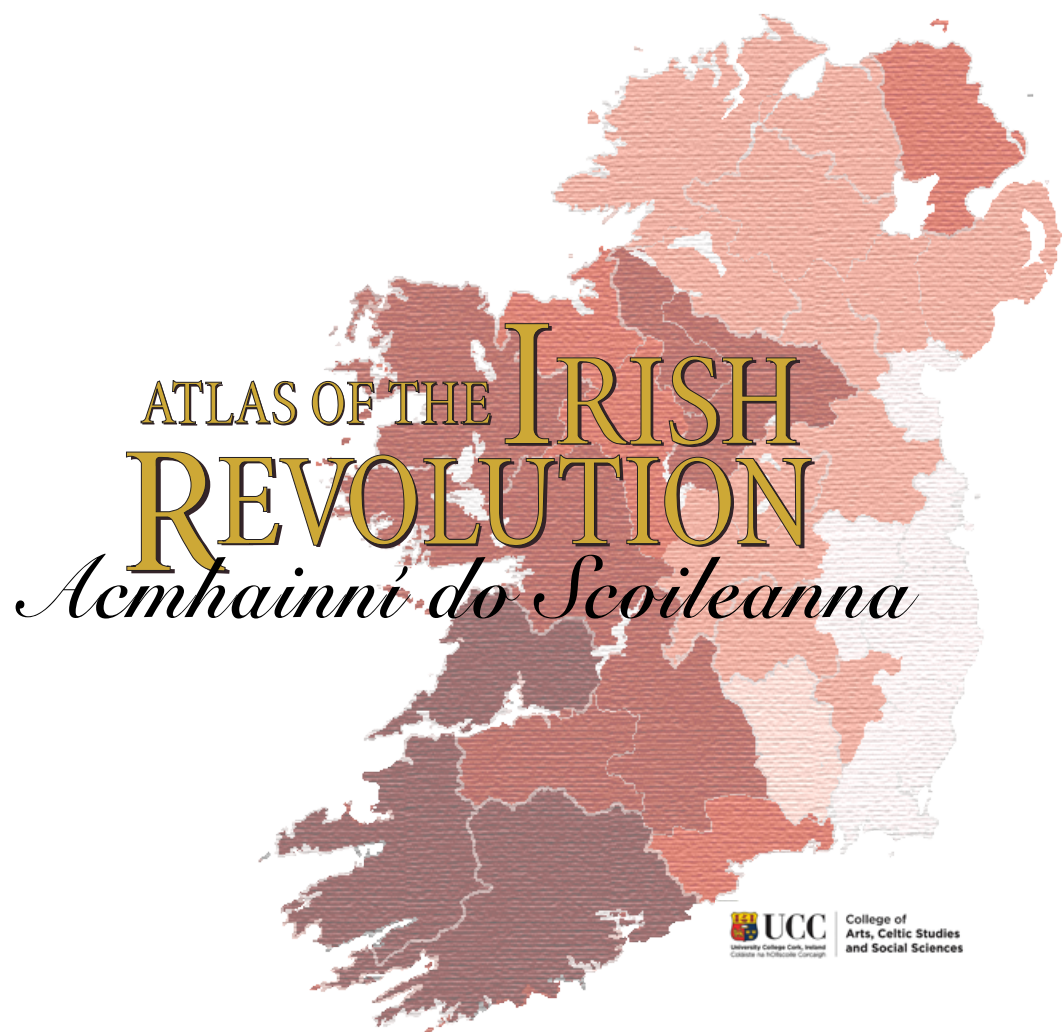




AONAD 7:

Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhliana:

COGADH NA SAOIRSE

1919-21

cuid 2

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ÓGLAIGH NA hÉIREANN (IRA)

Bhí láithreachtaí ag Óglaigh na hÉireann (IRA) i mbeagnach gach pobal in Éirinn. Bhí aonaid áirithe an IRA - mífhoighneach mar gheall ar easpa arm - neamhghníomhach an chuid is mó den am. Chruthaigh cinn eile, go háirithe na haonaid sa Mhumhain theas, eagraíochtaí treallchogaíochta sofaisticiúla.

Go teoiriciúil, bhí Óglaigh na hÉireann (IRA) faoi cheannas fhoireann na Ceanncheathrún Ginearálta (GHQ) i mBaile Átha Cliath. I ndáiríre, rialaigh an chuid is mó de bhríogáidí an IRA a gceantair féin le beagán maoirseachta dírí. Chuir GHQ spreagadh agus aontacht ar fáil don arm rúnda, go speisialta trí scaipeadh na hirise dá cuid An t-Óglach arna cur in eagar ag Piaras Béaslaí.

Rinne Ceann Foirne Richard Mulcahy maoirseacht ar stiúrthóirí deich rannóg lenar áiríodh Faisnéis, Eagrúchán, Traenáil, Poiblíocht agus Innealtóireacht, Ceannach, Muinisean, agus Ceimiceáin. Dáileadh saineolas faoi dhéanamh buamaí agus scriosadh bóithre ar fud na heagraíochta, agus chuir rannóg faisnéise Michael Collins faisnéis ábhartha ar aghaidh chuig aonaid chúigeacha.

Ní raibh chuid mhaith den IRA armtha mar gheall ar easpa gunnaí. Bhí siad ag brath ar airm eile amhail fáilíocht, seiftiúlacht, foighne agus smacht. Bhí siad rannpháirteach i leagan crann nó i dtoghail trinsí chun bóithre a bhlocáil, i scabhtáil agus i dteachtaireachtaí a iompar. Tháirg bríogáidí éagsúla mianaigh talún, buamaí agus gránáidí láimhe. D'ullmhaigh Óglaigh ag a raibh saineolas ar innealtóireacht agus ar phléascáin mianaigh talún agus chuir siad iad ag pointí straitéiseacha agus rinne siad maoirseacht ar scriosadh droichead.

COLÚIN REATHA AGUS TEAICTICÍ TREALLCHOGAÍOCHTA

Tar éis thabhairt isteach 'an Achta um Athchóiriú Oird in Éirinn' i Lúnasa 1920, cuireadh iallach ar níos mó agus níos mó d'fhir an IRA a mbailte a fhágáil agus 'dul ar a seachaint' ionas nach ndéanfaí iad a ghabháil. Tháinig na hÓglaigh éalaitheacha sin le chéile i sábháilteacht agus d'éirigh siad ina gcroílár d'aonaid fiannais an IRA, nó 'colúin reatha'.

"IS É AN RUD A BHÍ AR INTINN AGAINN NÁ GRÚPA FEAR A BHÍ ÉIFEACTACH, FAOI SMACHT, NÉATA AGUS A BHOG GO MEAR AGUS A BHEADH IN ANN IONSAÍ A DHÉANAMH AR AN NAMHAD ÁIT AR BITH AGUS UAIR AR BITH A RAIBH AN SEANS OIRIÚNACH ANN."

- Donal O'Hannigan, 'Origin of the Flying Column,' *An Cosantóir* 6:12 (1946) -

Bhí na colúin reatha comhdhéanta d'Óglaigh óga, lánaimseartha, armtha a bhí ar fáil le haghaidh oibríochtaí comhpháirteacha le haonaid áitiúla an IRA. Tar éis bhunú na gcéad cholúin i Luimneach i samhradh 1920, d'aithin GHQ an IRA ionchas míleata a dteacticí buile is teitheadh go gasta agus i Lúnasa spreag sí eagrú colún breise ar fud na tíre.

Faoi cheannas fear amhail Tom Barry, Liam Lynch agus Ernie O'Malley, ghlac 'colúin reatha' an IRA agus aonaid áitiúla an IRA páirt i bhfoirm ard-éifeachtach na treallchogaíochta.

Eagrúchán Óglaigh na hÉireann 1919-21

D'ainneoin a n-easpa arm, d'fhorbairt an tIRA arm treallchogaíochta sofaisticiúil bunaithe ar eagraíocht paróiste ar pharóiste. Bhí complacht comhdhéanta de shráidbhaile nó de bhaile; bhí cathlán comhdhéanta de roinnt complachtaí agus bhí briogáid comhdhéanta de roinnt cathlán. Faoi am an tsosa cogaidh i 1921, bhí timpeall ar chúig bhriogáid agus seasca agus 297 gcathlán ag an IRA in Éirinn, agus 115,550 Óglach iontu. I dtreo dheireadh Chogadh na Saoirse agus le linn thréimhse an tsosa cogaidh, eagraíodh briogáidí ina rannáin.



- Doiciméad N -

Sleachta ó eagrán an 15 Márta 1920 de *An tÓglach*

Agus í measta neamhdhleathach faoi gcinsireacht dhian arna forchur ag an Achta (DORA) um Chosaint na Ríochta, cuireadh an iris i gcló go rúnda i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus seoladh amach í chuig gach aonad an IRA in Éirinn - d'ainneoin an fhóirais gurbh é an pionós as An t-Óglach a bheith i seilbh agat tar éis 1919 ná sé mhí daoróibre.



Two IRA Volunteers, East Cork, c. 1921

[Photo: Private collection]

ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,709

Michael F. Ryan, Brigade Engineer, 1st Batt, East Waterford Brigade

I joined the Volunteers in late 1919 or early 1920... In Colbeck Street we had lectures and weapon training: the weapons were few and usually only one was available, that being used by the lecturer ... The outdoor parades [on a Sunday morning] included close order and extended order drill and I am afraid our Company Commander took a keen delight in getting us into the prone position in our Sunday suits where cattle had decorated the landscape. We also did some physical drill: Pa Walsh, an ex-British army instructor, took us over for this. The usual procedure at parades was roll call, payment of subscriptions, reading of orders, reading of extracts from *An t-Oglach*, a lecture or drill. Parades lasted for an hour and a half or two hours. It was usual to detail men for outpost duty so that the Company would not be surprised by a sudden British raid.

AN T-ÓGLACH

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

[Vol. II No. 7]

MARCH 15, 1920

[PRICE: Twopence]

WE MUST NOT FAIL

Since the last issue of *an tOglach* went to press a number of successful engagements have been recorded in different parts of the country; and attempts at a counter-offensive on the part of the enemy have been for the most part conspicuously unsuccessful ...

[However] all Volunteers are not equally efficient, and even those who have proved their courage and efficiency in a marked manner may be all the better of a lecturing now and again. Self-satisfaction is a dangerous frame of mind for ... soldiers engaged in warfare with an enemy of enormous numerical strength, armament and resources ... It is true that our successes far exceed our failures; but the fact remains that there have been failures and *there should be none...*

No responsible officer of the Volunteers should undertake an operation against the enemy without carefully thought-out plans, without having the utmost pains to acquire all the information bearing on his subject and satisfied himself of the probability of success. Having decided on an undertaking, officers and men must go into it with their minds made up that they are going to succeed. There must be no half-hearted attempts ... In the lexicon of the Volunteers there must be no such word as fail.

