# ATLAS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION
## Resources for Schools

**Unit 3:**

*Tenement Dublin and the 1913 Strike & Lockout*
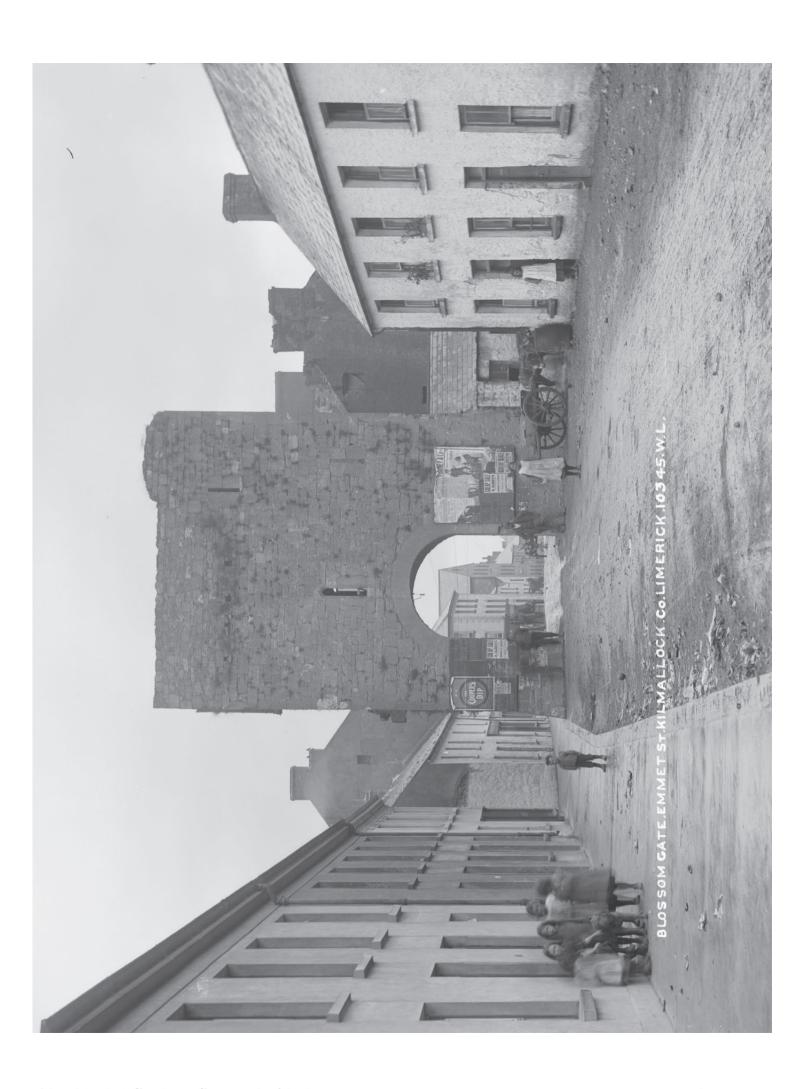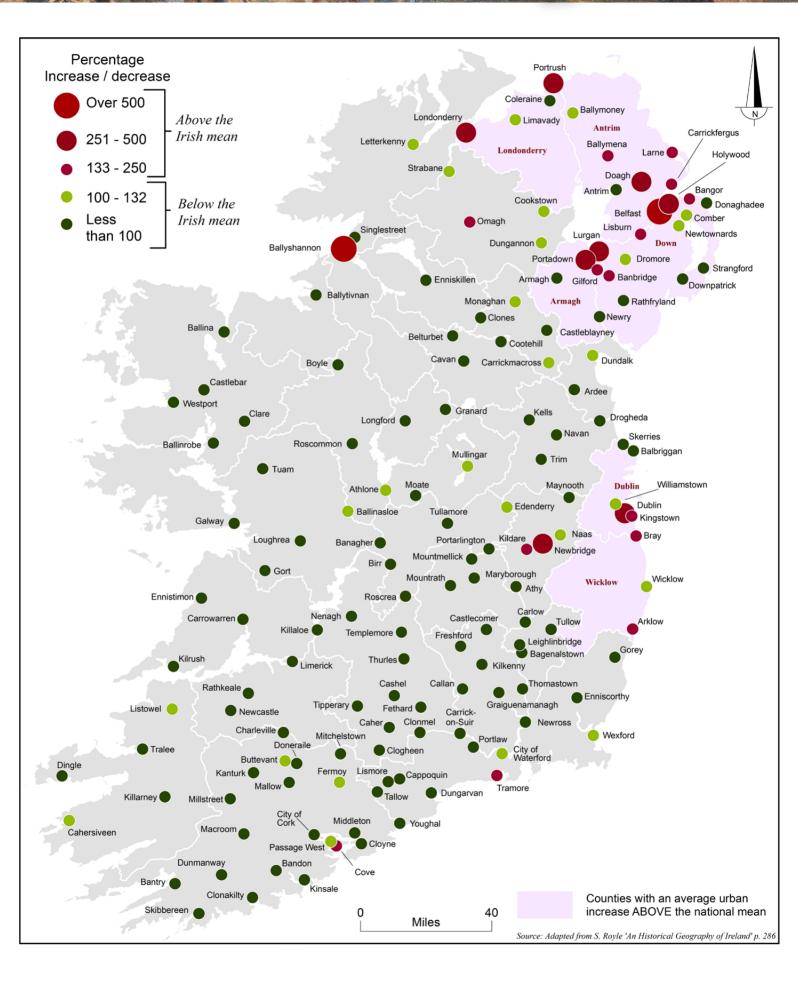
## Document Pack

