Dún na nGall, Olltoghchán 1918 agus an Chéad Dáil

Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

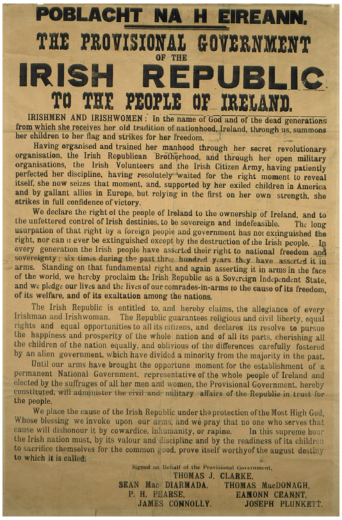
Dáil Éireann, 10 Aibreán 1919

Líne tosaigh, c.go d.: Labhrás Mag Fhionnail, Micheál Ó Coileáin, Cathal Brugha, Art Ó Gríofa, Éamonn de Valera, An Cunta Seoirse Pluincéid, Eoin Mac Néill, Liam Mac Cosgair, Earnán de Blaghd.
Dara Líne: P. J. Ó Maolónaigh, Traolach Mac Suibhne, Risteard Ó Maolchathaigh, Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh, Seán Ó Mathúna, Séamas Ó Dúláin, Seosamh Mag Aonasa, Pádraig Ó Caoimh, Micheál de Stáineas, Seosamh Mac Craith, an Dr. Brian Cíosóg, Liam de Róiste, Micheál Colivet, an tAth. Micheál Ó Flannagáin (séiplíneach).
Tríú Líne: Peadar Mac an Bhaird, Alsandar Mac Cába, Deasún Mac Gearailt, Seosamh Mac Suibhne, Conchur Ó Coileáin, Pádraic Ó Máille, Séamas Ó Meara, Brian Ó hUiginn, Séamus de Búrca, Caoimhín Ó hUiginn.
Ceathrú Líne: an Dr Risteard Ó hAodha, Pól Ó Gealagáin, Seán Mac an tSaoi
Cúigiú Líne: Piaras Béaslaí, Roibeard Bartún, Seosamh Mac Donncha,
Líne Chúil: Pilib Ó Seancháin, Seán Eichingeam.

(Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlann na gCaipisíneach)

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 2 26/02/2019 16:17

Rialtas Dúchais, Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann agus Sinn Féin



POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthyof the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,
THOMAS J. CLARKE.
SEAN Mac DIARMADA. THOMAS MacDONAGH.
P. H. PEARSE. EAMONN CEANNT.
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Forógra Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916

Ritheadh an Tríú hAcht Rialtas Dúchais in 1914, rud a thabharfadh féinriail theoranta d'Éirinn. D'fhan sé ar Leabhar na Reachtaíochta le linn an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda, ach níor cuireadh i bhfeidhm é go dtí deireadh an chogaidh. I ndiaidh Éirí Amach na Cásca in Aibreán 1916 agus i ndiaidh do na ceannairí a bheith curtha chun báis nó curtha i bpríosún, le himeacht ama ní raibh ag éirí go maith le Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann agus bhí Sinn Féin ag éirí níba láidre. Bunaíodh cumainn de chuid Shinn Féin ar fud na tíre agus mhéadaigh ballraíocht an pháirtí i ngearraimsir. Faoi Dheireadh Fómhair 1917 bhí 1,200 cumann Shinn Féin ann agus thart faoi 250,000 ball. I nDún na nGall, faoi Mhí na Nollag 1917 bhí tríocha a ceathair cumann Shinn Féin ann agus corradh le 1,600 ball.

Éamonn de Valera

Is ar Shinn Féin a dhírigh poblachtánaigh na hÉireann a bhfuinneamh polaitiúil, rud a chruthaigh easaontas taobh istigh den pháirti é féin nó d'éirigh idir na baill a bhí ann ó thús – dearcadh lucht tacaíochta Airt Uí Ghríofa go mbeadh démhonarcacht ann – agus na baill úra a raibh idéil phoblachtánacha acu. I Mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1917, tháinig an dá thaobh ar shocrú go ligfeadh Ó Gríofa d'Éamonn de Valera a bheith ina uachtarán úr ar an pháirtí. Ba é de Valera an t-aon duine de cheannairí 1916 nár cuireadh chun báis. Go hoifigiúil anois ba é Sinn Féin páirtí ghluaiseacht réabhlóideach na hÉireann. An lá arna mhárach rinneadh uachtarán ar Óglaigh na hÉireann de de Valera.

Bhí de chúram ar rialtas na Breataine an tsíocháin a chaomhnú in Éirinn i ndiaidh an Éirí Amach. Smaoinigh siad ar rialtas dúchais a thabhairt chun tosaigh. Sa phlé a tharla ina dhiaidh sin ba í ceist Chúige Uladh an chnámh spairne. Thoiligh Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann go mbeadh críochdheighilt shealadach in Éirinn, rud a d'fhágfadh sé chontae de chuid Chúige Uladh taobh amuigh den limistéar ina mbeadh rialtas dúchais. Nuair a socraíodh go mbeadh Tír Eoghain agus Fear Manach san áireamh chomh maith leis na ceithre chontae ina raibh tromlach

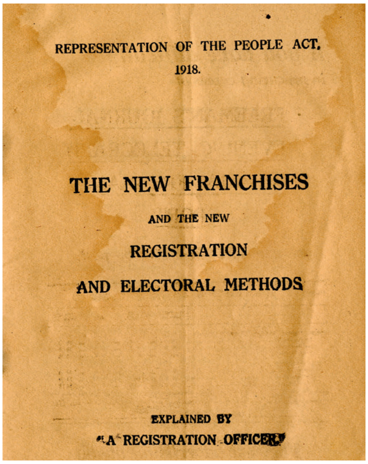
107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 1 26/02/2019 16:17

soiléir Protastúnach (Doire, Aontroim, Ard Mhacha agus an Dún) léiríodh go raibh athrú suntasach i ndiaidh teacht ar pholasaí an pháirtí. Fiú leis an chomhréiteach sin, níorbh fhéidir teacht ar chomhréiteach agus thit na cainteanna as a chéile arís. Níor baineadh rialtas dúchais amach go fóill agus de bhrí go raibh Réamann toilteanach tuilleadh náisiúnaithe i gCúige Uladh a thréigbheáil chaill Páirtí Pairliminteach na hÉireann cuid mhór dá lucht tacaíochta.

Chonacthas an chéad chomhartha go raibh bagairt mhór ar ról ceannasach Pháirtí Phairliminteach na hÉireann i measc náisiúnaithe na hÉireann nuair a chaill siad roinnt fothoghchán i ndiaidh a chéile in 1917. Ba é an ceann a ba shuntasaí orthu sin bua Éamoinn de Valera nuair a bhain sé suíochán Oirthear an Chláir, suíochán a bhí roimhe sin ag deartháir Sheáin Réamann, Willie, a maraíodh sa Chogadh.

Tugadh isteach an Bille um Sheirbhísí Míleata in Aibreán 1918 lenar moladh coinscríobh a shíneadh go hÉirinn agus cuireadh go tréan ina éadan ar fud na tíre. Mhéadaigh tacaíocht Shinn Féin arís mar go raibh siad i mbun feachtais in éadan an bhille.

