

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

THE I.R.A. AT WAR

1916 TO THE PRESENT
EAMONN O'DOHERTY



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THE I.R.A. AT WAR 1916 TO THE PRESENT

An Illustrated History

by
EAMONN O'DOHERTY

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This book is dedicated to all those who have suffered death and imprisonment in the cause of Irish freedom and to those who sheltered them.

I would like to thank my parents and family for their encouragement and help in the writing of this book and also my many friends who helped with my research and provided photographs and much valuable advice. To all those who made this book possible I say a very sincere *go raibh míle maith agaibh*.

Eamonn O'Doherty

Introduction

This is not a history of the I.R.A. but an attempt by the use of available photographs to trace the career of an organisation whose roots go back to at least the eighteenth century. While the Fenians and the I.R.B. might have given birth to the I.R.A. (in fact the Fenian army which invaded Canada was called the Irish Republican Army and carried the letters 'I.R.A.' on its flag) the origin of the Republican army is found in the United Irishmen. The United Irishmen, who rose in rebellion in 1798, were the first Irish Republican army. In this book I have attempted to show through contemporary photographs the evolution of the I.R.A. and the changes that have taken place in its almost continuous war against British rule in Ireland over the past seventy years.

The past sixteen years has seen the name of the I.R.A. on newspaper headlines around the world. Indeed there can be few places where they are not known but it seems that in spite of all that has been written very little is understood of the continuity which runs through the I.R.A.

The forgotten men of the I.R.A., at least forgotten by the general public, would appear to be those that were executed, jailed and who died on hunger strike in the 1939-1946 period. The censorship which prevailed at the time has, of course, contributed to this lack of knowledge and the attitudes of various governments in the twenty-six counties has meant that little has been published outside of Republican publications covering that period. Indeed, school-leavers have little or no knowledge of the 1920s or the men and women who sacrificed their freedom and their lives for a free independent Ireland — names like Seán Treacy, Liam Lynch and Tomás MacCurtain and so many more mean nothing to them.

To understand why those men and women sacrificed so much one must first understand what they were fighting for. They wanted a separate state, a state that would reflect their culture, protect their rights and guard their identity. The only way that this could be done was to expel the invader who occupied their land. This battle went on from the time the Normans landed in 1169 — sometimes it flagged, at other times it burst out in open rebellion and came very near to sweeping the foreigner into the sea. Often, badly served by their leaders, they continued to fight against great odds, but if some of their leaders sold them others served them well and the names of Hugh O'Neill and O'Donnell and later Owen Roe O'Neill are revered as heroes of Irish resistance to foreign rule.

With the end of the Williamite wars and the imposition of the penal laws the fortunes of the native Irish were at their lowest ebb. The only resistance to the English were the raparees who struck back at the planters and kept the spirit of resistance alive in many parts of the country.

Revolution in America and France again gave hope to those who were seeking to break England's hold on Ireland. Wolfe Tone and his comrades, who founded the United Irishmen, planned a great all Ireland revolt which would, with French aid, break the connection with England the source of Ireland's ills. The army of the Irish Republic which took the field in 1798 armed with pikes and little else gave a good account of themselves but, with French aid too little and too late, they were put down with a ferocity that left a memory in the people's minds for generations to come. Emmet, just a short five years after that great rebellion, made his own protest when, with a few followers, he rose in 1803 and paid for it as



The British repel a Fenian attack at Tallaght, Dublin, during the 1867 Rising.

many before him had by being hanged, drawn and quartered. His followers also went to the gallows and once again English rule in Ireland was safe.

While the threat of open rebellion receded, unrest was evident throughout the country. Several massacres occurred during the Tithe Wars as the police and military enforced the collection of this unjust tax on a people already living on the edge of famine. The famine which devastated Ireland in the 1840s almost destroyed the soul of a people already beaten into the ground. Who can blame them if they saw the hand of England in the holocaust that was upon them. The refusal of the British government to take any real measures to ease the plight of a starving nation reinforced this view.

Rebellion broke out in Europe in 1848 and in Ireland Smith O'Brien and his companions tried to raise the flag of revolt. They met with dismal failure which was not surprising in view of the numbers who had died and were dying from famine and disease (over the next fifty years the population would be halved from

eight million to four million due to starvation and emigration). One of the important aspects of the 1848 rebellion was that it kept the link with 1798 alive, and the Fenians, when their turn came, saw it as another episode in the long struggle towards freedom.

The I.R.B. (Irish Republican Brotherhood) founded in 1858 was destined to become a powerful force in Irish revolutionary politics for the next seventy-five years. With the Fenian Brotherhood, the I.R.B. planned to rise in open rebellion when, with arms and men from America, most of whom had seen action in the war between the states, they considered the time to be right. Many Irish regiments in the British army were heavily infiltrated by the Fenians and the I.R.B. could count on large numbers of desertions when the word was given. Trained men deserting with their arms to join the rebellion would have added greatly to their chances of success. But indecisions and delay allowed the British government to act and what could have been a great uprising with a chance of success, ended in skirmishes. The leaders and others ended up

doing long prison terms or on the gallows in England.

It was in gratitude to the Irish constabulary that a grateful Queen Victoria gave them the title Royal for their part in putting down the rebellion. The peelers, as they were known after their founder Robert Peel, were composed of Irishmen who for nearly a hundred years served their masters well by keeping their eyes and ears open so that Dublin Castle knew what was happening throughout Ireland. Because they were armed and trained on military lines they also served as a militia force ready to put down any rebellion with the aid of the British army. After the failure of the rebellion of 1867, the Fenians in America decided to start a bombing campaign in England. The Skirmishers were formed and in the 1880s carried out a series of bombings in several English cities. O'Donovan Rossa, one of the original Fenians, was one of those behind the campaign, and having served long years in jails under the most brutal conditions, he was an unrepentant revolutionary who believed that England would only respond to military action and would never leave Ireland until forced to do so.

With the founding of the Ulster Volunteer Force and their importation of arms from Germany, the Irish National Volunteers were also formed and in the minds of the leaders of the I.R.B. another rebellion was being hatched. With the First World War looming on the horizon a plan was drawn up for a rebellion while England was at war. The old maxim of England's difficulty being Ireland's opportunity was again quoted by those who sought an uprising before the war would end. To this end they began to import arms and train their volunteers. When war did break out John Redmond, the leader of the Irish National Party, who had been promised by England that after the war they would implement the Home Rule Act which had already been passed by Parliament, called for the volunteers to go and fight for England. This was opposed by those who intended to fight against England.

The volunteers were split and large numbers joined the British army and went to fight in the Great War which was supposed to be fought for the freedom of small nations. Those

remaining at home continued to plan for a national uprising and at the grave of the old Fenian O'Donovan Rossa, whose body had been brought back from America to Ireland, P. H. Pearse, a leader of the volunteers and a member of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B., foretold of the rising which was to come a year later. In his oration Pearse traced Rossa's career as a rebel and saw him as passing on the torch of Irish Republicanism and the separatist tradition to the new generation of Irish revolutionaries. He accepted the torch on behalf of what he called 'the new generation who have been re-baptised in the Fenian faith and have accepted the responsibility of carrying out the Fenian programme'. His oration ended with the warning to England — 'The fools, the fools, the fools they have left us our Fenian dead and while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace'.

Easter Monday, 1916, saw the army of the Irish Republic march out with Connolly's citizen army to fight for Irish freedom against all the odds. Because of MacNeill's countermanding order, and with the loss of the arms ship *The Aud* and the capture of Roger Casement which prompted the countermanding order, the rebellion was doomed to failure. Knowing they had no chance, but determined to make their protest in arms, they proclaimed the Irish Republic and raised their flag over Dublin. They held the city for almost a week before surrendering — with the city centre in ruins having been shelled by a British gun boat and the enemy closing in — and Pearse, to prevent further civilian casualties and to save the lives of his men, issued the order to lay down arms. With a typical reaction the British, as Pearse had foreseen, proceeded to execute the leaders. The seven who signed the Proclamation were shot by firing squad. Connolly, badly wounded, had to be put in a chair so that he could be shot. In all sixteen were executed, including Casement, who was hanged in England. About 2,000 volunteers were transported to England to serve long jail terms.

With the war going badly for England and her armies being depleted she looked to Ireland for more recruits and the only way this could be done was by conscription. In an attempt to appease the Irish, they began to release the prisoners who immediately started

to re-organise and not only were they able to defeat the efforts of the British to impose conscription but they swept away Redmond's old party at the November elections. In 1918 they formed an Independent Parliament which met for the first time in January 1919.

While the first Dáil was meeting in Dublin, down in Tipperary the first shots were being fired in what was to be a savage and bloody guerrilla war. The attack by Treacy and his comrades on the gelegnite cart and killing of two R.I.C. men, signalled the emergence of a ruthless and efficient fighting force which was now preparing to take on the Empire once more.

The I.R.A. who took on the might of the British army from 1919 to 1921 proved by their bravery and endurance that a people determined to be free cannot be beaten. The terror unleashed by the British government on the Irish population was in the end counter-productive. The Black and Tans, the Auxiliaries with the R.I.C. and regular British forces carried out a campaign of murder and torture which left a trail of blood across Ireland.

The lord mayors of Cork and Limerick were murdered by assassination squads made up of R.I.C. and Black and Tans. The centre of Cork city and the village of Balbriggan were burned by crown forces as were public buildings throughout the country. As the attacks on barracks increased and the ambushes became more frequent so too did the reprisals. When Collins ordered the elimination of British agents in Dublin in November 1920, a mortal blow was struck at the enemy intelligence system in the capital. In typical fashion the crown forces reacted by firing into a crowd at a football match in Croke Park and killed one of the Tipperary team as well as thirteen civilians, dozens were wounded, some seriously. Even with martial law operating in many parts of the country and the terror tactics of the occupation forces growing worse daily, the population were turning away from the British administration and they began to attend the Republican courts when they had grievances and to call in the I.R.A. police instead of the now hated R.I.C.

As the country began to slip from their grasp the British put out feelers for a truce.

When the truce was agreed and the talks on a treaty started the volunteers who had been on the run came out of hiding. Training camps were opened as the I.R.A. leaders took advantage of the truce to re-organise and train their volunteers. The treaty was accepted by the Dáil after the delegation had been told by Lloyd George that a failure to accept the conditions would be a signal for unleashing 'immediate and terrible war'. The Republicans who refused to accept the treaty occupied several prominent buildings in Dublin and had their headquarters in the Four Courts. The British government sent word to the pro-treaty forces in Dublin that if they did not move against the rebel position the British army would.

The Provisional Government of the Free State which had been formed by the pro-treaty forces assured London they would enforce the treaty. The British immediately began to equip the new Free State army with rifles, machine guns and artillery. In fact, the British supplied everything that was required to put them on a war footing. On 28 June, 1922, the English guns manned by Free State soldiers, with some expert English help, opened fire on the Four Courts and a terrible civil war began. In the battle for Dublin which followed, Cathal Brugha, one of Ireland's greatest soldiers who had survived the Easter Rising, though badly wounded, was shot dead in the fighting. As the I.R.A. retreated out of Dublin to resume the fight in the countryside the pro-treaty forces established themselves as the *de facto* government of the twenty-six county Free State. This was only possible when they had succeeded in taking control of Dublin.

Dressed in their English Kahki uniforms, now dyed green, and carrying their English guns, the Free State army began to strike out at the Republican strongholds in the south and west. In the north Frank Aiken and his first Northern Division were driven out of Dundalk but came back at night and recaptured it from the pro-treaty forces. The Republicans had limited success at first but soon the might of the Free State began to mount against them. Their ranks, swollen by the unemployed attracted by the generous pay and demobbed British army men the Free State army grew into a great colossus and town after town and

county after county began to fall to them. Collins, now commander-in-chief of the Free State army was travelling through Cork, his native county, when he was caught in an ambush and died on the roadside. The exact circumstances of his death are still surrounded by mystery and the burning of all documentation concerning his death by the Free State government before De Valera came into power in 1932 adds to the mystery. The restraining hand which Collins had on the Free State army was now gone and they went on a rampage of murder and torture which exceeded anything the British had done in the previous two years.

To herald the new attitude of the pro-treaty Provisional Government they ordered the execution of four prominent I.R.A. officers they had captured during the fall of the Four Courts. Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Dick Barrett and Joe McKelvey, one from each of the four provinces, were shot on 8 December 1922. By these summary executions they spelled out their message to the I.R.A. — there would be no mercy for Republicans. Official executions accounted for the deaths of seventy-seven I.R.A. volunteers captured by the Free State army, unofficial executions numbered many, many more. In Kerry nine men were tied together and blown up by mines at Ballyseedy, one escaped to tell the story. At Countess Bridge five men were blown up and those not killed outright by the blast were shot by the Free State soldiers. At Cahirciveen five men were shot in the legs to make sure they would not escape and were then blown up.

The story of horror after horror from Drumboe to Sligo, to Kerry and Dublin left a bitterness against the Free State army down to the present day. With the death in action of I.R.A. chief-of-staff, Liam Lynch, the new chief-of-staff, Frank Aiken, gave the order to dump arms. The civil war was over and the Republic was defeated.

