

 UCC | College of  
University College Cork, Ireland  
Arts, Celtic Studies  
and Social Sciences

## AONAD 6:

*Réabhlóid Pholaitiúil: Borradh  
Shinn Féin*

CUID 2

BILEOGA OIBRE NA SRAITHE SINSEARAÍ

# Clár ábhair

Ceacht 5	Taispeántas 1917	
	Póstaer: Borradh Shinn Féin, 1916-18	<a href="#">3</a>
	Doiciméid I - L: Bás agus sochraíd Thomas Ashe	<a href="#">4</a>
	<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana, Doiciméid I, J, K, agus L</i>	<a href="#">8</a>
	<b>Tasc 4:</b> Taispeántas a phleanáil	<a href="#">9</a>
	Teimpléad Dearaidh Taispeántais	<a href="#">10</a>
Ceacht 6	Comhdhálacha agus Coinscríobh	
	Cúlra: Comhdháil Óglaigh na hÉireann agus Ard-Fheis Shinn Féin 1917	<a href="#">11</a>
	Doiciméid M-Q: 1917 Comhdhálacha agus Coinscríobh	<a href="#">12</a>
	<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana, Doiciméid, M, N, O, P, agus Q</i>	<a href="#">17</a>
Ceacht 7	Réabhlóid Pholaitiúil	
	Background: Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine agus Olltoghchán 1918	
	Doiciméid R-X:	<a href="#">19</a>
	<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana, Doiciméid R, S, T, U, V, W agus X</i>	<a href="#">24</a>
	<b>Task 5:</b> Ag Ullmhú Cainte	<a href="#">25</a>
	Doiciméid Bhreise	<a href="#">28</a>

## - Doiciméad I -

Sliocht as Ráiteas Finné James McGuill (353) do Bhiúró na Staire Míleata a cuireadh isteach an 9 Feabhra 1950, Oifigeach Ceannais Óglaigh na hÉireann, Dún Dealgan, 1918-19, ab ea é

ives Cathal Brugha  
ies Dublin 6

ORIGIN

BUREAU O  
STAT  
DOCUMENT

O/C. VC  
A/Brig  
Head Of

(a)      B  
(b)      D  
(c)      P  
(d)      B

Condi

IRISH REPUBLICAN HISTORY 1913-21

After the Frongoch prisoners were released at Xmas 1916, the efforts at a reorganisation of the volunteers were intensified. The successful results of the Sinn Féin candidates in the Bye-Elections of Roscommon, Longford and Kilkenny gave a great fillip [boost] to the Republican movement generally, and to the Sinn Féin organisation in particular.

The return of the sentenced leaders in June 1917, after the General Amnesty was the occasion of ... enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome, and they were looked on as National Heroes everywhere. The Clare Bye-Election where E. De Valera captured the seat had an astounding effect. This Election, which took place at the time the volunteers were making strenuous efforts to reorganise, provided an opportunity for the volunteers to parade openly in military formation, with many of their officers wearing uniform for the first time since Easter Week 1916. After this election, Public Meetings were held, principally under the auspices of Sinn Féin, at which volunteer officers made inflammatory speeches and as a result, the British made arrests in many widespread districts all over the country. Many of the leaders released at the General Amnesty were again arrested and all were confined in Mountjoy Prison.

After these arrests the prisoners put forward demands to the Prison Authorities in Mountjoy for proper Prisoner of War Treatment and, on their demands being turned down, all went on hunger strike ... Many of the prisoners were made to endure the ordeal of forcible feeding which resulted in the tragic death of Thomas Ashe. This event caused consternation and widespread indignation all over the country, and Ashe's funeral to the Republican Plot in Glasnevin Cemetery was attended by tens of thousands of volunteers from all over the country.

The magnitude of the Ashe funeral and the fine military bearing of the volunteers marching in the funeral procession, showed the world that the British Government's efforts to quench the flame of Republicanism in the Easter Week holocaust was a failure. The organisation of the volunteers for this funeral showed that the young men of Ireland could be organised on a more gigantic scale than was thought possible or attempted before the Rising in 1916.

# EVENING HERALD

[Vol. 26 No. 235]

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER, 1st, 1917

[WAR PRICE ONE PENNY]

## 30,000 MOURNERS

Incidents in Yesterday's Mighty Funeral

### FACTS AND FIGURES

3 Miles of Marchers in Massed Formation

Thirty thousand mourners marched in organised disciplined ranks yesterday through the main streets of Ireland's capital to pay tribute to the memory of Thomas Ashe.

The magnificent procession extended without a break over the three-mile route from the City Hall to Queen Street Bridge on to O'Connell Bridge and up to the Cemetery Gates. The Irish Volunteer rear-guard passed the City Hall at 3.45, at almost the exact moment that the hearse reached Glasnevin.

Over 200,000 spectators and sympathisers thronged the route; roofs, windows, verandas - even lamp-posts, railings walls, hoardings, trees, statues, and monuments - every possible point of vantage was utilised by eager sightseers...

Thousands had travelled long journeys the previous night and early hours of yesterday to take part. Though standing at apportioned stations of the route and assembling from 10 a.m. until 1.50, and marching from that hour until 7.30 p.m., they showed no fatigue...

Many who remember the Parnell public funeral agree that the procession yesterday was quite as representative of National sympathy and in point of size "half as large again."

None but an actual witness could understand the wonderful array, the great decorum, the colour and movement, and the dignity and solemnity that marked yesterday's event ... there was no shouting, there was no talking, there was no smoking, there was no smiling ...

The tricolour was worn in some form or other by every person participating in the procession, as well as by most people amongst the spectators. Nineteen bands, brass and reed, drum and fife and pipers took part in the funeral march...

Stalwart Tipperarymen wore placards with the words, "Will not forget, We must not forgive: Remember Ashe!"



One hundred and fifty priests marched immediately in front of the hearse. Such a large number of clergy was probably unprecedented in Ireland at the funeral of a layman... An impressive feature was the large contingent of National Teachers who marched with uncovered heads...

Though thousands of Irish Volunteers kept the approaches to City Hall clear for the funeral, there were still sufficient in the procession to form the largest, distinct, organised display. They marched about 9,000 strong, including city and provincial members of the I.V. forces ... despite all recent military orders under the Defence of the Realm Act ... a few Volunteers had bayonets fixed on their rifles, and some carried side arms in scabbards...

The Countess Markievicz, who headed companies of the Citizen Army was cheered at various points en route. She was in full uniform and carried a revolver at her belt ... Of the trades and labour bodies, the I.T.G.W.U., with the Women's Worker's Union formed the most numerous section - 8,000 members.

A few of the various other sections were: - Fianna Eireann (2,600), Schools Hurling and Football League (boys and girls), (600) N. City Ward Sinn Féin Club (200), O'Rahilly Sinn Féin Club (500), Sean Connolly Sinn Féin Club, (400), Sinn Féin Clubs from Nenagh (110), Thurles (200), Kildare (100), Blackrock (60), Wicklow (250), Wexford (230), Tipperary (130), Kilkenny (200), Roscommon (180), Kerry (700), Louth, (600), Bray (250), Westmeath, (250) ..

In almost every Catholic church in Ireland, prayers were publicly offered yesterday for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and in many cases the priest making the announcement alluded to "Thomas Ashe, a martyr and hero who died in Dublin as a result of prison treatment"...

About 500 beautiful wreaths were laid on and around the grave, and represented hundreds of Sinn Féin Clubs, Gaelic League branches, National associations and organisations, public bodies, trades organisations, and many individual friends and relatives.

Gregory Ashe, deceased's father, a splendid type of the sturdy Kerry peasant, could not restrain his grief, and when the remains were lowered into their last resting place, there was scarcely a dry eye present.

The firing party consisting of 8 picked Volunteers, under Capt. Liam Clarke took up position 10 yards in front of the grave, and fired three volleys over the freshly covered-in grave of their dead comrade. The 'Last Post' was sounded by the trumpeters; and Vice Commandant Michael Collins, standing at the head of the grave, speaking in Irish and then in English, said:-

"Nothing additional remains to be said.

That volley which we have just heard is the only speech which it is proper to make above the grave of a dead Fenian."

The splendid demonstration yesterday proved that all Ireland joined in a magnificent and record tribute to Thomas Ashe, whose death under such tragic circumstances touched the heart of the country as nothing has in the present generation.



Macasamhail de phóstaer bolscaireachta poblachtach a foilsíodh tar éis bhás Thomas Ashe i Meán Fómhair 1917. Tá sé dirithe go díreach ar thacadóirí Pháirtí Pharlaiminteach na hÉireann a chreideann fós i modhanna bunreachtúla.

TO THE  
“IRISHMEN”  
IN THE  
English Convention

---

Are you Irish and men that you can sit there and discuss measures for the **self-government of Ireland**, while men who were working for the **same cause** in a different way are **dying** for that cause in jail, tortured by your English employers. You say that you are Irishmen, and expect Ireland to **trust** you, while you look on with coldness and acquiescence at men dying for a cause for which you would not sacrifice a dinner. **You** are treating with the enemy, while that enemy is **murdering** your **fellow-countrymen**.

KATHLEEN - NI - HOULIHAN

# Inquest on Thos. Ashe

## THE VERDICT OF THE JURY

After deliberation, the Jury returned the following verdict :-

“We find that the deceased, Thomas Ashe, according to the medical evidence of Professor McWeeney, Sir Arthur Chance, and Sir Thomas Myles, died from heart failure and congestion of the lungs on the 25th September 1917 ; that **his death was caused by the punishment of taking away from the cell bed, bedding and boots, and allowing him to be on the cold floor for 50 hours**, and then subjecting him to forcible feeding in his weak condition after hunger-striking for five or six days.

