



Theme One: The Third Home Rule Bill

DOCUMENT NO.1

United Irish League Membership Certificate

1914

© Donegal County Archives Service

Exercises:

1. What year does this document date from?
2. What was the United Irish League?
3. Why do you think there was a branch in Great Britain?
4. What role did John Redmond (top centre photograph) play in the home rule movement?
5. Identify three symbols of Irish nationalism included on this certificate.

DOCUMENT NO.2

P103

Bob Ellis has got to
quit a little longer
at 50¢ when it goes
to Ireland at which
time to play at enough
man's dinner for you
and you will have to
be all to dinner it is
you will take a still
faster and when you
leave for it to
J. D.

Dear William

It is so long since I
heard from you that I am wondering
if the German has got a hold of
you or not, but I hope not,
according to the newspapers, that was
quite a lively little scrap that
the British and German navy had

a few days ago, at first it seemed
to be that the German sank four
people good and well, but now
the tide seems to have turned and
it was the German that got sank.
They Germans were tickled to death
out here when they read the report
that the Blooming English
got such a trouncing. I have been
looking up the list of ships that
were lost but I could not find the
name of your ship among them
so I guess you are still afloat.

I suppose you have heard of
the little fun they had ⁱⁿ Ireland the
lot of legs a crew chance they
had of going to war. It seems the
older the people get over there the more
foolish they are. But I see by
the morning paper that they are
going to get home rule in a few
days all except 6 Counties in Ulster.
Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan,
being counted in among the home-
rule Counties. So now you won't have
to get busy have another crack and at
them Germans and finish up that.

Blooming here and keep around
we may be able to have a good vacation
under the Home Rule and the old flag
fly. Irie had a letter from home a
short time ago all is well and doing well,
Irie is doing splendidly and wishing
that the war was over so he would hit
the sea and again. I had a letter from
Hugh a few days ago from the land and
looks well he is not exactly a Millionaire
yet, but soon will. They the boys Irie
are gone on farther to the gold fields
speculating don't you know, The Mrs and
young Ship-a-hops are doing splendid
and we wish to be remembered to you
for my love, hoping the little we give will
soon be ours, for you the Best of love.

Theme One: The Third Home Rule Bill

DOCUMENT NO.2

Dolan Family Letter

6th June 1916

© Donegal County Archives Service

(Sideways top left corner)

PS: Alice has got to quite a fiddle player she says when she goes to Ireland she will be able to play the Connaught mans rambles for you and you will have to be able to dance it so you better take a little practice now when you have plenty of time.

J.D.

345 Cornelia St

Brooklyn

June 6th 1916

Dear William,

It is so long since I heard from you that I am wondering if the Germans have got a hold of you or not, but I hope not. According to the newspapers that was quite a lively little scrap that the British and German navy had a few days ago. At first it seemed to be that the Germans licked you people good and well, but now the tide seems to have turned and it was the Germans that got licked. They Germans were tickled to death out here when they read the reports that the Blooming English got such a tracking. I have been looking up the list of ships that were lost but I could not find the name of your ship among them so I guess you are still afloat.

2

I suppose you have heard of the little fun they had in Ireland the lot of lugs a swell chance they had of going to war. It seems the older the people get over there the more foolish they are. But I see by this mornings paper that they are going to get home rule in a few days all except 6 Counties in Ulster. Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan being counted in among the home rule counties. So now you want to get busy have another crack at them Germans and finish up that Blooming War and next Summer we may be able to have a good vacation under the Home Rule and the old Irish flag. Felix had a letter from home a short time ago all is well and doing well. Felix is doing splendid here and wishing that the war was over until he would hit the old sod again. I had a letter from Hugh a few days ago from the wild and wooly west he is not exactly a Millionaire yet but soon will. They other boys I believe are gone on farther to the gold fields speculating don't you know. The Mrs and young Ship-a-hoys are doing splendid and all wishes to be remembered to you. No more news, hoping the little war game will soon be over.

Your Yankee Brother

James Dolan.

Exercises:

1. Where is this letter sent from?
2. Where in your opinion is the person who received this letter?
3. What details does the letter contain about home rule?
4. Do you think the person who is writing is for or against home rule? Why?
5. What other event of national importance is mentioned in the letter? What is the writer's opinion of this?



Theme Two: Resistance to Home Rule

DOCUMENT NO.3

Edward Carson addressing a UVF demonstration in Raphoe

1913

Courtesy of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Exercises:

1. Name three different branches of the UVF that are present.
2. What do you think the men at the tables are doing?
3. Do you think this is a permanent stage? Give two reasons for your answer.
4. Who do you think the men and women on the podium behind Carson might be?
5. Write a diary entry of this event from the point of view of the boy standing below Carson in the first photograph.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION, East Orange
 DISTRICT, Paper
 PLACE OF SIGNING, McRory's, New York

Declaration:—

We, whose names are underwritten, women of Ulster, and loyal subjects of our gracious King, being firmly persuaded that Home Rule would be disastrous to our Country, desire to associate ourselves with the men of Ulster in their uncompromising opposition to the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, whereby it is proposed to drive Ulster out of her cherished place in the constitution of the United Kingdom, and to place her under the domination and control of a Parliament in Ireland.

