

PROVISION OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND
 AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead
 receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through
 her flag and strikes for her freedom.
 nised and trained her manhood through her secret
 Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her secret
 Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army
 ne, having resolutely waited for the
 that moment, and, supported
 Europe, but relying
 of victory.



LAOCHRA CHORCAÍ
**COMMEMORATING
 CORK'S PATRIOTS**

A CITY GUIDE



 **19**
 2016 Citi Comórtha
 Cuid Mhain
 Comraoimne
 Programme

 **Captain Timothy Kenefick
 Commemoration Committee**
 Cúirté Caimbeardaíche Cúirté Taidé Cúirté

CORK PUBLIC MUSEUM
 МУСАЕМ ПОБІ ЧОРКАІ • CORK CITY COUNCIL

 **Plean Oidhreachtá**
 CATHRACH CHORCAÍ
 CORK CITY
 Heritage Plan

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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.

Introduction

This publication was produced as part of the Cork City 2016 Commemoration programme of events. The purpose of the booklet is to highlight the many commemorative plaques around the city and to provide background information on the people and events commemorated by them. In the time of the 100 year anniversary of 1916 it is timely and appropriate to recognize and remember Cork's patriots many of whom gave their life for Ireland's independence.

This booklet contains details of the individuals and events commemorated by these plaques throughout Cork City along with a useful map showing their location. While there are a number of important burial plots and memorials located in Cork, this booklet focuses mainly on commemorative plaques. Furthermore, plaques which have been removed are not listed. Although we have endeavoured to include all relevant plaques in the Cork City area, this database is certainly not exhaustive and will remain open so that additional information can be added if discovered.

Unfortunately, some participants in the struggle for Irish independence did not receive the commemoration warranted by their actions. In particular, certain Cork women made huge sacrifices before and after the War of Independence. In order to recognise their achievements, a section has been included regarding four remarkable women from Cork City.

The booklet also refers to Ballycannon Boys from Blarney St. Company of the IRA who are commemorated at Kerry Pike and St Finbarr's Cemetery.

Too many of these plaques lie hidden in plain sight; we pass them every day without a second thought. This booklet seeks to shed light on these pieces of history which provide us with a window into life at the time. It is hoped that the people of Cork and its many visitors will take a moment to stop, observe these plaques and learn from the stories they tell.

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 Army; 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 relying in the first on her own strength; she strikes in full confidence of victory.

Foreword

Cork City Council is committed to promoting and protecting the Heritage of Cork City through the work of the Heritage Officer and is delighted to present this interesting and worthwhile publication.

The historic plaques of Cork City may be small in size but they are huge in their significance. The plaques featured in this publication commemorates and recognises the contribution made by many ordinary people in extraordinary times many of whom gave their lives for a better Ireland.



Lord Mayor - Árd Mheara,
Cllr Chris O'Leary

Cork City Council have produced a varied and interesting programme of events, exhibitions and talks to commemorate 1916 and this publication is a welcome addition to this programme. This publication is the latest in a series of publications on heritage and archaeology in Cork City.

I would encourage both the citizens of Cork and its many visitors, both young and old, to take some time to stop and examine these important reminders of a significant part of Cork City's history and heritage.

Acknowledgements

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*Táimid fíorbhuíoch dóibh san go leir a thug lámh chúnta dúinn
d'fhon an saothar a thabhairt chun críche.*

*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.*

Terence MacSwiney

Lord Mayor of Cork, age 41

Location: 23 North Main Street, Cork City.

Inscription:

Laoch, scríobhnnóir, árdmhaora Chorcaí, d'éag i
bpríosúin Brixton, Sasana tar eis stailc ocrais a mhair
74 lá. Chomhnaigh sé sa teach seo.

Hero, writer, Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton Prison,
England, after a hunger strike which lasted 74 days.
He lived in this house.



Information:

Terence MacSwiney was born on 28th March 1879 at 23 North Main Street. He was one of 9 children.

At fifteen he had to leave school to help support the family. He became an accountancy clerk, but continued his studies and successfully enrolled in the Royal University (now University College Cork). He continued in fulltime employment while studying at university, graduating with a degree in Mental and Moral Science in 1907. In 1901 he helped to found the Celtic Literary Society and in 1908 he founded the Cork Dramatic Society and wrote a number of plays for them.

1913 saw the formation of the Irish Volunteers. Here Terence MacSwiney dedicated himself to organising the city and some county branches, so much so that in 1915 he stood second in command after Tomás MacCurtain.

In 1918 he was elected to the first Dáil for mid-Cork and then to the Cork Corporation in 1920. Following the death of Tomás MacCurtain he became Lord Mayor and Commandant of the Cork Brigade.

On 12th August 1920, Terence MacSwiney was arrested in City Hall and was charged with reading coded messages. He immediately began his hunger strike. He subsequently died at 5:40am on 25th October 1920, the 74th day of his strike in Brixton Prison, England.

Commandant Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, 1st Cork Brigade Irish Republican Army is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.



In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms.

Tomás MacCurtain

Lord Mayor of Cork, age 36
Location: Blackpool, Cork City.

Inscription:

I ndilcuimne ar cead brigáide d'arm ceann urraid na hÉireann i gCorcaigh an céad ArdMeara



Information:

Born March 20th 1884 in Ballyknockhane, Mourneabbey Co. Cork, Tomás MacCurtain was the youngest of 12 children. He was an active member of society in Cork City and became a member of the Gaelic League and also established the Blackpool Orchestra in 1902. He played an active role in Cork's independence movement, joining the Irish Republican Brotherhood in 1907, Fianna Éireann or the Irish Boys Scouts in 1911 and the Irish Volunteers in 1913. After their first meeting he was appointed Hon. Secretary of the provisional committee of the Volunteers. He remained with the Irish Volunteers following a split in 1914 and was subsequently elected as Commandant of the Cork Brigade in 1915.

Tomás MacCurtain mobilised the Cork brigade of Volunteers in preparation for the Easter Rising of 1916 but, due to conflicting orders from Eoin MacNeill, the leader of the Volunteers, they did not take part. Tomás MacCurtain was arrested later that year in May, where he was then sent along with 1,800 more participants of the Rising to Frongach prison camp in Wales. The camp would later become known as a 'University of Revolution'.

Upon release from internment in December of 1916, Tomás MacCurtain and other Republicans spent their time reorganising the Volunteers, while being arrested, released and rearrested. He was elected by his peers to be the Lord Mayor of Cork City on 30th January 1920.

Tomás MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork was assassinated in his home at Thomas Davis Street between 1.10 am and 1.15 am on the morning of Saturday, 20th March, 1920. It was the morning of his thirtysixth birthday. The fatal revolver shots were fired by two men from the Royal Irish Constabulary, with blackened faces, who had rushed upstairs and called him out of bed after his wife had opened the street door.



His funeral took place on Monday, 22nd March 1920 in Saint Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork. Tomás MacCurtain was buried in the Republican plot.

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 pledge 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.

Brian Dillon

Fenian and IRB Member, age 42
Location: Dillon's Cross, Cork City.

Inscription:

On this site stood the house
Burnt Dec 1920 where lived and died
Brian Dillon
Patriot
Born 1830 Died 1872
R.I.P
Having suffered a long term of
Imprisonment
For his country's cause
Unconquered he lived
And unconquered he died
God Save Ireland

Information:

Brian Dillon, a Fenian and member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, was born in the parish of Glanmire in 1830. An accident at a young age led to a curved spine and general ill health throughout his life. His family lived at the corner of Old Youghal Road and Ballyhooly Road, where the commemorative plaque is located.



After his experiences during the Irish Famine, Brian Dillon became a staunch nationalist. He was appointed as a Fenian leader in Cork by James Stephens, the head of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. In September 1865, police arrested Fenian leaders James Stephens and O'Donovan Rossa in Dublin, and Dillon in Cork. The police then searched Brian Dillon's home, where they found a pair of field glasses, some drawings and some incriminating letters sewn into the mattress of his bed. He was remanded in Cork City Gaol before his trial, which took place on 18th December 1865.

At the trial Brian Dillon and another Fenian, John Lynch, were tried together. The presiding judge found him guilty and sentenced Brian Dillon to ten years of penal servitude. He was brought under armed guard by train from Cork to Dublin where he was detained in Mountjoy Gaol. After spending a month there, he was transferred to Pentonville Prison in London. That May 1866, as a result of the cold conditions at the prison, his health worsened. He was transferred to the hospital wing of Woking Convict Prison and this was to be his home for the next four and a half years.

In 1870, after five years imprisonment, a commission was set up to investigate the Fenian prisoners and, on account of his bad health, this commission recommended that Brian Dillon be allowed to return to Cork. In January 1871 he was transferred to Millbank Prison in London, and two weeks later on 8th February he was set free.

However, his illness had grown worse and on Saturday, 17th August, 1872, Brian Dillon died at his home. He is buried in Rathcooney Cemetery, Co. Cork.

*The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the
allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman.*

The Dillon's Cross Ambush

Location: Old Youghal Road, Cork City.

Inscription:

Site of ambush of British Army party by local volunteers on 11th December. That night the British sacked the city. Beidh cuimhne go deo ortha



Information:

On the evening of 11th December 1920, six Volunteers from E. Company, 1st Battalion ambushed a party of Auxiliaries travelling from Victoria Barracks to Cork City, via Old Youghal Road.

One member of the Auxiliaries' detachment was killed and 12 were wounded. Shortly after the attack groups of Auxiliaries and Black and Tans, along with members of the R.I.C., began looting and burning large parts of Cork City. The City Hall and the Carnegie Library were destroyed, as were over fifty business premises in what is now known as "The Burning of Cork". Dozens of homes were also burned.



The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty; equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens; and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts; cherishing all of the children of the nation equally; and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien Government; which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Séan O'Donoghue and the Delaney Brothers

Location: Dublin Hill, Cork City.

Information:

On 12th December 1920, the night of the burning of Cork and hours after the Dillon's Cross ambush, a party of Black and Tans entered the home of the well known Delaney family at Dublin Hill.



Séan O'Donoghue

Cornelius Delaney, 1st Lieutenant of F. Company, 1st Battalion and Jeremiah Delaney, 2nd Lieutenant of F. Company, 1st Battalion were shot. Jeremiah Delaney died immediately and Cornelius Delaney died of his wounds on 18th December 1920. William Dunlea, an uncle of the Delaney Brothers, was sleeping in the house on the night of the 11th/12th December 1920 and was also wounded in the attack Jeremiah and Cornelius Delaney were buried in the Republican plot, St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

A Celtic Cross memorial now stands near the Delaney family home at Dublin Hill, Cork.

Commandant Séan O'Donoghue's name is also inscribed on the memorial at Dublin Hill. Séan O'Donoghue was born in Mitchelstown in 1898. He was a member of A. Company 1st Battalion, 1st Cork Brigade I.R.A. He was also a member of the Gaelic League, the Lee Football Club and the Lee Rowing Club.

He took part in the war against the British military and the Black and Tans. Séan O'Donoghue was shot dead at the Delaney family farm on 28th September 1922. He is buried in Shandrahan Graveyard at Clogheen, Co. Tipperary.



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.

Society of the United Irishmen

Location: Greenmount (originally known as Gallows Green), Gould Street, Cork City,

Inscription on Plaque 1 (Greenmount):

The Gallows Green was located in this area. Those, whose names are listed hereunder, were hanged here between April 1798 and October 1799 for offences arising from their involvement with the Society of the United Irishmen.

Patrick Hynes, Araglin, John Ahern, Cloyne, John Clancy, Cloyne, Richard Moreen, Cloyne, Stephen Myles, Cloyne, John Boland, Imokilly, Benjamin Brennan, Imokilly, Michael Garde, Imokilly, William Garde, Imokilly, William Keamey, Imokilly, Thomas Meagher, Half Moon Street, Denis Casey, Blarney Lane, Patrick Shanahan, Ballymacoda, Robert Walsh, Ballymacoda, Walter Devereux, Wexford, Corporal Peter Reilly, Royal Meath Militia, Frances Hannon, Rathcormac.



Location: Dyke Fields, Fitzgerald Park

Inscription on Plaque 2 (Dyke Fields):

In memory of the militia men, who died for the cause of the United Irishmen.

Privates James Murphy and Patrick Harvey, Dublin Militia executed in the Dyke Fields 28th March 1798

Privates William Condon, Thomas Reidy, Michael Ganley and John Bray, Westmeath militia executed at the same place on 30th July 1798.



Location: Bishop Lucey Park, Cork City.

Inscription on Plaque 3 (Bishop Lucey Park):

"In memory of the United Irishmen

Thomas O'Neill of Ballymacoda and Joseph

Burniston of Cork, executed at the same

place on 22nd June 1798 for their involvement

in the rebellion of 1798.



Information:

Between May and September 1798, the United Irishmen rebelled against British Rule. This became known as the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Although the Rebellion was fought primarily in Wicklow and Dublin, a number of United Irishmen were active in Cork City at this time. After the Rebellion, many of these members were sentenced to execution due to their connection with the Society of United Irishmen. These plaques commemorate a number of the men who were executed.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic 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 cowardice/ inhumanity/ or rapine.

John Lynch

Fenian, age 34

Location: Devonshire St, Cork City.

Inscription: (partial)

To perpetuate the Memory of the Gallant Men of 1798, 1803, 1848 and 1867 who fought and died in the wars of Ireland to recover her sovereign independence and to inspire the youth of our country to follow in their patriotic footsteps and imitate their heroic example. And righteous men will make our land A Nation Once Again'.

Information:

John Lynch of Devonshire Street, Cork, was a key figure of the Fenian Movement in Cork. He was arrested along with James Mountaine of No. 72 North Main Street, Cork for their involvement in the March 1863 riots in Cork. Both men were acquitted due to lack of evidence.

John Lynch was arrested again in September 1865 at his home in Devonshire Street. He was charged with Brian Dillon and several others with conspiracy to depose the Queen of England. John was also accused of being a captain in the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

John Lynch and Brian Dillon were sentenced to 10 years in prison. John Lynch was imprisoned in Mountjoy Prison, Pentonville Prison in London and finally Woking Prison in Surrey, where he died in 1866 as a result of longstanding ill health. John Lynch is commemorated on the National Monument, Grand Parade, Cork. He is buried at Brookwood Cemetery in Surrey.