The I.R.A. survived the civil war but were now weak and when De Valera split from the Republican Movement in 1925 they were further weakened. Many of the Republican leaders stayed with the I.R.A. and continued to re-organise for another day.

During the 1920s many of those Republicans were in prison and De Valera with his new party was elected on a slogan of 'Free the

Prisoners'. In the early 1930s the Republican Congress split from the I.R.A. and the battles with the fascist Blueshirts absorbed most of their energies. With all their trials and tribulations the I.R.A. were still a powerful force and contained within its ranks many of the great names of the Tan War like Tom Barry, who was sentenced to prison for possession of a Thompson Machine gun in 1935, and Seán MacBride who served as chief-of-staff for a period during the mid 1930s.

In 1939, hoping to take advantage of the war which was about to break out between England and Germany, the I.R.A., through Seán Russell, made contact with Germany and initiated a bombing campaign in English cities. Nothing came of the attempts to gain support from Germany and the bombings ended with the hanging of two I.R.A. men, Barnes and McCormack, for an explosion in Coventry and the jailing of dozens of I.R.A. volunteers. In Ireland the hangman and the firing squads were also busy and Tom Williams in Belfast, Charlie Kerins in Dublin and many more went to the gallows and to the execution yard.

Coming out of the jails and the internment camps in the late 1940s the I.R.A. was split again into different factions, but an essential core remained to carry on. In 1954 a successful arms raid was made on Armagh Barracks and a large quantity of weapons were taken. A year later, in 1955, another arms raid ended in disaster with the capture of the men involved and the recovery of the weapons. Then in 1956 the Border War, as it came to be known, opened with attacks on barracks and the blowing up of customs huts. This campaign lasted until 1962 and again as in the 1930s and 1940s produced its Republican martyrs. Seán South and Fergal O'Hanlon, who fell in the attack on Brookeborough Barracks, became an inspiration for a new generation of Republicans.

In the late 1960s, when the Civil Rights marchers were being attacked by Orange mobs and whole streets were being burned out, the I.R.A. was found unprepared for the defence of the Nationalists of the six counties. This led to a further split and the I.R.A. went into battle against the British with a weakened army. With little or no weapons, except petrol bombs and stones and a few pistols and rifles, they took on a well-trained and well-equipped army.



Erskine Childers (*right*) supervises the unloading of guns for the volunteers at Howth, Co. Dublin in 1914. This was the most important of a number of arms' shipments which arrived in Ireland before the 1916 Rising. Erskine Childers was executed in 1922 by a Free State army firing squad for the possession of a pistol that Michael Collins had given to him.



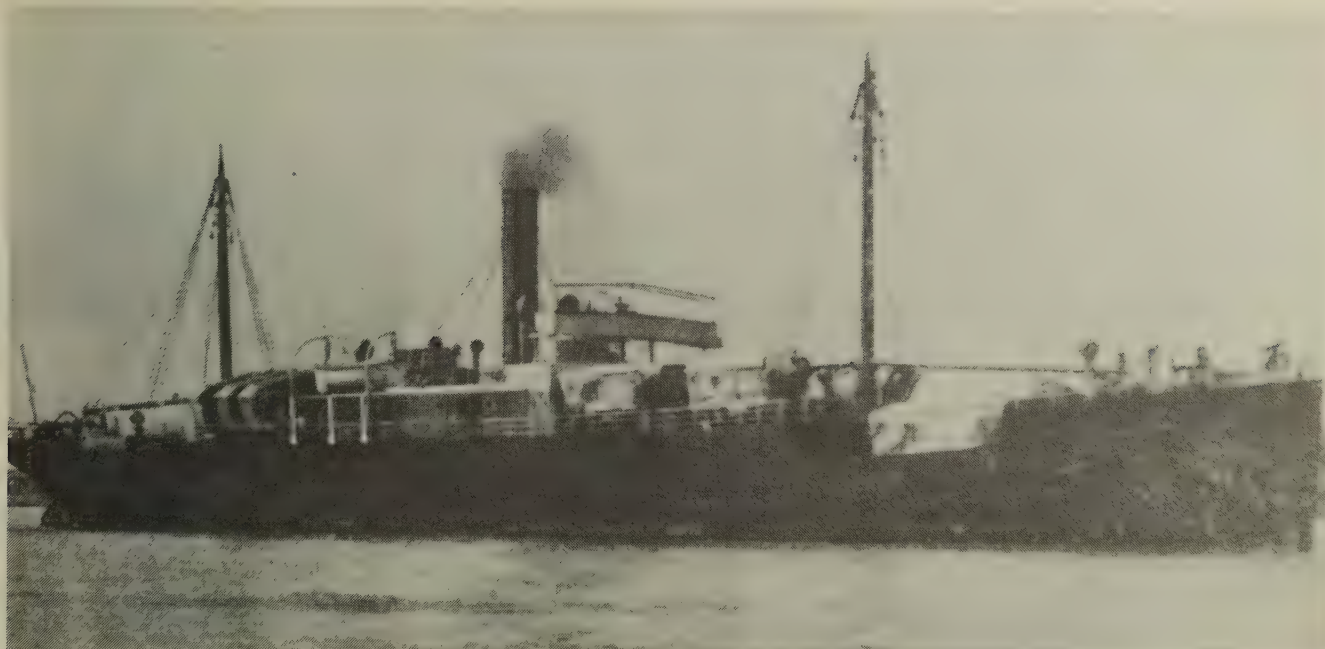
Connolly's citizen army was formed in 1913, after the general strike, to protect the workers.



Cork volunteer officers with Seán Mac Diarmada before the Rising. *Front row seated:* Seán Murphy, Tomás MacCurtain, Seán Mac Diarmada, Herbert Moore Pim, Seán O'Sullivan, Seán Ó Murthuile. *Second row (with rifles):* Tom O'Sullivan and Diarmuid O'Shea; Tom Barry, Paddy Corkery, Donal Barrett, Donal O'Callaghan, Tadhg Barry, Diarmuid Lynch (with rifle), Con Twomey. *Back row:* Paddy Cotter, Seán Nolan, Daithí Cotter, Seán Scanlon and Fred Murray.



P. H. Pearse (on left in uniform) delivers the oration over the grave of O'Donovan Rossa. He spelled out the course the volunteers were to take when he warned the British that they would carry out the task passed on to them by the Fenians.



The Aud — formerly *The Castro* which was captured by the Germans in 1914. It was converted into a naval cruiser, *S.M.S. Libau*, and disguised to look like a Norwegian vessel to bring guns to Ireland.



Captain Karl Spindler of *The Aud*. When his ship was ordered to surrender and to go to Cork harbour he sank it rather than let it and the cargo fall into the hands of the British.



On board the U-Boat which was to rendezvous with *The Aud* were, foreground, left: a seaman. Right: Raimund Weisbach. Behind, left to right: Monteith, Beverly, Walter, Roger Casement.

Roger Casement was captured, brought to London and tried. After a diligent search through historical records the British found an ancient law by which they could hang him for treason.

When Eoin MacNeill learned that *The Aud* had been sunk and Casement arrested he immediately sent out an order calling off the manoeuvres for Sunday and there was a great deal of confusion all over the country. Volunteers who were waiting for the signal to rise had gathered and dispersed again when no orders arrived.

In Galway Liam Mellows marched out with his men and having been fired upon by British gunboats they dispersed throughout the country. (Mellows escaped the general round-ups and was to play a prominent part in the guerrilla War of Independence. He was executed by a Free State firing squad in 1922). Wexford also rose and having held out for a few days in Enniscorthy they surrendered.

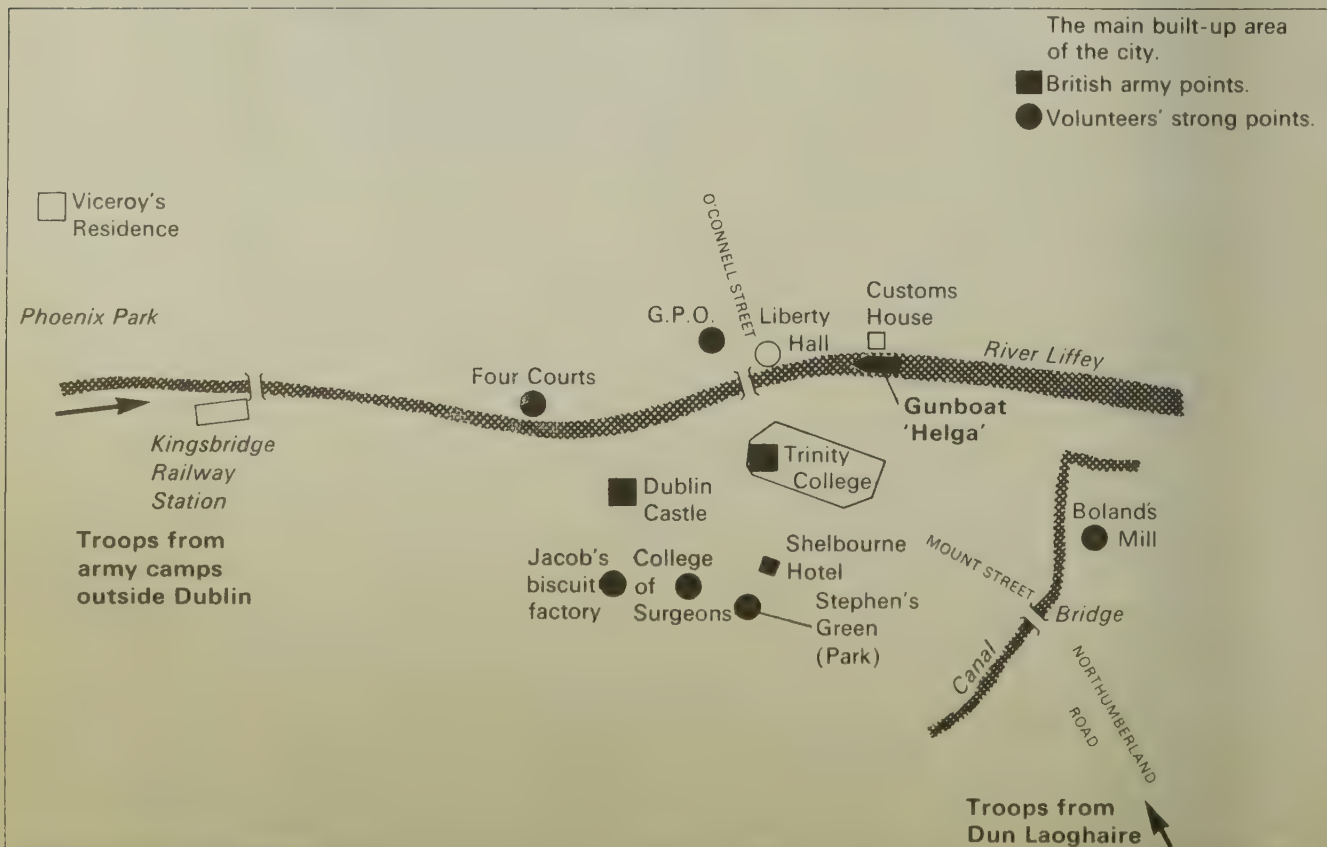
UNITED IRISH LANCES
 1845-1849
 CO. DUBLIN

22 Apr 1916

Volunteers completely
 deceived. All orders for
 tomorrow Sunday are
 entirely cancelled.

Eoin MacNeill

The order written by MacNeill cancelling all manoeuvres.



A plan of the principal locations occupied by the Republican forces.

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 worthy of 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.

