

THE SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC OF EIRE



SELF DIRECTED WALKING TOUR

Learn about : OUR HIDDEN HISTORY
The Irish Republican Brotherhood,
The 1916 Rising, Vaughan's (GHQ).
The Sovereign Republic of Eire and The
Sovereign Seals of Sovereign Dail Eireann



Help share this with
Irish people globally

Explore the Sovereignty of Éire



This **FREE walking tour** will guide & **EDUCATE** you about the Irish Proclamation, & the **HIDDEN TUNNELS** under the city which were **essential** for the 1916 rising. **UNCOVER the Secret Sovereign Constitution.** You will learn about the IRB's contribution in the foundation of the **Sovereign Republic of Éire**

THIS WALKING TOUR COMMENCES AT VAUGHAN'S HOTEL, NB: THERE IS A MAP INSIDE WITH CORRESPONDING LOCATION NUMBERS AND A LEGEND. THE WALKING TOUR TAKES APPROXIMATELY 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE FOR AN ADULT OF AVERAGE FITNESS.



VAUGHAN'S HOTEL: 29/ 30 GRANBY ROW VAUGHAN'S HOTEL (PARNELL SQUARE)

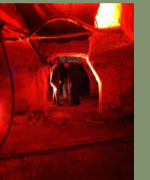
Originally owned by Mrs Vaughan of Clare; formerly 29 / 30 Parnell Square & Granby Row. The hotel was GHQ of the IRB & an important meeting place for the Republican Movement. Purchased in 1917 by the McGuire family for the 1918 32 County General elections which saw a landslide victory for the Republican side. The State, the Sovereign Republic of Eire, An 'Cead Dáil' & the Dail éireann courts were masterminded here & in addition the 1919 Constitution was also written here. Underground tunnels at Vaughan's ran throughout the city & were vital to the IRB & used extensively. The War of Independence was planned here, & Michael Collins used these tunnels. A plaque marks the location of this essential building to the foundation of the Revolutionary State, the Sovereign Republic, proclaimed at Easter 1916 & Declared on 21st January 1919.



GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE, PARNELL SQUARE

These extensive pleasure gardens, subsequently forming the body of the square, were located to the rear of the Rotunda hospital in the original 1745 development. The site of the Garden is where the Irish Volunteers were founded in 1913, & where several leaders of the 1916 Rising were held overnight after the surrender by Pearse. The Gardens were Designed by Dáithí Hanly; note it's sunken cruciform water-feature and focal point; statue of the Children of Lir symbolising rebirth & resurrection (by Oisín Kelly) added in 1971.

THE ESCAPE ROUTE UNDERGROUND TUNNELS, ROTUNDA.



Entertainments were developed here (as a revenue engine) as part of the Rotunda Hospital scheme by Bartholomew Mosse in 1745 to pay for running Europe's first lying-in maternity hospital. The Southeasterly corner of Parnell Square, holds the Gate Theatre, the Ambassador & Pillar Room venues. The underground tunnels running below the Rotunda were essential for the Republican Movement. In 1916, the leaders of the Rising were attempting to reach these tunnels to freedom after abandoning the houses on Moore street. The Republican Prisoners were taken captive after the general surrender, & held on the grounds of the Rotunda overnight before being dispersed to prisons citywide.

PEARSE'S SURRENDER POINT *



(*Simon Conway's pub site: now closed)

Here on the 29th of April 1916, Padraig Pearse stood alongside Nurse Elizabeth O' Farrell & offered his conditional surrender to General William Lowe & Captain Harry de Courcy-Wheeler. A day later he wrote "In order to prevent further slaughter of the civil population & in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, the members of the Provisional Government

...present at headquarters have decided on an unconditional surrender, & commandants or officers commanding districts will order their commands to lay down arms. P.H. Pearse, Dublin, 30th April 1916."

