

*'A National Flag is the
most sacred thing a
nation can possess'* *'Tá Bratach Náisiúnta ar
an rud is urramaí ar féidir
le náisiún a bheith acu'*

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER

I See His Blood Upon The Rose

BY JOSEPH MARY PLUNKETT

I see his blood upon the rose
And in the stars the glory of his eyes,
His body gleams amid eternal snows,
His tears fall from the skies.

I see his face in every flower;
The thunder and the singing of the birds
Are but his voice—and carven by his power
Rocks are his written words.

All pathways by his feet are worn,
His strong heart stirs the ever-beating sea,
His crown of thorns is twined with every thorn,
His cross is every tree.

The Programme

An Clár

FLAG RAISING CEREMONY

SEARMANAS INA GCROCTAR AN BHRATACH

12.49	Arrival of the Taoiseach	Teacht i láthair an Taoisigh
12.52	Arrival of the President	Teacht i láthair an Uachtaráin

CEREMONY BEGINS

TÚS AN tSEARMANAIS

13.00	<p><i>Danny Boy</i> sung by RTÉ Cór na nÓg (Conductor: Mary Amond O'Brien)</p> <p>Defence Forces Chaplain reads prayer</p>	<p><i>Danny Boy</i> á chanadh ag RTÉ Cór na nÓg (Stiúrthóir: Mary Amond O'Brien)</p> <p>Léifidh Séiplíneach na bhFórsaí Cosanta paidir</p>
13.10	<p>Reading of the Roll of volunteers who lost their lives in the 1916 Rising</p> <p>Minute's silence observed for all those who died</p> <p><i>There is Peace</i> sung by RTÉ Cór na nÓg</p>	<p>Léamh Rolla na nÓglach a fuair bás in Éirí Amach 1916</p> <p>Caithfear nóiméad ciúnais dóibh siúd go léir a fuair bás</p> <p><i>There is Peace</i> á chanadh ag RTÉ Cór na nÓg</p>
13.25	<p>Flag Raising Ceremony</p> <p><i>Sunrise</i></p> <p>National Anthem</p>	<p>Searmanas Ardaithe Brataí</p> <p><i>Sunrise</i></p> <p>Amhrán na bhFiann</p>

CEREMONY CONCLUDES

CRÍOCH LEIS AN SEARMANAS

13.35

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN : In the from which she receives her old tradition of her children to her flag and strikes for her f

Adams, John Francis

Allen, Thomas

Burke, William Francis

Byrne, Andrew Joseph

Byrne, James

Byrne, Louis

Carrigan, Charles E.

Casement, Roger

Ceannt, Eamonn

Clarke, Philip

Clarke, Thomas

Colbert, Cornelius

Connolly, James

Connolly, Sean

Corcoran, James

Cosgrave, Edward

Costello, Edward Joseph

Costello, John

Coyle, Henry

Crenigan, John

Cromien, John

Daly, Edward

Darcy, Charles

Donelan, Brendan

Doyle, Patrick

Dwan, John

Ennis, Edward

Farrell, Patrick

Fox, James

Geoghegan, George

Healy, John

Heuston, Sean

Howard, Sean

Hurley, Sean

Keating, Cornelius

Keely, John

Kent, Richard

Kent, Thomas Rice

Keogh, Gerald Anthony

MacBride, John



**in the name of God and of the dead generations
of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons
us to freedom.**

MacDiarmada, Sean

MacDonagh, Thomas

Macken, Francis

Macken, Peter

Mallin, Michael

Malone, Michael

Manning, Peter Paul

McCormack, James

McDowell, William

Monahan, Charles

Mulvihill, Micheal

Murphy, Richard

Murray, Daniel Joseph

O'Carroll, Richard

O'Connor, Patrick

O'Flanagan, Patrick Joseph

O'Grady, John

O'Hanrahan, Michael

O'Rahilly, Michael Joseph

O'Reilly, John

O'Reilly, Richard

O'Reilly, Thomas Joseph

Owens, John

Pearse, Patrick H.

Pearse, William

Plunkett, Joseph Mary

Quinn, James

Rafferty, Thomas

Reynolds, George

Ryan, Frederick

Sheehan, Daniel

Shortis, Patrick

Traynor, John Joseph

Walsh, Edward

Walsh, Philip

Weafer, Thomas Joseph

Whelan, Patrick

Wilson, Peter



The 1916 Medal

Bonn 1916

On the 24th of January 1941 the Government decided to issue the 1916 medal. The medal was awarded to persons with recognised military service during Easter Week 1916.

