ATLAS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION

Acmhainní do Scoileanna

UCC University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh
College of Arts, Celtic Studies and Social Sciences

AONAD 4:

An Ghéarchéim Rialtais Dúchais, 1912-1914

Bileoga Oibre SS (Sraith Shóisearach)

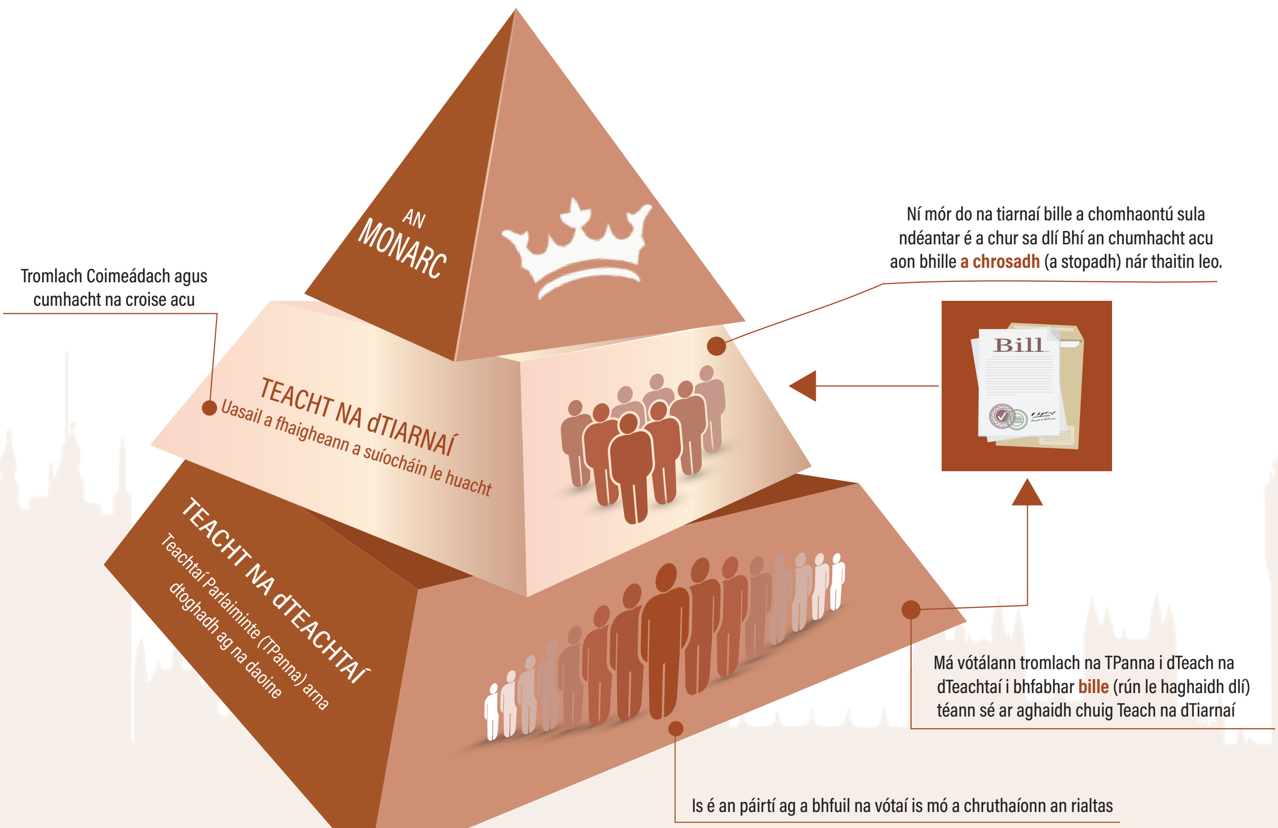
An Ghéarchéim Rialtais Dúchais, 1912-1914

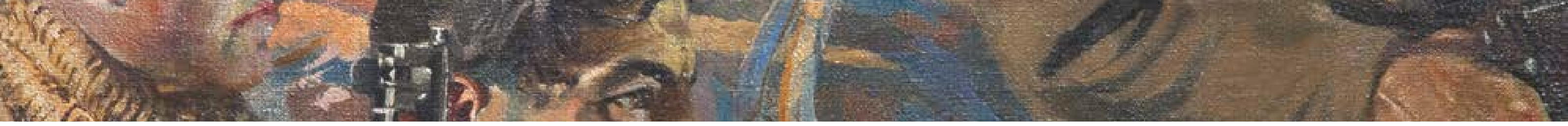
CÚLRA: In I 1900 bhí Éire ina cuid **d'Impireacht na Breataine.** Arna dtoghadh ag na fir ina **dtoghcheantair,** thaistil 103 Teachta Parlaiminte Éireannacha **(TPanna)** chuig Londain chun freastal ar **Pharlaimint na Breataine** i Westminster. Sna 1870í chruthaigh 65 de na 105 TPanna Éireannacha a toghadh chun Westminster grúpa amháin chun guth na hÉireann a neartú sa pharlaimint. Faoi na 1880í tugadh **Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann (IPP)** ar an ngrúpa sin agus ba í an phríomhaidhm a bhí aige **Rialtas Dúchais** a aimsiú d'Éirinn. Chiallaigh sé sin go bhfanfadh Éire ina cuid d'Impireacht na Breataine agus go n-aithneofaí an rí mar cheann an stáit ach go mbeadh a parlaimint féin ag Éirinn i mBaile Átha Cliath. Agus an fear mealltach agus eagraithe **Charles Stewart Parnell** ina cheannaire air, d'éirigh an IPP (ar a dtugadh an Páirtí Rialtais Dúchais freisin) ina fhórsa cumhachtach sa pholaitíocht.

I 1886 bhí tacaíocht ón IPP ag teastáil ó **Pháirtí Liobrálach** William Gladstone i **dTeach na dTeachtaí** chun greim a choinneáil ar chumhacht. Mar mhalairt ar vótáil na TPanna Éireannacha leis na Liobrálaigh, mhol Gladstone an chéad **bhille Rialtais Dúchais.** Diúltaíodh dó i dTeach na dTeachtaí agus rinne Teach na dTiarnaí dara bille Rialtais Dúchais Gladstone i 1893 **a chrosadh**. Mar gheall ar rannpháirtíocht Charles Stewart Parnell i scannal colscartha i 1890, bhí scoilt ina pháirtí, agus bhí an páirtí lag agus scoilte óna chéile le deich mbliana. Faoi dheireadh, tháinig an páirtí Rialtais Dúchais le chéile arís i 1900 faoi cheannaireacht **John Redmond** a rugadh i Loch Garman ach ní raibh aon chosúlacht ann go mbeadh bille Rialtais Dúchais eile ann fad agus a bhí an **Páirtí Coimeádach** i gcumhacht.

D'éirigh Náisiúnaithe Éireannacha ní ba dhóchasaí i 1906 nuair a bhuaigh a chomhghuaillithe roimhe sin bua ollmhór san **olltoghchán.** An t-am seo, áfach, bhí **tromlach** ag an bPáirtí Liobrálach i dTeach na dTeachtaí agus ní raibh vótaí Pháirtí na hÉireann de dhíth orthu chun greim a choinneáil ar chumhacht.

Faoi dheireadh bhí seans ag Redmond i 1909 nuair a bhain Teach na dTiarnaí úsáid as a **chumhacht croise** chun stad a chur le buiséad an pháirtí Liobrálaigh san bhliain sin. Rinne Príomh-Aire Liobrálach **Herbert Asquith** toghchán a ghairm, ag tabhairt gealltanais chun 'na h-eití a ghearradh' as Teach na dTiarnaí trí fáil réidh lena gcumhacht croise. Bhí a fhios aige go raibh tacaíocht an IPP de dhíth air, agus dá bhrí sin gheall Asquith chun **tríú Bille Rialtais Dúchais** a thabhairt isteach dá ndéanfaí na Liobrálaigh a thoghadh arís. D'fhreagair Redmond trí iarraidh ar vótálaithe na hÉireann sa Bhreatain chun tacú leis an bPáirtí Liobrálach. Bhí torthaí na dtoghchán i Eanáir agus i Nollaig 1910 thar a bheith suntasach. Den chéad uair ó bhí Parnell ann, bhí an Páirtí Liobrálach spléach ar Pháirtí na hÉireann chun greim a choinneáil ar chumhacht.





Do Thasc

Tá grúpa scoláirí Meiriceánacha ar chuairt ar do scoile le haghaidh seachtaine. Tá spéis ar leith acu ar fhoghlaim faoi stair **chríochdheighilt** na hÉireann: deighilt na hÉireann ina dá chuid, Tuaisceart na hÉireann agus Deisceart na hÉireann

Iarradh ar do rang láithreoireacht fhaisnéiseach ghairid a dhéanamh faoi pholaitíocht na hÉireann idir 1900 agus 1910.

Céim 1: Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a roinnt ina ghrúpaí de cheathrar. Déanfaidh gach grúpa láithreoireacht a chruthú do na scoláirí Meiriceánacha. Ní foláir nó go mbeidh cheithre sleamhnán/chuid sa láithreoireacht

A) Náisiúnaithe agus Aontachtaithe in Éirinn i 1900

B) Na cúiseanna lena raibh na hAontachtaithe i gcoinne Rialtais Dúchais i 1900

C) Struchtúr Pharlaimint na Breataine agus an cúlra le holltoghcháin 1910

D) Na páirtithe éagsúla ag Westminster i 1910, a gceannairí agus a gcomhghuaillíochtaí

Céim 2: Ba cheart do gach grúpa ***cathaoirleach*** agus ***máistir na sleamhnán*** a cheapadh

Céim 3: Ag obair le chéile mar ghrúpa, comhlánaigh ***na trí*** bhileog oibre ar an chéad dá leathanach eile den leabhar oibre seo.

Céim 4: Tabharfaidh cathaoirleach an ghrúpa bhur bhfreagraí ar ais don rang.

Céim 5: Don obair bhaile, déanfaidh gach ball den ghrúpa ***ceann amháin*** de shleamhnáin/chodanna na láithreoireachta a dhearadh. Is féidir leat na grafaicí sna bileoga oibre a mhacasamhlú nó dearaí de do chuid féin a chruthú.

Coinnigh cuimhne, nach bhfuil mórán eolais ag do spriocluchtar stair na hÉireann agus dá bhrí sin ba cheart go mbeadh na sleamhnáin agus an láithreoireacht ó bhéal soiléir agus sothuigthe.

Céim 6: Nuair a bheidh do dhearadh críochnaithe, seol é chuig máistir na sleamhnán a chuirfidh na ceithre dhearadh le chéile ina láithreoireacht amháin.

Céim 7: Ba cheart don ghrúpa an láithreoireacht a chleachtadh sula gcuirfidh siad í i láthair do na scoláirí Meiriceánacha (.i. an chuid eile den rang) a dhéanfaidh gach láithreoireacht a mheasúnú mar a leanas:

Critéir	Grád	Trácht
Soiléire na Láithreoireachta	/ 40	
Cáilíocht an Dearaidh	/ 40	
Fianaise ar Obair mar Ghrúpa	/ 20	

Náisiúnaithe agus Aontachtaithe in Éirinn i 1900

Aontachtaithe

Lonnaithe go príomha i ....

Den Reiligiún .... den chuid is mó

Bhí siad i gcoinne ....

Bhí .... de dhíth orthu

Vótáil siad don Pháirtí .... den chuid is mó

Náisiúnaithe

Lonnaithe go príomha i ....

Den Reiligiún .... den chuid is mó

Bhí siad i gcoinne ....

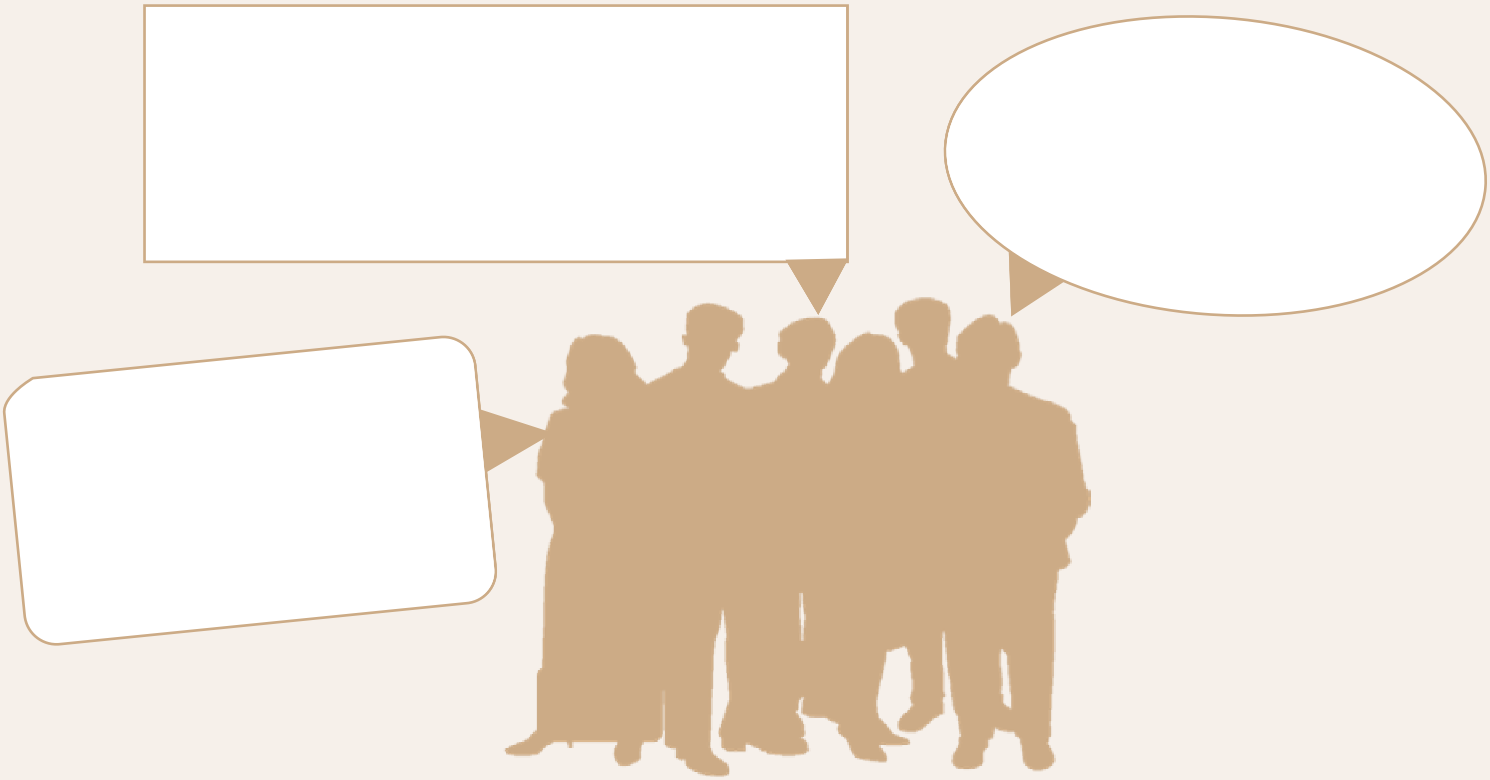
Bhí .... de dhíth orthu

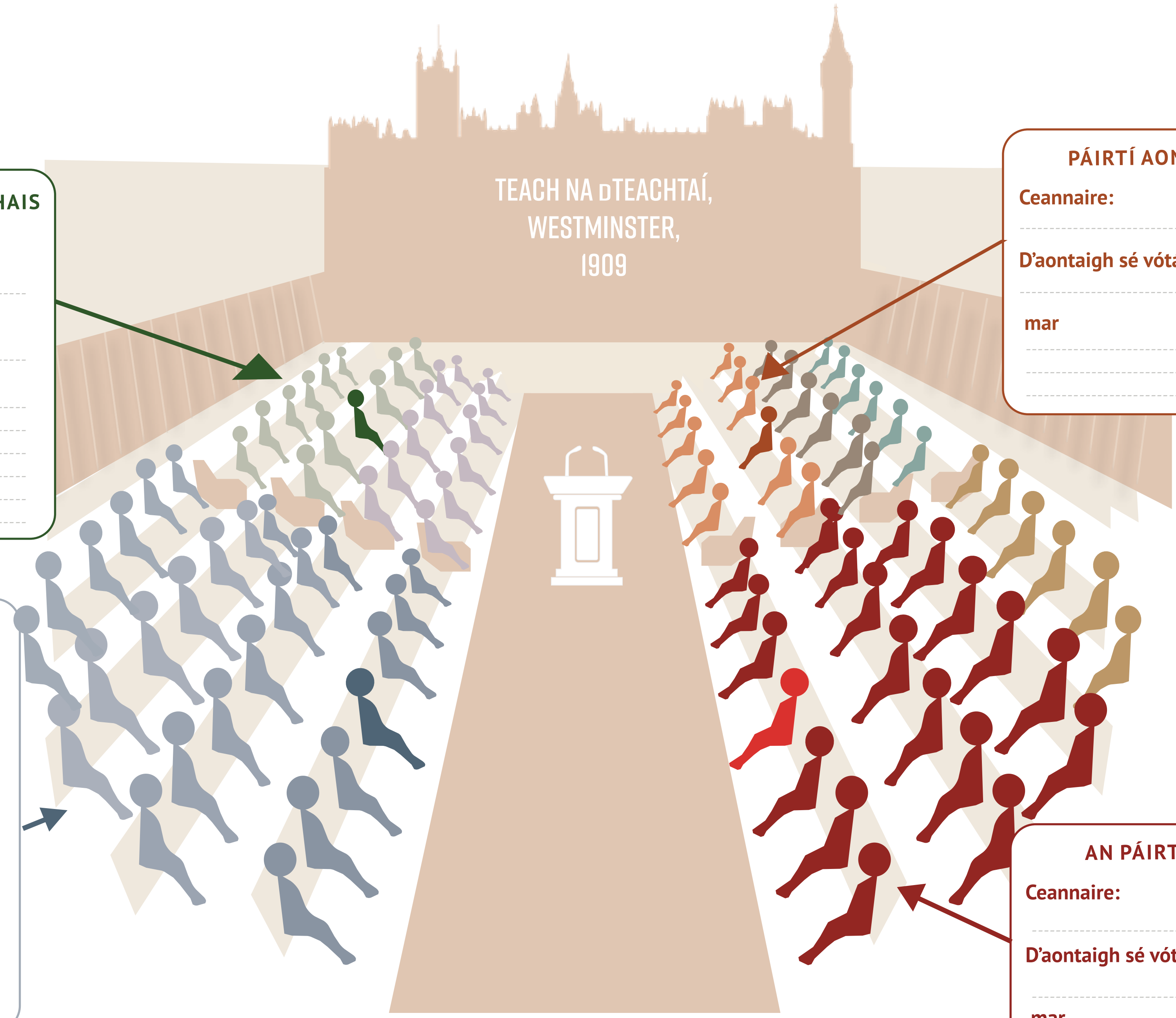
Vótáil siad don Pháirtí .... den chuid is mó

IS É RIALTAS DÚCHAIS ....

