Kent, an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and his wife, Joanne Galway.

Éamonn Ceannt was deeply interested in Irish cultural activities, especially music. In 1899 he joined the central branch of the Gaelic League, where he met Pádraig Pearse and Eoin MacNeill. He became a fluent Irish speaker and adopted the Irish form of his name by which he was always known afterwards. Prior to the Rising, Ceannt was an employee of the Dublin Corporation. He was a co-founder of the Irish Volunteers, partaking in the successful Howth gun-running operation of 1914. His involvement in republican activities was complemented by his interest in Irish culture, specifically Irish language and history. He was an accomplished uilleann piper, playing for the Pope in Rome in 1908. He was a frequent visitor to his home county of Galway. As commander of the Fourth Battalion of Irish Volunteers during the Rising, he took possession of the South Dublin Union (modern-day St. James's Hospital). Éamonn Ceannt was executed on the 8th May 1916.

'Thaispeáin Éire gur Náisiún í. Féadfaidh an ghlúin seo a mhaíomh gur thógadar clann mhac chomh cróga le glúin ar bith a tháinig rompu. Agus sna blianta amach romhainn tabharfaidh Éire onóir dóibhsean a chuaigh sa bhearna bhaoil dá honóir um Cháisc i 1916.'

Sa bheairic póilíní i mBéal Átha Mó, Contae na Gaillimhe, an 21 Meán Fómhair 1881 a rugadh Éamonn Ceannt nó Edward Thomas Kent , mac le James Kent, oifigeach de chuid Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann, agus lena bhean chéile Joanne Galway.

Bhí an-spéis ag Éamonn Ceannt i ngníomhaíochtaí cultúrtha Gaelacha, an ceol go háirithe. In 1899 chuaigh sé isteach i gcraobh lárnach Chonradh na Gaeilge, áit ar casadh Pádraig Mac Piarais agus Eoin Mac Néill air. D'éirigh sé líofa sa Ghaeilge agus ghlac sé leis an leagan Gaeilge dá ainm agus níor úsáid sé an leagan Béarla níos mó. Roimh an Éirí Amach, b'fhostaí i mBardas Bhaile Átha Cliath é Ceannt. Bhí sé ar dhuine de chomhbhunaitheoirí Óglaigh na hÉireann, agus ghlac sé páirt i dtabhairt i dtír na ngunnaí i mBinn Éadair i 1914. Tháinig a rannpháirtíocht i ngníomhaíochtaí poblachtacha lena spéis i gcultúr na hÉireann, an Ghaeilge agus stair na tíre go sonrach. Ba phíobaire cumasach é, agus sheinn sé an phíb uilleann don Phápa sa Róimh i 1908. Thugadh sé cuairt ar a chontae dúchais, Gaillimh, go minic. Mar cheannaire an Cheathrú Cathlán in Óglaigh na hÉireann i rith an Éirí Amach, ghlac sé seilbh ar Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas (Ospidéal San Séamas mar atá inniu). Cuireadh Éamonn Ceannt chun báis an 8 Bealtaine 1916.

Edward Kent (Source: National Library of Ireland)
Éamonn Ceannt (Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann)