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REVOLUTION
*Resources for Schools*

UCC College of Arts, Celtic Studies and Social Sciences

HIGH ST. BELFAST. 2415.W.L.

BLOSSOM GATE. EMMET St. KILMALLOCK Co. LIMERICK. 10345. W.L.

## Percentage Increase / decrease

- Over 500 — Above the Irish mean
- 251 - 500
- 133 - 250
- 100 - 132 — Below the Irish mean
- Less than 100

N

Counties with an average urban increase ABOVE the national mean

0 — 40 Miles

*Source: Adapted from S. Royle 'An Historical Geography of Ireland' p. 286*

**Dublin**
- Arrives as organiser for Dublin Socialist Club – establishes Irish Republican Socialist Party (ISRP), elected Secretary at first meeting, 1896
- Arrested at demonstration against Queen Victoria jubilee celebrations, June 1897
- Founds '98 Rank and File Club, Dec. 1897
- First issue of *Workers' Republic*, edited by Connolly published, Aug. 1898
- Organises protest against Boer War, Aug. 1899
- Stands unsuccessfully as Labour candidate, Wood Quay Ward, municipal elections, Jan. 1902
- Stands unsuccessfully as Labour candidate, Wood Quay Ward, municipal elections, Jan. 1903
- Addresses final open-air meeting of ISRP, Aug. 1903
- Returns from US, July 1910
- Joins Socialist Party of Ireland (SPI), Aug. 1910
- Publishes *Labour in Irish History*, appointed national organiser of SPI, Nov. 1910
- Establishes Independent Labour Party of Ireland, Mar. 1912
- Arrested and sentenced to three months in prison at start of Lockout, Aug. 1913
- Visited by Keir Hardy, leader of the British Labour Party at Mountjoy, 1 Sept. 1913; starts hunger strike, 7 Sept. 1913; is released, 14 Sept. 1913
- With Larkin, drafts appeal to British workers calling for a general strike, Nov. 1913
- Elected to National Executive Committee of the Irish Trade Union Congress and Labour Party, June 1914
- Becomes president of the Irish Neutrality League, acting General Secretary of the ITGWU, editor of the *Irish Worker* and Commandant-General, Irish Citizen Army, Oct. 1914
- Becomes member of the Military Council, IRB that is planning a rising, Jan. 1916
- Leads seizure of GPO, is wounded and arrested, Apr. 1916
- Court-martialled, sentenced to death and executed, May 1916