Olltoghchán 1918

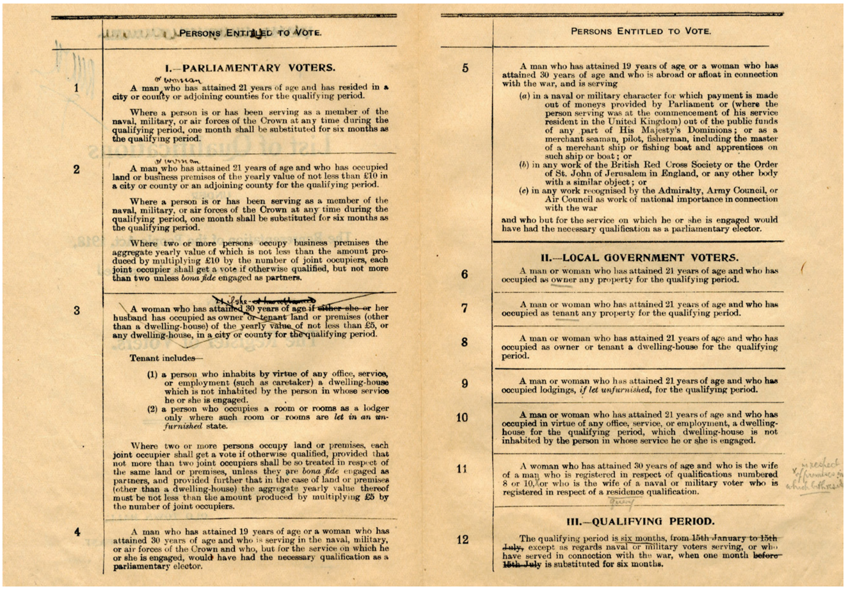


Leabhrán de chuid Rialtas na Breataine ina mínítear an ceart vótála a raibh méadú mór air d'Olltoghchán 1918 (Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)

Rinne an tAcht Rialtas Dúchais 1898 toghcháin áitiúla a dhaonlathú. Leis an Acht um Ionadaíocht an Phobail leanadh leis an phróiseas agus leasaíodh próiseas iomlán na polaitíochta. Baineadh ar shiúl an cháilíocht réadmhaoine do gach fear os cionn aois 21. D'fhág sin go raibh fir den lucht oibre ábalta vótáil den chéad uair in olltoghchán. Den chéad uair riamh bhí mná ábalta vótáil i dtoghcháin pharlaiminte cé go gcaithfeadh siad a bheith os cionn 30 bliain d'aois agus cáilíocht réadmhaoine acu. Mhéadaigh líon toghchóirí na hÉireann thar oíche ó 700,000 go dtí corradh le 2 mhilliún vótálaí.

Tháinig deireadh leis an Chogadh Mhór ar 11 Samhain 1918. Tharla Olltoghchán ar 14 Nollaig 1918. Mar gheall ar an mhéadú ar líon na dtoghchóirí bhí Sinn Féin i dtreis ar fud na gceantar náisiúnach in Éirinn. San iomlán bhain Sinn Féin 73 suíochán, bhain na hAontachtaithe 26 agus níor bhain Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann ach sé shuíochán. Bhí ceann de na sé shuíochán a bhain PPÉ in Oirthear Dhún na nGall. Ba é Oirthear Dhún

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 2 26/02/2019 16:17



PERSONS ENTITLED TO VOTE.

I.—PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS.

1 A man who has attained 21 years of age and has resided in a city or county or adjoining counties for the qualifying period.

Where a person is or has been serving as a member of the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown at any time during the qualifying period, one month shall be substituted for six months as the qualifying period.

2 A man who has attained 21 years of age and who has occupied land or business premises of the yearly value of not less than £10 in a city or county or an adjoining county for the qualifying period.

Where a person is or has been serving as a member of the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown at any time during the qualifying period, one month shall be substituted for six months as the qualifying period.

Where two or more persons occupy business premises the aggregate yearly value of which is not less than the amount produced by multiplying £10 by the number of joint occupiers, each joint occupier shall get a vote if otherwise qualified, but not more than two unless *bona fide* engaged as partners.

3 A woman who has attained 30 years of age if ~~either she or~~ her husband has occupied as owner ~~or tenant~~ land or premises (other than a dwelling-house) of the yearly value of not less than £5, or any dwelling-house, in a city or county for the qualifying period.

Tenant includes—

(1) a person who inhabits by virtue of any office, service, or employment (such as caretaker) a dwelling-house which is not inhabited by the person in whose service he or she is engaged.
(2) a person who occupies a room or rooms as a lodger only where such room or rooms are *let in an unfurnished* state.

Where two or more persons occupy land or premises, each joint occupier shall get a vote if otherwise qualified, provided that not more than two joint occupiers shall be so treated in respect of the same land or premises, unless they are *bona fide* engaged as partners, and provided further that in the case of land or premises (other than a dwelling-house) the aggregate yearly value thereof must be not less than the amount produced by multiplying £5 by the number of joint occupiers.

4 A man who has attained 19 years of age or a woman who has attained 30 years of age and who is serving in the naval, military, or air forces of the Crown and who, but for the service on which he or she is engaged, would have had the necessary qualification as a parliamentary elector.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO VOTE.

5 A man who has attained 19 years of age or a woman who has attained 30 years of age and who is abroad or afloat in connection with the war, and is serving

(*a*) in a naval or military character for which payment is made out of moneys provided by Parliament or (where the person serving was at the commencement of his service resident in the United Kingdom) out of the public funds of any part of His Majesty's Dominions; or as a merchant seaman, pilot, fisherman, including the master of a merchant ship or fishing boat and apprentices on such ship or boat; or
(*b*) in any work of the British Red Cross Society or the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, or any other body with a similar object; or
(*c*) in any work recognised by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council as work of national importance in connection with the war

and who but for the service on which he or she is engaged would have had the necessary qualification as a parliamentary elector.

II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT VOTERS.

6 A man or woman who has attained 21 years of age and who has occupied as owner any property for the qualifying period.

7 A man or woman who has attained 21 years of age and who has occupied as tenant any property for the qualifying period.

8 A man or woman who has attained 21 years of age and who has occupied as owner or tenant a dwelling-house for the qualifying period.

9 A man or woman who has attained 21 years of age and who has occupied lodgings, *if let unfurnished*, for the qualifying period.

10 A man or woman who has attained 21 years of age and who has occupied in virtue of any office, service, or employment, a dwelling-house for the qualifying period, which dwelling-house is not inhabited by the person in whose service he or she is engaged.

11 A woman who has attained 30 years of age and who is the wife of a man who is registered in respect of qualifications numbered 8 or 10, or who is the wife of a naval or military voter who is registered in respect of a residence qualification.

III.—QUALIFYING PERIOD.

12 The qualifying period is six months, ~~from 15th January to 15th July,~~ except as regards naval or military voters serving, or who have served in connection with the war, when one month ~~before 15th July~~ is substituted for six months.

Leabhrán de chuid Chomhairle Aontachtaithe Uladh ina mínítear an ceart vótála a raibh méadú mór air d'Olltoghchán 1918 (Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)

na nGall an t-aon cheann de na ceithre thoghcheantar i nDún na nGall inar sheas iarrthóir aontachtach don toghchán in 1918. Shocraigh Sinn Féin nach gcuirfeadh siad iarrthóir in éadan iarrthóir an PPE Edward J. Ó Ceallaigh, Feisire reatha. Fuair Ó Ceallaigh an bua ar an iarrthóir aontachtach an Maor R. L. Moore le 2,800 vóta. D'éirigh le Sinn Féin sna trí thoghcheantar eile i nDún na nGall. Toghadh Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh as Doire i dTuaisceart Dhún na nGall; toghadh Seosamh Mac Suibhne, iarshaighdiúir de chuid 1916 in Iarthar Dhún na nGall; agus d'éirigh le Peadar Seosamh Mac an Bhaird suíochán a fháil i nDeisceart Dhún na nGall.

Seosamh Mac Suibhne, Seachtain na Cásca 1916 (Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlann na gCaipisíneach)

Sheas na 73 Feisire, lena n-áirítear Mac an Bhaird, Mac Suibhne agus Ó Dochartaigh, le gealltanas an pháirtí ina bhForógra Toghcháin go staonfadh siad agus dhiúltaigh siad a suíocháin a ghlacadh in Westminster. Ina áit sin, cuireadh pleananna le chéile do chéad chruinniú pharlaimint na hÉireann i mBaile Átha Cliath.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 3 26/02/2019 16:17

Dáil Éireann

Ar 21 Eanáir 1919 chuir Feisirí nuathofa Shinn Féin a bpolasaí neamhfhreastail i bhfeidhm agus bhunaigh siad a bparlaimint féin d'Éirinn, Dáil Éireann, sa tSeomra Chruinn i dTeach an Ardmhéara, Baile Átha Cliath. Dhiúltaigh Aontachtaithe agus baill PPÉ aitheantas a thabhairt don Dáil, agus bhíothas i ndiaidh ceithre bhall de chuid Shinn Féin a thoghadh in dhá thoghcheantar éagsúla. Mar sin sa Chéad Dáil bhí seasca a naoi Teachta Dála.

Dáil Éireann, Eanáir 1919: Baill de Chéad Dáil Éireann, 21 Eanáir 1919.

Ina suí ó chlé: Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh, S. Ó hAodha, J.J. Ó Ceallaigh, an Cunta Pl;uincéid, C. Brugha, S.T. Ó Ceallaigh, P. Ó Máille, JJ. Breatnach, T. Ó Ceallaigh. **Ina seasamh ó chlé:** Seosamh Mac Suibhne, C. Ó hUiginn, R. Bartún , D. Ó Buachalla, R. Ó Maolchathaigh, E. Ó Duagáin, C. Ó Coileáin, P. Béaslaí, P. Ó Seancháin, an Dr. J. Ó Riain, an Dr Ó Crualaoich, P.J. Mac an Bhaird, I.A. de Búrca, P.J. Ó Maolónaigh, R. Suatman.
(Íomhá le caoinchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann.)