“**We censure the Castle Authorities** for not acting more promptly, especially when the grave condition of the deceased and other prisoners was brought under their notice on the previous Saturday by the Lord Mayor and Sir John Irwin.

“That the hunger strike was adopted against the inhuman punishment inflicted and a refusal to their demand to be treated as political prisoners.

“We condemn forcible feeding and mechanical feeding as an inhuman and dangerous operation, and which should be discontinued.

“That the assistant doctor called in, having no previous practice, administered forcible feeding unskillfully.

‘**We find that the taking away of the deceased’s bed, bedding, and boots was an unfeeling and a barbarous act, and we censure the Deputy-Governor** for violating the prison rules and inflicting punishment which he had no power to do.

“That we infer he was acting under instructions from the Prison Board and Castle, which refused to give evidence and documents asked for.

“We tender our sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.”

## CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

### Doiciméad I - L

1. De réir James McGuill, cén ghné de fhothoghchán Oirthear Chontae an Chláir i 1917 a bhí úsáideach do na hÓglaigh agus iad ag atheagrú? (*Doiciméad I*)

---

---

---

2. Cén fáth a ndeachaigh na príosúnaigh i Muinseo ar stailc ocrais i Meán Fómhair 1917? (*Doiciméad I*)

---

---

---

3. Cén fáth, i dtuairim James McGuill, a raibh sochraí Thomas Ashe chomh suntasach sin? (*Doiciméad I*)

---

---

---

4. An bhfuil aon fhianaise ann ar chlaonadh i gcuntas James McGuill ar imeachtaí 1917 in Éirinn? Déan tagairt don doiciméad i do fhreagra. (*Doiciméad I*)

---

---

---

5. Cad é mar a chruthaíonn an t-iriseoir go raibh na daoine a bhí ag freastal ar shochraí Thomas Ashe (a) ina slua mór (b) ómósach? (*Doiciméad J*)

---

---

---

6. Cad é mar a thacaíonn an Evening Herald leis an ráiteas gur “thóg sochraí Ashe a lán cineálacha éagsú la de náisiúnachas na hÉireann le chéile”? (*Doiciméad J*)

---

---

---

7. Cad chuige a cruthaíodh Doiciméad K i 1917?

---

---

8. Cad é mar a chuirfeá síos ar an teanga a úsáideadh i nDoiciméad K? Tabhair cúiseanna le do fhreagra.

---

---

9. Cén fáth a raibh abairt amháin aibhsithe i leagan an ionchoisne a cuireadh i gcló ag poblachtaigh le scaipeadh don phobal, i do bharúil féin? (*Doiciméad L*)

---

---

## TASC AN SCOLÁIRE

Shocraigh an Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta chun taispeántas nua a chruthú i Reilig Ghlas Naón chun imeachtaí tábhachtacha 1917 in Éirinn a chomóradh. Tugtar cuireadh roimh thograí ó dheardhóirí taispeántas le haghaidh na gcodanna a bheidh thíos:

- (a) Scaoileadh saor phríosúnaigh 1916
- (b) Bás agus sochraíd Thomas Ashe
- (c) Fothoghcháin 1917
- (d) Comhdháil na hÉireann

Ní foláir nó go mbeidh faisnéis san áireamh le gach cuid den taispeántas maidir le cúnla an imeachta, an imeacht é féin agus iarmháirtí an imeachta. Is féidir sin a chur i láthair agus úsáid á baint as, mar shampla, grianghraif, grafaicí, téacs, suiteáil fuaime nó físeáin, déantáin, athléiriú drámatúil, póstaí.

**Céim 1:** Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a eagrú ina ghrúpaí de thriúr. Sannfar topaic do gach grúpa maidir lena thograí taispeántais.

**Céim 2:** Agus Doiciméid A-L sa Bhileog Oibre seo agus do thraigheáid n-úsáid, déanaigí plé ar fhéidearthachtaí do spás taispeántais bhur ngrúpa.

**Céim 3:** Déanaigí bhur gcuid idéanna a sceitseáil agus an teimpléad ar an gcéad leathanach eile á úsáid, agus ag cinntíú chun gnéithe uile an taispeántais a lipéadú go soiléir.

**Céim 4:** Ní mór do gach ball den ghrúpa an téacs a scríobh do cheann amháin de na painéis sa spás taispeántais. Cuirfear iad sin, in éineacht le bhur sceitsí, faoi bhráid na Roinne.

## Teideal an Taispeántais

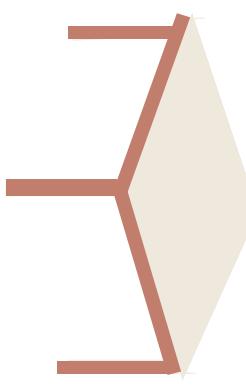
Dearbhóiri Taispeántais

Imeacht:

ÍOMHÁ AGUS TÉACS

ÍOMHÁ AGUS TÉACS

iarrhaítear



## AN EAGRAÍOCHT AR LEIBHÉAL NÁISIÚNTA - ARD-FHEIS SHINN FÉIN 1917

D'fhreastail dhá mhíle toscaire ag a raibh tuairimí thar a bheith difriúil ar Ard-Fheis Shinn Féin an 26 Deireadh Fómhair 1917. Ba chuspóir na comhdhála aontacht a aimsiú idir poblachtaigh mheasártha agus poblachtaigh mhíchuibheasacha. Mar gheall ar thoghchán Chontae an Chláir tháinig Éamon de Valera chun cinn mar cheannaire cumasach agus cliste. Roimh an gcomhdháil bheartaigh sé foirmle chun poblachtaigh an-diongbháilte amhail Cathal Brugha, agus poblachtaigh mheasártha amhail Arthur Griffith a shásamh. Bhí sé luaite i mBunreacht nua Shinn Féin gurbh é aidhm na heagraíochta aitheantas idirnáisiúnta a aimsiú d'Éirinn mar 'Phoblacht Éireannach neamhspleách' agus 'an stádas sin bainte amach, bheadh muintir na hÉireann in ann a foirm féin den rialtas a roghnú gan srian'. D'éirigh Arthur Griffith as ról an uachtaráin i bhfabhar de Valera agus cuireadh cuspóir na Poblachta in ionad a chláir mhonarcaigh.

## COMHDHÁIL ÓGLAIGH NA HÉIREANN 1917

An 27 Deireadh Fómhair 1917 chruinnigh aonaid Óglaigh na hÉireann ó ar fud na tíre le haghaidh comhdháil rúnda i mBaile Átha Cliath. D'fhreastail go leor acu ar Ard-Fheis Shinn Féin an tráthnóna roimhe sin, rud a léirigh an trasnáil láidir idir eití polaitiúla agus eití paraímileata na gluaiseachta poblachtaí. Toghadh Feidhmeannas náisiúnta Óglaigh na hÉireann agus Éamon de Valera mar uachtaráin air. D'fhan rialú riarrachán Óglaigh na hÉireann leis an 'bhfeidhmeannas cónaithe' i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus Michael Collins, Richard Mulcahy agus Dick McKee ag glacadh na bpost uachtair. D'éirigh an grúpa sin ina chroílár den fhoireann i gCeanncheathrú Ghinearálta (GHQ) Óglaigh na hÉireann a cuireadh ar bun i Márt 1918, agus a bhainistigh Óglaigh na hÉireann le linn Chogadh na Saoirse. Thar dhá lá i nDeireadh fómhair 1917, comhdhlúthaithe an gluaiseacht pholaitiúil agus d'aimsigh siad eite mhíleata faoin gceannaire céanna.

Tar éis bhás Ashe, bhain poblachtaigh úsáid as trascríbhinn ó imeachtaí an ionchoisne mar urlis bholscaireachta chumhachtach. Rinneadh an chonspóid pholaitiúil a ghéarú le cinneadh an ionchoisne agus

faoi dheireadh dí-spreagadh oifigh sna príosúin ó phríosúnaigh phoblachtacha a chothú le héigean a thuilleadh.

## GÉARCHÉIM AN CHOINSRÍOFA

Tharla cliseadh Chomhdháil na hÉireann in Aibreán 1918 ag an am céanna a tharla ionsáí ollmhór deireanach na Gearmáine ar an bhFronta Thiar. Agus tuairisci scanrúla os a gcomhair ón bhFrainc, mhol comh-aireacht cogaidh na Breataine chun coinscríobh a shíneadh go hÉirinn. Nuair a ritheadh an tAcht um Sheirbhís Mhíleata i dTeach na dTeachtaí an 16 Aibreán 1918, bhí lucht Shinn Féin, Óglaigh na hÉireann, Páirtí Lucht Oibre na hÉireann, agus lucht an Rialtais Dúchais aontaithe i bhfeachtas frithchoinscríofa Ag comhdháil uile-pháirtí ag Teach an Ard-Mhéara i mBaile Átha Cliath an 18 Aibreán glacadh leis an gealltanais chun 'Diúltú do cheart Rialtas na Breataine seirbhís éigeantach a fhorfheidhmiú sa tir seo' agus ag gealladh chun 'cur i gcoinne na coinscríofa leis na meáin is éifeachtaí atá ar fáil againn'. Thacaigh an Eaglais Chaitliceach go diograiseach leis an ngluaiseacht frithbheartaíochta agus rinne Páirtí an Lucht Oibre agus Gluaiseacht na gCeardchumann stailc ghinearálta a ghairm don 23 Aibreán. Dé Domhnaigh an 21 Aibreán shínigh beagnach dhá mhilliún duine an gealltanais frithchoinscríofa taobh amuigh de gheataí eaglaisí.