....

NÍ CHUIRFIMID MUID SUAS LE RIALTAS DÚCHAIS MAR ...





AN PÁIRTÍ RIALTAIS DÚCHAIS

Ceannaire:

D'aontaigh sé vótáil le

mar

AN PÁIRTÍ LIOBRÁLACH

Ceannaire:

D'aontaigh sé vótáil le

mar

PÁIRTÍ AONTACHTACH ULADH

Ceannaire:

D'aontaigh sé vótáil le

mar

AN PÁIRTÍ COIMEÁDACH

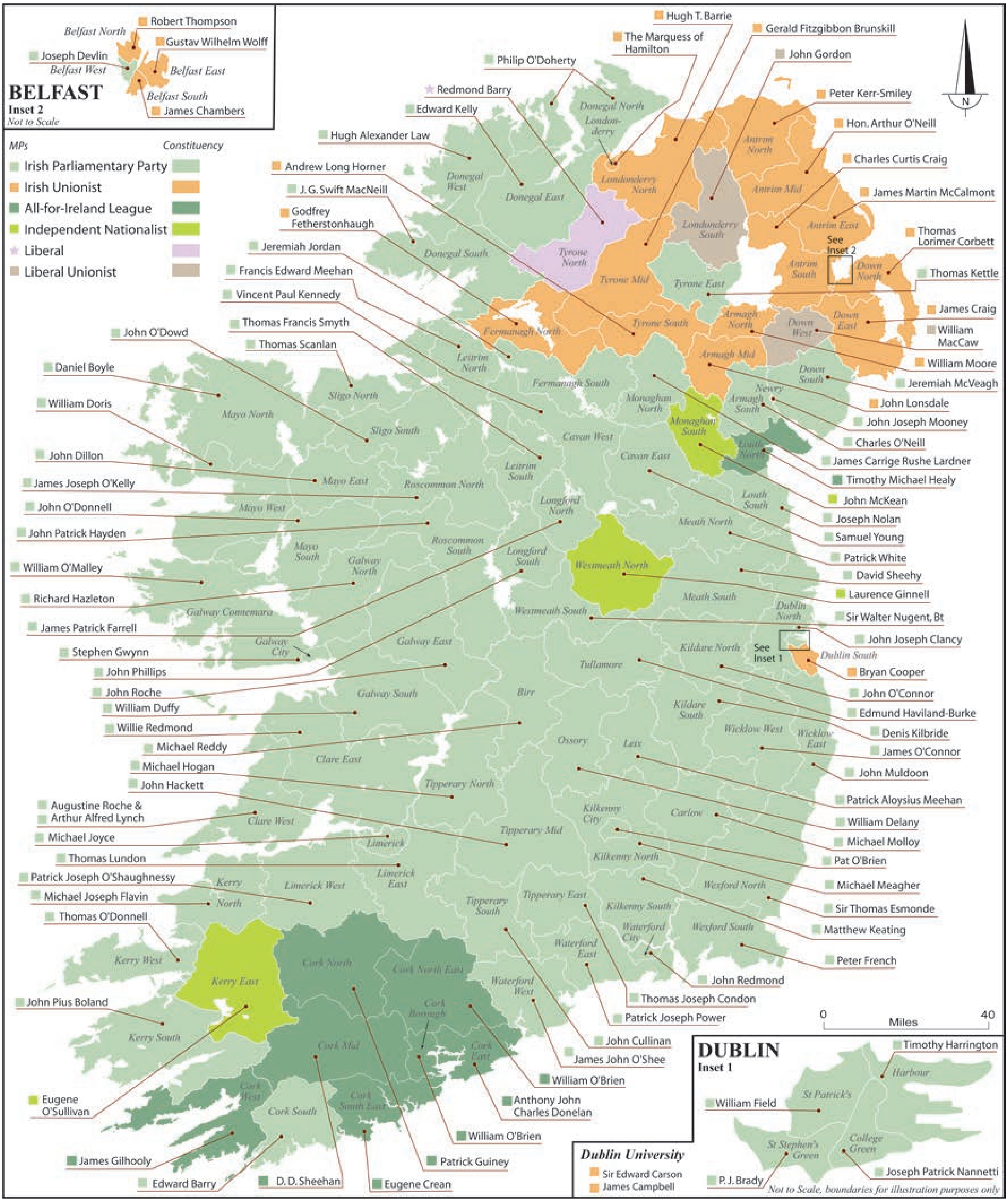
Ceannaire:

D'aontaigh sé vótáil le

mar

- Doiciméad A -

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar na hiarrthóirí a toghadh mar Theachtaí Parlaiminte i ngach toghcheantar in Éirinn san Olltoghchán i Eanáir 1910. Tá na páirtithe lena bhfuil baint ag gach TP taispeánta



*Bhunaigh an TP náisiúnach William O'Brien an Léig ar Son na hÉireann (All-for-Ireland League - AFIL) i 1909. Dhiúltaigh sé do chomhghuaillíocht Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann leis na Liobrálaigh, agus bhí sé mar aidhm ag O'Brien Rialtas Dúchais na hÉireann a bhaint amach trí chomhoibriú le hAontachtaithe.

- Doiciméad B -

Cárta poist Aontachtach i gcoinne Rialtas Dúchais leis an bhfotheideal Paidir Uladh. Ná Scaoil Linn!

[Grianghraf © Bailiúchán Mhúsaeim Náisiúnta, Tuaisceart Éireann, Músaem Uladh BELUM.W2011.1323]

- Doiciméad C -

Tábla Lena dTaispeántar Torthaí Olltoghchán Nollaig 1910

Bhí sé riachtanach do pháirtí 336 shuíochán a bhuachan as líon iomlán de 670 suíochán chun tromlach a bheith aige i dTeach na dTeachtaí.

TORTHAÍ OLLTOGHCHÁN NOLLAIG 1910

AINM AN PHÁIRTÍ	CEANNAIRE	LÍON NA N-IARRTHÓIRÍ	IARRTHÓIRÍ TOFA	SUÍOCHÁIN BHUAIGH/ CAILLTE	% NA SUÍOCHÁIN IOMLÁN
An Páirtí Coimeádach	Arthur Balfour	548	271	- 1	40.4%
An Páirtí Liobrálach	H. H. Asquith	467	272	- 2	40.6%
Páirtí an Lucht Oibre	Arthur Henderson	56	42	+ 2	6.3%
Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann	John Redmond	81	74	+ 3	11%
All for Ireland	William O'Brien	21	8	0	1.2%
Náisiúnaí Neamhspleách		4	2	- 1	0.3%
Coimeádach Neamhspleách		4	1	0	0.1%
Neamhspleách Saothair		1	0	0	0
Liobrálach Neamhspleách		1	0	- 1	0.1%
Daoine eile		3	0	0	0

Ceisteanna Tuisceana

Doiciméad A

1. Cá mhéad Náisiúnaí Neamhspleách a toghadh i Eanáir 1910 agus cad iad a n-ainmneacha?

2. Cén cúige ina raibh an tacaíocht is mó ag Aontachtaithe na hÉireann i Eanáir 1910?

3. Cad iad na toghcheantair ina ndearnadh (a) James Craig agus (b) Edward Carson a thoghadh i Eanáir 1910?

4. Cad é an t-ainm a bhí ar an iarrthóir a toghadh mar TP sa toghcheantar Maigh Eo Thoir?

5. Cad iad na hainmneacha a bhí ar na TPanna a toghadh i do chontae féin i Eanáir 1910?

6. Tríd is tríd, cad a mhaíonn an léarscáil faoi ghnaoi an phobail ar Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann in Éirinn i Eanáir 1910?

Doiciméad B

7. Cad is cúis le cruthú an chárta phoist i 1910 i do bharúil féin?

8. Cad í an phríomhtheachtaireacht sa chárta poist i do bharúil? Mínigh do fhreagra.

9. I Nollaig 1909 gheall Herbert Asquith chun bille Rialtais Dúchais nua a thabhairt isteach má thoghadh an Páirtí Liobrálach arís. Agus úsáid á baint as an teimpléad ar an gcéad leathanach eile, dear ***cárta poist bolscaireachta*** chun a chur ina luí ar vótálaithe na hÉireann sa Bhreatain chun tacú leis an bPáirtí Liobrálach.

   Coinnigh cuimhne, ba cheart go mbeadh teachtaireacht shoiléir sa chárta poist, mar aon le sluán a ghreamódh i d'aigne agus íomhánna simplí agus mealltacha.

CÁRTA POIST BOLSCAIREACHTA

Doiciméad C

10. Agus na líonta sa tábla á n-úsáid, mínigh an chúis a raibh Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann i suíomh cumhachtach i Westminster tar éis an olltoghcháin i Nollaig 1910.

11. Sa chiorcal atá curtha ar fáil, línigh píchairt shimplí lena dtaispeántar céatadán na suíochán iomlán (vótaí) a bhí ag gach grúpa thíos i Nollaig 1910.

- An Páirtí Coimeádach
- An Páirtí Liobrálach
- Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann
- Páirtí an Lucht Oibre
- Gach Neamhspleách

- Doiciméad D -

Leagan de alt ón *Evening Herald*, 31 Márta 1912

Díreach cúpla lá roimh thabhairt isteach an Tríú Bille Rialtais Dúchais, chruinnigh slua ollmhór le chéile i Sráid Uí Chonaill chun bua John Redmond a mholadh.

EVENING HERALD

[No. 78 Vol. 21 | DUBLIN, SUNDAY, MARCH 31st, 1912 | [ONE HALFPENNY]

HOME RULE MUSTER IN DUBLIN

TO-DAYS'S INSPIRING SPECTACLE IN DUBLIN

MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION

SCENES IN THE STREETS OF THE IRISH METROPOLIS

"HOME RULE FOR IRELAND", THE WATCHWORD FOR VAST CROWDS

THE mighty gathering that thronged the proudest thoroughfare of the nation's capital must have numbered considerably over a quarter of a million ...

The platform ... measuring 40 ft by 27 ... on which the Irish party was to speak - situated on the south side of the Parnell monument - was possibly the most elaborate ever created in Dublin ... The other three platforms - at the Father Matthew Statue, the end of Middle Abbey Street and at the O'Connell Monument - were of similar design but somewhat smaller.

From early morning hundreds of street traders were selling 'Home Rule Badges' of many designs and various slogans, also flags, programmes and mementos of the day, and were largely patronised by the public so that the aspect of the street soon gave an unmistakable indication of the motive of the day's excitement.

The accents of North, South, East and West could be heard in the hurrying throng, every man of whom wore a badge indicating the town or district and organisation to which he belonged ...

The muster of the students was a notable one. The University Colleges of Dublin, Cork and Galway, the College of Science, King's Inn and the Solicitor's Apprentices had their meeting place at Earlsfort Terrace at one o'clock and made a brave show as, headed by the St James' Band, they marched to their special platform at the O'Connell monument.

A VIEW OF THE GATHERING OVER O'CONNELL BRIDGE TO NELSON'S PILLAR AT YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION

At two o'clock at the Mansion House the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received Messers. John Redmond, John Dillon, WM Redmond and Joseph Devlin, the principal speakers of the day ... After the reception the procession was formed to march to the platforms, the whole route being densely packed. Interspersed with the carriages were many representatives of ... the United Irish League, Land and Labour Association members and the Gaelic League ... On a house in O'Connell Street were the words "Irishwomen want the Vote and the Home Rule Bill" ... Mrs Sheehy Skeffington could be seen distributing suffragette literature ...

The excitement reached its zenith in College Green when the noble buildings of the old parliament house came in sight of the procession, and the hopes that the near future will see them once more the home of an Irish Legislature [Parliament] found expression in a spontaneous burst of cheering.

The crowd of people was at its thickest around the Parnell Monument where the Irish leader was to speak on the coming Home Rule Bill.

MR REDMOND'S SPEECH ON IRELAND'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH

'No words of mine', he said, 'can add to the splendour, and , I would say, to the solemnity of this occasion ..." "We will have our Parliament sitting in College Green sooner than the most ... man in this crowd believes ... go back, therefore, fellow countrymen, go back after this meeting to your homes with high and confident hearts. ... Amid the applause of the whole world ... Ireland is about to come into her own again - (cheers) - is about, at long last to receive the reward of a generation of self-sacrifice!

- Doiciméad E -

Leagan de alt ó *The Spectator* - iris sheachtainiúil choimeádach Briotanach a foilsíodh ar dtús i 1828

An 9 Aibreán 1912 mháirseáil timpeall ar 100,000 aontachtach ó Bhéal Feirste le meirgí agus le bannaí ceoil chuig Páirc Thaispeántais Bhaile Mhoireil.

The Spectator

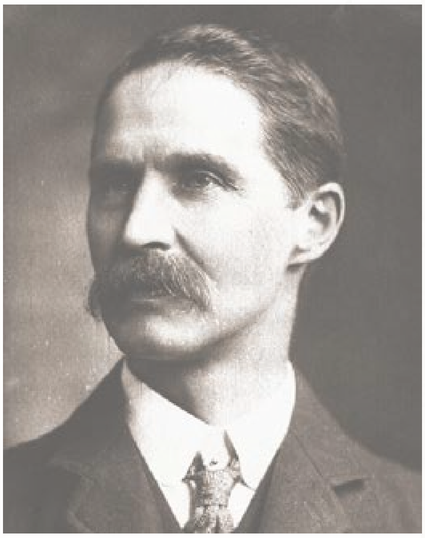
No. 4372 WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1912 [ONE PENNY]

THE BELFAST MEETING

The Unionist demonstration held at Balmoral near Belfast on Tuesday was great, not merely in numbers, but in the temper and purpose of the demonstrators. Contingents from all quarters of Ireland, including Cork, Kerry and Clare took part in the procession of 100,000 men, four miles in length, who marched past Mr. Bonar Law, as many more were gathered in the Balmoral ground and as many more, again, lined the route ... We have been assured by those who were present that no newspaper account has rendered justice to the impressiveness of the scene.

At the recent Home Rule demonstration in Dublin ... the Union Jack was insulted and its presence apologised for. At Belfast the flag was in evidence throughout ... Sir Edward Carson, who presided at the principal platform, invited all present to raise their hands and repeat after him, "Never under any circumstances will we submit to Home Rule", an appeal answered at once in a mighty and unanimous shout.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he came as leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons to assure Ulster that they regarded the cause of Ulster Unionists not as theirs alone, but as the cause of the Empire, and would do all they could to defeat a conspiracy as treacherous as had ever been formed against the life of a great nation ... "Ireland", he continued, "was not and never had been a nation - there were two peoples in Ireland - and Ulster made no claim except that it should not be deprived of its birthright."



CONSERVATIVE PARTY LEADER, ANDREW BONAR LAW

NEWS OF THE WEEK

ON Thursday Mr. Asquith introduced what we do not hesitate to describe as the most unjust, unworkable, insincere [Home Rule Bill] ... We desire to insist here that the Bill is cowardly as well as foolish ... The Government are playing the part of a man entrusted with the work of guarding a door beset by enemies. He refuses to let them in at once, but provides them with a large bag of gold and, at the same time, hands them out a crow-bar amply strong enough to break down the door. That is the Government's idea of preserving the Union and safeguarding the integrity of the United Kingdom ...

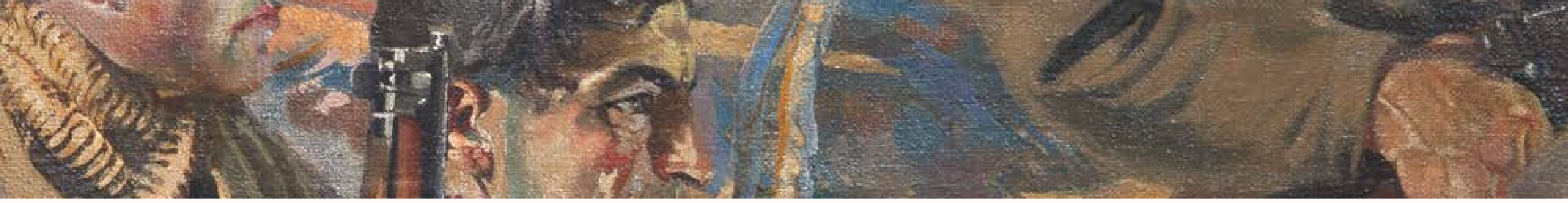
Those counties of North-East Ulster in which the Protestants form the local majority will never submit to the rule of a Dublin Parliament - and a Dublin Executive.

THE MAIN POINTS OF MR ASQUITH'S HOME RULE BILL

- The Irish Parliament is to consist of a Senate of 40 members and a House of Commons of 164 members.
- The Irish Parliament will have no control over foreign affairs, defence, taxation or overseas trade.
- 42 Irish MPs are to be present at Westminster to represent Ireland in matters of taxation.
- The Lord Lieutenant will be the nominal head of state and have the power either to veto a Bill passed by the Irish Parliament or to postpone assent.

Mr. Redmond declared his Party would accept the Bill, which he characterised as "a great measure".

LIBERAL PRIME-MINISTER, HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH



Ceisteanna Tuisceana

Doiciméad D agus E

Doiciméad D

1. Cad é mar a bhí a fhios ag an tuairisceoir ón *Evening Herald* go raibh daoine ó ar fud na hÉireann i láthair ag an gcruinniú i Sráid Uí Chonaill?

