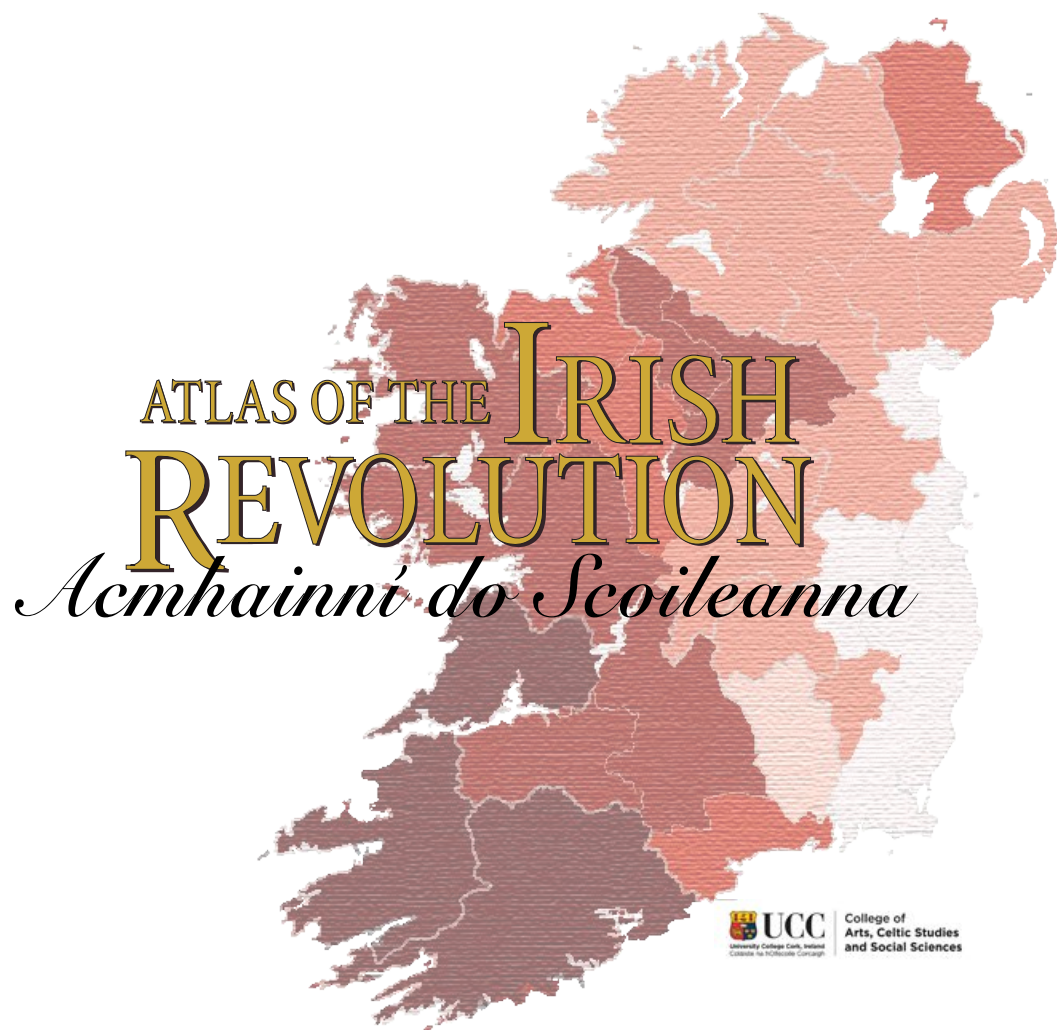




AONAD 7:

Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhliana:

COGADH NA SAOIRSE

1919-21

cuid 1

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Cogadh na Saoirse, 1919-21

Réamhrá:

San aonad seo déanfaidh tú scrúdú ar imeachtaí agus ar phearsantachtaí Chogadh Shaoirse na hÉireann. Thosaigh an choinbhleacht i Eanáir 1919 agus chríochnaigh sí leis an Sos Cogaidh i Iúil 1921 agus neamhchosúil le hÉirí Amach 1916 tharla an chuid is mó den troid lasmuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath. Ar an gcúis sin, ceiliúrann an chuid is mó de na contaetha imeachtaí a tharla le linn Chogadh Shaoirse na hÉireann.

Tugtar cuireadh daoibh éirí i bhur saineolaithe ar na trí chéim den choinbhleacht trí scrúdú a dhéanamh ar ábhar foinse príomhúla agus ar léarscáileanna bunaidh ón Atlas of the Irish Rebellion. Ag obair i ngrúpaí, bainfidh sibh úsáid as an saineolas sin chun taispeántas faoi Chogadh Shaoirse na hÉireann a phleanáil agus a óstáil don scoil. Leis an leabhar tionscadail seo déanfar sibh a threorú trí na céimeanna a bhaineann leis an taispeántas a eagrú ach, ar deireadh, beidh sé faoi bhur lánrogha féin an fócas, an t-ábhar agus an leagan amach a chinneadh.

Measúnú

- (a) **Measúnú Leanúnach (10%):** Bronnfar marc ort as rannpháirtíocht fhoriomlán sa mhodúl. Sin é an fáth gur cheart duit fanacht dírithe, eagraithe agus dul i ngleic leis na tascanna grúpa agus aonair.
- (b) **An Tionscadal Grúpa (60%)** Cuimhnigh, ní mór duit an spriocdháta a chomhlíonadh do do Thionscadal Staire agus bronnfar marcanna ar iarracht, samhlaíocht agus úrnacht chomh maith le cáilíocht do chuid oibre.
- (c) **Cur i Láthair & Féinmheasúnú (30%):** Beifear ag súil go gcuirfidh tú do thionscadal críochnaithe i láthair agus go gcomhlánóidh tú foirm féinmheasúnaithe.

COGADH NA SAOIRSE A CHUR AR TAISPEÁINT: COIMRE AN TIONSCADAIL

Sa tréimhse roimh cheiliúradh céad bliain bhriseadh amach Chogadh Shaoirse na hÉireann i 1919, is mian leis an scoil taispeántas a óstáil a bheidh ar oscailt do na scoláirí uile nó don phobal nó don dá ghrúpa araon. Mar shaineoilthe ar thrí chéim na coinbhleachta, iarradh oraibh an taispeántas a dhearadh agus a óstáil.

D'fhéadfadh na nithe a leanas a bheith san áireamh leis an taispeántas ach níl sé teoranta dóibh sin amháin:

1. Clair taispeána faisnéiseacha a bhaineann le gné amháin nó lena a lán gnéithe de Chogadh na Saoirse
2. Athléiriú stairiúil - beodh nó mar scannán
3. Taispeántais de dhoiciméid/déantáin/grianghraif
4. Samhaltán athchruthaithe a bhaineann le gné amháin de Chogadh na Saoirse
5. Léarscáil bunaithe ar fhaisnéis a bailíodh ó fhoinsí éagsúla
6. Píosa ceoil, filíochta nó ealaíne lena gceiliúrann imeacht nó duine a bhaineann le Cogadh na Saoirse



AN PRÓISEAS PLEANÁLA

CRUINIÚ BUNHRÚPAÍ 1. *I ngrúpaí nach mbeidh níos mó ná cúigear iontu, ba cheart daoibh na nithe a leanas a dhéanamh:*

1. Mar ghrúpa, pléigí aon taispeántais ar thug sibh cuairt orthu agus aon ghnéithe díobh a bhí thar a bheith maith
2. Tabhair na gnéithe faoi deara ar mhaith libh iad a fheiceáil mar chuid do bhur dtaispeántas scoile
3. Déanaigí liosta de na tascanna a d'fhéadfadh a bheith de dhíth chun an taispeántas a phleanáil agus a chur ar bun (m.sh. spás taispeántais a aimsiú, spás taispeántais a dhearadh, ábhair, cuirí, fógraíocht, coimeád, gnéithe idirghníomhacha, rannpháirtíocht an sprioclucht/aiseolas uathu, srl).
4. Ceapaigí láithreoir agus tugaigí aiseolas faoi idéanna an ghrúpa don rang.



Tar éis an phlé, ba cheart don rang vóta a chaitheamh maidir le 4-5 ghné a bheidh ina ngnéithe dearfa den taispeántas

Sannfaidh bhur múinteoir ceann amháin de na gnéithe sin do gach ceann de na ceithre bhunghrúpa

5. I bhur mbunghrúpaí, déanaigí cinneadh faoin mball a rachaidh leis an sainghrúpa maidir le gach gné den taispeántas scoile (m.sh. Cláir faisnéise, athléirithe, ealaíontóirí)
6. Don obair bhaile, déan taighde ar bhonn aonair chun ullmhú le dul le bhur sainghrúpaí

CRUINNÍÚ SAINGHRÚPAÍ 1.