Praying that from this calamity God will save Ireland, we hereunto subscribe our names.

NAME. _____

ADDRESS. _____

<u>Bethela Hall</u>	<u>Baptist</u>
<u>Freel Logan</u>	<u>Methodist</u>
<u>Margie C. Cael</u>	<u>The Manse, Rathmullan</u>
<u>Lizzie Short</u>	<u>Methodist</u>
<u>Elin Marshall</u>	<u>Lemanstey, N. Ireland</u>
<u>Leizzie Jane Eaton</u>	<u>The Lakes, Dungloe</u>
<u>Hannie Tont</u>	<u>Methodist</u>
<u>M. V. Harper</u>	<u>Methodist</u>
<u>Lizzie Laird</u>	<u>Methodist</u>
<u>Maggie Holmes</u>	<u>Baptist</u>



Theme Two: Resistance to Home Rule

DOCUMENT NO.4

Ulster Day

28th September 1912

Photograph: Courtesy of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Sheet: Courtesy of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and the Ulster Unionist Party, D/1327/3

This is a photograph of women signing the Ulster Declaration in either Raphoe or Sion Mills and a sample of one of the Declaration signature sheets from Raphoe.

Exercises:

1. How would you know from looking at this photograph that the Ulster Covenant was also signed here?
2. Looking at the clothing of the ladies in the photograph, what social class, in your opinion, are the women from?
3. What Parliamentary Division is Raphoe in? Can you make out the Place of Signing for this sheet?
4. Could the person whose name is first on the sheet write? Give a reason for your answer.
5. In your own words explain what part of the home rule bill the declaration objected to.

DOCUMENT NO.5



Theme Three: World War One

DOCUMENT NO.5

Life in Finner Camp

1914

© Donegal County Archives Service

Exercises:

1. How many men can you count in the top photograph?
2. Why do you think some men in the top photograph are not wearing uniforms?
3. In the bottom photograph what is on the ground beside the soldier?
4. Why do you think it is necessary for the soldier to stand guard?
5. Write an account of what you think a day in the life of a soldier at Finner Training Camp would have been like.

P 189/10

My dear friend,

J. A. M.

Writing this on board the hospital
ship "Guildford Castle" with my
left hand, with which I am not
as yet very expert. I got hit in
the right one yesterday by a
bullet which went in at the
back of the hand above third
and little fingers and came
out at the front of the wrist. It
is not at all serious but will of
course take some time to "heal".
There has been no opportunity
of writing yet but will send
this when there is one.
We should be in Alexandria
tomorrow.
The Y: is very kindly writing

so I will send this
in his.

Love to you & all and
There is nothing to say
thus about.
Yours affecly

4/4/15

Yours affecly
J. A. M.

Theme Three: World War One

DOCUMENT NO.6

Letter from James Grove of Castlegrove House, Letterkenny to his mother

4th April 1915
© Donegal County Archives Service

My dearest Madam,

I am writing this on board the hospital ship

“Guildford Castle” with my left hand, with which I am not as yet very expert. I got hit in the right one on Wednesday by a bullet which went in at the back of the hand above third and little fingers and came out at the front of the wrist. It is not at all serious but will of course take some time to recover. There has been no opportunity of writing yet but I’ll send this when there is one. We should be in Alexandria tomorrow.

The Dr is very kindly writing

2

so I will send this in his.

Love to you & M. and there is nothing to fuss about.

JRW Grove

4/4/15

Exercises:

1. Before reading this letter, describe how the handwriting looks.
2. Where is James Grove writing this letter from?
3. Give three details that he provides about his injury.
4. Does James think his injury is serious?
5. How does James address his mother? What does this say about his relationship with her?

DOCUMENT NO.7

Form 1B
(Article 40.)

SEPARATE REGISTER for the Half-year ended the

30th day of September

1915, of Persons admitted

to the said Register who have claimed to pay the cost of

Table by law to maintain them, have claimed to pay the cost of

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse and

The money and other necessaries of persons residing at the time of the previous half-year are to be transferred in next half-year

(a) A separate book of this Register shall be opened at the beginning of each half-year. The money and other necessaries of persons residing at the time of the previous half-year are to be transferred in next half-year

Ballyshannon

Business No.	Name and Surname	Residence	Sex	Age	Whether Single, Married, Widower, or Widow	Employment or Calling	If dependent, in what respect, whether as Wife, Child, Servant, or Apprentice, and of whom	Religious Denomination	Date of Entire or death
789	H. Bryant	6. Stone Camp	Mr	37	single	sheep	Prison 1896 1st (1) 1822	C of J	
790	Richard Doherty		Mr	32	"	farmer	1897	C of E	
791	J. A. Orr		Mr	62	"		Prison 1898	B	
792	C. Y. Brown		Mr	41	"		Laypl 1899	C of J	
793	Q. Odeham		Mr	20	"		"	B	
794	C. Brown		Mr	17	"		18297	"	
795	H. Clements		Mr	24	Married		18355	"	
796	Rich		Mr	19	single		1844	"	
797	W. J. Brown		Mr	27	Married		1894 1/2 1862	C of C	
798	C. Armstrong		Mr	24	single		1898	C	
799	John Martin		Mr	19	"		1899	C	
800	John Donnelly		Mr	21	"		1899	C	
801	Andrew Robertson		Mr	33	"		1899	C	
802	George Allen		Mr	20	"		1899	C	
803	John Clarke		Mr	19	"		1899	C	
804	C. H. Connell		Mr	25	"		1899	C	
805	Arthur Ferr		Mr	37	Married		1902 7th	C of C	
806	J. Bennett		Mr	19	single		1902	C	
807	C. Kelly		Mr	19	"		1903	C	
808	James Campbell		Mr	41	Married		1903 7th	C	
809	Michael Ryan		Mr	24	single		1904	C	
								all in all	RC