TD (Teachta Dála) an t-ainm a bhí le bheith ar bhall ar bith de Dháil Éireann. Ní raibh mórán daoine ag an chéad chruinniú den Dáil, go díreach fiche a seacht TD. Bhí tríocha ceathair Feisire de chuid Shinn Féin i bpríosún ar fad agus níor ghlac na 26 Feisire Aontachtach ná na sé Fheisire PPÉ leis an chuireadh teacht. Liostaíodh Feisirí Aontachtacha sa Tuarascáil Oifigiúil mar “as láthair”. Liostaíodh daoine eile mar “ar díbirt ag Gallaibh” nó “fé ghlas ag Gallaibh”. Ina measc sin bhí an Chuntaois Constance de Markievicz, an chéad bhean a toghadh do pharlaimint na Breataine. Cuireadh faoi ghlas í i bpríosún Holloway. Mar sin féin bhí an seomra plódaithe le hiriseoirí agus baill fhiosracha den phobal, a raibh i bhfad níos mó acu ann ná a bhí de pholaiteoirí. Ócáid stairiúil a bhí ann.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 4 26/02/2019 16:17

I measc na TDanna i dTeach an Ardmhéara ar 21 Eanáir 1919 bhí na trí TD as Dún na nGall. Mhair an seisiún dhá uair an chloig agus bhí an chuid ba mhó de na himeachtaí i nGaeilge. Ghlac baill na Dála le Bunreacht gairid. Dúradh in Airteagal 1 den bhunreacht gur ag an Dáil amháin a bhí cumhacht dlíthe a dhéanamh agus gur ionadaithe a toghadh i dtoghcháin a reáchtáil rialtas na Breataine a bheadh ann. Cuireadh comh-aireacht le chéile, a bheadh freagrach don Dáil a mbeadh "Príomh- Aire" ina cheann (a dtabharfaí Uachtarán Dháil Éireann air chomh maith). Ba é Cathal Brugha an chéad uachtarán sealadach. Tháinig Éamonn de Valera i gcomharbacht air i mí Aibreáin.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

POLICEMEN SHOT IN TIPPERARY.

KILLED BY MASKED MEN

Constables M'Donnell and O'Connell were shot dead by masked men while escorting a quantity of gelignite to Soloheadbeg Quarry, about 3 miles from Tipperary town. The attackers seized the gelignite and drove away.

The Government has determined to proclaim the district as a military area immediately.

The gelignite was being taken in a horse cart from the military barracks, Tipperary, to the quarry for blasting purposes. The two constables walked beside the cart with loaded rifles, accompanied by Patk. Flynn, an employe of the Co. Council, who was in charge of the explosive. The driver of the cart was James Godfrey.

According to a statement made by Flynn to our correspondent between 12.30 and one o'clock in the day a dozen masked

THE OPENING OF DAIL EIREANN.

EVENT OF HISTORIC MOMENT.

IRISHINDEPENDENCE

ADDRESS TO NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

'GATE OF THE ATLANTIC.'

An event marking a new epoch in Irish history was the opening of

powers shall be held at any time by the Ministry (Aireacht) in office at the time.

(2)—The Ministry shall be composed of the following:—A Prime Minister (Priomh-aireach) chosen by the Dáil Eireann, and four other Ministers, viz:—Minister of Finance (Aireach Airgid); Minister of Home Affairs (A. Gnóthaí Dúthchais); Minister of Foreign Affairs (A. Gnóthaí Coigcríoch); and Minister of Defence (A. Cosanta). The Prime Minister shall nominate the four others, and shall have power to dismiss them from office.

(3)—Every Minister must be a member of the Dáil, and shall at all times be answerable to the Dáil.

(4)—The names of Ministers must be put before the Dáil for ratification at the first assembly after their nomination by the

Ceannlíne nuachtáin fán chéad chruinniú den Chéad Dáil agus an eachtra lámhaigh i Sulchóid Bheag, Co. Thiobraid Árann, Eanáir 1919.

Ag an chéad chruinniú d'fhógair na baill neamhspleáchas na hÉireann ón Bhreatain. Léigh an Dáil amach Faisnéis Neamhspleáchais, i nGaeilge ar dtús, ansin sa Fhraincis agus sa deireadh i mBéarla. Dhaingnigh an forógra an Phoblacht Éireannach a fógraíodh Luan Cásca 1916.

D'fhógair Forógra Neamhspleáchais na hÉireann:

Agus de bhrí go ndearna muintir na hÉireann agus sinn i mbéal ré nua de stair an domhain, feidhm a bhaint as an Olltoghadh, Mí na Nollag 1918, chun a dhearbhú de bhreis abhalmhór gur toil leo bheith dílis do Shaorstát Éireann:
Ar an ábhar sin déanaimidne .i. na teachtaí atá tofa ag muintir na hÉireann agus sinn i ndáil chomhairle i dteannta a chéile, bunú saorstáit a athdheimhniú in ainm náisiún na hÉireann agus sinn féin a chur faoi gheasa an deimhniú seo a chur i bhfeidhm ar gach slí ar ár gcumas :
Ordaímid nach bhfuil de chumhacht ag aon duine ach amháin na Teachtaí tofa ag muintir na hÉireann dlíthe a dhéanamh ar dual do mhuintir na hÉireann géilleadh dóibh, agus nach bhfuil de pharlaimint ann a mbeidh an náisiún umhal di ach amháin Dáil Éireann.
Lena chinntiú go dtabharfaí aird ar an ócaid stairiúil ar fud an domhain chuir an Dáil amach 'Scéal ó Dháil Éireann chun Saor-Náisiúin an Domhain' inar fógraíodh:

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 5 26/02/2019 16:17

Tá Náisiún na hÉireann tar éis a Saoirse a fhorfhógairt, tá a teachtaí tofa tar éis teacht i ndáil chomhairle i bpríomhchathair na tíre ar 21 Eanáir, 1919. Tríothu sin, chun Saorstát Éireann a chothú, iarrann si ar gach náisiún dílis naisiúntacht Éireann féin a admháil agus a bheith de bhuaidh aici an náisiúnacht sin a dheimhniú i láthair Chomhdháil na Síochána.

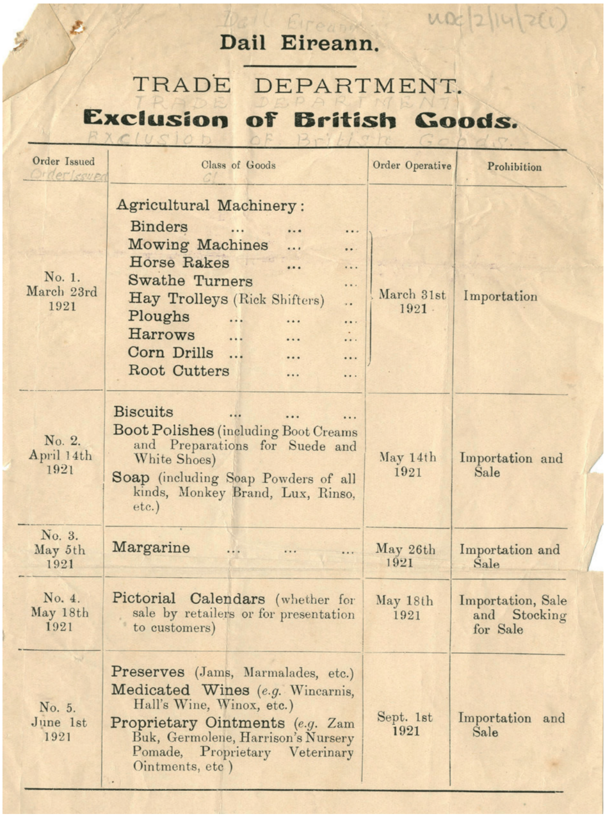
Fógraíodh prionsabail na Dála ina 'Clár Oibre Polacánaí":
Dearbhaímid gur mian linn an ceart, an tsaoirse agus cothrom do chách a bheith mar bhuntacaí rialú na tíre agus nach bhfuil d'urrús le buanú Rialtais ná saorthoiliu na ndaoine chuige ach é.'
Ba dhíol suntais a rún daingean
'an dlí gránna iasachta a bhaineann le Tithe na mBocht in Éirinn agus gach a ngabhann leis de chéim síos agus de náire a chur ar ceal agus plean éifeachtach éigin a cheapadh a bheidh oiriúnach don tír chun aire cheart a thabhairt do sheandaoine agus do laga an náisiúin, daoine a thuilleann freastal agus buíochas ó náisiún, in ionad tarcaisne agus neamhshuime. Ina theannta sin, beidh sé de chúram ar an tSaorstát gach gléas is áis is gá a chur i bhfeidhm chun sláinte an phobail agus leas corportha an náisiúin agus leas anama an náisiúin dá bharr a chur in áirithe dóibh.