1. Ceapann gach sainghrúpa cathaoirleach agus scríobhaí
2. Déanann an cathaoirleach plé grúpa a mhairsiú faoi idéanna do ghné an taispeántais de chuid an ghrúpa sin
3. Cinntíonn an cathaoirleach go mbíonn deis labhartha ag gach ball den ghrúpa agus glacann an scríobhaí nótaí
4. Aithnígí aon sonraí a dteastaíonn uaibh taighde a dhéanamh orthu agus pléigí ábhair a d'fhéadfadh a bheith de dhíth nó déantáin nach mór iad a fhoinsiú/a mhacasamhlú
5. Cruthaígí amchlár ina mbeidh céimeanna an tionscadail liostaithe suas go dtí pointe an taispeántais
6. Déanfaidh an cathaoirleach taighde agus tascanna cruthaitheacha/scríbhneoireachta a roinnt go cothrom i measc an ghrúpa
7. Nuair a chomhaontaíonn gach duine, chomhlánóidh an scríobhaí Foirm Thogra an Tionscadail ar an gcéad leathanach eile le cur faoi bhráid an mhúinteora. Ba cheart go mbeadh ionchur ag gach ball maidir le hullmhúchán an togra agus ní mór do gach ball an tiomantas ag deireadh an doiciméad a shíniú
8. A luaite agus a bheidh an togra faofa, is féidir dul ar aghaidh leis an tionscadal.



CRUINNÍÚ BUNHRÚPAÍ 2.

1. Filleann scoláirí ar ais chuig a mbunghrúpaí bunaidh
2. Míníonn saineolaithe ó gach Sainghrúpa an coincheap atá faofa do ghné an taispeántais dá gcuid
3. Pléigí tasc(anna) pleanála bhur ngrúpa maidir le gach ceann de na gnéithe
4. Cruthaígí liosta rudaí atá le déanamh le haghaidh bhur ngrúpa agus déanaigí na tascanna a roinnt go cothrom i measc bhaill an ghrúpa
5. Cruthaígí amchlár le haghaidh bhur dtasc(anna) a chríochnú





Foirm Thogra An Tionscadail

Le cur faoi bhráid bhur múinteora nuair a bheidh cruinniú an tsainghrúpa críochnaithe

Gné an Taispeántais: _____

Gné Chogadh na Saoirse lena mbaineann: _____

Cur Síos Gairid: _____

Ainmneacha Bhaill an Ghrúpa:

Freagrach as:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Ábhair a Theastaíonn:

Amchlár Taighde. Dearaidh agus Tógála:

Faoi _____ beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn _____

Faoi _____ beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn _____

Faoi _____ beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn _____

Faoi _____ beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn _____

Táimidne, a bhfuil ár n-ainmneacha leis seo thíos, tiomanta chun oibriú le chéile mar ghrúpa agus chun cur ar bhonn cothrom leis an taighde agus leis an dearadh maidir le gné an taispeántais. Táimid tiomanta freisin do bheith ullmhaithe go hiomlán chun ár dtaispeántas críochnaithe a chur ar taispeánt ar an spriocdháta de ____/____/____ atá sannta ag an múinteoir.

Sínithe

Comhordaitheoir an tSainghrúpa: _____

Ball an tSainghrúpa: _____

Ball an tSainghrúpa: _____

Ball an tSainghrúpa: _____

Ball an tSainghrúpa: _____

AONAD 7: COGADH NA SAOIRSE, 1919-21

CÉIM I: Eanáir 1919 - Márta 1920

Bhí an chéad chéim de Chogadh na Saoirse comhdhéanta go príomha d'eachtraí ar leith idir an IRA agus Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (RIC). Ó thús na coinbhleachta, dhiúltaigh Rialtas na Breataine do Phoblacht na hÉireann a aithint nó chun a admháil go raibh cogadh ann idir an Phoblacht sin agus an Ríocht Aontaithe. Cuireadh síos ar an bhforéigean in Éirinn mar 'ainriail' agus ní raibh san IRA ach 'buíon dúnmharaithe' de sceimhlitheoirí agus feallmharfóirí. Mar gheall air sin, cuireadh de chúram ar na póilíní seachas garastún 50,000 saighdiúir arm na Breataine chun déileáil leis an dúshlán roimh údarás rialtas na Breataine. Bheadh baint ní ba dhlúithe ag saighdiúirí Briotanacha leis an gcoinbhleacht ina dhiaidh sin, ach ón tús bhí fórsa na bpóilíní ar líne thosaigh na coinbhleachta.

LUÍOCHÁN SHULCHÓID BHEAG

Ar an lá céanna a raibh an Chéad Dáil ag teacht le chéile an 21 Eanáir 1919, rinne óglaigh de Bhriogáid Thiobraid Árann Theas luíochán ar chonbhua an RIC ag Sulchóid Bheag. Ba chuspóir na hoibríochta an gheilgní a ghabháil á bhí á tionlacain chuig cairéal áitiúil, agus chun cogaíocht a ghéarú i gcoinne an RIC. Faoi cheannas Dan Breen, Seán Treacy agus Seamus Robinson, ghníomhaigh Óglaigh Thiobraid Árann go neamhspleách ar Cheanncheathrú Ghinearálta (GHQ) Óglaigh na hÉireann, a raibh cosc curtha aige ar a leithéid d'ionsaithe. Mar thoradh ar an luíochán maraíodh beirt phóilíní, James McDonnell agus Patrick O'Connell. Cháin an eaglais an gníomh agus thug GHQ iomardú do na hionsaitheoirí.

BAGHCAT AR NA PÓILÍNÍ

D'éalaigh Éamon de Valera ó Phríosún Lincoln an 3 Feabhra 1919 agus nuair a scaoileadh príosúnaigh

eile 'Chomhcheilg na Gearmáine' i Márta 1919, bhí Uachtarán na Dála in ann teacht ar ais go hÉirinn gan aon bhaol gabhála. Bhí sé sa chathaoir ag cruinniú Dháil Éireann an 10 Aibreán 1919 ag a ndearna an tionól beartas a dhearbhu de bhagcat a dhéanamh ar an RIC.

*"IS É AN RIC "SPIAIRÍ INÁR MEASC SÚILE AGUS
CLUASA ÁR NAMHAD NÍ MÓR A THAISPEÁINT DÓIBH
AGUS NÍ FOLÁIR NÓ GO MOTHÁIONN SIAD GÉ CHOMH
GRÁNNA AGUS ATÁ NA FEIDHMEANNA A CHUIREANN SIAD
I BHFEIDHM AGUS GÉ CHOMH SUARACH AGUS ATÁ AN ÁIT
INA BHFUIL SIAD".*

- Eamon de Valera (Díospóireachtaí Dála, imleabhar. F, uimh. 6, colún 67)-

Mar gheall ar an 'gcogadh sóisialta' sin, arna thionscnamh ag poblachtaigh ar dtús i 1917, cuireadh an RIC agus an pobal in adharca a chéile agus rinneadh ullmhúchán le haghaidh an chogaidh a cuireadh ar an bhfórsa ó go luath i 1920.

- Doiciméad A -

ROINN COSANTA.
BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.
STATEMENT BY WITNESS
DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 450...

**Brighid O'Mullane, Cumann na mBan Organiser,
1917-1923**

In 1919, owing to the officiousness of the local police in supplying information to the British military, Cumann na mBan decided to have an extra activity, namely, the social ostracism of the police throughout the country.

This I put into operation by getting the Cumann na mBan girls to refuse to dance with, or even to greet the police on the street, and further, to encourage shopkeepers to have no business dealings with them. I even got mothers to pull in their children from the doorways of the houses when the policemen were passing. This turned out to be a most effective method of preventing the police from supplying the British army with information.



Ní raibh an RIC ullamh i gceart don choinbhleacht. I 1919 ní raibh an trealamh, an oiliúint ná na fir óga ag an bhfórsa póilíneachta a theastaigh uaidh chun troid i gcoinne na treallchogaíochta. Bhí siad feiceálach mar gheall ar a n-éidí sainiúla agus go minic bhí a mbeairicí suite i dtuathlimistéir iargúlta. Tar éis sraithe d'ionsaithe neamhrathúla anois is arís ar bheairicí póilíní sa dara leath de 1919, d'ordaigh ardchigire an RIC go ndúnfaí na stáisiúin póilíní is leochailí. Rinneadh na póilíní a dhlúthú i mbeairicí a bhí daingnithe ní ba láidre ina raibh cosaint ní ba fhearr i gcoinne ionsaithe na reibiliúnach.

De réir mar a mhéadaíodh líon na n-ionsaithe foréigineacha, thug údaráis na Breataine Limistéir Mhíleata Speisialta isteach ina raibh cruinnithe poiblí uile coiscithe. Ina dhiaidh sin is uile, d'éirigh an RIC, a bhí ina n-Éireannaigh den chuid is mó, éadóchasach agus neamhéifeachtach i gcoinne an IRA. D'éirigh go leor acu as nó d'imigh siad ar scor agus laghdaíodh neart an fhórsa de réir a chéile go dtí an fóimhar 1920.