In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Richard Noonan

Fianna Éireann

Location: Noonan's Road (just below Barrack Street), Cork City.

Inscription:

Comóradh ar Risteárd Ó Nuanáin Caitéan Cuallacht, an tarna cath, Briogáid a hAon Chorchai de Fiann Éireann a fuair Bás agus é na príosúnac i gcarcar Chorchai 11adh lá deire fógmhair 1922. Sa ghlóir go raibh lóistín ag slóite na bhfiann.



Commemoration of Richard Noonan, Company Captain, 2nd Battalion, 1st Cork Brigade of Fianna Éireann who died while a prisoner at Cork Gaol on 11th October 1922. In glory he rests with the Fianna forces.

Information:

In 1910 Tomás Mac Curtain organised a meeting of Fianna Éireann in Cork city. The Fianna were central in the formation of the Irish Volunteers (Óglaigh Na hÉireann) in Cork and mobilised along with Cumann na mBan and the Volunteers in 1916. Richard Noonan was involved in many of the activities during the War of Independence and rose to the rank of Officer Commanding, G. Company, Na Fianna Éireann. In 1922 Richard Noonan was imprisoned in Mountjoy Jail. While in there he took part in the mass prison protests. He went on hunger strike and subsequently died on the 11th of October. Richard Noonan is buried in the Republican plot, at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

Denis Spriggs

Location: Blarney Street

Inscription:

In memory of Denis J. Spriggs, I.R.A.
Taken from his home at midnight
On the 8 July 1921
And murdered here
by British forces
Aged 19 years
Ar dheis Dé go raibh sé



Information:

Denis Spriggs became involved in the fight for independence from British rule at a very young age. At 16, he lied about his age so he could join the I.R.A. As a known member of the I.R.A. he, like many other Volunteers, was forced to go on the run from British forces in the city. On 8th July 1921, whilst visiting his mother, Denis Spriggs was captured. The house was raided and Spriggs was apprehended. He was taken from his house and shot on Blarney Street where the plaque stands today.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:
THOMAS J. CLARKE SEAN Mac DIARMADA
P. H. PEARSE JAMES CONNOLLY
THOMAS MacDONAGH EAMONN CEANNT JOSEPH PLUNKETT

The Ballycannon Boys

Location: Near Currykippane Cemetery in Kerrypike, Cork and St Finbar's Cemetery

Inscription:

In Loving Memory of
 Thomas Dennehy
 Aged 21 years
 Jeremiah Mullane
 Aged 22 years
 Michael Sullivan
 Aged 20 years
 Killed by Crown forces
 Ballycannon, Clogheen
 Co. Cork
 23 March 1921



Daniel Crowley
 Aged 22 years
 William Deasy
 Aged 20 years
 Daniel Murphy
 Aged 24 years
 Killed by Crown Forces
 Ballycannon Clogheen
 Cork Cork
 23rd March 1921



Information:

On the night of March 22nd 1921 six young men, members of the Blarney Street Company of the I.R.A., trekked out the Blarney Road to reach the O'Keeffe family farm at Ballycannon House, Clogheen. Their plan was to rest and recover in the safe house of Cornelius O'Keeffe and his family.

The month before, the six Volunteers: Thomas Dennehy, Jeremiah Mullane, Michael Sullivan, Daniel Crowley, William Deasy and Daniel Murphy had taken part in a major engagement at Cúil na Cathrach. They had fought alongside Volunteers drawn from a number of Cork battalions, including the 8th Battalion from Ballyvourney and the 7th Battalion from Macroom.

Before they arrived at O'Keeffe's farm they had safely disposed of their arms and had then taken refuge in the barn. Around 4 a.m. the O'Keeffe family were disturbed by the breaking down of the door. A large force of R.I.C. and Black and Tans had surrounded the farm and found the six men sleeping in the barn and all 6 volunteers were subsequently killed.

The testimony of a number of people involved helped to provide some information about the incident. After postmortem examinations on the remains of the six Volunteers, Dr. George Hegarty discovered that there were several bullet wounds on each of the bodies – some inflicted at close range.

After a large funeral, the "Ballycannon Boys" were buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery. They are commemorated in the song: "The Ballad of the Ballycannon Boys."



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.*

The Irish Volunteer Hall

Location: Sheares Street, Cork City.

Inscription:

Do chum glóire dé agus onóra
Na hÉireann
1914
Glory to God and the honour
of Ireland.
1914

Information:

In 1915 Volunteer headquarters in Cork moved from Fish Street to a large hall in Sheares Street. While it was open, the Sheares Street Hall was in constant use as a meeting place and officer training camp in preparation for an uprising.

Due to conflicting orders given in 1916, the Cork Volunteers' did not participate in the Rising. One hundred and sixty officers and men of the Cork City Battalion mobilised under Commandant Seán O'Sullivan but Eoin McNeill ordered that the Rising be cancelled.

Two independent inquiries were held in 1917 into events in Cork at Easter 1916. No blame was attached to Tomás MacCurtain or Terence MacSwiney for the miscarriage of the plans for Cork Brigade in the Rising. As a result of their involvement with the Irish Volunteers, Terence MacSwiney and Tomás MacCurtain were arrested on 3rd May and 11th May 1916 respectively. They, along with one hundred prisoners, were sent to Wakefield Prison in England and on to Frongoch Internment Camp in Wales.

On release from prison both immediately reported back to the Volunteers. On the 4th June 1917, British military forces took possession of the Volunteer Hall in Sheares Street and closed it to Volunteer access.

On Sunday, 21st October 1917, the two city battalions of the Volunteers mustered approximately one thousand men outside their closed hall in Sheares Street and marched via the Lee Road to Blarney. Tomás MacCurtain headed the parade and Terence MacSwiney marched beside him as the Commandant Officer of the 1st Battalion. Both wore Volunteer uniforms.

This set the stage for the next phase in the War for Independence.



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 Army; having patiently perfected her discipline; having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal herself; she now seizes that moment; and supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe; but relying in the first on her own strength; she strikes in full confidence of victory.

G. Company / 2nd Battalion

Location: Bandon Road, Cork City.

Inscription:

This plaque is erected to the memory of the following members of G. Coy 2nd BATT 1st Cork BDG. I.R.A. who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country 1920 - 1923.

Vol. Eamon Tierney 16th Dec 1920

Vol. Charles Daly 1st March 1921

Captain William Spillane 30th June 1922

Ltut. George Bourke 22nd Dec. 1923

Dr. Corn. Lucey BDG Staff

Erected by G COY 2nd Batt 1st Cork BDG I.R.A. 11th Sept 1960



Information:

This commemorative plaque is dedicated to the memory of Volunteer Eamon Tierney, who died on 16th December 1920. He was a leading member of the Irish Volunteers (Oglaigh na hÉireann) and is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

Volunteer Charles Daly of Lough View Terrace is also commemorated. On the evening of 1st March 1921, three disguised men called to the goods office at Cork Railway Station, where Daly worked as a clerk. He was forced to go to the Blackpool railway tunnel and was shot dead there. Charles Daly is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.



Captain William Spillane of 103 Bandon Road, Cork was killed in action in Co. Limerick on 30th June 1922. Spillane was 21 years of age when he was killed. He is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

Lieutenant George Bourke of 93 Bandon Road, Cork was 29 years of age at the time of his death in the South Infirmary Hospital, Cork. Before this, he had participated in the mass hunger strike at Newbridge internment camp during October and November 1923. He was released on 19th November 1923 and returned home to Cork. He suffered a bad attack of peritonitis and died soon afterwards. George Burke was a Volunteer in Oglaigh na hÉireann since its inception and had spent terms of imprisonment in Cork Barracks, Cork County Jail and Spike Island. He is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

Dr. Cornelius Lucey, Brigade Medical Officer died many years after his fellow Volunteers. He is honoured on the commemorative plaque at Bandon Road, Cork for his service to the brigade.

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.

E. Company / 2nd Battalion / 1st Cork Brigade

Location: Tower Street/Friars Walk, Cork City.

Inscription:

Vice Commandant Patrick Trahey
Brigade Quartermaster: Patrick O'Donoghue
Section Commander: James Mehigan
Volunteer Stephen Dorman

Information:

On the night of the 23rd November 1920 (25th November 1920 is shown on the plaque), three Volunteers of E. Company 2nd Battalion were killed when a bomb thrown by Auxiliaries / Black and Tans exploded in Patrick Street. 20 civilians were injured in the blast.

Patrick Trahey died of his wounds in the South Infirmary Hospital, while his fellow Volunteers Patrick O'Donoghue and James Mehigan died in the Mercy Hospital.

Patrick Trahey was a resident of 7 Friars Walk. Patrick O'Donoghue lived at St. Bridget's Cork. James Mehigan was also a resident of Friars Walk.

The funeral mass was held in the South Parish Church. The three Volunteers were laid to rest in the Republican plot, St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

The Volunteer Stephen Dorman fell victim to a similar attack. On 23rd May 1921, he was killed by an explosion on Douglas Street. His funeral was held the next day and he was buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery.



In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms.

D. Company, 2nd Battalion

Location: Evergreen Road (on Turner's Cross end).

Inscription:

This plaque is erected in memory of the volunteers of D.Coy. 2nd Batt. Cork No 1 Brigade I.R.A. who were killed on active service fighting for the Irish Republic as proclaimed in 1916 Coy. Adj. Charles Daly 29 June 1921 Liut Jack O'Brien 14 September 1922.

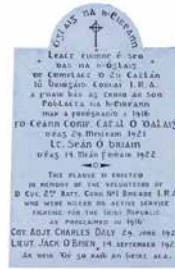
Ar deis Dé go raib an beirt acu.

Information:

In the years following the fight for Independence, the 1st Cork Brigade Officers were responsible for the erection of commemorative plaques in several of the company areas throughout Cork City. Commanding Officer, Sean O'Hegarty and Brigade Intelligence Officer, Florence O'Donoghue were instrumental in this process.

The commemorative plaque erected at Turner's Cross to D.Company 2nd Battalion commemorates two people. Firstly, it commemorates Company Adjutant Charles Daly of 5 Glenview, Douglas Road, who was captured by British forces at Waterfall, Co. Cork on 28th June 1921. British army records claim he was shot attempting to escape from Victoria Barracks on 29th June 1921. Company Adjutant Charles Daly is buried in the Republican plot, St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

Secondly, it commemorates Lieutenant Jack O'Brien of Evergreen Street, Cork who died in action at Donoughmore, Co. Cork on 14th September 1922. Jack O'Brien was on active service throughout the War of Independence and played a prominent role in all Republican activities until his death. He is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.



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 pledge 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.

Henry and John Sheares Sheares' Villa

Location: Sheares' Villa, Glasheen Road, Cork City.

Inscription:

In memory of the United Irishmen John and Henry Sheares who lived in this house and who were executed in Dublin on 14th July 1798

Information:

Henry Sheares was born in 1755, and his brother John in 1766. They were the sons of a wealthy banker who sat in the Irish Parliament.

In 1792, the two brothers visited France and became inspired by the French revolutionary principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

After the founding of the United Irishmen in 1791, both brothers became leading members of the society. During the 1798 Rebellion, they were arrested.

In May 1798 they were found guilty of treason and were hung publicly on the 14th July outside Newgate Prison in Dublin.

Henry and John Sheares are buried in St. Michael's Church, Dublin.



*The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the
allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman.*

Patrick Hanley

Fianna Éireann, age 17

Location: Grattan Street, Cork City.

Inscription:

Padraig óNainí

17 mbliana d'aois. Ball den chomplacht uair ar ár tugadh complacht "3" an cead chath cead briogaid corcaí, fianna Éireann ar ball dúnmarbhaíodh ina áit chomhnaithe é in uimhir a 2 an tsráid leathan corcaigh ar an 17 Samhain 1920 ag forsaí míleatha na sasana tá sé ina lú sa plásóig phoblachtaíneigh i reilig Fionn Barra naomta Corcaigh.

17 years old.

Member of the company, that was named 3rd Company, 1st Battalion 1st Cork Brigade, Fianna Éireann He was murdered on this spot, where he lived in number 2 Broad Street on 17 November 1920 by British military forces He is buried in the Republican Plot in St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.



Information:

Patrick Hanley was one of the youngest persons noted here to have been killed during the War of Independence in Cork City. Hanley was at his home at 2 Broad Lane when he was killed by British forces on the 17th November 1920. He was 17 years old. He was a member of Fianna Éireann, which played an active role in the city during those years.

His funeral took place on Sunday, 21st November 1920. His coffin was carried by four of his fellow Fianna Éireann scouts with a tri-colour and his scout cap placed on top as a mark of respect.

Patrick Hanley is buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all of the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien Government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Tadhg O'Sullivan

2nd Battalion, 1st Cork Brigade
Location: Douglas Street.

Inscription:

I n'díl chuimhne ar
Chaptaen Tadhg O Suilleabháin
Cuallacht "C" an 2ad Cath den 1ad Briogáid
d'arm Poblachta na hÉireann i gCorcaigh
do dunnAroillghead sa tigh seo
Ar an 19 ad la de Mi Aibreán 1921.
Pil eiri Eireannacha righ Sasana
do dhein an feall bheart.
Ar deis Dé go raibh a anam.

In loving memory of
Captain Tadhg O'Sullivan
'C' Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade
of the Irish Republican Army in Cork
who was murdered in this house on the
19th of April 1921 Irish police of the king
of England did the treacherous deed.
May his soul be on the right hand of God.

Information:

Captain Tadhg O'Sullivan, 2nd Battalion, 1st Cork Brigade was shot at his home in Douglas Street by a group of Black and Tans. He had been wanted by the RIC for some time following his participation in the Barrack Street ambush.



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.

Joseph Murphy

Hunger striker, age 18

Location: Outside Joseph's Murphy's home on Pouladuff Road, Cork.

Inscription:

Inn an tig seo do bhí comhnuí ar
Sheosamh O'Murchú
A fuair bás i gCáthair Chorcaí
Ar an 25ú lá deire fomhair 1920
Tar eis do seachtó se lá
A caitheamh ar staille ocrais
San troid ar son saoirse

In this house lived Joe Murphy
Who died in Cork Jail
On the 25th October 1920
After 76 days on hunger strike
In our fight for freedom

Erected to his memory by his comrades
of H.Coy. 2nd Batt. 1st Cork Brid I.R.A.
Go ndéanaidh dia trócaire ar a anam

Information:

Volunteer Joseph Murphy was a member of H. Company, 2nd Battalion 1st Cork Brigade, I.R.A.