Tús an Chogaidh

Ar an lá chéanna, gan fhios do na TDanna nó don Dáil ina iomláine, rinne Óglaigh na hÉireann i gContae Thiobraid Árann ionsaí ar bhaill de Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (CRÉ) i Sulchóid Bheag. Maraíodh beirt phóilíní san eachtra. Is gnách go n-áirítear sin mar thús Chogadh na Saoirse. Bhí tuairimí éagsúla ann faoin ionsaí; cháin roinnt TDanna an eachtra go hoscailte. Ó tharla nach rabhthas ar aon intinn faoin eachtra shocraigh an Dáil nach dtabharfadh siad tacaíocht oscailte do na gníomhartha sin. Mar sin féin, de réir mar a mhéadaigh líon na n-ionsaithe agus a spréigh siad ar fud na tíre, ba léir den chéad uair ó Chogadh na Talún, go raibh an eite pholaitiúil agus an eite mhíleata de náisiúnachas na hÉireann ag teacht le chéile le brú a chur ar rialtas na Breataine.

I Mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1919 d'fhógair rialtas na Breataine gur eagraíocht neamhdhleathach an Dáil. Ón am sin bhí ceannairí na Dála ar a seachnadh, ach níor choinnigh sin iad ó stát Éireannach a chruthú a bheadh ag feidhmiú go hiomlán.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 6 26/02/2019 16:17



Dail Eireann.

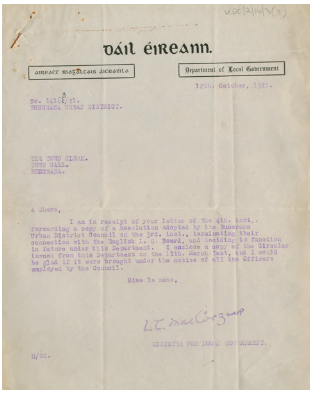
TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Exclusion of British Goods.

Order Issued	Class of Goods	Order Operative	Prohibition
No. 1. March 23rd 1921	Agricultural Machinery: Binders ... ... Mowing Machines ... .. Horse Rakes ... ... Swathe Turners ... Hay Trolleys (Rick Shifters) .. Ploughs ... ... Harrows ... ... Corn Drills ... ... Root Cutters	March 31st 1921	Importation
No. 2. April 14th 1921	Biscuits ... ... Boot Polishes (including Boot Creams and Preparations for Suede and White Shoes) Soap (including Soap Powders of all kinds, Monkey Brand, Lux, Rinso, etc.)	May 14th 1921	Importation and Sale
No. 3. May 5th 1921	Margarine	May 26th 1921	Importation and Sale
No. 4. May 18th 1921	Pictorial Calendars (whether for sale by retailers or for presentation to customers)	May 18th 1921	Importation, Sale and Stocking for Sale
No. 5. June 1st 1921	Preserves (Jams, Marmalades, etc.) Medicated Wines (*e.g.* Wincarnis, Hall's Wine, Winox, etc.) Proprietary Ointments (*e.g.* Zam Buk, Germolene, Harrison's Nursery Pomade, Proprietary Veterinary Ointments, etc)	Sept. 1st 1921	Importation and Sale

Fógra Oifigiúil ó Dháil Éireann ag déanamh baghcait ar thrádáil le hearraí Breatanacha, 1921 (Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)

Chomh maith le hÓglaigh na hÉireann a chruthú mar arm an stáit, bunaíodh córas úr cúirte. Eagraíodh cúirteanna Shinn Féin le breithiúna, dlíthe agus fiú príosúin sheiftithe agus bhí smacht ag Sinn Féin ar cheantair áirithe sa tír. Chuaigh an stát úr i mbun rialtas áitiúil chomh maith. I ndiaidh na dtoghchán áitiúil in 1920, tháinig cuid mhór de na húdaráis áitiúla, lena n-áirítear iad sin i nDún na nGall, faoi smacht Shinn Féin agus mhionnaigh siad a ndílseacht do Dháil Éireann. Thug sin foinse eile ioncaim don rialtas mar go raibh cánacha agus fíneálacha áitiúla anois á n-íoc leis an Dáil agus ní le rialtas na Breataine.



DÁIL ÉIREANN.

AIREACT RIAĠALTAIS ÁITEAMLA | Department of Local Government

12th. October, 1921.

No. 1416/21.
BUNCRANA URBAN DISTRICT.

THE TOWN CLERK.
TOWN HALL.
BUNCRANA.

A Chara,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th. inst., forwarding a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Buncrana Urban District Council on the 3rd. inst., terminating their connection with the English L. G. Board, and deciding to function in future under this Department. I enclose a copy of the Circular issued from this Department on the 11th. March last, and I would be glad if it were brought under the notice of all the Officers employed by the Council.

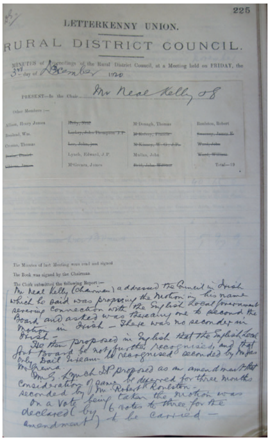
Mise le meas,

L. T. MacCosgair

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

M/SC.

Litir ó Liam Mac Cosgair, Aire Rialtais Áitiúil, Dáil Éireann, chuig Comhairle Ceantair Uirbigh Bhun Cranncha fá:aitheantas oifigiúil a fháil ón CCU, 12 Deireadh Fómhair 1921 (Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)



225

LETTERKENNY UNION.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Rural District Council, at a Meeting held on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December 1920