2. Cén fáth a raibh an oiread fuadair i Sráid Uí Chonaill an 31 Márta 1912?

3. An smaoiníonn tú go ndéantar an fuadar sin a ghabháil leis an alt agus leis an ngrianghraf sa *Evening Herald*? Mínigh do fhreagra trí thagairt á déanamh do Dhoiciméad D.

Doiciméad E

4. I do chuid focal féin, mínigh an fáth a raibh an tUasal Andrew Bonar Law i láthair ag Baile Mhoireil an 9 Aibreán 1912.

5. Aimsigh 3 phíosa faisnéise san alt sa *Spectator* lena dtaispeántar claonadh an scríbhneora i gcoinne Rialtas Dúchais.

6a. Dear suaitheantas a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ar díol ag an slógadh um Rialtas Dúchais nó ag Cruinniú na n Aontachtaithe ag Baile Mhoireil i 1912.

nó

6b. Samhlaigh go raibh tú i láthair ag an slógadh um Rialtas Dúchais i Sráid Uí Chonaill i Márta 1912. Bunaithe ar an bhfianaise i nDoiciméad D, scríobh iontráil dialainne ghairid lena gcuirtear síos ar imeachtaí an lae.

An Conradh agus Cúnant Sollúnta

I Lúnasa 1912, fógraíodh i nuachtáin go mbeadh an Satharn, 28 Meán Fómhair, ina 'Lá Uladh' nuair shíneodh Aontachtaithe mionn sollúnta agus ceangailteach chun cur i gcoinne Rialtas Dúchais. Thuig ceannairí na nAontachtaithe go gcuideodh lena leithéid de mhionn le hord a choimeád agus meon an phobail a áitiú faoi dhlúthpháirtíocht agus faoi dhúthracht na nAontachtaithe.

An 28 Meán Fómhair 1912, d'fhág na hoibrithe ag longchlóis agus ag monarchana Bhéal Feirste a bpoist chun freastal ar eaglais roimh theacht le chéile i slua de 250,000 fear ó aicmí uile den aontachtas ag Halla na Cathrach chun an Cúnant a shíniú Ag meán lae, nuair a chríochnaigh na seirbhísí eaglasta, shiúil Edward Carson agus ceannairí Aontachtacha eile an t-achar gairid idir Halla Uladh agus Halla na Cathrach, áit a sínigh siad an Cúnant. Ansin lig marascail grúpaí de 500 fear isteach ag an am céanna chun cóipeanna an Chúnaint a shíniú.

Shínigh líon iomlán de 218,206 Ultach, agus 19,162 Ultach eile a bhí ina gcónaí lasmuigh den chúige an Cúnant. Chuir Comhairle Aontachtaithe Ban Uladh fógairt le chéile le bheith sínithe ag 234,046 ban mar thaca leis an gCúnant. Gheall siad chun iad a féin a cheangal "le fir Uladh atá i gcoinne go diongbháilte an bhille Rialtas Dúchais atá faoi bhráid na Parlaiminte anois".

- Doiciméad F -

SATURDAY HERALD

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912

ULSTER DAY

Signing of the Covenant

TO-DAY'S SCENES

The Northern capital up to noon presented the appearance of the Sabbath Day ... There had been some misgivings as to the weather, but the streets were flooded with sunshine, and there was a sufficiently fresh wind to rustle the decorative displays, of which there were long and charming vistas. From the facade of the City Hall an enormous Union Jack spread its ample folds, the fine dome forming an imposing background.

All the Unionist business houses were closed down ... and church bells were chiming from 9 o'clock in the morning, calling loyalists to pray before they commit themselves to the signing of the "Solemn League and Covenant". The principal service of the day was held at the Ulster Hall. Sir Edward Carson came on the platform with his standard bearers, who carried the flag ... which is supposed to be 222 years old [and] carried at the Battle of the Boyne.

Sir Edward's appearance was greeted with applause from the gallery, which was immediately suppressed, those on the platform calling for silence ... They were face to face, he said, with a great religious and political issue which might involve the destruction of their liberties and the peace of Ireland. Headed by the Boyne flag, and accompanied by a bodyguard of 200, Sir Edward Carson, marched from the Ulster Hall to the City Hall through the streets filled with cheering crowds.

On arrival at the City Hall shortly after noon, Sir Edward Carson was received by the Lord Mayor and the Unionist members of the Corporation, all garbed in their robes of office ... In the marble, pillared hall, the central position was occupied by a round table draped with crimson and covered by the Union Jack, while the corridors, right and left, had long lines of wooden desks where copies of the Covenant forms were placed for signature.

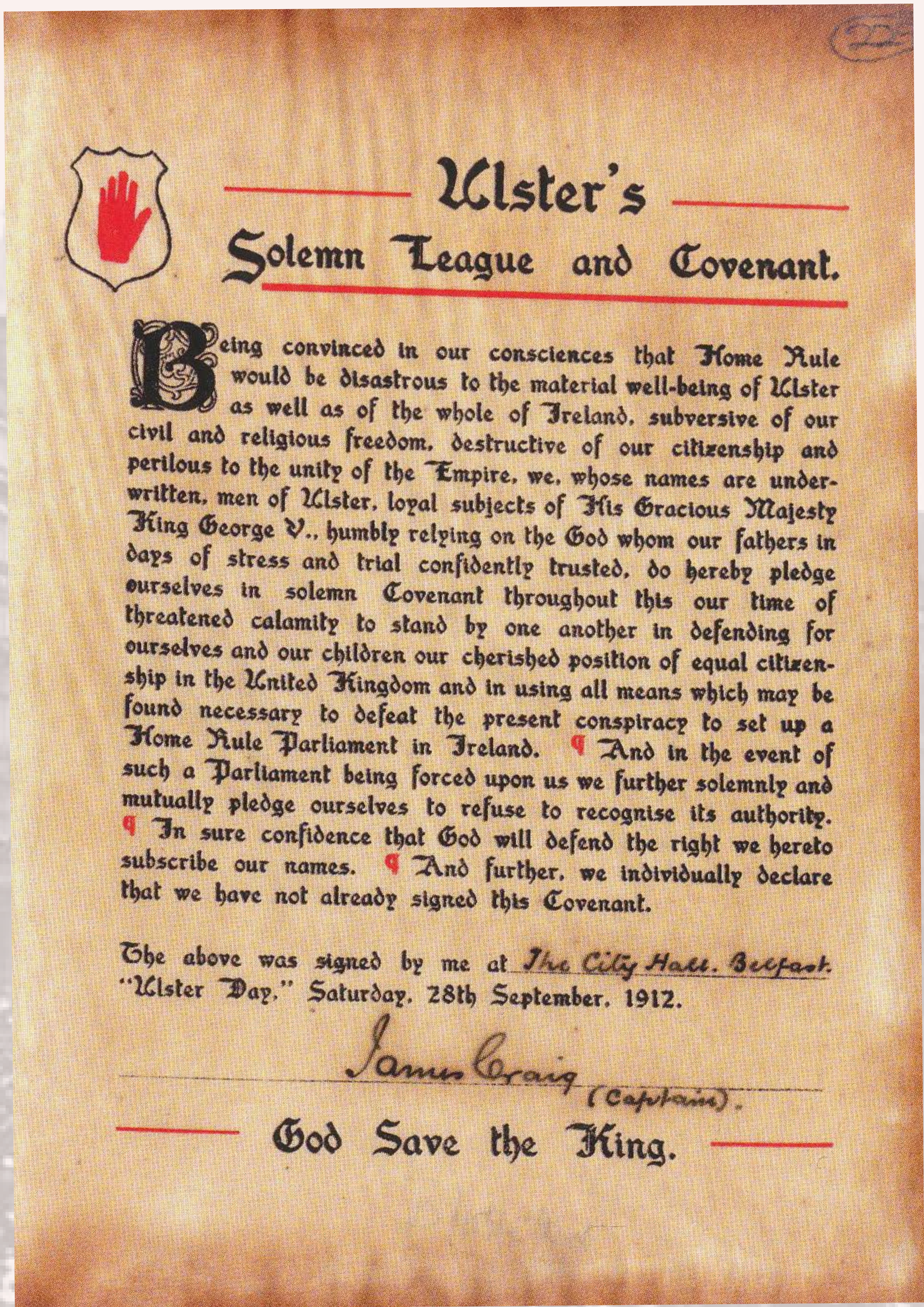
Sir Edward, approaching it with an air of dramatic solemnity, signed the document at 12.15 p.m. with the silver fountain pen presented to him at last night's remarkable anti-Home Rule gathering. From the centre of the dome hung a huge electric lamp, which enabled the photographers to snapshot each of the Unionist leaders as they came to the table ...

From this onward the main thoroughfares were densely crowded. Bands paraded Royal Avenue and the majority of those abroad sported Union Jacks and Orange badges. The procession marched four deep, with military precision. The various sections were under the charge of a marshal, who shouted his orders in military language. The tram traffic in the centre of the city was entirely suspended. Hundreds of people watched the march from windows and housetops.

Belfast, Saturday.

- Doiciméad G -

Pár cuimhneacháin den Chonradh agus Cúnant Sollúnta a shínigh James Craig



Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant.

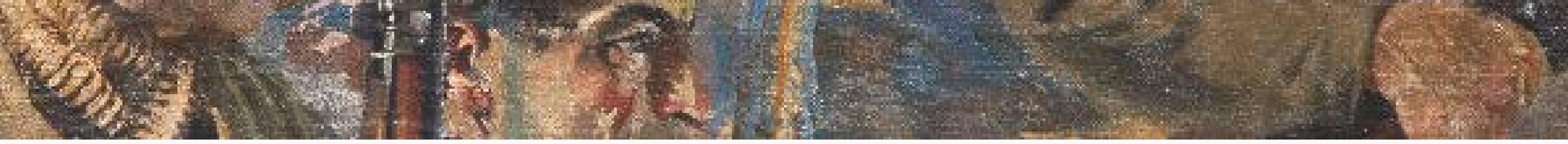
Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George V., humbly relying on the God whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland. ¶ And in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. ¶ In sure confidence that God will defend the right we hereto subscribe our names. ¶ And further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant.

The above was signed by me at The City Hall, Belfast.
"Ulster Day," Saturday, 28th September, 1912.

James Craig (Captain).

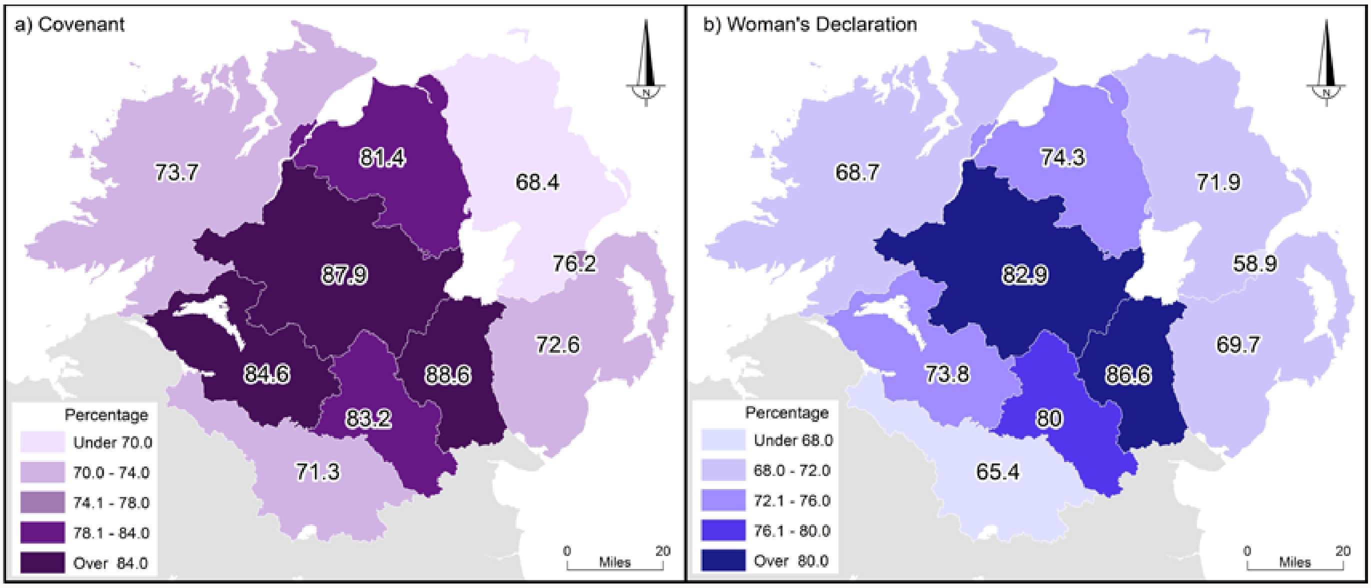
God Save the King.

[Grianghraf: Oifig Taifead Poiblí Thuaisceart Éireann, D1496/3]



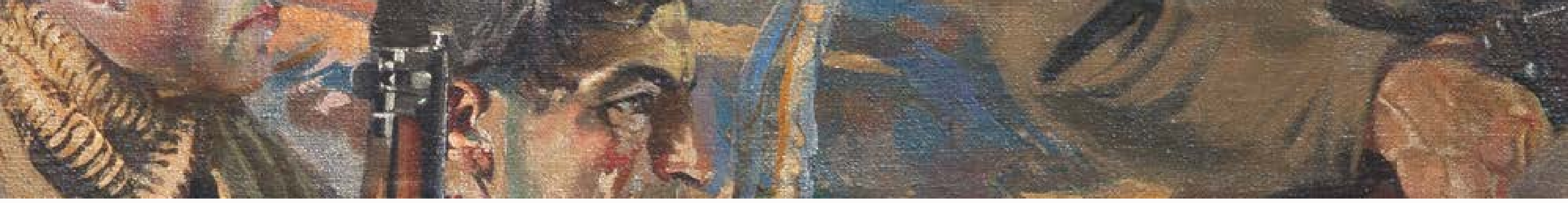
- Doiciméad H -

Léarscáileanna lena dtaispeántar céatadán na n-aosach neamh-chaitliceach (níos sine ná sé bliana déag) i ngach ceann de na contaetha in Ulaidh a shínigh (a) an Conradh agus Cúnant Sollúnta, (b) Fógairt na mBan an 28 Meán Fómhair 1912



FOTHEIDEAL: Leis an léarscáil seo taispeántar gur tháinig na daoine sin a shínigh an Cúnant agus Fógairt na mBan ó naoi gcontae uile Uladh agus Dún na nGall, an Cabhán agus Muineachán san áireamh, ina raibh tromlaigh Chaitlicea-cha móra.

AN FÁTH AR SHÍNIGH MÉ CÚNANT ULADH



Ceisteanna Tuisceana

Doiciméid F agus G

1. De réir an Chúnaint, cad iad na dóigheanna a mbeadh Rialtais Dúchais 'tubaisteach' d'Aontachtaithe?

2. Cad iad na gealltanais a rinne na hAontachtaithe fear in Ulaidh nuair a shínigh siad an Cúnant?

3. An bhfuil tú in ann ***3*** phíosa fianaise a aimsiú in alt an Saturday Herald lena gcruthaítear go raibh ceannairí na nAontachtaithe feasach ar thábhacht siombailí?

Doiciméad H

4. Cad é an contae in Ulaidh ina raibh an tacaíocht is airde don Chúnant?

5. Cad iad na contaetha in Ulaidh inar thug níos mó ban ná fear gealltanas go seasfadh siad i gcoinne Rialtas Dúchais?

6. Cad a mhaíonn na léarscáileanna faoi leibhéal na frithbheartaíochta i gcoinne Rialtas Dúchais in Ulaidh?

Tasc an Scoláire

Is Aontachtaí Ultach thú. D'iarr príomhoide scoile i gContae Chiarraí ort caint ghairid a thabhairt do scoláirí staire faoin gcúis ar shínigh tú an Cúnant i Meán Fómhair 1912.

Agus an fhaisnéis i nDoiciméid E-H sa leabhar oibre seo á n-úsáid, ullmhaigh dréacht de do chaint agus an teimpléad ar an leathanach roimhe seo á úsáid.

Óglaigh Uladh

I Eanáir 1913 bunaíodh Óglaigh Uladh (UVF) chun troid i gcoinne aon iarrachta chun Rialtas Dúchais a thabhairt isteach. Cruthaíodh aonaid Óglaigh Uladh ina lán áiteanna in Ulaidh sna míonna ag tús na bliana. I Meitheamh bhunaigh iar-oifigeach arm na Breataine ar scor, Leifteanant-Ghinearál an Ridire George Richardson, ceanncheathrú UVF ag Seanhalla an Bhaile i mBéal Feirste.

Faoi dheireadh 1914 bhí timpeall ar 90,000 fear rollaithe sa UVF. Bhí tríocha míle díobh sin i gcathláin Bhéal Feirste. Bhí na chéad ghrúpaí eile is mó i gContae an Dúin agus i gContae Aontroma, agus timpeall ar 11,000 fear i ngach grúpa, agus bhí ná reisimintí is lú sa Chabhán agus i Muineachán agus timpeall ar 2,000 fear i ngach grúpa dá gcuid. Bhain an UVF a láidreacht buaice de 100,000 fear amach i samhradh 1914.

I Feabhra 1914 thuairiscigh an tArd-Chigire go raibh 'na hóglaigh á dteagasc agus á dtraenáil in úsáid arm i halla druile agus ar thailte príobháideacha nach bhfuil rochtain ar bith ag na póilíní orthu'. Fórsa ar dóigh a bhí sa UVF faoi shamhradh 1914 agus tar éis thabhairt i dtír na ngunnaí i Latharna in Aibreán 1914, bhí líon mór de raidhfilí míleata measartha nua-aimseartha aige.