The necessity of strict discipline cannot too often be emphasised ... A number of cases of raiding the houses of private citizens for arms have recently been reported in the newspapers ... it seems hardly possible that any Volunteer is unaware that the raiding of private houses is contrary to the express orders of Headquarters, We are not at war with our neighbours, but with the forces and officials of the English enemy, whether they wear the uniform of policeman or soldier or the civilian attire of magistrate or spy...

GENERAL NOTES

 The Dublin Brigade are to be congratulated on a notable triumph in the capture of the enemy mail bags containing a large quantity of documents of the highest importance and value. The efforts of the enemy to recover the documents by raiding simultaneously a large number of suspected places throughout Dublin proved a ludicrous failure.

 The *Constabulary Gazette* continues to supply interesting and amusing reading to Volunteers. One nervous correspondent asks:- "*What is the reason ...that there are barracks to be found in lonely rural districts in Ireland with from twelve to fourteen windows in them, and not so much as a sandbag has been supplied. Not even a substantial lock on the front or back door ... I say it is outrageous*". We agree. It is certainly a grave reflection on the local Volunteer Corps that such a state of affairs should be allowed to continue

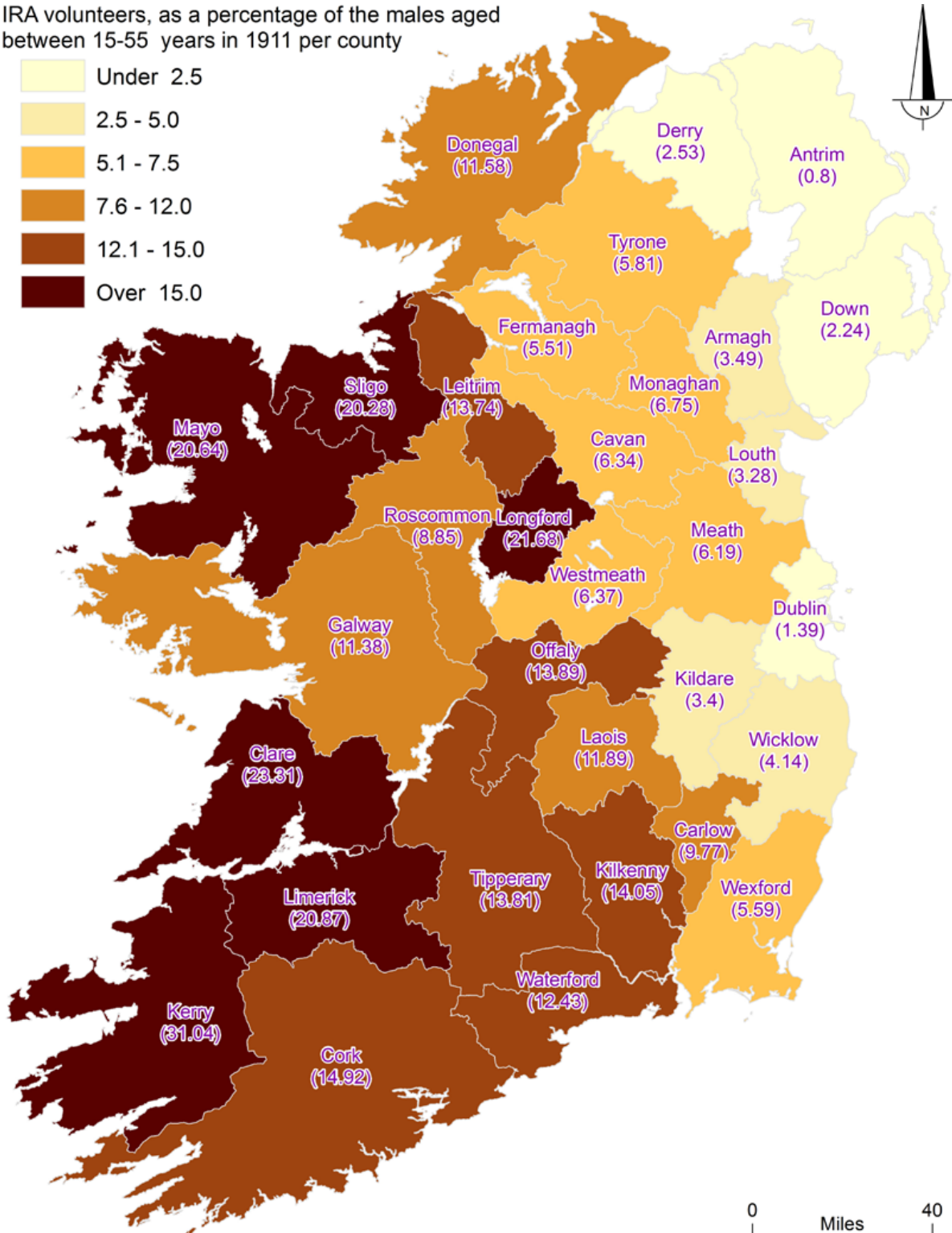
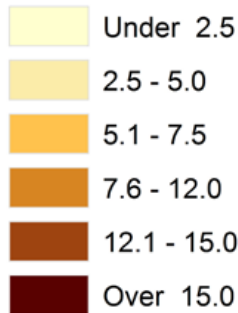
[Source: <http://antoglach.militaryarchives.ie/>]

- Doiciméad O -

Óglaigh an IRA mar chéatadán an Daonra Fhirinn Iomláin

Léirítear le dlús bhallraíocht an IRA slógadh rathúil fear óg chun cur i gcoinne rialail na Breataine in Éirinn. Trí dhaonáireamh 1911 agus figiúirí ballraíochta an IRA ag am an tSosa Cogaidh i 1921 a úsáid, taispeántar sa léarscáil seo cóimheas Óglaigh an IRA in aghaidh gach duine den daonra i ngach contae.

IRA volunteers, as a percentage of the males aged between 15-55 years in 1911 per county



- Doiciméad P -

Ritheadh an tAcht um Athchóiriú Oird in Éirinn i Lúnasa 1920 agus cuireadh a lán de Rialacháin um Chosaint na Ríochta ón gCéad Chogadh Domhanda i bhfeidhm arís in Éirinn. Ba chomhartha a achtú den athrú ar bheartas na Breataine chun bearta cruacha a ghlacadh chun an ghluaiseacht phoblachtach a threascairt.



RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND ACT, 1920

An Act to make provision for the Restoration and Maintenance of Order in Ireland, 10 & 11 Geo. V Ch. 31 (9 August 1920)

1. (1) 'Where it appears to His Majesty in Council that, owing to the existence of state of disorder in Ireland, the ordinary law is inadequate for the prevention and punishment of crime or the maintenance of order, His Majesty in Council may issue regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 ... for securing the restoration and maintenance of order in Ireland ...
- (3) Regulations so made may also -
...
 - (b) confer on a court-martial the powers and jurisdiction exercisable by justices or any other civil court for binding persons to keep the peace or be of good behaviour ... and for compelling persons to give evidence and to produce documents before the court;
...
 - (e) authorise the conveyance to and detention in any of His Majesty's prisons in any part of the United Kingdom of any persons upon whom a sentence of imprisonment has been passed in Ireland, whether before or after the passing of this Act;
 - (f) provide for any of the duties of a coroner or coroner's jury being performed by a court of inquiry constituted under the Army Act instead of by the coroner and jury;
...
 - (h) authorise the trial without a jury of any action, counter claim, civil bill, issue, cause or matter in the High Court or a county court in Ireland, which apart from this provision, would be triable with jury;
...

- Doiciméad Q -

Sleachta ó rogha de Ráitis Finné Bhiúró na Staire
Míleata lena gcuirtear síos ar bhallaíocht i dtrí
cholún reatha éagsúla le linn Chogadh na Saoirse

(b)



BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,523

Daniel Cashman, member of East Cork Flying Column, 1917-1921.

I was one of the first members of the East Cork Flying Column which was started in October, 1920, with Diarmuid Hurley of Middleton in charge ... The Column at first comprised about ten or twelve men [and ...] was fairly well armed with revolvers, police carbines and rifles, which had been captured on the occasion of the successful attack on Carrigtwohill R.I.C. barracks on 3rd January, 1920....

Diarmuid Hurley, better known as "The Gaffer", was a fearless leader. He was a strict disciplinarian, particularly as regards drink. When planning an attack on the enemy he never worried about the odds against him, believing that a surprise attack with a very much inferior force, would sway the balance in his favour. His death ... on 28th May, 1921 in an encounter with a patrol of R.I.C. and Black and Tans ... was a very great loss to the Column and to the 'Movement' generally in East Cork. After his death Paddy Whelan was appointed to take, his place.

From the time "The Gaffer" was killed up to the Truce of 11th July, 1921, we were mainly engaged in carrying out harassing attacks on the enemy, sniping at barracks and military patrols, felling trees to block roads and suchlike.

(a)



BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,459

Edward O'Leary, Commander of a Flying Column in Tipperary

I was not involved in any armed activity against the British forces until the formation of the No. 1 Tipperary Brigade Flying Column or Active Service Unit in October, 1920. This column was set up as a result of a brigade council decision which also appointed me as the column commander.

Each battalion in the brigade was asked to supply two men ... [and] the Column [of 15] assembled in Seymour's field in Ardcrony. Nine of the men had rifles and the rest carried shotguns. That night it moved to Windybarn, 1½ miles from Moneygall, and there commenced a period of three weeks arduous training under Seán Glennon, who was an ex-Irish Guards [British Army] man. Food was provided by the Moneygall members of the Cumann na mBan, and to meet urgent expenses the brigade council gave the sum of £50 which I entrusted for safe custody to Jeremiah Larkin who acted as a sort of an unofficial quartermaster ...

Following the shooting of an R.I.C. man named McCarthy in Nenagh on 2nd November 1920, the brigade commandant expected that the creamery in that town would be burned that night as a reprisal and he decided to intercept any enemy forces who might attempt to attack the creamery. The Flying Column, backed up by about forty men of the 1st (Nenagh) Battalion, occupied positions around the creamery between 7 and 8 p.m. and waited there until midnight, but not a solitary policeman or soldier came within sight. The column then withdrew and slept that night in a haybarn at Casey's Cross, two miles from Nenagh.