O'Rahilly Parade & NO. 5 & 16 MOORE ST



After GPO shelling, the 1916 leaders retreated & entered No. 5 Moore Street – Dunne's Butchers – & began tunneling from house to house until they reached No. 16 – a poultry shop named Plunkets. No. 16 Moore Street, a traditional red-brick building best known for being the historical building that the 1916 rebels spent their final hours before surrender. Their escape & evacuation plan involved reaching the Rotunda & the safety of the underground tunnels. All routes to reach the tunnels were blocked, the O'Rahilly lead a band of volunteers to break a path through the cordon of British troops. His attempt failed, & as he lay dying without a pen, he wrote a note to his wife in his own blood, inspiring the wall plaque hanging above.

21, HENRY ST. PLAQUE, Jennie Wyse Power



Jennie Wyse Power ran a restaurant & shop (The Irish Farm Produce Company) at 21 Henry Street & lived above it. A veteran of the nationalist movement, she was involved with the Ladies Land League from 1881 when elected a committee member of that organisation. Jennie contested elected office & was a Poor Law Guardian for North Dublin in 1903. She was later involved in Sinn Féin's foundation & her shop was a frequent meeting place for revolutionaries. Here on Monday 17th April 1916, the last formal meeting of the military committee before the Rising, Pearse's draft of the Proclamation was amended, agreed, typed, signed & sealed by six of the leaders;

WALKING POINTS

STARTING POINT:
1. 29/ 30 GRANBY ROW VAUGHAN'S HOTEL
2. THE GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE, PARNELL SQUARE
3. ROTUNDA FRONT (UNDERGROUND TUNNELS): O'CONNELLST.
4. PEARSE'S SURRENDER POINT
5 (c). THE O'RAHILLY PLAQUE; O'RAHILLY PARADE
5 (b). LAST STAND OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT; NO. 16 MOORE STREET
5 (c). SITE OF DUNNE'S BUTCHERS NO. 5 MOORE ST
6. JENNY WYSE POWER/ PROCLAMATION PLAQUE; 21 HENRY STREET
7. GPO O'CONNELL STREET
8. THE CONFESSION BOX PUB, 88 MARLBOROUGH STREET.
9. SEAN TREACY PLAQUE, 94 TALBOT STREET.
10. SITE OF PHIL SHANAHAN'S PUB, THE LAB ON FOLEYSTREET THEN CROSS THE RIVER LIFFEY:
11. PETER LANIGAN'S TIMBER YARD, 16 LOMBARD STREET
12. ORIEL HOUSE, WESTLAND ROW
13. DUKE OF LEINSTER HOUSE, KILDARE ST (OIREACHTAS)
14. MANSION HOUSE, DAWSON STREET; SOVEREIGN DAIL (DAIL ÉIREANN) TOUR ENDS...

JENNIE WYSE POWER
Henry St. Plaque (Continued)

... Joseph Plunkett later signed & sealed the document. Thomas Mac Donnagh kept the document for safekeeping & later brought it to Liberty Hall for printing. They also agreed upon whom should form the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic to be held in trust for the people until 'elected by suffrages of all her men & women'.

GPO FACADE, O'CONNELL ST



This post-office in Sackville Street (now O'Connell Street) opened on 6 January 1818. This was the HQ of the 1916 Rising; here at 12:20 pm The Tricolour Flag was first raised over the city of Dublin as Pearse read the IRB's Proclamation. This same IRB proclamation was adopted by the 32 county Sovereign government (Sovereign Dail eireann in 1919) . The GPO was destroyed by fire during the rising by the British Gunship 'The Helga' situated on the River Liffey & not repaired until the British Free State (26 county) government took up the task years later. The facade is all that remains of the original. Due to MacNeill's countermand & the apprehension of Casement's supply of weapons, the Rising was a military failure. However, after the 1916 leader's executions, public opinion swayed in favour of a free & independent Sovereign state.

CONFESSION BOX, 88
Marlborough St.