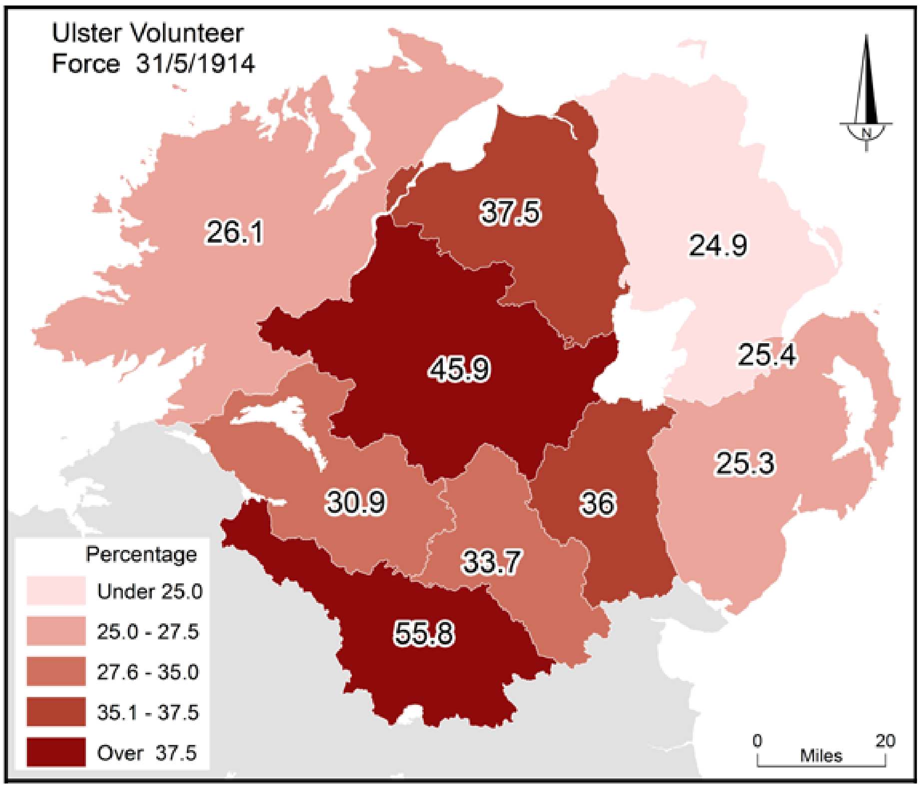
- Doiciméad I -

19 MAY 1913 | THE IRISH INDEPENDENT | P.2

THE "ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE"

The "Dublin Saturday Herald' publishes a copy of a declaration which has been signed by the 'Ulster Volunteer Force" - formed "for the preservation of the peace" - in which each member enrolled states that he signed the Ulster Covenant and that he agrees "to serve in the Volunteer Force throughout the crisis created by the passage into law of the Home Rule Bill at present before Parliament, or in any previous emergency, for the mutual protection of all loyalists and generally to keep the peace," the agreement to hold good until the member has notified his resignation to his superior officer in writing.

The "organisation number" is to be filled in at "county headquarters", where the declaration will be "approved", when details of trade or profession, address, etc., have been filled in. None but those who have signed the Ulster covenant will be accepted in the Volunteer Force. There is also an age limit of between seventeen and sixty-five.



- Doiciméad J -

Léarscáileanna ina dtaispeántar ballraíocht Óglaigh Uladh i mBealtaine 1914 mar chéatadán den daonra neamh-Chaitliceach i ngach contae in Ulaidh

- Doiciméad K -

Leagan de Ráiteas Finné Bhiúró na Staire Míleata a cuireadh isteach an 25 Márta 1959 ag náisiúnaí sa tuaisceart agus tacadóir Rialtais Dúchais Kevin O'Shiel a bhí ina mhac léinn ag Ollscoil na Tríonóide i 1912.

In 1912, the year of the Asquith Home Rule Bill, Irish Nationalists were full of optimism ... John Redmond's prestige never stood higher. He was regarded as the Irish Moses who had led his people out of bondage and was about to lead them into the promised land ... The gun, as a means of obtaining the national objective, was almost, but not quite as dead as the dodo ... Yes, we were all Home Rulers in Ireland in those days, and nothing more than Home Rulers. It was a strange paradox that, at the very point in history when Irish nationalism appeared to have turned its back on physical force forever, Irish Unionism had wholeheartedly embraced it and clasped it to his bosom....

In the beginning, however, the general attitude of Nationalists to [the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)] was one of ridicule, if not of contempt. They felt it would soon fizzle out, and, anyhow, that if it, by any stretch of imagination, became serious, the Liberal Government would not tolerate it but would promptly suppress it. The ridicule was understandable, for I confess it was rather amusing and fantastic to see adult men, so consciously "grim and dour" tramping along the Ulster roads and lanes, garbed in solemn bowler hats and "Sunday-go-to-meeting" blue serge suits (the original uniform), carrying ridiculous wooden guns across their shoulders ...

[By the summer of 1912] the U.V.F. had grown considerably in numbers. In my small town of Omagh, as soon as the shops closed, one would see groups of men making their way to yards, squares and greens and fields to undergo instruction in drill and "the arts of war" ... As the days and months rolled by and the U.V.F., under virtually protected conditions, continued to expand and develop and, above all, to acquire considerable supplies of arms and ammunition ... Also, they were being, bit by bit, got into uniform - a kind of brown material cut like the British tunic with brown trousers and puttees ... Side by side with the progress of that force, there were clear signs of weakening by the Government on the Home Rule issue, with much talking about partition and the need for compromise ... Irish Nationalism, especially young Irish Nationalism, began to grow uneasy and restless ...

By September [1913], the original feeling of contempt for the U.V.F. "playboys" was passing, or, rather, being transferred to the Government, and their own Nationalist leaders, whilst something very like admiration was taking its place. Whether it was a colossal bluff or not, the fact was becoming clearer and clearer to the young Nationalists that those U.V.F. fellows were achieving things, and that the Nationalists were losing what little they had achieved.

[Foinse: Bureau of Military History W.S. 1770, Part 3: (Commissioner Kevin R. O'Sheil, B.L.)]

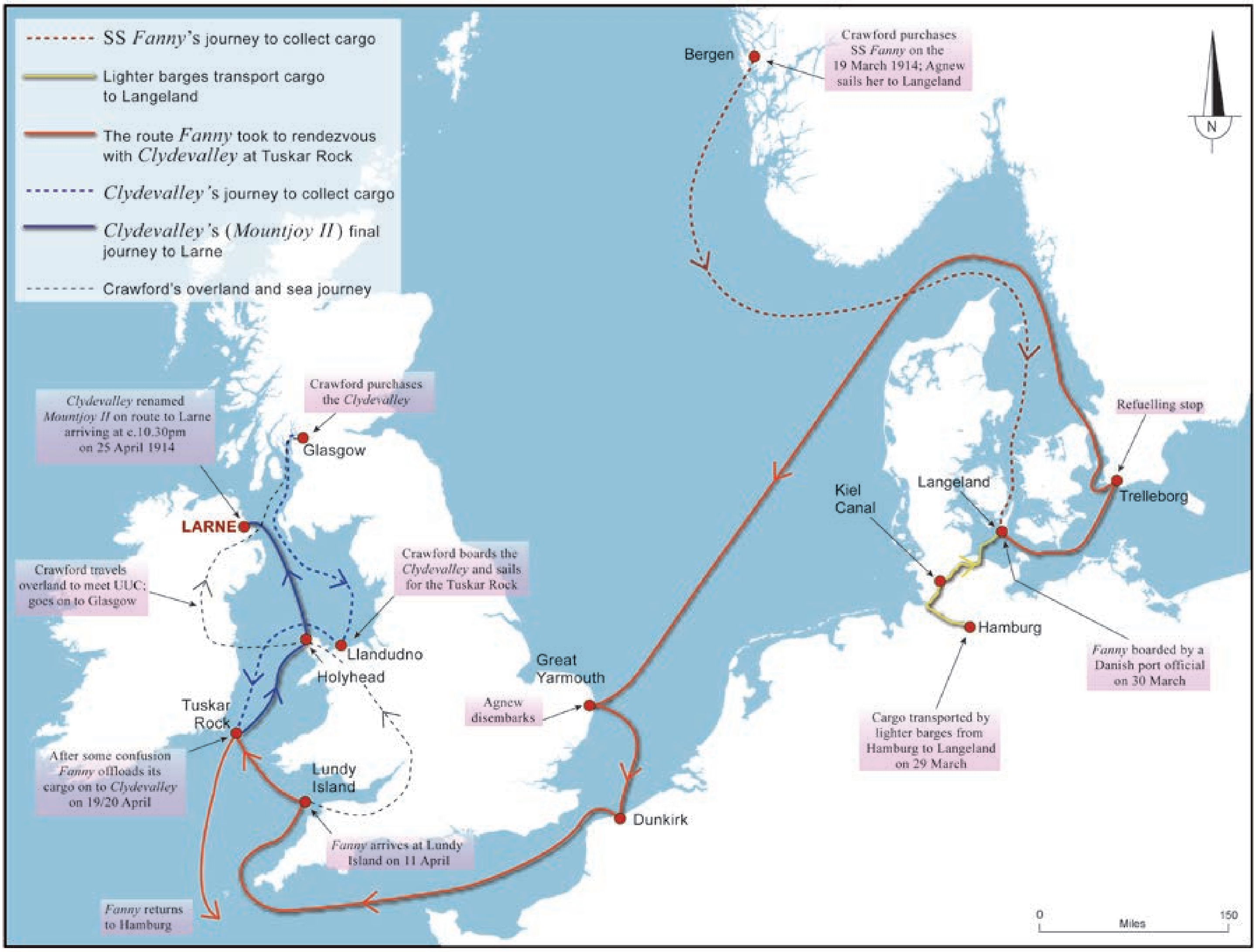
Tabhairt Isteach Gunnaí ag an UVF

Le harmáil Óglaigh Uladh san earrach i 1914 rinneadh an Ghéarchéim Rialtais Dúchais níos measa. Le faomhadh ó Carson agus ó Chomhairle Aontachtaithe Uladh, cheannaigh Stiúrthóir Ordanáis an UVF, Maor F.H. Crawford 25,000 raidhfil agus 3 mhilliún urchar ó cheannaí arm i Hamburg. Rinneadh iad sin a lódáil ar árthach na hIorua an SS Fanny an 2 Aibreán 1914 agus aistríodh an lastas chuig long a bhí cláraithe sa Bhreatain, an *SS Clyde Valley* an 20 Aibreán.

Ar oíche an 24 Aibreán 1914, tháinig an *SS Clyde Valley* agus í i mbréagriocht i dtír ag caladh beag Latharna, taobh thuaidh de Bhéal Feirste. Rinneadh na céadta ó Óglaigh Uladh a shlógadh don oibriúcháin a bhí pleanáilte go mion. Dhruid siad na bóithre timpeall ar an gcuan agus ghníomhaigh siad go gasta roimh bhreacadh an lae chun na hairm a bhogadh chuig taiscí réamhshocraithe ar fud Uladh. Mar gheall ar an luas sin ní raibh seans ag na póilíní cur isteach orthu dá ndéanfadh an rialtas cinneadh chun gníomhú.

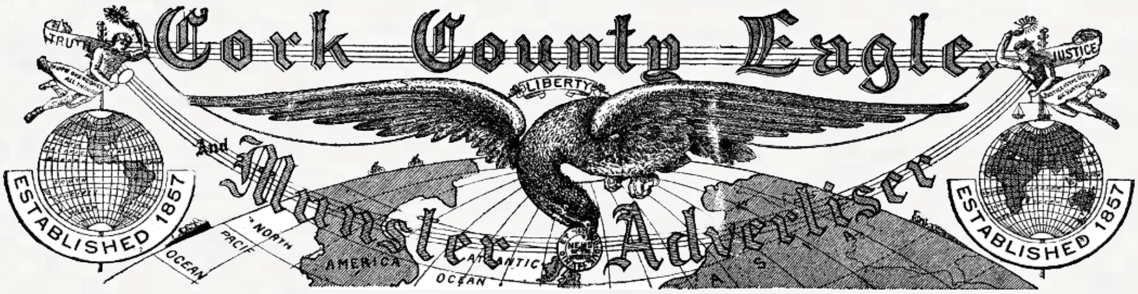
- Doiciméad L -

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar bealaí na long as a mbaineadh úsáid chun na hairm a hiompar don UVF ón nGearmáin chuig Latharna i 1914.



- Doiciméad M -

Leagan de alt a foilsíodh sa nuachtán coimeádach agus aontachtach *Cork County Eagle (Skibbereen Eagle)* tar éis oibriúchán rathúil an UVF chun gunnaí a thabhairt isteach in Aibreán 1914.



Vol. LII No. 2982 | SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914 | PRICE ONE PENNY

ARMING ULSTER

AN ASTOUNDING STORY.

GUN RUNNING

35,000 RIFLES AND AMMUNITION DELIVERED

800 MOTOR CARS ENGAGED

AUTHORITIES OUTWITTED AND HELPLESS

A remarkable scheme of wholesale gun-running was successfully carried out by the Ulster Volunteer Force between 9 o'clock on Friday morning and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. It was estimated that between 35,000 and 40,000 rifles and about a million rounds of ammunition were landed at Larne, Bangor, Donaghadee and other places on the coasts of Antrim and County Down ...

The seaport town of Larne, about 20 miles from Belfast on the Irish Sea, and north of Belfast Lough, was the main centre of operations ... The local Volunteers were mobilized shortly before 8 o'clock on Friday night, and were speedily [reinforced] by detachments from outlying districts. Within half an hour sentries had been posted at the principal roads leading into the town in order to prevent any but those engaged in the expedition from leaving the place ... The telephone and telegraph wires were temporarily put out of working order. In short, strict military discipline was imposed ... The arrival of a procession of motor-cars and motor lorries almost three miles long, from the direction of Belfast increased speculation as to what was on foot.

The identity of the ship that brought the cargo was disguised. A large piece of canvas fastened round her bows had printed upon it the name 'Mountjoy', and this canvas covered the real name of the vessel, which is believed to be the Fanny, the mysterious ship which has recently aroused so much suspicion in the North Sea ...

Arms are unloaded and transported from Larne to safehouses under the cover of darkness.
Source: *Illustrated London News* [London, England], 2 May 1914

During the night two ships came alongside with the Mountjoy and were loaded with about 10,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. These vessels afterwards left for the County Down coast where their cargoes were safely landed.

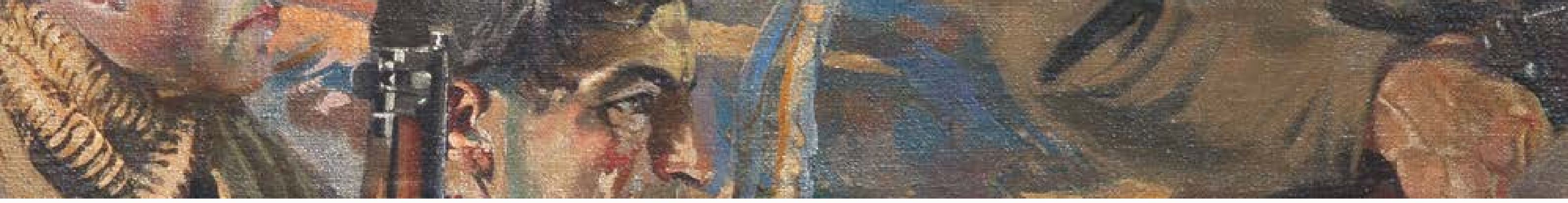
Throughout the province, the wildly scattered police force was engaged in small batches watching companies of Volunteers marching about while the work of loading the arms at Larne, Bangor and Donaghadee went on undisturbed.

The Mountjoy, having been emptied of her cargo, steamed out of the harbour for an unknown destination. As she glided past the quay the crew raised three lusty cheers for the King and three for the Volunteers. The army of volunteers heartily responded. Then they formed up in procession again and marched to their headquarters where they were dismissed.
... When day had broken there was not to be found in Larne a trace of a cargo of munitions of war which had been brought ashore. By this time, indeed, the greater part of it had been distributed throughout the country, some of it being taken as far as County Tyrone and Country Londonderry.

HOAX ON CUSTOMS OFFICERS

The arms were landed without the knowledge of the authorities, who were completely mystified regarding the movements ... There was a vague suspicion, not only in official quarters, but also among others in Belfast, that an attempt might be made to land arms, but the time, place, and circumstances were altogether unknown.

At Belfast the interest of the police appears to have been diverted to the Musgrave channel, where it was generally expected that a steamer carrying arms would arrive. About 10 o'clock a large force of Volunteers was marched down to the quay and remained there until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the hatches of a steamer were removed in the presence of the Customs and police officers. To their astonishment, and even to the surprise of some of the Volunteer officers who were not in on the secret, the cargo was found to contain nothing more dangerous than 60 tons of bunker coal, lumps of which were carried off by those present as souvenirs ... The attention of the authorities had been successfully occupied while the arms were bring unloaded elsewhere.



Ceisteanna Tuisceana

Doiciméid I-K

1. De réir an ailt san Irish Independent, cad iad an dá riachtanas a bhí ann chun dul le hÓglaigh Uladh?

2. Tríd an bhfógairt a shíniú, cad é an rud a chomhaontaigh baill rollaithe nua Óglaigh Uladh chun a dhéanamh? *(Doiciméad I)*

3. I mBealtaine 1914 cad iad an dá chontae in Ulaidh ina raibh an céatadán is airde d'Óglaigh Uladh?

4. De réir Kevin O'Sheil, cén fáth nár ghlac náisiúnaithe in Éirinn le hÓglaigh Uladh i ndáiríre ar dtús?

5. Tabhair ***trí*** chúis le hathrú intinne Kevin O'Shiel faoi Mheán Fómhair 1913.

6. Bain úsáid as an léarscáil *(Doiciméad J)* chun an contae in Ulaidh a shainaithint ina raibh an bhallraíocht is lú sa UVF i 1914.

Dear póstaer bolscaireachta chun aontachtaithe fear an chontae sin in Uladh dul le hÓglaigh Uladh. Ba cheart go mbeadh na nithe a leanas san áireamh leis an bpóstaer:

- ☐ Íomhá amháin ar a laghad (d'fhéadfadh sí sin a bheith ina grianghraf, ina líníocht nó ina siombail)
- ☐ Ráiteas/sluán láidir i gcló mór.
- ☐ Dhá chúis áititheacha chun dul le hÓglaigh Uladh.