COGADH NA FAISNÉISE

Ba cheann de na gnéithe míleata is tábhachtaí de Chogadh Shaoirse na hÉireann 'cogadh na faisnéise'. Mar Stiúrthóir Faisnéise an IRA, d'fhorbair Michael Collins líonra éifeachtach de spairí lenar áiríodh Éamon 'Ned' Broy, ball de Rannán G - aonad bailithe faisnéise de bhleachtairí gnáthéadaí de chuid Phóilíní Chathair Átha Cliath (DMP). Áiríodh le foinsí faisnéise Collins freisin póilíní, cléirigh, clóscríobhaithe, freastalaithe, iompróirí óstáin, foireann oifig an phoist, foireann beáir, oifigigh iarnróid agus iriseoirí.

Bhunaigh Collins Rannóg Faisnéise i gCeannteathrú Ghinearálta (GHQ) Óglaigh na hÉireann agus oifigí ag 3 Sráid Crow, gan ach timpeall ar 200 slat ó Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath. Rinne an fhoireann inti monatóireacht ar ghníomhairí agus ar spairí na Breataine, choinnigh sí taifid ar phearsanra an namhad agus rinne sí monatóireacht ar a gcumarsáidí teileafóin, teileagraif agus poist. Tháinig cúntóir Collins, Joe O'Reilly, dhá uair sa lá chun tuarascálacha a bhailiú agus treoracha a thabhairt.

AN SCUAD

Tar éis dó eolas a chur ar chóras faisnéise na Breataine, thosaigh Collins chun a chuid oifigeach is tábhachtaí a mharú. I samhradh 1919, bhunaigh sé aonad speisialta de ghunnadóirí lánaimseartha ó Bhriogáid Bhaile Átha Cliath an IRA de chuid Dick McKee. Bhunaigh an 'Scuad' ceanncheathrú rúnda i bhfoirgneamh ar a raibh bréagrioct mar Chaibinéadairí, Cumhdaitheoirí agus Tógálaithe Moreland i Sráid na Mainistreach Uachtarach.

An 30 Iúil 1919 d'fheallmharaigh baill an Scuid a chéad 'G-man', Bleachtaire Sáirsint Patrick Smyth. Tar éis sin an 11 Meán Fómhair feallmharaíodh Bleachtaire Sáirsint Daniel Hoey. Ar an lá céanna, fógraíodh an Dáil mar thionól contúirteach agus go gairid ina dhiaidh sin chuaigh Collins ar a sheachaint, brúdh ranna rialtais na Dála chun dul i bhfolach, agus chuir rialtas na Breataine cosc ar Shinn Féin agus ar Óglaigh na hÉireann. Tháinig an bhliain chun deiridh le hiarracht mhírathúil an Scuid chun Lord French a mharú ag stáisiún iarnróid Bhaile an Ásaigh.

An 21 Eanáir 1920 scaoileadh marbh Coimisinéir Cúnta nua na bpóilíní, William Redmond, agus rinneadh luaíocht £10,000 a thairiscint ar choirp Michael Collins - marbh nó beo.



- Doiciméad -

Beairic Chonstáblacht na hÉireann (RIC), Achadh Lon, Contae Fhear Manach, go luath sna 1900í

Bunaíodh an RIC i 1822 mar chonstáblacht bunaithe ar na cúigí; athraíodh í go Constáblacht na hÉireann bunaithe ar na contaetha i 1836 agus athainmníodh í Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann tar éis éirí amach na bhFiníní i 1867. Tógadh beairicí i mbailte agus i sráidbhailte ar fud na tíre agus ag tús an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda bhí níos mó ná 1,400 beairic leata ar fud na hÉireann.

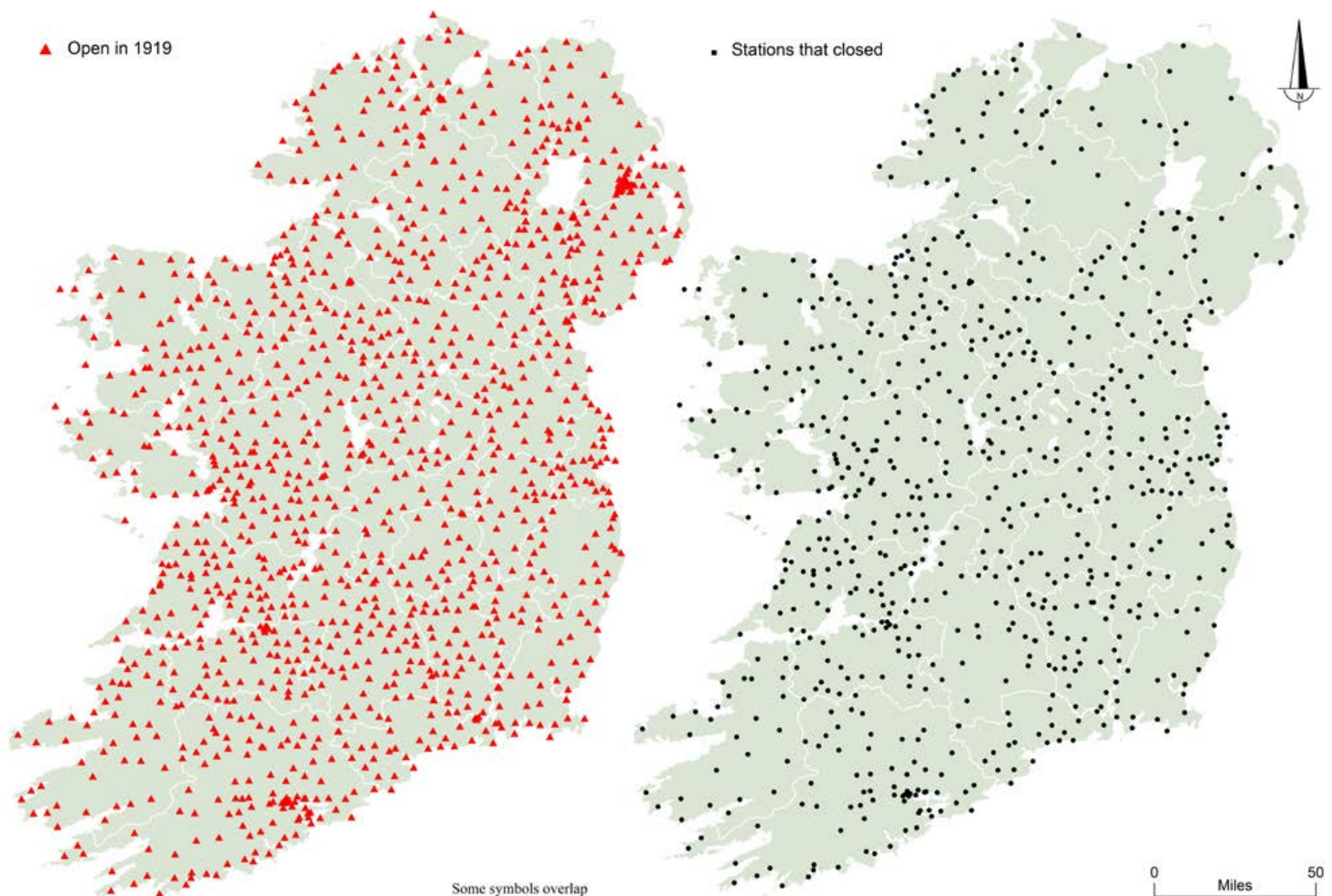
Bhí an RIC ina gné thábhachtach de rialtas na Breataine. Bá í an RIC súile agus cluasa an rialtais i measc an phobail agus an chéad líne chosanta i gcoinne aon dúshláin roimh a údarás.

Do na gnáth-chonstáblaí a bhí ina gCaitlicigh den chuid is mó, trí dhul isteach san RIC, soláthraíodh ní amháin fostaíocht chobhsaí ach stádas agus measúlacht freisin, go dtí an bunathrú a tháinig le Cogadh na Saoirse.



- Doiciméad C -

Láithreacha bheairicí an RIC in Éirinn i Eanáir 1919, agus na beairicí RIC a bhí dúnta faoi Eanáir 1921.