**Belfast**
- Visits to organise branch of Socialist Party of Ireland (SPI), Aug. 1910
- Moves to live, joins ITGWU, Mar. 1911
- Appointed Ulster District Organiser, ITGWU, July 1911
- Leads strike by female mill workers, Oct. 1911
- Delegate to Belfast Trades Council, Nov. 1911
- Speaks at Independent Labour Party of Ireland meeting on Home Rule Bill, demanding women's suffrage, Apr. 1912
- Unsuccessfully contests Dock Ward, municipal elections, Jan. 1913
- Organises protest meeting against partition, April 1914

**Edinburgh**
- Born 107 Cowgate, 5 June 1868
- Returns after leaving British army; employed as carter with the city's Cleansing Department, 1889
- Activist with Socialist League and Scottish Socialist Federation, 1889-1894
- Stands unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate, St Giles Ward, in municipal elections, Nov. 1894
- Sets up as a cobbler, 73 Buccleuch St, Feb. 1895
- Stands unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate, Poor Law elections, April 1895
- Becomes full-time socialist organiser, June 1895
- Gives lectures as Secretary of the Irish Socialist Republican Party (ISRP), Oct. 1897
- Fundraises for the ISRP's *Workers' Republic* paper, June 1898
- Lectures, June-July 1901
- Addresses May Day meeting, May 1902
- Chairs inaugural meeting of the Socialist Labour Party, June 1903
- Visits as part of 'Fiery Cross' tour canvassing British TUC support for locked-out workers in Dublin, Dec. 1913

**Perth**
- Married Lillie Reynolds 13 March 1889

**Derry**
- Sails for New York for lecture tour sponsored by the Socialist Labour Party, Aug. 1902
- Returns to Ireland from USA, July 1910

**Kerry (Iveragh)**
- Kerry tour, reporting on near-famine conditions for *L'Irlande Libre* (Paris) and *Weekly People* (New York), April 1889

**Wexford**
- Leads strikers and locked-out workers following arrest of ITGWU organiser, P.T. Daly, Jan.-Feb. 1912

**Clonmel**
- Proposes formation of Irish Labour Party at ITUC Congress May 1912

**Pontypridd**
- Week-long speaking engagement, Aug. 1911

**Cork**
- Lectures on 'Labour and the Irish Revolution', Feb. 1899
- Visits to organise branch of Socialist Party of Ireland (SPI), Aug. 1910
- Attends ITUCLP Conference, May 1913
- Speaks at an Independent Labour Party of Ireland meeting, May 1915
- Speaks to Irish Volunteers on urban guerrilla tactics, Jan. 1916

Leaves British army, 1889

**Colour Key to locations in Britain**
Talks, lectures, meetings, June-Oct. 1901
Talks, lectures, meetings, Apr. – Aug. 1902
Speaks at public meetings in relation to the Lockout, Oct.- Dec. 1913
*Locations with multiple names had events on more than one occasion, denoted by colour*

✳ Serves with the First Batallion, King's Liverpool Regiment, 1882-1889

Map labels: Aberdeen, Dundee, Kilcaldy, Falkirk, Falkirk, Glasgow, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Leith, Kilmarnock, Newcastle, Castlebar, Derry, Belfast, Dublin, The Curragh, Clonmel, Wexford, Cahirciveen, Valentia Island, Waterville, Sneem, Caherdaniel, Derrynane, Cork, Youghal, Cobh, Pendleton, Nelson, Preston, Accrington, Leeds, Hull, Bolton, Manchester, Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, Salford, Salford, Liverpool, Hyde, Stockport, Leicester, Birmingham, Pontypridd, Swansea, Oxford, Cardiff, Reading, London, London, East Ham, Aldershot

0 — Miles — 60

N

# Liberty for Tramwaymen in Sight !

## ❦ A MASS ❦
# MEETING
### Of all Sections of Tramway Employees

WILL BE HELD IN

# LIBERTY HALL,
—ON—
## SATURDAY MIDNIGHT, July 26th. 1913.

All men on finishing early come in by late cars. Brakes will be provided for men finishing late at each depot.