(c)



BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

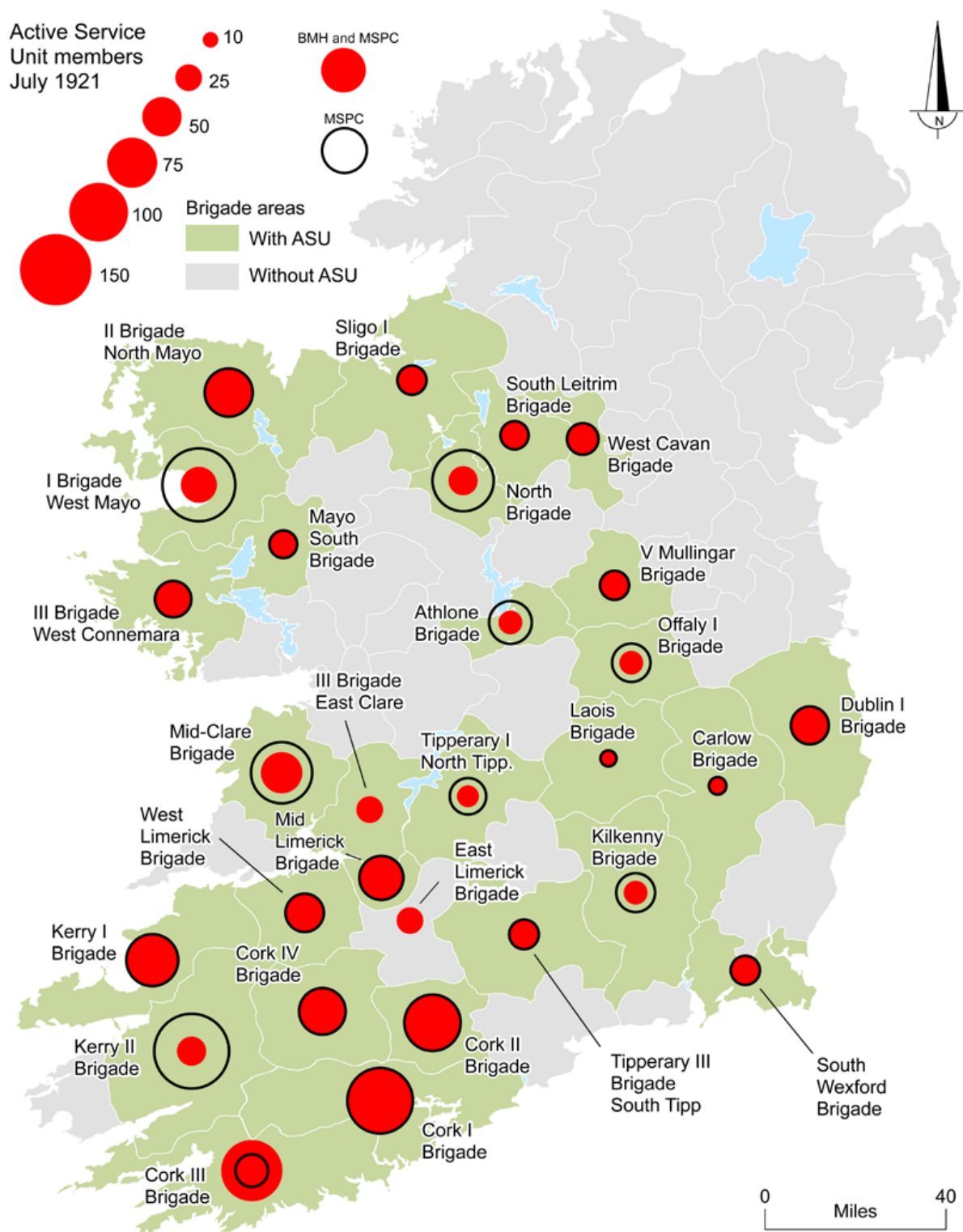
STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,402

Edward Young, member of Cork III Brigade Flying Column .

The full strength [of the column] was about 28 ... [In November 1920] we moved to Aghilane near Ballineen there we billeted in a vacant house belonging to a man named O'Sullivan. I would like to state that it was customary for the members of the column to recite the Rosary before retiring each night ... We remained in billets until about 2 a.m. on Sunday morning, 28th November 1920, when we were again paraded. Nearly every man on parade was armed with a rifle and about 50 rounds. There were also some shotguns in the party. We were then informed by the O/C. (Tom Barry) that we were to attack the enemy, but he did not say where. However, we moved off across country towards Kilmichael area, where an ambush position had been selected.

Óglaigh an IRA ar sheirbhís in Aonaid Fiannais ('colúin reatha') i Iúil 1921



[Source: Irish Military Archives, Military Service Pensions Collection, IRA Nominal Rolls, RO/1-611]

Bunaithe go príomha ar thaiscthí briogáidí a cuireadh isteach chuig an mBailiúchán Pinsean Seirbhíse Míleata (MSPC), taispeántar sa léarscáil seo líon threallchogaithe armtha lánaimseartha an IRA a bhí 'ar fiannas' ag am an tSosa Cogaidh i 1921. Ní réitíonn figiúirí MSPC i gcónaí le chéile le líon na mball sna colúin reatha arna sholáthar i ráitis finné Bhiúró na

Staire Míleata (BMH). Sna haonaid ina ndifríonn na líonta, soláthraíodh figiúirí ón MSPC agus ón BMH araon. Dealraíonn sé gur chaill an MSPC roinnt colún ina n-iomláine, amhail dhá cholún faoi cheannas Bhriogáid Longfort (Longfort thuaidh, triúr Óglach agus fiche; Longfort theas, triúr Óglach déag).

FIGIÚIRÍ RIALTAS NA BREATAINE MAIDIR LE ‘FEILLBHEARTA’ A RINNE AN TIRA, GO PRÍOMHA, LE LINN CHOGADH NA SAOIRSE

Thit na fórsaí Briotanacha agus poblachtacha araon isteach le dálaí athraitheacha le linn na coinbhleachta, mar atá léirithe le spriocanna an IRA a bhí ag athrú. Dhírigh an tIRA ionsaithe ar bheairicí an RIC agus ar thithe cúirte i luathchéimeanna an chogaidh, go dtí go raibh na cinn a bhí fágtha cosanta ar bhonn níos fearr. Is féidir an méadú tobann i dtaismigh na bpóilíní (maraithe agus gortaithe) ó dheireadh 1920 a leagadh ar fhorbairt aonad troda an

IRA ar fud na tíre. Is féidir rannpháirtíocht mhéadaithe Arm na Breataine a bhrath i bhfás de réir a chéile i dtaismigh mhíleata i 1921, go háirithe gortuithe. Is léir go raibh teaicticí nua ann freisin, amhail ionsaithe an IRA ar stáisiúin an gharda chósta agus ar thithe solais chun airm nó pléascáin a aimsiú. Tá éabhlóid aonaid faisnéise an IRA follasach sa mhéadú tobann ar ruathair ar phost san earrach 1921.

‘Outrages’ committed by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) during the War of Independence						
IRISH OFFICE STATISTICS OF OUTRAGES 1919-1921	TO JUNE 1920	TO SEPT 1920	TO DEC 1920	TO MARCH 1921	TO JUNE 1921	TO TRUCE
Courthouses destroyed	30	33	6	5	9	5
Vacated RIC barracks destroyed	343	140	27	2	9	1
Vacated RIC barracks damaged	104	10	5	1	1	0
Occupied RIC barracks destroyed	12	7	4	1	1	0
Occupied RIC barracks damaged	24	17	13	59	119	35
Raids on Mail	91	449	459	433	976	196
Raids on Rates Collectors, etc	0	0	0	51	70	1
Raids on Coastguard Stations or Lighthouses	19	19	9	9	29	12
Raids for Arms	760*	1,885	328	114	123	8
Police Killed	55	46	76	87	117	24
Police Wounded	74	94	90	148	225	51
Military Killed	5	11	38	44	41	11
Military Wounded	?	60	61	85	114	25
Civilians Killed	15	10	17	49	81	24
Civilians Wounded	39	36	29	29	46	6
TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTRAGES						8,987

* Figure for August. No figure available for June

[Source: National Archives, UK, CSI Weekly Surveys, Cabinet papers, CP series, CAB 24]

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

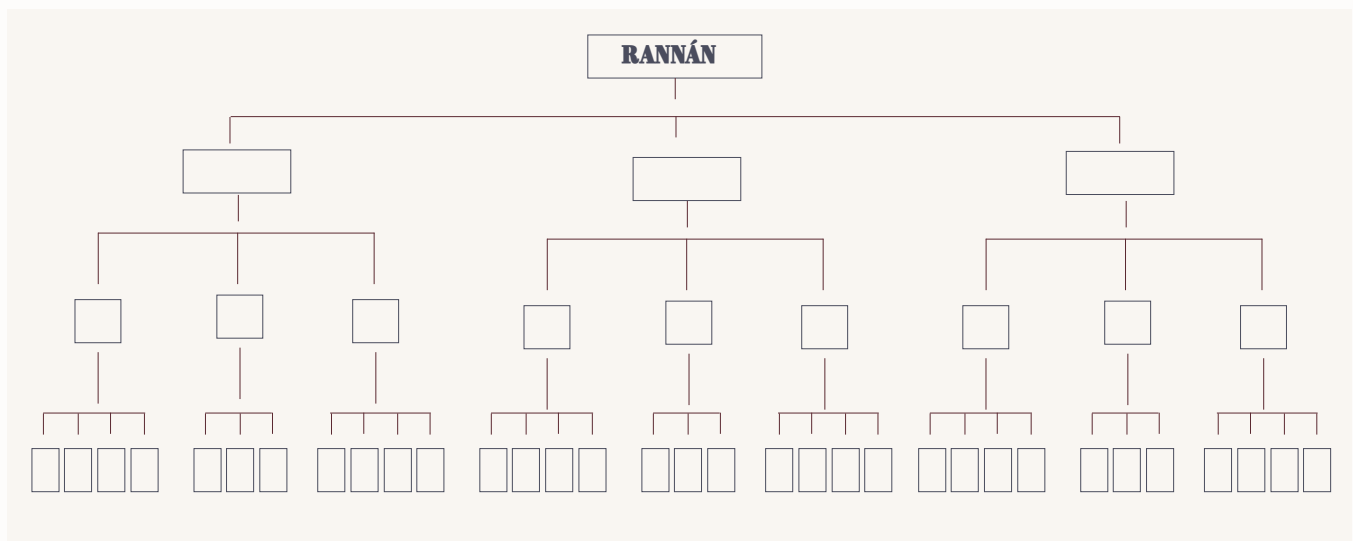
Doiciméid M-R

1. Cén chuid d'Éirinn ina raibh an líon is mó de bhriogáidí an IRA i 1921? (*Doiciméad M*)

2. Cad iad na briogáidí IRA a bhí ag oibriú sa 4ú Rannán Iartharach?

3. Bunaithe ar an bhfaisnéis sa léarscáil, cén briogáid den IRA a bhí ag oibriú sa cheantar is gaire do do scoil? (*Doiciméad M*)

4. Comhlánaigh an léaráid shimplí seo agus an fhaisnéis faoi struchtúr an IRA san fhotheideal (*Doiciméad M*) á húsáid.



5. Cad é mar a chuirfeá síos ar dhearcadh an ailt i An t-Óglach “We must not Fail (Ní ghlacfar le teip)”? Déan tagairt don doiciméad i do fhreagra. (*Doiciméad N*)

6. De réir An t-Óglach, cén dóigh ar thug Óglaigh an IRA neamhaird ar orduithe díreacha ón gCeanncheathrú?



7. Cad é mar atá sé léirithe le heagrán An t-Óglach an 15 Márta 1920 gur foilsíodh an iris chun Óglaigh an IRA a threorú agus a spreagadh?