Ba chor cinniúnach í Géarchéim na Coinscríofa dóibh uile a bhí bainteach. Bhí borradh ar earcaigh nua chuig Óglaigh na hÉireann, Sinn Féin agus Cumann na mBan le linn ghéarchéim an coinscríofa agus dhianaigh aonaid na nÓglach druileáil oíche rúndá agus bhí méadú géar ar líon na n-ionsaithe chun aim agus armlón a fháil. Cé go ndearna Géarchéim an Choinscríofa ardú Shinn Féin a dhaingniú, cáineadh Páirtí na hÉireann faoi John Dillon nár éirigh leo an bille a threascairt i bParlaimint ar an gcéad dul síos.

# EVENING HERALD

[Vol. 26 No. 256]

DUBLIN, THURSDAY OCTOBER, 25th, 1917

[WAR PRICE ONE PENNY]

## SINN FEIN CONVENTION

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

A mild sensation was caused at today's Convention by the unanimous election of Mr DeValera as President of the Sinn Féin organisation.

Every foot of space in the Round Room of the Mansion House was occupied to-day when the Sinn Féin Convention was called to order ... A great amount of public interest attached to the event and a crowd gathered in the street outside to watch the arrival of the delegates ... from over 1,000 [Sinn Féin] Clubs.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At 10.30 Mr Arthur Griffith, President of Sinn Féin, took the chair amid loud applause. A report on the present position of Sinn Féin was read by Dr. Dillon, in which it was stated that the past eight months had been a period of unprecedented activity for National Independence. References were made to the recent Sinn Féin victories in the Irish consistencies ... and to the fact that twelve hundred clubs have been affiliated, representing a membership of over a quarter of a million. They had there that day 1,700 delegates, representing 1,009 clubs.

The President then delivered his address in the course of which he said ... In 1914 they witnessed the spectacle of a man whom Ireland had trusted as leader throwing away all traditions of Irish history ... and saying that the war that England had entered into was an

Irish war ... From that time Ireland veered towards Sinn Féin, but were it not for the martyrdom of the 16 men in Easter Week, Ireland would not have been won so entirely to the side of Sinn Féin as she was now ...

Continuing, the President said ... It remained for them to stand together and to show by discipline that they were determined, when the Peace Conference assembled, to claim from it the same rights that Belgium, Poland and Serbia claimed. If these countries are to receive their independence - and I believe they ought - we must receive our independence also.

### A NEW CONSTITUTION

1. The name of this organisation shall be Sinn Féin.
2. Sinn Féin aims at securing the international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic. Having achieved that status, the Irish people may by referendum freely choose their own form of government.
3. This object shall be attained through the Sinn Féin Organisation, which shall, in the name of the sovereign Irish people, deny the right and oppose the will of the British Parliament and British Crown, or any other foreign government to legislate for Ireland. ...



### WOMEN SPEAK

The prominent ladies present were Countess Markievicz (in uniform), Countess Plunkett and the Misses Plunkett. Dr Kathleen Lynn and Mrs Wyse Power. In the course of a speech Dr Kathleen Lynn recalled that the last occasion she was at a meeting in the Round Room, Thomas Ashe was one of the speakers. In a few eloquent sentences she bore testimony to the character of the deceased...

### BOMBSHELL OF THE DAY

There was an air of suppressed excitement followed by some cheering when Count Plunkett, coming from the front of the platform, announced his intention of withdrawing his name for the presidency of Sinn Féin in favour of Eamonn De Valera ... The bombshell of the day was when Mr Arthur Griffith announced in favour of De Valera whom he described as a statesman as well as a soldier. De Valera, amid great cheering was declared immediately elected.

**- Doiciméad N -**

Sliocht as Ráiteas Finné Richard Walsh (#400) do Bhiúró na Staire Míleata a cuireadh isteach an 28 Meitheamh 1950.  
Bhí sé i láthair ag Comhdháil Óglacha na hÉireann an 26 Deireadh Fómhair 1917 agus a bhí ina ionadaí Tofa do  
Chonnachta ar Fheidhmeannas Náisiúnta na nÓglach



The whole political outlook at this time [1917] was in a liquid state. The great bond of agreement between all republicans was a united desire to get rid of the Irish Parliamentary Party as soon as possible. Amongst republicans themselves there were different interpretations of what freedom meant ...

[At the Sinn Féin Ard Fheis] Mr. de Valera made a very diplomatic speech on the lines that there was room for all organisations working in the same direction, but that as Sinn Féin seemed more popular and more associated in people's minds with 1916, Sinn Féin would have a better following, and that the new organisation should be known as Sinn Féin.

On the evening of the last day of the Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis a Volunteer Convention was held in Croke Park which lasted for at least 10 hours. All the delegates attending the Volunteer Convention had also been delegates at the Sinn Féin Convention.

The Volunteer Convention was held in a building in Croke Park known as the Pavilion, [the] end portion of this building was filled with hay. The large number of delegates which numbered about 1,100 seated themselves where convenient on portions of an open stand and around on the hay ... At the end of the building, a group of men assembled, of whom it could be said they were the men of destiny in the Ireland of our time. The Chairman of the Convention was Eamon de Valera. Behind him, lying on the pile of hay, were Michael Collins, Cathal Brugha, Austin Stack [and...] all the prominent men in the republican physical force movement of that time. I have no records to go on so I have to rely on my memory.

The business done at the Volunteer Convention was as follows: A National Volunteer Executive was formed, numbering 19 men selected as follows: 7 men resident in Dublin, named "resident members";

3 men from each province ... I was selected as one of the Connaught representatives.

The "resident members" were voted for and selected by the whole Convention:-

Rory O'Connor, Michael Staines, Cathal Brugha, Eamon de Valera, (Chairman); Eamon Duggan, (Deputy Chairman); William M. O'Reilly, Diarmuid O'Hegarty, Michael Collins and Richard Mulcahy

A decision by the Executive must be carried by a clear majority of the whole Executive. This was necessary to give a vital decision on matters of a serious nature, such as a decision on peace or war ...

(a) Cóip den ghealltanais frithchoinscríofa a shínigh na céadta míle ball den phobal taobh amuigh de dhoirse eaglaisí ar fud na tíre ar an Domhnach an 21 Aibreán 1918.

(a)

# ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PLEDGE.

*The following is a copy of the Pledge:-*

"Denying the right of the British Government to enforce Compulsory Service in this Country we pledge ourselves solemnly to one another to resist Conscription by the most effective means at our disposal."

[Faoise: National Library of Ireland, EPH E103]

(c)

ROINN COSANTA.  
BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.  
STATEMENT BY WITNESS  
DOCUMENT NO. W.S. .... 1551....

Witness: Patrick McCabe, Castlepollard Coy., Co. Westmeath.  
The young men of the country were now faced with being conscripted into the British Army by act of the British government and the country, almost to a person, opposed this act and resolved to fight it to the last. There was a great influx of men into the Volunteers now and our strength rapidly reached around one hundred. Parades were held regularly in the open and the services of ex-British army men were availed of to lick this new force into at disciplined unit. Anti-conscription meetings were held at which the Volunteers paraded. The Catholic clergy were the leading lights in the opposition to the conscription act, and when they gave the lead the crowd followed. The Volunteers collected for the anti-conscription fund [and] ... also had everyone sign the anti-conscription pledge.

(b) Sliocht as thuairisc an Freeman's Journal ar dhul chun cinn an Chiste Cosanta Náisiúnta, a d'eagraigh ag Comhdháil Theach an Ard-Mhéara. Bailíodh níos mó ná £250,000 in Éirinn le linn an fheachtais.

# The Freeman's Journal

VOL. CL1 DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1918 [ONE PENNY]

## (b) COUNTRY AND THE FUND

### SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN MANY PARISHES

Nothing that has occurred has minimised the seriousness of the conscription menace, and it is therefore, necessary, the National Conference at the Mansion House warns the Irish public, to proceed at once with the perfection of defensive organisation. That the country realises the seriousness of the position can be seen from the spirited manner in which the people are contributing to the Defence Fund.

The collection was taken up after all the Masses in Armagh parish on Sunday and £600 was subscribed as a first installment. The collection at Dungravan realised over £500. This is considerably more than any other sum ever collected there before for any object. The people of Skibbereen responded generously to the appeal and on Sunday £250 was realised ... in Ballymote, Co Sligo £200 was subscribed as a first installment. In the half-parish of Caltra, Ballinasloe on Sunday £141 6s 6d was subscribed at the church gate. Caltra is a purely agricultural district where farmers holdings vary from two to twenty acres as a rule, with few large landowners. A collection at Claremorris on Sunday realised close on £600 including the contribution from Barnacarron, or lower part of the parish. The contributions varied from £20 down to £1.

Animated scenes were witnessed around the tables at which the collections were taken in Cork on Sunday. Sums varying from the pence of the very poor to £10 notes, as well as cheques for larger amounts were eagerly tendered and nobody was seen to pass the tables by without subscribing. The collectors had no occasion to solicit and their difficulty sprang from the general eagerness to give. It is believed that over £5,000 was subscribed.

At Castlerea there was a generous response, the collection amounting to £800 and about £200 of outstanding promises. The subscriptions ranged from about £1 to £20 each.