## THE NEW RAGTIME.

(AIR—"Alexander's Ragtime Band.")

The Tramwaymen—the Tramwaymen,
Do not heed the Murphy skunk ;
Those very men, the tramwaymen,
Have put Martin in a funk.
If William wants a fight that he's never had before,
He'll fight the Transport Union and we'll fairly make him roar,
We'll smash him up and make him damn—yes, make him damn.
Don't you believe—don't you believe
Anything that Murphy says ;
He can deceive—he can deceive
Much better than he pays.
If you wan't to be free men and get much better wages,
Just come and join—just come and join
Jim Larkin's Transport Band.

# ORGANISE NOW !
## Everybody's Doing It !

Irish Paper.]    City Printing Works, Stafford Street    [Trade Union Labour.

PHONE         HEAD OFFICES:

**3421   LIBERTY HALL, BERESFORD PLACE,**

Dublin, _____ 191

M _____

_____

# Dr. to "IRISH WORKER."

— EDITED BY JIM LARKIN. —

Fellow members ———

           In case

I am arrested

I appoint Jim Connolly

to act in my place

P.Y. must keep the

position as seperate as

possible as Secretary

Parliamentary Committee

We will want the

assistance & parte

with Labour party

         In haste

         Jim

all must work together

# A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, being a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of the City of Dublin by an information duly sworn, that a number of persons will meet or assemble at

## SACKVILLE STREET
## OR ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD

in the said County of the City of Dublin, on or about

## the 31st day of AUGUST, 1913

and that the object of such Meeting or Assemblage is seditious, and that the said Meeting or Assemblage would cause terror and alarm to, and dissension between, His Majesty's subjects, and would be an unlawful assembly.

NOW I do hereby prohibit such Meeting or Assemblage, and do strictly caution and forewarn all Persons whomsoever that they do abstain from taking part in or encouraging or inciting to the same.

AND I do hereby give notice that if in defiance of this Proclamation any such Meeting or Assemblage at Sackville Street or its neighbourhood shall be attempted or take place, the same will be prevented and all Persons attempting to take part in or encouraging the same, or inciting thereto, will be proceeded against according to law.

AND I do hereby enjoin all Magistrates and Officers intrusted with the preservation of the Public Peace, and all others whom it may concern, to aid and assist in the due and proper execution of the Law in preventing any such Meeting or Assemblage as aforesaid, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who after this Notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.
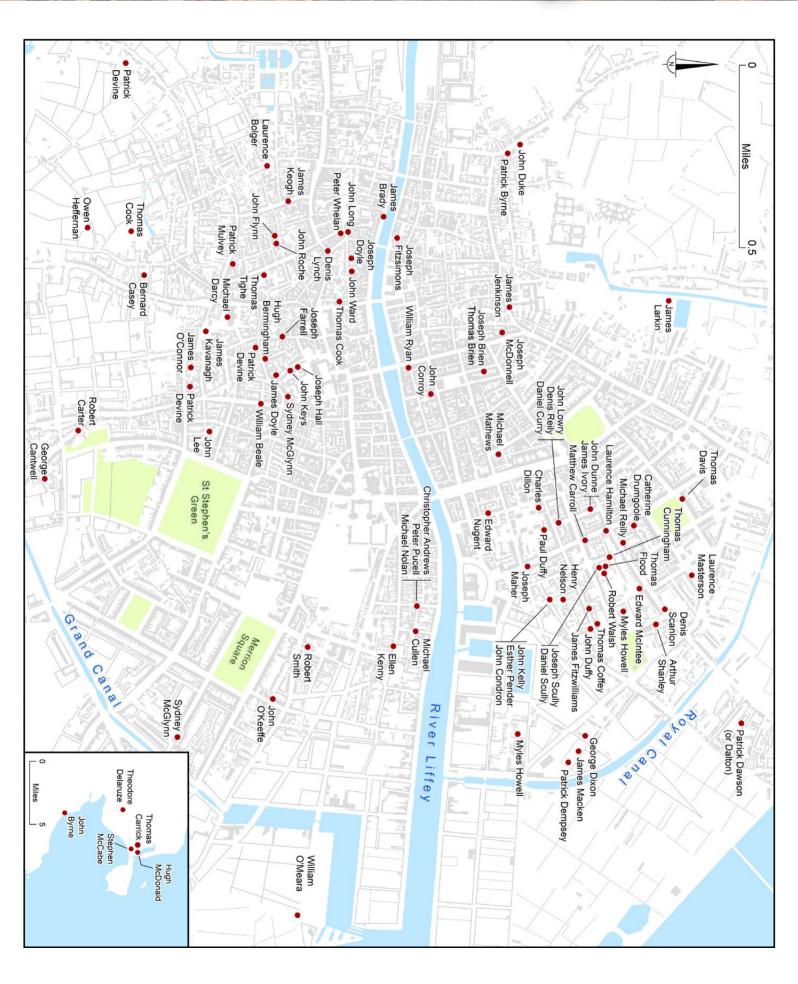
Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1913.