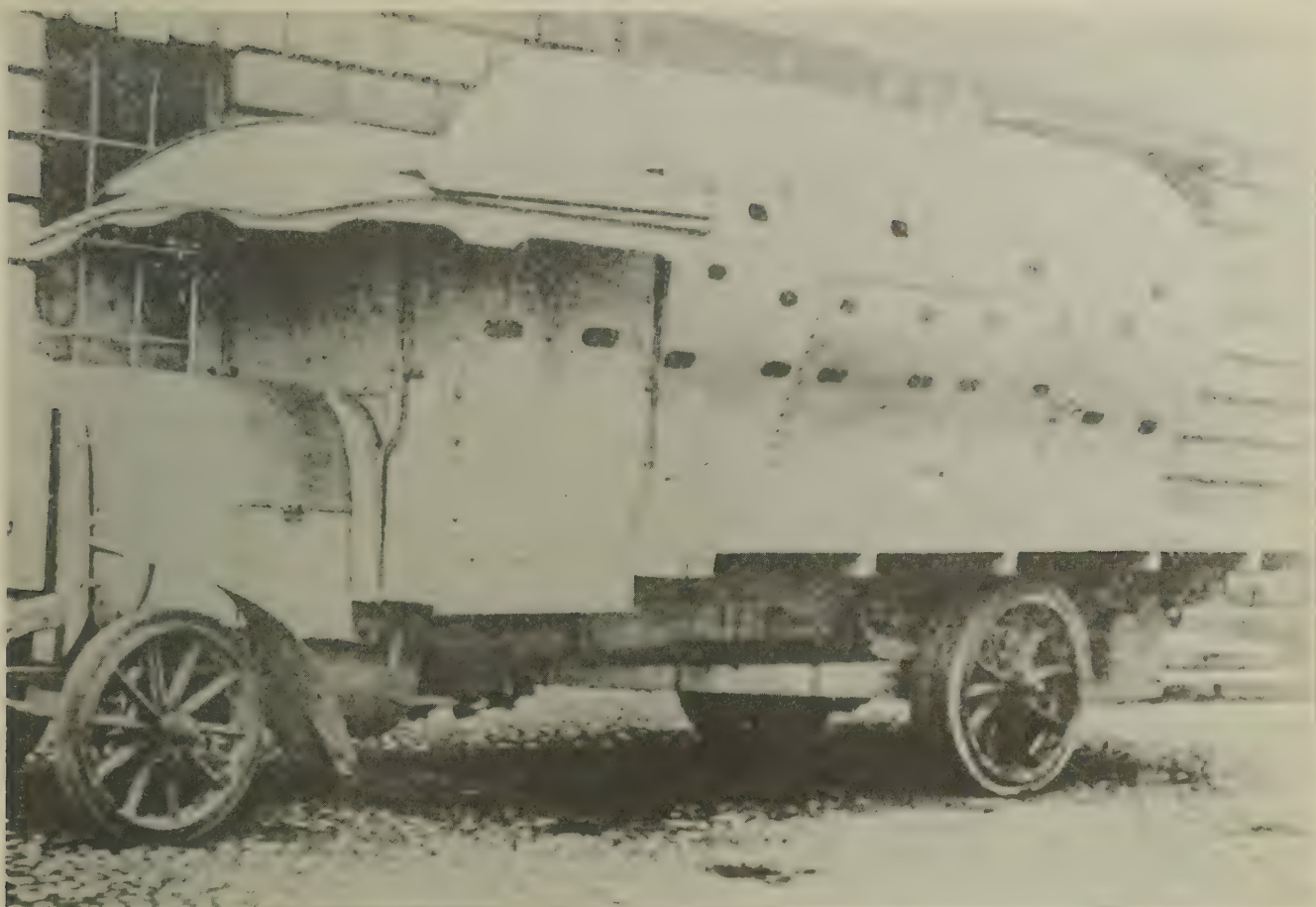
The Proclamation issued by the Provisional Government.



British soldiers in action during the rising.



Lancers moving down the quays.



An armoured car standing inside Trinity College. It was made from the boiler of a locomotive in the Dublin railway works.



British troops behind a barricade on the quays.



One of the greatest battles was at Clanwilliam House, where the British suffered their heaviest casualties during the Rising. Four survivors from Clanwilliam House are included in this photograph: Thomas and James Walsh (*on the left and right of the back row*), Willie Ronan (*front left*) and James Doyle (*front right*). Seamus Grace (*centre middle row*) fought with Lieutenant Malone in Northumberland Road and Joe Clarke (*on the right of Grace*) owner of the Irish Book Bureau, also fought at Northumberland Road.



Volunteers man a barricade in the centre of Dublin.

In order to prevent the further slaughter of Dublin citizens, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers now surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government present at Headquarters have agreed to an unconditional surrender, and the Commandants of the various districts in the City and Country will order their commands to lay down arms.

J. H. Keane

29th April 1916
3.45 h.m.

I agree to these conditions for the men only under my own Command in the Moore Street District and for the men in the Stephen's Green Command.

James Connolly
April 29/16

On consultation with Commandant Keane and other officers I have decided to agree to an unconditional surrender also

Thomas MacDonagh.



Thomas (left) and William Kent being taken under armed British escort to Fermoy military barracks. They had resisted the efforts of the R.I.C. and British Army when they came to arrest them on 1 May 1916 at their home, Bawnard House, Coole, Castlelyons, Co. Cork. During the battle their brother Richard was shot while trying to escape and died later; David was wounded; Thomas was court-martialled and sentenced to death. He was executed on 9 May 1916. William was court-martialled and sentenced to death at Richmond barracks in Dublin. As the sentence was later commuted to penal servitude he was sent to an English jail but was released with the rest of his comrades at the end of 1916.



A photograph taken before the surrender of Enniscorthy, 1 May 1916 — *back* Una Brennan, Michael de Lacey and Eileen Hegarty, *front* Seamus Rafter, Robert Brennan, Seamus Doyle and Seán Etchingham.



O'Connell Street in ruins.



British soldiers in the G.P.O. after the Rising.



When the prisoners were identified the leaders were court-martialled. Michael Hanrahan, *second from right*, was sentenced to death.



Jack Doyle and Tom McGrath. This photograph was taken in the G.P.O. on Easter Tuesday by Joe Cripps.



Republican prisoners on their way to prison.



A prisoner being marched across O'Connell Bridge.



Commandant Mallin and Countess Markievicz in Dublin Castle.



I.R.A. prisoners being marched to the docks for transportation to British Prison Camps.



Liberty Hall was shelled by the gun-boat *Helga*. It was the headquarters of the Transport Workers' Union and the Irish Citizen Army. The building was empty during the Rising except for the caretaker.



Major Seán MacBride, *in volunteer uniform*, on his way back to prison having been sentenced.



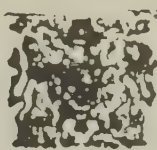
Joseph, George and John Plunkett *on the left of the picture*. Joseph was executed and George and John had their death sentences commuted to ten years in jail.



Dick Donoghue and Tom Doyle being taken to Kilmainham Jail after the Rising in Enniscorthy.



A Lancer on guard in Dublin.



SPECIAL IRISH COMMAND ORDER

BY

General Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.,
Colonel Royal Highlanders, Commanding in Chief the
Forces in Ireland.

Headquarters,
Parkgate, Dublin.

5th May, 1916.

MESSAGE FROM H. M. THE KING.

The following message has been received from His Majesty the King:

General Sir John Maxwell,

G. O. C.-in-C., Irish Command, Dublin.

Now that the recent lamentable outbreak has finally been quelled I wish to express to my gallant troops in Ireland, to the Royal Irish Constabulary and to the Dublin Metropolitan Police my deep sense of the whole-hearted devotion to duty and spirit of self-sacrifice with which throughout they have acted

GEORGE R. I.

L. B. FRIEND, Major-General,
i/c of Administration, Irish Command.

Dublin

A thank you note, from a grateful king, to his troops and his loyal police force.

THE EXECUTED LEADERS



THOMAS J. CLARKE
Executed 3 May



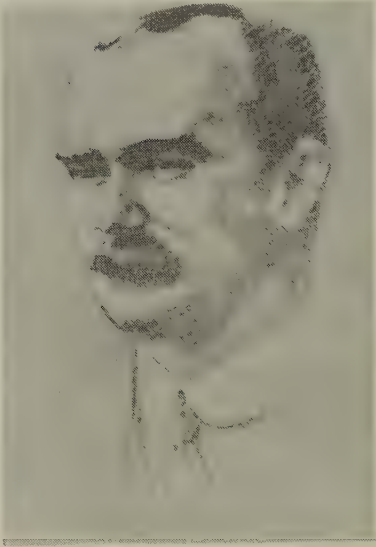
THOMAS MacDONAGH
Executed 3 May



P. H. PEARSE
Executed 3 May



EAMONN CEANNT
Executed 8 May



JAMES CONNOLLY
Executed 12 May



SEÁN MacDIARMADA
Executed 12 May



JOSEPH PLUNKETT
Executed 4 May

OTHERS EXECUTED



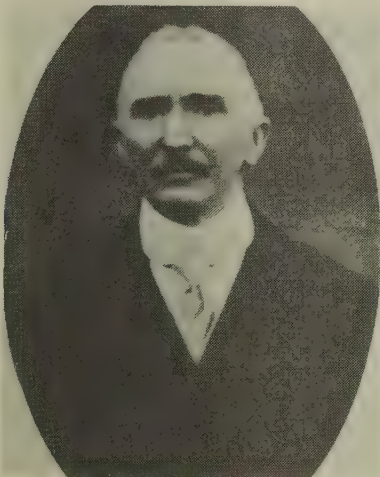
MICHAEL O'HANRAHAN
Executed 4 May



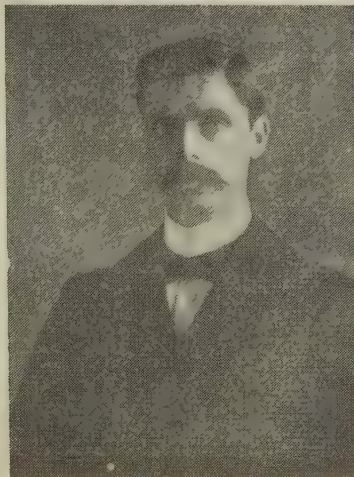
WILLIE PEARSE
Executed 4 May



EDWARD DALY
Executed 4 May



JOHN MacBRIDE
Executed 5 May



MICHAEL MALLIN
Executed 8 May



CON COLBERT
Executed 8 May



SEÁN HEUSTON
Executed 8 May



THOMAS KENT
Executed 9 May



ROGER CASEMENT
Executed 3 August

— Killed in action —

APRIL 21:

CON KEATING drowned off Ballykissane Pier
CHARLES MONAGHAN
DONAL SHEEHAN drowned off Ballykissane Pier

APRIL 24:

LOUIS BYRNE City Hall
SEÁN CONNOLLY City Hall
CHARLES DARCY Parliament Street
BRENDAN DONELAN South Dublin Union
WILLIAM McDOWELL South Dublin Union
JOHN O'REILLY City Hall
RICHARD O'REILLY South Dublin Union
JOHN OWENS South Dublin Union
JAMES J. QUINN South Dublin Union
JOHN TRAYNOR South Dublin Union

APRIL 25:

JOHN F. ADAMS St. Stephen's Green
WILLIAM F. BURKE South Dublin Union
PHILIP CLARKE St. Stephen's Green
JAMES CORCORAN St. Stephen's Green
EDWARD COSGRAVE General Post Office
EDWARD J. COSTELLO Church Street
JOHN CROMIEN Prussia Street
JAMES J. FOX St. Stephen's Green
JOHN KEELY General Post Office
GERALD KEOGH College Green
PATRICK O'FLANAGAN North King Street
EDWARD WALSH Parliament Street

APRIL 26:

JOHN COSTELLO Mount Street
PATRICK DOYLE Clanwilliam House
GEORGE GEOGHEGAN City Hall
MICHAEL MALONE 25 Northumberland Rd.
JAMES McCORMACK Beresford Place
RICHARD MURPHY Clanwilliam House
GEORGE REYNOLDS Clanwilliam House
THOMAS WEAVER O'Connell Street

APRIL 27:

JAMES BYRNE Jacob's Garrison
JOHN DWAN North King Street
JOHN HEALY Phibsboro
SEÁN HURLEY Church Street
PEADAR MACKEN Boland's
PATRICK O'CONNOR O'Connell Street
THOMAS O'REILLY City Hall
FREDERICK RYAN Harcourt Street
PATRICK WHELAN Boland's

APRIL 28:

THOMAS ALLEN Four Courts
CHARLES CARRIGAN General Post Office
HENRY COYLE Moore Lane
JOHN CRENIGAN Ashbourne
FRANCIS MACKEN Moore Street
MICHAEL MULVIHILL Moore Lane
PATRICK SHORTIS Moore Street

APRIL 29:

EDWARD ENNIS Boland's
PATRICK FARRELL North Brunswick St.
SEÁN B. HOWARD Church Street
PETER P. MANNING North Brunswick St.
JOHN J. O'GRADY St. Stephen's Green
THE O'RAHILLY Henry Place
THOMAS RAFFERTY Ashbourne
PHILIP WALSH North King Street
PETER WILSON Mendicity Institute

MAY 1:

ANDREW J. BYRNE Boland's

MAY 4:

RICHARD KENT Bawnard, Castlelyons, Co. Cork

MAY 5:

RICHARD O'CARROLL Camden Street

MAY 13:

DANIEL MURRAY College of Surgeons



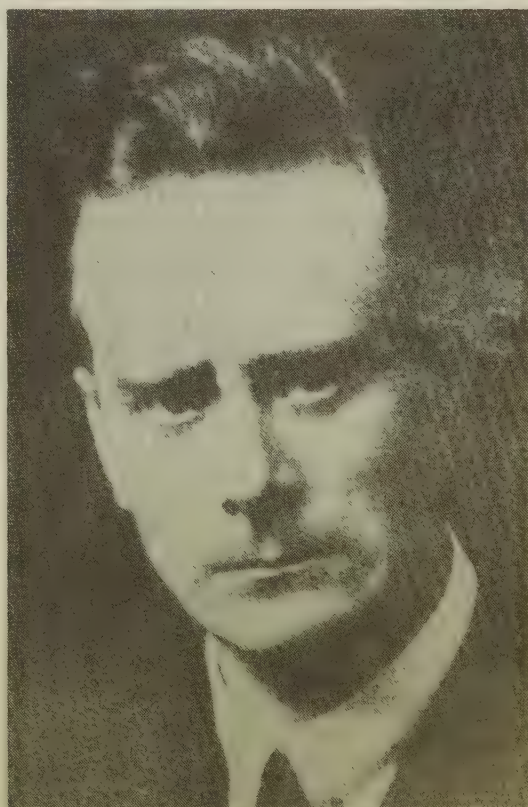
**Michael Mulvihill, of Ballyduff, Kerry,
killed at the G.P.O.**



**Paddy Shortis of Ballybunnion, killed in
the G.P.O. evacuation.**



**Cathal Brugha, though badly wounded, fought
on. He recovered from his many wounds and
played a major part in the War of Inde-
pendence. He was killed in action in 1922 by
the Free State army.**



**Liam Mellows, leader of the Rebellion in Galway
(executed by Free State firing squad in 1922).**



A welcome home for the prisoners.