Pósttaer ag poiblíú 'aeridheacht' (tionól) frithchoinscríofa Chumann na mBan, an 23 Meitheamh 1918

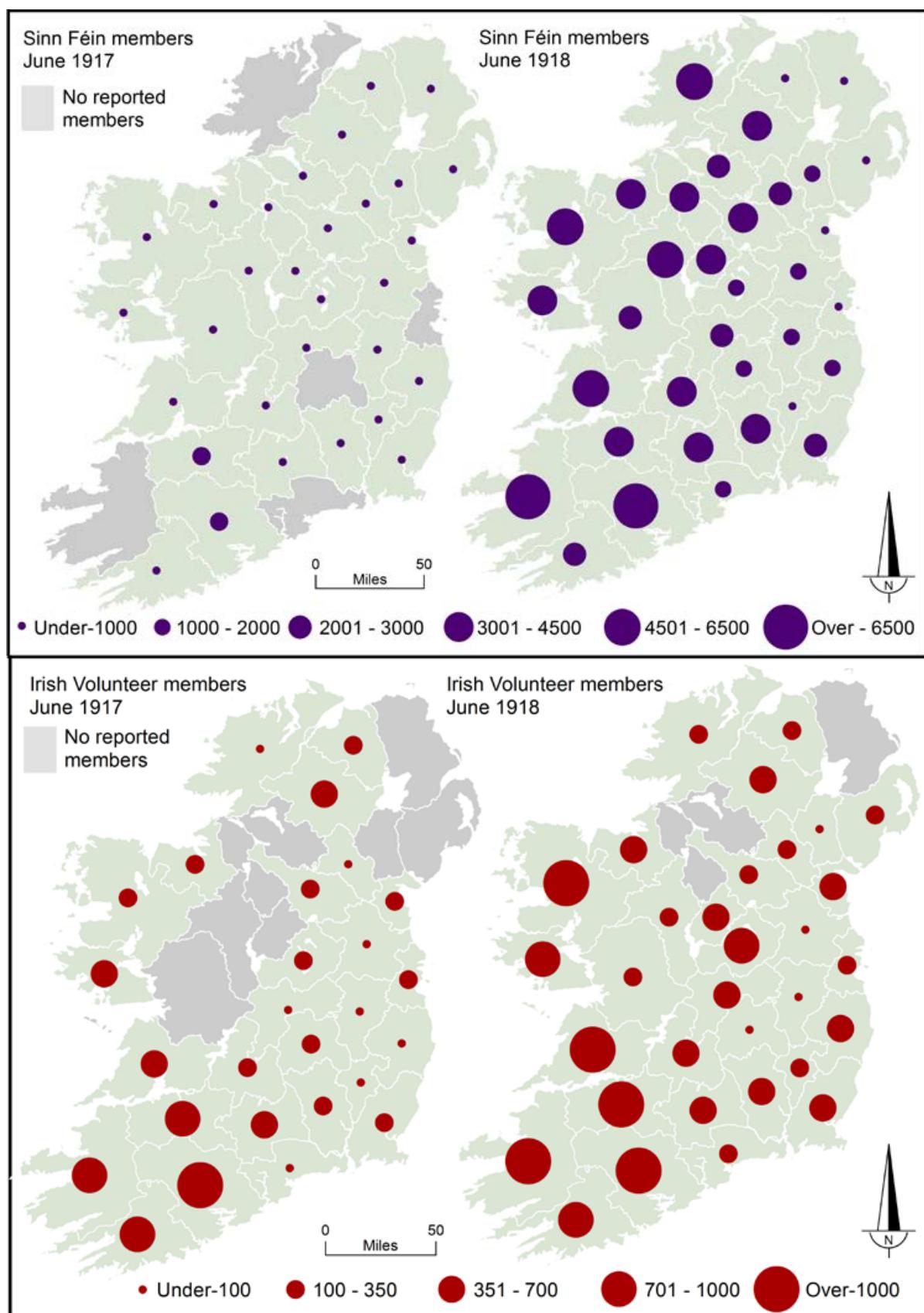
Géaraíodh an feachtas i gcoinne an choinscríofa ag túis an tsamhraidh 1918. I Meitheamh d'earraigh poblachtaigh tionól ar fud na tíre chun cistí frithchoinscríofa a bhailiú. Sna himeachtaí cultúrtha sin comhcheanglaíodh cainteanna i gcoinne an choinscríofa le hamhránaíocht, damhsa agus comórtais spóirt. Mar gheall ar fheachtas géar an rialtais an 3 líil cuireadh cosc ar Shinn Féin, Conradh na Gaeilge, Óglaigh na hÉireann, Cumann na mBan agus ar thionól phoiblí uile a tionóladh gan cead ó na pólíní. Lean poblachtaigh lena leithéid de thionól a eagrú d'ainneoin an choisc, cé go ndearnadh iad a thionól i láithreacha rúnda chun buíonta cuardaigh na bpólíní agus an aimr a sheachaint.

# PROCLAMATION

# NO CONSCRIPTION

## - Doiciméad Q -

D'éirigh go maith le Sinn Féin tar éis Chomhdháil Dheireadh Fómhair 1917, rud a d'aontaigh an páirtí agus a rinne a chuspóirí poblachtacha a shoiléiriú. Faoi dheireadh 1917 bhí 1,300 club cláraithe aige mar aon le ballraíocht de 250,000. Thuairiscigh na pólíní méadú 23 faoin gcéad ar bhallraíocht Shinn Féin idir Márta agus Bealtaine 1918 agus slua earcach fiú níos mó isteach in Óglaigh na hÉireann, de réir mar a bhrostaigh fir óga imníocha chun seirbhís éigeantach a sheachaint. Níl cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath san áireamh leis na sonraí sna léarscáileanna, áfach, agus ba cheart iad a léamh go grinn. Is iad cigirí contae Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann a mheas na figiúirí ballraíochta, agus ní raibh rochtain acu ar thaifid bhallraíochta.





## CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

### Doiciméid M - Q

1. De réir an *Evening Herald*, cá raibh Comhdháil Shinn Féin ar siúl? (*Doiciméad M*)

2. Cá mhéad club Shinn Féin a bhí ionadaithe ag an gComhdháil? (*Doiciméad M*)

3. Cad ba phríomhchúis le tacaíocht an phobail do Shinn Féin i 1917, de réir Arthur Griffith? (*Doiciméad M*)

4. Bunaithe ar do chuid eolais ar an gcéad pháirtí Shinn Féin a bhunaigh Arthur Griffith i 1905, cad é mar a bhí aidhmeanna pháirtí nua Shinn Féin difriúil?

---

---

---

5. Nuair a d'éirigh sé as i bhfabhar Éamon de Valera mar uachtarán Shinn Féin, cad é mar a chuir Arthur Griffith síos ar a chomharba? (*Doiciméad M*)

6. An bhuil tú in ann aon chúis(eanna) a mholadh le seasamh siar Arthur Griffith agus an Chunta Plunkett chun ligean do Éamon de Valera uachtaráinacht Shinn Féin nua a ghlaicadh i 1917?

---

---

---

7. De réir ráiteas finné Richard Walsh, cén fáth a ndearna gnéithe éagsúla Phoblachtachais in Éirinn cinneadh a dhéanamh chun teacht le chéile faoi ainm Shinn Féin? (*Doiciméad N*)

8. Cá mhéad fear a toghadh chuig Feidhmeannas Náisiúnta Óglaigh na hÉireann ag comhdháil 1917? (*Doiciméad N*)

9. Cé a ceapadh mar Chathaoirleach an Fheidhmeannais Náisiúnta agus cén tábhacht a bhaineann leis sin? (*Doiciméad N*)

---

---

---

10. Bunaithe ar ráiteas finné Patrick McCabe, cén dóigh a raibh baint ag Óglaigh na hÉireann leis an bhfeachtas frithchoinscríofa? (*Doiciméad Oc*)
- 
- 
- 

11. Cad é mar a chuirfeá síos ar an teanga a úsáideadh sa Ghealltanás Frithchoinscríofa? (*Doiciméad Oa*)
- 
- 
- 

12. Cad é mar a chruthaíonn an *Freeman's Journal* an méid atá á mhaíomh aige go n-aithníonn muintir na hÉireann dáiríreacht rialtas na Breataine maidir le coinscríobh a shíneadh go hÉirinn. (*Doiciméad Ob*)
- 
- 
- 

13. An bhfuil tú in ann aon fhianaise a aimsiú sna Doiciméid Ob agus Oc gur thacaigh an Eaglais Chaitliceach leis an bhFeachtas Frithchoinscríofa?
- 
- 
- 

14. An bhfuil tú in ann aon samplaí de ghreadh a aithint sa phóstaer lena ndéantar imeacht Frithchoinscríofa Chumann na mBan a fhogairt? (*Doiciméad P*)
- 
- 
- 

15. Cad iad na rudaí a bheadh na daoine a d'fhreastail ar an 'aeridheacht' (tionól) frithchoinscríofa ag súil le feiceáil? (*Doiciméad P*)
- 
- 
- 

16. Déan scrúdú ar na léarscáileanna lena dtaispeántar fás ghluaiseachtaí Óglaigh na hÉireann agus Shinn Féin idir 1917 agus 1918 (*Doiciméad Q*) Agus an fhaisnéis sna léarscáileanna agus i nDoiciméid A-R á húsáid, freagair an cheist aiste a leanas:

**Mínigh forbairt Óglaigh na hÉireann agus/nó Shinn Féin, nó an dá eagraíocht ar aon, i do chontae idir Meitheamh 1917 agus Meitheamh 1918 agus tabhair trí chúis ar a laghad leis an bhforbairt sin.**

- Doiciméad R -

Gabhála 'Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine', 17-18 Bealtaine 1918

An 12 Aibreán 1918, gabhadh John Dowling tar éis do U-Bhád na Gearmáine é a thabhairt i dtír ar chósta an Chláir. Bhí Dowling ina phríosúnach cogaidh sa Ghearmáin i 1915 agus ina bhalla de Bhriogáid na hÉireann de chuid Roger Casement. Mar gheall ar an ngabháil, cuireadh deis ar fáil don Ard-Leifteanant nua-cheaptha, an Ridire John French chun triúr gníomhaíthe is seachtó Shinn Féin a ghabháil ar an gcúiseamh is neamhiontaofa de chomhoibriú leis an nGearmáin. Mhéadaigh gabhlála 'Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine' tacáiocht d'iarrthóirí Shinn Féin san olltoighchán a eagraíodh an 14 Nollaig 1918.