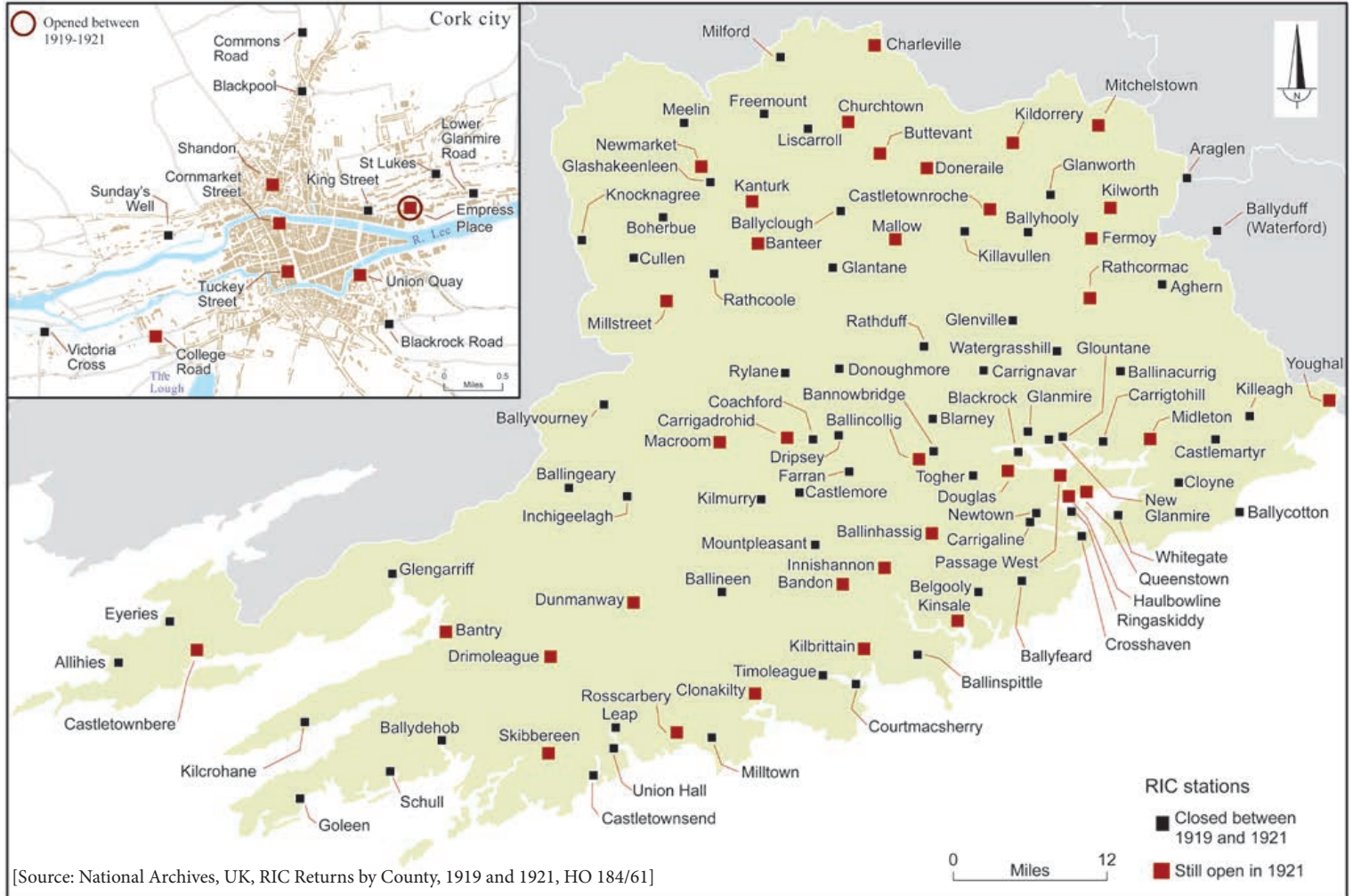


- Doiciméad D -

Láithreacha bheairicí an RIC i gContae Chorcaí in Eanáir 1919 agus in Eanáir 1921

Bhí an líon is mó beairicí sa tír i gContae Chorcaí i Eanáir 1919, agus 123 ann san iomlán, agus bhí an chuid is mó acu (87) i réigiún an triain thoir, lenar áiríodh aon bheairic déag sa chathair. Thosaigh an t-ionsaí ar fud na tíre ar an RIC i gCorcaigh i Eanáir 1920 nuair a gabhadh an bheairic leath-dhaingnithe ag Carraig Thuathail ag an IRA. Faoi Eanáir 1921 bhí ochtó beairic tréigthe, lenar áiríodh sé chinn den aon bheairic déag sa

chathair. Rinneadh na póilíní a athshannadh do na beairicí a bhí fágtha agus osclaíodh stáisiún nua ag Plás an Bhanimpire mar cheanncheathrú na bPóilíní Cúnta. Faoi Eanáir 1921 bhí naoi mbeairic déag de na sé bheairic is tríocha in iarthar Chorcaí dúnta, agus mar gheall ar sin bhí an iomarca líonta sna beairicí sna bailte agus sna sráidbhailte níos mó. Bhí an patrún mar an gcéanna in oirthear Chorcaí agus ar fud na tíre.



SUNDAY INDEPENDENT

Vol. 14 no. 44 SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1919 PRICE 1½d

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED BY ARMED MEN

A sensation has been caused by the report of armed attacks which were made on two outlying barracks in Co. Meath on Friday night, with fatal consequences in one case. Shortly after ten o'clock Bellivor Barracks, some distance outside Trim, was raided by an armed party ... and all the arms and ammunition in the place removed in two motor cars. Almost simultaneously a raid was made on Dilion's Bridge Barracks, but in this case the assailants were driven off after an exchange of shots which lasted for a considerable time ... The only clue in the possession of the police is said to be some lines left by the raiders at

The Freeman's Journal

TUESDAY 9th DECEMBER 1919

BARRACKS ATTACKED IN CLARE

Another attack on a Co. Clare police barracks is reported to have occurred at Kilienora. It appeared about 9.30 on Sunday night a party of men surrounded the barracks and fired a number of shots into it, shattering windows. The police were besieged for some time before they were rescued by the main road to the village of Ballinacurry. The police barracks in the village of Ballinacurry, six miles from Midleton, has now been closed.

The Cork Examiner

THURSDAY 16th JANUARY 1919

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED

A raid was made at a late hour on Drimoleague barracks, Co. Cork, by a party of men, who threw stones at the occupants who were in bed. As yet been made. The police barracks in the village of Ballinacurry, six miles from Midleton, has now been closed.

The Cork Examiner

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1919

AN EAST CORK POLICE BARRACK CLOSED

- Doiciméad E -

CÓIRIÚ CHONSTÁBLAUGHT RÍOGA NA hÉIREANN I LUIMNEACH, 1919-1921												
BARRACK	1919				1920				1921			
	DI	HC	Sgt	Con	DI	HC	Sgt	Con	DI	HC	Sgt	Con
William Street	1	1	13	40	1	1	16	37	1	2	14	112
John Street	1	1	2	8	1	1	2	9	1	1	4	17
Boherbuoy (Edward St)			2	8			2	7			3	20
Docks (O'Curry St)			1	5			1	8			4	18
Mary Street			2	5			2	6			3	18
Thomondgate			1	5			1	6	Closed			
Abbeyfeale	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	18
Adare	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	21
Bruff	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	8	1	1	3	21
Kilfinnane	1	1	2	4	1	0	2	6	1	0	2	10
Newcastlewest	1	1	1	8	1	1	3	12	1	1	7	13
New Pallas	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	6	1	1	2	18
Rathkeale	1	1	1	7	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	11
Ardagh			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Ashford			1	3			1	5	Closed			
Askeaton			1	5			1	4			1	17
Athea			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Ballinacurra			1	4			2	8	Closed			
Ballingarry			1	4			1	6	Closed			
Ballylanders			1	4			1	6	Closed			
Ballylneety			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Ballysimon			1	2			0	*2	Closed			
Blackboy			1	3			0	*3	Closed			
Broadford			1	3			1	5	Closed			
Bruree			1	4			1	5	Closed			
Caherconlish			1	3			0	*2	Closed			
Caherdavin			1	3			1	0	Closed			
Cappanahane police post			0	0			0	3	Closed			
Cappamore			1	3			1	8			1	12
Castleconnell			1	3			2	4	Closed			
Castletown			1	3			1	7	Closed			
Clarina			1	4	Closed				Closed			
Croom			1	4			1	5			1	13
Doon			1	4			1	6			2	15
Dromcollogher			1	5			1	6			2	14
Elton			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Fedamore			1	3			2	4			2	12
Foynes			1	5			3	8			1	14
Galbally			1	4			2	8			2	17
Glin			1	5			2	8	Closed			
Grange			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Herbertstown			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Hospital			1	4			2	6			1	14
Kildimo			1	3			2	6	Closed			
Kilmallock			1	5			2	8			1	18
Kilmeedy			1	3			*1	0	Closed			
Kilmurry			1	4			1	2	Closed			
Kilteely			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Knockaderry			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Loughill			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Mountcollins			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Murroe			1	3			1	5	Closed			
Oola			1	3			1	5			1	13
Pallaskenry			1	4	Closed				Closed			
Patrickswell			1	2			2	5			2	15
Shanagolden			1	3	Closed				Closed			
Strand			1	2			1	5	Closed			
Tournafulla			1	5	Closed				Closed			
	9	9	75	264	9	8	75	281	9	0	64	471
TOTAL	357				373				553			

DI = District Inspector * = Partial Occupation
 HC = Head Constable ** = Temporary Police Unit
 Sgt = Sergeant
 Con = Constable

[Foinse: Tom Toomey, "RIC Consolidation in Limerick, 1919-1921" in *Old Limerick Journal*, Winter, 2006, p.35]

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid A - E

1. Cén fáth a raibh baill Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (RIC) dúdhiúltaithe go sóisialta [baghcat orthu] ó 1917 ar aghaidh? *(Doiciméad A)*

2. Cad é mar a chuidigh baill Chumann na mBan leis an baghcat a fhorfheidhmiú? *(Doiciméad A)*

3. Cad é atá á mhaíomh ag Doiciméad C faoi éifeacht ionsaithe an IRA ar bheairicí na bpóilíní idir 1919 agus 1921?

4. Cén fáth a ndearna an tIRA ionsaithe ar bheairicí tuaithe Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann, i do bharúil féin?