The Programme
An Clár

11.25	WORDS & MUSIC	AERAÍOCHT
	Welcoming Remarks *Michael Owens*	Fáiltiú *Michael Owens*
	'O'Carolan's Waltz' *Brenda Curtin Diviney*	'O'Carolan's Waltz' *Brenda Curtin Diviney*
	Jigs: 'Dílis dár dTraidisiúin' *Brenda Curtin Diviney, Breda Smyth and Róisín Mannion*	Poirt: 'Dílis dár dTraidisiúin' *Brenda Curtin Diviney, Breda Smyth agus Róisín Mannion*
	Reel: 'The Gravel Walk' *Musicians*	Cor: 'The Gravel Walk' *Ceoltóirí*
	'The Galway Set' *Abbeyknockmoy Set Dancers*	'The Galway Set' *Damhsóirí Seit Mhainistir Chnoc Muaidhe*
	'The Foggy Dew' *Carmel Dempsey*	The Foggy Dew' *Carmel Dempsey.*
	'Ar Éirinn ní neosfainn cé hí' and 'The Cúil Aodha' *Emily Greaney*	'Ar Éirinn ní neosfainn cé hí' agus 'The Cúil Aodha' *Emily Greaney*
	'Dónal Óg' *Brenda Curtin Diviney*	'Dónal Óg' *Brenda Curtin Diviney*
	Jigs: 'Paddy Fahy's', 'Ed Reavey's' and 'Cooley's' *Emmet Greaney and Musicians*	Poirt: 'Paddy Fahy's', 'Ed Reavey's' agus 'Cooley's' *Emmet Greaney and Ceoltóirí*
	'Grace' *Mike Stewart*	'Grace' *Mike Stewart*
	Portaireacht Béil and Damhsa ar an Sean-Nós *Brenda Curtin Diviney, Jim Higgins and Róisín Ní Mhainín*	Portaireacht Béil agus Damhsa ar an Sean Nós *Brenda Curtin Diviney, Jim Higgins agus Róisín Ní Mhainín*
	'Pachelbel's Canon' and 'Pachelbel's Reel' *Róisín Mannion, Brenda Curtin Diviney and Breda Smyth.*	'Pachelbel's Canon' agus 'Pachelbel's Reel' *Róisín Mannion, Brenda Curtin Diviney and Breda Smyth.*

	‘Óró sé do Bheatha Abhaile’ *Róisín Mannion, Carmel Dempsey and Brenda Curtin Diviney.*	‘Óró sé do Bheatha Abhaile’ *Róisín Mannion, Carmel Dempsey and Brenda Curtin Diviney.*
	‘The Fields of Athenry’ Instrumental *Breda Smyth, Brenda Curtin Diviney, Ms. Róisín Mannion, Carmel Dempsey and Emily Greaney*	‘The Fields of Athenry’ Ceol *Breda Smyth, Brenda Curtin Diviney, Róisín Mannion, Carmel Dempsey agus Emily Greaney*
	Jigs: ‘The Butterfly’ and ‘Out in the Ocean’ *Brenda Curtin Diviney and Róisín Mannion*	Poirt: ‘The Butterfly’ agus ‘Out in the Ocean’ *Brenda Curtin Diviney agus Róisín Mannion*
	Reels: ‘Oidhreacht don Todhchaí *Musicians*	Cora: ‘Oidhreacht don Todhchaí *Ceoltóirí*
	Damhsa ar an Sean-Nós and ‘The Galway Set’ *Róisín Ní Mhainín and the Abbeyknockmoy Set Dancers*	Damhsa ar an Sean-Nós agus ‘The Galway Set’ *Róisín Ní Mhainín and the Abbeyknockmoy Set Dancers*
	‘An Chúilfhionn’ *Musicians*	‘An Chúilfhionn’ *Musicians*
12.20	**STATE CEREMONY**	**SEARMANAS STÁIT**
	Unveiling of a commemorative sculpture to mark the occasion of the State commemoration of the centenary of the 1916 Rising. *Cllr. Peter Roche, Cathaoirleach of the County of Galway*	Nochtadh dealbh comórtha mar chuid de chomóradh an Stáit ar chéad bliain ó Éirí Amach 1916. *An Comhairleoir Peter Roche, Cathaoirleach Chontae na Gaillimhe*
	Opening Remarks *Minister for Education and Skills, Jan O’Sullivan, T.D.*	Fáiltiú: An tAire Oideachais agus Scileanna *Minister for Education and Skills, Jan O’Sullivan, T.D.*