The mood of the people had changed radically and the returned prisoners threw themselves into the task of re-organising the Republican Movement. The results of their efforts were seen in the general election of 1918 when Sinn Féin gained the support of the majority of the people for the Republic which had been declared in 1916. The elected Sinn Féin members refused to go to Westminster and in January 1919 opened the first Dáil and declared Ireland's independence from Britain. While this was happening the first shots of what was to become a vicious guerrilla war were being fired in Tipperary.

The names of Treacy, Breen, Brennan and Robinson will be forever associated with the Solohead Beg ambush and the beginning of the War of Independence on 21 January 1919. After 1916, in spite of the success of Sinn Féin in the election, some of the Volunteers felt that unless there was some action for their men their members would drift away and the remainder would be easily handled by the R.I.C. and the British army. Seamus Robinson, a Belfastman, who fought in 1916 and who was O/C of the Third Tipperary Brigade, with Seán Treacy planned the ambush which triggered the war of 1919-1921.



Seamus Robinson, Seán Treacy, Dan Breen and Michael Brennan.



A raid by the British army in progress in a Dublin street.



British soldiers in Dublin stop and search vehicles for arms.



Felling trees was another method of stopping troop movement and many roads were blocked this way. This method was often used by the I.R.A. to ambush the British and the R.I.C.



The I.R.A. also put trenches across the roads to hinder the movement of the British. The British often forced local people to help them fill them in.



British army convoys used planks to negotiate trenched roads.



A West Limerick Flying Column.



British armoured cars in Kildare Street, Dublin, in 1922.



R.I.C. barracks around the country became fortified posts and were manned by police and soldiers. As the war gained momentum more and more barracks were attacked so the police and military moved out of the more vulnerable places and went into larger and better fortified barracks. The I.R.A. burned the evacuated barracks and the R.I.C. were deprived of many of their sources of information and intelligence.



A group of Volunteers belonging to the East Cork Brigade. *Left to right:* Michael Desmond (with his brother, David, killed in action at Clonmult); Patrick O'Higgins (captured at Clonmult and sentenced to death but saved by the advent of the Truce); James Glavin (killed at Clonmult); Daniel Dennehy (killed at Clonmult); Vice-Commandant Joseph Aherne (his brother Liam, with first-cousin Jeremiah Aherne were killed at Clonmult); Donal Dennehy (killed at Clonmult); Joseph Morrissey (killed at Clonmult); Michael Hallahan (killed at Clonmult), and Patrick White.



**Michael Flannery as a young volunteer
with the First Tipperary Brigade.**

THE FACES OF THE ENEMY



Brigadier-General F. P. Crozier commanded the Auxiliary Division of the R.I.C.; he resigned because of the methods used by the British.



Major-General H. H. Tudor who commanded the R.I.C. and the Black and Tans.



Colonel (later Brigadier-General Sir) Ormonde Winter who was in charge of British Secret Service and Intelligence.



Major-General (later Lieutenant General Sir) E. P. Strickland who commanded the Sixth British Division with headquarters in Cork City.



General Crozier, officer commanding the Auxiliary Division of the R.I.C. giving some of his men a briefing. The photographer who took this picture had to hide his camera behind a bystander's back since he would have been arrested if he had been seen.



The Auxiliaries were well-paid terrorists recruited in England and sent to Ireland to keep "law and order" as part of the police force.



These Auxiliaries, at a sporting occasion, are well armed and alert against a surprise attack.



Auxiliaries on patrol in Dublin.



The men of Collins' squad who fought a vicious war against British Intelligence agents: Byrne, Daly, *front from left* MacDonnell, Kehoe, Slattery.



Third from left: Detective Smith of Drumcondra was the first "G" man shot dead in Dublin. Detective Hoey, *top left*, was shot dead in the police station in Townsend Street, Dublin.



Seán Treacy



Seán Treacy shoots Lieutenant Price, a British Intelligence Agent, in Talbot Street, Dublin.



Treacy, Price and a number of other British personnel were killed. The bodies were loaded on to a lorry.

POLICE NOTICE.

£1000 REWARD

WANTED FOR MURDER IN IRELAND.



DANIEL BREEN

(calls himself Commandant of the Third
Tipperary Brigade).

Age 27, 5 feet 7 inches in height, bronzed complexion, dark hair long in front, grey eyes, short cocked nose, stout build, weight about 12 stone, clean shaven: sulky bulldog appearance: looks rather like a blacksmith coming from work: wears cap pulled well down over face.

The above reward will be paid by the Irish Authorities, to any person not in the Public Service who may give information resulting in his arrest.

Information to be given at any Police Station.

S.O. 14591. (G. 40). 5,000. 11.20. A. T. & Co., Ltd.

Dan Breen was a comrade of Seán Treacy and was one of the most wanted men in Ireland.



Soldiers holding back a curious crowd during a raid in Dublin.



The remains of Clonard Street, Balbriggan, after a raid by the Black and Tans on 20 September 1920.



Many of those who were killed were tortured first. This boy was bayoneted.



Unarmed prisoners shot by the British in West Cork. This photograph was found in the pocket of a British officer.



On 28 June 1920 Jim Daly and members of the Connaught Rangers raised the flag of the Irish Republic over Wellington Barracks in India and refused to serve the king because of the conduct of the Black and Tans and the British army in Ireland. Fourteen of the 75 protestors were court-martialled and sentenced to death and the remainder to prison. Thirteen of the sentences were commuted but Jim Daly was executed on 1 November 1920. The Connaught Rangers were disbanded in 1922.



The battle for the Custom House was one of the fiercest attacks in Dublin. The main objective, which was to destroy the records stored there, was achieved but casualties were very high.



British soldiers guarding all the exits so that the Volunteers could not escape.



A dead Volunteer lies in the street after the battle.



Volunteers and civilians under arrest as British soldiers and Auxiliaries close in on the Custom House.



Rounding up civilians after the Custom House was set on fire.



An Auxiliary examines the body of a volunteer killed during the battle.



Civilians being rounded up after the battle.



Auxiliaries after the Custom House battle.



Bodies being loaded into a truck by the British.



Raiding parties of soldiers and Black and Tans were to be seen all over the country. To avoid being ambushed they carried hostages — either IRA prisoners or civilians.



Troops raid a village for IRA suspects and arms.



IRA prisoners.



Prisoners at Bandon Barracks.



The bodies of the Auxiliaries leaving from Cork to go to England. They were killed by Tom Barry's Flying Column on 28 November 1920.



The men of the Fourth Battalion, Cork No. 1 Brigade, were betrayed by an informer at Clonmult. This is a composite picture of the men who died: *Back Row:* Richard Hegarty (Garryroe), Jeremiah Aherne (Midleton), Christopher Sullivan (Midleton), Joseph Morrissey (Athlone), Michael Hallahan (Midleton). *Second Row:* James Galvin (Cobh), John Joe Joyce (Midleton), James Aherne (Cobh), Michael Desmond (Midleton). *Front Row:* Donal Dennehy (Midleton), Liam Aherne (Midleton), David Desmond (Midleton).



Cork city was burned in retaliation by the forces of law and order on 11/12 December 1920.



Cork's main street in ruins.



Three I.R.A. volunteers were captured and others killed by Auxiliaries after an ambush on this country road outside Tralee.



Bloodhounds were used to track and hunt I.R.A. volunteers after an ambush.

Major Percival of the notorious Essex Regiment with an R.I.C. officer at Bandon Barracks. He tried to wipe out Barry's Flying Column at Crossbarry — but though the British greatly out-numbered the volunteers they were defeated.



Sir Hammer Greenwood inspecting the R.I.C. and Black and Tans.



A typical armoured caged car in which the Auxiliaries carried I.R.A. volunteers and civilians as hostages.



A motley collection of British forces engaged in the war against the I.R.A.



A typical group of the infamous Auxiliaries outside the Eccles Hotel in Glengarriff. They were recruited from demobilised officers with experience in the First World War. By May 1921 they numbered 1,481 and were organised into fifteen groups — seven were based in areas under Martial Law: Cork, Kerry, Tipperary and Limerick: three in Dublin and the other five in various parts of the country.



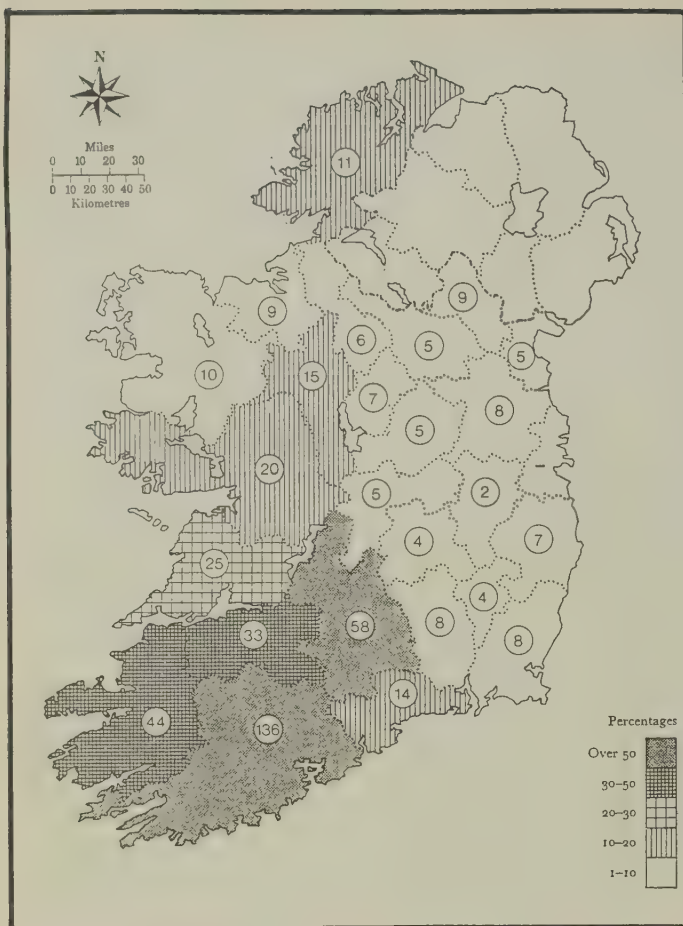
A typical group of volunteers. They considered themselves well-armed if each one had a rifle.



Republican courts helped to win the support and confidence of the people. If you wanted justice you went to the I.R.A. police and courts — not the British. Here is a photograph of a Republican court in session in Westport, Co. Mayo.



A Republican court using a council chamber as a courtroom. Many councillors were loyal to the Republican Dáil rather than the British.



SIGNIFICANT I.R.A. OPERATIONS, 1919-1921

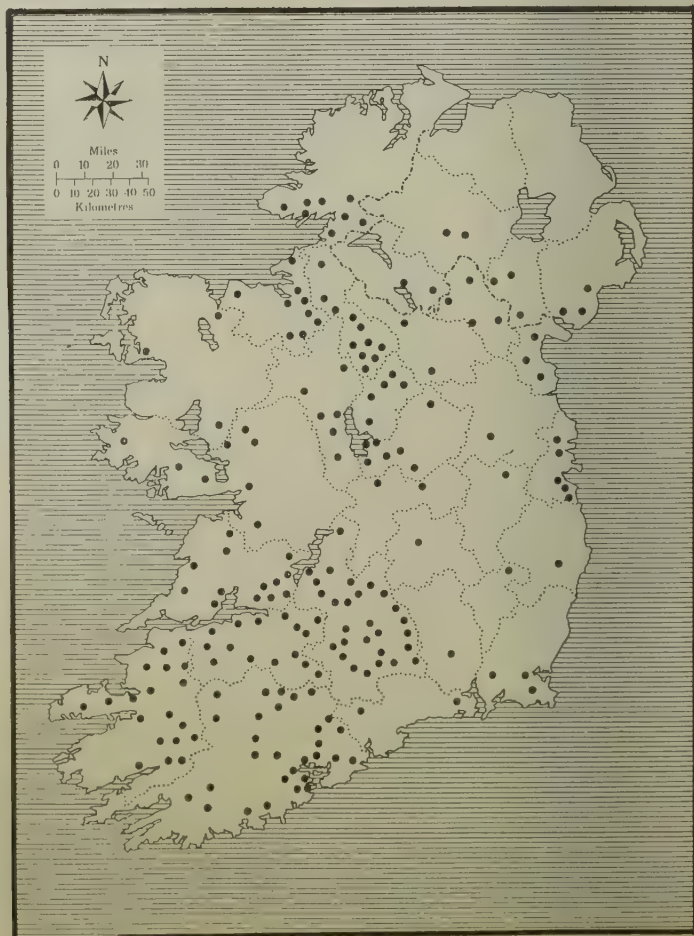
The map shows the number of operations conducted between 1 September 1919 and 30 June 1920, and between 1 January and 30 April 1921. Dublin city and county are omitted from consideration, as being the headquarters of both British and I.R.A. organisations. Information for Northern Ireland is not available.