Theme Three: World War One DOCUMENT NO.7

Ballyshannon Infirmary Medical Register

30th September 1915

© Donegal County Archives Service

This register provides a list of soldiers who were wounded in battle during World War One and who were receiving treatment in Ballyshannon Infirmary.

Register No.	Name and Surname	Residence	Sex	Age	Whether Single, Married, Widower, or Widow	Employment or Calling	Rank	Reg No	Batt	Coy	If dependent in what capacity, whether as Wife, Child, Servant or Apprentice, and of whom		Religious Denomination	Date of discharge or death
											If dependent in what capacity, whether as Wife, Child, Servant or Apprentice, and of whom			
789	H. Dysart	Finner Camp	M	37	Single	Soldier	Private	15496	10 th (D) R Innis Fuis	C	C of I			
790	Richard Doherty	"	M	32	"	"	Corporal	15471	" "	B	C of E			
791	F. A. Orr	"	M	19	"	"	Private	15918	" "	B	C of I			
792	E. J. Mason	"	M	41	"	"	L. Corp'l	15900	" "	B	"			
793	D. Acheson	"	M	20	"	"	"	15297	" "	C	"			
794	C. Browne	"	M	17	"	"	Pte	15355	" "	C	"			
795	W. Clements	"	M	26	Married	"	L. Corp'l	15411	" "	C	"			
796	J. Reid	"	M	19	Single	"	Pte	18945	12 th (D) R Innis Fuis	E	C of E			
797	W.J. Browne	"	M	27	Married	"	"	21188	" "	C	Presby			
798	E. Armstrong	"	M	20	Single	"	"	20874	" "	E	C of I			
799	Thos J Martin	"	M	19	"	"	"	23900	" "	C	"			
800	W'm Donnelly	"	M	21	"	"	"	X	" "	E	Presby			
801	Andrew Robertson	"	M	33	"	"	Sergt	23062	" "	E	Wesleyan			
802	George Allen	"	M	20	"	"	Pte	23847	" "	C	C of E			
803	John Clarke	"	M	19	"	"	"	23411	" "	E	C of I			
804	D. McConnell	"	M	25	"	"	"	14702	" "	E	Presbyterian			
805	Arthur Farr	"	M	37	Married	"	"	24022	7 th "	A	C of E			
806	J. Crockett	"	M	19	Single	"	"	22817	12 th "	C	Presby			
807	D. C. Neely	"	M	19	"	"	"	24073	7 th "	A	Presby			
808	James Campbell	"	M	41	Married	"	"	22774	" "	C	RC			
809	Michael Regan	Belleek	M	24	Single	RTC	Constable			RC				

Exercises:

- What is the age of the youngest and oldest soldier listed on this page?
- How many of the soldiers were married?
- What rank of soldier is most common?
- How many Roman Catholics are listed on this page?
- Why in your opinion are there so few?
- During what battle do you think these soldiers might have been injured?



Theme Four: 1916 Rising

DOCUMENT NO.8

Photograph of Destruction in Dublin

May 1916

© Donegal County Archives Service

Exercises:

1. What street is this a photograph of? What is this street now known as?
2. Describe the items that were used as part of the barricade.
3. What type of business do you think occupied the ruined building? Look at the signs for clues.
4. Do you think the destruction here was caused by the rebels or the British Army? Why?
5. If you were a business owner on this street, what would your opinion of the Rising have been?

The following Letters from the Local Government Board for Ireland, and others, were read by the Clerk, and directions given to answer them, respectively, to the following effect (or Orders made on them, respectively, as follows):—

Councillor Diver moved pursuant to the notice (which was also signed by Councillors Edward Kearney, Denis Doherty, Dan Kelly, Chas. McColgan, Neil Quigley and James Doherty). That this council, representative of the Nationalist people of Inchicore, renew implicit confidence in the leadership of Mr. J. S. Redmond M.P. That we look on the Irish Party as being quite capable of safeguarding the interests of the nation without outside interference.

That the Sinn Fein Dublin Financial Relations Committee resolutions be hereby rescinded so we consider their adoption a disgrace to the fair fame and name of Inchicore.

Seconded by Mr. E. Kearney, supported by Councillor Philip Doherty, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Councillor Diver seconded by Councillor Denis Doherty it was Resolved
That we deeply deplore and strongly condemn the action of the Sinn Fein leaders in causing wanton destruction to life and property in Dublin and elsewhere.