Ceisteanna Tuisceana

Doiciméad L agus M

7. Bunaithe ar an bhfianaise sa léarscáil, cá háit ar cheannaigh Maor Crawford an *SS Fanny* i Márta 1914?

8. Cén áit ina ndearnadh an lastas arm agus armlóin a aistriú ón *SS Fanny* chuig an *Clyde Valley?*

9. De réir an *Skibbereen Eagle*, cad é mar a bhí bréagriocht curtha ar an *Clyde Valley*?

10. Bunaithe ar do léamh ar an léarscáil cothrom le dáta, an bhfuil tú in ann aon mhíchruinneas a aimsiú san alt?

11. Sainaithin trí phíosa fianaise san alt sa nuachtán nó sa léarscáil nó sa dá rud araon lena gcruthaítear go ndearnadh tabhairt isteach na ngunnaí ag an UVF a phleanáil go cúramach.

(1)

(2)

(3)

Tasc an Scoláire:

Tá tusa agus taighdeoir amháin eile fostaithe ag Stiúrthóir Ordanáis, Maor F.H. Crawford, chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar láidreachtaí agus ar laigí na straitéise a bhí pleanáilte do thabhairt isteach na ngunnaí in Aibreán 1914.

Agus obair á déanamh i mbeirteanna, bain úsáid as an bhfianaise i nDoiciméid L agus M chun an Teimpléad Anailíse LLDB a chomhlánú ar an gcéad leathanach eile.

Is modh pleanála í anailís LLDB lena ndéantar ***Láidreachtaí, Laigí, Deiseanna agus Bagairtí*** tionscadail a mheas.

PLEANANNA DO THABHAIRT ISTEACH NA nGUNNAÍ AG AN UVF

AIBREÁN 1914

TOP SECRET

CUSPÓIR AN MHISIN:

ANAILÍS L.L.D.B.

LÁIDREACHTAÍ	LAIGÍ
DEISEANNA	**BAGAIRTÍ**

MOLTAÍ:

Sínithe ______________________ ______________________

Óglaigh na hÉireann

Tamall gairid tar éis fhoilsiú 'The North Began', sa *Claidheamh Soluis*, tháinig Bulmer Hobson, ball de Chomhairle Uachtarach Bhráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann (IRB), chun cainte le Eoin Mac Néill. D'iarr Hobson ar an ollamh COBÁC chun bheith sa chathaoir ag cruinniú coiste chun cruthú slua óglach a phlé. An 11 Samhain 1913 tháinig deichniúr le chéile in Óstán Wynn's, Sráid na Mainistreach i mBaile Átha Cliath, áit a ndearnadh an cinneadh chun cruinniú earcaíochta poiblí a thionól don chomhlachas ar a dtabharfar Óglaigh na hÉireann. Ba é an aidhm a bhí ag an ngluaiseacht "cearta agus saoirsí mhuintir iomlán na hÉireann a aimsiú agus a choimeád".

Go gairid tar éis 8in an 25 Samhain 1913 osclaíodh doirse an tseomra chruinnithe is mó sa Rotunda do na mílte a bhí cruinnithe lasmuigh. Bhí Seán T. O'Kelly sa chathaoir ag an gcruinniú agus bhí Pádraig Mac Piarais agus Seán Mac Diarmada i measc na bpríomhchainteoirí. D'oscail Eoin Mac Néill na himeachtaí agus thug sé cuireadh d'fhir na hÉireann 'comhlachas saorfhear aontaithe agus faoi smacht' a chruthú.

Nuair a críochnaíodh na cainteanna chuaigh na maoir i measc an tslua ag scaipeadh foirmeacha rollaithe. Liostáil níos mó ná 3,000 fear an oíche sin, agus bunaíodh Óglaigh na hÉireann.

- Doiciméad N -

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913–21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 51

Bulmer Hobson, Ball de Chomhairle Uachtarach an IRB

The arrangements for the meeting in the Rotunda were made by me. I went to the then Lord Mayor, Lorcan Sherlock, and asked him for the use of the Mansion House. He refused. I then engaged the ... Rotunda Rink, a large temporary building in the grounds of the Rotunda Gardens. The Rink was then the biggest hall in Dublin ... In addition to the 4,000 people inside the hall a crowd of about 3,000 were unable to gain admission. The path from Cavendish Row down to the entrance of the hall was a steep slope and we were much afraid that the pressure of people would smash in the doors which had been closed. Traffic in Cavendish Row was blocked by the crowds, and McDermott and some others went out and addressed them. ... I decided not to speak as I was looked upon by many people as being very extreme.

- Doiciméad O -

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913–21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 993

An Breitheamh Cahir Davitt, mac le Michael Davitt

I remember that some hundred or more students formed up in Stephen's Green and marched to the Rotunda ... My impression is that most of us left quite unenthusiastic and unconvinced that the Volunteer movement was either necessary or advisable... I had no shred of "military ambition" and no desire to "play at soldiers". There were, however, also reasons which seemed sound enough. The Home Rule struggle had reached a critical stage ... One military force, the Ulster Volunteers, were making things sufficiently troublesome; another and possibly a rival force could only complicate matters ... When in the course of time and events the Irish Party were more or less forced to "take up" the movement and to give it their official blessing a veritable fever for volunteering swept the country.

Tar éis an chruinnithe ag an Rotunda, chruthaigh scárúnaithe ar fud na tíre brainsí áitiúla den eagraíocht pharaimíleata. Tharraing Óglaigh na hÉireann lucht leanúna Shinn Féin, Chonradh na Gaeilge agus an Chumainn Lúthchleas Gael chomh maith le baill an IRB. Faoi mhí Feabhra 1914 bhí aonaid Óglaigh na hÉireann bunaithe i gcuid mhór de na bailte móra agus cathracha agus ba ionann ballraíocht Óglaigh na hÉireann agus timpeall ar 26,000.

Tháinig borradh mór i mballraíocht Óglaigh na hÉireann san earrach agus sa samhradh nuair a d'éirigh an Ghéarchéim Rialtais Dúchais níos measa tar éis thabhairt isteach na ngunnaí i Latharna agus Ceannairc an Churraigh. An 26 Iúil 1914, tháinig 900 raidhfil Mauser agus 29,000 urchar i dtír ag Binn Éadair, Contae Bhaile Átha Cliath agus dáileadh iad d'aonaid Óglaigh na hÉireann ar fud na tíre. An samhradh sin, glacadh le héide d'ionar agus bríste liathghlas, crios gualainne piléar leathair donn, agus caipín speiceach nó hata crom-dhuilleach bog. Faoi Lúnasa bhí timpeall ar 182,000 fear in Óglaigh na hÉireann, ach dhéanfaí an eagraíocht a scoilt mar gheall ar imeachtaí san Eoraip.

- Doiciméad P -

(a) Leagan giorraithe de Fhorógra Óglaigh na hÉireann a dhréachtaigh Eoin Mac Néill agus a glacadh ag an gcéad chruinniú d'Óglaigh na hÉireann ag an Rotunda an 25 Samhain 1913. **(b)** an fhoirm rollaithe do ghluaiseacht nua Óglaigh na hÉireann

(a)

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS

At a time when legislative proposals, universally confessed to be of vital concern for the future of Ireland, have been put forward, and are awaiting decision, a plan has been deliberately adopted by one of the great English political parties ... to make the display of military force and the menace of armed violence the determining factor in the future relations between this country and Great Britain ...

Are we to rest inactive, in the hope that the course of politics in Great Britain may save us from the degradation openly threatened against us? ... In a crisis of this kind, the duty of safeguarding our rights is our duty first and foremost ... If ever in history a people could say that an opportunity was given them by God's will to make an honest and manly stand for their rights, that opportunity is given us to-day.

To drill, to learn the use of arms, to acquire the habit of concerted disciplined action, to form a citizen army from a population now at the mercy of almost any organised aggression, this beyond all doubt, is a programme that appeals to all Ireland, but especially to the young of Ireland. We begin at once in Dublin, and we are confident that the movement will be taken up without delay all over the country. Public opinion has already, and quite spontaneously, formed itself into an eager desire for the establishment of the Irish Volunteers.

The object proposed for the Irish Volunteers is to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland. Their duties will be defensive and protective, and they will not contemplate either aggression or domination. Their ranks are open to all able-bodied Irishmen, without distinction of creed, politics or social grade ... There will also be work for women to do, and there are signs that the women of Ireland, true to their record, are especially enthusiastic for the success of the Irish Volunteers...

In the name of National Unity, of National dignity, of National and individual Liberty, of manly citizenship, we appeal to our countrymen to accept without hesitation the opportunity that has been granted them to join the ranks of the Irish Volunteers, and to make the movement now begun not unworthy of the historic title it has adopted.

(b)

Ógláig na hÉireann - Irish Volunteers

OBJECTS

1. To secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland.
2. To train, discipline and equip for this purpose an Irish Volunteer Force.
3. To unite in the service of Ireland, Irishmen of every creed and of every party and class.

ENROLMENT FORM TO BE SIGNED BY ALL IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

I, the undersigned, desire to be enrolled for service in Ireland as a member of the Irish Volunteer Force. I subscribe to the constitution of the Irish Volunteers, and pledge my willing obedience to every article of it. I declare that in joining the Irish Volunteer Force I set before myself the stated objects of the Irish Volunteers, and no others.

Name ....

Address ....

City or District ....

Date ....

[Source: http://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/images/uploads/further-reading/Ed15-VolunteersMan.pdf]

[Reproduction of Original Source - National Library of Ireland, MS 11396]

- Doiciméad Q -

Leagan de alt an phríomhleathanaigh sa Cork Examiner lena gcuirtear síos ar na himeachtaí drámatúla ag cruinniú tionscnaimh Óglaigh na hÉireann i Halla na Cathrach, Corcaigh, an 14 Nollaig 1913

Cé gur chuir grúpa ó Ord Ársa na nIbeirneach i bhfabhar Redmond isteach ar an gcruinniú, rollaigh níos mó ná 500 fear san eagraíocht nua an oíche sin. Dúirt J.J. Walsh ní ba dhéanaí, "Sin a leithéid de bhaisteadh fola a bhí ag Óglaigh na hÉireann san áit ina raibh fonn orainn Corcaigh na reibiliúnach a chur uirthi go dtí sin".

The Cork Examiner.

No. 18,974 MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1913 PRICE - ONE PENNY

IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT. MEETING IN CORK.

PLATFORM CHARGED EXTRAORDINARY SCENES

CHAIRMAN INJURED.

The public meeting [was] held last night in the City Hall, Cork, "to form a Cork City Corps of the Irish Volunteers." ... The Hall, floor and galleries, was packed to its utmost limits by a crowd, the overwhelming bulk of which was composed of young men. Mr. J. J. Walsh, President, Cork County Board Gaelic Athletic Association, occupied the chair, and amongst those on the platform were Sir Roger Casement, Professor Owen McNeill, Dublin and Liam de Roiste of the Gaelic League ...

The Chairman said they had assembled that night to initiate the Irish Volunteers in the city ... They were aware of its triumph in Dublin; Kilkenny had unfurled its banner, and their true friends, "The Kingdom" had embraced its standard. Corkmen had nothing exceptional to boast of, but to give them their due they had never been lacking in the fight for Freedom or the fight for anything else.

Professor MacNeill said ... he wished to speak to them as a North East Ulster man, and as a Scotch Irishman, and he desired to pay a tribute to Ulster men who did not agree with him in religion or in politics ... The action of Sir Edward Carson's Volunteers in taking steps to preserve what they considered their freedom was action that deserved the commendation of every Irishman.

Undated Irish Volunteer Event, Cork City Hall.
[Photo: © Irish Examiner]

A Voice: "They will be met half way by us." Professor McNeill — It is they that have broken the ice, for our ship to pass through. It is they who have opened the way for us; it is they who have set the model and the standard of public duty for us. We stand in no fear of them, and they stand in no fear of us ... Again there were interruptions ... and for a few moments the speaker could not proceed. Voices were raised all through the hall, and people rose in their seats.

Resuming, Professor McNeill said ... The action of the Ulster Volunteers, interpret it as they would, was the very essence of nationalism. They had declared that whatever English political parties might say, they intended to have their own way in their own country, and that was his definition of nationalism ...

And now, said the speaker, I ask you to do as the young men of Galway did—Catholics and Nationalists alike—I ask you to give three cheers for Sir Edward Carson's Volunteers ... This request was indignantly refused by the audience, who groaned and booed while Professor McNeill waved his right hand in the air as if to raise the cheer. From all parts of the hall came peremptory cries of "shut up," "sit down." ...

When Mr. John Horgan, T.C, called for cheers for John Redmond, the people rose at once and cheered with enthusiasm for several minutes, but Professor McNeill kept standing on the platform, and this incensed the meeting. Those in the front seats jumped on to the stage, and the Chairman and those with him were soon put out of their places. A general scuffle took place, and men were pushed over chairs, and the Chairman's table was broken and thrown down to the body of the hall. A free fight seemed imminent there until the refrain of *A Nation Once Again* was started. In this, the audience joined with enthusiasm and there were more cheers for Redmond.

Leanfam go dlúṫ do ċlú ár sinnsir.

Irish Volunteers.

2764 TICKET OF ADMISSION TO PUBLIC MEETING

To be held at 8.30 o'clock, in the

CITY HALL, CORK,

ON SUNDAY NIGHT NEXT, 14th DECEMBER,

TO FORM A CORK CITY CORPS OF THE

IRISH VOLUNTEERS

PROFESSOR EOIN MacNEILL, B.A., DUBLIN, and LOCAL SPEAKERS will address the Meeting.

Volunteers embrace men of all Creeds, Classes, and Parties. Only Citizens ready to join should attend, as capacity of hall is limited to 1,500.

J. J. WALSH (G.A.A.),
LIAM DE ROISTE (Gaelic League),
DIARMAID FASAIT (I.D.A.),
MAURICE O'CONNOR (U.C.C.)

Múscail do misneaċ a Banba.

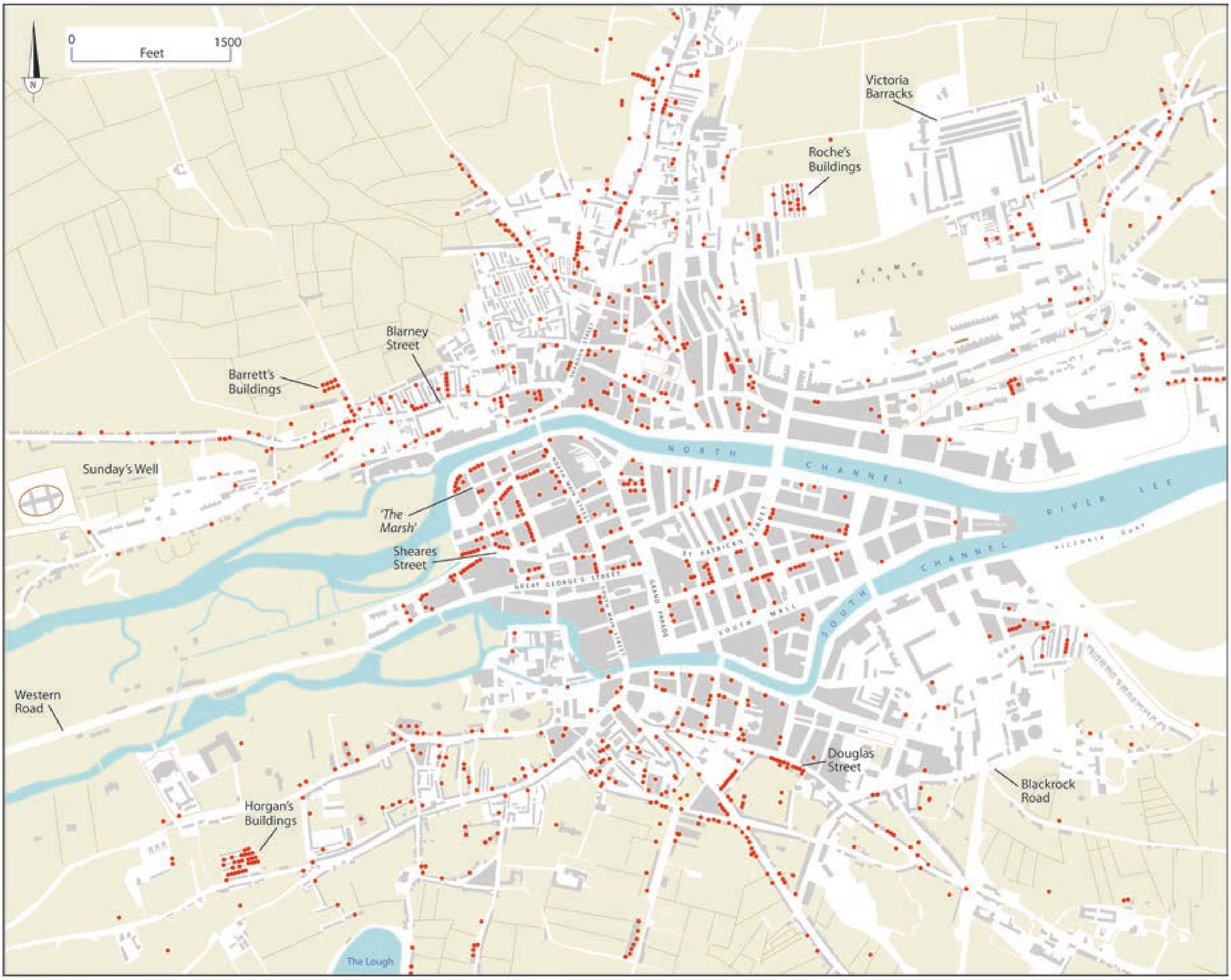
NB.—THIS MOVEMENT IS STRICTLY NON-PARTY.

