

Councillor Jim O'Callaghan

Jim O'Callaghan was first elected to Dublin City Council in 2009 for the Pembroke-Rathmines electoral area, being the only Fianna Fáil city councillor elected south of the Liffey in those local elections. In 2011 he was appointed as legal advisor to the Fianna Fáil front bench. In 2014 he was re-elected to Dublin City Council for the new Rathmines-Rathgar electoral area.

Jim is one of the most regular contributors to meetings of the City Council. He is a barrister and has a passion for Irish history. He lives in Ranelagh with his wife and young son.

Jim's key priorities

1. Promote a major capital investment programme by building homes, schools and roads to stimulate economic development.
2. Actively promote a culture of enterprise. As a self-employed person, Jim understands that entrepreneurs and the self-employed encounter too much bureaucracy and inequitable treatment by the tax code.
3. Restore public services. In a series of regressive budgets, the current Government has implemented a series of unjust cuts to public services.



A chara,

2016 is the centenary of the Easter Rising. It is important that we appropriately commemorate the patriotism and vision of those who set in train an unstoppable process which led to this country's national freedom.

This year, both locally and nationally, people will express their pride in those who took part in the Rising and the subsequent War of Independence.

Here, in the areas of south Dublin City that I have had the honour of representing as a councillor since 2009, history is on our doorsteps. Many of the seismic events that shaped the Easter Rising took place in our local neighbourhoods.

We should never forget the sacrifices made by those who have gone before us for Irish democracy and all of those who strove to gain for us the independence we enjoy today.

This leaflet seeks to provide information on some of the key locations and personalities from the Rising that our intimately connected with our community in this local area.

Yours sincerely,

Councillor Jim O'Callaghan.

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Contains detailed map showing the locations in this area that were central to the rising.

 **FIANNA FÁIL**
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Remembering The Rising

Contains detailed map showing the locations in this area that were central to the rising.



With the compliments of
Cllr Jim O'Callaghan

Remembering the Rising

32 historical sites on our doorstep

1. 9 Belgrave Road, Rathmines:

The home of Dr Kathleen Lynn and Madeleine ffrench-Mullen. Dr Lynn fought in the 1916 Rising and was subsequently imprisoned. She was released in 1918 to fight the influenza epidemic. Madeleine ffrench-Mullen was a member of the Irish Citizen Army. During the Rising, she commanded the medical detachment at St. Stephen's Green.

2. Palmerstown Road, Rathmines, 8 Temple Villas:

Home of Grace Gifford. She married Joseph Mary Plunkett, a signatory of the Proclamation, hours before his execution in Kilmainham Gaol.

3. 11 Grosvenor Place, Rathmines:

The home of Francis and Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington. Francis was murdered by Captain J.C. Bowen Colthurst, an insane British officer, during the Rising. Hanna went on to become a judge of the Dáil courts and a member of the first Fianna Fáil Executive in 1926.

4. 49B Leinster Road, Rathmines:

James Connolly, a signatory of the Proclamation, and his family lived here between 1913 and 1916.

5. 11 Bushy Park Road, Rathgar:

The home of Mrs Jackson. It was converted to an auxiliary hospital during the Rising.

6. Frankfort Avenue, Rathgar, St. Mary's:

Home of Countess Markievicz. She was condemned to death for her role in the Rising, but this sentence was commuted. She was a founder member of Fianna Fáil in 1926.

7. 11 Brighton Gardens Terenure:

Home of Frederick Stephens, a bookseller, who was a member of the St Andrew's Volunteer Training Corps, a company of part-time soldiers who were former pupils and friends of St Andrew's College. Stephens was awarded a medal by the British military authorities "for services rendered at Beggars Bush Barracks during Rebellion 1916."

19 Ranelagh Road: The Ryan family home. Dr Jim Ryan served in the GPO. His sisters Phyllis and Min brought food and messages to the GPO.

9. 29 Oakley Road, Ranelagh:

The home of Thomas MacDonagh, a signatory to the Proclamation.

10. 28 Mount Pleasant Avenue Upper:

Home of J.J. Coade, a 19 year-old civilian, who was unaware of the curfew. Coade was shot dead by Captain J.C. Bowen Colthurst, an insane British officer, in Portobello Barracks.

11. 32 Morehampton Terrace, Donnybrook:

The first home of Eamon and Sinead de Valera.

12. 40 Herbert Park, Ballsbridge:

Home of The O'Rahilly, a founding member of the Irish Volunteers. He had not been involved in the planning of the Rising, but nonetheless answered the call to arms. He gave the most quoted lines of the Rising: "Well, I've helped to wind up the clock - I might as well hear it strike!" He was killed in action leading the retreat from the GPO.

13. Larkfield, Kimmage:

Home of Count Plunkett. The 4th Battalion, Dublin Brigade, trained and were billeted here before the Rising. Nearly all the men in the 'Kimmage Garrison' were born in or came home from England.

14. 9 Merrion Road, Sandymount:

Home of Marie Comerford. She carried dispatches for the GPO garrison in 1916.

15. 12-13 Burgh Quay, Tivoli Music Hall:

During the Rising, the Tivoli was occupied by British soldiers who shelled Liberty Hall.