[Source: *Chronology of the Bureau of Military History 1913-21* (Dublin)]

REPRISALS CARRIED OUT BY BRITISH FORCES, 1919-1921

Each dot indicates a town or village in which buildings were destroyed between September 1919 and July 1921.

[Source: *Dáil Éireann Information Bureau* (National Museum of Ireland, Dublin).]





Trains carrying troops were often attacked — this one was ambushed in Kerry.



An I.R.A. patrol on the border of Donegal and Tyrone in May 1922.



A group of well armed volunteers during the Truce.



Republicans taking over the Staff Barracks at Boherbee, Tralee, as the British evacuate.



A photograph of the National leaders of the I.R.A. which includes Seán Moylan, Liam Lynch and Pax Whelan.



The I.R.A. taking over Dungarvan Barracks. *Front row:* Mick Mansfield, P. Gumbleton, Mick Shalloe, Bennie McCarthy, Geoff Morrissey. *Second row:* Josie Wyse, Paddy Troy, Jim Lonergan, Matt Morrissey, Jack Lynch, Jack O'Meara, Bob Atkins. *The back row includes:* John Whyle, Jim Prendergast, John Nipper McCarthy, Jim Kirwan, Pakeen Whelan.



A group of prisoners in Kilmainham Jail.



An I.R.A. volunteer poses for a photograph during the Truce.



A volunteer at a training camp during the Truce.



The British leaving Portobello Barracks, Dublin in May 1922.



A group of the Third Tipperary Brigade at a training camp during the Truce.



An I.R.A. volunteer during the Truce.



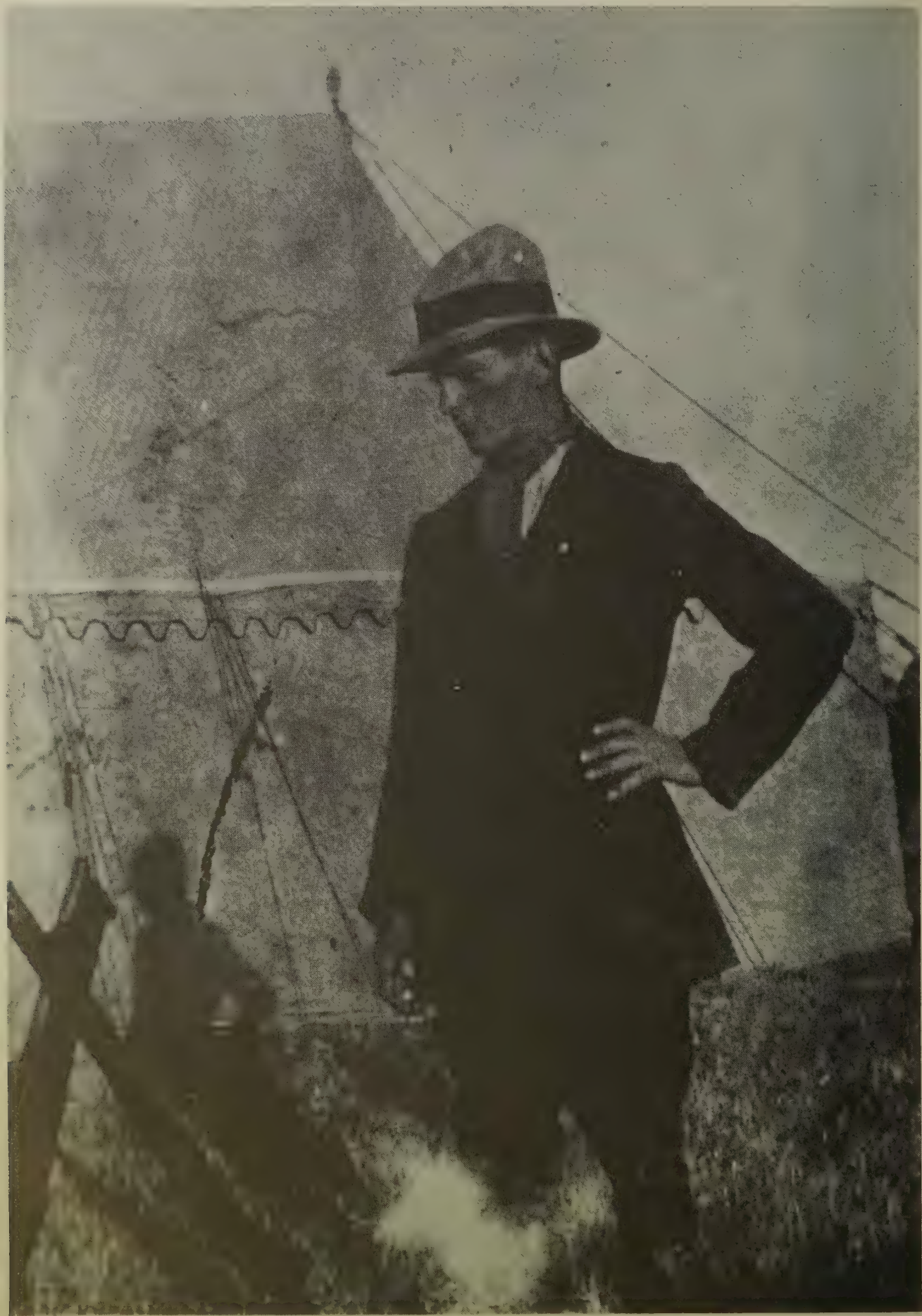
Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson whose assassination was ordered by Michael Collins. He was a Military Adviser to the new Six County State when he was killed.



Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunne were hanged for shooting Wilson.



Reginald Dunne being led from Court.



An I.R.A. volunteer at a training camp during the Truce.



I.R.A. volunteers in fortified positions prior to the Civil War (possibly in the Four Courts).

Incidents during the War, 1919-1921

Cumulative totals from 1 January 1919 to end of:

	<i>June 1920</i>	<i>Sept. 1920</i>	<i>Dec. 1920</i>	<i>March 1921</i>	<i>June 1921</i>	<i>Truce</i>
Courthouses destroyed	30	63	69	74	83	88
Vacated R.I.C. barracks destroyed	343	483	510	512	521	522
Vacated R.I.C. barracks damaged	104	114	119	120	121	121
Occupied R.I.C. barracks destroyed	12	19	23	24	25	25
Occupied R.I.C. barracks damaged	24	41	54	113	232	267
Raids on Mails	91	540	959	1,392	2,368	2,564
Raids on Rate Collectors, etc.				51	121	122
Raids on Coastguard Stations or Lighthouses	19	38	47	56	85	97
Raids for Arms	(760)†	2,645	2,973	3,087	3,210	3,218
Police killed	55	101	177	264	381	405
Police wounded	74	168	258	406	631	682
Military killed	5	16	54	98	139	150
Military wounded	(?)	60	121	206	320	345
Civilians killed	15	25	42	91	172	196
Civilians wounded	39	75	104	133	179	185
TOTAL		4,516	5,510	6,608	8,641	8,987

* Source: C.S.I. Weekly Surveys, (1920) Cabinet Irish Situation Cttee. papers II (Memoranda), CAB.27 108; (1921) Cabinet papers, C.P. series, CAB.24.

† Figure for August (none available for June).

The Cabinet Records are in the custody of the Public Record Office, London.

The Treaty was approved by the Dáil on 7 January 1922 by sixty-four votes to fifty-seven. It left six of Ulster's nine counties still under British rule. When the British moved out of their barracks in Dublin Pro-Treaty forces moved in. In most other places the Anti-Treaty I.R.A. forces moved in. A Provisional Government was formed by the Pro-Treaty forces and under pressure from the British they began to move against the Republican positions. The Pro-Treaty forces attacked the Four Courts, the Republican's headquarters, with British artillery, and the terrible Civil War began.

“Come Into Our Empire?”

“NO! I WILL NOT”

THERE has been a body of opinion in this country, as I had occasion to write a week ago in Irish, that has always repudiated English authority in this country. Each generation had that body of opinion in it, and whenever they found themselves strong enough they went out in insurrection against England and English authority here. The last one, as you know, was in 1916 when we established our Republic; it was ratified in January, 1919, and we have carried on our functions with a “de jure” and “de facto” government since; and here, when we are in so strong a position, and, we so strong and England so weak and with so many enemies as she has now more than ever, we are asked to do such a thing as this.

“Why, if instead of being so strong, our last cartridge had been fired, our last shilling had been spent and our last man were lying on the ground and his enemies howling around him and their baynets raised, ready to plunge them into his body, that man should say—true to the traditions handed down—if they said to him: ‘Now will you come into our Empire?’—he should say and he would say: ‘NO! I WILL NOT.’ That is the spirit that has lasted all through the centuries, and you people in favour of the Treaty know that the British government and the British Empire will have gone down before that spirit dies down in Ireland.”

Cathal Brugha speaking against the Treaty in Dail Eireann, January 7th, 1922.



The Pro-Treaty (Free State) forces shelling the Four Courts with borrowed British guns.





The Republican (Anti-Treaty) army under attack in the Four Courts.



Free State armoured cars moving down O'Connell Street.



Many of the Republican leaders tried to stop the slide into Civil War but the Free State army was being pressurised by the British to subdue and disarm the I.R.A. Those who tried to unite the I.R.A. were hoping to resume the war against England and to free the six counties. Their plans were, however, thwarted by the Free State Provisional Government who turned with a vengeance on the Republican forces.

When fighting broke out in Kilkenny a group of people from both sides came together and succeeded in bringing about a truce — some of them can be seen in this photograph which was taken outside the Mansion House on 8 May. *Left to right: General Seán MacEoin, Seán Moylan, General Eoin O'Duffy, Liam Lynch, Gearoid O'Sullivan, and Liam Mellows.*



The surrender of the Four Courts — Republicans being marched away by Free State soldiers.



Free State soldiers carry out house to house searches for Republicans in Dublin.



Suspected Anti-Treaty volunteers being arrested by Free State soldiers.



Pro-Treaty forces manning a barricade in Dublin.



Cathal Brugha lying in state in the Mater Hospital morgue.



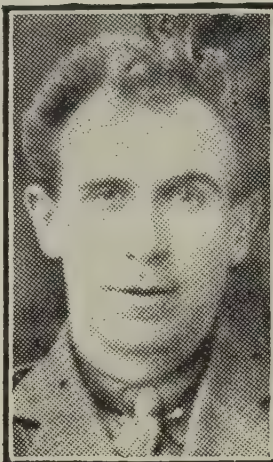
Republicans surrender as Free State soldiers close in on the centre of Dublin.



Retreating Republicans burn Tralee Barracks.



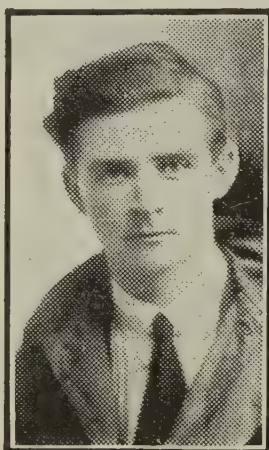
Div. Adj. Brian MacNeill.



Brigadier Seamus Devins.



Capt. Harry Benson.



Lieut. Paddy Carroll.



Vol. Joseph Banks.



Vol. Thos. Langan.

SLIGO'S NOBLE SIX.

On the side of Ben Bulbin on the 20th of September, 1922, Sligo's Noble Six, captured by a ruse, as unarmed prisoners of war, were deliberately butchered by the British Colonial Forces.

LEST WE FORGET!

SEVENTY-SEVEN WHO DIED FOR IRELAND

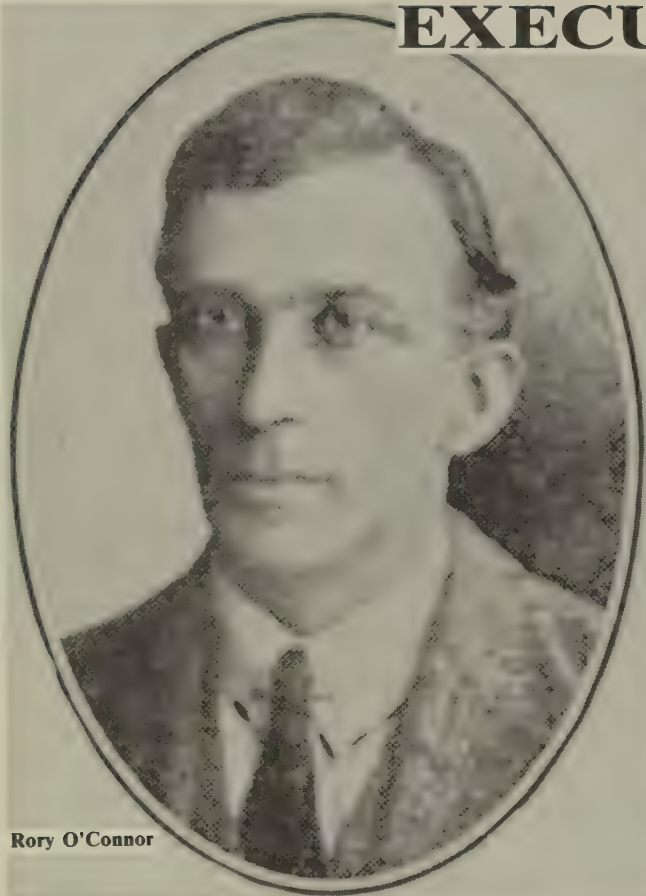
'THE HEART OF A NATION NEVER CEASES TO THROB SO LONG AS IT CHERISHES THE NAMES OF ITS PATRIOT DEAD.'