After being imprisoned in Cork Gaol, he became central to the organisation of prison protests and hunger strikes there.

Joseph Murphy died on 25th October 1920 aged 18 years from his hunger strike. Coincidentally it was the same day that Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence MacSwiney died on hunger strike in Brixton Prison, England.

Both men are buried in the Republican plot at St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

The third Volunteer to die on that hunger strike was Commandant Michael Fitzgerald, 2nd Cork Brigade, I.R.A. Fitzgerald died in Cork Gaol on 17th October 1920 and is buried in the Republican plot at Kilcumper Cemetery, Fermoy, Co. Cork.



We place the cause of the Irish Republic 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 cowardice/ inhumanity/ or rapine.

Tom Barry

Commandant General.

**Location: Plaque in Daunt Square,
Sculpture in Fitzgerald's Park.**

Inscription:

General Tom Barry 1898 - 1980. Patriot. Commander of the 3rd (West) Cork Brigade, IRA Author of Guerrilla Days in Ireland. He lived here..

Information:

Tom Barry was born in Killorgnan County Kerry. His father Thomas was a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) but resigned after four years and set up a business in his home town of Rosscarbary in County Cork. Tom went to Ardagh boys school.

In 1914 the First World War was raging across Europe and in 1915, Tom enlisted in the British Army.

In 1919 Tom Barry returned to Ireland and began to establish ties in the Republican Movement in Cork. After overcoming the Republicans initial distrust, in July 1920 Tom Barry joined the 3rd West Cork Brigade of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Due to his previous service in the British Army, he was highly valued for his military experience and ability to train new recruits. He eventually attained the command of the West Cork Brigade's flying column and showed a flair for the guerrilla tactics used by the IRA. Tom Barry really came to prominence after the ambush at Kilmichael and the attack at Crossbarry, both in County Cork.

Following the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty he joined the anti treaty side. He subsequently partook in the Civil War (1922-1923). Tom was a member of the Four Courts garrison at the outbreak of the Civil War.

In February 1923, Barry realized the conflict had to be brought to an end. After seeing the Republican Forces reduced with casualties and arrests, and the death of General Liam Lynch an order was issued on 24th of May 1923 to dump arms and return home.

After the end of the Civil War, Tom Barry remained active in the IRA and served as Chief of Staff in 1937. In April 1938 he returned to Cork and worked as General Superintendent in the Cork Harbour Commissioners until his retirement in 1965.

Commandant General Tom Barry died on 2nd July 1980. He is buried in St Finbarr's Cemetery Cork.



In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

James Mountaine

Fenian, age 49

Location: 74 North Main Street at the location of his shop.

Inscription:

James Mountain, 1819-1868, Young Irelander and Fenian lived at number 72.



Information:

James Mountaine was born in 1819. He resided with his wife and family at no. 72 North Main Street, Cork, where he conducted his shoemaking business.

During the Famine, he was imprisoned in Cork Gaol, Sundays Well.

He was the point of contact in Cork for James Stephens and the Irish Republican Brotherhood and was also known as the first Fenian enrolled in Cork.

On 10th March 1863 riots broke out in Cork City.



Mountaine was arrested with John Lynch, but was acquitted due to lack of evidence. In October 1865 he was again taken into custody, handcuffed and brought through Kyle Street to the Bridewell. He was put on trial, but was found not guilty by a jury. Very few details have survived as to the reorganisation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Cork between the arrests of 1865 and the rising of 1867. James Mountaine was active throughout this time. As a result, he once more saw the inside of Cork Gaol.

He experienced a serious decline in health in September 1868 and died six weeks later on 6th November. His funeral took place the following Sunday when he was taken from his resident to St Joseph's Cemetery. It was estimated that 6,000 men joined the procession.

He is commemorated as James Mountain on the National Monument at Grand Parade as this was his preferred spelling for the first twenty years of his life. However, he later reverted to dropping the 'e'.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:

THOMAS J. CLARKE SEAN Mac DIARMADA

P. H. PEARSE JAMES CONNOLLY

THOMAS MacDONAGH EAMONN CEANNT JOSEPH PLUNKETT



Women of the War of Independence

Josephine O'Donoghue (née McCoy)

Josephine McCoy was born in Adare, Co. Limerick on 10th September 1891. She later lived at No. 2 Rockboro Terrace, Old Blackrock Road, where her neighbours included Terence MacSwiney and his sisters. In 1913, she married Coleridge Marchmont in Llanelli, Wales. Coleridge Marchmont was killed in the First World War on 30th October 1917.

While staying in Youghal, Co. Cork in 1919, her sympathy for the Volunteer movement increased. When Josephine McCoy returned to live in Cork, she took up a position as a clerk in the typist office of the 6th Division, British army at Victoria Barracks.

She was promoted to the position of forewoman over a staff of twenty five clerks and had access to all offices, including the office of Division Commander, Major General Strickland. Circumstances regarding a custody issue with her son brought her into contact with Florence O'Donoghue, then head of Intelligence of the 1st Cork Brigade I.R.A. From then Josephine became a very important agent in the 1st Cork Brigade, passing on the most vital information regarding British plans against the nationalists' cause.

All important intelligence documents presented before General Strickland were copied and in the hands of the 1st Cork Brigade within hours. Though the officers at Victoria Barracks were aware that there was an informant in their midst, she was never discovered. Josephine and Florence O'Donoghue were married in April 1921 in St. Peter and Paul's Church, Cork, while Florence was on the run and on the most wanted list of Volunteers. At the truce of 1921 Josephine O'Donoghue left public life. She died on the 9th of October 1966 and is buried in St Finbarr's Cemetery.



Women of the War of Independence

Nora & Sheila Wallace

Nora and Sheila Wallace were senior members of the 1st Cork Brigade, I.R.A. Intelligence Branch and active both before and throughout the War of Independence. Their shop in Brunswick Street (St. Augustine Street) was the headquarters for Republican intelligence and was a central meeting place for the brigade officers including Tomás Mac Curtain and Terence MacSwiney. Copies of enemy telegraphs and post, in code, were delivered to them from other Volunteers, who were on active service in the general post office in Dublin.



Although the British authorities were suspicious of the store, it was only temporarily shut down in 1921. Sheila Wallace was a senior officer and a member of the military staff of the 1st Cork Brigade I.R.A. at a time when the role of women was very limited in public life and when women had just won the right to vote. Both qualified for military pensions for their work between 1917 and 1923. Sheila Wallace died on 14 April 1944. Nora Wallace closed their shop doors in 1960 and passed away in September 1970.

Mary Bowles

Mary Bowles lived in the Clogheen / Blarney Street district of Cork. By 1921, a number of young girls and women had become involved in the War of Independence. Mary Bowles was fifteen years of age when she was arrested by the British forces for possession of ammunition and fire arms including a Lewis machine gun, a service revolver and an automatic pistol. She was detained in the Bride well prison. After an intervention by the Bishop of Cork, she was instead sentenced to be kept in a reformatory institution until she turned nineteen. Mary Bowles went on to live a full life and died peacefully in the Mercy Hospital, Cork.



John Griffith - United Irishman

Commemorative Plaque in Place at Ballintemple

Motivated by a desire for justice and freedom and influenced by the principals of the French Revolution, liberty, equality, fraternity, the Society of the United Irishmen held its inaugural meeting on 18th October 1791. Theobald Wolfe Tone is the most renowned member of the society and became known as the father of Irish Republicanism. Michael Cox, John Griffith and Micheál Óg Ó Longáin organised the Society of the United Irishmen in the Inniscarra area. Secret revolutionary societies had been active in the area for hundreds of years and those known as the "Defenders" and "the Whiteboys" were amalgamated into the United Irishmen and placed into the structure of the Cork City Directory.



On the night of 22nd March 1798 in excess of three hundred United Irishmen from Cloghroe, Inniscarra, Killeens, Matehy, Berrings, Tower, Dromin, Brigitstown and other townlands attacked Blarney, where the Tyrone militia and the Berwickshire Cavalry were stationed, on an arms raid. In follow up arrests several local men were courtmartialled for their part in the "Blarney Rising". A number of them were hanged, others were sentenced to be transported for life, with more sentenced to five hundred lashes to be inflicted publicly. For his part in organising the United Irishmen, John Griffith was hanged in Ballintemple, Cork City on 11th October 1798.

Thomas Kent

Commandant Thomas Kent Ogligh na hEireann was executed in Victoria Barracks, Cork on 9th May, 1916 and was buried in the prison yard. The Kent Family of Bawnard, near Fermoy, Co. Cork were a strong nationalist family. In the Land League Years, the five Kent brothers, Richard, Edmond, Thomas, David and William were most active. In 1889 all five were arrested and imprisoned. They were among the first to join the Irish Volunteers in 1913. Thomas Kent became a prominent Republican Leader in Co. Cork. Because of the countermanding orders, cancelling The Rising for Easter Sunday, Thomas Kent and the Cork Volunteers did not take part in the rebellion.



On 2nd May, 1916 the family farm was surrounded by a large force of military and R.I.C., a fierce battle began and David Kent was seriously wounded, the defenders ammunition gave out and they were obliged to surrender. The four brothers and their mother, Mary who was over 80 years of age were placed under arrest. Richard made an attempt to escape, but a volley of shots rang out and he fell mortally wounded. He died on 4th May, the day Thomas and William were courtmartialled. Because of her age Mary Kent was soon released from prison. Owing to his injuries David was not put on trial at that time. At their courtmartial William was acquitted but Thomas was sentenced to death. At 6.00 a.m. on the morning of the 9th of May, 1916 Thomas was shot by firing squad in the prison yard of Victoria Barracks, Cork. Later David Kent was courtmartialled and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to life in prison. Kent Railway Station in Cork is named in memory of Thomas Kent. In May, 2000, a bust in his honour was unveiled at the station. Thomas Kent's remains were exhumed in June, 2015 and he was reinterred in the family burial place in Castlelyons, Co. Cork. on 18th September, 2015.

Brigades Commemorative Plaque Gaol Cross Western Road

The Commemorative Plaque to honour the Volunteers of the Army of the Republic who died in detention is positioned on the Western Wall at the entrance to the Old Cork Gaol.

The Volunteers named on the Plaque are outlined below. However it should be noted that there is some research showing different dates recorded for the executions of Cornelius Murphy and Patrick Casey. The information below is transcribed from the plaque:

1st Cork Brigade

Maurice Moore COY. A. 4th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Patrick O'Sullivan, COY. A. 4th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Patrick O'Mahony COY. C. 6th Batt, executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
Timothy Mc Carthy COY. C. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
John Lyons COY. D. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
Daniel O'Callaghan COY. E. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
Thomas O'Brien COY. E. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
James Barrett Captain 6th Batt wounded in action at Dripsey died in Military Hospital while in detention 22nd March, 1921
Joseph Murphy COY. H. 2nd Batt died on hunger strike in Cork Gaol 25th October, 1920
Liam Healy COY. E. 1st Batt executed at Cork County Gaol 13th March, 1923.

2nd Cork Brigade

Daniel O'Brien COY. A. 3rd Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 16th May, 1921
Patrick Ronayne, COY. C. 5th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Thomas Mulcahy COY. C. 5th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Cornelius Murphy COY. A. 1st Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 21st February, 1921
Michael Fitzgerald Commandant 1st Batt died on hunger strike in Cork Gaol 17th October, 1920.
Patrick Mangan COY. D. 3rd Batt shot by Sentry died of wounds 25th September, 1922

3rd Brigade

Sean Allen COY. A. 4th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921

Mid Limerick Brigade

Patrick Casey COY. C. 5th Batt mid Limerick Brigade executed at Cork Military Barracks 4th May, 1921

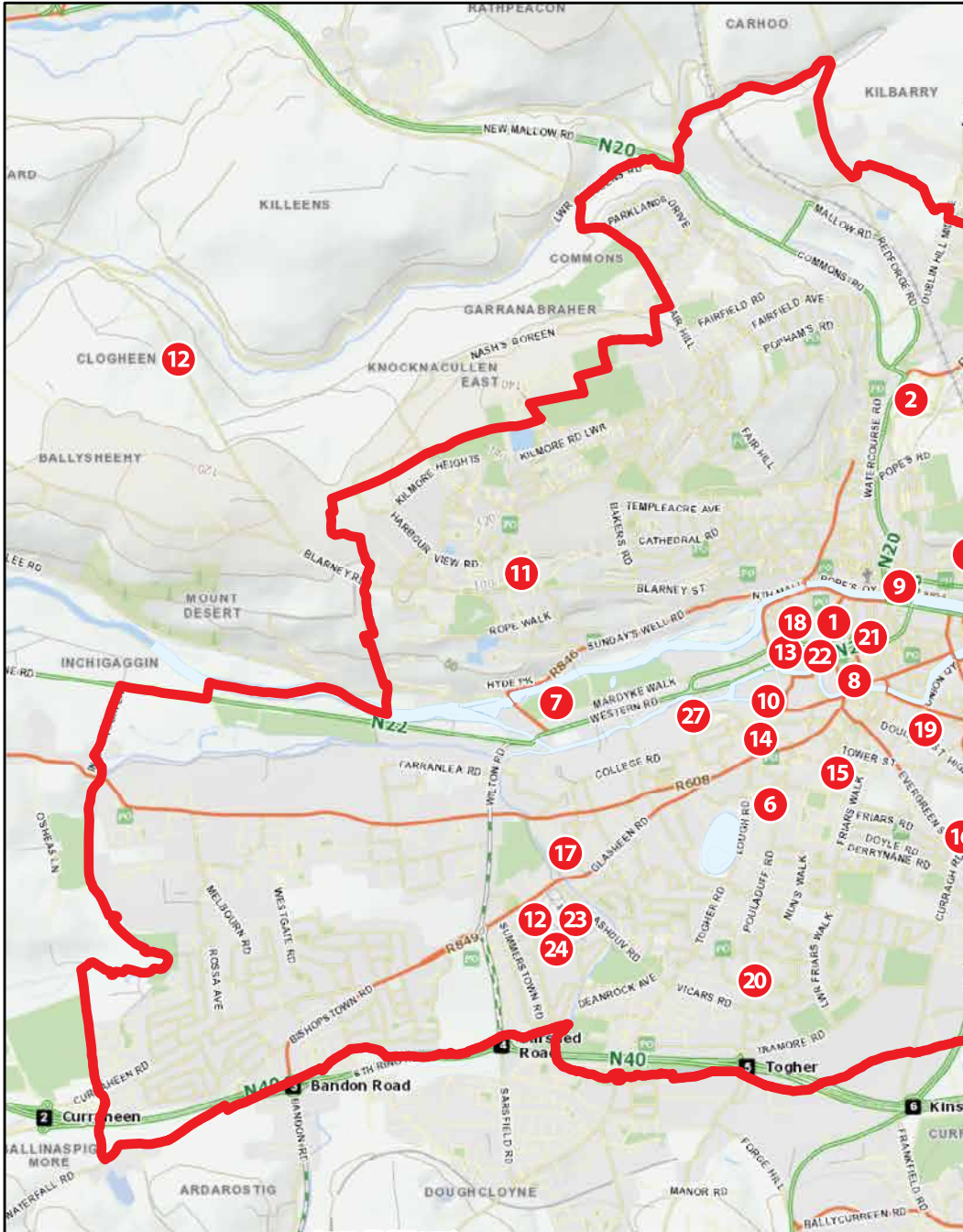
The Inscription in Irish, in the section on the eastern side of the plaque reads in English "They shall be spoken of amongst their people and future generations shall call them blessed"