No. C.D. 23/2

ADMISSION TICKET: Irish Military Archives, BMH/CD/023/2]

- Doiciméad R -

Léarscáil de sheoltaí baile Óglaigh na hÉireann Chathair Chorcaí i lár 1914



FOTHEIDEAL: In Óglaigh na hÉireann Chathair Chorcaí i lár 1914 léiríodh trasghearradh maith de shochaí Caitliceach an lucht oibre 'mheasúil' agus na meánaicme ísle. Bhí níos mó de leath d'Óglaigh na hÉireann Chorcaí ina oibrithe oilte, nó leathoilte nó neamhoilte. Bhí cléirigh agus úinéirí siopaí beaga i measc Óglaigh na hÉireann freisin, comhionann le 18% den líon iomlán. Is féidir a láidreacht a bhreathnú sna comhchruinnithe i dtithe beaga an lucht oibre agus sna gnáth-thithe in áiteanna amhail Sráid na Blarnan, Lána an Aonaigh, Sráid na Síorach, Foirgnimh Uí Argáin agus Sráid Dúglas. Chuaigh líon i bhfad ní ba lú de Chaitlicigh ón meánaicme agus ón uasaicme leis an ngluaiseacht (agus gairmithe agus ceannaithe glactha le chéile, ní raibh ach 10% acu sa líon iomlán), mar a léiríodh le heaspa ball sna fo-bhailte rathúla amhail Tobar Rí an Domhnaigh, Bóthar na Dúcharraige agus Bóthair an Iarthair. D'fhan mic léinn ó Choláiste na hOllscoile, Corcaigh, chomh maith le cónaitheoirí a raibh baint acu le harm na Breataine, amach ó Óglaigh na hÉireann. Mar an gcéanna, níor ghlac na sclábhaithe is boichte sa chathair aon pháirt i ngníomhaíochtaí Óglaigh na hÉireann, agus bhí a n-easpa rannpháirtíochta le feiceáil go suntasach i dtionóntáin limistéar 'an Réisc' gar do Ché Bhaitsiléir, agus i limistéar bocht an lucht oibre de Shráid Mhainistir Ghiolla Aodha, gar d'Ardeaglais Fhionnbharra. Tríd is tríd, d'fhéadfá cur síos ar Óglaigh na hÉireann ag an tréimhse sin mar eagraíocht a bhí tarraingteach do na Caitlicigh sin a raibh poist sheasta acu ach nach raibh ach ioncaim mheasartha agus stádas sóisialta measartha acu.

[Foinse: Cartlann Cathair agus Chontae Chorcaí, Páipéir de Róiste]

- Doiciméad S -

Leagan de alt *The Irish Volunteer*, a cuireadh i gcló ar dtús an 7 Feabhra 1914

Arna chur in eagar ag Lawrence de Lacy, baineadh úsáid as an irisleabhar chun rialacháin agus treoracha nua a chur in iúl d'aonaid Óglaigh na hÉireann. I measc na n-alt bhí 'Leideanna faoi Thraenáil le Beaignití' agus 'Nótaí ón gCeanncheathrú'. Faoin am sin bhí ceanncheathrú bunaithe ag Coiste Sealadach Óglaigh na hÉireann i mBaile Átha Cliath ag 206, Sráid Mór Brunswick, agus ghlac sé freagracht as cúrsaí uile a bhain leis an ngluaiseacht.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEER

ОЗLÁC NA h-EIREANN

Vol. I No. I. *Saturday, February 7th, 1914* *Price, One Penny*

FROM THE OUTPOST.

The Movement Spreads

The Volunteer movement is marching. Ranks have been formed, and with steady step and to the music of Ireland's soul the first move has been made on the road to achieve its destiny: The military maps show our troops spreading through the length and breadth of the land. A regiment here, a flanking party there ...

Advance guards wait in the towns from Wexford to Donegal, and scouts have mapped the way to every village and reported the possibilities of success in every hamlet. In a week or a month maybe, city, town and hamlet will alike be filed with our troops. Only sedition in the ranks can prevent ultimate success. And that is unthinkable. The old spirit of Nationality that has never died in Ireland has kindled again at the prospect of soldiers' work, and recruits everywhere are waiting impatiently to get the order to join the ranks.

Uniforms

The question of uniforms has not so far been decided upon, but a sub-committee has been appointed by the Provisional Committee to deal with the matter. And simple as it seems, the question is a little difficult to solve satisfactorily. In some quarters it has been suggested that the various regiments should go back to the 1782 movement for the colours at least, if not the actual cut of the military dress, and while this idea has not met with much favour, neither has the suggestion of a simple coloured blouse with ordinary trousers and leggings. Then there is the question of whether all Volunteers should wear a similarly coloured uniform, or will the cut alone be decided upon and the colour left to the taste of the regiments in different districts? ... However, this too is a question that will be decided at an early date.

Arms

The recent proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland has for the immediate present been a disadvantage, though ultimately it may prove to have been a blessing in disguise. Whether it was aimed at the National Volunteers or not, its operation has handicapped the movement slightly in its initial stage.

Every man who has a spark of the Volunteer spirit loves a rifle, and apart from their use as a weapon in war, the possession of a rifle rouses the enthusiasm of most recruits. At the same time, anything like the wholesale purchase of the rifles would have been folly, and the proclamation, perhaps prevented that. ... There must be quite enough rifles for drill purposes and small batches of Volunteers could be drilled in the various halls with borrowed rifles. But for the present everything must be [secondary] to the building up of the movement itself, getting the men into it, seeing that they are properly disciplined and drilled, and then when they are ready and when the need arises, procuring rifles will not present so much difficulty.

Máirseáil Óglaigh na hÉireann i gCill Áirne, Contae Chiarraí

Bunaíodh brainse Chill Áirne Óglaigh na hÉireann an 28 Samhain 1913 agus de réir cosúlachta ba é sin an chéad aonad a eagraíodh lasmuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath

[Grianghraf: © Irish Examiner]

[Source: http://www.militaryarchives.ie/collections/online-collections/the-irish-volunteer-1914-1916]

- Doiciméad T -

Sleachta ó rogha de Ráitis Finné Bhiúró na Staire Míleata lena gcuirtear síos ar thraenáil agus ar eagrúchán Óglaigh na hÉireann sa tréimhse thosaigh

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 46

Witness: Patrick P. Twomey, Kilmona Coy., Co Cork

The men paid 3d a week into a fund for the purchase of equipment. Out of this fund we purchased haversacks, bandoliers, belts and puttees ... We held three parades a week from the start ... Some of the Sunday marches were for the purpose of recruiting for the Volunteers. On one of those we went to Mourneabbey - 7 miles. ... There was a field day at Blarney one Sunday at which Terence MacSwiney was present ... Six men from the Company, including myself, took part in the shooting Competition at Carrigtwohill in 1915.

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 157

Witness: Joseph O'Connor, A Coy, 1st Battalion, Dublin

The great trouble with us was the scarcity of money. The men had to pay threepence a week towards the cost of rent and light [for the drill hall...] They had to pay for their own rifle ammunition and equipment. In addition to that the Companies had to form a Company Fund to provide themselves with such things as first aid field dressings, stretchers, signalling flags and lamps and a reserve of ammunition, and where possible, training tools, i.e. picks and shovels. The sacrifices made at the time, both by officers and men, were very great, and of course, it was the desire of every officer or Volunteer to have a uniform of what he considered to be the first Army of Ireland for years.

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,612

Witness: Peter McDonnell, Connemara Brigade

Drill instruction was given by T. Tarmey, Westport, who had been a boxing and drill instructor in the British Army. He travelled by horse and car from Westport every Sunday a distance of 20 miles for two months, until he was replaced by Martin McDonnell ... Some time in March I was elected as Company Captain ...British Army drill books had now been acquired, and given to the officers who, after study, were able to act as instructors at the usual Sunday parades. As there were no arms in the company, we made wooden guns for the purpose or arms drill.

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

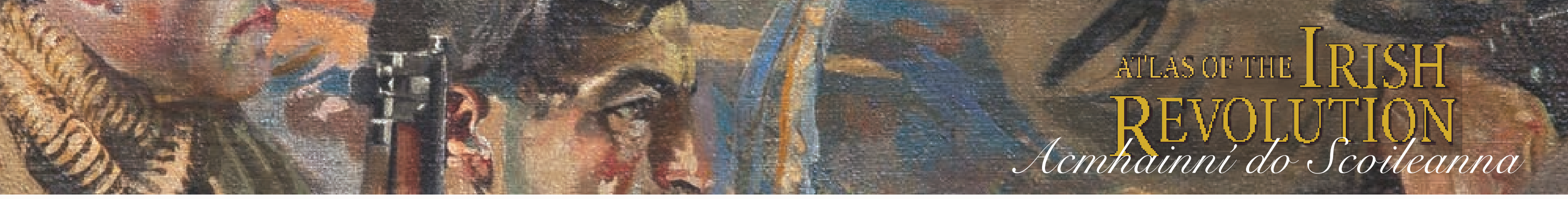
DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 208

Witness: John M. MacCarthy, Kilfinane Coy., Limerick

The Volunteer movement became my primary and practically whole-time occupation from the date of the formation of the first Volunteer unit in Kilfinane. This would have been at the end of 1913 or in the opening months of 1914.

Ex British Army [officers] acted as drill instructors and took charge of the parades. These were invariably well-attended, practically all the adult male population of the locality having joined the organisation. Instruction was confined to close-order and extended-order drill, some signalling instruction, arms drill (with wooden "guns"), route marches and one -perhaps two - ineffective attempts at a very minor form of tactical exercise. By military standards it was all very futile, even silly, but there was no lack of earnestness or enthusiasm.

[Source: http://www.militaryarchives.ie/collections/online-collections/bureau-of-military-history-1913-1921/bmhsearch/]



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid N-T

1. De réir Bulmer Hobson cá mhéad duine a bhí i láthair ag an gcruinniú sa Rotunda an 25 Samhain 1913? *(Doiciméad N)*

2. Cán fáth nár chinn Bulmer Hobson chun labhairt leis an slua ag an Rotunda? *(Doiciméad N)*

3. Cad iad na cúiseanna a thugann Cahir Davitt gan dul le hÓglaigh na hÉireann an 25 Samhain 1913? *(Doiciméid O)*

4. I dtuairim Cahir Davitt, cad é an t-imeacht suntasach a bhí ina chúis le "fiabhras rollaithe Óglaigh na hÉireann" in Éirinn? *(Doiciméad O)*

5. De réir Fhorógra Óglaigh na hÉireann cad iad (a) aidhmeanna agus (b) dualgais na heagraíochta? *(Doiciméad P(a))*

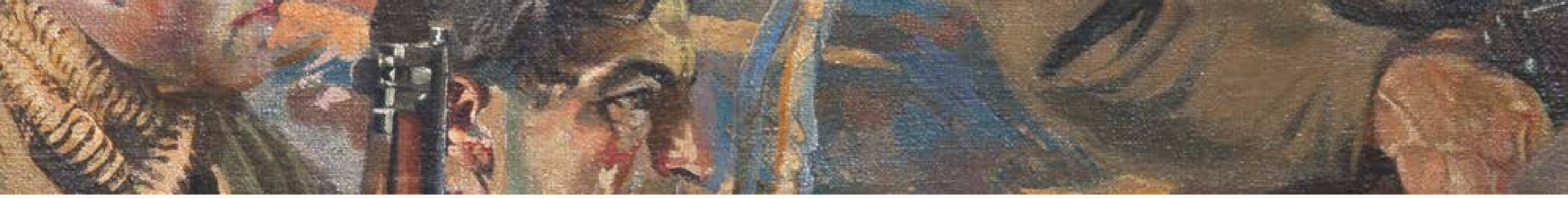
(a)

(b)

6. An mheasann tú go bhfuil Forógra Óglaigh na hÉireann ina shampla maith de scríbhneoireacht áititheach? Tabhair dhá chúis le do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don téacs. *(Doiciméad P(a))*

7. An bhfuil tú in ann aon chosúlachtaí a aithint idir ábhar Fhoirm Rollaithe Óglaigh na hÉireann *(Doiciméad P(b))* agus téacs an ticéid isteach chuig cruinniú tionscnaimh Óglaigh na hÉireann i gCathair Chorcaí? *(Doiciméad Q)*

8. De réir an ailt sa Cork Examiner, cad iad na contaetha eile in Éirinn ina mbunaíodh aonaid Óglaigh na hÉireann roimh Nollaig 1913? *(Doiciméad Q)*



9. Cén chuid de chaint Eoin Mac Néill i Halla na Cathrach, Corcaigh a chuir fearg ar bhaill Ord Ársa na nIbeirneach i bhfabhar Redmond sa slua? *(Doiciméad Q)*

10. Cad a chuir stop le 'troid ghinearálta' a tharlú i Halla na Cathrach, Corcaigh, agus cad ba chúis leis sin i do bharúil? *(Doiciméad Q)*

11. Cad í an fhianaise thábhachtach a fhoghlaímid faoi chineál na ndaoine a chuaigh le hÓglaigh na hÉireann trí sheoltaí baile na mball i gCathair Chorcaí i mBealtaine 1914 a léarscáiliú? *(Doiciméad R)*

12. An bhfuil tú in ann cúis amháin a mholadh nár ghlac na 'sclábhaithe is boichte i gCathair Chorcaí' páirt i ngníomhaíochtaí Óglaigh na hÉireann? *(Doiciméad R)*

13. An bhfuil aon fhianaise ann sa léarscáil chun tacú leis an ráiteas 'd'fhan cónaitheoirí a raibh baint acu le harm na Breataine Óglaigh na hÉireann freisin'? *(Doiciméad R)*

14. Ón staidéar a rinne tú ar na hailt i *The Irish Volunteer (Doiciméad S)* agus ar na Ráitis Finné *(Doiciméad T)* sainaithin dhá dheacracht a bhí os comhair Óglaigh na hÉireann le linn na laethanta tosaigh den ghluaiseacht.

15. Sainaithin tuin an ailt dar teideal 'The Movement Spreads' sa Irish Volunteer, agus tabhair dhá chúis le do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don téacs. *(Doiciméad S)*

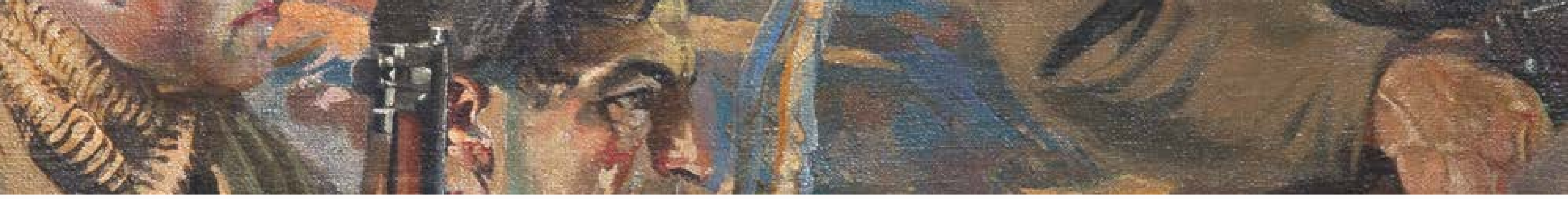
16. Bunaithe ar na hailt san Irish Volunteer, liostaigh tosaíochtaí ghluaiseacht Óglaigh na hÉireann i Feabhra 1914 in ord tábhachta. *(Doiciméad S)*

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)



17. De réir ráiteas finné Patrick P. Twomey, cad ba chuspóir le mórshiúlta an Domhnaigh? *(Doiciméad T)*

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18. De réir na ráiteas finné, cé hiad na teagascóirí druile a bhí ann in aonaid Óglaigh na hÉireann ar dtús, agus an féidir leat cúis a mholadh leis an gcás sin? *(Doiciméad T)*

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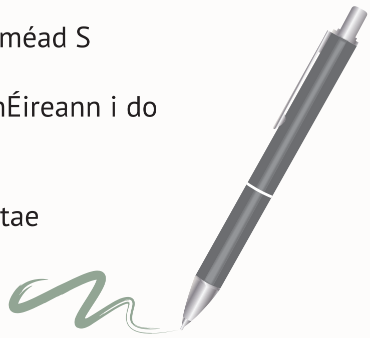
19. Do staraí luathbhlianta Ghluaiseacht Óglaigh na hÉireann , cén fhoinse i nDoiciméid N-T a bheadh ina foinse is luachmhaire faisnéise? Mínigh do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh do dhá chinn ar a laghad de na doiciméid.

Tasc An Scoláire:

20 (a). Is oifigeach thú i gcomplacht Óglaigh na hÉireann i do chontae féin. D'iarr Lawrence de Lacey, eagarthóir an Irish Volunteer, ort alt a chur isteach don chéad eagrán eile ar Lá Vailintín 1914. Déan roinnt taighde ar Ghluaiseacht Óglaigh na hÉireann i do chontae féin sula scríobhann tú an t-alt.

Ba cheart go mbeadh an méid a leanas san alt:

- ☐ Dearcadh dearfach agus spreagthach cosúil leis na hailt i nDoiciméad S
- ☐ Dhá fhíoras ar a laghad faoi fhorbairt Ghluaiseacht Óglaigh na hÉireann i do chontae agus, más féidir, faoi chomplacht áirithe.
- ☐ Faisnéis ar bith faoi bhaill áirithe Óglaigh na hÉireann i do chontae
- ☐ Íomhá nó léarscáil iomchuí



NÓ

20 (b). D'iarr údar leabhair nua faoi stair Óglaigh na hÉireann ort réamhrá a scríobh. Tosaigh trí mhíniú an fáth a bhfuil scríobh stair ghluaiseacht Óglaigh na hÉireann chomh tábhachtach sin. Ba cheart go sonrófaí sa chuid eile den réamhrá an chúis le bunú Óglaigh na hÉireann i 1913 mar aon le forbairt na gluaiseachta roimh bhriseadh amach an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda.