8. Bunaithe ar do léamh ar An t-Óglach an féidir leat an chúis a mholadh gur chuir rialtas na Breataine cosc air faoin Acht um Chosaint na Ríochta (DORA)? *(Doiciméad N)*

9. Bunaithe ar an léarscáil *(Doiciméad O)* cén contae in Éirinn ina raibh na figiúirí ballraíochta IRA is airde i 1921?

10. Agus Doiciméad M agus Doiciméad O á gcur i gcomparáid le chéile, aithin na ceantair bhriogáide ina raibh an slógadh is mó d'Óglaigh an IRA i 1921.

11. Cad iad na dóigheanna ina ndearnadh é níos contúirtí le bheith i d'Óglach san IRA tar éis ritheadh an Achta um Athchóiriú Oird in Éirinn i Lúnasa 1920? *(Doiciméad P)*

12. Mínigh an difear idir Colún Reatha an IRA agus Complacht rialta an IRA i 1920.



13. Cad é an t-ainm eile a bhí ar Cholúin Reatha? (*Doiciméad Qa*)

14. Cad é an cúnamh a cuireadh ar fáil do cholún reatha Thiobraid Árann i nDeireadh Fómhair 1920?

15. Bunaithe ar chuntas Edward O'Leary, an bhfuil tú in ann ciall a mholadh don téarma 'beart díoltais'?

16. Cén fáth a raibh Colún Reatha Chorcaí Thoir 'armtha go measartha maith'? (*Doiciméad Q(b)*)

17. Liostaigh cúig phíosa faisnéise faoi na Colúin Reatha a nochtadh sna ráitis finné. *Doiciméad R (a-c)*

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----

18. Cad iad an dá fhoinse a úsáideadh chun léarscáil Óglaigh an IRA ar sheirbhís in Aonaid Fiannais (ASUnna) i lúil 1921 a chruthú? (*Doiciméad R*)

19. I gceantar briogáide Edward Young, cén ceann den dá fhoinse sin a sholáthair an líon is lú de bhaill ASU ag am an tsosa cogaidh? (*Doiciméad R*)

20. Bunaithe ar do léamh ar Dhoiciméad R, cad iad na contaetha in Éirinn ina raibh na leibhéil is airde de threallchogaíocht le linn Chogadh na Saoirse?

21. De réir Dhoiciméad R, cá mhéad fear a bheag nó a mhór a bhí rannpháirteach i gcolún reatha Edward Young ag am an tsosa cogaidh i lúil 1921?

22. Mínigh an fáth a bhféadfaí Doiciméad R a mheas le bheith ina rabhadh do staraithe maidir le foinsí a chrostagairt.

MNÁ POBLACHTACHA

Bhí ról tábhachtach ag Cumann na mBan mar eagraíocht chúnta d'Óglaigh na hÉireann le linn Chogadh na Saoirse. Ós rud é go raibh beag seans ann go ndéanadh póilíní iad a chuardach, d'iompair iompróirí ban teachtaireachtaí ón gCeannteathrú Ghinearálta (GHQ) chuig briogáidí réigiúnacha agus idir aonaid na nÓglach. Bhí ról thar a bheith tábhachtach ag máistreásaí poist a bhí i gCumann na mBan maidir le cumarsáidí a idircheapadh a bhí dírithe ar na póilíní agus ar arm na Breataine, agus trí rabhadh a thabhairt don IRA áitiúil faoi phleananna fhórsaí na Corónach.

Chuidigh Cumann na mBan freisin le hairm a aimsiú, a stóráil agus a iompar agus chuir siad a mbailte ar fáil mar thithe sábháilte do na hÓglaigh ar a seachaint. Bhí an oiliúint a bhí acu ar gharchabhair an-luachmhar maidir le hÓglaigh a chóireáil a gortaíodh i gcomhrac le Fórsaí na Corónach.

Lean Cumann na mBan leis an obair pholaitiúil dá chuid le linn na tréimhse idir 1919 agus 1921, lenar áiríodh fógraíocht agus bailiú le haghaidh lasacht na Dála agus

páirt a ghlacadh i mbaghat na Dála ar an RIC. Nuair a d'éirigh sochraidí, básuithe, agus stailceanna ocras ní ba choitianta sa dara céim de Chogadh na Saoirse, d'eagraigh Cumann na mBan bigilí urnaí go minic mar chineál agóide poiblí. I dtréimhse nuair a rinne Fórsaí na Corónach agóidí sibhialtacha a ruaigeadh go hionsaitheach, cruthaíodh spás sábháilte leis na bigilí sin chun teachtaireachtaí dlúthpháirtíochta agus dúshláin a léiriú.

De réir mar a chuaigh an choinbhleacht ar aghaidh, d'éirigh na húdaráis ní b' fheasaí ar mhéid rannpháirtíochta na mban agus bhí seans ní ba mhó ann go ndéanfaí iad a chuardach, a ghabháil agus a chur i bpríosún. Cuireadh timpeall ar seisear ban agus daichead i bpríosún de bharr gníomhaíochtaí a bhain leis an gcúis phoblachtach go luath i 1921. D'fhulaing baill Chumann na mBan iarmhairtí neamhbhreithiúnacha mar gheall ar a gcuid gníomhaíochtaí, amhail gearradh a gcuid gruaige.

Ag am an tSosa Cogaidh i lár 1921 bhí ballraíocht de thimpeall ar 18,000 ag Cumann na mBan.



(a)



BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S.....450

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

It was my custom to contact the Volunteer O/C who gave me the names of reliable girls. Having got the names, I convened a meeting, generally at the private house of one of the girls; occasionally it might be at a local hall or even a barn I had a good deal of prejudice to overcome on the part of the parents, who did not mind their boys taking part in a military movement, but who had never heard of, and were reluctant to accept, the idea of a body of gun-women ...

While preserving their separate identity, the (CnB) branches worked in close conjunction with the local I.R.A. companies, which constantly availed of their services in activities such as, the carrying of arms and ammunition, despatch carrying, intelligence work, getting safe houses for wanted men, looking after the wounded when necessary, seeing to the wants of prisoners, and collecting funds for the Volunteers. For the latter purpose, they organised concerts, céilidhthe, aeridheachta.

[In 1920] the situation for organisers became more dangerous because, in the early months of the year, the Black and Tans began to arrive. They patrolled the country in their Lancia cars, raiding, shooting and looting, and a solitary cyclist like myself, whose work entailed being out late at night, was in continuous danger. ... I was determined to carry on the work of forming and reorganising branches, which was my main objective, although I would have had an easier time in jail if I had allowed myself to be arrested. I was increasing the membership of Cumann na mBan, with the result that, when the Truce came, there were 1,400 branches in operation in the country.

It must have been early in 1920 that the Executive found it necessary to have Cumann na mBan organised into areas corresponding to the I.R.A. battalion areas. Each company of the I.R.A. would then have a branch or squad of Cumann na mBan attached to it ...

The Branches were always busy making field dressings and first-aid outfits. This was generally done in the girls' own homes. They also stored arms and ammunition in safe dumps, and kept the rifles and revolvers cleaned and oiled. If required by the I.R.A., they were utilised to transport arms to and from the [arms]dump before and after engagements, while others of them attended in the vicinity of an ambush, fully equipped with first-aid outfits to treat the wounded, if any, after the ambush. All this entailed a certain amount of danger for the girls, and I know of a few occasions on which they barely escaped with their lives from the scene of an ambush.

- Doiciméad S -

**Sleachta ó rogha de Ráitis Finné Bhiúró na Staire
Míleata ina gcuirtear síos ar rannpháirtíocht mhná
Chumann na mBan i gCogadh na Saoirse**

(b)



BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S.....303

Josephine MacNeill, member of Cumann na mBan, 1918-21

I joined Cumann na mBan in Thurles at the time of the conscription crisis ... During the Black and Tan period I resided with Máirín McGavock at 51 Lower Beechwood Avenue. We had each a bedroom, but we gave one up to men on the 'run'. Máirín allowed me to share hers. Among those who stayed was Desmond Fitzgerald who came to the house on 'Bloody Sunday' as his flat was near a house where a British officer had been killed. Desmond was working on the propaganda side and had nothing to do with the events of the day ... Ernie O'Malley also came at a later stage after his escape from Dublin Castle. He was in a poor condition of health and required nursing ...

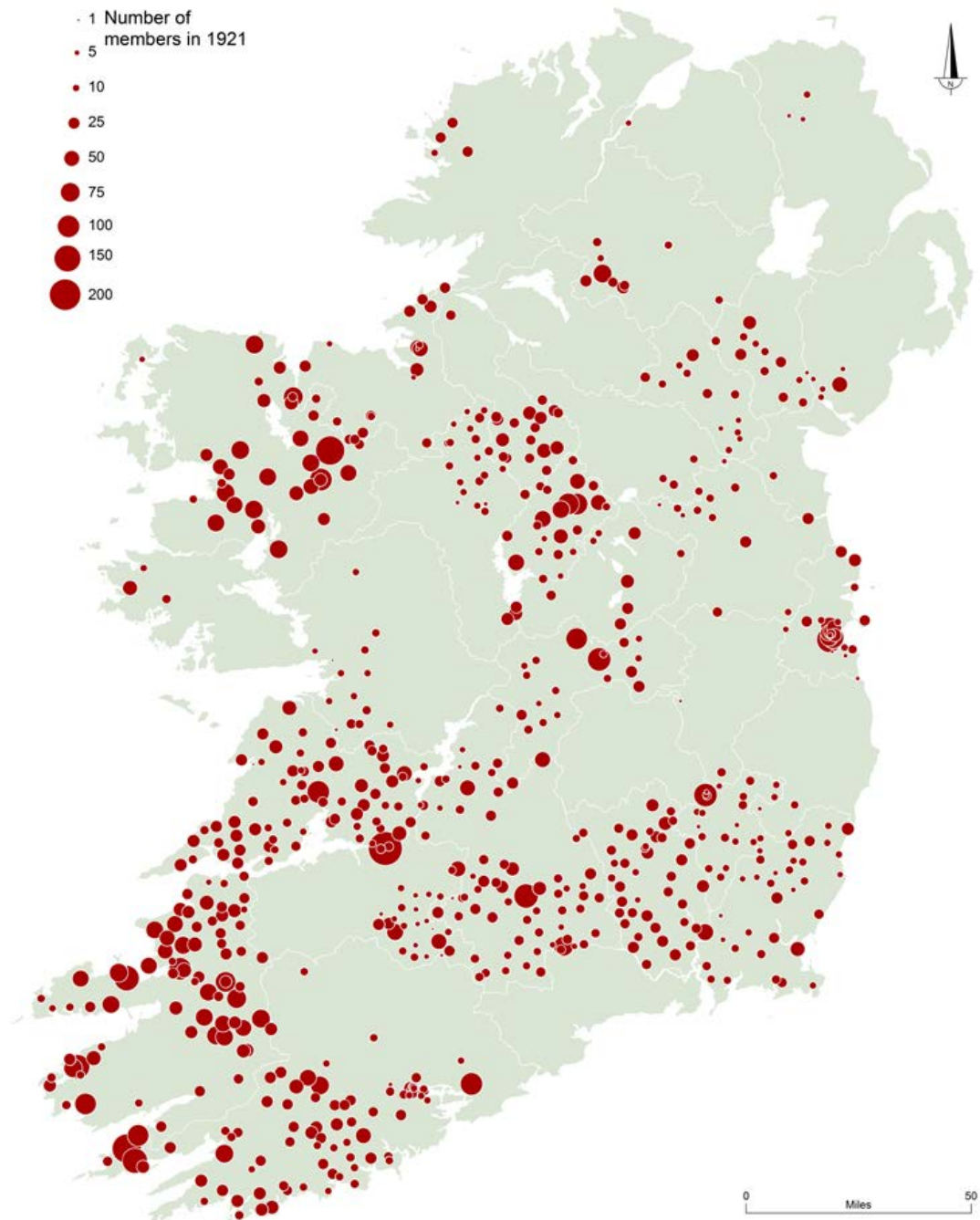
On one occasion when I was given despatches to carry to Dundalk and Belfast, to avert suspicion I dressed myself very grandly and took a first class ticket ... When I arrived at Dundalk, I found that the address I had to go to was in a humble quarter of the town where my smart attire made me conspicuous. However, I met the I.R.A. man and handed over my despatches to him and was hospitably entertained by him and his sister.