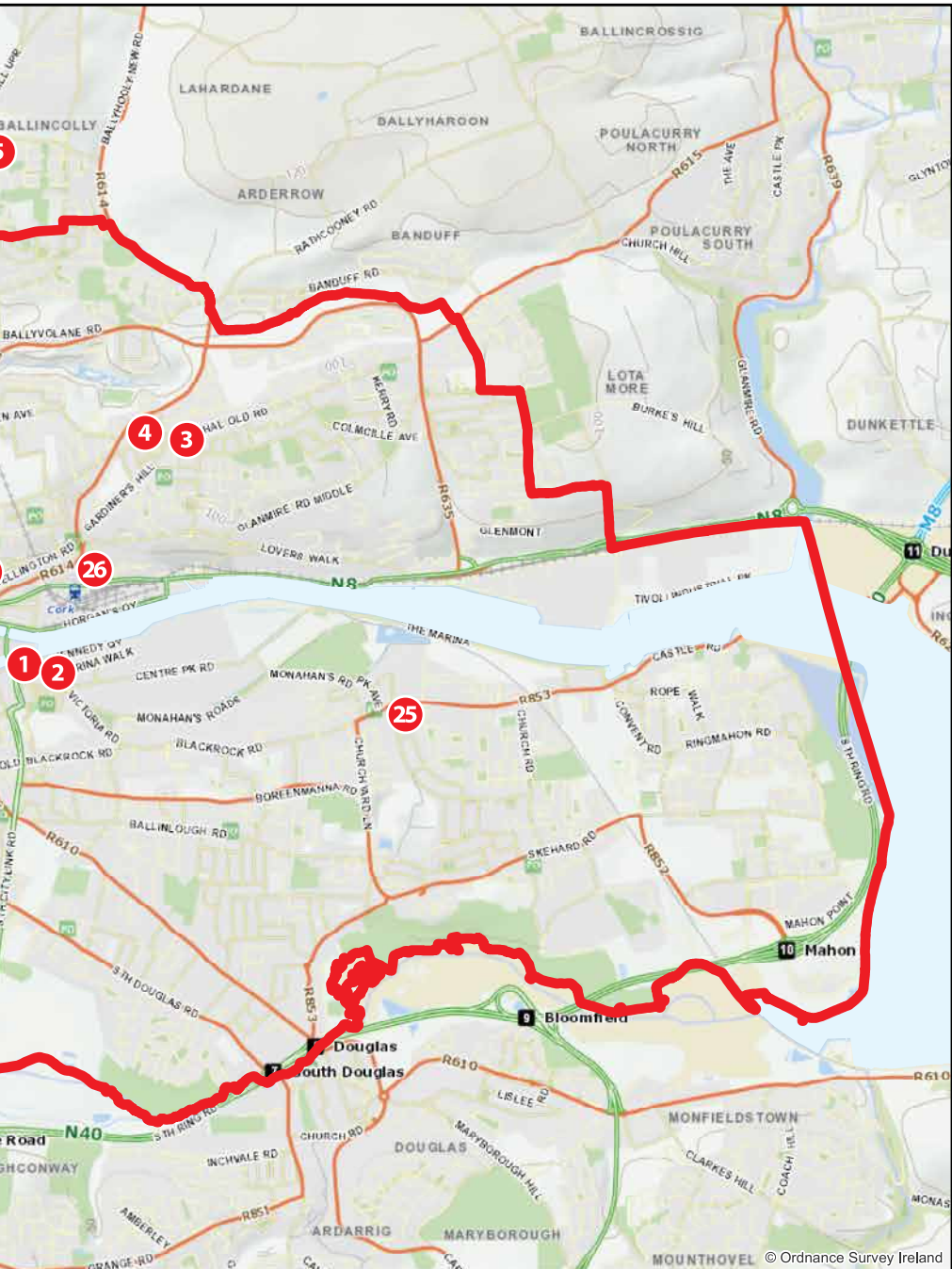
P.H. Pearse.

The Inscription in Irish, in the section on the western side of the plaque reads in English May God have mercy on their souls amen.

It was their comrades in the army of the Republic, erected this monument in 1947 in memory of the heroes. Within the grounds of University College Cork in what was once a corner of the exercise yard of Cork Gaol, are buried thirteen volunteers of Oglaiha na hEireann. Maurice Moore, Cobh, Patrick O'Sullivan, Cobh, Patrick O'Mahony, Donoughmore, John Lyons, Aghabullogue, Timothy Mc Carthy, Donoughmore, Thomas O'Brien, Dripsey, Daniel O'Callaghan, Dripsey, Daniel O'Brien, Liscarroll, Patrick Ronayne, Burnfort, Mallow, Thomas Mulcahy, Burnfort, Mallow, Cornelius Murphy, Ballydaly, Milstreet, Sean Allen, Tipperary Patrick Casey, Caherelly, Co. Limerick. Captured under arms during the War of Independence, and executed.







PROVISION OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND
 AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead
 receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through
 her flag and strikes for her freedom.
 and trained her manhood through her secret
 Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her
 Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army
 ne, having resolutely waited for
 that moment, and, supported
 Europe, but relying
 of victory.



LAOCHRA CHORCAÍ
 AG COMÓRADH
 THÍRGHRÁTHÓIRÍ
 CHORCAÍ

EOLAÍ DON CHATHAIR




1916
 2016
 City Commemorative
 Centenary
 Programme


**Captain Timothy Kenefick
 Commemoration Committee**
 Ceiste Caimhneacha Caisleán Tullagh Castle

CORK PUBLIC MUSEUM
 МУСЕЙ ПУБЛІЧНАГО ІРІНІ
 MÚSEAM POIBLÍ CHORCAÍ • CORK CITY COUNCIL


Plean Oidhreachtá
 CATHRACH CHORCAÍ
 CORK CITY
 Heritage Plan

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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.

Réamhrá

Cuireadh an foilseachán seo le chéile mar chuid de chlár imeachtaí cuimhneacháin na bliana 2016 do Chathair Chorcaí. Is é cuspóir an leabhráin ná aird a tharraingt ar an iomad plaiceanna cuimhneacháin atá ar fud na cathrach, agus chun eolas cúlra a sholáthar mar gheall ar na daoine agus imeachtaí atá comórtha orthu. Tá sé tráthúil agus oiriúnach aitheantas a thabhairt do thírghráthóirí Chorcaí – a bhfuair roinnt mhaith acu bás ar son neamhspleáchas na hÉireann – agus cuimhneamh orthu i rith 100ú Comóradh Éirí Amach na Bliana 1916.

Tá sonraí na ndaoine aonair agus na n-imeachtaí a gcuimhníonn na plaiceanna sin ar fud na cathrach orthu le fáil sa leabhrán seo, chomh maith le léarscáil áisiúil a bhfuil láithreacha na bplaiceanna le feiceáil uirthi. Cé go bhfuil roinnt cuimhneacháin agus reiligí tábhachtacha suite i gCorcaigh, is ar phlaiceanna cuimhneacháin den chuid is mó atá an leabhrán seo ag díriú. Ina theannta sin, níl plaiceanna a tógadh anuas liostáilte. Cé go bhfuil iarracht déanta againn gach plaic ábhartha i gceantar Chathair Chorcaí a chur san áireamh, cinnte, ní bunachar iomlán é seo agus coimeádfar é ar oscailt ionas go mbeifear in ann eolas breise a chur leis i gcas go naimseofar é.

Ar an drochuair, roinnt dóibh siúd a ghlac páirt sa chogadh ar son shaoirse na hÉireann, ní dhearnadh comóradh ar a gcuid gníomhaíochtaí mar ba chúí. Rinne roinnt ban ó Chorcaí íobairtí anmhóra roimh Chogadh na Saoirse agus ina dhiaidh, ach go háirithe. Tá rannán amháin mar gheall ar cheathrar ban iontacha ó Chathair Chorcaí curtha san áireamh chun aitheantas a thabhairt don mhéid a bhí bainte amach acu.

Tá tagairt déanta sa leabhrán, chomh maith, do Bhuachaillí Bhaile Uí Chanáin, ó Chomplacht Shráid na Blarnan d'Óglaigh na hÉireann (an tIRA), atá comórtha ar Phaidhc na gCiarraíoch agus i Reilig Fhionnbarra.

Tá an iomarca de na plaiceanna sin coimeádtas as radharc an tsaol mhóir; téimid tharstu gach lá gan fíú amharc siar orthu. Tá sé de chuspóir ag an leabhrán seo léargas a thabhairt ar na codanna sin den stair ar féidir leo cur síos ar an saol mar a bhíodh ag an am. Táthar ag súil freisin go stopfaidh muintir Chorcaí, chomh leo siúd a bheidh ar cuairt go dtí an chathair, go bhféachfaidh siad ar na plaiceanna sin, agus go bhfoghlaimeoidh siad ón scéal atá le hinsint orthu.

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 Army/ 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 relying in the first on her own strength/ she strikes in full confidence of victory.

Brollach

Tá Comhairle Chathair Chorcaí tiomanta chun Oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí a chur chun cinn agus a chosaint, agus cuireann sé gliondar croí uirthi an foilseachán suimiúil agus fiúntach seo a chur os comhair an phobail.

Cé gur beag iad plaiceanna stairiúla Chathair Chorcaí, is mór an tábhacht a bhaineann leo. Déanann na plaiceanna sa leabhrán seo comóradh ar éachtaí iliomad gnáthdhaoine – a bhfuair roinnt mhaith acu bás chun Éire níos fearr a bhaint amach – i rith tréimhse neamhghnách, agus tugann na plaiceanna aitheantas do na héachtaí sin.



Ard Mheara Cllr
Chris O Leary

Tá clár ilchineálach agus suimiúil imeachtaí, taispeántas agus cainteanna chun 1916 a chomóradh curtha le chéile ag Comhairle Chathair Chorcaí, agus tá an foilseachán seo ag cur go mór leis an gclár sin. Is é seo an ceann is déanaí de shraith foilseachán ar oidhreacht agus seandálaíocht i gCathair Chorcaí.

Mholfainn do shaoránaigh Chorcaí agus dá hiliomad Chorcaí, bídís óg nó sean, dua a chur orthu féin stopadh agus breathnú ar na hiarsmaí tábhachtacha sin de chuid shuntasach de stair agus oidhreacht Chathair Chorcaí.

Nótaí Buíochais

Ba é Oifigeach Oidhreachta Chathair Chorcaí a chuir an foilseachán seo le chéile, le tacaíocht airgeadais ón Roinn Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta mar chuid de chomóradh Chomhairle Chathair Chorcaí don bhliain 2016. Is gníomhaíocht ón Plean Oidhreachta Cathrach Chorcaí an foilseachán seo.

Ba é an tUasal Tony McCarthy ó Choiste Comóraidh an Chaptaein Timothy Kennefick a rinne an taighde ar an foilseachán seo, le cúnaimh ón Uasal Rory O'Donnell. Ba é an tUasal Dan Breen ó Mhúsaem Chorcaí, an tUasal Tony McCarthy ó Choiste Comóraidh an Chaptaein Timothy Kennefick agus Darragh McGrath a chuir na híomhánna ar fáil.

Ba iad na daoine a chuir an foilseachán in eagar agus a chomhthiomsaigh é ná an tUasal Dan Breen ó Mhúsaem Poiblí Chorcaí, an tUasal Tony McCarthy ó Choiste Comóraidh an Chaptaein Timothy Kennefick, an Bhean Uasal Sarah Condon, agus Niamh Twomey (an tOifigeach Oidhreachta). Ba iad GaelTaca agus Justin Ó Scanail a rinne an taistriúchán.

Ba mhaithe le Comhairle Chathair Chorcaí buíochas a ghabháil le gach duine a chabhraigh an foilseachán seo a chur le chéile go háirithe an Choiste Comóraidh an Chaptaein Timothy Kennefick, Kieran Wise Comhairle Chontáil Chorcaí agus lucht oibre reiligiúna Cathair Chorcaí.

*Táimid fíorbhuíoch dóibh san go leir a thug lámh chúnta dúinn
d'fhoilseachán seo a chur chun cinn.*

*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.*

Traolach Mac Suibhne

Ard-Mhéara le Corcaigh, 41 bhliain d'aois.

Áit: 23 An Phríomhshráid Thuaidh, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

Laoch, scríobhnnóir, árd-mhaora Chorcaí, d'éag i bpríosúin Brixton, Sasana tar eis stailc ocrais a mhair 74 lá. Chomhnaigh sé sa teach seo.

Hero, writer, Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton Prison, England, after a hunger strike which lasted 74 days. He lived in this house.

Eolas:

Rugadh Traolach Mac Suibhne ar an 28 Márta, 1879 i dtéach uimhir 23, an Phríomhshráid Thuaidh. Duine de naonúr bpáistí a bhí ann.