THE following is the full list of the Republican soldiers executed in Jails by the Free State Government during the war of 1922-23.

They died resisting the establishment of the Free State.

			EXECUTED		
James Fisher	...	Echlin Street, Dublin	Kilmainham	...	43/11/'22
Peter Cassidy	...	7 Usher Street, Dublin	"	...	"
Rd. Twohig	...	1 Connor's Bldg., off James's St. Harbour	"	...	"
J. Gaffney	...	3 Usher Street, Dublin	"	...	"
E. Childers	...	12 Bushey Park Rd., Dublin	Beggar's Bush	...	24/11/'22
Jos. Spooner	...	67 McCaffrey Estate, Dublin	Dublin	...	30/11/'22
Patk. Farrelly	...	67 Chancery Lane, Dublin	"	...	"
John Murphy	...	56 Belview Bldgs., Thomas Court, Thomas St., Dublin	"	...	"
Rory O'Connor	...	4 New Brighton, Monkstown	Mountjoy	...	8/12/'22
Liam Mellows	...	Mountshannon Road, Dublin	"	...	"
Jcs. McKelvey	...	Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone	"	...	"
Rd. Barrett	...	Ballineen, W. Cork	"	...	"
Stephen White	...	Abbey Street, Kildare	Dublin	...	19/12/'22
Jos. Johnston	...	Station Road, Kildare	"	...	"
Patk. Mangan	...	Fairgreen, Kildare	"	...	"
Patk. Nolan	...	Rathbride, Kildare	"	...	"
Brian Moore	...	Rathbride, Kildare	"	...	"
Jas. O'Connor	...	Bansha, Tipperary	"	...	"
Patk. Bagnel	...	Fairgreen, Kildare	"	...	"
John Phelan	...	Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny	Kilkenny	...	29/12/'22
John Murphy	...	Bishopslough, Co. Kilkenny	"	...	"
Leo Dowling	...	Carna, Curragh Camp	Portobello	...	8/1/'23
Sylvester Heaney	...	Dillonstown, Dunleer	"	...	"
Laurence Sheehy	...	Braytown, Meath	"	...	"
Anthony O'Reilly	...	Simonstown, Co. Kildare	"	...	"
Terence Brady	...	Wilkinstown, Navan	"	...	"
Thos. McKeown	...	Piedmont, Bellurgan, Louth	Dundalk	...	13/1/'23
John McNulty	...	Corromanon, Belleek, Armagh	"	...	"
Thos. Murray	...	Kilcain, Navan	"	...	"
F. Burke	...	Ileagh, Borrisoleigh	Roscrea	...	15/1/'23
Patk. Russell	...	Summechill, Borrisoleigh	"	...	"
Martin O'Shea	...	Garrangranna, Borrisoleigh	"	...	"
Pat McNamara	...	Derrycastle, Nenagh	"	...	"
James Lillis	...	Bagnalstown, Co. Carlow	Carlow	...	"
James Daly	...	Knock, Killarney	Tralee	...	20/1/'23
John Clifford	...	Mountlake, Cahirciveen	"	...	"
MI. Brosnan	...	Ballyfedora, Rathany, Tralee	"	...	"
Jas. Hanlon	...	Causeway, Co. Kerry	"	...	"
Cor. McMahon	...	Clooney, Ennis	Limerick	...	"
Patk. Hennessy	...	Clooney, Ennis	"	...	"
Thos. Hughes	...	Bogginfin, Athlone	Athlone	...	"
Michael Walsh	...	Derrymore, Co. Galway	"	...	"
Herbert Collins	...	Kickeen, Co. Galway	"	...	"
Stephen Joyce	...	Derrymore, Headford, Galway	"	...	"
Martin Burke	...	Caherlistrane, Headford, Galway	"	...	"
Jas. Melia	...	2 Bridge Street, Dundalk	Dundalk	...	22/1/'23
Thos. Lennon	...	Dowdallshill, Dundalk	"	...	"
Jos. Ferguson	...	Gyles Quay, Bellurgan	"	...	"
MI. Fitzgerald	...	South Main St., Youghal	Waterford	...	25/1/'23
Patk. O'Reilly	...	Coast Guard, Station, Youghal	"	...	"
Patk. Cunningham	...	Tullamore	Birr, Offaly	...	28/1/'23
Wm. Conroy	...	"	"	...	"
Colum Kelly	...	"	"	...	"
Patk. Geraghty	...	Rochford Br., Mullingar	Portlaoighe	...	27/1/'23
Jos. Byrne	...	Cruithdangan, Offaly	"	...	"
Thos. Gibson	...	Clooneygowan, Portlaoighe	Maryborough	...	23/2/'23
Jas. O'Rourke	...	1 Upr. Gloucester St., Dublin	Dublin	...	13/3/'23
Wm. Healy	...	Cork City	"	...	"
Jas. Pearle	...	Clovervally, Taghmon	"	...	"
PK. Hogan	...	William St., Wexford	"	...	"
John Creane	...	Clomeraire, Taghmon	"	...	"
Tim O'Sullivan	...	c/o D. Quill, Patrick Street, Lis-towel	Drumhoe Castle	...	14/3/'23
Chas. Daly	...	Knockane, Firies, Tralee	"	...	"
John Larkin	...	Magherafelt, Derry	"	...	"
Dan Enright	...	c/o Denis Quill, Patrick Street, Lis-towel	"	...	"
Jas. O'Malley	...	Oughterard, Co. Galway	Tuam	...	11/4/'23
Frank Cunnane	...	Kilcoom, Headford	"	...	"
M. Monaghan	...	Cloneen, Headford	"	...	"
John Newell	...	Windfort, Headford	"	...	"
John Maguire	...	Cong, Co. Mayo	"	...	"
M. Nolan	...	Farmerstown, Annaghown	"	...	"
Edward Creaney	...	Ballyduff, Co. Kerry	Tralee	...	25/4/'23
Regd. Stephen Hathaway	...	29 King Edward St., Slough, Bucks, England	"	...	"
Jas. McInerney	...	Slieveadara, Lixnaw	Ennis	...	28/4/'23
Patk. Mahoney	...	Market St., Ennis, Co. Clare	"	...	2/5/'23
Chris. Quinn	...	"	"	...	"
Wm. Shaughnessy	...	"	"	...	"

EXECUTIONS



Rory O'Connor



Liam Mellows

Taken from prison when Seán Hales, T.D., was killed in Dublin — Rory O'Connor (Leinster), Liam Mellows (Connaught), Dick Barrett (Munster), and Joe McKelvey (Ulster). They had been in prison since the surrender of the Four Courts. They were shot on 8 December, and it was announced that they were executed as a reprisal as well as a warning to others.



Joe McKelvey



Dick Barrett



Neil ("Plunkett") Boyle

Neil "Plunkett" Boyle was shot in May 1923 by Free State soldiers after he had surrendered in Co. Wicklow.



Train derailed by the I.R.A. in Co. Waterford.



Commandant Tom Barry, leader of the famous Flying Column, at a Republican training camp in Co. Cork on 19 March 1921. He was captured by the Free State army at the beginning of the Civil War but escaped from Gormanston Camp in August 1922.



A Free State lorry in an I.R.A. trench in Co. Waterford.

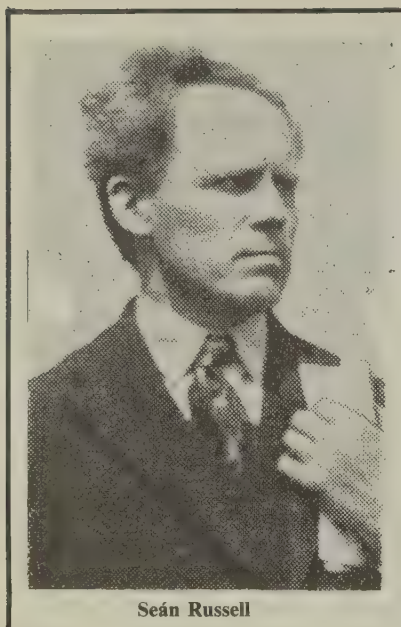
Knowing that they could not control the nine counties of Ulster the Unionists settled for the six which could be controlled easily. The R.U.C. was set up to replace the R.I.C. They, and the B Specials, were responsible for "law and order" in the sectarian state. The British army also remained to protect the R.U.C. and the B Specials.



A group of the newly-formed B Specials.



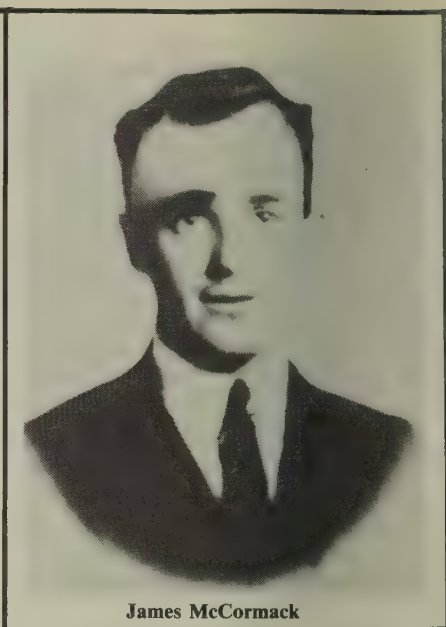
British troops patrolling Belfast during the 1935 Riots.



Seán Russell



Peter Barnes



James McCormack

Seán Russell became Chief-of-Staff of the I.R.A. in 1938. He renewed the war against the British on 16 January 1939 with a series of explosions in England. He died on board a German U-Boat on 8 August while attempting to return to Ireland.

Peter Barnes and James McCormack were hanged in England for an explosion in Coventry. They both pleaded not guilty at their trial and there were grave doubts that they were guilty. However they were known Republicans and so they were hanged.



The I.R.A. bombed a London Underground.



The R.U.C. and B Specials on patrol.



A group of Republicans who escaped from prison in the six counties were captured by the Free State army and interned after they had crossed the Border.



Seán MacNeela

Tony D'Arcy (Galway) and Seán MacNeela (Mayo) died on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Jail in 1940.



Tony D'Arcy



Bernard Casey shot dead in the Curragh Internment camp.



Seán MacCaughey



Tom Williams (Belfast) was hanged in Belfast jail on 2 September 1942.



Seán MacCaughey died on hunger-strike in Portlaoise Prison in 1946. This is a photograph of his funeral passing through Dublin.

I.R.A. Volunteers Executed



Staff Capt. Thomas Harte (Armagh)
executed in Mountjoy 1940.



Staff Capt. Maurice O'Neill (Kerry)
executed in Mountjoy 1942.



Lieut.-Gen. Patrick McGrath (Dublin)
executed in Mountjoy 1940.



Commdt.-Gen. Charles Kerins (Kerry)
executed in Mountjoy 1942. A hangman
was brought from England to hang
Kerins.



Commdt. Richard Goss (Dundalk)
executed in Portlaoise 1941.

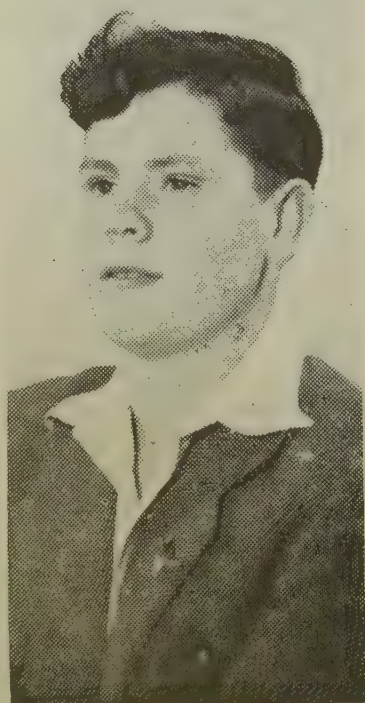


General George Plant (Tipperary)
executed in Portlaoise 1940.

When I.R.A. volunteers were released from the internment camps many were in poor health, some emigrated to America and others went home to try and eke out a living. Those who stayed in the I.R.A. began to rebuild the by now weakened force. The 1930s and 1940s, which saw the I.R.A. fighting against the rise of the Blueshirts, the British and the Free State Special Branch, were coming to an end and a new generation was about to come to the fore in the Republican Movement.



The Barracks at Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh, was attacked and two volunteers, Seán South (Limerick) and Fergal O'Hanlon (Monaghan) were killed. This attack is considered one of the most heroic fights in the 1950-1962 campaign.