The name of this pub dates back all the way to the Irish War of Independence (1919-1921). During that time; the last known Irish Catholic Church excommunications took place & were directed against the men involved in the ongoing rebellion. At the forefront of dispensing excommunications was Bishop Daniel Cohalan of Cork. It was rumoured that many of those excommunicated, including famous Corkonian Michael Collins, would visit the "Maid of Erin" pub to receive Communion & Confession from sympathetic priests based in the nearby Pro-Cathedral; this pub earned the nickname of "The Confession Box"

SEAN TREACY
PLAQUE 94
Talbot St.



Sean Treacy (a character of great importance to the War of Independence) was among the men of the 3rd Tipperary Brigade; who fired the opening shots of the conflict at the Soloheadbeg ambush. Treacy lost his life on October 14th, 1920 on the streets of Dublin, in a shoot-out on Talbot Street which also left Gilbert Price (British Secret Service) lying dead on the street. A small plaque on Talbot Street now marks the spot where Treacy was killed: Note: The incorrect spelling of his name a common error.

PHIL SHANAHAN'S PUB PLAQUE
LAB GALLERY, FOLEY STREET)

Located in Dublin's 'Monto' red light district's centre, Phil Shanahan's public house was the unlikely rendezvous point for Republicans during the Irish revolution. Phil Shanahan was a native of Tipperary. British soldiers, Irish Revolutionaries, prostitutes & others all seem to have frequented the premises, which was located at 134 Foley Street. Dan Breen, one of those who instigated the War of Independence with the Soloheadbeg ambush in Tipperary, recalled that: "The lady prostitutes used to pinch the guns & ammunition from the Auxiliaries or Tans at night, & then leave them for us at Phil Shanahan's public house. I might add that there was no such thing as payment for these transactions, & any information they had, they gave us". The underground tunnels from Shanahan's were frequently used; arms, supplies, & important dispatches were soon underground when an inquirer would say "Can you tell me the way to Vaughan's Hotel."



PETER LANIGAN'S
TIMBER YARD PLAQUE
* WHITE BUILDING IN
PHOTO 16 Lombard Street



Unless on business there, few people notice the site of the most critical meetings in Irish history; here, at Peter Lanigan's home (lathe-maker & timber merchant) on St Patrick's Day 1858, the Irish Republican Brotherhood was founded. Present at that fateful meeting were James Stephens, Thomas Clarke Luby, Joseph Denieffe, Garret O'Shaughnessy & Peter Langan. "We were all supremely joyous & anxious for the work," wrote Joseph Denieffe in his memoir. The five men took an oath, composed by Dublin Protestant Republican Thomas Clarke Luby.

Parallel to the founding of the IRB in Dublin; the Fenian Brotherhood was founded in the United States under John O'Mahony's leadership in O'Dohens in New York. The immediate origins of the IRB were the failed Young Ireland Rebellion of 1848, in which Stephens, O'Mahony & O'Doheny all took part in & fled to France. Their discussions in Paris sparked the flame of the next phase of the revolution; the IRB & Fenian Brotherhood which (60 years after its founding) successfully established the Sovereign Republic of eire (32 county) in a landslide victory in the 1918 General Election.

ORIEL HOUSE,
Westland Row



Built in 1872 & it served several purposes; to Republicans in Dublin, during the Civil War period, the name Oriel House meant beating, torture, terror & death. It's unobstructed view right up Merrion Square & of many of the government buildings, along with it being on a corner of two main thoroughfares (with no rear entrance) made it easy to defend. After the fall of the Four Courts Garrison & the defeat of the rearguard action in central Dublin, the IRA adopted new tactics in the metropolitan area; a low-intensity guerrilla war was conducted against the