PRESENT—In the Chair Mr Neal Kelly

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and signed

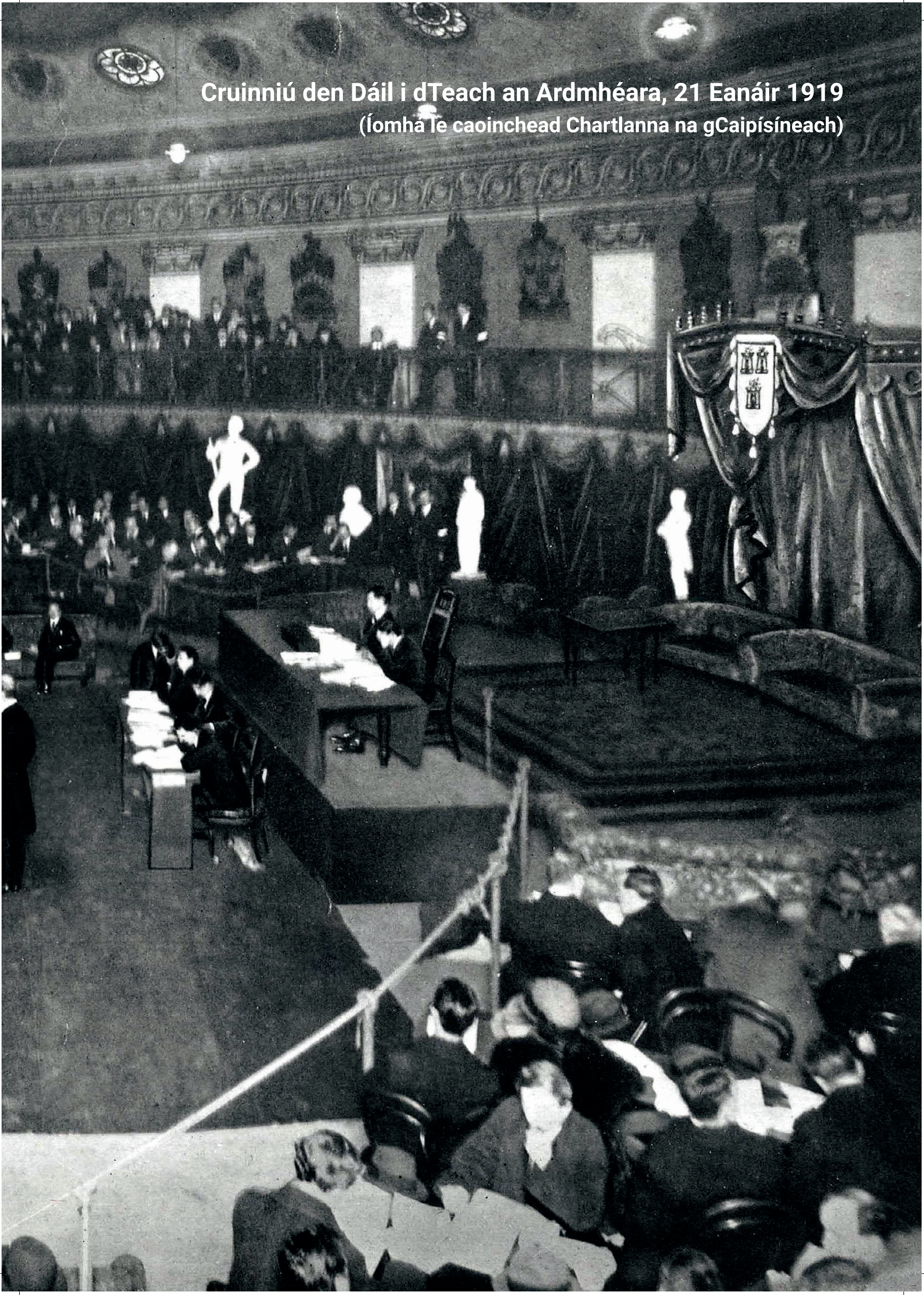
The Book was signed by the Chairman

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 any one 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 McGrena.
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 —

Comhairle Ceantair Uirbigh Leitir Ceanainn ag tacú le Dáil Éireann, 3 Mí na Nollag 1920 (Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)

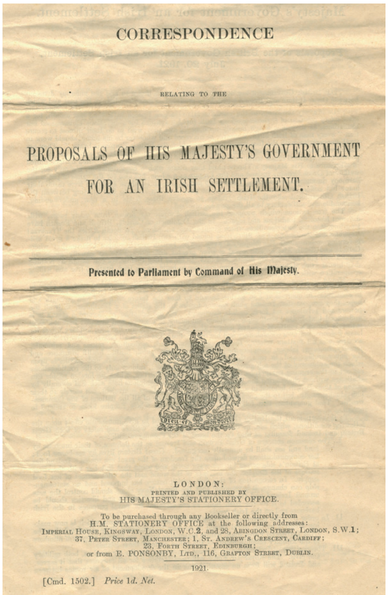
107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 7 26/02/2019 16:17


Cruinniú den Dáil i dTeach an Ardmhéara, 21 Eanáir 1919
(Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlanna na gCaipísíneach)

An Dara Dáil

I lár Chogadh na Saoirse, bhí dóchas go fóill ag Rialtas na Breataine go sásódh rialtas dúchais teoranta éilimh mhuintir na hÉireann ar neamhspleáchas. Thug an Príomh-aire Lloyd George isteach an ceathrú Bille Rialtas Dúchais in 1920. Dá bharr sin tháinig an tAcht um Rialú na hÉireann 1920 a d'fhág críochdheighilt in Éirinn agus a chruthaigh parlaimint i dtuaisceart na hÉireann agus ceann eile ó dheas. Cé gur bhunaigh aontachtaithe i stát nuachruthaithe Thuaisceart Éireann a bparlaimint i mBéal Feirste, níor ghlac Dáil Éireann ná náisiúnaithe na hÉireann leis an Acht agus anois bhí siad ag iarraidh tuilleadh neamhspleáchais.

Reáchtáladh olltoghchán ar 24 Bealtaine 1921. De réir rún de chuid Dháil Éireann ar 10 Bealtaine 1921 bhíothas ag glacadh leis gur toghchán chuig Dáil Éireann a bhí ann agus go nglacfaí le duine ar bith a thoghfaí ag na toghcháin sin mar bhaill de Dháil Éireann. Bunaíodh an Dara Dáil. Bhí sé TD anois ag Dún na nGall – P.J. Mac Gualraic (Bun Chranncha), Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh (Doire), J.P. Mag Fhionnaile (Leitir Ceanainn), Sam Ó Flaitheartaigh (Caisleán na Finne), Seosamh Mac Suibhne agus P.J. Mac an Bhaird.


CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

PROPOSALS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT FOR AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1921.

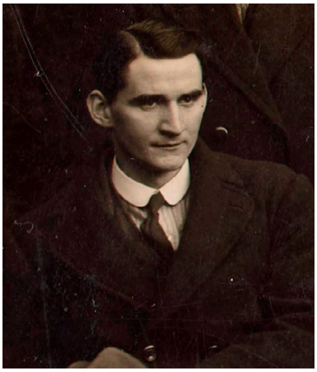
[Cmd. 1502.] *Price 1d. Net.*

Doiciméad oifigiúil de chuid Rialtas na Breataine a eisíodh fá: Idirbheartaíochtaí Angla-Éireannacha, 1921 (Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)

Ar 11 Iúil 1921 fógraíodh sos cogaidh agus cuireadh tús le hidirbheartaíochtaí Angla-Éireannacha. Micheál Ó Coileáin a bhí i gceannas ar thaobh na nÉireannach. Ar 6 Mí na Nollag shínigh Ó Coileáin agus na hionadaithe eile (darbh ainm na lánchumhachtaigh) agus a macasamhail ar thaobh na Sasanach an Conradh Angla-Éireannach. I ndiaidh díospóireacht a bhí searbh go leor rith an Dara Dáil an Conradh ar 6 Eanáir 1922 le farasbarr beag – 64 vóta in aghaidh 57 vóta. Vótáil TDanna Dhún na nGall ceathrar in éadan beirte ar son an Chonartha. Vótáil Mac Suibhne agus Mac an Bhaird, Mac Gualraic agus Mag Fhionnaile ar son an Chonartha agus vótáil Ó Dochartaigh agus Ó Flaitheartaigh ina éadan. Taobh istigh de chúpla mí thosaigh Cogadh na gCarad.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 10 26/02/2019 16:17

Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh


Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh

Rugadh Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh i dteaghlach dílis náisiúnach i nDoire in 1891. D'fhreastail sé ar Choláiste Cholmcille agus fuair sé oiliúint múinteora i gColáiste Phádraig, Droim Conrach. Cháiligh sé fosta in Óstaí an Rí, Baile Átha Cliath, mar abhcóide. Bhí sé ina bhall d'Óglaigh na hÉireann, bhí baint aige le pleanáil Éirí Amach 1916 agus chaith se téarmaí i bpríosúin, Frongoch na Breataine Bige san áireamh in 1917. Nuair a scaoileadh saor é in 1917 toghadh é ina bhall de Choiste Gnó na nÓglach.

I Mí na Nollag 1918, toghadh Ó Dochartaigh i dtoghcheantar Thuaisceart Dhún na nGall do Shinn Féin. Fuair sé an bua ar iarrthóir an PPÉ, Pilib Ó Dochartaigh (a bhí ina Fheisire don tsuíochán sin ó 1906). Atoghadh Ó Dochartaigh don Dara Dáil in 1921. Ní raibh sé i bhfách leis an Chonradh Angla-Éireannach agus labhair sé go tréan in éadan na críochdheighilte sa Dáil.