- Doiciméad T -

Ballraíocht Brainsí Chumann na mBan, an 11 Iúil 1921

Tagann na sonraí don léarscáil seo as taisctí an Bhailiúcháin Pinsean Seirbhíse Míleata (MSPC) a rinneadh i 1936-37. Níl na sonraí cuimsitheach mar dealraíonn sé nár chuir Comhairlí Ceantair a gcuid sonraí isteach (mar shampla Luimneach thiar, Corcaigh thuaidh agus Port Láirge), agus is dócha gur fágadh baill áirithe ar lár i roinnt liostaí na mbrainsí a tiomsaíodh cúig bliana déag tar éis na coinbhleachta. D'ainneoin na laigí sin, áfach, léirítear leis na sonraí a bailíodh feidhmiú inmheánach na heagraíochta poblachtaí ban. Léirítear le foinsí MSPC

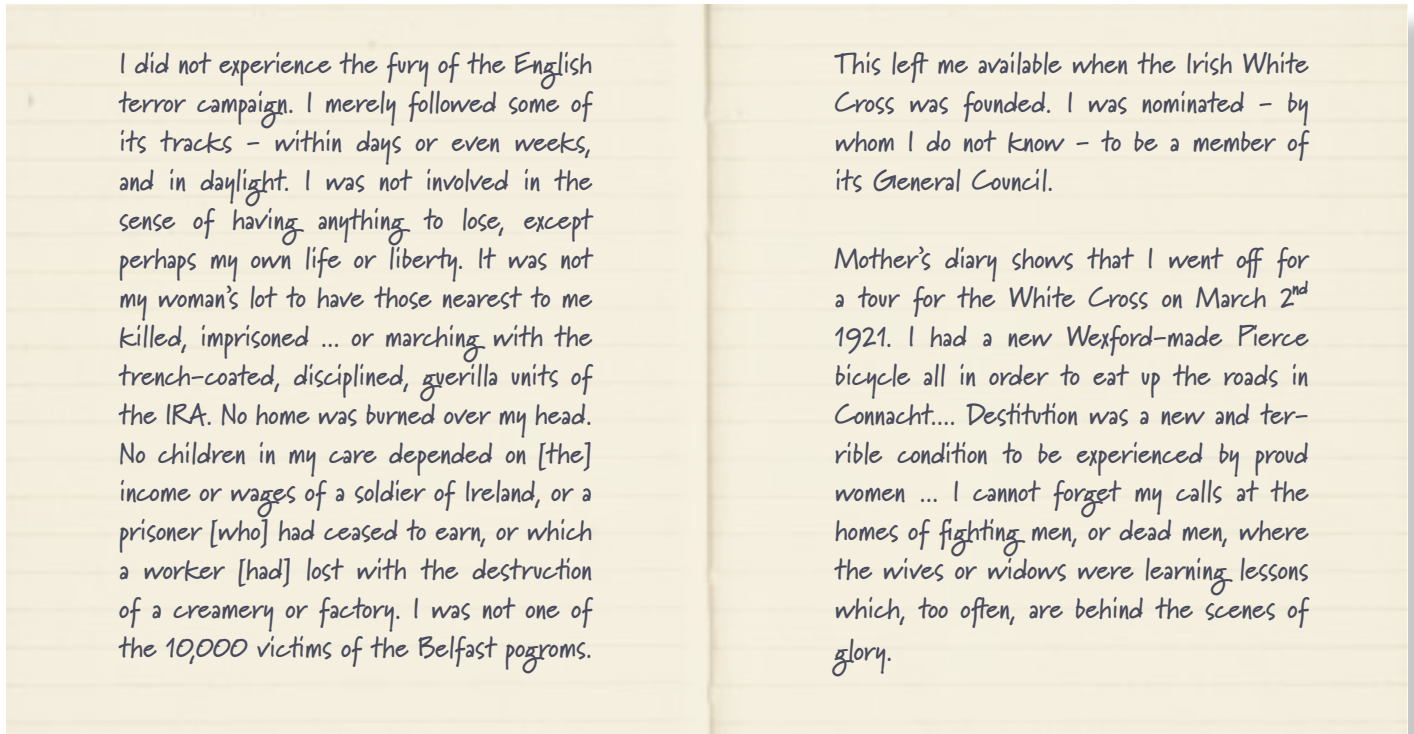
go raibh 17,119 mball ann ceangailte le 750 brainse ar fud na hÉireann ag am an tSosa Cogaidh. Dealraíonn sé gur eagraíodh líon níos lú ban i limistéir an iarthair faoi mhíbhuntáiste eacnamaíoch, rud a léiríonn b'fhéidir na bacainní airgeadais a cruthaíodh ag dleachtanna seachtainiúla agus costas éidí Chumann na mBan. Ar an iomlán, léirítear eagraíocht náisiúnta éagothrom leis an léarscáil a rinne mná a shlógadh i gcathracha, bailte agus sráidbhailte ar fud limistéir uirbeacha agus tuaithe na hÉireann le leibhéal ratha athraitheacha.



- Doiciméad U-

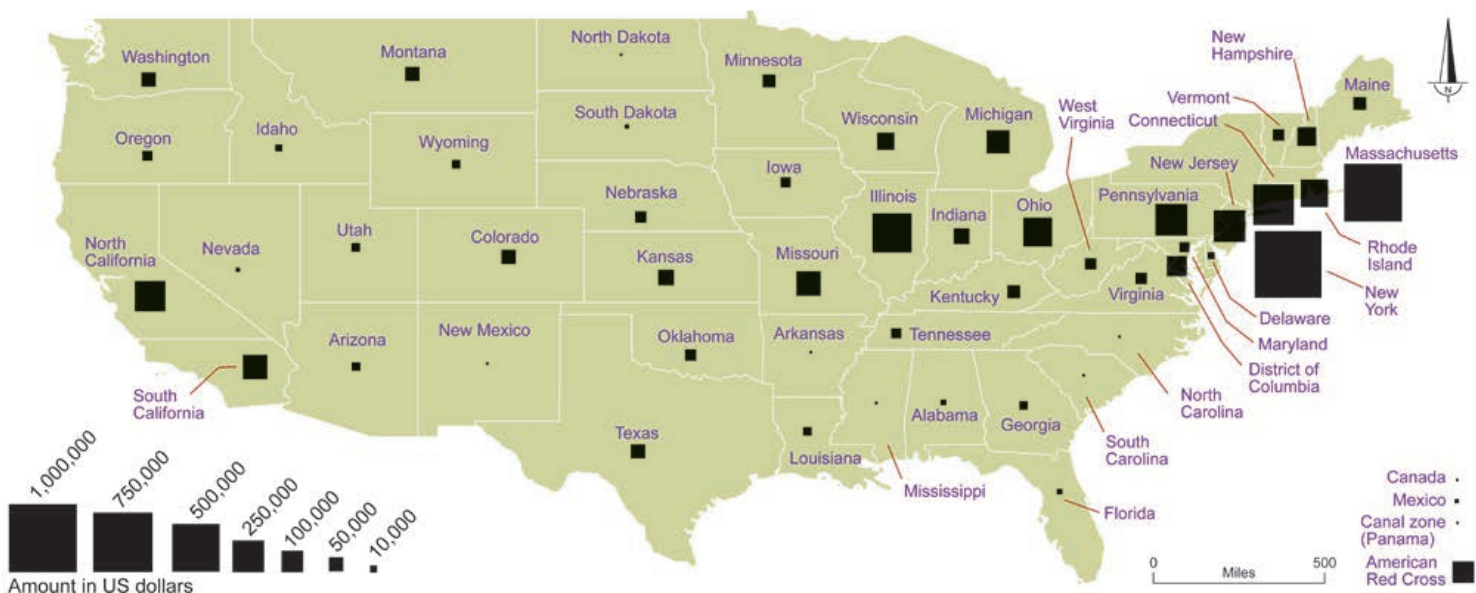
Bunaíodh Cumann Croise Báine na hÉireann chun na cistí a dháileadh a bhailigh Coiste Mheiriceá le haghaidh Fóirithinte in Éirinn. Arna riar go príomha ag mná, sholáthair Cumann Croise Báine na hÉireann cúnamh airgeadais ríthábhachtach do theaghlach na bpríosúnach poblachtach agus d'íospartaigh bhearta díoltais an rialtais.

- (a) Sliocht ó dhírbeathaisnéis neamhfhoilsithe Máire Comerford, ball Chumann na mBan. Ba dhuine de na daoine í a ceapadh chun daoine óna dteastaigh cúnamh ó Chumann Croise Báine na hÉireann a shainaithint.



[Foinse: Máire Comerford, 'Autobiography', (unpublished manuscript), reproduced in Margaret Ward (ed) *In Their Own Voice*, (Attic Press, Cork, 1995) pp 107-108]

- (b) Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar na méideanna a bhailigh Coiste Mheiriceá le haghaidh Fóirithinte in Éirinn i ngach stát i SAM san fheachtas tiomsaithe airgid dá chuid a seoladh i Márta 1921. Bailíodh méid iomlán de \$5,223,496 (c. £1.3m) le leithdháileadh ag Cumann Croise Báine na hÉireann.



[Foinse: Reports of American Committee for Relief in Ireland and Irish White Cross (New York, 1922)]

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméad S-U

1. Cad í an chlaontacht a bhí le sárú ag Brighid O'Mullane agus mná á n-earcú aici do Chumann na mBan? *(Doiciméad S (a))*

2. Cad é mar a sholáthair mná Chumann na mBan cúnamh d'aonaid áitiúla an IRA? *(Doiciméad S (a))*

3. Bunaithe ar an bhfianaise i ráiteas finné Brighid O'Mullane cad é mar a chuirfeá síos ar mhná Chumann na mBan le linn Chogadh na Saoirse? Tabhair cúiseanna le do fhreagra.