STATE CEREMONY	SEARMANAS STÁIT
Paráid: 'Dathanna Phobail na Gaillimhe' *St. Patrick's Band and C.L.G. na Gaillimhe*	Paráid: 'Dathanna Phobail na Gaillimhe' *St. Patrick's Band and C.L.G. na Gaillimhe*
New Dawn / Gealadh an Lae *Ger Fahy*	New Dawn / Gealadh an Lae *Ger Fahy*
'The Wayfarer' *Josephine Vahey and Emily Greaney*	'The Wayfarer' *Josephine Vahey agus Emily Greaney*
'Róisín Dubh' *Bríd Ní Mhaoilchiaráin*	'Róisín Dubh' *Bríd Ní Mhaoilchiaráin*
'Aisling an Phiarsaigh' *Joe Steve Ó Neachtain*	'Aisling an Phiarsaigh' *Joe Steve Ó Neachtain*
'Requiem for a Soldier' *Pádraig Connaughton and Madeleine Fleming*	'Requiem for a Soldier' *Pádraig Connaughton agus Madeleine Fleming*
'Mise Éire' *Brenda Curtin Diviney, Breda Smyth, Róisín Mannion and Páid Ó Neachtain*	'Mise Éire' *Brenda Curtin Diviney, Breda Smyth, Róisín Mannion agus Páid Ó Neachtain*
'Dónal Óg' *Brenda Curtin Diviney*	'Dónal Óg' *Brenda Curtin Diviney*
Fógairt thús an tsearmanais fhoirmeálta *Michael Owens*	Announcement of the start of the formal ceremony *Michael Owens*
Óglaigh na hÉireann *Lt Col Mary Carroll, Officer Commanding, 1st Infantry Battalion, Mellows Barracks; Comdt Shane Fahy: Ceremonial Marshall; Capt Áine Gilmore: Military M.C.*	Óglaigh na hÉireann *An Lt Col Mary Carroll, Oifigeach i gCeannas, an Chéad Chathlán Coisithe, Dún Uí Mhaoilíosa; An Comdt Shane Fahy: an Marascal Searmanais; An Capt. Áine Gilmore: an Reachtaire Míleata*
Reading of the Proclamation *Comdt Frank Flannery*	Léamh an Fhorógra *Comdt Frank Flannery*
Wreath-laying *Minister for Education & Skills, Jan O'Sullivan T.D.*	Fleascleagan *An tAire Oideachais agus Scileanna, Jan O'Sullivan T.D.*
Minute's Silence	Nóiméad Ciúnais
Piper's Lament *Cpl Joseph Hession*	Caoineadh Píobaire *An Cre Joseph Hession*

	Last Post *Sgt Michael McLoughlin (Bugler); Sgt David Colgan (Drummer)*	An Ghairm Dheiridh *An Sáir. Michael McLoughlin (Buabhallaí); An Sáir. David Colgan (Drumadóir)*
	The raising of the National Flag *Lt Seamus Shannon*	Ardú na Brataí Náisiúnta *An Lt. Seamus Shannon*
	Reveille *Sgt Michael McLoughlin (Bugler); Sgt David Colgan (Drummer)*	Reveille *An Sáir. Michael McLoughlin (Buabhallaí); An Sáir. David Colgan (Drumadóir)*
	National Anthem *St. Patrick's Band*	An tAmhrán Náisiúnta *Banna Naomh Pádraig*
	Air Corps fly-past (weather dependant)	Tareitilt an Aerchóir (ag brath ar an aimsir)
	Closing Remarks *Michael Owens*	Focal Scoir *Michael Owens*
	Wreath Bearers *Cpl Paul Glynn and Cpl Richard King; Miss Ellen Butler and Mr. Viktor Cruz Ó Fátharta, Galway County Comhairle na nÓg.*	Iompróirí Fleasc *An Ceannaire Paul Glynn agus an Ceannaire Richard King; Ellen Butler agus Viktor Cruz Ó Fátharta, Comhairle na nÓg i gContae na Gaillimhe.*
	Paráid: 'Dathanna Phobail na Gaillmhe'	Paráid: 'Dathanna Phobail na Gaillmhe'
13.45	**EVENT CONCLUDES**	**DEIREADH LEIS AN ÓCÁID**

Associated Events
Imeachtaí Gaolmhara

A Community Programme, organised by Galway County Council, to complement the State ceremony will follow and will include the official opening of a 1916 Commemorative Garden, a series of lectures and exhibitions and a concert drawing on the theme of Ireland 2016.

Further information regarding the 1916 Centenary Programme for the County of Galway, one of the largest commemorative programmes in the country, is available on www.galway.ie/gaillimh2016 www.gaillimh.ie/gaillimh2016 and www.galwaydecadeofcommemoration.org

Tiocfaidh Clár Pobail, arna eagrú ag Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe, a chuirfidh leis an searmanas Stáit, ina dhiaidh seo agus áireofar leis oscailt oifigiúil Ghairdín Cuimhneacháin 1916, sraith léachtaí agus taispeántas, agus ceolchoirm ag tarraingt ar théama Éire 2016.