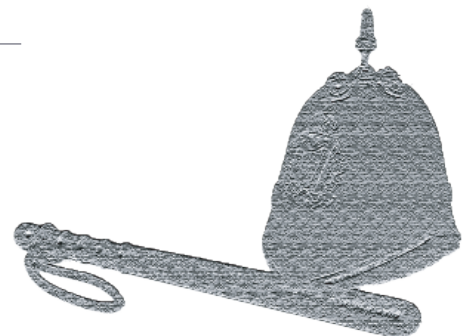
5. An bhfuil an fhaisnéis sa tábla *(Doiciméad E)* ina tacaíocht leis an bhfianaise sa léarscáil de na beairicí RIC a dúnadh idir 1919 agus 1921? *(Doiciméad E)* Mínigh do fhreagra.

6. Ríomh meánlíon na gconstáblaí a sannadh do bheairicí lasmuigh de Chathair Luimnigh i 1919. *(Doiciméad E)*

7. Cad iad na trí bheairic i Luimneach ina raibh na méaduithe is airde de chonstáblaí mar gheall ar dhúnadh na mbeairicí tuaithe? *(Doiciméad E)*

TASC AN SCOLÁIRE

Is Cigire Ceantair an RIC thú i gCorcaigh i 1921 agus ní mór duit tuarascáil a scríobh ar dhúnadh na mbeairicí sa chathair agus sa chontae sna trí bliana seo a chuaigh thart. Agus na léarscáileanna agus na fotheidil (Doiciméid C agus D) á n-úsáid mar fhianaise, scríobh do thuarascáil agus an teimpléad atá curtha ar fáil sa bhileog oibre seo á úsáid.



TUARASCÁIL AN CHIGIRE CHEANTAIR



CATHAIR AGUS CONTAE CHORCAÍ EANÁIR 1921:



Dúnadh Bheairicí Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann ó 1919

Líon na mBeairicí a bhí oscailte i gCathair Chorcaí i 1919
Líon na mBeairicí a bhí oscailte i gContae Chorcaí i 1919 } Líon Iomlán

Líon iomlán na mBeairicí a bhí oscailte i gCathair agus i Contae Chorcaí i 1921

Láithreacha na mBeairicí a bhí oscailte fós i gCathair Chorcaí i Eanáir 1921

Na Cúiseanna le Dúnadh na mBeairicí:

Na Fadhbanna mar Thoradh ar Dhúnadh na mBeairicí:

Trácht ar Mheanma Chonstáblai agus Sháirsintí an RIC

Contaetha Eile in Éirinn ina ndearnadh líonta móra beairicí a dhúnadh

Sínte Dáta:

HOW IT WAS DONE – IRA INTELLIGENCE

by PIARAS BÉASLAÍ

The RIC had established a system of espionage which was wonderfully efficient [by 1916]. In every town and village all the movements of persons was watched and reported on. All popular organisations were kept under observation, and all persons who expressed patriotic opinions were the object of surveillance ... In Dublin the work fell upon the 'political section' of the 'G' or detective division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. Their methods were more crude and obvious. They 'shadowed' men known to have what they called 'extreme views' [and] noted their movements and their associates ... This was done in so open a manner that our being followed around by our 'escort' of 'G' men, was a matter of jest to us.

The first step towards creating a Volunteer, or (to use the later term) IRA intelligence service came from within this very 'political section' of the 'G' division. Some young men in that body were in secret sympathy with those they were required to spy on, and made cautious overtures to Sinn Féiners of their acquaintance in early 1918. Through Mr Michael Foley, Éamonn (Ned) Broy ... came into contact with Michael Collins and arranged a system of sending him information ... This was the beginning of the systematic undermining of the British machinery of espionage in Ireland. Subsequently, Michael Collins got in touch with another detective, David Nelligan, who later was sworn in as a member of the British secret service! ...

In April 1919, Collins made a daring midnight visit to the headquarters of 'G' division in Brunswick Street, now Pearse Street. Broy was alone on duty, and had locked the door of the dormitory in which the other detectives were sleeping. A number of secret documents and confidential reports were locked up in a small room on the upper floor, which Broy unlocked with a skeleton key, and Collins spent several of the small hours of the morning studying these papers and making notes. He was particularly amused by a report on himself, which began with the words: 'He comes of a brainy Cork family.'

In 1918 a department of intelligence was set up by GHQ [Volunteers General Headquarters] ... Finally, in 1919, Michael Collins became officially director of intelligence and commenced to organise a department on a considerable scale ... The intelligence staff was built up slowly, as suitable men were not easily found. A good intelligence officer is born, not made ...

In July 1919, 'The Squad' was formed, a body that played a big part in the subsequent fighting in Dublin. The Squad consisted of a small body of Volunteers attached to the intelligence department, specially selected for dangerous and difficult jobs ... The activities of the intelligence department continued to expand. The keys to police, official and military cipher codes were obtained and gradually a system was established by which English official messages were tapped at various postal centres and decoded. Copies of the necessary codes were sent to intelligence officers in the country to enable them to deal at once with matters urgently concerning their own units.

By the end of 1920, battalion intelligence officers were appointed in every active area in Ireland [and...] by 1921 the department possessed photographs of practically every Auxiliary and most of the intelligence officers in Dublin.

[Foinse: *Dublin's Fighting Story 1916-21, Told by the Men who Made it*, (Mercier Press, Cork 2009), pp. 376-383]

- Doiciméad G -

Sliocht ó agallamh a rinneadh le gníomhaire an dá thaobh David Nelligan ag deireadh na 1970í.

There were no jobs to be got around the country at all during the First World War, but I used to notice some of the local men from where I came from in West Limerick coming home from their jobs in the Dublin police, the DMP. They used to be home on leave wearing fine suits of clothes and high stiff collars and riding bicycles, and I used to envy them this, you see. I thought they were paid for walking around the town and doing nothing. So I applied for the Dublin police. My father didn't want me to leave the place at all, and he burned my papers when they came down from Dublin Castle. The revolution was livening up at the time and he didn't want me to get mixed up with anything like that ... but I wanted to shake the dust off my feet, so I gave a neighbour's address, and the papers came down and I found myself on the way to Dublin ...

I soon found out that the police weren't paid for walking about and doing nothing else, as I thought when I was an ignorant gobdaw down the country. I had to go on night duty, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. every night for a solid month ... Well, of course, I soon got fed up with the old uniformed job ... so I decided to join the 'G' division looking for adventure. 'Twas easy for me to join because they were all getting shot by

revolutionaries and they were taking on practically anybody. ... A man named Tim Kennedy from Tralee down in Kerry sent word to my brother that he wanted to see me. He was a small little man about four feet nothing in height. But he was a Jekyll and Hyde - we were all Jekyll and Hyde characters in those days. He was an accountant by day and a revolutionary by night...

He told me that he had a letter from Michael Collins. He said 'Collins wants to see you'. 'What does he want me for?' says I. Collins was only a legendary character as far as I was concerned. He said, 'I think he wants you to [do] police work for the IRA.' ...

Joe O'Reilly took me down to an old third rate pub in upper Abbey Street ... and there was a handsome-looking man sitting there in an old shabby suit and an old dust coat thrown over the back of the chair. This was the famed Michael Collins.

I didn't fancy the role of spy at all ... 'Listen Dave', says he, 'the British trust you and we trust you. If you want to serve this country and the revolution then go back [to G division]. He was a persuasive kind of man, and a very magnetic character. So against my better judgment ... I started my nefarious career as a double agent'.

- Doiciméad H -

Láithreacha i mBaile Átha Cliath a raibh baint acu le Michael Collins le linn Chogadh na Saoirse



FOTHEIDEAL:

Ba é Collins an príomh-eagraí de ghluaiseacht na saoirse, agus an dá phost tábhachtach aige de stiúrthóir faisnéise an IRA agus rúnaí airgeadais Dháil Éireann. Choinnigh sé an oiread oifigí, tithe sábháilte agus áiteanna coinne i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus go leor acu cruinnithe thart ar Shráid Parnell i lár thuaidh na cathrach. Cuireadh bréagriocht ar roinnt dá ionaid riaracháin mar oifigí tráchtála, agus de ghnáth bhog sé timpeall agus é dea-ghléasta agus cuma cléirigh nó fir ghnó air. Bhí sé ag brath freisin ar óstáin, ar thithe tábhairne agus ar shiopaí nach raibh faoi amhras ach a bhí á reáchtáil ag tacadóirí poblachtacha.