Tá a fhios agam go nglacfadh muintir Thuaisceart Dhún na nGall leis an Chonradh seo faoi láthair, agus sílim lena gceart a thabhairt do mhuintir Dhún na nGall gur cheart dom sin a chur in iúl; ach sílim go bhfuil siad ag glacadh leis faoi éigeantas agus beaignit lena mbéal agus le cogadh millteanach láithreach a sheachaint.
Dálta mo Chomh-Theachta as Tír Chonaill tháinig mé chuig an tSeisiún seo de Dháil Éireann le hintinn a bhí oscailte don bharúil go raibh na tuairimí a bhí agam contráilte; ní raibh éifeacht orm ag argóint ar bith dar dhúirt an dream atá ar son an Chonartha; tchíthear domsa go gcaitheann sé ar shiúl an cás iomlán ar son neamhspleáchas na hÉireann;
Tá mé sásta a admháil gur mandáid ar son féinchinntiúcháin an mhandáid a fuair mé ó thoghthóirí Thuaisceart Dhún na nGall; agus is millteanach an rud é agus is triail mhillteanach é fir a bheith sa Dáil seo ag baint ciall as an phrionsabal bheannaithe seo atá in éadan leas an phobail.
Ní síocháin atá siad a fháil; ní hí an tsaoirse atá siad a fháil atáthar á rá atá siad a fháil, agus tá a fhios sin acu agus inseoidh mé go macánta dóibh, má théim arís go Tuaisceart Dhún na nGall, cad é atá siad a fháil.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 11 26/02/2019 16:17

Thug Ó Dochartaigh seirbhís mar Phoblachtánach neamhfhreastail sa Tríú Dáil agus sa Cheathrú Dáil ó 1923 go 1927. Bhí sé ar bhaill bhunaidh Fhianna Fáil. Ó 1928 go 1931 bhí sé ina sheanadóir sa chéad Seanad agus ina TD d'Fhianna Fáil. Mhair a thréimhse dheireanach oifige ó 1933 go 1937 mar TD d'Fhianna Fail san 8Ú Dáil. Phós an Dochartach an Dr. Margaret Irvine, Oifigeach Leighis do Chathair Dhoire. Fuair sé bás in 1979, an tríú duine deireanach den Chéad Dáil a mhair beo. Tá sé curtha sa Láthair Uaighe Phoblachtánach i Reilig Ghlas Naíon, Baile Átha Cliath.

Scríobh Bríd Ní Dhochartaigh, a iníon, alt fána hathair sa Derry Journal ar chomóradh 90 bliain na Chéad Dála:
https://www.derryjournal.com/news/joseph-o-doherty-td-the-proud-derry-man-who-stood-for-inishowen-in-first-Dáil-1-2133945

San alt scríobh Bríd:
Ba chuma cad é mar a d'éirigh leis an fheachtas phoblachtánach sa Deisceart, rinneadh oileán na hÉireann a roinnt den chéad uair riamh. Bhain an chríochdheighilt croitheadh millteanach as spiorad m'athar agus na ndaoine a bhí ann lena linn.

Seosamh Aloysius Mac Suibhne

Seosamh Mac Suibhne

Rugadh Seosamh Aloysius Mac Suibhne in Ailt an Chorráin in 1897. Bhí sé i mbun léinn ar feadh tamaill i gColáiste Adhamhnáin, Leitir Ceanainn, sular aistrigh sé chuig an scoil a bhí á reáchtáil ag Pádraig Mac Piarais i mBaile Átha Cliath – Scoil Éanna, Ráth Fearnáin. Ina dhiaidh sin chuaigh sé a dhéanamh staidéir in Ollscoil na hÉireann, Baile Átha Cliath, ach choinnigh sé a theagmháil leis an Phiarsach. Chuaigh se isteach ina chomplacht d'Óglaigh na hÉireann agus ba é an Piarsach a chuir faoi mhionn é i mBráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann agus bhí sé ina chúiréir ag an Phiarsach. San obair sin chuir sé aithne ar mhórán de cheannairí Éirí Amach 1916 agus ba eisean an t-aon Chonallach amháin a throid taobh istigh d'Ardoifig an Phoist le linn Sheachtain na Cásca. Mar gheall air sin gabhadh é agus cuireadh faoi ghlas é. Nuair a scaoileadh saor é chláraigh sé le craobh an Chlocháin Léith de Shinn Féin agus sheas sé sa toghchán mar iarrthóir de chuid Shinn Féin in Iarthar Dhún na nGall in 1918.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 12 26/02/2019 16:17

Níor ghlac sé a shuíochán in Westminster ach ina áit sin chuaigh sé isteach i nDáil Éireann leis na TDanna eile de chuid Shinn Féin. Ba eisean an duine ab óige den Dáil, é 21 bliain d'aois.

D'fhan Mac Suibhne mar TD de chuid Dhún na nGall go dtí 1923, ag tabhairt seirbhíse sa Dara Dáil agus sa Tríú Dáil. Le linn an ama sin d'éirigh leis obair pholaitiúil a nascadh lena obair mhíleata. Ceapadh ina OC é ar Bhriogáid Iarthar Dhún na nGall i gCogadh na Saoirse. Faoina cheannas ba é Iarthar Dhún na nGall an ceantar ba ghníomhaí sa chondae.

Vótáil Mac Suibhne ar son an Chonartha agus rinneadh Ceannfort-Ghinearál de nuair a ghlac sé ceannas ar Arm an tSaorstáit i nDún na nGall. Le linn Chogadh na gCarad ba eisean an ginearál i gceannas an airm náisiúnta san iarthuaisceart. I ndiaidh Chogadh na gCarad bhog Mac Suibhne suas trí chéimeanna an airm agus ceapadh ina Cheann Foirne é in 1929. Chuaigh sé ar scor in 1940 agus fuair sé bás in 1980. Agus é ar scor, fuair Mac Suibhne pinsean míleata agus tá eolas air sin ar líne ag:

http://mspcsearch.militaryarchives.ie/docs/files//PDF_Pensions/R1/24SP2913JosephAloysiusSweeney/W24SP2913JosephAloysiusSweeney.pdf.

Tá Seosamh Mac Suibhne curtha ar an Chlochán Liath i láthair uaighe a mhuintire.

Peadar Seosamh Mac an Bhaird

Peadar Seosamh Mac an Bhaird

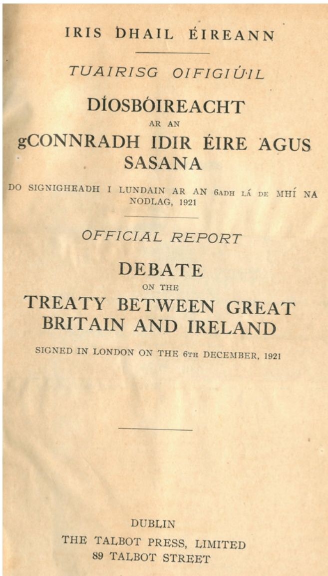
Rugadh Peadar Seosamh Mac an Bhaird ar 1 Samhain 1891. Bhí sé ina dhlíodóir i mBaile Dhún na nGall nuair a sheas sé mar iarrthóir do Shinn Féin in Olltoghchán 1918. Toghadh é, níor ghlac sé a shuíochán in Westminster agus ina áit sin rinneadh Teachta Dála de sa Chéad Dáil. Bhí sé ar an 27 a d'fhreastail ar an chéad seisiún stairiúil ar 21 – 22 Eanáir 1919 i dTeach an Ardmhéara.

Bhí Mac an Bhaird ina OC ar an Cheathrú Briogáid, Deisceart Dhún na nGall le linn Chogadh na Saoirse. Gabhadh in 1920 é agus chaith sé seal faoi ghlas. Atoghadh é in Olltoghchán 1921 agus dhiúltaigh sé féin agus na baill eile de chuid Shinn Féin a suíocháin a ghlacadh i dTeach na dTeachtaí agus ina áit sin shuigh siad sa Dara Dáil. Bhí sé ina bhall de Chomhairle Contae Dhún na nGall agus ina chathaoirleach ansin in 1921 – 1922. Tá go leor tagairtí dá chuid

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 13 26/02/2019 16:17

gníomhartha le hÓglaigh na hÉireann le linn an Chogaidh i ráitis finné i mBiúró na Staire Míleata, lena n-áirítear Ráiteas Finné Liam Uí Dhufaigh as Srath an Urláir uimh.1485.
http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS1485.pdf
Thug Mac an Bhaird tacaíocht don Chonradh Angla-Éireannach ach go drogallach. Le linn na ndíospóireachtaí searbha d'admhaigh sé:

Tháinig mé chuig an tionól seo agus mé in éadan an Chonartha, nó chreid mé san am sin go mbeadh an Dáil ina éadan le farasbarr mór. Níorbh é sin an rud ar throid muid ar a shon; níorbh é an toradh é —an fíorthoradh—a raibh mé ag dúil leis nuair a chuaigh mé isteach i Sinn Féin;


IRIS DHAIL ÉIREANN

TUAIRISG OIFIGIÚIL

DÍOSBÓIREACHT
AR AN
gCONNRADH IDIR ÉIRE AGUS SASANA

DO SIGNIGHEADH I LUNDAIN AR AN 6ADH LÁ DE MHÍ NA NODLAG, 1921

OFFICIAL REPORT

DEBATE
ON THE
TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

SIGNED IN LONDON ON THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1921

DUBLIN
THE TALBOT PRESS, LIMITED
89 TALBOT STREET

Díospóireachtaí fán Chonradh Angla-Éireannach, Mí na Nollag 1921 – Eanáir 1922 (Cóip ag Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall)