4. Cén fhaisnéis bhreise a sholáthraíonn Josephine MacNeill faoi na tascanna a rinne mná Chumann na mBan le linn 1919-21? *(Doiciméad S (b))*

5. Cad iad na contaetha in Éirinn ina raibh an slógadh ab airde ban i gCumann na mBan i lúil 1921?

6. An bhfuil tú in ann aon chosúlachtaí a aithint idir an faisnéis faoin IRA agus faoi Chumann na mBan sna léarscáileanna O, R agus T?

7. Cad é mar a chuir Cumann Croise Báine na hÉireann cúnamh ar fáil le linn Chogadh na Saoirse? *(Doiciméad U)*



8. Cad iad na léargais atá curtha ar fáil i ndírbeathaisnéis neamhfhoilsithe Máire Comerford ar fhulaingt na mban le linn Chogadh na Saoirse? (Doiciméad U (a))

9. Ainmnigh láidreacht amháin agus laige amháin a bhaineann le dírbheathaisnéis mar fhoinsé stairiúil. (Doiciméad U (a))

láidreacht -----

laige -----

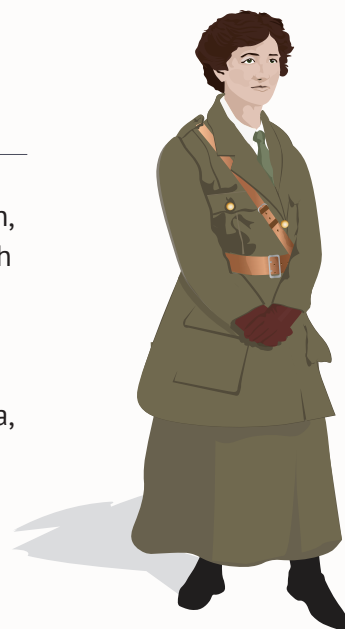
10. Bunaithe ar an bhfaisnéis sa léarscáil, cad iad na stáit Mheiriceánacha a dheonaigh an méid is mó airgid do Chumann Croise Báine na hÉireann? (Doiciméad U (b))

11. An bhfuil tú in ann smaoineamh ar aon chúis gur dheonaigh na stáit sin an méid is mó?

TASC:

Agus do chuid taighde féin agus doiciméid S-U á n-úsáid mar ábhar foinseach, scríobh litir chuig eagarthóir an Irish Times agus tuairim á léiriú faoin dóigh nach ndearnadh mór de ról na mban le linn Chogadh na Saoirse. Ba cheart go mbeadh an méid a leanas sa litir:

- ☐ Faisnéis stairiúil fhíorasach maidir le heispéireas na mban go ginearálta, agus mhná Chumann na mBan go háirithe le linn Chogadh na Saoirse.
- ☐ Do thuairim faoin dóigh a ndearnadh na mná sin a chuimhneamh
- ☐ Do mholadh maidir le comhartha ómóis do mhná na tréimhse sin



Aimsigh spreagadh ón staraí Liz Gillis anseo:

<http://www.universitytimes.ie/2015/10/at-a-duges-talk-liz-gillis-reflects-on-women-in-irelands-wars/>

Agus ón gclár faisnéise Guns and Chiffon: *Women of 1916 and the Irish War of Independence*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QTC6kWQDXFc>

BEARTA DÍOLTAIS

Tharla ceann amháin de na bearta díoltais ba mhó nuair a chuir Fórsaí na Corónach sceimhle ar chónaitheoirí bhaile Thuama i gContae na Gaillimhe. Mar thoradh ar mharú bheirt constáblaí RIC – Patrick Carey agus James Burke – i luíochán ag an mBaile Nua (Darcy), timpeall ar thrí mhíle ó Thuaim, an 19 Iúil 1920 rinne na póilíní beart díoltais go luath an mhaidin dar gcionn lena bhfacthas scaoileadh neamhshrianta agus creachadh agus dó réadmhaoinne go fairsing i mbaile Thuama. I Lúnasa 1920, dhóigh na Dúchrónaigh Halla an Bhaile, Halla an Mhargaidh agus Oifigí Ceantair Uirbigh ag Teampall Mór, Contae Thiobraid Árann tar éis fheallmharú Cigire Ceantair.

An 20 Meán Fómhair, scaoil an tIRA Ardchonstábla Peter Burke marbh i dteach tábhairne i mBaile Brigín, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath. Dhá uair ní ba dhéanaí, tháinig grúpa Póilíní Cúnta ó iosta Bhaile Ghormáin. Le haghaidh cúig huaire, chuaigh siad ar mire ag tógáil círéibe sa bhaile. Ba é ceann de na chéad bhearta díoltais dá gcuid an monarcha góiséireachta a dhó, an príomhfhostóir sa cheantar. Glanadh cónaitheoirí ó thithe agus dódh iad go talamh. Thóg na hionsaitheoirí John Gibbons amach as a theach isteach sa tsráid áit a ndearna siad é a scaoileadh agus shá le beaigintí. Ghabh siad James Lawless freisin agus thóg siad é chuig beairic áitiúil na bpóilíní, áit inar maraíodh é.

Mar thoradh ar ghabháil Bheairic Mhala ag fórsa beag Dara Bhriogáid Chorcaí an IRA faoi cheannas Liam Lynch tráthnóna an 27 Meán Fómhair 1920, spreagadh beart díoltais ó na Sasanaigh a scrios baile Mhala. An tráthnóna céanna i mBaile Átha Troim, Contae na Mí,

dhóigh suas le 200 Dúchrónach bailte agus áitribh gnólachtaí faoi úinéireacht poblachtach faoi amhras mar bheart díoltais de bharr ionsaí an IRA ar bheairic RIC an bhaile. Leithdháil Cumann Croise Báine na hÉireann £277 mar chistí fóirithinte don bhaile i 1921.

Mar thoradh ar ráig ionsaithe IRA i gCiarraí ó dheireadh Dheireadh Fómhair go dtí go luath i Samhain 1920, nuair a mharaigh an tIRA ceathrar constáblaí déag, tharla 'Léigear Thrá Lí' - sraith beart díoltais agus dónna foirgneamh poiblí agus áitreabh gnólachtaí. Bhain na hionsaithe ar réadmhaoin buaic amach i Samhain-Nollaig 1920, nuair a taifeadadh 180 eachtra dá leithéid, agus sroicheadh an bhuaic is measa nuair a dódh Cathair Chorcaí an 11 Nollaig 1920. Tar éis ionsaí gránaide na reibiliúnach nuair a fágadh Póilín Cúnta marbh agus duine déag acu gortaithe, rinne daltaí na bPóilíní Cúnta cuid de lár chathair Chorcaí a lasadh, agus dhamáistigh nó scrios siad níos mó ná ochtó áitreabh tráchtála, mar aon le Halla na Cathrach agus Halla Carnegie.

D'éirigh bearta díoltais ina gcuid den bheartas oifigiúil ag deireadh Nollaig 1920 nuair a thosaigh gobharnóirí míleata Arm na Breataine iad a fhorchur ar cheantair a bhí faoi dhlí míleata. Tharla an chéad bheart díoltais oifigiúil ag Mainistir na Corann, Corcaigh thoir an 29 Nollaig 1920, nuair a scriosadh sé theach tar éis luíochán an IRA. Sa chéad dá mhí de na 'bearta díoltais' i 1921 thaifead Roinn Poiblíochta Dháil Éireann naoi n-ionsaí agus seachtó ar réadmhaoin.

AN T-ÓSLÁC

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

[Vol. II No. 21]

OCTOBER 15, 1920

[PRICE: Two pence]

Preparations should be made to deal with the form of reprisals known as 'reprisals' ... It is the duty of every man at the present juncture to leave no stone unturned in order to deliver effective blows

[The enemy's] present attempt at "terrorism" is a last desperate gamble; he is playing his last card; and he will be beaten by the cool determination and efficiency of the Arm of the Irish Republic... As we go to Press the news comes that the enemy have murdered in cold blood in Mourne a prisoner taken in action - Kevin Barry. He met his



BEAIRIC RIC BHAILE AN TRÉIN I GCONTAE MHUINEACHÁIN, A NDEARNA AN TIRA Í A GHABHÁIL AGUS A CHREACHADH FAOI CHEANNAS ERNIE O'MALLEY AGUS EOIN O'DUFFY AN 14 FEABHRA 1920.

[Féach BMH WS 519 (Thomas Donnelly); Grianghraf: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, HOGW 53]



SGRIOS TRÚPAÍ ARM NA BREATAINE GNÓLACHTAÍ AMHAIL AN TEACH TÁBHARNE SEO AG TEAMPALL MÓR, CONTAE THIOBRAID ÁRANN TAR ÉIS FHEALLMHARÚ CIGIRE CEANTAIR WILLIAM WILSON, AN 16 LÚNASA 1920.

[Grianghraf: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, HOGW 113]

Bileog Oibre: Anailís Grianghraif

1. NA BUNRUDAÍ

Cineál an Ghrianghraif: ticeáil aon bhoscaí atá infheidhme

Doiciméad A	Doiciméad B	Doiciméad A	Doiciméad B	Doiciméad A	Doiciméad B			
Portráid	☐	☐	Ar Staidiúir	☐	☐	Daite	☐	☐
Imeacht	☐	☐	Gan ar Staidiúir	☐	☐	Dubh & Bán	☐	☐
Tírdhreach	☐	☐	Féinín	☐	☐	Gar-amharc	☐	☐
Ailtireacht	☐	☐	Aicsean	☐	☐	Leathanradharc	☐	☐
Teaghlach	☐	☐	Ón Aer	☐	☐	Daite	☐	☐

2. AN CHÉAD IMPRISEAN

Doiciméad 1

Doiciméad 2

Cathain a tógadh an grianghraf agus cá háit?		
Liostaigh na daoine/ grúpaí, rudaí sa ghrianghraf		
Cad iad na bearta/ gníomhaíochta atá ar siúl (más ann dóibh)?		
Cad é an chomharthaíocht choirp/ gotha gnúise atá gafa sa ghrianghraf?		
Trí fhocal mar achoimre ar do chéad imprisean		

3. ANAILÍSIÚ

Doiciméad1

Doiciméad 2

Cén fáth ar tógadh an grianghraf sin i do bharúil?		
Cad é atá tugtha le fios le huillinn/fráma/ peirspictíocht an ghrianghraif faoi dearcadh an ghrianghrafadóra faoin ábhar?		
Cad iad na 3 aidiacht lena gcuirtear síos ar dhearcadh an ghrianghrafadóra ar an mbealach is fearr?		
An bhfuil aon cheisteanna gan freagairt agat faoin ngrianghraf?		

LIST OF IRISH CITIZENS CALLED BEFORE THE COMMISSION AS WITNESSES

DENIS MORGAN, Chairman of the Urban Council of Thurles

JOHN DERHAM, Town Councillor of Balbriggan.