# IRISH PARTY MANIFESTO

## APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

We lay before the people of Ireland, these alternatives ... Either Ireland is to be given over to unsuccessful revolution and anarchy, or the Constitutional movement is to have the full support of the Irish people and go on till it has completed its work ....

After the revolutionary movement of the sixties, Isaac Butt proclaimed to the Irish people that a Constitutional movement was the only sure and certain method of obtaining their rights. Parnell renewed that policy and that hope. The people of Ireland accepted that policy, and that policy has never been seriously questioned by the Irish people ...

### THE IRELAND OF TODAY

What is the record of the years which have passed since Butt founded the Home Rule and Constitutional movement?

- Rackrents, evictions ... and, to a large extent, the landlord have disappeared from the life of Ireland. Two thirds of the entire land of the country have passed into the hands of the people ...
- In so far as local government is concerned, it has been wrenched from the landlords and is now in the entire possession of the people, with chairmen and members freely chosen by the people ...
- In the region of higher education, the Irish Party have been enabled to bestow upon Ireland, a National University, through which the sons of Catholics can find access to the highest conquests of learning for the first time in their history since the beginning of the English connection.
- In Primary and Secondary education, the teachers and the schools have all received an enormous improvement in revenue and position.
- With England, Ireland has been enabled to share to the full, in all the programme of social reform. The Old Age Pension ... [and] the National Insurance Act...
- Finally, the Irish Party has achieved the last and the greatest of the objects of every Irish movement since the Union, by placing on the Statute Book the greatest and largest measure of Irish Self Government ever proposed and ever achieved.

### THE PEOPLE'S DUTY

If, then, the Constitutional movement has triumphantly vindicated itself; if, on the other hand, a revolutionary movement has shown itself to be at once futile and disastrous, have we not a right to ask the people of Ireland to stand by the Constitutional movement and uphold it till its entire mission is accomplished? ... We will lead the Irish people into the Parliament House for which they have been praying and working for more than a century.

### - Doiciméad S -

Sleachta ón bhforógra arna eisiúint ag Léig na nÉireannach Aontaithe i Eanáir 1918 lena dtugtar breac-chuntas ar an obair a rinneadh cheana féin ag Páirtí na hÉireann agus ag iarraidh ar dhaoine chun leanúint le tacaíocht a thabhairt don ghluaiseacht bhunreachtúil.



### - Doiciméad T -

Macasmhail de fhógra toghcháin a bhí i *The Northern Whig Dé* Sathairn an 14 Nollaig 1918

## Duncarin FOR SIR EDWARD CARSON, Ulster's Unionist Leader.

**WOMEN AND MEN ELECTORS,**  
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING VOTE FOR  
Sir EDWARD CARSON and for HIM ALONE  
LET NOTHING PREVENT YOU FROM VOTING,  
BECAUSE -

1. He will never submit to Home Rule.
2. He will promote our City's prosperity.
3. He will frustrate Sinn Féin ideals.
4. He will advance the cause of Temperance.
5. He will introduce legislation for better Housing Accommodation and an Improved System of Education.
6. He undertakes that the Claims of our Gallant Sailors and Soldiers receive the consideration they so well deserve from the Nation.
7. He deserves every Vote.
8. He has sacrificed all for You, and is worthy of Your Support Now.

**WORK. WORK. WORK.**

**GOD SAVE THE KING**

## - Doiciméad U -

I 1918 tugadh an ceart vótála do mhná na Breataine agus na hÉireann níos sine ná 30 bliain d'aois agus agus tugadh an ceart freisin seasamh le toghadh do Pharlaimint. Díriodh ar mhná mar ghrúpa tábhachtach nua de vótálaithe a raibh a gcuid tacaíochta ríthábhachtach do thodhchaí na tíre.

## An Appeal to the Women of Ireland

Not without reason did the old time poets in Eirinn call the country they loved by a woman's name. To them, Ireland, for whose liberation they strove so heroically was a mystical woman in captivity, at the mercy of a brutal enemy. Their devotion to Dark Rosaleen and their love of her were both boundless, because in woman the ancient Gael saw the great glory of his race, the sure promise that the sacred tradition of the Gaelic people would be carried into the unnumbered generations of the future ...

In the days of the Land League the women were as valiant champions of the dispossessed race as the farmers themselves. And today, the voices of Sarsfield and Tone and Emmet and Mitchell and Parnell and Pearse - the grateful voices of the dead cry to the women of Ireland to stand by their tortured sister Rosaleen ...

You can save Ireland by voting as Mrs Pearse will vote ... The choice is largely with the women of Ireland. They can win for us the ancient ideal of our people. All their history, all their idealism, all their self-interest, all their common sense must prove to them that Sinn Féin is the one party meriting their support, that it is the only party worthy of the past, representing the heroic feeling of the present; having in it any hope for the future of the People of Ireland.

We appeal to the women voters all over Ireland to vote with Sinn Féin, because the physical safety of the race depends upon our immediate freedom; because Sinn Féin carries on the tradition of independence ... because in every generation Irishwomen have played a noble part in the struggle for Irish freedom, because finally, as in the past, so in the future, the womenfolk of the Gael shall have a high place in the Councils of the freed Gaelic nation.

## - Doiciméad V -

Sleachta ón bhforógra a d'eisigh Sinn Féin d'olltoghchán 1918, lena sonraítear rún an pháirtí staonadh ó Westminster agus tionól bunreachta scartha a bhunú in Éirinn.

## GENERAL ELECTION

### Manifesto to the Irish People

THE coming general election is fraught with vital possibilities for the future of our nation. Ireland is faced with the question whether this generation wills it that she is to march out into the full sunlight of freedom, or is to remain in the shadow of a base imperialism that has brought and ever will bring in its train naught but evil for our race.

Sinn Féin gives Ireland the opportunity of vindicating her honour and pursing with renewed confidence the path of national salvation by rallying to the flag of the Irish Republic.

1. By withdrawing the Irish Representation from the British Parliament and by denying the right and opposing the will of the British Government or of any other foreign Government to legislate for Ireland.
2. By making use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise
3. To establish a constituent assembly comprising persons chosen by the Irish constituencies as the supreme national authority to speak and act in the name of the Irish people, and to develop Ireland's social, political and industrial life, for the welfare of the people of Ireland.
4. By appealing to the Peace Conference for the establishment of Ireland as an independent nation ...

ISSUED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF SINN FEIN

# The Cork Examiner.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918

## NATIONALIST CANDIDATURE SUCCESSFUL MEETING

In the Hibernian Hall last night Major Talbot Crosbie and Mr R. O'Sullivan addressed a very large and successful meeting of their supporters ... The Chairman, who was received with cheers, said that [according to Sinn Féin], Ireland wanted a Republic. That was a very easy thing to say; but it was not quite so easy to accomplish.

They knew perfectly well that so long as the North East corner of Ireland was opposed to it, [an Irish Republic] could only be achieved by a military victory. Some of his opponents, he understood, were prepared to take that chance - they are prepared to see it out with Ulster. But he did not believe that the voters of Cork were going to endorse what to the mind of every thinking man was a mad undertaking. (hear, hear) ...

The object of the Nationalists standing in the present contest was to try, if they could not succeed, in welding and blending Ireland into one unanimous whole. That was their ambition. They did not war with anybody. There had been, God knows, enough of war in the world ... the effects of which would be felt for the longest day the present generation had to live. They wanted, above all things, peace in Ireland, and it was for that the men and women of Cork should vote for Major Crosbie and Mr O'Sullivan, the Nationalists candidates, on election day (cheers)...

EMPTY BENCHES  
Are more eloquent at Westminster Parliament than  
EMPTY SPEECHES  
The Peace Conference is SINK FEIN's immediate object.  
You can get it there by swelling the majority for  
COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE  
BY  
VOTING FOR STAINES  
THE SINK FEIN CANDIDATE

- Doiciméad W -

Sleachta giorraithe ó thuairisciú na nuachtán ar chruinnithe toghchánaíochta sa tseachtain roimh an Olltoighchán

## Meath Chronicle

AND  
Cavan and Monaghan Herald

Saturday, December 14, 1918

### MEETING AT WILKINSTOWN

A meeting was held at Wilkinstown in support of Liam Mellows at three o'clock on Sunday. There was a fairly large attendance of the Republican candidate's supporters ... Mr. Sean Mac Na Midhe ... traced the fact of Ireland's separate existence as a highly civilised and cultured nation back to the threshold of history, and appealed to those present to support the candidature of Liam Mellows, who, taking his stand on Ireland's nationhood, was working for her complete independence (applause).

Mr. M. J. Sweeney, B.Sc, who next addressed the meeting, referred to the dissolution of Empires on every side, and pointed out that Ireland's representatives would demand at the Peace Conference, in the words, of John Mitchel - "Not a local legislature, not a patchwork Parliament ... but an Irish Republic, one and indivisible" (applause). He therefore appealed to the electors to support the man, who, because he followed the teaching of Mitchel, was an exile beyond the seas (applause).

Mr. P. MacDonnell next addressed the meeting, and said that it was hard to realise that any Irishman would be found who did not desire the freedom of his own country (hear, hear). They had sent an Irish Party to Westminster with the green flag in their hands to secure Home Rule, but they came back bearing the Union Jack and a promise of Home Rule, (applause)...