Tagann aitheantóirí na láithreacha as teanga chomhaimseartha agus léirítear béarlagair na tréimhse leo, amhail 'joint' (óstán nó teach tábhairne ar bhuail Collins le comhghleacaithe, spairí, teachtairí, srl iontu), 'dump' (taisce ina ndearnadh airm agus armlón a stóráil) agus 'dugout' (áit ina raibh baill an Scuaid 'holed up' (i bhfolach) agus iad ar a seachaint nó ag fanacht ar bheirt). Tá roinnt láithreacha ina ngné den léarscáil freisin a bhaineann le 'Scuad' Collins, grúpa gníomhairí faisnéise an IRA a raibh feallmharú mar speisialtóireacht acu, amhail oibríocht 'Dhomhnach na Fola' i Samhain 1920.

Leagan giorraithe de Ráiteas Finné Liam Archer (586) do Bhiúró na Staire Míleata a cuireadh isteach an 5 Márta 1953.
Ball de Rannóg Fhaisnéise G.H.Q., 1920-21

Apart from my activity in the Battalion I became involved in Intelligence. I was a Post Office Telegraphist - reinstated following a period of suspension from duty after Easter Week. On 21st August, 1918, two sisters and a brother were prosecuted in Glasgow for attempting to carry arms to Ireland. I took a copy of a cipher [coded] message from R.I.C. Dublin to Police Glasgow and brought it to Collins. He was very interested and asked could I get more. I said I thought so.

By degrees I organised a group of about a dozen men and women who worked for the next four years on this task ... Because of the anti-national outlook of some of the staff, we had to be very careful. Supervision of staff was very close. I think my most profitable period was when curfew began at 8 p.m. I was on night duty and each morning for three weeks I took out in my socks copies of every police cipher message that had passed through the office the previous day. This was November, 1920 ...

Some time before I got on this work Collins had made contact with members of the detective division and he soon was able to supply me with the key to the cipher ... The key was a word in which no letter was repeated, and having 10 or 11 letters but not more than 13. The word being written out was followed by the first letters of the alphabet which were not [already] in [the word] to bring the number of letters to 13, and the remaining letters of the alphabet written underneath, viz:-

SWITZERLANDBC
FGHJKMOPQVUXY

Thus F = S or vice versa. As the new key word was sent out in the old cipher on the 1st of each month, we were automatically supplied ... Collins had several "post offices" in the city into which we could drop [deciphered] messages and one, a dairy, was in Amiens Street, a short distance from the telegraph office.

From about October 1920 until the Truce I was "on the run" as far as not being able to sleep at home was concerned. In the daytime I was, of course, on duty in the Central Telegraph Office. I suffered two raids, one early in 1918 by four detectives .. I was not at home when they called, and though they made a close search of my room they did not open a locked drawer which, besides two revolvers, contained a lot of very incriminating papers. From the description I concluded the "Dog" Smyth, Hoey and Coffey were in the party.

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid F - I

1. Cén rud a bhí greannmhar i dtuairim Piaras Béaslaí faoi mhodhanna fhir Rannóg 'G' Bhaile Átha Cliath? (*D. F*)

2. Ar chuir Ned Broy ar bhonn luachmhar le seirbhís faisnéise Michael Collins? (*Doiciméad F*)

3. Cad é mar a chuidigh Ned Broy le Michael Collins agus é ar a 'chuart mhisniúil mheán oíche' ar Shráid an Phiarsaigh in Aibreán 1919? (*Doiciméad F*)

4. Cad a bhí ar intinn ag Piaras Béaslaí nuair a dúirt sé "Beirtear oifigeach faisnéise maith, ní dhéantar é"?

5. An measann tú go bhfuil Doiciméad F ina fhoinsé oibiachtúil? Mínigh do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don téacs.

6. Cén fáth a ndearna David Nelligan iarratas chun dul isteach i bPóilíní Chathair Átha Cliath? (*Doiciméad G*)

7. Cad a smaoinigh David Nelligan ar dtús faoi Michael Collins? (*Doiciméad G*)

8. Cad iad na láidreachtaí agus laigí a bhaineann le hagallamh staire béil mar fhoinsé stairiúil?

9. Agus é ag bualadh le teachtairí nó le spairí i mBaile Átha Cliath, cá mhéad 'joint' a bhí ag Collins le roghnú astu? *(Doiciméad H)*

10. An bhfuil tú in ann a mholadh cén fáth a raibh an chuid is mó de na 'joint's' a bhí ag Collins lonnaithe i dtithe tábhairne nó in óstáin? *(Doiciméad I)*

11. Bunaithe ar Dhoiciméad I, cén fáth a raibh sé tábhachtach do Collins é féin a chur as aithne, i do bharúil?

12. Cad ba cúis le 'an-spéis' Collins i dteachtairacht chódaithe Liam Archer, i do bharúil?

13. An bhfuil aon fhianaise ann i ráiteas finné Liam Archer go raibh a chuid oibre ar son Collins contúirteach? *(Doiciméad G)*

TASC:

Samhain 1919 atá ann agus tá duine de ghníomhairí faisnéise Collins díreach tar éis teachtaireacht a idircheapadh ó fhear 'G' lena soláthraítear eolas ar chúlra, ar chuma agus ar bhogadh thart Michael Collins i rith na seachtaine roimhe sin. Tá an chéad chuid den teachtaireacht scríofa i mBéarla. Tá an abairt dheireanach, agus an láthair i mBaile Átha Cliath le haghaidh cúlchoimhádta a bhí beartaithe ag an RIC, scríofa agus cód á úsáid.

Céim 1: Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a roinnt ina ghrúpaí de thriúr scoláirí. Ba cheart do gach grúpa teachtaireacht an fhir 'G' a chumadh agus teimpléad an teileagraif atá curtha ar fáil á úsáid

- Céim 2:** Déanaigí taighde ar bheathaisnéis agus ar chuma Michael Collins agus déanaigí an chéad mhír den teileagraf a chomhlánú
- Céim 3:** Sa dara mír den teileagram déanaigí cur síos gairid ar ghníomhaíochtaí Collins i rith na seachtaine roimhe sin nuair a rinne sé na láithreacha i mBaile Átha Cliath a iniúchadh a raibh baint acu leis an 'Scuad'. Agus an fhaisnéis sa léarscáil (Doiciméad H) á húsáid, scríobhaigí tuarascáil ghairid ar a ghluaiseachtaí thart ar an gcathair agus ar a chuid gníomhaíochtaí féideartha.
- Céim 4:** Agus an cód a sholáthair Liam Archer ina Ráiteas Finné (Doiciméad I) agus an léarscáil (Doiciméad H) á n-úsáid, scríobhaigí abairt ghairid chun láthair chúlchoimhéad na bpóilíní a thabhairt. Ba cheart daoibh láthair ar an léarscáil gur dhócha go dtabharfadh Collins cuairt uirthi.
- Céim 5:** Is é an chéim dheireanach sa tasc chun bhur dteachtaireacht chódaithe a bhabhtáil le grúpa eile, agus, ag obair in éineacht le chéile, iarracht a dhéanamh an cód a bhriseadh.



POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS

MICHAEL COLLINS :-----

CODE:-----

CÉIM 2: MÁRTA - NOLLAIG 1920

Ón 1 Eanáir 1920, nuair a cheadaigh GHQ an IRA ionsaithe i gcoinne Fórsaí na Corónach go hoifigiúil, méadaíodh déine na ngníomhaíochtaí ar fud na tíre. Neamhchosúil le gníomhaíocht an IRA le linn 1919, lenar gcuimsíodh gabhálacha arm agus ionsaithe ar phóilíní aonair, chonacthas tréanionsaithe ar an RIC ag tús na hathbhliana.

Ag an Cháisc 1920 d'ordaigh GHQ slógadh mór Óglaigh na hÉireann le haghaidh ionsaí comhbheartaithe ar fud na tíre agus scriosadh níos mó ná 300 foirgneamh, agus beairicí póilíní folmha, tithe cúirte agus oifigí cánachais san áireamh thar oíche an 3 go 4 Aibreán. Faoi dheireadh na bliana, scriosadh 533 bheairic póilíní, a raibh trí chinn is fiche acu in úsáid nuair a ionsaíodh iad.

Rinneadh ruathair agus gabhálacha ní ba mhinice agus tugadh cuirfiú isteach. Ach, thosaigh roinnt póilíní chun leas a bhaint as foréigean neamhdhleathach. An 20 Eanáir 1920, tar éis do chonstábla RIC a bheith gortaithe i nDurlas, Contae Thiobraid Árann, thóg a chomrádaithe círéib, agus iad ag scaoileadh sna

sráideanna agus ag briseadh fuinneog sna foirgnimh faoi úinéireacht poblachtach áitiúil iomráiteach.