MRS MURIEL MACSWINEY, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork.

DANIEL FRANCIS CROWLEY, member of the RIC for three years up to June, 1920.

JOHN TAGNEY, member of the R.I.C. from October 1915, to July 1920.

MRS ANNA MURPHY, of New York City (husband an Irish citizen)

JOHN JOSPEH CADDAN, member of the R.I.C., February to November, 1920

DANIEL GALVIN, member of R.I.C, October 1907, to July, 1920.

LAURENCE GINNELL, member of Dail Eireann, and member of the Irish Republican Cabinet.

MISS SUSANNA WALSH, sister-in-law of Thomas MacCurtain, late Lord Mayor of Cork.

DONAL O'CALLAGHAN, Lord Mayor of Cork and Chairman of Cork County Council.

THOMAS NOLAN, Galway.

FRANK DEMPSEY, Chairman of the Urban Council of Mallow.

MISS LOUIE BENNETT, Dublin, Secretary of the Irish Branch, Women's International League.

MISS CAROLINE M. TOWNSHEND, Bandon, County Cork, officer of the Gaelic League.

J.L. FAWSITT, Irish Republican Consul General at New York

-Doiciméad V-

Sleachta ón gCoimisiún Meiriceánach ar Dhálaí in Éirinn, Tuarascáil Eatramhach, Márta 1921.

Mar fhreagairt ar ghlaó ó nuachtán Nua-Eabhrac, The Nation, bhunaigh coiste pearsana poiblí cumhachtacha ó ar fud SAM coimisiún chun fiosrúchán a dhéanamh ar dhálaí in Éirinn. Thug finnéithe ó Éirinn agus ó Mheiriceá fianaise ag sé éisteacht phoiblí i Washington idir an 18 Samhain 1920 agus an 21 Eanáir 1921.

WHAT IS A 'REPRISAL'?

The evidence would seem to show that the term 'reprisal' may be used to cover any case in which wholesale damage is inflicted upon property or life in Ireland. Reprisals consist sometimes in promiscuous killing of unarmed men, woman and children, as in the case of the football crowd at Croke Park; but, usually, in the burning, looting, and 'shooting up' of Irish towns such as Thurles, Balbriggan, Galway, Mallow, Templemore, Cork, Tuam, Hospital, Limerick, Granard, Tuberburry, Athenry, Tipperary, Ballylorry, and scores more ...

INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING

Besides the slaying of selected Republican citizens, and the destruction of Republican cities, towns and villages, indiscriminate violence also occurred. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, of Manchester England was an eye-witness to a shooting expedition to which she testified as follows:

"Curfew was at ten o'clock. We went to our room. According to law no one is supposed to have a light or look out of the window. But we turned our lights out and wrapped ourselves up and went to the window. First of all there came the soldiers in extended formation, each wearing tin helmets - the shrapnel helmets - and carrying guns with fixed bayonets. And then came three armoured cars packed with soldiers ... They went on by and when they came back they fired into the houses at a certain level. We saw the bullet marks next morning.

HOUSE RAIDS

The testimony of Mrs Muriel MacSwiney, the Misses Walsh, Miss Craven, and others allowed us to realise the extent to which the sanctity of the Irish home is violated. A total of 48,474 raids by armed British on Irish homes in 1920, compiled from official Irish Republican sources, was presented to us. These raids would seem to take place usually in the night; and their avowed purpose seemed to be in part to find secreted arms and "wanted" men.

"ON THE RUN"

The men sought by the raiders were said to be "on the run", some from arrest; others, as has been shown, from assassination by the Imperial British forces. Lord Mayor MacSwiney, "on the run", saw his family rarely and by stealth. Lord Mayor O'Callaghan testified that he had not been able

to enter his own home for two years. It would appear from testimony already cited that the family of a father or husband, son or brother "on the run", shared his peril even in his absence.

SHELTER IN DITCHES

And in some places, those who were not "on the run", and the infirm and aged, the women and the children, would appear to feel safer in the fields than in their homes. Mr Derham testified that for a week after the sack of Balbriggan the townspeople "spent the night in the country ... in the farmers' stables or barns or haylofts or anything they could get, or in the ditches. Two-thirds of the people left the town during the week".

And of a night in Mallow, Mr Frank Dempsey testified: "There is a graveyard immediately behind the Roman Catholic Church and behind the Protestant Church, and quite a number of woman and children spent the night sitting on gravestones - on the tombstones."

CITY STREETS

The terror that runs on the country roads would seem to abide in the city streets. Laurence Ginnell, for many years a member for Dublin of the British Parliament, gave us this picture of the occupied city of Dublin in March 1920.

"The streets were filled with fully armed soldiers marching about with fixed bayonets and bombs hanging from their belts. Often tanks, even in the daytime, rolled along. Aeroplanes hovered over the city of Dublin incessantly. There were soldiers at the railroad stations and at most of the bridges leading into the city. The people lived in a state of military seige."

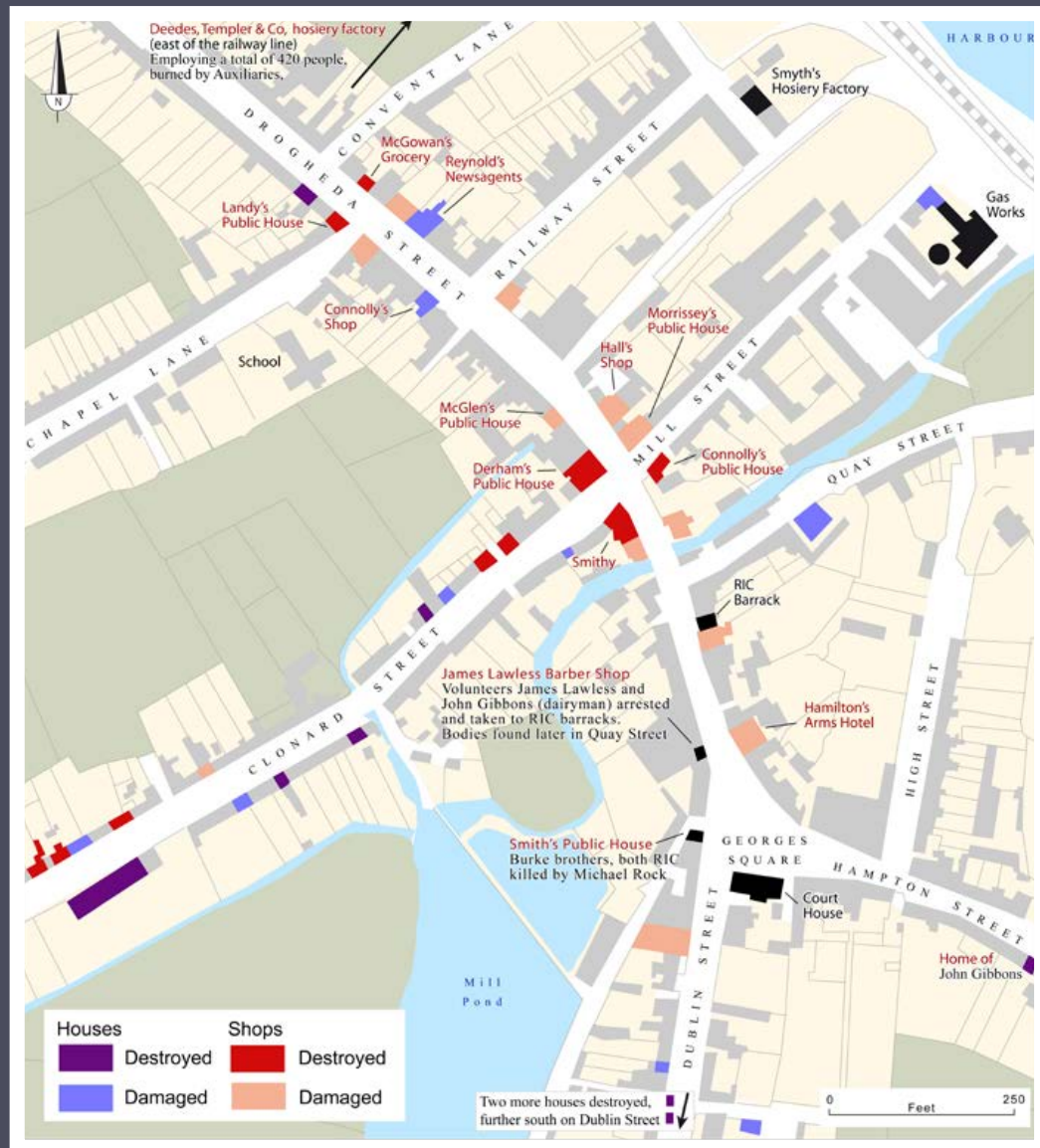
The Irish who live in this terror would seem also called upon to endure restrictions on their movements. It was stated in evidence that 7,287 Republicans had been arrested by the Imperial British forces in Ireland during 1920; and that the populace still at large were, by proclamation, forbidden to enter or leave certain areas, to possess motor cars, to travel twenty miles by motor, or to be on the streets after a given hour, without military permission. This curfew hour would seem to fall as early as five o'clock in the afternoon, at the whim of some Imperial British officer. Violation of these ordinances [rules] may end fatally ...

- Doiciméad W-

Áitribh a bhí buailte ag creachadh Bhaile Brigín i gContae Bhaile Átha Cliath ag Fórsaí na Corónach an 20-21 Meán Fómhair 1920.

Cosúil leis an gcuid is mó de na bearta díoltais mórsála sa tréimhse sin, ba mharú póilín sa bhaile an gríosú. Rinne Dúchrónaigh agus Póilíní Cúnta ó champa traenála Bhaile Ghormáin in aice láimhe an creachadh. Scríosadh nó damáistíodh caoga foirgneamh, sé chinn is fiche acu ina dtithe príobháideacha. Rinneadh beirt phoblachtaigh a shá chun báis le beaigintí freisin.

Bhí grianghraif agus tuairiscí faoin scríosadh ina ngnéithe i go leor nuachtán idirnáisiúnta agus, in éineacht le dó Chorcaí an 11 Nollaig 1920, d'éirigh Baile Brigín cáiliúil mar an bheart díoltais ba mheasa de chuid Fhórsaí na Corónach. D'fhulaing an baile difhostaíocht ghéar mar thoradh ar an scríosadh, go speisialta scríosadh mhonarcha góiséireachta Deedes, Templar & Co a d'fhostaigh níos mó ná 400 duine ar bhonn díreach nó in-díreach. Leithdháil Cumann Croise Báine na hÉireann £4,000 chun cuidiú le fostaíocht i mBaile Brigín i 1921.



[Photo: National Library of Ireland, HOGW 50]

Le 'Creachadh Bhaile Brigín' i Meán Fómhair 1920 díriodh aird an domhain ar fheachtas na mbeart díoltais in Éirinn.