19. 1,2 Clanwilliam Place:

The home of Ms Wilson on the corner of Mount Street Lower. It was occupied during the Rising by Irish Volunteers under the command of Eamon de Valera. At the height of the fighting, the rebels in Clanwilliam House inflicted heavy losses on British troops trying to cross the bridge into the city. This engagement became known as the Battle of Mount Street Bridge.

20. Grand Canal Street, Sir Patrick's Dun's Hospital:

The official records indicate 79 British military personnel and 69 rebels and civilians were treated here during the Rising.

21. 122-4 Pembroke Road:

An outpost of de Valera's garrison at Boland's Bakery. The Embassy of Israel now stands on this site.

22. College Green, Trinity College:

Brigadier-General William Lowe made Trinity his HQ during the Rising.

23. 27 Great Brunswick Street (now Pearse Street):

The Pearse family home. Patrick Henry Pearse, a signatory of the Proclamation, was born here on 10th November 1879.

24. Dawson Street, The Mansion House:

The Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1916, James Gallagher, called Dublin 'Louvain by the Liffey' after the destruction of the Rising.

25. 46 Nassau Street, Jammet's Restaurant:

Sean MacDermott, a signatory of the Proclamation, took his closest friends here for a 'last meal' just prior to the Rising.

26. St. Stephen's Green:

During the Rising, both sides stopped firing twice a day so the park-keeper, Jack Kearney, could feed the ducks.

27. 123 St. Stephen's Green West, College of Surgeons:

This building was commanded by Countess Markievicz and Michael Mallin. The latter was executed for his role in the Rising on 8th May 1916.

28. Harcourt Street, Russell Hotel:

The hotel was occupied by British forces during the Rising. Margaret Skinnider was wounded on Wednesday of Easter week when she was in a party of Irish Volunteers sent to set fire to the Russell Hotel.

29. 40 Harcourt Street, Harcourt Street High School:

The school was converted into an auxiliary hospital during the Rising.

30. Hatch Street:

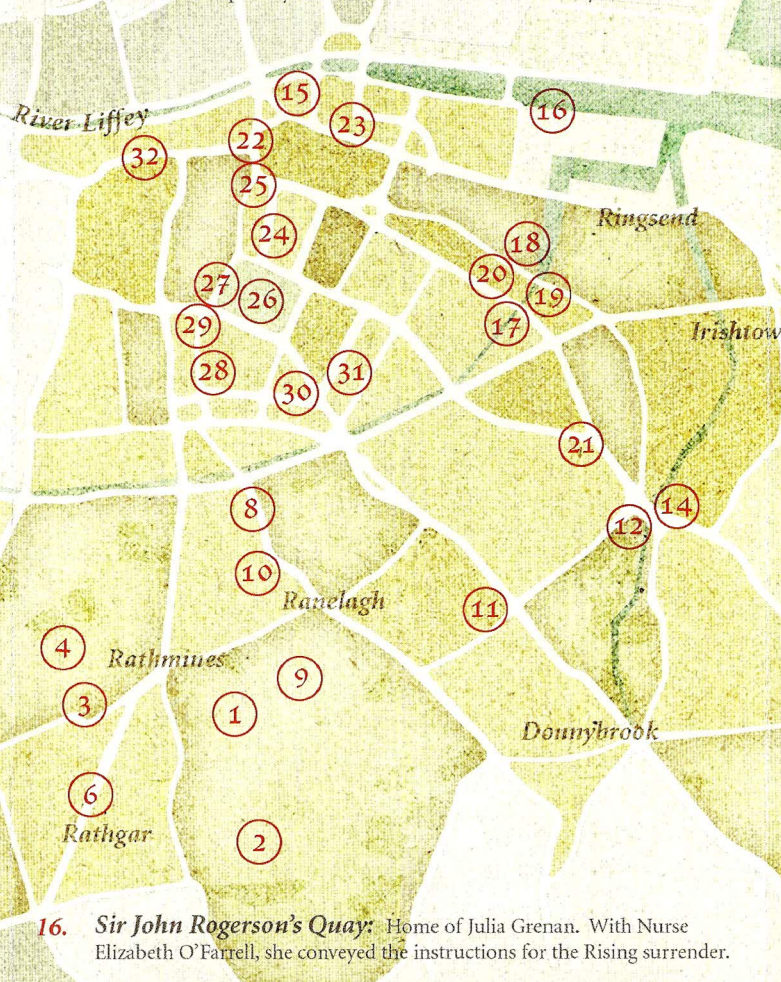
A detachment of the Irish Citizen Army under Frank Robbins sought to defend this area and build barricades all around St. Stephen's Green.

31. 32 Fitzwilliam Square:

Home of Ms Meades. This private residence was converted to a field hospital during the Rising.

32. 38-40 Parliament Street:

An outpost of the Irish Citizen Army garrison at City Hall during the Rising.



16. Sir John Rogerson's Quay:

Home of Julia Grenan. With Nurse Elizabeth O'Farrell, she conveyed the instructions for the Rising surrender.

17. Mount Street Bridge (over Grand Canal):

This was Eamon de Valera's battalion area of command during the Rising. On Wednesday, 26 April 1916, British troops marching from Dun Laoghaire were halted by strong rebel fire. Captain Quibel, a British officer, who survived the carnage, recalled 'there were piles of dead and wounded all around me.'

18. Grand Canal Street, Boland's Bakery:

Eamon de Valera's Rising HQ was in a small dispensary at the corner of Grand Canal Street and Clarence Street (now Macken Street).

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