Dúirt sé fosta:

B'fhéidir gur ar son féinchinntiúcháin a bhí toghchán 1918; ach nuair a sheas mise sa toghchán b'éigean dom ceann garbh a throid; sheas mé ar son neamhspleáchas iomlán na tíre seo—scaradh iomlán ó Shasain—agus tá na plaicird ar na ballaí ar fad thíos i dTír Chonaill. Ní ar son féinchinntiúcháin a throid mé an toghchán, ach ar son neamhspleáchais; agus tarlóidh sé am éigin amach anseo go vótálfaidh muintir na hÉireann ar son neamhspleáchais ach saor-rogha a bheith acu. Chreid mé nuair a tháinig mé chuig an Dáil seo, agus creidim anois é, dá ndiúltódh an Dáil don Chonradh seo d'aonghuth a bheag nó a mhór go bhfaighimis aontú; sa tír seo agus an pobal a bheith ar ár dtaobh, agus go mbainfimis ár gcás. Bhí mé in éadan an Chonartha suas go dtí an Nollaig; Chuaigh mé síos go dtí mo thoghcheantar, agus féadaim a rá anseo go bhfuil a oiread aithne agam ar mo thoghthóirí agus atá ag fear ar bith eile sa Dáil; shiúil mé fud fad mo thoghcheantair; agus bhí mé i mbeagnach gach Cumann Shinn Féin le linn an dá mhí sular síníodh an Conradh — tá ceithre cinn is fiche acu againn. Ag an Nollaig phléigh gach Cumann Shinn Féin an Conradh seo eatarthu féin; chuaigh mé chuig an Chomhairle Ceantair agus rinne mé mo dhícheall ansin—mar go raibh mé ag iarraidh iad a shábháil orthu féin—cosc a chur orthu rún a rith in éadan glacadh leis agus d'iarr na Cumainn Shinn Féin, seacht déag in aghaidh a trí, go nglacfaí leis an Chonradh faoi éigeantas; agus dúirt siad nár léir dóibh an dara rogha. Anois, ba sin guth mo thoghcheantair.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 14 26/02/2019 16:17

Ní vótálfaidh mé ar son an Chonartha seo ach mar choiscéim ar an bhealach le mo thír a chur ina leithéid sin d'áit am éigin amach anseo— nuair a thiocfas an deis—go bhfaighidh sí di féin an scaradh iomlán sin atá tuillte aici mar náisiún ar leith.

Ag olltoghchán 1922, toghadh PJ Mac an Bhaird don Tríú Dáil mar TD Shinn Féin a bhí ar son an Chonartha, agus atoghadh é in Olltoghchán 1923 don pháirtí úr Cumann na nGaedheal. D'éirigh sé as a shuíochán ar 1 Lúnasa 1924. Fuair Mac an Bhaird bás ar 6 Eanáir 1970.
Amharc fosta blag le John Mac an Bhaird, garmhac le PJ Mac an Bhaird:
http://www.racontour.com/a-tough-call/

Olltoghchán 1918 : Teachta Parlaiminte Dhún na nGall

Éadbhard Seosamh Ó Ceallaigh, Teachta Parlaiminte

Rugadh Éadbhard Seosamh Ó Ceallaigh ar 31 Márta 1883 i mBéal Átha Seanaidh. Chuaigh sé ar scoil i gColáiste Naomh Uinseann, Caisleán Cnucha agus ar choláiste ag an Ollscoil Ríoga, Baile Átha Cliath, áit a bhfuair sé M.A. in 1904. Ina dhiaidh sin theagasc sé stair san ollscoil. Glaodh chun an bharra é in 1917, agus d'oibir sé leis an dlí as sin ar aghaidh. Phós sé Mollie Ní Ící as Cluain Tarbh, Baile Átha Cliath.

Éadbhard J.Ó Ceallaigh

Toghadh den chéad uair é mar Fheisire de chuid PPÉ in Eanáir 1910 do thoghcheantar Oirthear Dhún na nGall, nuair a fuair sé an bua ar an iarrthóir Aontachtach. Choinnigh sé a shuíochán in Olltoghchán RA i Mí na Nollag 1910.

In Olltoghchán barrthábhachtach 1918 tháinig sé i dtír ar chomhaontú toghcháin idir PPÉ agus Sinn Féin. Sa toghchán fuair Ó Ceallaigh 7,596 vóta in éadan 4,797 ag an iarrthóir aontachtach. I ndiaidh dó a bheith tofa, roghnaigh Ó Ceallaigh gan bheith ina bhall den Chéad Dáil ach fanacht i dTeach na dTeachtaí mar ionadaí d'Oirthear Dhún na nGall. Chuaigh sé ar scor i Mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1922 i ndiaidh bhunú Shaorstát Éireann. Fuair sé bás ar 25 Meán Fómhair 1944.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 15 26/02/2019 16:17

Tuilleadh Léitheoireacht ar Olltoghchán 1918, Cogadh na Saoirse agus Cogadh na gCarad in Éirinn agus i nDún na nGall

- *A Decade of Change: Donegal and Ireland: 1912 – 1923,* Pacáiste Staidéir Doiciméad (Arlene Crampsie; Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall, Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall).
- *Pledge Ourselves and Our People,* áis de chuid Chartlanna na hÉireann, www.iar.ie.
- *History Ireland:* https://www.historyireland.com/20th-century-contemporary-history/the-first-Dáil-eireann/
- Taifead den chéad seisiún de chuid Dháil Éireann agus seisiúin ina dhiaidh sin : https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/Dáil/1919-01-21/4/
- Taispeántas na Chéad Dála, Cartlanna RTÉ: https://www.rte.ie/archives/exhibitions/920-first-Dáil-eireann-1919/
- Pinsin Mhíleata agus Ráitis Finné, Cartlanna Míleata: http://www.militaryarchives.ie/; www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie
- Ó Duibhir, Liam, *The Donegal Awakening, Donegal and the War of Independence* (Baile Átha Cliath 2009)
- Laffan, Michael, *The Partition of Ireland, 1911 – 1925* (Dún Dealgan 1983).
- Garvin, Tom: *The Birth of Irish Democracy* (Baile Átha Cliath, 1996).
- Mac Fhionnghaile, *Niall, Dr McGinley and his times: Donegal 1900 – 1950*, (Leitir Ceanainn 1985).
- *Dictionary of Irish Biography* (RIA, Cambridge University Press 2009)

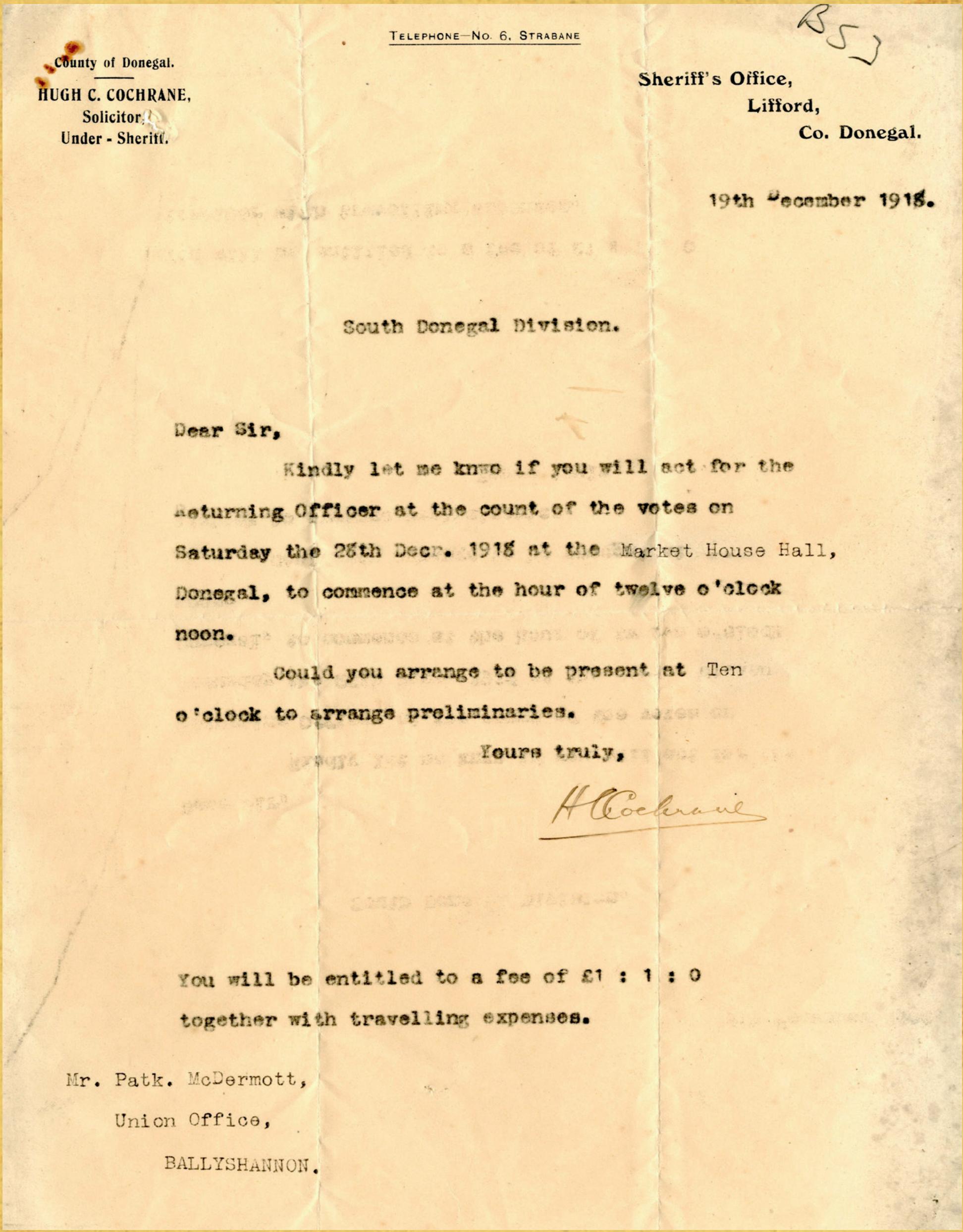
Cartlanna a bhfuil tagairt iontu don fhoilseachán seo

- Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall
- Cartlanna na gCaipisíneach
- Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann
- Cartlanna Míleata
- Cartlanna an Oireachtais (ar líne)

Nóta Buíochais

- Cartlanna na gCaipisíneach
- Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 16 26/02/2019 16:17


Telephone—No. 6, Strabane

B5J

County of Donegal.
HUGH C. COCHRANE,
Solicitor,
Under - Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Lifford,
Co. Donegal.

19th December 1918.

South Donegal Division.

Dear Sir,

Kindly let me know if you will act for the Returning Officer at the count of the votes on Saturday the 28th Decr. 1918 at the Market House Hall, Donegal, to commence at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

Could you arrange to be present at Ten o'clock to arrange preliminaries.

Yours truly,

H C Cochrane

You will be entitled to a fee of £1 : 1 : 0 together with travelling expenses.

Mr. Patk. McDermott,
Union Office,
BALLYSHANNON.

Litir ó Aodh C.Mac Cogaráin, Oifig an tSirriam, chuig Pádraig Mac Diarmada, Oifig an Union, Béal Átha Seanaidh, fán Chuntas i dToghchán 1918

(Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall).

OPENING OF FIRST SESSION DAIL EIREANN,
at the Mansion House, Dublin, Tuesday, January 21st, 1919.

The Message of Dail Eireann to the Free Nations.

Below is the English Translation of the Message

"To the Nations of the World: Greeting.

"The Nation of Ireland having proclaimed her national independence, calls, through her elected representatives in Parliament assembled in the Irish Capital on January 21st, 1919, upon every free nation to support the Irish Republic by recognising Ireland's national status and her right to its vindication of the Peace Congress

"Nationally, the race, the language, the customs and traditions of Ireland are radically distinct from the English: Ireland is one of the most ancient nations of Europe, and she has preserved her national integrity vigorous and intact, through seven centuries of foreign oppression, she has never relinquished her national rights and throughout the long era of English usurpation she has in every generation defiantly proclaimed her inalienable right of nationhood down to her last glorious resort to arms in 1916.

"Internationally, Ireland is the gateway to the Atlantic. Ireland is the last outpost of Europe towards the West. Ireland is the point upon which great trade routes between East and West converge: **her independence is demanded by the Freedom of the Seas: her great harbours must be open to all nations, instead of being the monopoly of England.** To-day these harbours are empty and idle solely because English policy is determined to retain Ireland as a barren bulwark for English aggrandisement, and the unique geographical position of this island, far from being a benefit and safeguard to Europe and America, is subjected to the purposes of England's policy of world dominion.

HISTORIC NATIONHOOD.

"Ireland to-day re-asserts her historic, nationhood the more confidently before the new world emerging from the war, because she believes in freedom and justice as the fundamental principles of international law, because she believes in a frank co-operation between the peoples for equal rights against the vested privileges of ancient tyrannies, because the permanent peace of Europe can never be secured by perpetuating military dominion for the profit of empire, but only by establishing the control of government in every land upon the basis of the free will of a free people, and the existing state of war, between Ireland and England, can never be ended until Ireland is definitely evacuated by the armed forces of England.

"For these, among other reasons, Ireland—resolutely and irrevocably determined at the dawn of the promised era of self-determination and liberty, that she will suffer foreign dominion no longer--calls upon every free nation to uphold her—

national claim to complete independence as an Irish Republic—

against the arrogant pretensions of England founded in fraud and sustained only by an overwhelming military occupation, and demands to be confronted publicly with England at the Congress of the Nations, that the civilised world having judged between English wrong and Irish right may guarantee to Ireland its permanent support for the maintenance of her national independence.

Íomhá le caoinchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann

Tá an leabhrán seo arna scríobh agus arna chur ar fáil ag: Rannóg an Chultúir, Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall agus Músaem Contae Dhún na nGall, Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall agus an Dr Arlene Crampsie.

Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Archives

Músaem Chontae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Museum

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 4 26/02/2019 16:17

OPENING OF FIRST SESSION DAIL EIREANN,
at the Mansion House, Dublin, Tuesday, January 21st, 1919.

The Message of Dail Eireann to the Free Nations.

Below is the English Translation of the Message

"To the Nations of the World : Greeting.

"The Nation of Ireland having proclaimed her national independence, calls, through her elected representatives in Parliament assembled in the Irish Capital on January 21st. 1919, upon every free nation to support the Irish Republic by recognising Ireland's national status and her right to its vindication of the Peace Congress

"Nationally, the race, the language, the customs and traditions of Ireland are radically distinct from the English : Ireland is one of the most ancient nations of Europe, and she has preserved her national integrity vigorous and intact, through seven centuries of foreign oppression, she has never relinquished her national rights and throughout the long era of English usurpation she has in every generation defiantly proclaimed her inalienable right of nationhood down to her last glorious resort to arms in 1916.

"Internationally, Ireland is the gateway to the Atlantic. Ireland is the last outpost of Europe towards the West. Ireland is the point upon which great trade routes between East and West converge : **her independence is demanded by the Freedom of the Seas: her great harbours must be open to all nations, instead of being the monopoly of England.** To-day these harbours are empty and idle solely because English policy is determined to retain Ireland as a barren bulwark for English aggrandisement, and the unique geographical position of this island, far from being a benefit and safeguard to Europe and America, is subjected to the purposes of England's policy of world dominion.

HISTORIC NATIONHOOD.

"Ireland to-day re-asserts her historic, nationhood the more confidently before the new world emerging from the war, because she believes in freedom and justice as the fundamental principles of international law, because she believes in a frank co-operation between the peoples for equal rights against the vested privileges of ancient tyrannies, because the permanent peace of Europe can never be secured by perpetuating military dominion for the profit of empire, but only by establishing the control of government in every land upon the basis of the free will of a free people, and the existing state of war, between Ireland and England, can never be ended until Ireland is definitely evacuated by the armed forces of England.

"For these, among other reasons, Ireland—resolutely and irrevocably determined at the dawn of the promised era of self-determination and liberty, that she will suffer foreign dominion no longer—calls upon every free nation to uphold her—

national claim to complete independence as an Irish Republic—

against the arrogant pretensions of England founded in fraud and sustained only by an overwhelming military occupation, and demands to be confronted publicly with England at the Congress of the Nations, that the civilised world having judged between English wrong and Irish right may guarantee to Ireland its permanent support for the maintenance of her national independence.

Image Courtesy of National Library of Ireland

This booklet was written and produced by:
Donegal County Archives and Donegal County Museum, Culture Division, Donegal County Council and Dr Arlene Crampsie.

Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

Cartlanna Contae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Archives

Músaem Chontae Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Museum

Design+print browneprintersltd T: (074) 91 21387.

107158 DCC Niamh Brennan Booklet Irish.indd 5 26/02/2019 16:17