Theme Four: 1916 Rising

DOCUMENT NO.9

Resolution passed by Inishowen Rural District Council

8th May 1916

© Donegal County Archives Service

Councillor Diver moved pursuant to due notice (which was also signed by Councillors Edward Kearney, Denis Doherty, Jas Kelly, Chas McColgan, Neil Quigley and James Doherty). That this Council, representative of the Nationalist people of Inishowen renew implicit confidence in the leadership of Mr J.E. Redmond M.P. That we look on the Irish Party as being quite capable of safeguarding the interests of the nation without outside interference.

That the Sinn Fein Dublin Financial Relations Committee resolutions be hereby rescinded as we consider their adoption a disgrace to the fair fame and name of Inishowen.

Seconded by Mr. E. Kearney, supported by Councillor Philip Doherty and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Councillor Diver seconded by Councillor Denis Doherty it was Resolved That we deeply deplore and strongly condemn the action of the Sinn Fein leaders in causing wanton destruction to life and property in Dublin and elsewhere.

Exercises:

1. Who does the council give their support to in the first resolution?
2. What role does the council think the Irish party can fulfil?
3. What is the council's view of the 1916 Rising in Dublin?
4. What group does the council blame for the Rising?
5. Do you think the council's view of the Rising will change? Give two reasons for your answer.



UNITED IRISH LEAGUE
South Donegal Executive

DONEGAL,

13th November, 1918.

SIR,

A Meeting of the South Donegal Divisional Executive will be held in ESKE HALL, DONEGAL, on THURSDAY, 21st INST.. at the hour of 3 p.m. for the purpose of selecting a Nationalist Candidate for the Parliamentary Division of South Donegal, for the coming Election.

Please summon a meeting of your Organization or Public Body, and send Delegates to above Meeting. Enclosed are credentials ; Delegates will be admitted upon presenting same.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

M. FLOOD,

Sec. pro tem.

Theme Five: The General Election of 1918

DOCUMENT NO.10

Selecting a Nationalist Candidate for South Donegal

13th November 1918

© Donegal County Archives Service

Exercises:

1. What is the purpose of this meeting?
2. What group is organising this meeting?
3. What will delegates need to present to gain admittance to the meeting?
4. Was the Nationalist candidate for South Donegal successful in this election?
5. Who had been the Nationalist MP for this area in the past?

Report for June 19th of A. Company 1st Batt.
Irish Republican Army.

The first operation in June was a well planned Raid on Post Office, Bundoran, and the object of seizing Government money & stamps besides with the object of letting the Crown Forces know that the IRA was still active even though they were after depriving them of two of their Officers - The Raid was most successful, and occupied almost a whole night, all letters having been Conversed. The Police's Military were very active for sometime after this, and assaulted a number of people on the street, and reported in every case to Officer Commanding, Fine, Co. Donegal. However - in every case, and it is stated, the Block and Gang were treated very sharply by him since then, their manners have changed and are somewhat more conciliatory, but this is policy, of course.

June - Continued

The next business A Company took up was that of some members who were not attending meetings or musters. Some of these members had to be arrested otherwise without arms when they understood their position - and all promises under threat to obey the orders of the Officers of the Company. About 15th of month the Head Postman, Post Train, was held up but Bundoran and Sligo, and the majority of all official letters. The Police were very active afterwards in the immediate vicinity of Holmpat, - visiting houses and questioning people, but of course they got no information. Roads have been treated and Bridges blown up in Countries last. To stop on our border we have no means of doing same, but the work has had a marked effect in confining the road of the military to very few of night roads.

and many a soldier of the Irish Republic "on the run" got a chance of an odd night sleep because of that - and us the stuff -

No of Rifles in hand	3
No of shot guns	2
No Revolvers	9

120 Rounds Riff. Ammunition	
50 " Shot gun Ammunition (single load)	
50 " Revolver Ammunition	

Theme Six: The War of Independence

DOCUMENT NO.11

Report of A Company, 1st Battalion, Irish Republican Army

June 1921

© Donegal County Archives Service

Report for June 1921 of A. Company 1st Batt. Irish Republican Army

The first operation in June was a well planned raid on Post Office, Bundoran, with the object of seizing Government money and stamps besides with the object of letting the Crown Forces know, that the I.R.A. was still active even though they were after depriving them of two of their officers. The Raid was most successful and occupied almost a whole night, all letters having been censored. The Police and Military were very active for some time after this, and assaulted a number of people on the street, and reported in every case to Officer Commanding Finner Camp. He investigates every case, and it is stated, the Black and Tans were treated very sharply by him. Since then, their manners have changed and are somewhat more conciliatory, but this is policy of course.

June – continued

The next business A Company took up was that of some members who were not attending meetings or musters. Some of these members had to be arrested others attended without arrest when they understood their position. And all promised under threat to obey the orders of the officers of the Company.

About 15th of Month the Kinlough Postman Joseph Trainor was held up at Bundoran and Kinlough, and deprived of all official letters. The Police were very active afterwards in the immediate vicinity of Hold up, - visiting houses and questioning people but of course they got no information.