The meeting concluded with the singing of the Republican National Anthem, after which ringing cheers were given for Commandant Mellows.

### POINTS FOR ELECTORS

This is the greatest opportunity Ireland has had for more than a century—the opportunity of getting Europe to declare that the freedom of Ireland is necessary to the stability of the world."

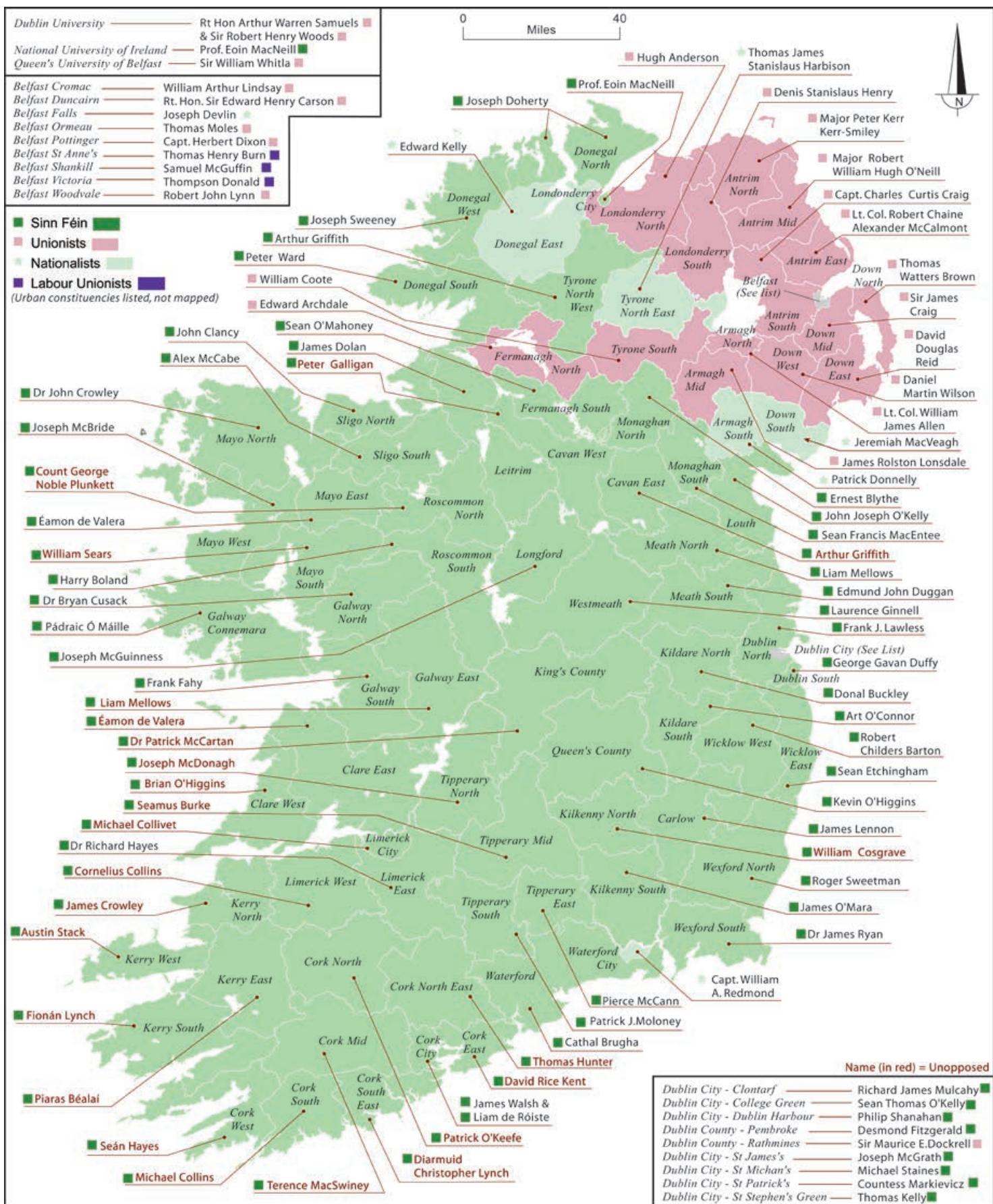
— Arthur Griffith, M.P.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ireland has now a charter such as she never had before in all her history to make a declaration of independence. She can do it to-day (Dec 14<sup>th</sup>) by VOTING SINK FEIN.

- Doiciméad X -

Iarrthóirí a toghadh in Éirinn san olltoghchán, Nollaig 1918



## CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

### Doiciméid R - W

1. Cad mhéad gníomhaí Shinn Féin a gabhadh ar amhras go raibh siad ag comhoibriú leis an nGearmáin i mBealtaine 1918? (*Doiciméad R*)  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
2. Cén contae in Éirinn inar gabhadh an lón is mó de ghníomhaithe Shinn Féin i mBealtaine 1918? (*Doiciméad R*)  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
3. Bunaithe ar do chuid eolais ar an tréimhse 1916-1918, ainmnigh cúigear de na baill is iomráití de Shinn Féin a gabhadh i mBealtaine 1918? (*Doiciméad R*)  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
4. An bhfuil tú in ann cúis a mholadh le méadú thacaíocht an phobail do Shinn Féin roimh olltoghchán 1918 mar gheall ar ghabhálacha ‘Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine’?  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

5. I do chuid focal féin déan cur síos gairid ar an modh a úsáideadh i bhforógra Pháirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann (IPP) chun a chur ina luí ar thoghthóirí na hÉireann vóta a chaitheamh ar a shon i 1918.  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

6. Cad iad na dóigheanna ina bhfuil iarrthóir aontachtach á chur chun cinn go soiléir leis an bhfógra toghchán do Edward Carson? (*Doiciméad T*)  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----
7. Aithin teicníc mhealltach amháin a úsáideadh chun a chur ina luí ar vótálaithe ban vóta a chaitheamh ar son Shinn Féin. (*Doiciméad U*)  
-----  
-----  
-----

8. Aithin dhá dhifríocht idir an teanga arna húsáid i bhForógra IPP agus i bhForógra Shinn Féin?  
(Doiciméad S agus Doiciméad V)
- 
- 
- 

9. Agus an fhaisnéis i léarscáileanna R agus X á cur i gcomparáid le chéile, aithin líon na n-iarrthóirí a toghadh do Pharlaimint agus iad fós i bpriosún.
- 

10. **Ceist Aiste:** Cad iad na fachtóirí ar a raibh rath Shinn Féin in Olltoghchán 1918 ina thoradh?

### TASC AN SCOLÁIRE

Is tusa an t-iarrthóir Shinn Féin do thoghcheantar ainmnithe. Seachtain roimh an olltoghchán atá ann, agus tá tú chun labhairt ag cruinniú poiblí i do bhaile áitiúil féin. Agus obair á déanamh le do bhainisteoir feachtais, ní mór duit d'óráid 3 nóiméad a ullmhú roimh an gcruiinniú.

**Céim 1:** Eagróidh an múinteoir an rang ina bheirteanna agus sannfar toghcheantar do gach beirt.

**Céim 2:** Aimsigh ainm an iarrthóra Shinn Féin i do thoghcheantar sannta. Déan roinnt taighde ar chúlra d'iarrthóra. (Má gabhadh d'iarrthóir le linn Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine, beidh sé ag scríobh na hóráide dá chuid i bpriosún agus tabharfaidh duine dá fhir ionaid í ag an gcruiinniú)

**Céim 3:** Ag obair i mbeirteanna, léigh na cuntais ó na nuachtáin ar na cruiinnithe le déanaí i dtoghcheantair eile [Doiciméad W], agus príomhphointí cainte agus argóintí arna ndéanamh ag do chéilí comhraic á dtabhairt faoi deara ionas gur féidir leat dul i ngleic leo i d'óráid. Ba cheart duit forógra Shinn Féin a léamh arís mar aon leis na doiciméid eile i mbileog Oibre an Scoláire chun ábhar a bhailíú le haghaidh d'óráide.

**Céim 4:** Scríobh dréacht de d'óráid. Coinnigh cuimhne chun teanga mhealltach a úsáid agus chun na nithe a leanas a chur san áireamh:

- Ráiteas oscailte ag tabhairt isteach duit féin agus ag cur béime ar aon eolas beathaínséise ábhartha, e.e. Rannpháirtíocht in Éirí Amach 1916, príosúnacht, feachtais níos luaithe srl
- Tabhair trí chúis ar a laghad ar chóir do na toghthóirí vótáil ar do shon mar iarrthóir Sinn Féin.
- Tabhair aghaidh ar na hargóintí a rinne do chéile comhraic
- Pointe deireanach láidir maidir le todhchaí na hÉireann faoi Sinn Féin



# FAISNÉIS NEAMHSPLEÁDHCHUIS

Ireland

MS. 17.25  
Declaration by Dáil Éireann (First Dáil)

Declaration adopted by Dáil Éireann, the assembly of the elected members of the Irish National Council held at Dublin on Tuesday January 21<sup>st</sup> 1919. (English translation)

(92)

Declaration of Independence.

Whereas the Irish people is by right a free people; and whereas for seven hundred years the Irish people has never ceased to repudiate and has repeatedly protested in arms against foreign usurpation:

And, Whereas English rule in this country is, and always has been, based upon force and fraud and maintained by military occupation against the declared will of the people:

And, Whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army acting on behalf of the Irish people:

And, Whereas the Irish people is resolved to secure and maintain its complete independence in order to promote the common weal, to re-establish justice, to provide for future defence, to ensure peace at home and goodwill with all nations, and to constitute a national polity based upon the peoples will with

## - Doiciméad Y -

An chéad leathanach lámhscríofa d'Fhorógra na Saoirse, a léadh ag seisiún tionscnamh na Chéad Dála, an 21 Eanáir 1919. Léiríodh leis tionscnamh measctha na Dála i réabhlóid agus sa daonlathas parlaiminteach.