Tá tuilleadh eolais faoi Chlár Comórtha Céad Bliain 1916 do Chontae na Gaillimhe, atá ar cheann de na cláir chomórtha is mó sa tír, ar fáil ar www.galway.ie/gaillimh2016, ar www.gaillimh.ie/gaillimh2016 agus ar www.galwaydecadeofcommemoration.org

Paráid: 'Dathanna Phobail na Gaillimhe'

Athenry—St. Mary's
Liam Mellows—Galway City
Carnmore
Padraig Pearses—Ballymacward/Gurteen
Castlegar
Na Piarsaigh—Ros Muc
Craughwell—Sean McDermotts
Kilconieron
Clarinbridge
St. Croan's—Ballymoe—Éamon Ceannt
Oranmore-Maree
Oughterard—Séamus Ó Máille
Ardrahan
St. Thomas's—Kilchreest/Peterswell
Kilbeacanty
Clifden—Naomh Fheicín
Menlo Emmetts—Galway City
Beagh
Caherlistrane
Fr. Griffin's/Eire Óg—Galway City
Headford
An Fháirche—Naomh Pádraig
Micheál Breathnach, Indreabhán
Bearna
Cárna-Caiseal
Bearna/Na Forbacha
An Cheathrú Rua
Leitir Mór—Naomh Anna
Maigh Cuilinn—Peil
Oileáin Árann
An Spidéal
Annaghdown
Dunmore McHales
Killanin
Moycullen
Ballinasloe
Gort
Claregalway
Portumna
Corofin
Loughrea—St. Brendan's
Mountbellew—Moylough
St. Brendan's—Ballygar/Newbridge
St. Gabriel's—Aughrim/Kilconnell
St. James's—Galway City
St. Michael's—Galway City
RahoonNewcastle—Galway City
Salthill/Knocknacarra—Galway City
Sarsfields—Bullaun/New Inn
Abbeyknockmoy
Ballygar
Ballindereen
Creggs
Caltra
Cappataggle
Cortoon Shamrocks
Kilconly
Killererin
Killimor
Killimordaly
Kiltormer
Kinvara
Kilkerrin—Clonberne
Kilnadeema—Leitrim
Ahascragh—Fohenagh
Meelick—Eyrecourt
Monivea—Abbey
Menlough
Mullagh
Glenamaddy
Loughrea—Football
Milltown
Renvyle
Skehana
Sylane
Glinsk
Michael Cusack's (Ballyturn/Lough Cutra)
Tuam Stars
Tommy Larkin's (Ballinakill/Woodford)
Turloughmore
Tuam—Hurling
Tynagh/Abbey—Duniry
Williamstown
Galway Community College—G.C.C.
Galway Technical Institute—G.T.I.
Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology—G.M.I.T.
National University of Ireland, Galway—N.U.I.G.

Aisling an Phiarsaigh

Mar a bheadh splanc ag crádadh sa gcoigilt,
atá dóchas ag bíogadh go fóill,
i gcroí mionlaigh nár athraigh
a meon ná a nglór,
san áilleacht iargúil
a dtéann grian i dtalamh.

Dúinne is eol monabhar séimh Loch Eiliúrach,
ag sioscadh i do chluasa
faoi dhíon teolaí ceann tuí,
agus tine chlochmhóna ag gríosadh
aisling ghlórmhar i do chroí.

Fios agat gurbh é teastas do bháis
a bhí greanta i bhForógra na Cásca
ach íomhá álainn Eoghanín na nÉan
ag tuar gur deora aoibhnis
a bheadh in íobairt síorghlas na saoirse.

As broinn fhuilteach Cásca rugadh áilleacht
ab áil leatsa bheith saor is Gaelach,
ach bhaist sliocht nár thuig
an ghin go fealltach
le streallta as potaí leapan
sul má nocht rois piléar
uaisleacht, bród is onóir.

Léiríonn d'uachta, d'óige ár linne,
gur saoirse é bród as glór a gcine,
bláthaíonn craobh as rútaí a dúchais,
má tá splanc sa gcoigilt, níl an tine múchta.
Thrí scraith na cille atá fís ag fás
chúig scór bliain tar éis do bháis.

Joe Steve Ó Neachtain

www.ireland.ie

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Comhairle Chontae na Gaillimhe
Galway County Council