Design

Dearadh

A bronze circular medal approximately 38 millimetres in diameter, fashioned (after the manner of the official Irish Army Crest) in the form of a circle of flame representing the sunburst on which eight points of a star are superimposed within the circle on the obverse is a representation of the death scene of Cúchulainn (a legendary Irish hero), partially surrounded by an ancient warrior's sword belt. On the reverse appears the following inscription: "SEACTAIN NA CÁSCA 1916", which is translated "Easter Week 1916".

The ribbon is Green (to the observer's left) and Orange in two vertical panels.

The suspension bar from which the ribbon is suspended bears a Celtic interlaced design.

An 24 Eanáir 1941 chinn an Rialtas bonn 1916 a eisiúint. Bronnadh an bonn ar dhaoine a raibh seirbhís aitheanta mhíleata déanta acu le linn Sheachtain na Cásca 1916.

Bonn cruinn cré-umha thart ar 38 milliméadar ar trastomhas, déanta (cosúil le Struic oifigiúil Arm na hÉireann) i bhfoirm chiorcal lasrach a léiríonn an scal ghréine a bhfuil ocht bpointe de réalta forleagtha uirthi. Laistigh den chiorcal ar éadan an bhoinn léirítear bás Cú Chulainn (laoch as finscéalta na hÉireann) agus claíomhchrios na laochra ársa timpeall air. Ar chúl an bhoinn tá an méid seo greanta: "SEACTAIN NA CÁSCA 1916".

Glas (ar dheis agus duine ag féachaint air) agus Oráiste atá ar an ribín in dhá phainéal ceartingearacha.

Tá patrún crosfhite Ceilteach ar an mbarra crochta óna gcrochtar an ribín.



THE 1916 MEDAL
BONN 1916

History of the Flag Stair na Brataí

The National Flag of Ireland, often referred to as the tricolour, consists of three colours – green, white and orange. It was adopted as the flag of the Irish Free State in 1922. It was formally confirmed as the National Flag in the 1937 Constitution, in Article 7: ‘The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange.’

The Irish Tricolour is intended to symbolise the inclusion and hoped-for union of the people of different traditions on this island, which is now expressed in the Constitution as the entitlement of every person born in the island of Ireland to be part of the Irish nation (regardless of ethnic origin, religion or political conviction).

A green flag with harp (FIGURE A) was an older symbol used by Irish nationalists, going back at least to Confederate Ireland and Owen Roe O’Neill in the 1640s. It was also widely adopted by the Irish Volunteers in the 1780s and especially by the United Irishmen in the 1798 rebellion. A rival organisation, the Orange Order, which was exclusively Protestant, was founded in 1795 in memory of King William of Orange and the ‘Glorious Revolution’ of 1689. Following the 1798 Rebellion, the ideal of a later Nationalist generation in the mid-nineteenth century was to make peace between them and, if possible, to found a self-governing Ireland on such peace and union.



FIGURE A
FÍOR A

Tá trí dhath ar Bhratach Náisiúnta na hÉireann, ar a dtugtar an bhratach trí dhath go minic – glas, bán agus oráiste. Glacadh leis an mbratach mar bhratach Shaorstát Éireann i 1922. Deimhníodh an bhratach go foirmiúil mar an mBratach Náisiúnta i mBunreacht 1937, in Airteagal 7: ‘An bhratach trí dhath .i. uaine, bán, agus flannbhuí, an suaithéantas náisiúnta’.

Tá Bratach Trí Dhath na hÉireann ceaptha bheith ina siombail ar chuimsiú muintireacha de thraidisiúin éagsúla ar an oileán seo, agus a n-aontú a rabhthas ag súil leis, a léirítear sa Bhunreacht faoi láthair mar an teidlíocht atá ag gach duine a rugadh in oileán na hÉireann chun bheith mar chuid de náisiún na hÉireann (gan aird ar bhunadh eitneach, daorbhreith reiligiúnach nó pholaitiúil).