[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, MS 17125]

De bhrigh gur dual do mhuinntir na hÉireann bheith n-a saor náisiún.

Agus de bhrigh nár staon muintir na hÉireann riamh le seacht gcéad bliadhain ó dhiúltadh d'annsmacht Gall agus ó chur ina choinnibh go minic le neart airm.

Agus de bhrigh ná ful de bhunadhas agus ná raibh riamh de bhunadhas le dlighe Shasana san thír seo acht foiréigean agus calaois, agus ná ful de thaca leis ach sealbh lucht airm I n-aimhdheón dearbhthola muinntire na hÉireann.

Agus de bhrigh go ndeárna Saor-Árm na hÉireann Saorstát Éireann d'fhorfhógaírt I mBaile Átha Cliath Seachtmhain na Cásca 1916 ar son muinntire na hÉireann.

Agus de bhrigh go bhfuil muinntir na hireann lán-cheaptha ar neamhspleádhchus iomlán do bhaint amach agus do chosaint dóibh fhéin d'fhoinn leas an phobuil do chur chun cinn, an ceart d'athchur ar a bhonnaibh, an tsíothcháin I nírinn agus caradas le náisiúnaibh eile do chur I n-áirithe dhóibh féin agus féineachus náisiúnta tsíothcháin I nírinn agus caradas le náisiúnaibh eile do chur I n-áirithe dhóibh féin agus féineachus náisiúnta do cheapadh go mbeidh toil na ndaoine mar bhunudhas leis agus cothrom cirt is caotheamhlacha dá bhárr ag gach duine I nÉirinn.

Agus de bhrigh go ndeárna muinntir na hÉireann, agus sinn I mbéal ré nuadha de stair an domhain, feidhm a bhaint as an Olltoghadh, Mí na Modlag, 1918, chun a dhearbhughadh de bhréis adhbhalmhóir gur toil leó bheith dileas do Shaorstát Éireann.

Ar an adhbhar son deinimíde .i. na teachtaí atá toghtha ag muinntir na hÉireann agus sinn I nDáil Chomhairle I dteannta a chéile, bunughadh Saorstáit d'áth-dheimhniughadh I n-ainm náisiún na hÉireann agus sinn féin do chur fá gheasaibh an deimhniughadh so do chur I bhfeidhm ar gach slighe ar ár gcumas.

Órdúighmíd ná ful de chomhacht ag éinne ach amháin ag na Teachtaíbh toghtha ag muinntir na hÉireann dligthe dhéanamh gur dual do mhuinntir na hÉireann géilleadh dhóibh, agus ná ful de pháirilment ann go mbeidh an náisiún umhal do ach amháin Dáil Éireann.

Dearbhúighmíd ná fulingeóchaimd go bráth an cumhangas atá dá dhéanamh ag an annsmacht Ghalda ar ár gceart náisiúnta agus éilihímíd ar chamtháí na Sasanach imtheacht ar fad as ár dtí.

Illighimíd ar gach saornáisiún ar domhan neamhspleádhchus na hÉireann d'admháil agus fógraímíd gurab éigean ár neamhspleádhchus chun síothcháin a chur I n-áirithe do'n domhan.

I n-ainm muinntire na hÉireann cuirimíd ár gcinneamhaint fé chomairce Dhia an Uile-Chomhacht do chuir misneach agus buantseasamhacht n-ár sinnsear chun leanamhaint leó go treun les na céadta bliadhain gcoinnibh tíoránachta gan truagh gan taise: agus de bhrigh gur móide an neart an ceart a bheith againn san troid d'fhágadar mar oighreacht againn, aithchuingimiid ar Dhia A bheannacht do bhronnadh orainn I gcóir an treasa deiridh den chomhrac go bfhuilmid fé gheasaibh leanmhaint do go dtí go mbainfeam amach an tsaoirse.

- Doiciméad Z -

Sliocht arna Chur in Eagar ó Ráiteas Finné (586) Bhiúró na Staire Míleata a cuireadh isteach an 27 Meán Fómhair 1951 ag Kathleen Boland, deirfiúr le Harry Boland a toghadh do Ros Comáin Theas.

Shortly after [the 1918 general election] Mick Collins and Harry went over to Manchester, where they stayed with my aunt, to prepare plans for the rescue of de Valera from Lincoln Gaol. For this purpose, they obtained a fur-lined coat from Seamus Barrett, an old Fenian in Manchester, a friend of my father's who had a secondhand clothing shop there. The coat was for de Valera.

Before they went to England, they had asked my brother Gerry to make keys to the pattern of one that was sent out on a Christmas card from Lincoln Gaol. Gerry procured three blocks and cut out one, which he gave to Harry ... The other two blocks were sent to the prison in a Christmas cake, made by Mrs. Seán McGarry, and a file was also enclosed. Out of one of the blocks, de Loughrey, the Mayor of Kilkenny, who was a locksmith and was also a prisoner in Lincoln, made the actual key which fitted the lock and enabled de Valera to escape.

When at the appointed time Harry used his key in the lock and tried to turn it, it broke, and you can imagine the lurid language used by Mick and Harry when this last minute catastrophe happened. De Valera, who was waiting inside the gate, pushed in the key made by de Loughrey and, uttering a prayer, turned it in the lock and was free.

De Valera must have given the key to Harry, perhaps to mind it, because, when he came home, he handed the key to my mother, saying, "Take great care of this; when we get the Republic, it will be gilded and placed in the Museum" ...

Some time about the middle of May, 1919, Harry went over to Manchester and stayed with my aunt, to make preparations to go to America ... He succeeded in getting a job as a stoker on a boat ... When he arrived safely in America on the 8th June, he was met by Jim McGee and Jim Gleeson, who saw him safely through the Customs. He was carrying, in one of his specially made seaman's boots, the text of Ireland's claim to Independence. Both the boot and the text were afterwards given to the National Museum .... Harry was sent to America primarily to start a publicity campaign, I imagine, for the Dáil Loan and to blaze the trail for de Valera.



## AN CHOMH-AREACHT

Déalaigh Éamon de Valera ó Phríosún Lincoln an 3 Feabhra 1919 agus nuair a scaoileadh saor príosúnaigh eile 'Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine' i Mártá, bhí Uachtarán na Dála in ann teacht ar ais go hÉireann gan aon bhaol gabhála. Bhí sé sa chathaoir ag dara cruinniú na Dála an 1 Aibreán nuair a ceapadh airí do na Ranna a bunaíodh ó Eanáir 1919.

Arthur Griffith	- Aire Gnóthaí Baile
An Cunta Plunkett	- Aire Gnóthaí Eachtracha
Cathal Brugha	- Aire Cosanta
Eoin Mac Néill	- Aire Tionsclaíochta
An Chuntaois Markievicz	- Aire Saothair
W.T. Cosgrave	- Aire Rialtais Áitiúil
Michael Collins	- Aire Airgeadais

Cruthaíodh Roinn Poiblíochta ar leith i Mártá 1919. Ba é Laurence Ginnell an chéad Aire Poiblíochta, agus cuireadh Desmond Fitzgerald ina áit tar éis dó a bheith curtha i bpriosún. Seansaighdiúir 1916 ab ea Fitzgerald, agus d'éirigh leis teagmháil a dhéanamh le hiriseoirí eachtracha agus iad a spreagadh obair na Dála a phoiblí agus ní ba dhéanaí, le linn chogadh na saorise, 'gníomhartha ionsaithe' ag na pólíní agus ag arm na Breataine in Éirinn a phoiblí.

Seachas W.T. Cosgrave, a bhí ar Chorpáráid Bhaile Átha Cliath ó 1908, ní raibh mórán taithí thromchúiseach ar pholaitíocht ach ag beagán Airí. Cuireadh bac ar chumas na Dála agus a comhaltaí chun oibriú ar bhonn comhleanúnach mar gheall ar an gciapadh leanúnach, go háirithe nuair a cuireadh faoi chois í i Meán Fómhair 1919. Bhí ceangaltais shibhialtacha agus réabhlóideacha eile ag go leor dá comhaltaí. Bhí maireachtáil agus leanúnachas na Dála réabhlóidí go mór mór mar thoradh ar chumas an bheagán státseirbhíseach buan dá cuid, amhail Diarmuid O'Hegarty, rúnaí le comh-aireacht na Dála agus cléireach na Dála. Bhí sé freagrach as miontuairiscí shuionna na Dála a ghlacadh, as a cuid cruinnithe rúnda a eagrú agus as comhfhareagras idir na hairí a éascú.

## IASACHT NA DÁLA

D'fhoinn Dáil Éireann agus an beartas eachtrach uaillmhianach agus ranna rialtais dá cuid a mhaoiniú, rinne poblachtaigh iasacht náisiúnta a bhailiú, trína

raibh saoránaigh in ann bannaí infiúchta a cheannach le bheith aisíochta ní ba dhéanaí ag Poblacht nua-fhógartha na hÉireann. Arna heagrú ag an Aire Airgeadais, Michael Collins, rinneadh iarracht le hiasacht na Dála cistí a theastaigh go géar agus aird an phobail araon a ardú ar son ghluaiseacht na saorise. Sheol poblachtaigh feachtas nua-aimseartha na meán, lenar gcuimsíodh fógraí nuachtán slachtmhara, imeachtaí poiblí samhlaíocha, canbhásáil doras go doras, agus fiú scannán bolscaireachta gairid a taispeánadh i bpictiúrlanna Bhaile Átha Cliath. Seoladh feachtas bannaí freisin i SAM i Eanáir 1920. Chuir Collins an t-airgead i bhfolach i mbainc ina raibh na bainisteoirí báúil don chúis phoblachtach. Ó 1920 ar aghaidh, nuair a ghéaraigh Cogadh na Saoirse, caitheadh an chuid is mó de bhuiséad na Dála ar an Roinn Cosanta.