Bhí air deireadh a chur lena scolaíocht chun cabhrú leis an teaghlach nuair a bhí sé cúig bliana déag. Rinneadh cléireach cuntasaíochta de, ach lean sé ar aghaidh ag staidéar agus d'éirigh leis clárú leis an Ollscoil Ríoga (ar a dtugtar Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh a lá atá inniu ann). Lean sé ar aghaidh ag obair go lánaímseartha agus é ag staidéar san ollscoil, agus bhain céim amach san Eolaíocht Intinne agus Moráltachta sa bhliain 1907. Chabhraigh sé Cumann na Litríochta Ceiltí sa bhliain 1901, agus bhunaigh Cumann Drámaíochta Chorcaí sa bhliain 1908, is scríobh roinnt drámaí don ghrúpa sin.

Bunaíodh Óglaigh na hÉireann sa bhliain 1913. Leis sin, dhírigh Traolach Mac Suibhne ar na craobhacha sa chathair, chomh maith le cuid acu siúd sa chontae, a eagrú, agus d'éirigh chomh maith sin leis go raibh sé ina leascheannasaí ag Tomás Mac Curtáin faoi 1915.

Toghadh chun an chéad Dáil é sa bhliain 1918 do cheantar Chorcaí Láir, agus ansin toghadh é chun Bhardas Chorcaí sa bhliain 1920. Rinneadh ArdMhéara Chorcaí agus Ceannfort Bhríogáid Chorcaí de i ndiaidh do Thomás Mac Curtáin bás a fháil.

Gabhadh Traolach Mac Suibhne i Halla na Cathrach ar an 12 Lúnasa 1920, agus cúisíodh é as teachtaireachtaí códaithe a léamh. Thosaigh sé a stailc ocrais láithreach bonn. Fuair sé bás i bhfad na haimsire ar 5:40 ar an 25 Deireadh Fómhair 1920, arbh é an ceathrú lá is fiche dá stailc, i bPríosún Brixton i Sasana. Tá an Ceannfort Traolach Mac Suibhne, Ard-Mhéara le Corcaigh, an tÚ Briogáid Chorcaíoch den IRA, curtha in áit uaigne na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.



In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms.

Tomás Mac Curtáin

**Ard-Mhéara le Corcaigh, 36 bliana d'aois.
Áit: An Linn Dhubh, Cathair Chorcaí.**

Inscríbhinn:

I ndilcuimne ar Tomás Mac Curtáin ceann urraid na cead brigáide d'arm poblacta na hÉireann i gCorcaigh an céad ArdMeara



Eolas:

Rugadh Tomás Mac Curtáin ar an 20 Márta 1884 i mBaile an Chnocáin, Mainistir na Móna, Co. Chorcaí, agus ba é an duine ab óige de dháréag clainne. Bhíodh sé gníomhach i sochaí Chathair Chorcaí, rinneadh ball de Chonradh na Gaeilge de agus chabhraigh sé Ceolfhoireann na Linne Duibhe a bhunú sa bhliain 1902. Bhíodh páirt ghníomhach aige i ngluaiseacht na saoirse i gCorcaigh, chuaigh sé isteach i mBráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann sa bhliain 1907, i bhFianna Éireann, nó i nGasóga na hÉireann, sa bhliain 1911, agus in Óglaigh na hÉireann sa bhliain 1913. Ceapadh é ina Rúnaí Oinigh de choiste sealadach na nÓglach i ndiaidh a gcéad chruinnithe. D'fhan sé in Óglaigh na hÉireann tar éis scoilte sa bhliain 1914, agus toghadh é mar Cheannfort Bhri-ogáid Chorcaí sa bhliain 1915.

Shlóg Tomás Mac Curtáin briogáid Chorcaí na nÓglach chun ullmhú d'Éirí Amach na Cásca sa bhliain 1916, ach níor ghlac siad páirt ann, de bharr freasorduithe ó Eoin Mac Néill, arbh é ceannaire na nÓglach. Gabhadh Tomás Mac Curtáin níos déanaí, i mBealtaine na bliana sin, nuair a cuireadh eisean agus 1,800 duine eile a bhí rannpháirteach san Éirí Amach go campa géibhinn Frongoch sa Bhreatain Bheag. Tugadh "Ollscoil na Réabhlóide" ar an gcampa níos déanaí. Nuair a cuireadh deireadh le himtheorannú Thomáis Mhic Curtáin agus na bPoblachtach i Nollaig na bliana 1916, chaith siad a gcuid ama ag atheagrú na nÓglach, agus iad á ngabháil, á scaoileadh saor agus á nathghabháil. Thogh comhpháirtithe Mhic Curtáin é ina Ard-Mhéara ar Chathair Chorcaí ar an 30 Eanáir 1920.

Dúnmharaíodh Ard-Mhéara Chorcaí Tomás Mac Curtáin ina theach ar Shráid Thomáis Dáibhis idir 1.10 am agus 1.15 am maidin Dé Sathairn, an 20 Márta, 1920. Maidin a thriochaséú breithlá a bhí ann. Beirt ó Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (CRÉ) le dath dubh curtha ar a n-aghaidh - a rith suas staighre, is a ghlaigh ar an Suibhneach éirí as a leaba tar éis dá bhean an doras ar an tsráid a oscailt - a scaoil na hurchair mharfacha.



Tharla a shochraid ar an Luan, an 22 Márta, 1920 i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh. Adhlacadh Tomás Mac Curtáin in áit uaigne na bpoblachtach.

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 pledge 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.

Brían Díolán

Finín agus Ball de Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, 42 bhliain d'aois.

Áit: Chrois an Díolúnaigh, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

On this site stood the house
Burnt Dec 1920 where lived and died
Brian Dillon
Patriot
Born 1830 Died 1872
R.I.P

Having suffered a long term of
Imprisonment
For his country's cause
Unconquered he lived
And unconquered he died
God Save Ireland



Eolas:

Rugadh Brian Díolán, ar bhall de Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann agus Finín é, i bparóiste Ghleann Maghair sa bhliain 1830. Bhí dromlach casta aige, chomh maith le drochshláinte tríd is tríd i rith a shaoil, de bharr timpiste a tharla dó nuair a bhí sé óg. Chónaíodh a mhuintir ar chúinne Sheanbhothar Eochaille agus Bhóthar Bhéal Átha hÚlla, mar a bhfuil an phlaic thuas le feiceáil.



Rinneadh náisiúnaí láidir den Díolúnach tar éis a bhfeiceadh sé i rith an Drochshaoil. Cheap James Stephens – arbh é ceannaire Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann – é mar cheannasaí Chorcaí na bhFiníní. Ghabh na póilíní na ceannairí de na Finíní i mBaile Átha Cliath (Séamas Mac Stiofáin agus Diarmuid Ó Donnabháin Rosa) agus i gCorcaigh (Brian Dillon) i Meán Fómhair na bliana 1865. Rinne na póilíní cuardach ar theach an Díolúnaigh mar a bhfuair siad déshúiligh, roinnt léaráidí agus roinnt litreacha inchoiritheacha a bhí fuaite i dtocht a leaba. Cuireadh siar faoi choinneáil é i bPríosún Chathair Chorcaí roimh a thriail, ócáid a tharla ar an 18 Nollaig 1865.

Cuireadh Brian Díolún agus Finín eile, darbh ainm John Lynch, le chéile. Fuair an breitheamh a bhí i gceannas an Díolúnach ciontach, agus ghearr pionós deich mbliana pianseirbhíse air. Tógadh é, agus é faoi gharda armtha, ó Chorcaigh go Baile Átha Cliath, mar a gcoimeádadh é i bPríosún Mhuinseo. Tar éis dó mí a chaitheamh ann, aistríodh é go Príosún Pentonville i Londain. Tháinig meath ar a shláinte i mBealtaine na bliana 1866, de bharr fhuacht an phríosúin. Aistríodh é go sciathán ospidéal Phríosún Daoránaigh Woking, agus ba ann a chuir sé faoi ar feadh ceithre bliana ina dhiaidh sin.

Cuireadh coimisiún ar bun sa bhliain 1870 – tar éis do Bhrian Díolún cúig bliana a chaitheamh i bpríosún – chun dul i mbun fiosrúcháin faoi na Finíní a bhí i ngéibheann, agus mhol na baili go dtabharfaí cead do Bhrian Díolún filleadh ar Chorcaigh. Aistríodh é go Príosún Millbank i Londain in Eanáir na bliana 1871, agus scaoileadh saor é dhá sheachtain ina dhiaidh sin ar an 8 Feabhra.

Bíodh sé sin mar atá, d'éirigh breoiteacht an Díolúnaigh níos measa, agus fuair sé bás ina theach ar an Satharn, an 17 Lúnasa, 1872. Tá sé curtha i Reilig Rath Chuanna, Co. Chorcaí.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman.

Luíochán Chrois an Diolánaigh

**Áit: Seanbhóthar Eochaille,
Cathair Chorcaí.**

Inscríbhinn:

Site of ambush of British Army party
by local volunteers on 11th December.
That night the British sacked the city.
Beidh cuimhne go deo ortha



Eolas:

Rinne seisear óglach ó Chomplacht E. den
tú Cathlán luíochán ar bhuíon de na Póilíní
Cúnta, a bhí ag taisteal ar Sheanbhóthar
Eochaille, ó Bheairic Victoria go Cathair
Chorcaí ar an 11 Nollaig 1920.

Maraíodh duine amháin de dhíorma
na bPóilíní Cúnta, agus gortaíodh 12.
Thosaigh buíonta de na Póilíní Cúnta agus
na Dúchrónaigh, chomh maith le baill de
CRÉ, ag creachadh is ag dó ceantar mór
de Chathair Chorcaí. Scriosadh Halla na
Cathrach agus Leabharlann Carnegie,
chomh maith le breis is caoga áitreabh
gnó, le linn eachtra a dtugtar "Dó Chorcaí"
uirthi sa lá atá inniu ann. Dódh na scórtha
tithe cónaithe freisin.



*The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty; equal rights
and equal opportunities to all its citizens; and declares its
resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole
nation and of all its parts; cherishing all of the children of the
nation equally; and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered
by an alien Government; which have divided a
minority from the majority in the past.*

Séan Ó Donnchadha agus Deartháireacha Uí Dhubhshláine

Áit: Chnoc Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Eolas:

Chuaigh buíon Dúchrónach isteach i dteach mhuintir Uí Dhubhshláine - teaghlach a raibh clú is cáil orthu - ar Chnoc Bhaile Átha Cliath ar an 12 Nollaig 1920 - an oíche a dódh Corcaigh – cúpla uair i ndiaidh Luíochán Chrois an Diolúnaigh.

Scaoileadh Con Ó Dubhshláine, an Céadleifteanant de Chomplacht F den 1ú Cathlán, agus Diarmuid Ó Dubhshláine, an Dara Leifteanant de Chomplacht F den 1ú Cathlán. Fuair Diarmuid Ó Dubhshláine bás ar an toirt, agus fuair Con Ó Dubhshláine bás de bharr a chuid gortuithe ar an 18 Nollaig 1920. Bhí Liam ó Duinnshléibhe, arbh uncail de chuid Dheartháireacha Uí Dhubhshláine, ina chodladh sa teach ar oíche an 11 agus an 12 Nollaig 1920, agus gortaíodh eisean chomh maith le linn an ionsaithe.

Cuireadh Diarmuid agus Con Ó Dubhshláine in áit uaigne na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbharra, Corcaigh.

Tá Cros Cheilteach suite os comhair theach mhuintir Uí Dhubhshláine anois ar Chnoc Bhaile Átha Cliath, Corcaigh.

Tá ainm an Cheannfoirt Séan Ó Donnchadha greanta ar an leacht cuimhneacháin ar Chnoc Bhaile Átha Cliath. Rugadh Séan Ó Donnchadha i mBaile Mhistéala sa bhliain 1898. Ba bhall de Chomplacht A den 1ú Cathlán de Chéad Bhríogáid Chorcaíoch den IRA é. Ba bhall de Chonradh na Gaeilge, Club Peile Abhainn na Laoi agus Club Rámhaíochta Abhainn na Laoi é freisin.

Ghlac sé páirt sa chogadh i gcoinne Arm na Breataine agus na nDúchrónach. Lámhachadh Séan Ó Donnchadha, agus maraíodh é, ar fheirm mhuintir Uí Dhubhshláine ar an 28 Meán Fómhair 1922. Tá sé curtha i Reilig Sheanraithin sa Chloichín, Co. Thiobraid Árann.



Séan Ó Donnchadha



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.

Cumann na nÉireannach Aontaithe

Áit: an Cnocán Glas (a tugadh 'Faiche na Croiche' air i dtosach), Sráid an Ghúlaigh, Corcaigh

Inscríbhinn ar Phlaic a 1 (an Cnocán Glas):

The Gallows Green was located in this area. Those, whose names are listed hereunder, were hanged here between April 1798 and October 1799 for offences arising from their involvement with the Society of the United Irishmen.

Patrick Hynes, Araglin, John Ahern, Cloyne, John Clancy, Cloyne, Richard Moreen, Cloyne, Stephen Myles, Cloyne, John Boland, Imokilly, Benjamin Brennan, Imokilly, Michael Garde, Imokilly, William Garde, Imokilly, William Keamey, Imokilly, Thomas Meagher, Half Moon Street, Denis Casey, Blarney Lane, Patrick Shanahan, Ballymacoda, Robert Walsh, Ballymacoda, Walter Devereux, Wexford, Corporal Peter Reilly, Royal Meath Militia, Frances Hannon, Rathcormac.



Áit: Achaidh na Díge, Páirc Mhic Gearailt Inscríbhinn ar Phlaic a 2 (Achaidh na Díge):

In memory of the militia men, who died for the cause of the United Irishmen.

Privates James Murphy and Patrick Harvey, Dublin Militia executed in the Dyke Fields 28th March 1798

Privates William Condon, Thomas Reidy, Michael Ganley and John Bray, Westmeath militia executed at the same place on 30th July 1798.



Áit: Páirc an Easpag Ó Luasa. Inscríbhinn ar Phlaic a 3 (Páirc an Easpag Ó Luasa):

In memory of the United Irishmen

Thomas O'Neill of Ballymacoda and Joseph Burniston of Cork, executed at the same place on 22nd June 1798 for their involvement in the rebellion of 1798.