## E. G. SWIFTE,
Chief Divisional Magistrate, Dublin Metropolitan Police District.

## GOD SAVE THE KING.

DUBLIN : PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY ALEX. THOM & CO., LIMITED, ABBEY STREET.

South Dublin Libraries

Patrick Devine

Owen Heffernan

Thomas Cook

Laurence Bolger

Bernard Casey

James Keogh

John Flynn

Patrick Mulvey

John Long

Peter Whelan

James Brady

John Duke

Patrick Byrne

Robert Carter

George Cantwell

James O'Connor

Patrick Devine

James Kavanagh

Michael Darcy

Thomas Tighe

John Roche

Lynch

Denis

Joseph Doyle

John Ward

Thomas Cook

Joseph Fitsimons

Joseph Lynch

William Ryan

James Jenkinson

Joseph Brien
Thomas Brien

Joseph McDonnell

James Larkin

Patrick Lee

William Beale

Hugh Bermingham

Joseph Farrell

James Doyle

Sydney McGlynn

Patrick Devine

John Keys

Joseph Hall

John Lee

John Conroy

Michael Mathews

John Lowry
Denis Reily
Daniel Curry

John Dunne
James Ivory
Matthew Carroll

Laurence Hamilton

Michael Reilly

Catherine Drumgoole

Thomas Davis

Thomas Cunningham

Laurence Masterson

Denis Scanlon
Arthur Shanley

Charles Dillon

Paul Duffy

Edward Nugent

Christopher Andrews
Peter Pucell
Michael Nolan

Joseph Maher

Henry Nelson

Thomas Flood

Edward McIntee

Robert Walsh

Myles Howell'

John Duffy

Thomas Coffey

James Fitzwilliams

John Kelly
Esther Pender
John Condron

Joseph Scully
Daniel Scully

Michael Cullen

Robert Smith

Ellen Kenny

Myles Howell

George Dixon

James Macken

Patrick Dempsey

Patrick Dawson (or Dalton)

Sydney McGlynn

John O'Keeffe

St Stephen's Green

Merrion Square

Grand Canal

Royal Canal

River Liffey

Theodore Delaruze

Thomas Carrick

John Byrne

Stephen McCabe

Hugh McDonald

William O'Meara

N

0

Miles

0.5

0

Miles

5

# *Context and Captions*

**Source 1.**   **PHOTOGRAPH:** Belfast's High Street in the early 1900s

**Source 2.**   **PHOTOGRAPH:** Blossom Gate, Kilmallock, County Limerick

Kilmallock was a prosperous market town in 1909. The posters advertising sheep dip and hay that adorn the gate illustrate the close relationship of Irish towns to their agricultural hinterlands, while those advertising the various clothes shops show its commercial vitality, aided by its train station, which was on the main Cork–Dublin line. The town's two creameries reflected its location in a rich dairying district, and were an important part of its economy and society. There is also a poster for the Gaelic Athletic Association's 'Annual Athletic and Cycling Championships' in Mallow, County Cork, less than twenty miles away and easily accessible by train. The children in the photograph are generally better dressed and seem in ruder health than those seen in contemporaneous photographs from tenements in Irish cities. Kilmallock was one of Ireland's first towns to have electric street lighting; from 1912 W.H. O'Sullivan and Sons, the local mineral-water manufacturers and beer and spirit distributors (owned by Murphy's brewery in Cork since 1908), supplied the current from its electric generator.