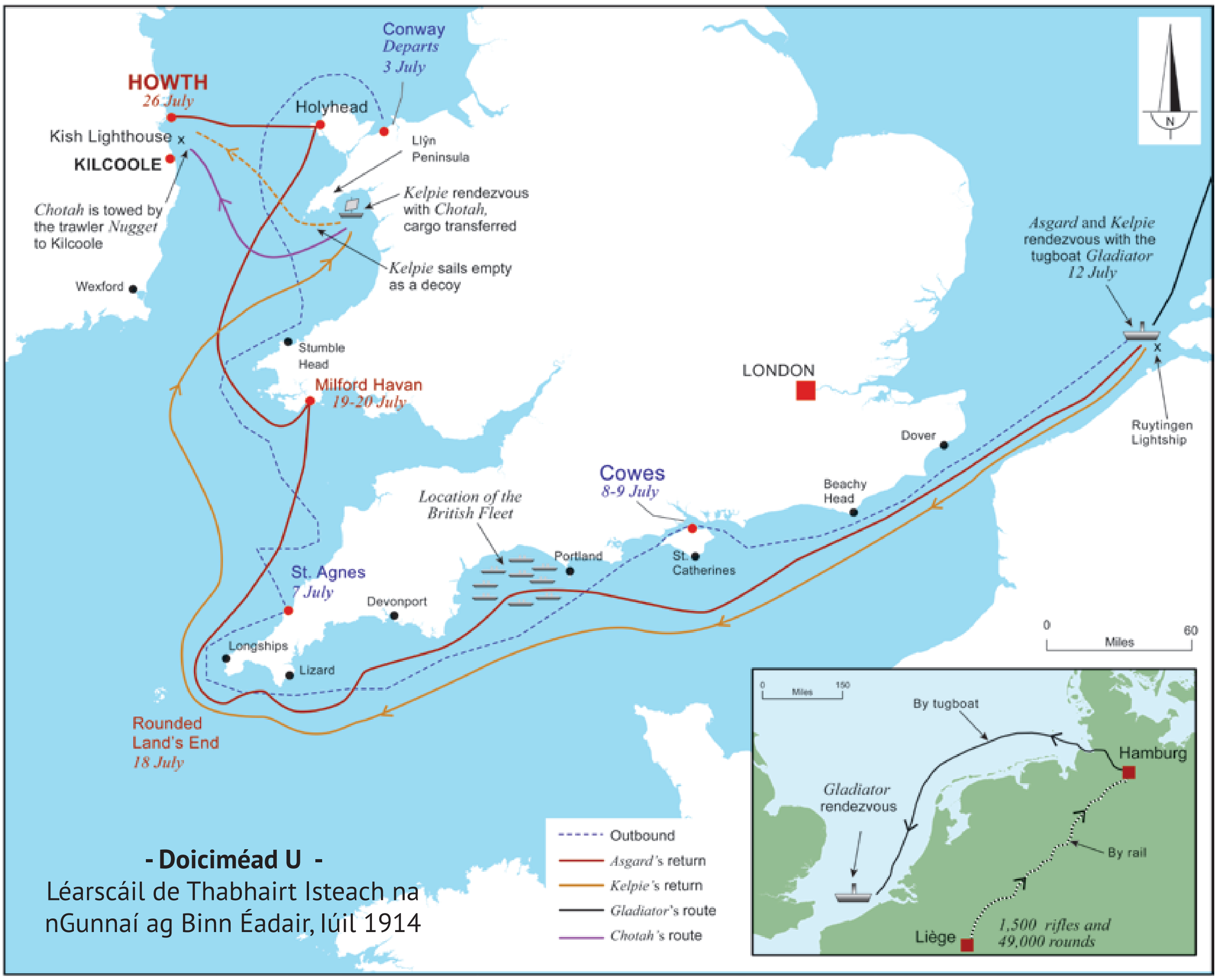
Tabhairt Isteach Gunnaí ag Binn Éadair

Tamall gairid roimh mheán lae an 26 Iúil 1914, sheol an Asgard amach ó taobh thiar de Reachrainn agus chuaigh sí i dtreo caladh beag Bhinn Éadair. Ar bord an luaimh mhaisiúil dhá chrann bhí úrscéalaí agus tacadóir náisiúnach Erskine Childers, a rugadh i Londain, agus a bhean chéile Molly, Mary Spring-Rice, eitleoir Briotanach agus beirt iascairí ó Dhún na nGall. Bhí 900 raidhfil aon urchair Mauser na Gearmáine mar lastas acu mar aon le 29,000 urchar chun Óglaigh na hÉireann a armáil.

Cuireadh tús leis an oibriúchán i mBealtaine 1914 nuair a shocraigh Childers agus Darrell Figgis ceannachán 1,500 raidhfil agus 49,000 urchar ó chuideachta muinisin bunaithe i Hamburg. Agus aird Chabhlach na Breataine bainte le tuairiscí bréagacha de lastas arm ar thrálaer iascaireachta Éireannach, chaill siad an Asgard agus í ag seoladh amach ó Conwy ar chósta na Breataine Bige an 3 Iúil. Naoi lá ní ba dhéanaí, aistríodh an choinsíneacht arm ó thuga Gearmánach go dtí an Asgard agus go dtí bád níos lú de chuid Connor O'Brien an Kelpie i lár na Mara Thuaidh, sular sheol an dá long ar bhealaí ar leith chun na hÉireann.

Bhí tabhairt isteach na ngunnaí ag Óglaigh na hÉireann ag Binn Éadair difriúil le tabhairt isteach na ngunnaí ag Óglaigh Uladh (UVF) ag Latharna, i dtrí bhealach shuntasacha: Ní raibh eolas ar bith ag John Redmond agus ag ceannaireacht Pháirtí na hÉireann faoi thabhairt isteach na ngunnaí, a eagraíodh go príomha ag Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann in éineacht le buíon díograiseach de thacadóirí Liobrálacha saibhre; ní raibh sna hairm ach beagán bídeach de na hairm a bhí tógtha isteach ag an UVF; agus ar deireadh (agus b'fhéidir an rud is tábhachtaí), rinne Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath iarracht an teacht i dtír ag Binn Éadair a chosc, neamhchosúil lena easpa gníomhaíochta ag Latharna. Ag Binn Éadair tógadh timpeall ar 900 raidhfil Mauser aon urchair 1871 na Gearmáine mar aon le harmlón i dtír ag breacadh an lae ón luamh seoltóireachta an Asgard. D'iompair timpeall ar 1,000 óglach na raidhfilí sin chuig Baile Átha Cliath tar éis dóibh a bheith slógtha don oibriúchán.

Stopadh grúpa amháin d'Óglaigh na hÉireann ar Bhóthar Mhullach Íde ag póilíní agus ag trúpaí Arm na Breataine. Tharla scirmis ghairid ach ina dhiaidh sin bhí na hÓglaigh in ann éalú leis an gcuid is mó de na hairm dá gcuid. Rinne mhuintir fheargach Bhaile Átha Cliath na saighdiúirí ag filleadh abhaile a mhaslú agus chaith siad clocha orthu, agus scaoil na saighdiúirí ar shlua ag Siúlán an Bhaitsiléara gar do lár Bhaile Átha Cliath, ag marú triúr agus ag goin seachtar agus tríocha. Cuireadh an-fhearg ar náisiúnaithe na hÉireann mar gheall ar ionsaithe Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath. Idir an dá linn, bhí lastas an Kelpie aistrithe chuig an Chotah a bhí faoi chumhacht innill, agus an Ridire Thomas Myles ina chaptaen air. Agus bac ar an long mar gheall ar scoilt ina seol mór amach ó chósta na Breataine Bige, sheol Eoin Mac Néill long iascaireachta, an Nugget, chun cuidiú leis na 600 raidhfil agus 16,000 eile a thabhairt i dtír ag Cill Chomhghaill, Contae Chill Mhantáin an 1 Lúnasa 1914.



- Doiciméad U -

Léarscáil de Thabhairt Isteach na nGunnaí ag Binn Éadair, Iúil 1914

Scileanna Éisteachta

Ar eagrán den chlár The History Show a craoladh ar dtús ar Raidió 1 RTÉ Dé Domhnaigh an 15 Meitheamh 2014, phléigh an láithreoir Myles Dungan tabhairt isteach na ngunnaí ag Binn Éadair agus dialanna Mary Spring Rice leis na staraithe Conor Mulvagh agus Tommy Graham.

Éist leis an bpodchraoladh agus freagair na ceisteanna a leanas:

CUID 1:

1. Cad é an t-ainm a bhí ar an luamh a úsáideach chun na gunnaí a thabhairt isteach ag Binn Éadair?

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2. Cén fáth a bhfuil dialanna Mary Spring Rice ina bhfoinse luachmhar do staraithe stair na hÉireann?

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3. Cé a mhol an idé ar dtús de luaimh phléisiúir a úsáid chun na hairm a iompar ón nGearmáin?

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4. Tabhair dhá chúis le cinneadh Óglaigh na hÉireann chun iad féin a armáil i 1914?

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5. Cad iad na difríochtaí príomhúla a bhí ann idir na gunnaí a tugadh isteach chuig Latharna agus na cinn a tugadh isteach chuig Binn Éadair?

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6. Cá mhéad earcach nua a bhí ag teacht isteach in Óglaigh na hÉireann gach seachtaine faoi Iúil 1914?

CUID 2:

7. Cá háit ar bhuail na hÓglaigh ag teacht ar ais le bac bóthair na bpóilíní ar a dturas abhaile?

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8. Cén fáth ar thosaigh na King's Own Scottish Borderers ag scaoileadh ar Shiúlán an Bhaitsiléara?

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9. Cá mhéad a maraíodh agus cá mhéad a bhí gortaithe ar Shiúlán an Bhaitsiléara?

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10. Cén suntas a bhain le himeacht Shiúlán an Bhaitsiléara?

- Doiciméad V -

Sleachta ón dialann a choinnigh an gníomhaí náisiúnach Mary Spring Rice agus í ar bord an Asgard

Sunday 12 July 1914 –

As the tug came up Darrell Figgis called from her deck that Conor had taken 600 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunition [on the Kelpie]. 'He's left you 900 and 29,000 rounds', he shouted. We looked at each other. Could we even take them? We had only counted on 750, and they looked enormous, each thickly done up in straw. However before we could say 'knife', we were all at work unloading. It was a prefect night, quite calm, the tug looked black and huge alongside us. Her deck was full of German sailors who jabbered away and looked curiously at us as they passed down the big canvas bales to Pat and Duggan on our deck.

I found myself in the saloon with Mr Gordon, Pat passing us down rifles through the skylight, and we packing them in, butts at the end and barrels in the centre, as fast as we could … It was fearfully hot work; they were fairly heavy and thick with grease which made them horrible to handle. Gradually, however, the pile grew and presently the saloon was half full, level with the table …

Personally, I felt rather nervous as to the effect the tremendous extra weight would have on the yacht in bad weather, but Erskine's one thought was to take everything.

As we toiled away, I heard them saying that we had drifted right down near Ruytigen. The people there must have wondered what on earth we were doing, but there was no time to alter our position, only try to finish it before it got light, and a faint glimmer of dawn was beginning to show as we [worked] feverishly to get them in. Molly put pieces of chocolate literally into our mouths as we worked and that kept us going till about 2 a.m. [when] the last box was heaved on deck.

Sunday 26 July 1914 –-

We had, of course, no news from the Provisional Committee for three weeks, and perhaps no Volunteers were coming down at all. We had to get in and out of Howth harbour with the high tide so there wasn't much time for delays. As we got nearer I went down and cleared out the guns in our bunk, thinking as I laboured at them that if we had to put out again with them still on board what a dreary job it would be stowing them all back again. We were close by when I finished and there was Howth pier plainly visible, and Molly gazing to see if any Volunteers cold be seen. We all felt very doubtful about them for we [didn't] think it was too rough for the boat to come out, and were afraid something had happened to make them give up the whole thing. However, as my red skirt was to be the signal, I stood well up on deck.

It was no easy matter with a fresh breeze to lower the sails at just the right moment to run alongside the quay, when minutes might be so precious. Molly took the helm and Erskine and the men got the sails down, and joy, oh joy! there was a group of men on the pier- head to catch the rope. Duggan was a bit late throwing the warp and we shot on past the pier-head. But the men got hold of the rope and hauled her back alongside. A quarter to one, up to time to the minute, and a long line of Volunteers were marching down the quay. There was Mr Gordon on the pier-head and, of course, the inevitable Figgis. Then things began to move. At first there was a fearful scramble among the men on the shore for the rifles as they were handed up, then Erskine stopped the delivery until he got hold of someone in command and some sort of order was restored. Molly and I and Mr Gordon stood by the mizzen and looked at the scene; it all seemed like a dream, we had talked of this moment so often during the voyage.

[Source: Mary Spring Rice: 'Dairy of the Asgard', 1-26 July 1914', in (ed.) F X Martin, *The Howth Gun-Running*, p.p. 79-80-195)

- Doiciméad W -

Leagan de Ráiteas Finné Bhiúró na Staire Míleata (#1763) arna chur isteach an 5 Márta 1952 ag ball an IRB, gníomhaí iomráiteach Shinn Féin agus Uachtarán todhchaíoch na hÉireann, Sean T. O'Kelly.

I got back to Dublin on Wednesday evening and reported to Tom Clarke. The first job I was given to tackle was to arrange for the funeral of a man named Pidgeon who was one of those who had been shot by the British Military at Bachelors' Walk. He was not shot dead, but died of his wounds some days afterwards in hospital. I remember visiting his home which was close to St. Patrick's Cathedral. His wife kept a small shop I remember, but I think he himself was a printer by trade ...

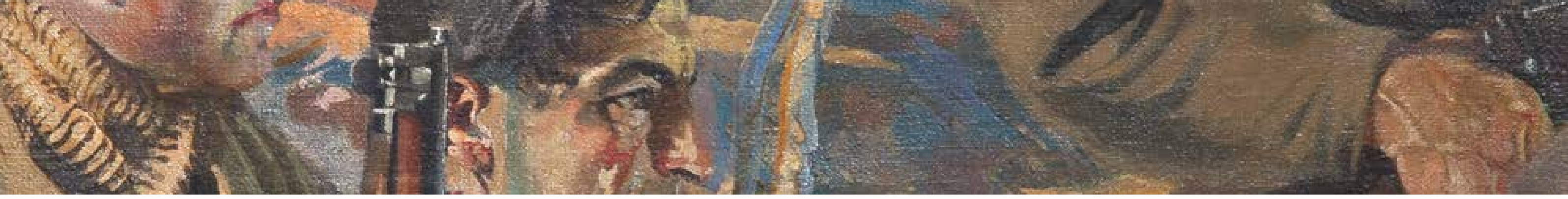
The next task that was given to me was to take charge of another landing of arms which was to take place on the Saturday after the Howth gun running ... I left Dublin by train on Saturday evening [1 August 1914] about 7 o'clock [with] three or four well-known I.R.B. men ... When we arrived at Kilcoole we found many others assembled there including Cathal Brugha, Bulmer Hobson, Seán Fitzgibbon [and] Liam Mellows ... About one hundred of the Fianna were mobilised, and under the charge of Mellows were given the job of scouting the Kilcoole area ... I remember being struck by the alertness and the efficiency of these young lads ... I do not now remember exactly the number of men I had at my disposal, but I am sure it must have been about fifty, most of whom arrived at Kilcoole by bicycle, all of them Dublin Volunteer's or I.R.B. men ...

Sir Thomas Myles's yacht carrying the guns arrived safely and with the aid of the smaller local boats we unloaded the guns and ammunition ... The [guns] were packed in straw in bundles of I think five or six and we undid them from the straw and carried them to the waiting lorry. This operation took us some hours. I think we did not leave the strand or the vicinity of the railway station until about 5 o'clock in the morning .... I sat on the top of the lorry and had five or six others with me, all armed with revolvers and our instructions were not to let the guns or ammunition be seized by the police at any cost ...

When we reached Little Bray ... the back axle broke and we were left with our load on the road about 6.30 in the morning. We were in a quandry ... the driver of the lorry suggested that, as he knew one or two of the occupants of the cottages, ... he should ask them to store the guns and ammunition in their back-yards until we could make arrangenments for their distribution. To this suggestion some of the families in the houses agreed and ... we were, to our relief, enthusiastically assisted by some of the men up from those cottages .... Some of the women too took a hand in carrying the guns and storing them in their back-yards.

In the meantime I had dispatched two of our motor cycle escort with all speed to st. Enda's (Pearse's School) to summon the motorists who were assembled there to come to Little Bray. ... I am glad to say that within an hour the motorists were speedily arriving ... and we had the whole place cleared and the motor-cars dispatched without anybody arriving on the scene.

[Source: Bureau of Miltary History W.S. 1763, Vol 1, (His Excellency, Seán T. O'Kelly,)]



Ceisteanna Tuisceana

Doiciméad U-W

1. Bunaithe ar an bhfaisnéis sa léarscáil *(Doiciméad U)* mínigh conas a rinneadh na hairm agus an t-armlón a iompar ó Liège go Hamburg le bheith bailithe ag an Gladiator?

2. Agus an fhaisnéis á húsáid sa léarscáil, liostaigh na príomhimeachtaí a bhaineann le tabhairt isteach na ngunnaí ag Óglaigh na hÉireann in ord cróineolaíoch. *(Doiciméad U)*

   3 July:

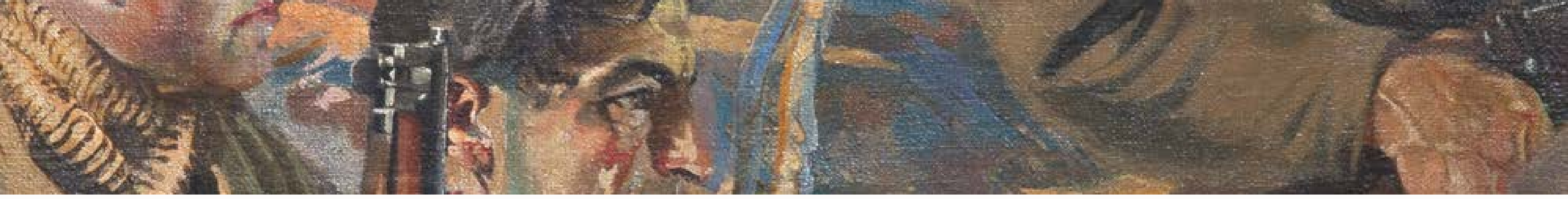
3. Cén cineál faisnéise atá le fáil i *nDoiciméad V* faoi thabhairt isteach na ngunnaí nach bhfuil le fáil sa léarscáil?

4. An féidir leat na mothúcháin éagsúla a shainaithint atá léirithe in iontráil dialainne Mary Spring Rice an 16 Iúil 1914? Déan tagairt don téacs i do fhreagra.