Eolas:

D'éirigh na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe amach i gcoinne Riail na Breataine idir Bealtaine agus Meán Fómhair na bliana 1798. Tugadh Éirí Amach Éireannach na bliana 1798 ar an imeacht ina dhiaidh sin. Cé gur troideadh an tÉirí Amach i gCill Mhantáin agus Baile Átha Cliath go príomha, bhí roinnt Éireannach Aontaithe gníomhach i gCathair Chorcaí ag an am sin. Daoradh anchuid de na baill sin le bheith curtha chun báis ar Faiche na Croiche i ndiaidh an Reibiliúin de bharr go raibh baint acu le Cumann na nÉireannach Aontaithe.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic 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 cowardice/ inhumanity/ or rapine.

Seán Ó Loingsigh

Fínín, 34 bliana d'aois.

Áit: Sráid Devonshire, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn: (cuid di)

To perpetuate the Memory of the Gallant Men of 1798, 1803, 1848 and 1867 who fought and died in the wars of Ireland to recover her sovereign independence and to inspire the youth of our country to follow in their patriotic footsteps and imitate their heroic example. And righteous men will make our land A Nation Once Again'.

Eolas:

Ball ríthábhachtach de Ghluaiseacht na bhFíníní i gCorcaigh ba ea Seán Ó Loingish, arbh as Sráid Devonshire i gCorcaigh dó. Gabhadh eisean, chomh maith le James Mountaine arbh as Teach Uimhir a 72 ar an bPríomhshráid Thuaidh i gCorcaigh dó, de bharr go raibh baint acu le círéibeacha Mhárta na bliana 1863 i gCorcaigh. Éigiontaíodh an bheirt fear de bharr easpa fianaise.

Gabhadh Seán Ó Loingish arís i Meán Fómhair na bliana 1865 ina theach ar Shráid Devonshire. Cúisíodh eisean, chomh maith le Brian Díolún agus roinnt daoine eile, as comhcheilg a dhéanamh chun Banríon Shasana a chur as oifig. Cuireadh i leith Sheáin go raibh sé ina chaptaen i mBráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann freisin.

Gearradh 10 mbliana i bpríosún ar Sheán Ó Loingish agus Brian Díolún. Cuireadh Seán Ó Loingish i bPríosún i Muinseo, Pentonville i Londain agus in Woking in Surrey, i ndeireadh báire, mar a bhfuair sé bás sa bhliain 1866, de bharr go raibh meath ag teacht ar a shláinte le fada. Tá Seán Ó Loingish comórtha ar an Leacht Cuimhneacháin Náisiúnta ar Shráid an Chapail Bhúí i gCorcaigh, agus i Reilig Brockwood sa Ríocht Aontaithe, mar a bhfuil sé adhlactha.



In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline/ and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good/ prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Risteárd Ó Nuanáin

Áit: Bóthar Uí Nuanáin (díreach thíos faoi Shráid na Beairice), Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

Comóradh ar Risteárd Ó Nuanáin Caiptean Cuallacht, an tarna cath, Briogáid a hAon Chorcaí de Fiann Éireann a fuair Bás agus é na príosúnac i gcarcar Chorcaí 11adh lá deire fógmhair 1922. Sa ghlóir go raibh lóistín ag slóite na bhfiann.



Celebration of Richard Noonan, Company Captain, 2nd Battalion, 1st Cork Brigade of Fianna Éireann who died while a prisoner at Cork Gaol on 11th October 1922. In glory he rests in the Fianna Forces.

Eolas:

D'eagraigh Tomás Mac Curtáin cruinniú d'Fhianna Éireann i gcathair Chorcaí sa bhliain 1910. Bhí ról lárnach ag na Fianna i mbunú Óglaigh na hÉireann i gCorcaigh, agus shlog an chéad ghrúpa in éineacht le Cumann na mBan agus na hÓglaigh sa bhliain 1916. Bhíodh Risteárd Ó Nuanáin bainteach le han-chuid de na gníomhaíochtaí i rith Chogadh na Saoirse, agus bhain céim Oifigigh i gCeannas, Complacht G, Fianna Éireann, amach. Cuireadh Risteárd Ó Nuanáin i bPríosún Mhuinseo sa bhliain 1922. Ghlac sé páirt sna holl-léirsithe príosúin agus é ann. Chuaigh sé ar stailc ocrais, agus fuair bás ina dhiaidh sin ar an 11 Deireadh Fómhair. Tá Risteárd Ó Nuanáin in áit uaigne na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.

Denis Spriggs

Áit: Sráid na Blarnan

Inscription:

In memory of Denis J. Spriggs, I.R.A.
Taken from his home at midnight
On the 8 July 1921
And murdered here
by British forces
Aged 19 years
Ar dheis Dé go raibh sé



Eolas:

Thosaigh Denis Spriggs ag glacadh páirte sa chogadh chun neamhspleáchas ó riail na Breataine a bhaint amach nuair a bhí sé anóg. D'inis sé bréag faoina aois agus é 16 bliana d'aois chun go mbeadh cead aige dul isteach san IRA. B'éigean dó dul ar a sheachaint ó na fórsaí Briotanacha sa cathair - ar nós roinnt mhaith óglach eile - toisc go raibh sé aitheanta mar bhall den IRA. Gabhadh Denis Spriggs ar an 8 Iúil, 1921 nuair a bhí sé ag tabhairt cuairte ar a mháthair. Rinneadh ruathar ar an teach, agus gabhadh Spriggs. Tógadh óna theach é, agus lámhachadh is maraíodh é ar Shráid na Blarnan mar a bhfuil an plaic sa lá atá inniu ann.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:
THOMAS J. CLARKE SEAN Mac DIARMADA
P. H. PEARSE JAMES CONNOLLY
THOMAS MacDONAGH EAMONN CEANNT JOSEPH PLUNKETT

Buachaillí Bhaile Uí Chanáin

Áit: In aice le Reilig Churrach Cheapáin i bPaidhc na gCiarraíoch, Corcaigh

Inscríbhinn:

In Loving Memory of
Thomas Dennehy
Aged 21 years
Jeremiah Mullane
Aged 22 years
Michael Sullivan
Aged 20 years
Killed by Crown forces
Ballycannon, Clogheen
Co. Cork
23 March 1921



Daniel Crowley
Aged 22 years
William Deasy
Aged 20 years
Daniel Murphy
Aged 24 years
Killed by Crown Forces
Ballycannon Clogheen
Cork Cork
23rd March 1921



Eolas:

Shiúil seisear fear óg – ar bhaill de Chomplacht Shráid na Blarnan den IRA iad – ar Bhóthar na Blarnan chun feirm mhuintir Uí Chaoimh timpeall Theach Bhaile Uí Chanáin sa Chloichín, ar an 22 Márta 1921. Ba é an pleán a bhí acu ná teacht chucu féin agus a scith a ligean i dteacht tear-mainn Choinn Uí Chaoimh agus a theaghlach.

Ghlac an seisear óglach - Tomás Ó Duineachda, Diarmuid Ó Maoilsheanaigh, Mícheál Ó Súilleabháin, Dónal Ó Cruadhlaioich, Liam Déiseach agus Dónal Ó Murchú – páirt i gcomhrac tábhachtach i gCúil na Cathrach mí roimhe sin. Throid siad in éineacht le hóglaigh a roghnaíodh ó roinnt cathlán de chuid Chorcaí, an 8ú Cathlán ó Bhaile Bhuirne agus an 7ú Cathlán ó Mhaigh Chromtha ina measc.

Chuir siad a gcuid arm de láimh go sábháilte agus fuair d'ídean sa scioból ansin sular shroich siad feirm Uí Chaoimh. Cuireadh isteach ar mhuintir Uí Chaoimh timpeall 4 a.m. de bharr gur briseadh an doras síos. Bhí an fheirm timpeallaithe ag fórsa mór de Dhúchrónaigh agus baill de CRÉ, d'aimsigh siad siúd an seisear fear ina gcodladh sa scioból agus maraíodh gach duine den seisear ina dhiaidh sin.

Chabhraigh fianaise cúpla duine eolas a thabhairt mar gheall ar an eachtra. Rinne an Dochtúir Seoirse Ó hÉigeartaigh scrúduithe iarbháis ar chorp an tseisir óglach, agus fuair sé amach go raibh créachtaí piléir i ngach aon chorp – scaoileadh cuid de na piléir i neasraon.

Adhlacadh “Buachaillí Bhaile Uí Chanáin” in áit uaigne na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbharra i ndiaidh sochraid mhór. Déantar comóradh orthu san amhrán “Bailéad Bhuachaillí Bhaile Uí Chanáin.”



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.

Halla na nÓglach

Áit: Sráid na Síorach, Cathair Chorcaí..

Inscríbhinn:

Do chum glóire dé agus onóra
Na hÉireann
1914
Glory to God and the honour
of Ireland.
1914

Eolas:

Aistríodh ceanncheathrú Óglaigh Chorcaí ó Shráid na nIasc do Halla mór ar Shráid na Síorach sa bhliain 1915. Nuair a bhí Halla Shráid na Síorach oscailte, bhíodh sé i siorúsáid mar áit chruinnithe agus campa traenála oifigeigh mar ullmhúchán le haghaidh ceannairce.

Níor ghlac Óglaigh Chorcaí páirt san Éirí Amach de bharr gur tugadh orduithe contrártha sa bhliain 1916. Shlóg céad is seasca duine, idir oifigeigh agus fir, ó Chathlán Chathair Chorcaí faoi stiúir an Cheannfoirt Seán Ó Súilleabháin, ach d'ordaigh Eoin Mac Néill go gcuirfí an tÉirí Amach ar ceal.

Rinneadh dhá fhiosrúchán neamhspleácha faoi imeachtaí i gCorcaigh i gCáisc na bliana 1916 sa bhliain 1917. Níor cuireadh locht ar bith ar Tomás Mac Curtáin nó Traolach Mac Suibhne as cliceadh na bpleananna do Bhriogáid Chorcaí san Éirí Amach.

Gabhadh Traolach Mac Suibhne agus Tomás Mac Curtáin ar an 3 Bealtaine agus an 11 Bealtaine 1916, faoi seach, de bharr na bainte a bhí acu le hÓglaigh na hÉireann. Cuireadh iad siúd, in éineacht le céad cime, chuig príosún Wakefield i Sasana agus ar aghaidh ansin chuig Campa Im-theorannaithe Frongoch sa Bhreatain Bheag.

Chuaigh an bheirt acu ar ais isteach sna hÓglaigh ar an 4 Meitheamh 1917 arna scaoileadh saor ón príosún dóibh. Ghlac fórsaí míleata Briotanacha seilbh ar Halla na nÓglach ar Shráid na Síorach, agus chuir cosc ar Óglaigh dul isteach ann.

Shlóg dhá chathlán Óglach na cathrach tuairim is míle fear taobh amuigh dá halla dúnta ar Shráid na Síorach ar an Domhnach an 21 Deireadh Fómhair 1917, agus mháirseáil siad ó Bhóthar na Laoi go dtí an Bhlarna. Bhí Tomás Mac Curtáin ar thús an mhórshiúil, agus mháirseáil Traolach Mac Suibhne in aice leis mar Cheannfort an tÚ Cathlán. Chaith an bheirt acu éidí na nÓglach.

Chuir sé sin tús leis an gcéad chéim eile de Chogadh na Saoirse.



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 Army; 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 relying in the first on her own strength; she strikes in full confidence of victory.

Complacht G. an 2ú Cathlán

Áit: Bóthar Dhroichead na Bandan, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

This plaque is erected to the memory of the following members of G. Coy 2nd BATT 1st Cork BDG. I.R.A. who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country 1920 - 1923.

Vol. Eamon Tierney 16th Dec 1920

Vol. Charles Daly 1st March 1921

Captain William Spillane 30th June 1922

Ltut. George Bourke 22nd Dec. 1923

Dr. Corn. Lucey BDG Staff

Erected by G COY 2n BATT 1st Cork BDG I.R.A. 11th Sept 1960



Eolas:

Tá an phlaic chuimhneacháin tiomnaithe don Óglach Éamon Ó Tighearnaigh, a fuair bás ar an 16 Nol-laig 1920. Ba bhall ríthábhachtach d'Óglaigh na hÉireann é, agus tá sé adhlactha in áit uaighe na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.

Tá comóradh déanta freisin ar an Óglach Cathal Ó Dálaigh ó Ardán Radharc an Locha chomh maith. Chuaigh triúr fear faoi bhréagriocht go dtí an oifig earraí i Stáisiún Traenach Chorcaí, mar a d'oibríodh an Dálach mar chléireach, ar thráthnóna an chéad lá de Mhí an Mhárta, 1921. Cuireadh iallach air dul go tollán iarnróid na Linne Duibhe, agus lámhachadh is maraíodh ansin é. Tá Cathal Ó Dálaigh adhlactha in áit uaighe na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.



Maraíodh an Captaen Liam Ó Spealáin, ó Theach 103 ar Bhóthar Dhroichead na Bandan i gCorcaigh, ar pháirc an áir i gCo. Luimnigh ar an 30 Meitheamh, 1922. Bhí an Spealánach 21 bhliain d'aois nuair a maraíodh é. Tá sé adhlactha in áit uaighe na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.

Bhí an Leifteanant Seoirse de Búrca, ó Theach 93 ar Bhóthar Dhroichead na Bandan i gCorcaigh, 29 mbliana d'aois nuair a fuair sé bás san Otharlann Theas i gCorcaigh. Ghlac sé páirt, roimhe sin, san oll-stailc ocrais i gcampa imtheorannaithe Newbridge idir Deireadh Fómhair agus Samhain na bliana 1923. Scaoileadh saor é ar an 19 Samhain 1923 agus d'fhill sé ar Chorcaigh. Bhuail drochthaoim peireatóintís é, agus fuair sé bás go gairid ina dhiaidh sin. Bhí Seoirse de Búrca ina bhall d'Óglaigh na hÉireann ó bunaíodh iad, agus chaith téarmaí i ngéibheann i mBeairc Chorcaí, Príosún Chorcaí agus ar Inis Píe. Tá sé adhlactha in áit uaighe na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.

Fuair an Dr. Conn Ó Luasa, arbh é Oifigeach Leighis na Briogáide, bás Dr. Cornelius Lucey, na blianta fada i ndiaidh na nÓglach eile. Tá onóir tugtha dó ar an bplaic chuimhneacháin ar Bhóthar Dhroichead na Bandan i gCorcaigh de bharr na seirbhíse a rinne sé sa bhriogáid.

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.