Ba shiombail ní ba shine a d’úsáid náisiúnaigh Éireannacha bratach ghlas ar a raibh cruít (FÍOR A), a ghabh siar a fhad le tráth Lucht Comhdhála na hÉireann agus le haimsir Eoghain Rua Uí Néill sna 1640idí. Anuas air sin, ghlac Óglaigh na hÉireann go fairsing leis sna 1780idí, go háirithe na hÉireannaigh Aontaithe in éirí amach 1798. Bunaíodh eagraíocht chomhraic, an tOrd Oráisteach, nach raibh ach Protastúnaigh ina measc, i 1795 i gcuimhne Rí Liam Oráiste agus ‘Réabhlóid Ghlórmhar’ 1689. I ndiaidh Éirí Amach 1798, bhí sé ina phrionsabal ag glúin Náisiúnach ní ba dhéanaí i lár an naoú haoise déag chun síocháin a dhéanamh eatarthu agus, dá mb’fhéidir, chun Éire fhéinrialaitheach a bhunú ar an tsíocháin agus aontas sin.

Irish tricolours were mentioned in 1830 and 1844, but widespread recognition was not accorded to the flag until 1848. From March of that year, Irish tricolours appeared side by side with French ones at meetings held all over the country to celebrate the revolution that had just taken place in France. On 7 March 1848, Thomas Francis Meagher, the Young Ireland leader, flew a tricolour from 33 The Mall in Waterford, where it flew continuously for a week until removed by the authorities. On the same day, a tricolour was reported to have been carried in a parade to Vinegar Hill, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford. In April, Meagher brought a tricolour from Paris, presented it to a Dublin meeting and outlined the significance of the colours:

“The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between Orange and Green and I trust that beneath its folds the hands of Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics may be clasped in generous and heroic brotherhood.”

John Mitchel, also a member of the Young Ireland Movement, said: *“I hope to see that flag one day waving as our national banner.”*

Although the tricolour was not forgotten as a symbol of hoped-for union and a banner associated with the Young Irelanders and revolution, it was little used between 1848 and 1916. Even up to the eve of the Rising in 1916, the green flag with harp held undisputed sway.

The arrangement of the early tricolours was not standardised. All of the 1848 tricolours showed green, white and orange, but orange was sometimes put next to the staff, and in at least one flag the order was orange, green and white.

Luadh bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann in 1830 agus 1844, ach níor tugadh aitheantas fairsing don bhratach go dtí 1848. Ó Mhárta na bliana sin ar aghaidh, bhí bratacha trí dhath na hÉireann ar crochadh taobh le bratacha na Fraince ag cruinnithe a bhí ar siúl fud fad na tíre chun an t-éirí amach a cheiliúradh a bhí tar éis titim amach sa Fhrainc. An 7 Márta 1848, chuir Thomas Francis Meagher, ceannasaí óg na hÉireann, bratach trí dhath ar foluain ó Uimhir 33, an Meal i bPort Láirge, áit a raibh sí ar foluain gan staonadh ar feadh seachtaine go dtí gur bhain na húdaráis í. An lá céanna, tugadh le fios gur iompraíodh bratach trí dhath i mórshiúl go dtí Cnoc Fhiodh na gCaor, Inis Córthaidh, Contae Loch Garman. In Aibreán, thug Meagher bratach trí dhath leis ó Pháras, thug sé an bhratach i láthair i gcruinniú i mBaile Átha Cliath agus mhínigh sé an tábhacht a bhain leis na dathanna:

“Is éard atá i gceist leis an dath bán i lár na brataí ná sos cogaidh marthanach idir an dath Oráiste agus an dath Glas agus tá súil agam gur féidir le Protastúnaigh agus le Caitlicigh na hÉireann lámha a chreathadh faoina bun i mbráithreachas flaitiúil agus laochúil.”

Dúirt John Mitchel, ball d’Óg-Ghluaiseacht na hÉireann, an méid seo chomh maith: *“Tá súil agam go bhfeicfidh mé an bhratach sin ar crochadh lá éigin mar ár mbratach náisiúnta.”*

Cé nach ndearnadh dearmad ar an mbratach trí dhath mar shiombail den aontas a rabhthas ag súil leis agus mar bhratach a bhaineann leis na hÉireannaigh Óga agus le héirí amach, ba bheag úsáid a baineadh aisti idir 1848 agus 1916. Fiú a fhad leis an oíche roimh an Éirí Amach i 1916, ba í an bhratach ghlas ar a raibh an chruit an bhratach ba mhó a crochadh.

Ní dhearnadh eagrú na luathbhratach trí dhath a chaighdeánú. Bhí glas, bán agus oráiste á dtaispeáint ag gach ceann de bhratacha trí dhath 1848, ach cuireadh an dath oráiste in aice an chrainn corruair, agus ar bhratach amháin, ar a laghad, b’ionann ord na ndathanna oráiste, glas agus bán.