Roads have been trenched and Bridges blown up in Counties Leitrim and Sligo on our border. We have no means of doing same, but the work has had a marked effect in confining the rush of the Military lorry during night hours

and many a soldier of the Irish Republic "on the run" gets a chance of an odd nights sleep because of that. send us the stuff.

No. of Rifles on hand	3
No. of Shot guns "	2
No. of Revolvers "	9

120 Rounds	Rifle ammunition	
50	"	Shot gun ammunition (may be bad)
50	"	Revolvers Ammunition

Exercises:

1. What was the first operation carried out in June? Give two reasons for this operation.
2. How did the police and military react to this raid?
3. How many shot guns did the IRA in the area have possession of? What do you think might have caused the ammunition to go bad?
4. What activities are listed as having been carried out in Sligo and Leitrim? Why did this allow the soldiers to get 'an odd nights sleep'?
5. Why do you think members of A Company were not attending meetings or musters?

LETTERKENNY UNION.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Rural District Council, at a Meeting held on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1870.

Mr Neal Kelly of

PRESENT.—In the Chair

(Other Members) —

Allan, Harry James	Bray, Peter	McHugh, Thomas
President, Wm.	Conroy, John	McKenna, Francis
Cowen, Thomas	McKenna, W. G.	McKenna, W. G.
Conroy, John	Lynch, Edward, J.P.	Mullan, John
McGowan, James	McGowan, James	Total—19



The Minutes of last Meeting were read and signed

The Book was signed by the Chairman

The Clerk submitted the following Report—

The Neal Kelly (Chairman) addressed the Council in Irish which he said was proposing the motion in his name severing connection with the English Local Government Board and asked was the only one to second the motion in Irish — There was no seconder in Irish — He then proposed in Irish that the English Local Board be not further recognized and that only the Local Government Board in Ireland — Mr Lynch J.P. proposed as an amendment that consideration of same be deferred for three months seconded by Mr Robert Peniston — On a Vote being taken the motion was declared by 6 votes to three for the amendment to be carried —

Theme Six: The War of Independence

DOCUMENT NO.13

Political Activity during the War of Independence

Photograph of the first Dáil, 21st January 1919

Resolution from Letterkenny Rural District Council, 3rd December 1920

© Donegal County Archives Service

3rd December 1920

The Clerk submitted the following Report: -

Mr Neal Kelly (Chairman) addressed the Council in Irish which he said was proposing the Motion in his name severing connection with the English Local Government Board and asked was there anyone to second the Motion in Irish – There was no seconder in Irish –

He then proposed in English that the English Local Govt Board be not further recognised, and that only Dail Eireann be recognised seconded by Mr Jas McGrenra.

Mr E Lynch JP proposed as an amendment that consideration of same be deferred for three months seconded by Mr Robert Roulston.

On a vote being taken the motion was declared (by 6 votes to three for the amendment) to be carried –

Exercises:

1. Describe the scene in the Mansion House on the day of the first Dáil.
2. Why do you think couches and arm chairs were being used for seats?
3. Why do you think there was a large crowd in the gallery?
4. What resolution did Letterkenny Rural District Council pass? By how many votes was it passed?
5. Why do you think the chairman used Irish to propose the resolution?

England bill for A.M. T-05/06 should be H. B. No 4 Brigade.
collected from the various Batt. & sent to Sun. 17 - 4 - 21.

A copy, Adj. 1st Northern Div. Punjab

As far as I know at present, I may be going to Delhi
P/183/3 (111) on Tues. During my absence you will take charge.

You will notify all Batt. Commsds in the following effect.

1) That there is to be no misconception about the true Active operations against the enemy, are the only operations that are suspended. Organization + internal work is to be increased + preparations made for war. No false hopes are to be indulged in.

2) You will ask all Batt. Commsds for recommendations of suitable men in their respective areas to act as Batt. Ofc Police. They should make these at once + when you get them take them as being Temply appointed + issue Police instructions, which you have got + these additional ones included here with. You can also select Brigade A.M. + get him working.

My expenses to Bunderam will be. You can collect this + keep it. It is a better way to return your money but there is no other.

Very truly

OT

Theme Seven: Truce and the Anglo-Irish Treaty

DOCUMENT NO.14

Orders for IRA Activity during Truce

17th July 1921
© Donegal County Archives Service

Enclosed bill for An t-Oglai should be
collected from the various Batts. & sent to
A cara, Adj. 1st Northern Div Dungloe

H.Q. No 4 Brigade
Sun. 17 – 7 – '21.

As far as I know at present, I may be going to Dublin on Tues. During my absence you will take charge.

You will notify all Batt. Commandts to the following effect.

1.) That there is to be no misapprehension about the truce. Active operations against the enemy, are the only operations that are suspended. Organisation + internal work is to be increased + preparations made for war. No false hopes are to be indulged in.

2.) You will ask all Batt. Commandts for recommendations of suitable men in their respective areas to act as Batt. O/C Police. They should make these at once & when you get them take them as being Temply. appointed + issue Police instructions, which you have got + these additional ones included herewith. You can also select Brigade Q.M. + get him working.

My expenses to Bundoran were £1. You can collect this + keep it. It is a rotten way to return your money but there is no other.