Fergal O'Hanlon



Seán South



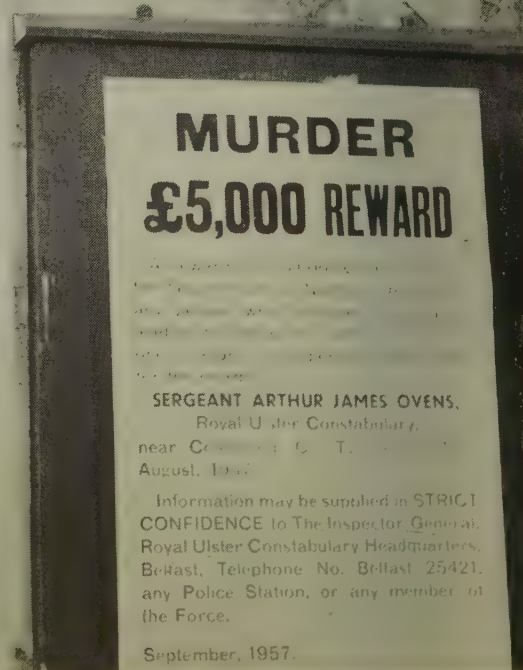
An injured R.U.C. sergeant inspects a lorry used by the I.R.A.



The house where the bodies of Seán South and Fergal O'Hanlon were found after the fighting.



The funeral of Seán South passing through Dublin.



R.U.C. man with a sten gun outside a barracks (poster is offering a reward for information about the death of an R.U.C. sergeant).



Police station in Enniskillen, blown up in 1957.



Railway lines were destroyed.



The R.U.C. Barracks at Lisnaskea after an I.R.A. attack in December, 1956.



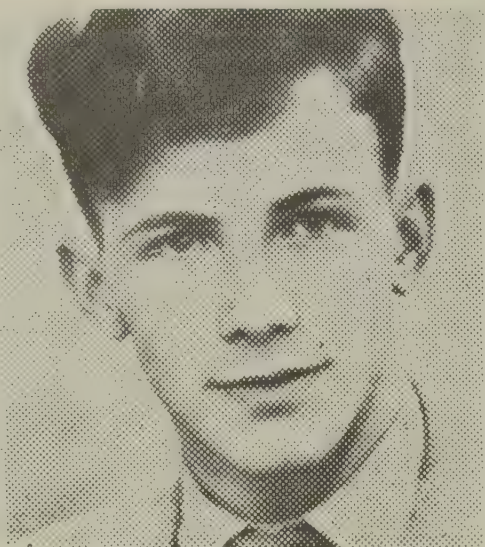
An I.R.A. raid in April 1958 destroyed the customs post at Killeen.



A heavily armed British patrol (Royal Warwickshire Regiment).



Interrogation by the R.U.C.



Paul Smith (Armagh)



Oliver Craven (Down)



Patrick Parle (Wexford)

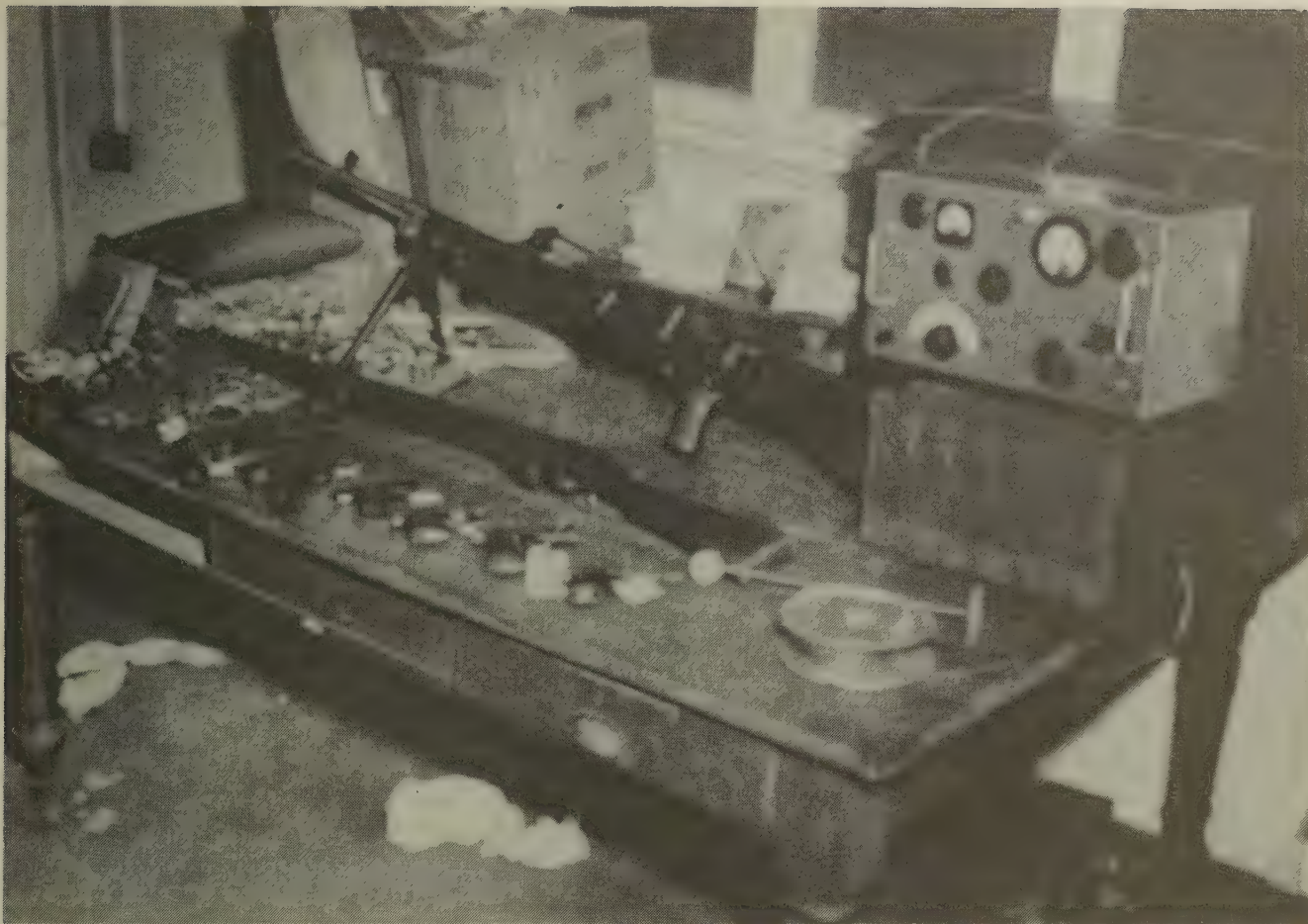


Michael Watters (Louth)



George Keegan (Wexford)

Five I.R.A. men killed in an accidental bomb explosion in Louth in 1957.



A Bren gun, rifle, pistols and radio equipment seized in a police raid in Harcourt Terrace, Dublin, 1958.



Patrick McManus was killed in an accidental explosion in Swanlinbar, Co. Cavan, on 15 July 1958.



James Crossan was killed by the British in Co. Cavan in 1958.



This picture was taken in Armagh Barracks after a raid in 1954. The photographer pointed his camera through a slot in the gate and photographed a British soldier, who had been captured by the I.R.A., explaining what had happened.

The Boys of the New Brigade

A new generation of Nationalists demanded social justice and in 1967 the Civil Rights Association was formed. When the peaceful protests of the Nationalists were repeatedly attacked the I.R.A. went on the offensive and when the British army re-appeared on Irish streets the I.R.A. declared war on the British once again.



This new generation of Fenians took on the R.U.C., B Specials and British army with the only weapons they had — stones and petrol bombs.



The Battle of the Bogside — sling shots against armoured cars.



Bogside barricades

“Fine
linen
shirts on
the race
of Conn
and the
foreigner
in one
mass of
iron”



A young boy waits until the last minute so that he can be sure of hitting the armoured car.

BLOODY SUNDAY IN DERRY, 1972



A round-up after the massacre.



Another victim on a stretcher.



Victims lying on the streets.





The brutal manner of arrests on the streets of Derry can be seen in these photographs.



The killing of 13 innocent people on a Civil Rights Protest March by the Parachute Regiment aroused the anger of people all over Ireland and the British Embassy was burned in Dublin.



A petrol bomb explodes over the British army.



A dead British soldier on the streets of Belfast — a victim of a war that began long before he was born and which he probably did not understand.



A wounded British soldier is carried away by his comrades.



The British army recruiting office in Belfast was blown up by the I.R.A.



“Operation Motorman” — the British army invaded the “no-go” areas.



A Chieftan tank in action during "Operation Motorman" in Derry.



A protest march in Newry under the shadow of British guns.



A snatch squad make an arrest.



Another snatch squad in retreat.



British troops move down the Falls Road in force.



British troops held up by burning barricades in the Falls Road.



War in the streets.

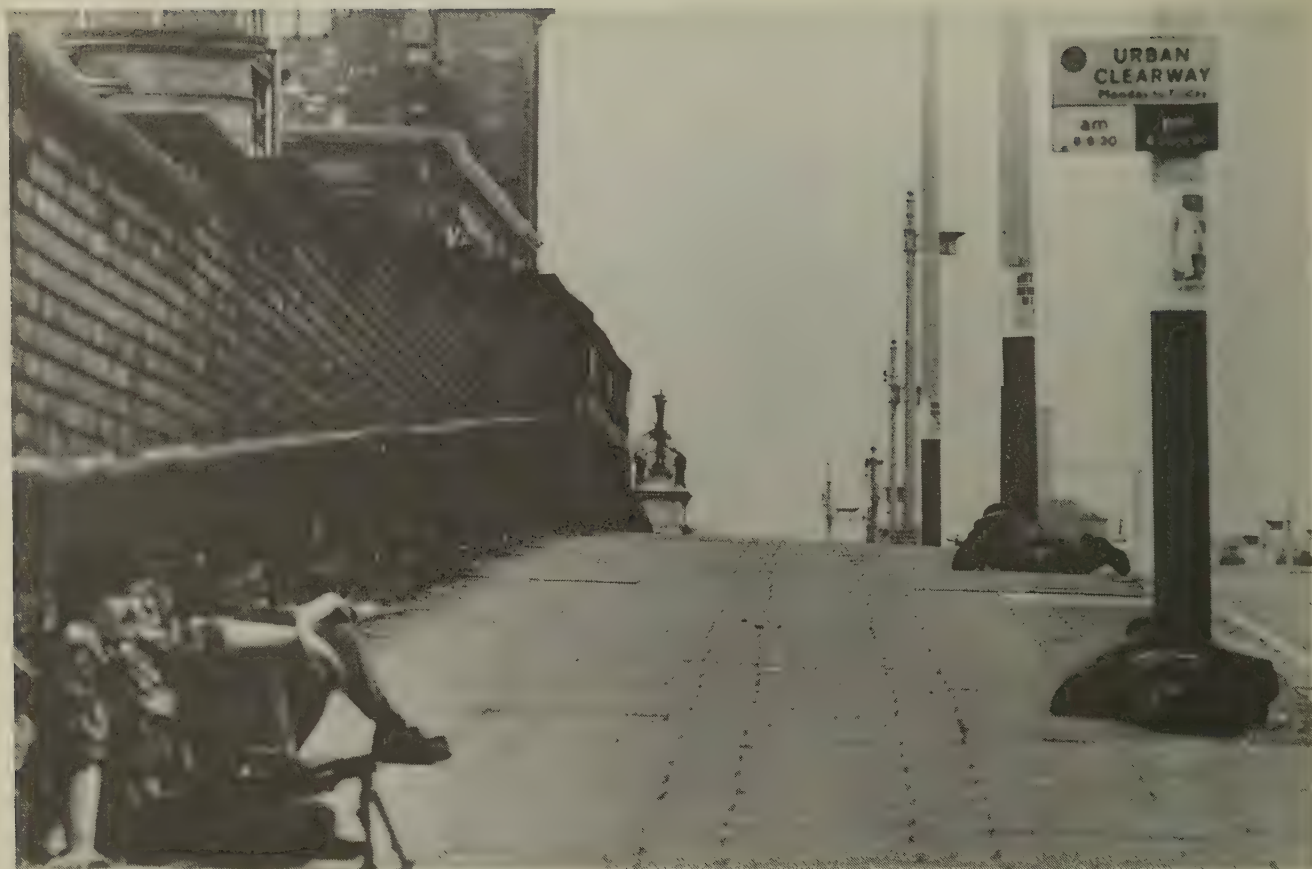




An S.A.S. squad break cover to be lifted out of the danger area of South Armagh.



A British army sniper in a high rise block of flats. Note the rifle with night sights on the floor.



British troops take a break while their comrades cover them.



An injured British soldier.



A man raises his hands in surrender as a patrol carries out a search operation in Derry.



A British sniper in a Derry street. Note the telescopic sight.



A dead British soldier surrounded by comrades in the Turf Lodge area of Belfast.



Two landrovers wrecked by an I.R.A. mine.



The H-Blocks of Long Kesh.



Women volunteers parade inside Armagh jail.



Capt. Michael McVerry, O/C First Battalion of the South Armagh Brigade was killed in an attack on Keady Barracks on 15 November 1973. This is a photograph of the unveiling of his memorial at Cullyback in South Armagh.



The burning of Long Kesh on 15 October 1974. The prison camp at Long Kesh had such a bad name throughout the world that the British changed its name to the Maze Prison — but Republicans will always call it Long Kesh.