5. Cad é an chéad tasc a tugadh do Sean T. Kelly tar éis dó teacht ar ais chuig Baile Átha Cliath? *(Doiciméad W)*

6. Bunaithe ar chuntas Sean T. Kelly, roghnaigh trí aidiacht chun cuir síos ar an atmaisféar i mBré Beag ar oíche thabhairt isteach na ngunnaí i gCill Chomhghaill. Déan tagairt don téacs chun údar a thabhairt le do rogha. *(Doiciméad W)*

7. Tá an dialann agus an ráiteas finné (*Doiciméad Y(b)* agus *(Doiciméad Z)* araon ina gcuntais phearsanta ar oibriúchán thabhairt isteach na ngunnaí ag Óglaigh na hÉireann. Mar staraí den tréimhse, cén ceann den dá chuntas atá níos luachmhaire mar fhoinse stairiúil i do bharúil? Mínigh do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don dá chuntas.



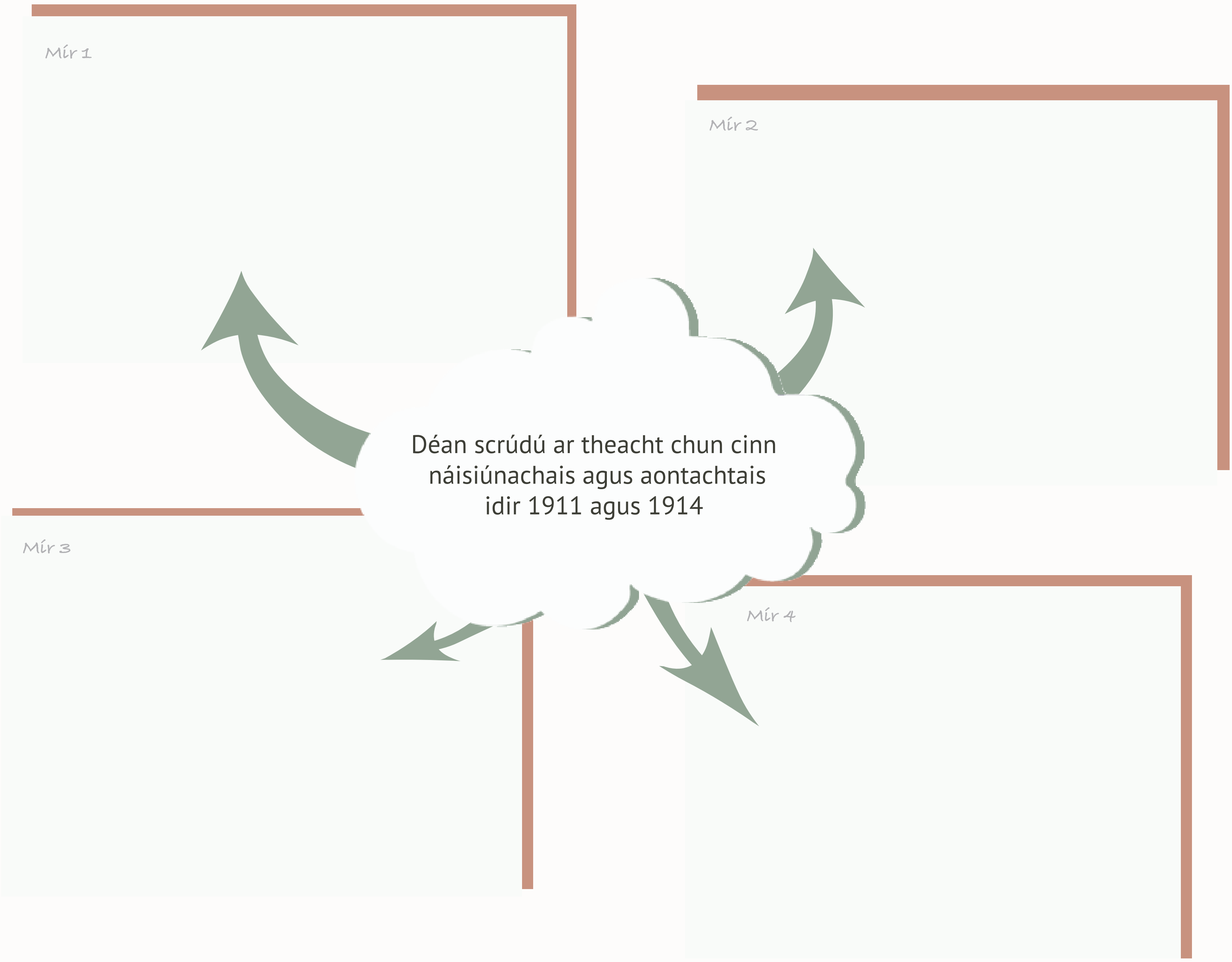
CEIST AISTE GHAIRID: ***Déan scrúdú ar theacht chun cinn náisiúnachais agus aontachtais idir 1911 agus 1914***

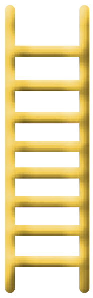
Sainmhínigh na hEochairfhocail: **Náisiúnachas**

Sainmhínigh na hEochairfhocail: **Aontachtas**

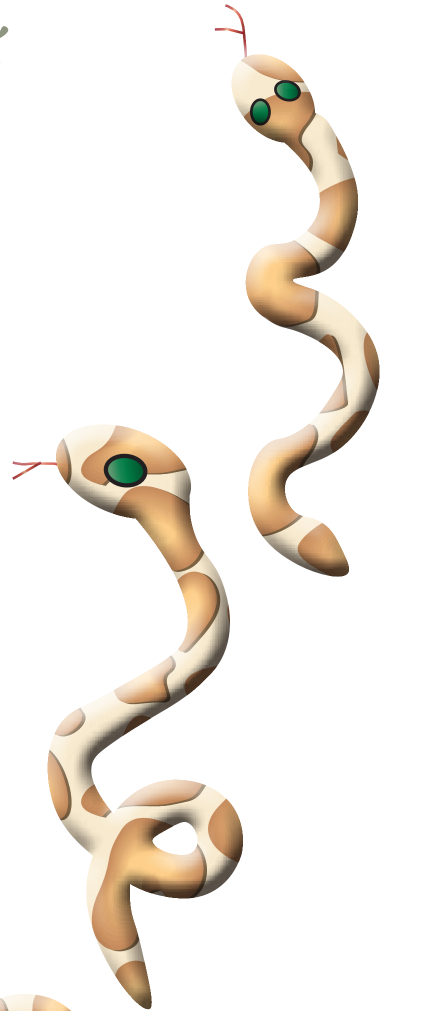
Príomhimeachtaí idir 1911 agus 1914 a raibh teacht chun cinn náisiúnachais agus aontachtas in Éirinn ina thoradh

Cén iarmhairt (éifeacht) a bhí ar theacht chun cinn náisiúnachais agus aontachtais in Éirinn, 1911-1914?



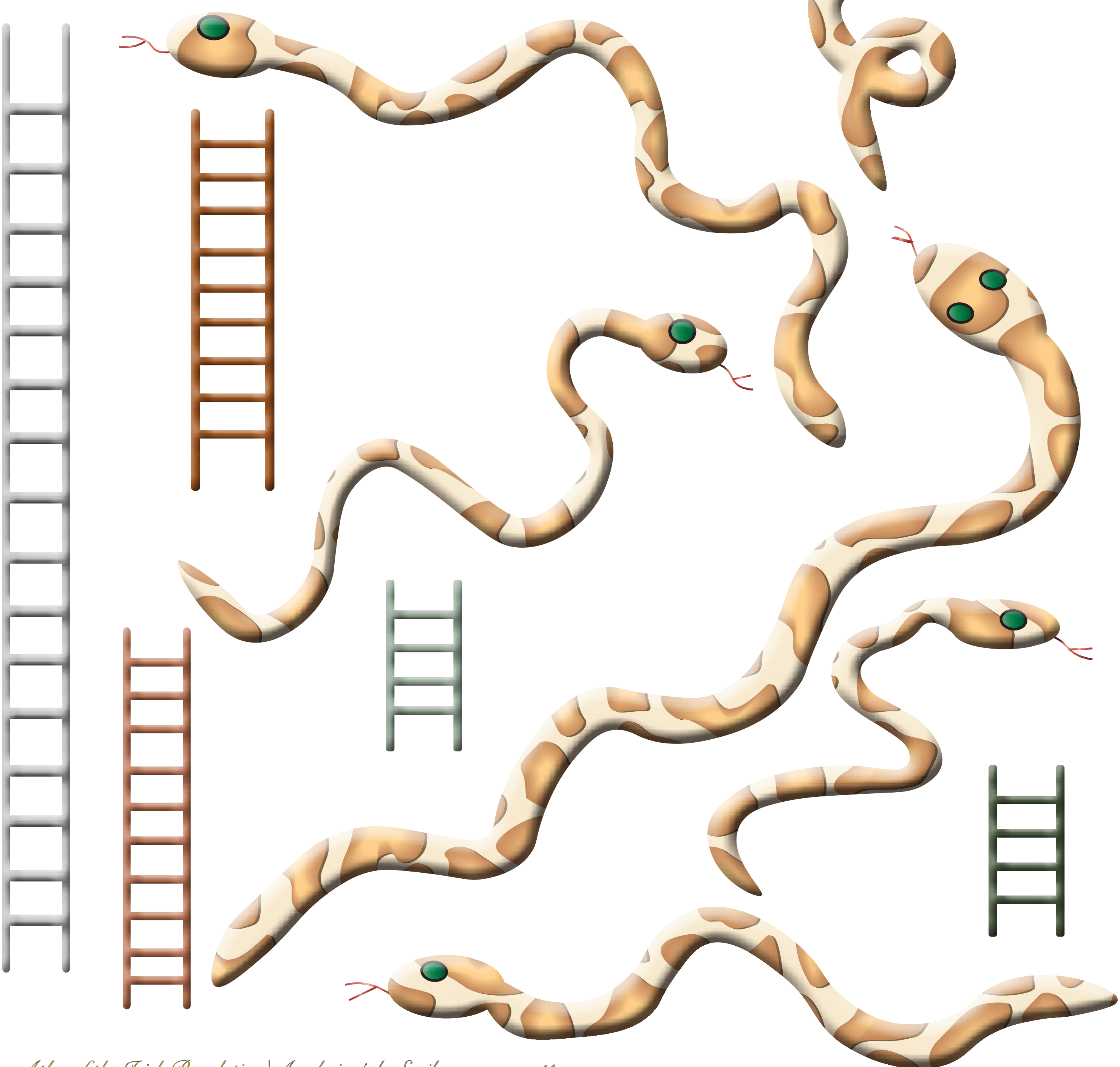


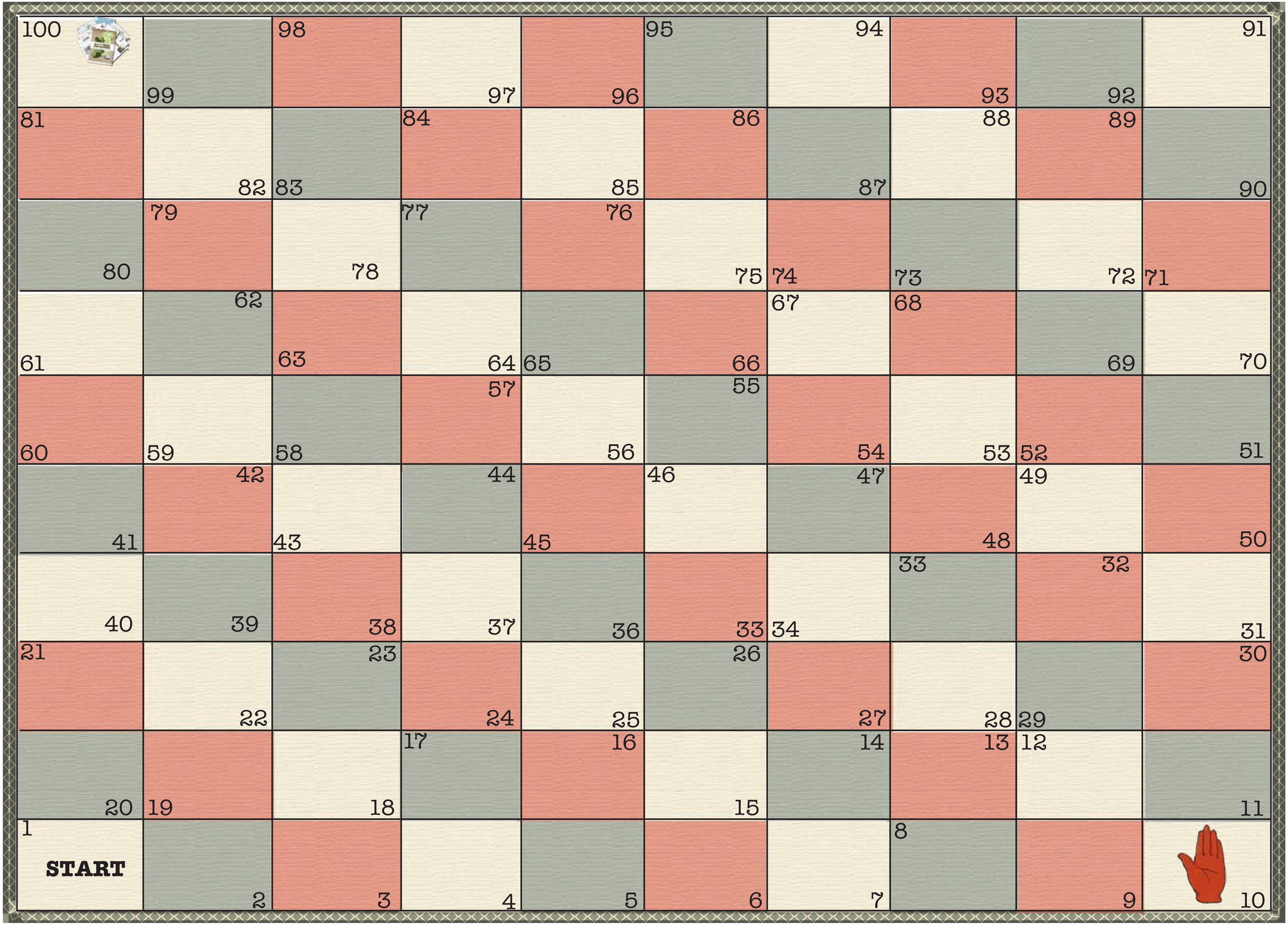
Nathracha Is Dréimirí
An Rialtais Dúchais



Na rudaí atá de dhíth ort

1. Clár folamh, agus go hidéalach é priontáilte ar pháipéar A3
2. Siosúr agus gliú
3. Gearr amach na 4-5 nathair agus na 4-5 dréimire thíos (nó is féidir leat do chuid féin a líniú)
4. Dísle

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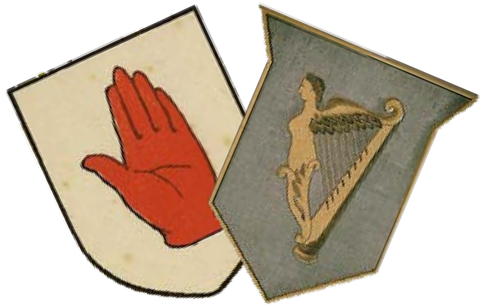
Nathracha Is Dréimirí
An Rialtais Dúchais



Rialacha an Chluiche

- Tá cluiche Nathracha is Dréimirí an Rialtais Dúchais oiriúnach do 2 imreoirí nó níos mó agus imrítear é ar chlár ar a bhfuil 100 cearnóg uimhrithe 1 go 100.
- Tosaítear an cluiche ar chearnóg uimhir 1 atá suite sa chúinne íochtair ar clé den chlár. Ionadaíonn an chearnóg sin agus an bhliain 1886 nuair a thug Gladstone an Chéad Bhille Rialtais Dúchais isteach d'Éirinn.
- Críochnaíonn an cluiche ar chearnóg 100 ar an gcúinne uachtair ar dheis. Ionadaíonn an chearnóg sin 18 Meán Fómhair 1914 nuair a cuireadh Rialtas Dúchais ar leabhar na reachtaíochta.
- Glacann imreoirí a seal féin chun dílse a rolladh agus bogann siad ar aghaidh feadh líon na gcearnóg a rolladh.
- Má thagann imreoir anuas ar chearnóg ar bhun dréimire, ansin brúnn siad a suíomh ar aghaidh go uathoibríoch trí bhogadh chuig barr an dréimire.
- Má thagann imreoir anuas ar chearnóg ar cheann nathrach, ansin ní mór don imreoir dul síos go heireaball na nathrach agus dá bhrí sin cailltear an suíomh.
- Is é an buaiteoir an chéad imreoir a thagann anuas ar chearnóg uimhir 100. Ní mór duit an uimhir bheacht a rolladh chun teacht anuas ar 100.

An Clár a Dhéanamh:

- Roimh thosú an chluiche, ba cheart do scoláirí oibriú le chéile i ngrúpaí de cheathrar chun an clár imeartha a chruthú.
- Bhí go leor imeachtaí suntasacha agus go leor bacainní roimh Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann ina chuid iarrachtaí chun Rialtas Dúchais a bhaint amach d'Éirinn. Déan liosta de 4-6 imeacht a mheasfá le bheith **fabhrach** do Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann.
- Ansin, cuir an liosta sin in ord cróineolaíoch.
- Scríobh na himeachtaí sna cearnóga randamacha ar an gclár, ag bogadh ón mbun chuig an mbarr, agus an t-imeacht is luaithe á chur san áit is gaire do bhun an chláir.
- Ós rud é go bhfuil na himeachtaí sin ina n-imeachtaí ámharacha, ba cheart duit bun na ndréimirí a chur isteach sna cearnóga 'ámharacha'.

- Ansin déan liosta de 4-6 imeacht a mheasfá le bheith ina **mbacainní** roimh John Redmond ar an mbóthar i dtreo Rialtas Dúchais agus cuir an liosta in ord cróineolaíoch.
- Scríobh na bacainní sin sna cearnóga randamacha éagsúla ar an gclár, arís, ag bogadh ón mbun chuig an mbarr, agus an t-imeacht is luaithe á chur san áit is gaire do bhun an chláir.
- Ós rud é gur bacainní iad sin, ba cheart duit ceann na nathrach a chur sna cearnóga is bacainní.

- Coinnigh cuimhne, dá mhéad is ámharaí an t-imeacht, is faide an dréimire. Mar an gcéanna, dá mhéad is mó an bhacainn, is mó an nathair.