**Source 3.**   **MAP:** Map showing the population of Irish towns in 1911 as a percentage of their 1841 populations

This map reveals the dynamic transformation of north-east Ireland in the second half of the nineteenth century, as industrialisation and urbanisation proceeded apace. In contrast, as the map emphasises, the rest of Ireland neither urbanised nor industrialised. Many of its smaller towns remained as nineteenth-century museum pieces until the 1960s. [Source: S.A. Royle, 'Industrialisation, Urbanisation and Urban Society in Post-Famine Ireland, c. 1850–1921', in B.J. Graham and L.J. Proudfoot (eds), An Historical Geography of Ireland (London, 1993), p. 286]

**Source 4.**   **FIG:** The Crowded Conditions in No. 14 Henrietta Street, 1911

No. 14 Henrietta Street was indicative of the transformation of former wealthy and imposing Dublin streets into tenements. Once the preserve of lawyers, it was now home to multiple-occupancy tenements. By 1911 fifteen houses on the street contained 835 people. The Sisters of Charity ran a laundry at no. 10, which housed fifty single women, while families occupied the remaining houses. No. 14 housed 100 people, comprising seventeen households ranging in size from two to eleven. This illustration shows the crowded conditions prevailing on each floor, with a silhouette representing each person listed in the census. The original house had twenty-one rooms, many of which were divided to create twenty-two extra rooms.

**Source 5.**     **MAP:**  Locations in Ireland and Britain associated with James Connolly (1868–1916)

Connolly was a socialist activist in his home city of Edinburgh from 1889 to 1896, when he moved to Dublin and established Ireland's first explicitly socialist party, the Irish Socialist Republican Party, and two years later its paper, the Workers' Republic. Rather than forge a base in the labour movement, he concentrated on building alliances with republicans and emphasising the role of labour in Irish history. The party failed and in 1903 Connolly emigrated to the US. He joined the Socialist Labour Party, where he had fractious debates with its key theoretician, Daniel De Leon, on issues such as the wages question, marriage and religion. In 1907 he became an organiser with the Industrial Workers of the World, the 'Wobblies', and was converted to its syndicalism – the belief that social revolution could be achieved primarily through industrial struggle rather than through political parties and/or armed insurrection. He was a founder member of the Irish Socialist Federation (1907) and edited its paper the *Harp* (f. 1908) before returning to Ireland in 1910 and joining the Irish version of a syndicalist union, the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. After the out-break of war, Connolly campaigned against recruitment to the British army and conscrip-tion, and also began to formulate plans for a military rising as a blow against imperialism. He was brought into the Irish Republican Brotherhood conspiracy for a rising, and was one of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation.

Connolly was executed on 12 May 1916, leaving behind a contested political legacy. With the Socialist International undermined by the war, the Irish working class flocking into the British army, the partition of Ireland on the table and his union terribly weakened by the 1913 Lockout defeat, Connolly had acted in the belief that desperate times required desperate measures. Had he been able to foresee the remarkable revival in the fortunes of Irish labour after his death, and the potential for social revolution that emerged after the war in Ireland and Europe, it is possible that this international socialist would not have chosen the road of nationalist martyrdom.
*[Compiled from multiple sources]*

**Source 6.**     **DOCUMENT:** A poster calling employees of the Dublin United Tramway Company (DUTC) to an Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU) mass meeting at Liberty Hall, 26 July,   1913

It was the expansion of the ITGWU into William Martin Murphy's DUTC that provided the employers' leader with an opportunity to launch his offensive against Larkin's union. The previous Saturday Murphy had called his workers to another midnight meeting where he warned he would sack anyone who was an ITGWU member. On 21 July workers in the par-cels department of the DUTC were sacked and told to reapply but only if they had left the union. The ensuing tramway workers' strike was the spark that began the great Lockout of 1913.