...Provisional Government army of the Irish Free State; which proved very hard to defeat. The Free State Army (FSA) still supported by the crown forces adopted a new tactic; namely, rounding up & interning all known activists that opposed the new state. This measure failed to stop attacks on FSA troops & installations, & a new policy was brought in - 'Remove the leaders by any means & the war will end'. When the FSA was attacked in an area, they took revenge on those who may have been responsible in that particular area. 'After the Civil War, this now notorious unit was disbanded because of its uncontrollability & murderousness'. The FSA acted in an undisciplined manner which mirrored the behaviour of the black and tans. In short, the FSA undertook treason against its own populace to destroy the democratically elected Sovereign Republic (32 County) .The origins of the Central Intelligence Division at Oriel House are vague; its activities were & still are veiled in secrecy, & today it still proves impossible to locate files on the actual work it carried out. From being a quasi-military body in early 1922, it transmuted into a quasi-police force in August (1922) & remained so until disbanded in late 1923.

DUKE OF
LEINSTER HOUSE,
Kildare Street



Originally known as Kildare House; commissioned to be built between 1745-47 by James Fitzgerald (Earl of Kildare). On becoming Duke of Leinster in 1776 (Dublin & Kildare being in the province of Leinster) it was renamed Leinster House. In 1815, Augustus Frederick, 3rd Duke of Leinster, sold it to the Royal Dublin Society (RDS) for £10,000 & a yearly rent of £600 which was later redeemed. After the parliament of Southern Ireland (1920)/Irish Free State was imposed in 1922, the Provisional Government leased part of Leinster House for parliamentary use; the Free State leased the entire building in 1924. Today, Leinster House is the seat of the two Houses of the Royal Oireachtas (Southern Ireland Parliament), comprising Royal Dáil (the House of Representatives: 26 counties: imposed) & Seanad (the Senate: 26 counties: imposed). Sovereign Dáil Éireann (32 counties) has never sat in Leinster House.

MANSION
HOUSE



Built in 1710 by Joshua Dawson (Merchant & property developer) after whom Dawson Street is named; Dublin Corporation purchased the house in 1715 as the ongoing official residence of the Lord Mayor. During the turbulent years, 1917 - 24 Laurence O'Neill was hailed as the most magnificent Lord Mayor since Daniel O'Connell & seen as the likely president of a future Irish Republic. During that period Dublin Corporation had a significant voice & leadership role in the absence of an Irish parliament; Laurence O'Neill, as Lord Mayor (in 1918) convened & chaired the Mansion House Conference against conscription, bringing about the unification of nationalist opinion against British Government policy. In addition, O'Neill secured political prisoner status for Irish men who fought in 1916 & the War of Independence.

The first Sovereign Dáil met in the Mansion House Round Room on 21 st January in 1919 (Ireland's Independence Day) & cabinet meetings of that Dáil were held in the Cabinet/ Dining Room. The first meeting of Dáil Éireann occurred in the Round Room of the Mansion House, proceedings of the Dáil were conducted solely in the Irish language, excluding previously drafted declarations which were repeated in other languages also. The Sovereign Dáil elected Cathal Brugha as its Ceann Comhairle (chairman) with numerous important but short documents then adopted; including:

- Dáil Constitution - a brief, provisional constitution.
- Declaration of Independence
- Message to the Free Nations of the World - asking nations to recognise Ireland as a separate nation, free from British rule.
- Democratic Programme - a tract espousing certain principles of socialism.

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DISCOVER HOW IRELAND BECAME A
SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC

The Declaration of Independence asserted that the Dáil was the parliament of a sovereign state called the "Irish Republic", & so the Dáil established a cabinet called the Ministry or "Aireacht", & an elected prime minister known both as the "Príomh Aire" & the "President of Dáil Éireann".

On Behalf of William James McGuire, IRB President, Keeper of Sovereign Seals of Sovereign Dail eireann & the Dail eireann courts; we sincerely hope you have enjoyed the tour. "Every child is born Sovereign...please visit BillyMcGuire.com for a wealth of further information on the Harp and Sovereignty"



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