An 20 Márta 1920, Tar éis do na hÓglaigh triúr constáblaí RIC a mharú i dtrí lá, scaoileadh an tArd-Mhéara Tomás MacCurtain ina bhaile féin i gCathair Chorcaí, gan mórán amhrais go ndearna na póilíní an gníomh. Déirigh an choinbhleacht níos nimhní mar gheall ar a leithéid de ghníomhartha agus bearta díoltais a rinneadh ina ndiaidh.

FRITHIONSAÍ NA BREATAINE

Faoin am sin bhí rialtas na Breataine ag glacadh céimeanna chun an RIC éadóchasach a threisiú. I Nollaig 1919, chuir sé tús le feachtas earcaíochta sa Bhreatain a bhí dírithe ar iarshaighdiúirí óga ag a raibh scileanna agus taithí mhíleata.

Mar gheall ar easpa éidí dúghlasa an RIC, bhí meascán d'éadaí póilíní agus d'éadaí míleata ag earcaigh nua don RIC mar éidí; i gcásanna áirithe chaith siad briste agus ionar míleata agus caipín agus crios póilín. Laistigh de chúpla mí tugadh an leasainm 'na Dúchrónaigh' orthu, is cosúil mar gheall ar phaca gadhar sionnach i gContae Thiobraid Árann.

Thosaigh na Dúchrónaigh ag teacht go hÉirinn i Márta 1920. Bhí siad níos iomadúla sa deisceart, áit a raibh an troid is fíochmhaire agus áit a raibh an líon is airde taismeach agus póilíní ag imeacht ón bhfórsa. Cosúil lena gcomrádaithe Éireannacha, níorbh fhada go raibh na Dúchrónaigh ag glacadh páirt i mbearta díoltais neamhoifigiúla.

I mí Iúil rinneadh na Dúchrónaigh a fhorlíonadh ag Rannán Póilíní Cúnta an RIC. Íocadh a dhá oiread do scoth-chór iar-oifigigh Arm na Breataine lenar íocadh leis na daltaí airm agus bhí complachtaí na bPóilíní Cúnta armtha le meaisínghunnaí éadroma agus le gránghunnaí athscaoilteacha mar aon le raidhfíli agus gunnáin seirbhíse.



Beairic RIC scriosta, Sráid Mhic Curtáin, Corcaigh, tar éis ionsú buama an IRA an 1 Iúil 1920.

Foinse ©IrishExaminer



Ba chomplachtaí a bhí mótarthrealmhaithe ina n-iomláine iad complachtaí na bPóilíní Cúnta, agus carranna turasóireachta do na hoifigigh, Crossley Tenders (trucaílí éadroma) dá bhfir agus fiú carranna armúrtha acu. Chaith siad éidí liathbhuí agus dubha sainiúla agus caipín 'tam o'shanter' orthu. Níorbh fhada gur bhain Rannán na bPóilíní Cúnta droch-cháil amach as drochíde a thabhairt do shibhialtaigh, as réabhlóidithe aitheanta agus daoine faoi amhras as bheith ina réabhlóidithe a dhúnmharú agus as bailte agus siopaí a dtacadóirí a dhó.

SAN IARRACHT DÁ CHUID CHUN DEIREADH A CHUR LEIS AN 'BUÍON DÚNMHARAITHE' IN ÉIRINN, CHRUTHAIGH RIALTAS NA BREATAINE BUÍONTA DÚNMHARAITHE FAOI ÉIDE DÁ CHUID FÉIN, A THROID, I NDÁIRÍRE, MAR BHUÍONN COIRPEACH POLAITIÚIL I GCOINNE AN IRA GO DTÍ AN SOS COGAIDH I MÍ IÚIL 1921.

- David M. Leeson, *Atlas of the Irish Revolution*, (CUP, Corcaigh 2017)-

Roimh 1920, bhí ionsaithe díreacha an IRA dírithe ar an RIC, agus bhí Arm na Breataine go príomha i leataobh ón gcoinbhleacht. Ach de réir mar a theastaigh tacaíocht níos mó ón RIC, áfach, méadaíodh láithreach arm na Breataine i Éirinn. Thosaigh trúpaí chun foirgnimh mhóra áitiúla a ghabháil amhail tithe na mbocht agus foirgnimh phoiblí eile agus faoin samhradh 1920 bhí treallchogaíocht fhuilteach ar siúl idir an IRA agus Arm na Breataine.

Faoin am sin bhí sé soiléir don Phríomh-Rúnaí nua-cheaptha, An Ridire Hamar Greenwood, agus d'Ardcheannasaí Fhórsaí na Breataine in Éirinn, Ginearál an Ridire Nevil Macready, go raibh údarás na Breataine in Éirinn ag éirí neamhéifeachtach. An 9 Lúnasa 1920, thug an rialtas an tAcht um Athchóiriú Oird in Éirinn, rud a thuga an chumhacht do Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath chun rialú le rialachán. Cuireadh gabhálacha sluaite móra, imtheorannú, díbirt, armchúirteanna, cuirfiúnna agus básuithe i bhfeidhm de réir mar a d'éirigh cúrsaí míleata níos measa.



Baill de Chomplacht 'K', Rannán na bPóilíní Cúnta, RIC, ag stáisiún traenach Ghleann Maghair Íochtarach (Stáisiún Cheannt mar atá ann anois), Corcaigh, timpeall ar 1920-21

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6/- weekly for Single Men, in addition.
Service Pay is also issuable in certain
cases - 1/- and 2/- a day.

UNIFORM - - -

Free to all Recruits ; Boot Allowances
of 1/6 per week extra

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Free Subsistence Allowance in addition
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A Month's Leave on Full Pay every
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from Ireland to your home and back

PENSIONS - - -

Pensions on the Highest Scale payable to
any police force in the United Kingdom.

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Opportunities for Men of special ability
occur frequently.

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For wounds received in action generous
Compensation is paid.

If you have the Physique - - If you have a Good Character
And especially - if you are an Ex-Service Man

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The Recruiting H.Q.,
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S.W.1.

LIVERPOOL
The Recruiting Office,
19, Old Haymarket

GLASGOW
The Recruiting Office,
130, Bath Street

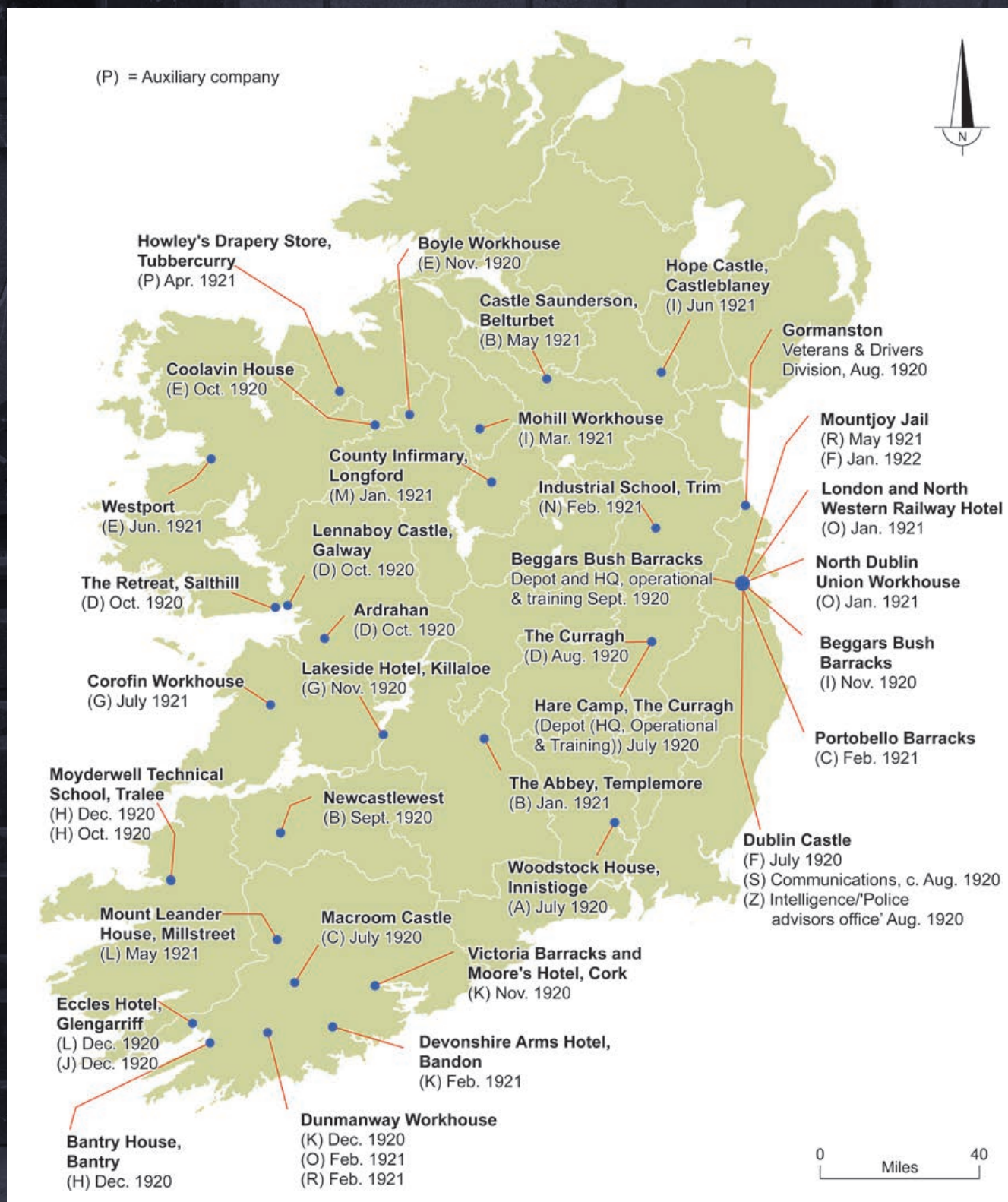
DUBLIN
Command,
R.I.C. Depot,
Phoenix Park