**Source 7.**     **DOCUMENT:** **A note handwritten by James Larkin on Saturday 30 August 1913**

A hastily written note from Jim Larkin to Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITG-WU) members on Saturday 30 August 1913 informing them that, in case of his arrest (he had been forewarned that a warrant had been issued, leading him to go into hiding), James Connolly, who had come from Belfast to help in the strike, would act as general secretary in his place, rather than P.T. Daly. The latter, according to Larkin, needed to maintain a separate position in the political wing of the movement (he was a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Trade Union Congress), thereby maximising influence in the broader labour movement. The lingering tension between Connolly and Daly (northern and south-ern organisers respectively of the ITGWU is hinted at in Larkin's line, 'we must work togeth-er'. As it transpired, Connolly was arrested later that day at Liberty Hall, the eve of 'Bloody Sunday', on which Larkin was apprehended following his speech from the Imperial Hotel.

The note is written on the stationery of the Irish Worker, the weekly paper edited by Larkin from 1911. The success of the Irish Worker had played a crucial role in Larkin's elevation to workers' hero and establishment villain. Its negative attacks on what it depicted as the enemies of the working class – slum landlords, the Irish Parliamentary Party, the Dublin Metropolitan Police and, of course, the employers (most especially William Martin Murphy), often in directly personal ways – was complemented by its positive encouragement of class pride and Irish identity amongst its readers as it preached organisation, solidarity and rebellion as the only road to liberation. The editorship was taken over by Connolly following Larkin's departure for the US in October 1914; the paper's strong anti-war and anti-recruitment message led to its suppression by the authorities in December 1914.

**Source 8.**     **DOCUMENT:** **Proclamation prohibiting the Sackville Street meeting planned for 31 August 1913**

On 29 August 1913 E.G. Swifts, the chief divisional magistrate, Dublin Metropolitan Police District, issued a proclamation prohibiting the Sackville Street meeting planned for 31 August, stating 'that the object of such a meeting or assemblage is seditious, and that the said meeting or assemblage would cause terror and alarm to and dissension between His Majesty's subjects, and would be an unlawful assembly.'

**Source 9.**     **MAP:** **Addressess of those arrested after 'Bloody Sunday' 1913**

Of the ninety-two people arrested following the disturbances on 'Bloody Sunday', 31 August 1913, forty-two were labourers, twenty-seven were other manual workers (three painters, two carters, two drovers, a topcutter, a tanner, a twine weaver, a furniture packer, a hairdresser, a railway porter, a cook, a sailor, an electrician, a shoeblack, a nurseryman, a plumber, a messenger, a tailor, a van man, a bootmaker, an 'operator', a shoemaker, a bricklayer and a baker), one was a clerk, another a news vendor and two were newsboys.

The one 'trade union official' was Jim Larkin. Of the two women arrested, one was a dealer or street trader and the other a 'shebeener' (running an unlicensed public house). Eleven of the total were of unknown occupation. The locations above indicate their home addresses. Larkin's offence was 'incitement to crime'. The majority of arrests were for assaulting police, riot and assault, and riot and malicious damage. Other charges included throwing missiles at the police, damaging trams, unlawful assembly and threatening behaviour. Sentences varied: the most common was one to three months or a forty-shilling fine for the general rioting charges, while those sentenced for assaulting police received six to eight months, sometimes with hard labour. One month's hard labour was the common sentence for stone-throwing. Fourteen were discharged, acquitted, cautioned or not prosecuted, while one was committed to Richmond Asylum.

*[Source: University College, Dublin, DMP Prisoners Book, 1911–1913, researched by Pádraig Yeates]*