Beir buad
OC

Exercises:

1. What were the only operations suspended during the truce?
2. What work was to continue? Why do you think this work was maintained?
3. Why do you think the IRA were organising a Police force?
4. How is this letter addressed? Why do you think no names are included?
5. Why do you think the O/C was travelling to Dublin?

terms. Like my co-Deputy from Tir Chonaill I came to this Session of Dáil Éireann with a mind that was open to conviction against these prejudices that I had; no argument that has been produced by those who are for this Treaty has made any influence on me; I see in it the giving away of the whole case of Irish independence; I see in it, not the coming nearer of the day when liberty will be throughout the land, but the going farther away from that day; and I can't be a coward, and I would be a coward if I said anything else; and I can't be on the side of those who are swallowing pills and taking the backward step in the hope that in the near future they will find themselves in a better position than they are to-day. Each man here has to interpret the mandate he got from his constituents. I come from a constituency in Tir Chonaill; when I went into that constituency I went into it on the invitation of the man who was then Secretary of the Comhairle Ceannair, and who now sits in this Dáil; I at first refused the invitation to stand because I had no desire to enter public life. When he proposed me, the Comhairle Ceannair, he said, was in a hole, a difficulty; and he proposed me and I consented to stand for the Republic. I went into the constituency, and you, a Chinn Chomháire, accompanied me to the first meeting; and the Chairman of the Comhairle Ceannair took me behind the wagonette, and he said he and the Comhairle Ceannair wanted to win the election in North Donegal and that the election could be won if there was no mention of the Republic. "Very good," said I, "you are entitled to your opinions, but you can get another candidate." I am prepared to admit that the mandate I got from the constituents of North Donegal was one of self-determination; and it is a terrible thing and a terrible trial to have men in this Dáil interpreting that sacred principle here against the interests of the people.

Mr. GRIFFITH: Hear, hear.

Mr. O'DOHERTY: I know that the people in North Donegal at the present moment would accept this Treaty; and I think it is fair to the people of North Donegal that I should make that known; but they are accepting it under duress and at the point of the bayonet, and as a stop to terrible and immediate war.

It is not peace they are getting; it is not the liberty they are getting, and they know it; and I will tell them honestly if I go to North Donegal again, what they are getting. I have my ideals of the people's will; and at this stage of the proceedings I have no intention of saying anything bitter about any man or body of men in this assembly; but I hold that the people's will was flouted in London when that document was signed. I have sufficient data for my mind to prove that the men who signed it knew that there would be a split in the Cabinet, that there would be a split in the Dáil and a split in the country, and, notwithstanding that, they accepted the document which embodies in it no clause or phrase which enables them to bring it before the people whose will they have such regard for. I say if they have the people's will, the sacred will of the Irish people, before their minds, they, at least, knowing the consequences of their signatures, should and could have demanded that if the Dáil turned it down the Irish people could have a final word. They have not done that. I am not afraid to go into my constituency and fight the question Free State versus the Irish Republic against any man, from a Cabinet Minister down; and my mind is not small enough to deny that there is a big difference between Document No. 2 and the Treaty that was signed; it is not a question of tweedledum and tweedledee, as I was told the night before this Session opened, and as I have heard repeated often since then. It is the great question of Irish sovereignty, and as long as I have a weapon to fight for that cause I shall not be a party to voting away the sovereignty of this nation (applause).

Dr. MACGINLEY: The claim is made by men who are opposing this Treaty that we have a Republic established in this country. The delegates, in signing this Treaty with England, could not vote away that Republic if we had a Republic in this country in the sense in which they mean to convey. I, as one plain man, want to know why were delegates sent to London at all? Was it to arrange for the evacuation of the English forces out of this country? Was it to arrange an alliance with England at all? Why were they sent to England at all? To

my mind the isolated Republic was let down when the reply was sent to the letter of Lloyd George to President de Valera on the 29th September, in which he stated that: "In spite of their (the British Government's) sincere desire for peace, and in spite of the conciliatory tone of your last communication, they cannot enter a conference upon the basis of this correspondence. Notwithstanding your personal assurance to the contrary which they much appreciate, it might be argued in future that the acceptance of a conference on this basis had involved them in a recognition which no British Government can accord."

PRESIDENT DE VALERA: I ask that my reply be read now.

Dr. MACGINLEY: The reply, no matter how carefully read in my opinion the sending over of the delegates was an abandonment of the isolated Republic.

PRESIDENT DE VALERA: It would be very important to have my reply read.

Mr. COLIVET: We all read the reply and we know it.

Dr. MACGINLEY: I don't want to read the reply. The point for me is this: we have not a Republic functioning in this country; we have a paper Republic; the people of Donegal are sick of this paper Republic.

A DEPUTY: And paper Republicans, too.

Dr. MACGINLEY: If we have a Republic, how is it that the British institutions are functioning in this country as well? Every honest man in this Dáil must admit that; and are not British troops in Ireland and British institutions functioning in Ireland? We have got no national recognition from any country in the world, despite Harry Boland's talk. Their sympathy was not enough; the sympathy of the people in other countries, even in America, was not strong enough to compel them to recognise our Government. That was the test of it.