► **REMEMBER**

**IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE JOB - YOU CAN GIVE
A MONTH'S NOTICE - AND LEAVE**

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar láithreacha chomplachtaí Rannán na bPóilíní Cúnta de chuid an RIC (ADRIC), mar aon le dátaí a dteachta ag an láthair

Bhí an Chomplacht Iosta bunaithe ag an gCurrach ar dtús ach bogadh í chuig Beairic Thor an Bhacaigh i mBaile Átha Cliath i Meán Fómhair 1920. Bhí Rannán Iarshaighdiúirí & Tiománaithe lonnaithe ag Baile Ghormáin agus 856 ball inti, agus sholáthair siad na tiománaithe don ADRIC, agus bhí dhá chomplacht eile, 'S' agus 'Z', a raibh baint acu le faisnéis agus cumarsáid, lonnaithe ag Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath. Bhí seacht gcomplacht allamuigh déag ('A' go 'R') lonnaithe ag amanna éagsúla ar fud seacht gcontae déag.





- Doiciméad L -

Sliocht ó thaifeadadh atá i Rannán na Cartlainne Fuaime ag Músaem Cogaidh na hImpireachta. Sa taifeadadh, tugann an Maor Reginald Graham cuntas ar a sheirbhís mar shaighdiúir óg sa Reisimint Devonshire le linn Chogadh na Saoirse. Bhí sé lonnaithe i bPort Láirge.

Interviewer: Now, one of your early experiences was that you were posted to Ireland during the “Troubles” there. Can you tell me about your posting there?

RG: Well, we were sent there in July 1920 from Devonport. Headquarters [was] at Waterford and detachments, companies, were sent out to Waterford, Clonmel, Kilkenny and various other places.

Interviewer: Where did you go?

RG: Waterford ... There were two barracks in Waterford: the artillery and the infantry barracks. The infantry barracks was built to accommodate about 200 men but there was about 600 in them till we sent out the detachments. We were sleeping on floors or in tents and so forth.

Interviewer: Did you ever get an impression of the situation in Ireland as far as the “Troubles” were concerned?

RG: Yes, because we had men wounded, policemen were wounded, ambushes were of a frequent nature, police barracks were attacked and burnt down and there was little or no co-operation between the Royal Irish Constabulary and the troops ... and then they recruited the Black and Tans who were for all intents and purposes the dirty job boys. You know, they were ex-officers clad in all sorts of uniform, armed with various weapons and they were paid a pound a day. They were really tough people

Interviewer: Was a pound a day a lot then?

RG: Oh yes. My pay as a boy was a shilling a day and a full-blown soldier, a fully-trained soldier, got four shillings a day.

Interviewer: What did the Army think of the Black and Tans?

RG: We didn't see a lot of them. They'd swoop into barracks, in and out ... they seemed to be a law unto themselves.

Interviewer: What did the civilian population think of the Black and Tans?

RG: Oh, they loathed them. They hated them ... because the Black and Tans stood absolutely no nonsense. They bashed people about, shot them. And it is suspected that they burnt down the main shopping centre in Cork after thirteen or fourteen chaps had been killed in an ambush.

Interviewer: How did you know that the civilian population was hostile to the Black and Tans?

RG: In many ways. You see if a soldier went into a pub he wasn't exactly welcomed with open arms but he was given a drink and they would talk to him, the publican would, but if a Black and Tan went into a pub there was dead silence.

Interviewer: Did you ever see any hostilities yourself?

RG: No, I saw the results of them. On January 4th 1921, the police barracks at Tramore was attacked, we sent out a large patrol and luckily the patrol heard a shot go off. The force was split in two and they caught the Shinnars [in the] crossfire and killed and wounded several Well, that morning I went into breakfast and there was two bodies laid out on the tables ... two Shinnars. We were very lucky. We had several men wounded but only one fatal one.

Interviewer: What was the Army's opinion of the people against whom they were fighting?

RG: Not very much. Not very high at all. It was this question of tip and run. You see the ambushes were made chiefly by flying columns. They used to rendezvous at a certain point and the weapons for the ambush were brought out by the women in jaunting cars and things like that. Well, then having carried out the ambush, they'd push off and so another one.

Interviewer: Did you take any prisoners of the Sinn Féin?

RG: Oh yes, yes. But it usually meant if they were taken prisoner [in the later part of the war], they were court-martialed and shot. At one incident at County Cork, four or five men caught digging trenches across the road were court-martialed- if I remember - at four o'clock in the afternoon and shot at half past five ... That same night the Shinnars went out and picked six British soldiers ... and shot them. So it was tit for tat.



Interviewer: When you saw the Sinn Féin prisoners what impression did you get of them?

RG: Well, I shan't say that they were nondescript, but they seemed to be of a certain age group ... early thirties I should say, maybe a bit younger. The older men of course were the Commandants as they called themselves, the OCs of the various brigades and whatnot.

Interviewer: Did you have any dangerous moments yourself in Ireland?

RG: Not myself because I was young, silly, I used to wander miles out into the countryside taking a girl home but nothing was said to be me. Yet in other cases men had been picked up and shot [because of] associating with Irish girls. You see Cork was the worst place of the lot; they'd be more violent there than anywhere. Cork and Dublin were pretty bad.

Interviewer: So you were courting an Irish girl were you?

RG: Well, you know, the usual thing, a lad of fifteen.

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid J - L

1. Cad chuige a cruthaíodh Doiciméad J i 1920?

2. Bunaithe ar an bhfianaise i nDoiciméad J cén cineál fir a raibh feachtas earcaíochta an RIC dírithe air?

3. Cad iad na dreasachtaí airgeadais a bhí ar tairiscint chun earcaíocht don RIC in Éirinn i 1920 a spreagadh? *(Doiciméad J)*

4. Aithin trí theicníc mhealltacha a úsáideadh i bhfógra earcaíochta an RIC. *(Doiciméad J)*

5. Bunaithe ar Dhoiciméad K, cad é an t-ainm a bhí ar chomplacht na bPóilíní Cúnta a raibh baint aige le hobair faisnéise agus (b) cá raibh an complacht sin lonnaithe?

----- (b) -----

6. Cén cineál foirgneamh a gabhadh ag complachtaí na bPóilíní Cúnta i gContae Chorcaí? *(Doiciméad K)*

7. Cad é an bharúil a bhí ag an Maor Reginald Graham ar na Dúchrónaigh? *(Doiciméad L)*

8. De réir an Mhaoir Graham, cad iad na príomhdhifríochtaí a bhí ann le linn Chogadh na Saoirse idir saighdiúirí na Breataine agus na Dúchrónaigh? *(Doiciméad L)*



9. I do chuid focal féin mínigh cén fáth nach raibh tuairim ard ag Arm na Breataine ar na daoine a raibh siad ag troid leo. (Doiciméad L)

10. Cén t-eolas a thugann an t-agallamh faoin IRA idir 1920 agus 1921? (Doiciméad L)

11. Cé chomh luachmhar is atá athscríbhinn agallamh Major Graham le staraí Chogadh na Saoirse? Tabhair cúiseanna le do fhreagra. (Doiciméad L)

TASC

(a) Samhlaigh gur tusa Reginald Graham nach bhfuil ach cúig bliana déag d'aois. Scríobh litir chuig do dheartháir i Devonport i Sasana ag cur síos ar d'eispéireas in Éirinn le linn do chéad bliana de sheirbhís. Agus fianaise ó dhoiciméid J agus K á húsáid, ba cheart duit roinnt sonraí a chur san áireamh faoi na Dúchrónaigh agus faoi Rannán nua na bPóilíní Cúnta de chuid an RIC a thosaigh ag teacht go hÉirinn ó Iúil 1920 ar aghaidh.

NÓ

(b) San agallamh leis an Maor Reginald Graham, luann sé ionsaí an IRA ar bheairic Thrá Mhór i 1921. Déan taighde ar shonraí an imeachta sin agus scríobh cuntas gairid ar an ionsaí agus do thorthaí á gcur i gcomparáid leis an bhfaisnéis a chuir an Maor Graham ar fáil.