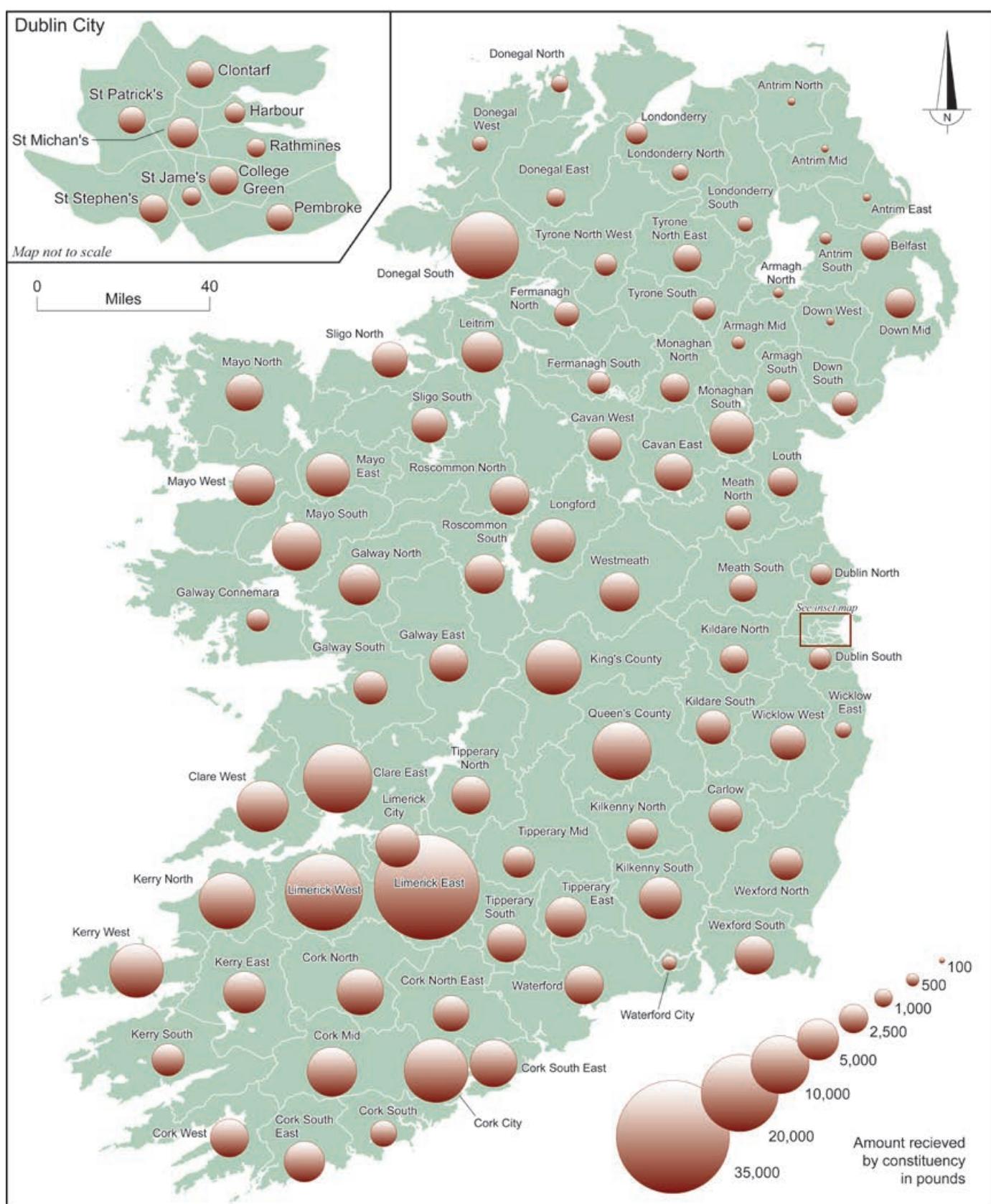
## CÚIRTEANNA NA DÁLA

Mar gheall ar an inní go gcuirfeadh corraíl shóisialta isteach ar an gceist náisiúnta bhunaigh Sinn Féin córas de chúirteanna eadrána. Mhol Arthur Griffith na cúirteanna eadrána ar dtús i 1906, agus thosaigh Sinn Féin chun iad a bhunú i 1917 chun agoidí talún a réiteach. I 1919 tugadh faoi dhlínse na Dála iad agus síneadh a ndlínse chun déileáil le níos mó ná cursaí talún agus cursaí dlí uile san áireamh mar iarracht chun áit cúirteanna na corónach a ghlacadh. Tharla bunú chúirteanna na Dála ag an am céanna agus a mheathlaigh an RIC mar fhórsa pólínéachta éifeachtach mar gheall ar fheachtas imeaglaithe agus ionsaithe Óglaigh na hÉireann (IRA). Ag deireadh 1919 dhruid an RIC cuid mhór de na beairí tuaithe beaga de réir a chéile ní raibh siad in ann coireanna a ionchúiseamh ná breithiúnais a fhorfheidhmiú. Bhí ról tábhachtach ag na cúirteanna poblachtacha maidir le riail agus reacht a chaomhnú agus rinneadh an Dáil ina rud fíor i meon chuid mhór den phobal agus cruthúnas ann go raibh sí in ann an tír a rialú go héifeachtach.

## **Doiciméad A1 -**

#### **Lasachtaí na Dála, cistí a bhailigh na dálcheantair**

Bailíodh £371,000 le hlasacht na Dála in Éirinn chun stát malartach nua Dháil Éireann a mhaoliniú. De ghnáth theastaigh tuairim bháúil an phobail agus eagrúchán fónta ó TD an toghcheantair agus a bhrainsí Shinn Féin ó thiomsú airgid éifeachtach. Chuir rannóig faisnéise na Breataine de chúram ar ofigeach RIC agus giústís, Alan Bell, cistí na Dála a choigistíú in iarracht chun an rialtas réabhlóideach a scriosadh. D'fheallmharaigh Scuad Collins é an 26 Márta 1920.



## **COMHDHÁIL SÍOCHÁNA PHÁRAS**

Tionóladh Comhdháil Síochána Pháras iarchogaidh ag Versailles i Eanáir 1919 chun teorainneach a idirnáisiúnta a atarraingt agus ceisteanna maidir le ceannas náisiúnta a réiteach ag deireadh an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda. Bhí Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh agus George Gavan Duffy ina n-ionadaithe gan chuireadh ar son Phoblacht na hÉireann ag Pálás Versailles. Bhí súil acu go bhfaigheadh siad aitheantas idirnáisiúnta do cheart na hÉireann ar a Neamhspleáchas féin agus dá ceart chun dul isteach i Léig na Náisiún mar bhall le vóta.

Chuir Uachtarán SAM, Woodrow Wilson, é in iúl go soiléir go raibh ceist Phoblacht na hÉireann faoi chúram na Breataine agus nár bhí cúram idirnáisiúnta í. Dhiúltaigh an chomhdháil chun na poblachtaigh a ligean isteach. Ní raibh in éileamh na hÉireann ach ceann amháin de roinnt achainíocha idirnáisiúnta a rinneadh in aisce agus a dhiúltaigh an chomhdháil, de réir mar a sháraigh cumhacht dhomhanda na prionsabail den fhéinchinntiúchán. Mar gheall ar an teip ag Comhdháil Síochána Pháras baineadh an dóchúlacht go mbeadh réiteach síochánta ann ar uaillmhianta um neamhspleáchas na hÉireann.

# **De Valera I Meiriceá Meitheamh 1919 - Nollaig 1920**

Tar éis na teipe chun éisteacht i bPáras a fháil, bhog fócas bheartas eachtrach na Dála chuig Meiriceá. I Meitheamh 1919 - ceithre mhí tar éis dó éalú ó phrósún - thaistil de Valera chuig Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá chun tacaíocht a aimsiú d'fhéinchinntiúchán na hÉireann agus chun cistí a bhailiú d'fhonn airgead a sholáthar don rialtas réabhlóideach in Éirinn. Ceapadh Arthur Griffith mar uachtaráن gníomhach Shinn Féin agus na Dála agus de Valera imithe, agus ceapadh an tAire Cosanta, Cathal Brugha, mar uachtarán gníomhach an IRA.

Tar éis theacht de Valera chuig SAM bhí feachtas tiomsaithe airgid ann dá dtugadh an-phoiblóicht a

mhair ocht mí déag agus a bhailigh ‘iasacht’ \$5.5.m  
don chúis trí shíntíúis phoiblí.

Agus é ag dul ó cheann ceann na tíre, labhair sé le sraith d'ollslógaí, bhuail sé le hoifigigh poiblí, agus chuir an oiread reachtas stáit fálte roimhe mar dhuine mór le rá ar chuairt. Lón sé ionaid mhóra amhail Madison Square Garden (Nua-Eabhrac), Fenway Park (Bostún) agus Wrigley Field (Chicago), ach thug sé cuairt ar phobail Éireannacha is lú tábhacht sa tréimhse, amhail Scranton, Savannah, New Orleans, Kansas City, Montana, agus San Francisco.

Doiciméad A2 -

Léarscáileanna lena léirítear na háiteanna ar thug Éamon de Valera cuairt orthu le linn an chéad turais agus an dara turais dá chuid chuig Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá.