Complacht E., an 2ú Cathlán/ an 1ú Bríogáid Chorcaíoch

Áit: Sráid an Túir/Siúlán na mBráthar, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

Vice Commandant Patrick Trahey
Brigade Quartermaster. Patrick O'Donoghue
Section Commander. James Mehigan
Volunteer Stephen Dorman

Eolas:

Maraíodh triúr Óglach de chuid Complacht E., an Dara Cathlán ar oíche an 23 Samhain 1920 (tá an 25 Samhain 1920 greanta ar an bplaic) nuair a phléasc buama, a bhí caite ag Póilíní Cúnta/Dúchrónaigh, ar Shráid Phádraig. Gortaíodh 20 sibhialtach sa phléasc.

Fuair Pádraig Ó Traighthigh bás mar thoradh ar a chuid cneácha san Otharlann theas, agus fuair comh-Óglaigh leis, Pádraig Ó Donnchadha agus Séamus Ó Maothagáin bás in Ospidéal na Trócaire.

Bhí cónaí ar Phádraig Ó Traighthigh i dTeach a 7 ar Shiúlán na mBráthar. Chónaigh Pádraig Ó Donnchadha i bParóiste Bhríde i gCorcaigh. Bhí Séamus Ó Maothagáin ina chónaí ar Shiúlán na mBráthar chomh maith.

Bhí aifreann sochraid an triúir óglach ann in Eaglais an Pharóiste Theas. Adhlacadh an triúr Óglach in áit uaigne na bPoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.

Rinneadh ionsaí den saghas céanna ar an Óglach Stíofáin Ó Dormáin. Maraíodh é le linn pléasctha ar Shráid Dhúglais ar an 23 Bealtaine, 1921. Bhí a shochaird ann an lá dár gcion, agus adhlacadh é in áit uaigne na bPoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra.



In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms.

Complacht D./ an 2ú Cathlán

Áit: an Bóthar Síorghlas (taobh Turner's Cross)

Inscríbhinn:

This plaque is erected in memory of the volunteers of D.Coy. 2nd Batt. Cork No 1 Brigade I.R.A. who were killed on active service fighting for the Irish Republic as proclaimed in 1916 Coy. Adjt. Charles Daly 29 June 1921 Liut Jack O'Brien 14 September 1922.

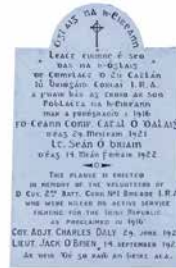
Ar deis Dé go raibh an beirt acu.

Information:

Bhí oifigigh de chuid Chéad Bhriogáid Chorcaí freagrach as plaiseanna cuimhneacháin a chur suas i rointe ceantar i gCathair Chorcaí a bhain le complachtaí áirithe, sna blianta i ndiaidh Chogadh na Saoirse. Bhí dlúthbhaint ag Oifigeach Ceannais na Briogáide, Seán Ó hÉigearthaigh, agus a hOifigeach Faisnéise Fínghin Ó Donnchadha, leis an bpróiseas sin.

Déanann an phlaic cuimhneacháin, a cuireadh suas ar Turner's Cross mar ómós do Chomplacht D. den Dara Cathlán, comóradh ar bheirt ar leith. Is é an chéad duine a chomórtar ná Cathal Ó Dálaigh ó Theach a 5, Radharc an Ghleanna, Bóthar Dhúglais – arbh é Aidiúnach na Complachta – ar ghabh fórsaí Briotanacha é i mBun na Glaise ar an 28 Meitheamh 1921. Tá sé maíte i dtaifid de chuid arm na Breataine gur lámhachadh é agus é ag iarraidh éalú ó Bheairic Victoria ar an 29 Meitheamh 1921. Tá Aidiúnach na Complachta Cathal Ó Dálaigh adhlactha in áit uaigne na bPoblachtach, Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.

Is é an dara duine a chomórtar ar an bplaic ná an Leifteanant Seán Ó Briain, arbh as an tSráid Shíorghlas i gCorcaigh dó, a maraíodh ar pháirc an áir i nDomhnach Mór, Co. Chorcaí ar an 14 Meán Fómhair 1922. Bhíodh Seán Ó Briain ar fiannas i rith Chogadh na Saoirse, agus bhíodh ról lárnach aige i ngach gníomhaíocht phoblachtach go dtí uair a bháis. Tá sé adhlactha in áit uaigne na bPoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra i gCorcaigh.



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 pledge 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.

Annraoí agus Seán Síor/ Villa na Síorach

Áit: Villa na Síorach, Bóthar an Ghlaisín, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

In memory of the United Irishmen John and Henry Sheares who lived in this house and who were executed in Dublin on 14th July 1798

Eolas:

Rugadh Annraoi Síor sa bhliain 1755, agus rugadh deartháir leis Seán sa bhliain 1766. Míc le bain-céir saibhir, a bhí ina fheisire de Pharlaimint na hÉireann, ba ea iad.

Thug an bheirt deartháireacha cuairt ar an bhFrainc sa bhliain 1792, mar ar spreag príonsabail ré-abhlóideacha na tíre sin – saoirse, cothroime agus bráithreachas – iad.

Rinneadh baill ríthábhachtacha de na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe den bheirt deartháireacha tar éis bhunú an chumainn sin sa bhliain 1791. Gabhadh iad le linn Éirí Amach na bliana 1798.

Fuarthas ciontach as tréas iad i mBealtaine na bliana 1798, agus crochadh go poiblí iad ar an 14iu lá de Mí Iúil taobh amuigh de Phríósún an Gheata Nua i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Tá Annraoi agus Seán Síor curtha i dTeampall Naomh Mícheál, Baile Átha Cliath.



*The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the
allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman.*

Pádraig Ó hÁinle

ball d'Fhianna Éireann, 17 mbliana d'aois
Áit: Sráid Grattan, Cathair Chorcaí.

Inscríbhinn:

Padraig óNAINÍ
17 mbliana d'aois. Ball den chomplacht uair ar ár tugadh complacht "3" an cead chath cead briogaid corcaí, fianna Éireann ar ball dúnmarbhaíodh ina áit chomhnaithe é in uimhir a 2 an tsráid leathan corcaigh ar an 17 Samhain 1920 ag forsaí míleatha na sasana tá sé ina lú sa plásóig phoblachtánaigh i reilig Fionn Barra naomta Corcaigh.

17 years old.
Member of the company,
that was named 3rd Company, 1st Battalion
1st Cork Brigade, Fianna Éireann
He was murdered on this spot, where he lived
in number 2 Broad Street
on 17 November 1920 by British military forces
He is buried in the Republican Plot in
St. Finbarr's Cemetery, Cork.

Eolas:

Tá Pádraig Ó hÁinle i measc na ndaoine is óige atá liostáilte anseo a maraíodh le linn Chogadh na Saoirse i gCathair Chorcaí. Bhí an tÁinleach sa bhaile ina theach – uimhir a 2, an Lána Leathan – nuair a mharaigh fórsaí Briotanacha é ar an 17 Samhain 1920. Bhí sé 17 mbliana d'aois. Ba bhall d'Fhianna Éireann é, grúpa a bhíodh anghníomhach sa chathair sna blianta sin.

Bhí a shochraid ann ar an Domhnach, an 21 Samhain, 1920. D'iompaigh ceathrar dá chuid comhghasóg ó Fhianna Éireann a chónra, is cuireadh a chaipín gasóige chomh maith le bratach na hÉireann ar bharr na cónra mar chomhartha ómóis.

Tá Pádraig Ó hÁinle curtha in áit uaigne na bpoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbarra, Corcaigh.



The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all of the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien Government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Tadhg Ó Súilleabháin

an 2ú Cathlán, an 1ú Briogáid Chorcaíoch
Áit: Sráid Dhúglais.

Inscríbhinn:

In d'íl chuimhne ar
Chaptaen Tadhg Ó Súilleabháin
Cuallacht "C" an 2ad Cath den 1ad Briogáid
d'arm Poblachta na hÉireann i gCorcaigh
do dunnAroillghead sa tigh seo
Ar an 19 ad la de Mi Aibreán 1921.
Pil eiri Eireannacha righ Sasana
do dhein an feall bheart.
Ar deis Dé go raibh a anam.

In loving memory of
Captain Tadhg O'Sullivan
'C' Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade
of the Irish Republican Army in Cork
who was murdered in this house on the
19th of April 1921 Irish police of the king
of England did the treacherous deed.
May his soul be on the right hand of God.

Eolas:

Lámhaigh grúpa Dúchrónach an Captaen Tadhg Ó Súilleabháin den 2ú Cathlán den 1ú Briogáid Chorcaíoch ina theach ar Shráid Dhúglais. Bhí CRÉ sa tóir air le tamall anuas de bharr a rannpháirtíochta i luíochán Shráid na Beairice.



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.

Seosamh Ó Murchú

stailceoir ocrais, 18 mbliana d'aois

Áit: Taobh amuigh de theach Seosaimh Uí Mhurchú ar Bhóthar Phoill an Duibh.

Inscríbhinn:

In an tig seo do bhí comhnuí ar
Sheosamh O'Murchú
A fuair bás i gCáthair Chorcaí
Ar an 25ú lá deire fómhair 1920
Tar eis do seachtó se lá
A caitheamh ar stailce ocrais
San troid ar son saoirse

In this house lived Joe Murphy
Who died in Cork Jail
On the 25th October 1920
After 76 days on hunger strike
In our fight for freedom

Erected to his memory by his comrades
of H.Coy. 2nd Batt. 1st Cork Brid I.R.A.
Go ndéanaidh dia trócaire ar a anam

INS AN TIG SEO DO BHÍ COMHNUÍ AR
SHEOSAMH Ó MURCHÚ
A FUAIR BÁS I SCARCAIR CHORCAÍ
AR AN 25^ú LÁ DEIRE FÓMHAIR 1920
TAR-EIS DO SEACHTÓ SE LÁ
A CAITHEAMH AR STAILCE OCRAIS
SAN TROID AR SON SAIRSE.
IN THIS HOUSE LIVED JOE MURPHY
WHO DIED IN CORK JAIL
ON THE 25th OCTOBER 1920
AFTER 76 DAYS HUNGER STRIKE
IN OUR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY HIS COMRADES
OF H COY. 2nd BATT. 1st CORK BRID I.R.A.
GO N-DÉANAIDH DIA TRÓCAIRE AR A ANAM



Eolas:

Ba bhall de Chomplacht H. den Dara Cathlán de Chéad Bhriogáid Chorcaí den IRA é an tÓglach Seosamh Ó Murchú.

Bhí dlúthbhaint aige le heagrú agóidí príosúin agus stailceanna ocrais i bPríosún Chorcaí, tar éis dó a bheith curtha i ngéibheann ann.

Fuair Seosamh Ó Murchú bás ar an 25 Deireadh Fómhair 1920 nuair a bhí sé 18 mbliana déag de bharr a stailce ocrais. Trí sheans, tharla sé sin an lá céanna a bhfuair Traolach Mac Suibhne ar stailce ocrais i bPríosún Brixton, i Sasana.

Tá an bheirt fear curtha in áit uaighe na bPoblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbharra, Corcaigh.

Bá é an tríú óglach a fuair bás le linn na stailce ocrais sin ná an Ceannfort Mícheál Mac Gearailt ón zú Briogáid Chorcaíoch den IRA. Fuair an Gearailteach bás i bPríosún Chorcaí ar an 17 Deireadh Fómhair 1920 agus tá sé curtha in áit uaighe na bPoblachtach i Reilig Chill Chruimthir, i Mainistir Fhear Maí, Co. Chorcaí.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic 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 cowardice/ inhumanity/ or rapine.

Tomás de Barra

Tomás de Barra, Ceannfort-Ghinearál
Áit: Tá an phlaic ar Chearnóg Daunt, agus tá dealbh leis i bPáirc Mhic Gearailt.

Inscríbhinn:

General Tom Barry 1898 - 1980. Patriot. Commander of the 3rd (West) Cork Brigade, IRA Author of Guerrilla Days in Ireland. He lived here.

Eolas:

Rugadh Tomás de Barra ar an 1 Iúil, 1897, i gCill Orglan, Contae Chiarraí. Ba bhall de CRÉ a athair Tomás, ach d'éirigh an t-athair as tar éis ceithre bliana, agus chuaigh sé i mbun gnó i Ros Ó Gairbre – a bhaile dúchais – i gContae Chorcaí. Bhí Tom mar dalta ag scoil buachaillí Ardagh.

Bhí an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda ag dul ar aghaidh gan stad ar fud na hEorpa ag an am sin, agus liostáil de Barra san Airtléire Mhachaíre Ríoga i gCorcaigh sa bhliain 1915.

Seoladh Tomás de Barra ar ais go hÉirinn i bhFeabhra na bliana 1919. Nuair a d'fhill sé abhaile, thosaigh sé ag cothú caidrimh le gluaiseacht na Poblachta i gCorcaigh. Tar éis do Thomás de Barra constaic mhímhúinín na gluaiseachta a sháru, chuaigh sé isteach i dTrú Briogáid Iarthar Chorcaí den IRA. Bhí ardmheas ar a thaithe mhíleata agus a chumas earcaigh nua a thraenáil, de bharr a sheirbhíse in arm na Breataine. Bhain sé ceannasaíocht cholún reatha Bhríogáid Iarthar Chorcaí, diaidh ar ndiaidh, agus léirigh sé bua na dteaicicí treallchogaíochta a bhíodh in úsáid ag an IRA. Níor tar-raingíodh aird ar Thomás de Barra ach tar éis an luiocháin i gCill Mhichíl agus an ionsaithe i gCrois an Bharraigh, i ndáiríre.

Thaobhaigh sé leo siúd a bhí i gcoinne an Chonartha Angla-Éireannaigh tar éis a shínithe. Ghlac sé páirt, ina dhiaidh sin, i gCogadh na gCarad (1922-1923) Bhí Tom ina bhall de garastún de na ceithre cúirteanna ag an bhris amach den gCogadh na gCarad.

Tháinig an Barrach ar an tuairim nach raibh seans dá laghad acu an bua a fháil, tar éis dó scríos an rannáin de bharr taismeach agus gabhálacha agus bás Ghinearál Liam Lynch a fheiceáil. Rinneadh ordú i mBealtaine na bliana 1923 do na baill 'a gcuid arm a leagan uathu', faoi dheireadh thiar thall, agus fillleadh abhaile.