Mr. HARRY BOLAND: The people recognised it.

Dr. MACGINLEY: It might be said that our men might have got better terms in London. Perhaps they might, but I can tell you the people of Donegal, anyhow, have the very greatest confidence in the ability of Arthur Griffith and the sincerity of Michael Collins; and they believe that, taking all the circumstances of the case into account, they did what was best for Ireland. Now, President de Valera has stated that rather than sign this Treaty he was prepared to see the Irish people live in subjection until God would redeem them. I may as well say at once that that is not my creed; that is a doctrine that never was preached in the history of the world before; that a country, if it could not get absolutely what it was out for, should fight to the extermination of its people. I, as one man, can't take the responsibility for committing the men and women who sent me here to a war of extermination which, I think, would result if this Treaty were rejected. I have no qualms about the oath which I took on coming into this assembly; the people sent me here to get absolute separation if I could—I am for absolute separation if I could see a way out—but they sent me here to use my own free will; and if I could not get absolute separation at the present time I was to take something by which we could work out our own independence in the long run. I think in voting for this Treaty I am voting according to the mandate which my constituents gave me when sending me here. That is all I have to say.

Mr. THOMAS HUNTER: I rise to say a few words; perhaps if I did not do so some people might say that I had not the courage to voice my opinions in this assembly. I vote against this Treaty because I am a Republican; I was elected on the Republican ticket; I came here and took the oath to the Republican Government and I am not going now to destroy that Government. If the people do not agree with me they can get rid of me at any time and in any way that they like. Finally, as a Republican, I could never recognise the Government of George V. of England in either internal or external association.

Mr. SEAN HALES: I was not going to speak one word here in this Public Session; I spoke what I had to say in the Private Session; I don't retract

Theme Seven: Truce and the Anglo-Irish Treaty

DOCUMENT NO.15

Debating the Treaty

7th January 1922

Courtesy of the Office of the Houses of the Oireachtas

Exercises:

1. What constituency did Mr O'Doherty represent?
2. What were the opinions of his constituents on the Treaty? Did he agree?
3. When did Dr McGinley state that the Republic was abandoned? Do you think this is true?
4. What arguments did Dr McGinley use to show that Ireland was not a Republic?
5. What reasons did he give for supporting the Treaty?

STOP PRESS

POBLACHT NA h-EIREANN.

WAR NEWS No. 7.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1922

Seventh Year of the Republic

PRICE TWOPENCE

your tradition, and fight to save your honour.
That is your mandate.

WAR NEWS—Official

Communicated by O.H.Q., I.R.A.

LATEST MILITARY REPORTS

POSTS CAPTURED.

July 2nd, 7 p.m.—We have just captured the Free State post in Bridgeman's, O'Connell Street, with its garrison of 12 men, without a casualty. The garrison surrendered with three machine guns and twenty rifles and revolvers.

At 9.30 p.m., July 2nd, the Free State garrison in the National Bank surrendered to Captain Garry Houlihan.

THE MILITARY POSITION.

The enemy are concentrating in North Strand area, but every movement is interrupted by snipers.

The Republican plan of campaign is developing exactly as intended. The defence of the Four Courts enabled all the manoeuvres to be carried out whilst the whole of the Free State Army was concentrated upon the attack.

O/C 1st NORTHERN DIVISION REPORTS—

"Raphoe now completely in our hands.

The loss of Finner Camp does not hamper my operations. Town well supplied."

O/C SLIGO REPORTS—

"(1) Barracks were blown up on evacuation by the Officer Commanding on Friday night as previously arranged by me.

(2) When attacking the Republican barracks in Bundoran the Free State troops carried into action with them a Republican hostage as cover for their attack."

O/C DROGHEDA REPORTS—

"The Free State forces are entirely isolated. Reinforcements have reached the Republican forces. The Great Northern railway is cut. The Republican forces have captured 12 prisoners, a number of rifles, and a store of ammunition."

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

Thomas R. Bailey, ex-R.I.C. man, was arrested at 10 p.m. on July 1st while spying on Republican positions. He had another man with him as cover, whom he was plying with drink. Besides his service in the R.I.C., Bailey served 2½ years in the English Army, and was a motor driver for the English garrison.

CASUALTIES.

Tom Markey, H Co. 1st Batt. Dublin Brigade, shot through thigh in Mary Street on Thursday, 29th, died in Jervis Street Hospital at 10 p.m. on Saturday.

Joseph Considine, Ennis, Co. Clare, shot at the Custom House on Wednesday morning, 28th, died in Jervis Street Hospital.

James MacMullen, K Co. 1st Batt. Dublin Brigade, wounded in Bolton St., doing well.

Lieut. O'Neill, H Co. 1st Batt. "Barry's Own," suffering from shell shock, doing well.

FATHER ALBERT.

Father Albert, O.S.F.C., Church Street, with the medical and nursing staffs who did such heroic work under the most thrilling circumstances, arrived on Saturday afternoon, July 1st, at the General Headquarters of the I.R.A., prepared to carry on their gallant and humane work for the Army of the Republic.