Irish Rebel Song

Irish Independent

VOL. 29 No. 227 NOVEMBER 20, 1920 TWO PENCE

(a) AMERICA AND REPRISALS

GRAPHIC EVIDENCE IN WASHINGTON

Mr. Derham, Balbriggan, gave a graphic account of the sack of Balbriggan before the Irish Atrocities Commission in Washington yesterday ... Mr Derham described how Crown Forces avenged alleged acts committed against the troops by the people of Irish towns. He described the burning of the hosiery factory, Balbriggan, and the looting and burning of private houses. Mr. Durham's recital of the killing of James Lawless and John Gibbons, two of his fellow-townsmen, was one of the most dramatic stories yet heard by the committee. They were bayoneted to death, Mr. Derham said, although they did not know who had killed an officer in a saloon where Crown forces were celebrating his promotion...

His (Mr Derham's) bar room was raided and burned, his family were taken from the hotel and he was brought to the barracks. He and his eldest son were badly beaten. Throughout the night, Crown forces were shooting, yelling and burning houses.

"DAY BY DAY THE TIDINGS FROM IRELAND GROW WORSE. THE ACCOUNTS OF ARSON AND DESTRUCTION BY THE MILITARY ... MUST FILL ENGLISH READERS WITH A SENSE OF SHAME ... THE NAME OF ENGLAND IS BEING SULLIED THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY THIS SAVAGERY "

- Editorial, the Times, 28 Sept 1920 -

(b)

The Bold Black and Tan

Says Lloyd-George to Macpherson, "I give you the sack,
To uphold law and order you haven't the knack,
I'll send over Greenwood, a much stronger man,
And fill up the Green Isle with the bold Black and Tan."

He sent them all over to pillage and loot
And burn down the houses, the inmates to shoot.
"To re-conquer Ireland, he said, is my plan
With Macready and Co. and his bold Black and Tan."

The town of Balbriggan they've burned to the ground
While bullets like hailstones were whizzing around;
And women left homeless by this evil clan.
They've waged war on the children, the bold Black and Tan.

From Dublin to Cork and from Thurles to Mayo
Lies a trail of destruction wherever they go;
With England to help and fierce passions to fan,
She must feel bloody proud of her bold Black and Tan ...

We defeated Conscription in spite of their threats,
And we're going to defeat old Lloyd-George and his pets;
For Ireland and Freedom we're here to a man,
And we'll humble the pride of the bold Black and Tan.

[Source: *Irish songs of resistance* (1169-1923), Oak Publications, 1962, p. 63]

DROGHEDA BEWARE

If in the vicinity a policeman is shot, five of the leading Sinn Feiners will be shot.
It is not coercion - it is an eye for an eye.
We are not drink-maddened savages as we have been described in the Dublin rags. We are not out for loot.

We are inoffensive to women. We are as humane as other Christians, but we have restrained ourselves too long.

Are we to lie down while our comrades are being shot down in cold blood by the corner boys and ragamuffins of Ireland?

We say 'Never', and all the inquiries will not stop our desire for revenge.

Stop the shooting of the police or we will lay low every house that smells of Sinn Fein.

REMEMBER BALBRIGGAN

(By Order)

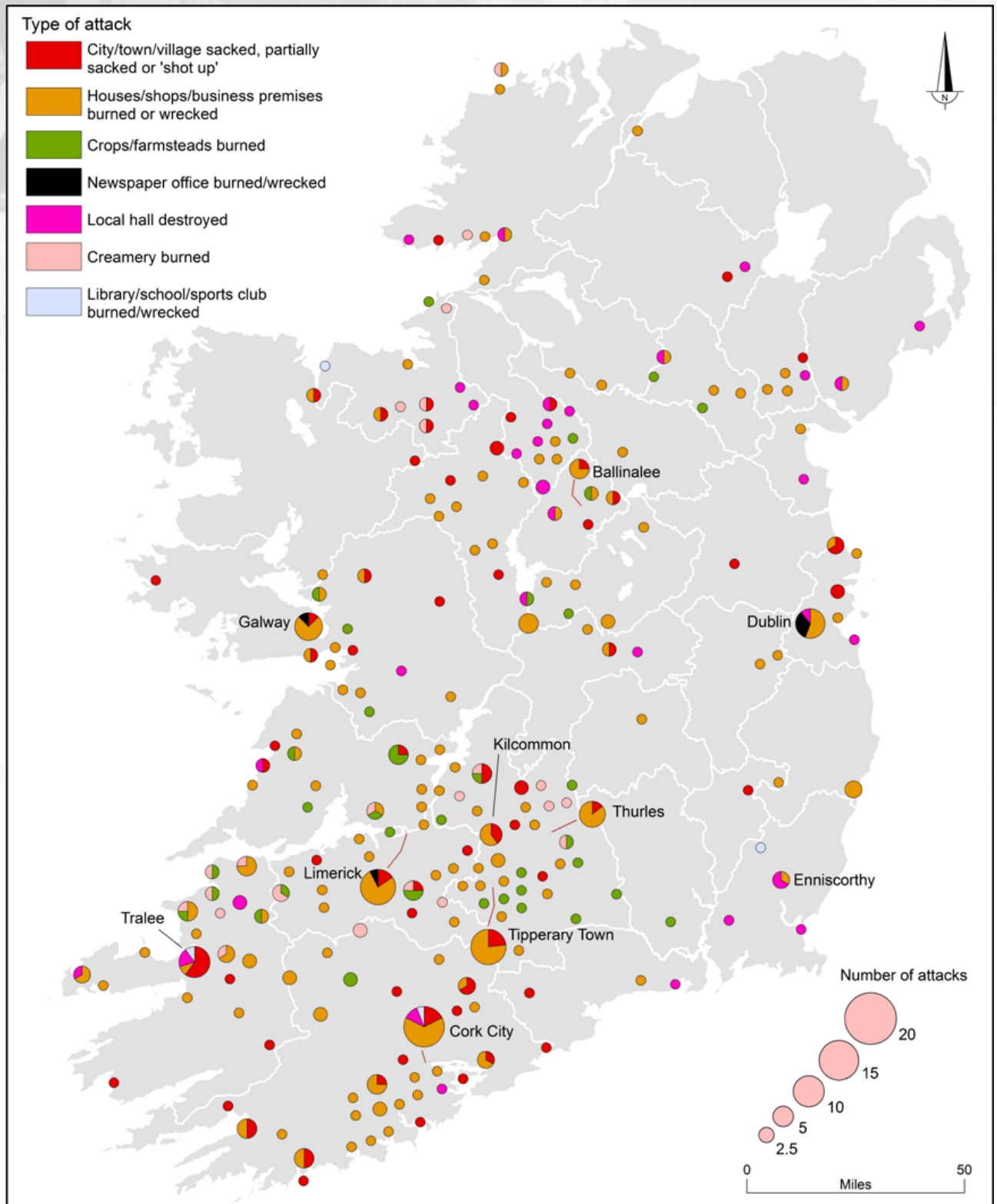
BLACK AND TANS

- Doiciméad Y -

Ionsaithe Fhórsaí na Corónach ar réadmhaoin, Meán Fómhair 1919 - Feabhra 1921, arna chomhthiomsú agus arna liostú ag Roinn Poiblíochta Dháil Éireann

Tharla níos mó ná 90% de na hionsaithe ar réadmhaoin tar éis Iúil 1920. Tharla sé sin ag an am céanna a imscaradh na Dúchrónaigh agus na Póilíní Cúnta ina n-iomláine ach ghlac póilíní rialta Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann, agus ar ócáidí, arm na Breataine, páirt sna hionsaithe díoltais. Buaileadh an Mhumhain go trom, agus tharla 60 faoin gcéad de na hionsaithe uile ar réadmhaoin sa chúige. Tharla an líon is airde i gCorcaigh (70) arna leanúint le

Tiobraid Árann (62), Ciarraí (49), Luimneach (36) agus an Clár (25). Lasmuigh den Mhumhain, tharla na rátaí is airde i nGaillimh (25), arna leanúint le Baile Átha Cliath (16), Liatroim (16), Sligeach (15), Longfort (14) agus Iarmhí (12). Níl ach ionsaí amháin taifeadta maidir le gach ceann de na contaetha a leanas: Doire, Cill Chainnigh, an Mhí, Laois agus Cill Mhantáin. Is é contae Aontroma an t-aon chontae nach bhfuil aon teagmhas liostaithe ina leith.



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid V - Y

1. Cad é mar a shainmhínigh an Coimisiún Meiriceánach ar Dhálaí in Éirinn an téarma “beart díoltais”?
(Doiciméad V)

2. De réir Thuarascáil Eatramhach an Choimisiúin Mheiriceánaigh, cén fáth a ndearnadh ruathair ar bhailte in Éirinn?

3. Bunaithe ar Dhoiciméad V, tabhair trí bhealach a raibh sibhialtaigh buailte le Cogadh na Saoirse.

4. Cad iad na hainmneacha a bhí ar an mbeirt fear a maraíodh le linn Chreachadh Bhaile Brigín?
(Doiciméad W (a))

5. Cad iad an dá shráid i mBaile Brigín ina ndearnadh an damáiste is mó do réadmhaoín le linn bheart díoltais Mheán Fómhair 1920. (Doiciméad W(a))

6. Bunaithe ar an bhfaisnéis sa léarscáil, an smaoiníonn tú gur díriodh ar mhonarcha góiséireachta Deedes, Templar & Co. d’aon ghnó le linn an ionsaí díoltais? Mínigh agus tagairt á déanamh don léarscáil agus don fhotheideal. (Doiciméad W(a))

7. Cén dóigh a bhfuil léarscáil amhail Doiciméad W(a) níos luachmhaire do staraí ná grianghraf amhail Doiciméad W(b)?



8. Bunaithe ar uillinn an cheamara, ar fhrámú agus ar ábhar an ghrianghraif, an bhfuil tú in ann a mholadh cé acu an raibh an grianghrafadóir báúil do na Poblachtaigh nó do rialtas na Breataine? (Doiciméad W (b))

9. I do chuid focal féin tabhair breac-chuntas ar phríomhtheachtaireacht(aí) Fhorógra na nDúchrónach. (Doiciméad X (c))

10. 10. Sainaithin láidreachtaí agus laigí bailéad amhail Doiciméad X (b) mar fhoinsé stairiúil.

Láidreachtaí:-----

Laigí: -----

11. Bunaithe ar do staidéar ar na léarscáileanna sa bhileog oibre scoláire seo, an bhfuil tú in ann a mholadh cén fáth ar tharla 60 faoin gcéad de na hionsaithe uile ar réadmhaoin idir Meán Fómhair 1919 agus Feabhra 1921 sa Mhumhain? (Doiciméad Y)

12. An bhfuil tú in ann a mholadh cén fáth a raibh bearta díoltais dírithe ar (a) uachtarlanna agus ar (b) oifigí nuachtán? (Doiciméad Y)

13. Agus an fhaisnéis sa léarscáil á húsáid, aithin líon na n-ionsaithe agus cineál na n-ionsaithe ar réadmhaoin i do chontae féin idir Meán Fómhair 1919 agus Feabhra 1921.