Lean Tomás de Barra ar aghaidh ina dhiaidh sin, agus ról sách gníomhach aige laistigh den IRA. Bhí sé mar Cheann Foirne sa bhliain 1937. D'fhill sé go Corcaigh i mí Abreain agus ba é ceannfort-ghinearál Choimisiún Cuain Chorcaí go dtí 1965.

Fuair an Ceannfort-Ghinearál Tomás de Barra bás ar an 2 Iúil, 1980. Tá sé curtha i Reilig Naomh Fionnbarra, Corcaigh.



In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Mná Chogadh na Saoirse

Seosaimhín Uí Dhonnchadha (neé Nic Aodha)

Rugadh Seosaimhín Nic Aodha in Áth Dara, Co. Luimnigh ar an 10 Meán Fómhair 1891. Chónaigh sí níos déanaí i dTeach a 2, Ardán Bhaile na Carraige ar Sheanbóthar na Dúcharraige, mar a mbíodh Traolach Mac Suibhne agus a chuid deirfúiracha mar chomharsana aici.

Phós sí Coleridge Marchmont in Llanelli sa Bhreatain Bheag sa bhliain 1913. Maraíodh Coleridge Marchmont sa Chéad Chogadh Domhanda ar an 30 Deireadh Fómhair, 1917. Neartaigh a bá do ghluaiseacht na nÓglach nuair a bhí sí ag fanacht in Eochail, Co. Chorcaí sa bhliain 1919.

Nuair a d'fhill Seosaimhín Nic Aodha ar Chorcaigh chun cónaí inti, fuair sí post mar chléireach in oifig clóscríbhneoireachta an Séú Rannán d'arm na Breataine i mBeairic Victoria. Ceapadh í ina bean cheannais ar fhoireann cúig chléireach is fiche agus bhí teacht aici ar na hoifigí go léir, ceann an Mhaorghinearáil Strickland - arbh é Ceannasaí an Rannáin - ina measc.

Bhuail sí le Fíngin Ó Donnchadha - arbh é ceannasaí Faisnéise Chéad Bhriogáid Chorcaí den IRA ag an am - de bharr imeachtaí a bhain le mac di agus ceist a chaomhnóireachta. Ba ghníomhaire antábhachtach le Céad Bhriogáid Chorcaí í Seosaimhín as sin amach, agus thosaigh sí ag cur an eolais ba thábhachtaí faoi phleananna frithnáisiúnacha na mBriotanach ar aghaidh chuig an IRA.

Dhéantaí cóip de gach cáipéis faisnéise thábhachtach a taispeánadh don Ghinearál Strickland, agus chuir sí í i seilbh Chéad Bhriogáid Chorcaí laistigh de chúpla uair. Cé go raibh a fhios ag na hoifigí i mBeairic Victoria go raibh spaire ina measc, níor aimsíodh í riamh.

Pósadh Seosaimhín agus Fíngin Ó Donnchadha in Aibreán na bliana 1921 in Eaglais Naomh Peadar is Pól i gCorcaigh, nuair a bhí Fíngin ar a theitheadh agus ar liosta na nÓglach ba mhó tóir orthu.

D'éirigh Seosaimhín Uí Dhonnchadha as an saol poiblí tar éis shos cogaidh na bliana 1921. Fuair sí bás ar an 9 Deireadh Fómhair sa bhliain 1966, agus tá sí curtha i Reilig Fhionnbarra.



Mná Chogadh na Saoirse

Nóra & Síle de Bhaillís

Ba bhaill shinsearacha de Chéad Bhríogáid Chorcaí agus de Chraobh Fhaisnéise an IRA, is bhídis gníomhach roimh Chogadh na Saoirse agus i rith an chogaidh. Bhíodh a siopa ar Shráid Brunswick (a dtugtar Sráid San Agaistín uirthi sa lá atá inniu ann) ina cheanncheathrú faisnéise do na Poblachtaigh, chomh maith le hionad lárnach cruinnithe d'oifigigh na bríogáide, Tomás Mac Curtáin agus Traolach Mac Suibhne ina measc. D'fhaighidís teileagraif agus post – ar mhínic go mbídis i gcóid - de chuid na naimhde ó Óglaigh eile a dhéanadh seirbhís in Ard-Oifig an Phoist i mBaile Átha Cliath.

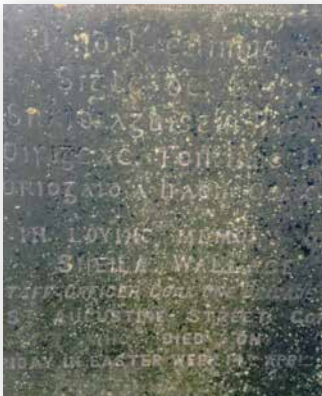


Cé go raibh na húdaráis Bhriotanacha amhrasach faoin siopa, níor dúnadh é ach go sealadach sa bhliain 1921. Bhí Síle de Bhaillís ina ball sinsearach de Chéad Bhríogáid Chorcaí den IRA, chomh maith le ball dá foireann mhíleata, tráth a bhí ról na mban sa saol poiblí an-teoranta, agus nuair nach raibh siad ach tar éis cead vótála a bhaint amach. D'éirigh leis an mbeirt acu pinsín mhíleata a bhaint amach don obair a rinne siad idir 1917 agus 1923. Fuair Síle de Bhaillís ar an 14 Aibreán 1944. Dhún Nóra de Bhaillís a siopa sa bhliain 1960, agus d'éag sí i Meán Fómhair na bliana 1970.

Mary Bowles

Chónaigh Mary Bowles i gceantar an Chloichín/Shráid na Blarnan de Chorcaigh. Tarraingíodh roinnt cailíní óga agus ban isteach i gCogadh na Saoirse faoin mbliain 1921. Bhí Mary Bowles cúig bliana déag d'aois nuair a ghabh na fórsaí Briotanacha í as armlón agus airm thine – meaisínghunna Lewis, gunnán seirbhíse agus piostal uathoibríoch ina measc – a bheith ina seilbh.

Coimeádadh í i bPríosún Bridewell. Nuair a rinne Easpag idirghabháil ar a son, rinneadh cinneadh í a choimeád in institiúid cheartúcháin in ionad an phríosúin go dtí gur bhain sí naoi mbliana déag amach. Chuaigh Mary Bowles ar aghaidh chun oiread sásaimh agus ab fhéidir a bhaint as an saol, agus fuair sí bás suaimhneach in Ospidéal na Trócaire i gCorcaigh.



John Griffith - Ball de na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe

Plaic Chuimhneacháin in Áit i mBaile an Teampaill

D'eagraigh Cumann na nÉireannach Aontaithe - a bhí á dtiomáint le fonn cirt agus saoirse, is faoi thionchar idéil Réabhlóid na Fraince, arbh iad saoirse, comhionannas agus bráithreachas - a chéad chruinniú ar an 18 Deireadh Fómhair 1791. Ba é an ball ba chlúit den eagraíocht sin ná Theobald Wolfe Tone, agus tugadh Athair Phoblachtachas na hÉireann air siúd ina dhiaidh sin.



D'eagraigh Michael Cox, John Griffith agus Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin Cumann na nÉireannach Aontaithe i gceantar Inis Cara. Bhíodh eagraíochtaí rúnda réabhlóideacha gníomhach sa cheantar leis na céadta bliain, agus rinneadh na cinn a dtugtaí na "Cosantóirí" agus na "Buachaillí Bána" orthu a chónascadh faoi struchtúr Dhireachtóireacht Chathair Chorcaí. Rinne breis is trí chéad Éireannach Aontaithe ón Dromainn, Cloch Reo, Inis Cara, na Cillíní, Maigh Teichigh, Biorainn, Teamhar, Cúil Bhrídeige agus bailte fearainn eile ruathair arm ar an mBlarna, mar a raibh Mílíste Thír Eoghain agus Marca Berwickshire lonnaithe, ar an oíche den 22 Márta sa bhliain 1798. Triailleadh roinnt fear os comhair armchúirte as páirt a ghlacadh in "Éirí Amach na Blarnan" tar éis gabhálacha a tharla i ndiaidh an ruathair. Crochadh cuid acu, díbríodh cuid eile lena saol, agus beartaíodh cúig chéad lasc a thabhairt go poiblí do dhaoine eile. Crochadh John Griffith i mBaile an Teampaill i gCathair Chorcaí ar an 11 Deireadh Fómhair 1798 as a pháirt in eagrú na nÉireannach Aontaithe.

Tomás Ceannt

Cuireadh an Ceannt Tomás Ceannt ó Óglaigh na hÉireann chun báis i mBeair Victoria i gCorcaigh ar an 9 Bealtaine, 1916 agus adhlacadh é i gclós an phríosúin. Teaghlach láidir náisiúnach ba ea muintir Ceannt ón mBán Ard, in aice le Mainistir Fhear Maí, Co. Chorcaí. Bhí cúigear deartháireacha Ceannt - Risteard, Éamon, Tomás, Dáithí agus Liam - thar a bheith gníomhach i rith bhlianta Chonradh na Talún. Gabhadh an cúigear acu agus cuireadh i bpríosún iad sa bhliain 1889. Bhí siad ar na chéad daoine a chuaigh isteach in Óglaigh na hÉireann. Rinneadh Ceannaire Poblachtach mór le rá i gCorcaigh de Thomás. Níor ghlac Tomás Ceannt agus Óglaigh Chorcaí páirt san éirí amach de bharr freasorduithe.



Thimpeallaigh fórsa míleata chomh maith le díorma de CRÉ feirm an teaghlach ar an 2 Bealtaine 1916, thosaigh cath fíochmhar, gortaíodh Dáithí Ceannt go dona, rith na cosantóirí as armlón agus b'éigean dóibh géilleadh. Gabhadh an ceathrar deartháireacha agus an mháthair Máire, a bhí breis is 80 bliain d'aois. Rinne Risteard iarracht éalú, ach scaoileadh rois urchar, thit sé agus é gortaithe go marfach. Fuair sé bás ar an 4 Bealtaine, an lá ar triailleadh Tomás agus Liam os comhair arm-chúirte. Scaoileadh Máire de bharr go raibh sí aosta.

Níor triailleadh Dáithí os comhair armchúirte ag an am sin de bharr a chuid gortuithe. Éigintáíodh Liam le linn na harmchúirte ach gearradh pionós báis ar Thomás. Mharaigh scud lámhaigh Tomás i gclós príosúin Bheair Victoria, Corcaigh ar 6.00 am ar an maidin den 9 Bealtaine 1916. Triailleadh Dáithí Ceannt os comhair armchúirte níos déanaí, agus gearradh pionós báis air. Ainmníodh Stáisiún Bus an Ceanntaigh as Tomás Ceannt. Nochtadh busta ina onóir sa stáisiún i mBealtaine na bliana 2000. Athnochtadh a chorp i Meitheamh na bliana 2015, agus ath-adhlacadh é in áit uaigne an teaghlach i gCaisleán Ó Liatháin, Co. Chorcaí ar an 18 Meán Fómhair, 2015.

Plaic na mBríogáidí/ Crois an Phríosúin/ Bóthar an Iarthair

Tá an Phlaic Chomóraidh, a thugann ómós d'Óglaigh Arm na Poblachta a fuair bás le linn coinneála, le feiceáil ar an mBalla Thiar ar an tslí isteach go Sean-Phríosún Chorcaí.

Tá na hÓglaigh atá ainmnithe ar an bPlaic liostáilte thíos. Bíodh sé sin mar atá, ba chóir cuimhneamh go bhfuil dátaí difriúla taifeadta do bhásuithe Cornelius Murphy agus Patrick Casey de bharr taighde. Tá an t-eolas seo thíos tras-scríofa ón bplaic:

1st Cork Brigade

Maurice Moore COY. A. 4th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Patrick O'Sullivan, COY. A. 4th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Patrick O'Mahony COY. C. 6th Batt, executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
Timothy Mc Carthy COY. C. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
John Lyons COY. D. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
Daniel O'Callaghan COY. E. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
Thomas O'Brien COY. E. 6th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921
James Barrett Captain 6th Batt wounded in action at Dripsey died in Military Hospital while in detention 22nd March, 1921
Joseph Murphy COY. H. 2nd Batt died on hunger strike in Cork Gaol 25th October, 1920
Liam Healy COY. E. 1st Batt executed at Cork County Gaol 13th March, 1923.

2nd Cork Brigade

Daniel O'Brien COY. A. 3rd Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 16th May, 1921
Patrick Ronayne, COY. C. 5th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Thomas Mulcahy COY. C. 5th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th April, 1921
Cornelius Murphy COY. A. 1st Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 21st February, 1921
Michael Fitzgerald Commandant 1st Batt died on hunger strike in Cork Gaol 17th October, 1920.
Patrick Mangan COY. D. 3rd Batt shot by Sentry died of wounds 25th September, 1922

3rd Brigade

Sean Allen COY. A. 4th Batt executed at Cork Military Barracks 28th February, 1921

Mid Limerick Brigade

Patrick Casey COY. C. 5th Batt mid Limerick Brigade executed at Cork Military Barracks 4th May, 1921
Is é an leagan Béarla den Inscríbhinn Ghaeilge ar an taobh thoir den phlaic ná
"They shall be spoken of amongst their people and future generations shall call them blessed"

P.H. Pearse.

Is é an leagan Béarla den Inscríbhinn Ghaeilge ar an taobh thiar den phlaic ná. May God have mercy on their souls amen. Ba iad comrádaithe na ngéibheannach in Arm na Poblachta a chuir an leacht cuimhneacháin seo suas ina gcuimhne sa bhliain 1947. Tá trí bhall déag d'Óglaigh na hÉireann curtha in áit a bhíonn ar thailte Choláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh ach a bhíodh ina cúinne de chlós aclaíochta Shean-Phríosún Chorcaí. Maurice Moore, Cobh, Patrick O'Sullivan, Cobh, Patrick O'Mahony, Donoughmore, John Lyons, Aghabullogue, Timothy Mc Carthy, Donoughmore, Thomas O'Brien, Dripsey, Daniel O'Callaghan, Dripsey, Daniel O'Brien, Liscarroll, Patrick Ronayne, Burnfort, Mallow, Thomas Mulcahy, Burnfort, Mallow, Cornelius Murphy, Ballydaly, Milstreet, Sean Allen, Tipperary Patrick Casey, Caherelly, Co. Limerick. Captured under arms during the War of Independence, and executed.