A beautiful statue of Our Lady of Lourdes has been erected in G.H.Q., before which the Rosary was recited in Irish at 11.30 to-day (Sunday) by Father Albert.

Theme Eight: The Civil War

DOCUMENT NO.17

War News No.7

3rd July 1922

© Donegal County Archives Service

The first image is the heading of the War News No.7, the second is an extract from this edition. The War News was issued as a one page poster. This item may be consulted in full by making an appointment with Donegal County Archives Service.

Exercises:

1. According to the heading how old was the Republic? What date do you think they selected for the creation of the Republic?
2. Was this document issued by the pro- or anti-Treaty side? Give two reasons for your answer.
3. What information did the O/C of the 1st Northern Division supply?
4. What did the O/C of Sligo accuse the Free State troops of using as cover during their attack in Bundoran?
5. How do you feel the IRA campaign in Donegal is going at this time? Give two reasons for your answer.

ADDRESS to Thomas McShea
from Patrick Johnston
of The Bundoran Urban District Council

A CAJIDE

The Bundoran Urban District Council, on behalf of the citizens they represent take this opportunity of extending to you a hearty welcome on the occasion of your release from prison, and your return to the bosom of your home and friends.

We need scarcely remind you that the Council always claimed the deepest interest in the great trials you endured in the cause of freedom, as early as the year 1922 a unanimous protest against your harsh treatment went forth, and no opportunity was afterwards omitted to form public opinion in your favour with a view to your speedy release from the sufferings imposed on men for daring to hold and support their considered political opinions.

May we take the liberty to express our unshaken admiration of your great fortitude throughout your long term of imprisonment, as well as of the bravery shown by your comrade Leonard and yourselves under circumstances which not all heroes would have daunted by shortest heats, and we congratulate you on the unflinching attitude you maintained in the terrible ordeal to which you were subjected.

As soldiers of the cause you defended you acted a noble part in the fight for that freedom which is a heaven-born human attribute, and we assure you that your patriotism all through the national struggle for self-government was to us a source of the deepest pride.

Many more other estimable qualities as citizens of that comrade country are only too well known, and we ardently hope that your release will act as a powerful lever in raising the banner of Unity and Christian Charity as desirable in our Island of Saints and Scholars.

We wish you long life and happiness and desire to express the hope that your future work amongst us will be a genuine incentive to others to act in the interests of Ireland, and result in the speedy attainment of the great ideal always so dear to the hearts of our countrymen at home and abroad.

John Ellis J.P. and T. A. J. J. B.

Signed on behalf of Bundoran Urban District Council

James O'Gorman

John Kelly

John K. Hanlon

Eric Hamilton

John James Harte.

John McEvoy

John Kelly

John O'Brien

James

John Kelly

John Kelly

John Kelly

Dated this 20th day of July 1924

Theme Nine: Aftermath and Legacy

DOCUMENT NO.18

Bundoran Urban District Council's Address to Thomas McShea and Patrick Johnston

26th July 1926

Courtesy of Gráinne Jones and John Campbell

Address to Thomas McShea and Patrick Johnston from The Bundoran Urban District Council

A Cairde

The Bundoran Urban District Council, on behalf of the citizens they represent take this opportunity of extending to you a hearty welcome on the occasion of your release from prison, and your return to the bosom of your homes and friends.

We need scarcely remind you that the Council always evinced the deepest interest in the great trials you endured in the cause of freedom, as early in the year 1922 a unanimous protest against your harsh treatment went forth, and no opportunity was afterwards omitted to focus public opinion in your favour, with a view to your speedy release from the sufferings imposed on men for daring to hold and support their considered political opinions.

May we take the liberty to express our unbounded admiration of your great fortitude throughout your long term of imprisonment as well as of the bravery shown by your comrade Leonard and yourselves under circumstances which we are aware would have daunted the stoutest hearts, and we congratulate you on the unflinching attitude you maintained in the terrible ordeal to which you were subjected.

As soldiers of the cause you espoused you acted a noble part in the fight for that freedom which is a heaven born human attribute and we assure you that your patriotism all through the national struggle for self-government was, to us, a source of the deepest pride.

Your many other estimable qualities as citizens of our common country are only too well known and we ardently hope that your release will act as a powerful lever in raising the banner of Unity and Christian Charity so desirable in our Island of Saints and Scholars.

We wish you long life and happiness and desire to express the hope that your future work amongst us will be a genuine incentive to others to act in the interests of Ireland, and result in the speedy attainment of the great ideal always so dear to the hearts of our countrymen at home and abroad.

Go n-éirigid an t-Ád lib

Signed on behalf of Bundoran Urban District Council

James O'Gorman	John Carty
Patrick O'Doherty	Thomas O'Gorman
Frank Meehan	Bernard Ryan
Irvine Hamilton	James R O'Carroll
John James Harte	R.F. Flood
E. S. Úa Ceallaig	Edward Daly

Dated this 26th day of July 1926

Exercises:

1. What was the purpose of this address?
2. List two symbols of Irish nationalism used in this address.
3. How long were McShea and Johnston imprisoned?
4. What had the prisoners been charged with?
5. What did Bundoran Urban District Council hope would be the result of their release?