

**ANU:** Renowned for exploring historical events, ANU continue to challenge theatrical conventions by blurring the lines between the art form and context. They use non-traditional sites and immersive engagement to create shared intimacies between audience and place, and audience and performer. Since their inception, ANU have created multiple award-winning productions, including *On Corporation Street* (2016), *Sunder* (2016), *Beyond The Barricades* (2016), *Into the Sun* (2016), *RTÉ: Road to the Rising* (2016), *PALS – The Irish at Gallipoli* (2015, winner of two Irish Times Theatre Awards), *Glorious Madness* (Dublin City Council/Fáilte Ireland Commission 2015), *Beautiful Dreamers* (2014, Limerick City of Culture), *Vardo* (2014), *Angel Meadow* (2014, winner Best Production and Best Ensemble, Manchester Theatre Awards), *Thirteen* (2013, winner of the Judges' Special Award, IT Theatre Awards), *The Boys of Foley Street* (2012), *Laundry* (2011, winner Best Production, IT Theatre Awards), *World's End Lane* (2010, winner Best Off-Site Production, Dublin Fringe), *Basin* (2009), *Memory Deleted* (2009). [www.anuproductions.ie/2016/#theserooms16](http://www.anuproductions.ie/2016/#theserooms16)

*These Rooms* is the third in a triptych of plays by ANU in 2016 exploring 100 years since Ireland's rebellion in 1916 and follows sold out performances of *Sunder* (Moore Street, Dublin) and *On Corporation Street* (Home, Manchester). [www.theserooms.ie](http://www.theserooms.ie)

**CoisCéim Dance Theatre** is one of Ireland's leading dance companies. Over the last 20 years, the company has presented work to audiences large and small, on stage and on film throughout Ireland and overseas. The style of performance is contemporary and vibrant, with a knowing regard for the everyday. Artistic Director, David Bolger embraces a selection of dance styles to articulate stories and emotions that are relevant to the landscapes in which we live. Lauded for his creativity and choreography on stage and on film, David is the recipient of numerous awards and is a member of Aosdána. Internationally, CoisCéim's work has been included in many prestigious series and festivals including Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and Peak Performances in USA, the Venice Biennale and the Brighton Festival. Recent Productions include the award winning, *Swimming with my Mother*, *Missing*, *Agnes*, *The Wolf and Peter* (the company's first work for children and their families) and *Invitation to a Journey*, a co-production with Crash Ensemble, Fishamble: The New Play company and Galway International Arts Festival, which premiered at the Black Box in Galway in July 2016.

In parallel with their performance programme, the company conducts an integrated, original and comprehensive artform awareness and participation initiative through CoisCéim BROADREACH.



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16 Oct  
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ANU and CoisCéim Dance Theatre

# These Rooms

## credits

<b>Devised and Directed by</b>	David Bolger and Louise Lowe
<b>Cast includes:</b>	Craig Connolly, Justine Cooper, Una Kavanagh, Niamh McCann, Daniel Monaghan, Emma O'Kane
<b>Production Design</b>	Owen Boss
<b>Lighting Design</b>	Ciaran Bagnall
<b>Costume Design</b>	Niamh Lunny
<b>Sound Design</b>	Carl Kennedy
<b>Hair and Makeup Design</b>	Val Sherlock
<b>Producers</b>	Lynnette Moran, Matthew Smyth, Bridget Webster

### Creative Development Placements

<b>Assistant Director</b>	Emily Foran
<b>Lighting Design</b>	Colm McNally
<b>Costume Design</b>	Mary Sheehan
<b>Choreography</b>	Roisin Whelan

**Venue:** 85/86 Upper Dorset Street

**Previews:** Sept 27 & 28, 7.30pm

**Dates:** Sept 29, 7.30pm,  
Sept 30, Oct 4–7 & Oct 11–14,  
7.30pm & 9.30pm  
Oct 1, 8 & 15, 4.30pm, 7.30pm &  
9.30pm  
Oct 2, 9 & 16, 4.30pm & 7.30pm

**Duration:** Approx. 60 mins. No  
interval.

#### Talking Theatre:

Oct 11, post-show (9.30pm).  
With members of the company.

Wheelchair accessibility limited.  
Capacity limited. Participatory in  
nature. Strong language and adult  
themes



## note on the performance

The Battle for North King Street, 28–29 April 1916.

Throughout the 20th Century, wars killed more civilians than soldiers as the impact of machine guns, artillery and aerial bombardment levelled whole cities. The 1916 Rising in Dublin was no different and 54% of the 500 deaths that occurred were those of civilians who found themselves suddenly in the wrong place at the wrong time. Their story has long been overlooked and it is essential, 100 years later, to reflect on what happened to them, how they died and the impact on those who survived.

Though 100 years have passed, the events of North King Street are still not agreed upon. As you would expect from a six day rising that destroyed most of the north inner city, hard facts about these days are difficult to find. By the third day of the Rising on April 26, the British Army had figured out that the rebel headquarters was in the General Post Office (GPO). They now focused all their energy on attacking that building and the surrounding area, forcing the rebels to evacuate the GPO on Friday April 28 and relocate to Moore Street. Other parts of the city became quieter as the British Army stopped attacking rebel positions. However, the army did carry out attacks along North King Street during the last two days of the Rising, causing the deaths of many civilians.

With the exception of Mount Street, where the Sherwood Foresters were so successfully ambushed by the rebels, this was the most violent clash of the Rising and the one with the most civilian casualties. Most of the British Army regiments fighting in Dublin were Irish, but like the Battle of Mount Street, the soldiers involved at North King Street were English, sent to Dun Laoghaire to suppress the Rising on Wednesday April 26. The regiment involved was the South Staffordshire Regiment, consisting of men living near Birmingham and led by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor. In attacking the rebel buildings and barricades at the back of the Four Courts, there were five officers wounded, 11 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 28 wounded. However, unlike the Sherwood Foresters, these soldiers are believed to have killed 15 civilians in the area over the last two days of the Rising, in response to these casualties.

There was an investigation into the matter after the Rising but it was argued that, due to the 'fog of war', it was impossible to figure out what had happened—whether rebels or soldiers might have killed the civilians. General Sir John Maxwell went further and defended the soldiers but blamed the civilians for the deaths as they had been told to leave the area, and he believed many to be Sinn Féin sympathisers. Unlike the Royal Commission investigation into the shooting of three journalists in Portobello Barracks in Rathmines, there was no public enquiry into these deaths. 100 years later, *These Rooms* looks at the events afresh, bringing alive the horror of the fighting during the 1916 Rising and its impact on the civilians on North King Street.

**LAR JOYE**  
**Curator, National Museum of Ireland**