



The Battle of Mount Street bridge

By Rossa Moore

Timeline Easter 1916

Monday April 24th

Tuesday April 25th

Wednesday April 26th

Thursday April 27th

Friday April 28th

Saturday April 29th

Padraig Pearse reads the proclamation on the steps of the GPO

The rebels are forced to leave their position in Stephens Green after machine gun fire from the Shelbourne hotel

The battle of Mount Street starts it turns out to be one of the bloodiest battles

The Artillery ship called The "Helga" bombs Sackville Street

The GPO is evacuated after heavy bombing from the British

The rebels surrender at 12:45 after 6 days of heavy fighting

Unrest in Ireland

During the early 20th century Ireland was a colony of the British Empire. Many of the Irish populace were not happy with this as they felt they were being forgotten by the British. As a result they felt they should have home rule. Three times the home rule bill was brought up. In 1912 the Prime Minister at the time Lord Asquith attempted to pass the home rule bill but was held up in the house of lords for 2 years. By which time World War I had broken out so the home rule bill was forgotten.





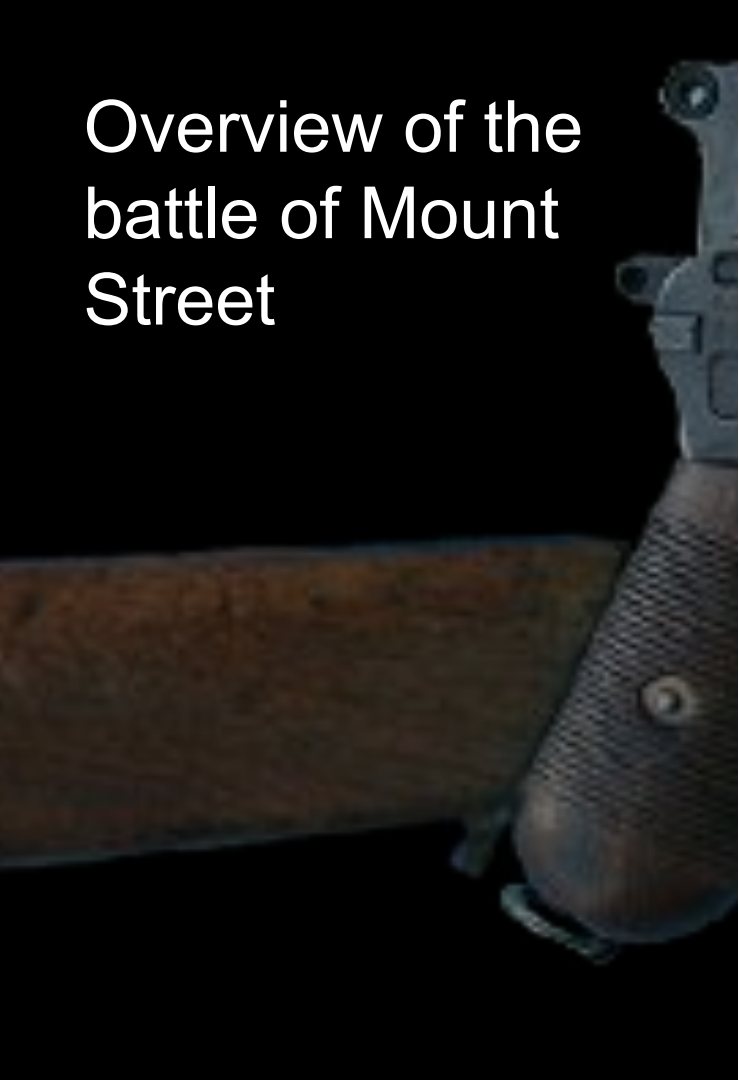
Key players in the Battle of Mount Street Bridge

Michael Malone was in charge of the volunteers on Mount Street. He was born in 1888 and was a keen carpenter until he joined the Irish Volunteers in 1913. He was responsible for many of the Sherwood Foresters casualties. He was killed in number 25 at the age of 28.

Frederick Christian Dietrichsen was in command of the Sherwood Foresters. He was promoted to temporary captain in August 1915 and he was among one of the first casualties in Mount Street.



Overview of the battle of Mount Street



The battle of Mount Street started on the 26 April 1916 at roughly 12 noon. The 14 Irish Volunteers involved in this battle. They were strategically based in four locations. Number 25 Northumberland Road, Clanwilliam House, St Stephens Parochial Hall and St. Stephens Parochial School House

Seamas Grace and Michael Malone were based in Number 25 Northumbland road. The names of the other Volunteers were George Reynolds, Patrick 'Paddy' Doyle, Richard 'Dick' Murphy, William Rownan, James Joseph Doyle, James Walsh, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Doyle, Joseph Clarke, William Christian, Denis O'Donoghue and Seamus Doyle

Michael Malone was a lieutenant was in charge of the position around Mount street bridge. He had a crack shot and with his trusty Mauser C96 Pistol he was responsible for most of the casualties in the Sherwood Foresters.

Sherwood Foresters

The battle of Mount Street Bridge happened when the Sherwood Foresters marched from Kingstown (present day Dún Laoghaire) towards Northumberland road and Mount Street Bridge. When they reached the RDS they were applauded by the civilians at the Spring Fare. The reason for this is the people at the RDS were generally happy with British rule as they were doing well in life and felt that British rule was fairly good.



The Irish Volunteers

The Irish Volunteers was a military organisation established on 25 November 1913 at the Rotunda in Dublin by Irish nationalists. It was formed in response to the formation of the Ulster Volunteers Force (UVF) in 1912, who opposed home rule and wanted to maintain the union with Britain.

The aim of the Irish Volunteers was “to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to the whole people of Ireland.”





The Battle of Mount Street

The battle itself started when the Sherwood Foresters approached Mount Street Bridge and the rebels opened fire from their locations. The advanced guard should have spotted the snipers, but they were untrained, so failed to spot them. The Sherwood Foresters also lost their machine gun and grenades in transit. The Sherwood Foresters retreated, but instead of finding another route (see map in next slide) they went forward again into the range of the rebels. The rebels held their position for several hours, even though there were about 1750 Sherwood Foresters against the 14 rebels. The battle changed when the Lewis gun and hand grenades of the Sherwood Foresters turned up.

Michael Malone realised the tides had turned and sent the two younger rebels away. Sadly Michael Malone died inside number 25 Northumberland Road.

2/7 and 2/8 Sherwood Foresters

———— Main body (Col. Fane)
----- B Company (Capt. Hanson)

■ Rebel positions