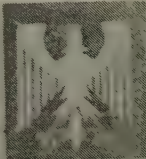


Castlereagh Interrogation Centre — many of the prisoners in Long Kesh first passed through Castlereagh where all the latest torture techniques were used.



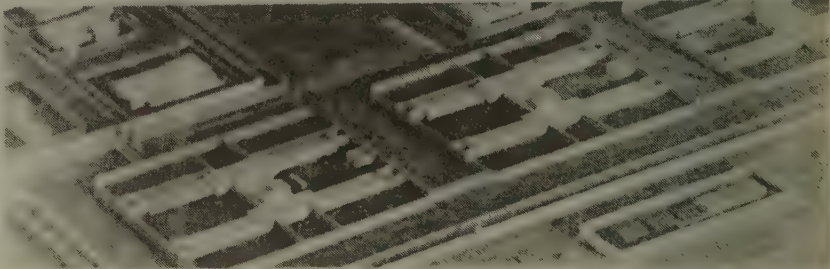
This home-made tank was intended to smash the walls of Portlaoise Prison as part of the planned escape on 17 March 1975. The escape failed and one I.R.A. Volunteer, Tom Smith from Dublin, was shot dead by a sentry.

THE IRISH PRESS



CHEAT 30p

*Manhunt for
IRA gang as
warder dies*

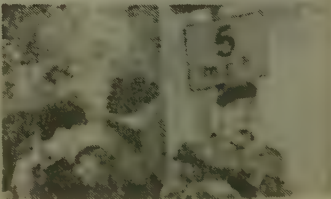


LONG KESH BREAK-OUT

**28 prisoners
still on run**

**S. DONAL O'DONNELL and
PADDY REYNOLDS**

A PRISON OFFICER was stabbed to death,
another was shot and seriously wounded, five
of his colleagues were stabbed and at least one



A successful escape.



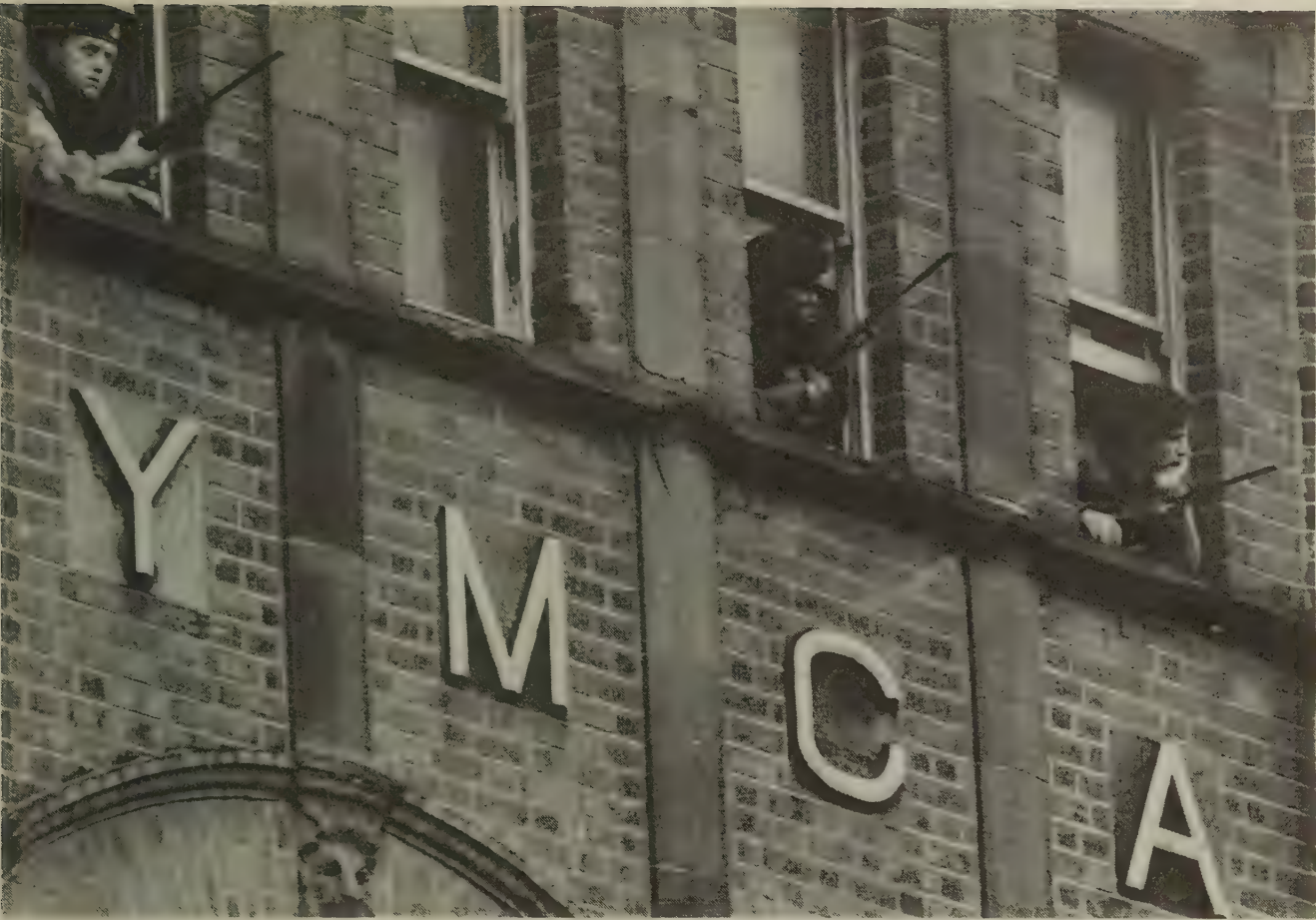
I.R.A. in ambush position.



I.R.A. road-checks in South Armagh. The ability of the I.R.A. to carry out such operations in an area where British patrols are very frequent demonstrates the support that the I.R.A. receive.



The I.R.A. in the streets — a passerby seems not to notice.



Y.M.C.A. with a difference - British army style.



A thorough search under a watchful eye.



Time running out? Soldier on patrol at the rear of a burned out street in Belfast.



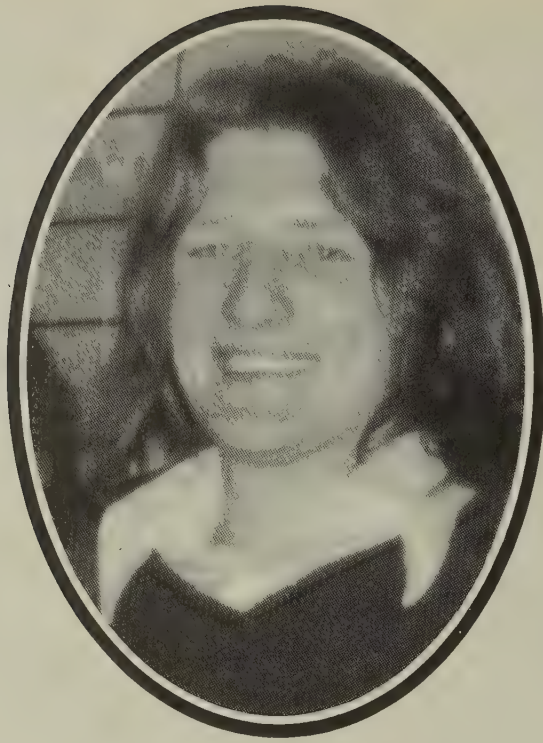
The forces of law and order in Northern Ireland.



An I.R.A. technician primes the bombs on the *St. Bedan* to explode after the volunteers and crew are safely away from the ship.



The wreck of the *St. Bedan*.



Bobby Sands

*“I’ll wear no convict’s uniform
Nor meekly serve my time
That England might brand Ireland’s fight
Eight hundred years of crime”*

Bobby Sands and his nine comrades — Francis Hughes (12 May), Raymond McCreesh (21 May), Patsy O’Hara, INLA (21 May), Joe McDonnell (8 July), Martin Hudson (13 July), Kevin Lynch (1 August), Kieran Doherty, T.D. 2 August), Thomas McElwee (8 August), Micky Devine, INLA (20 August) — died on hunger-strike in 1981. The hunger-strikers were demanding “special status treatment” because they were political prisoners. They and other prisoners had five specific demands:

- (1) The right to wear their own clothes at all times.
- (2) The prisoners requested that they should not be required to do menial prison work; they were prepared to do all the work required for the maintenance and cleaning of the portions of the prison occupied by them. They also asked that study time should be taken into account in determining the amount of work which they were required to do.
- (3) They requested the right to associate freely at recreation time with other political prisoners.
- (4) They requested the right to a weekly visit, letter or parcel, as well as the right to organise their own educational and recreational pursuits in the prison.
- (5) The right to remission of sentences as is normally provided for all other prisoners.

Bobby Sands was twenty-seven years old when he died, on the sixty-sixth day of his hunger strike, on 5 May 1981. He had spent almost the last nine years of his short life in prison because of his Irish Republican activities. By the time of his death he was world famous for having embarrassed the British establishment by being elected as M.P. to the British Parliament for Fermanagh/South Tyrone and having defiantly withstood political and moral pressure to abandon his hunger strike.



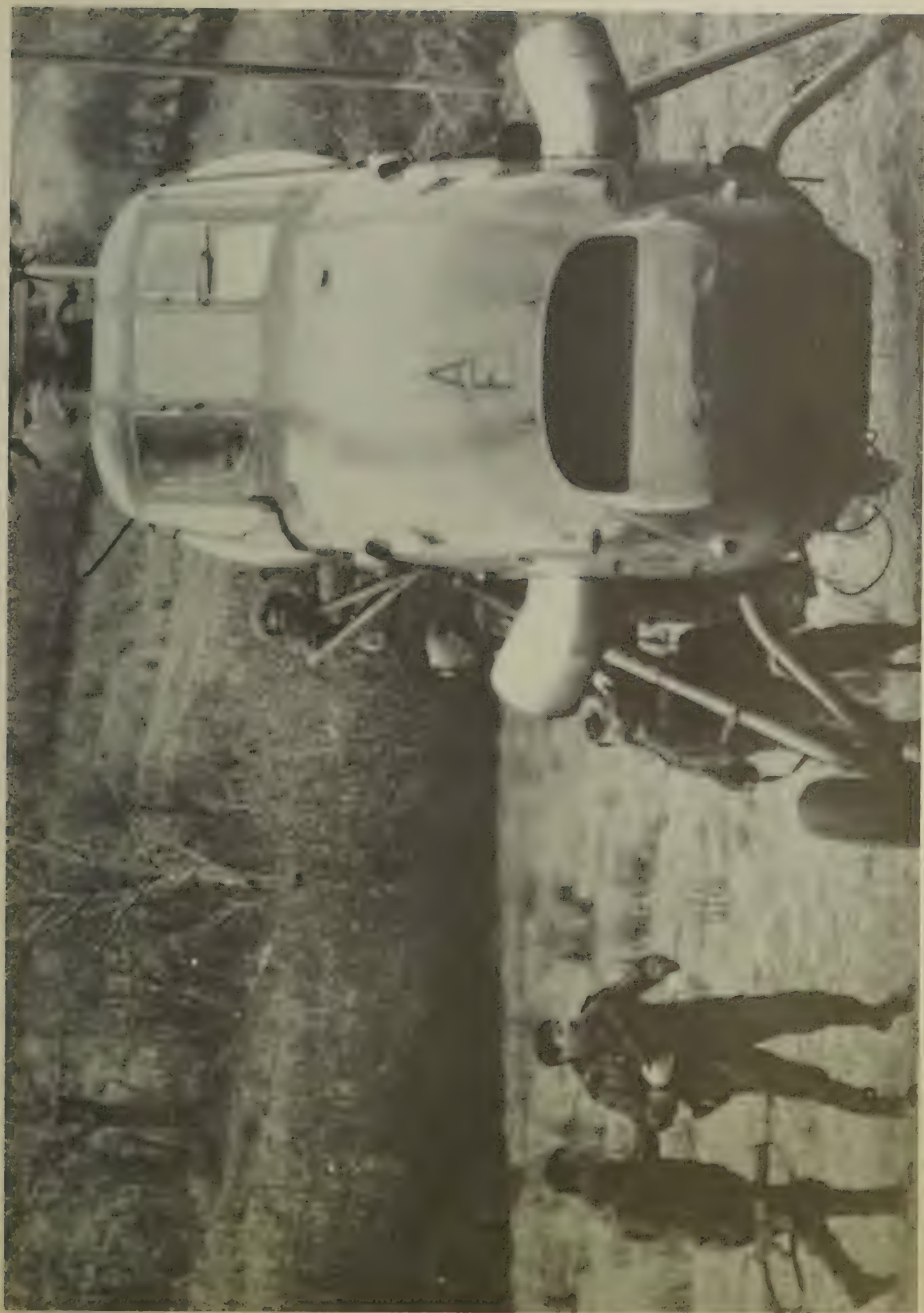
Blanket protest during the 1981 hunger-strike.



Thomas McElwee's sisters carrying his coffin.



The aftermath of a baton charge by the gardai in Dublin — people were protesting at the conditions in the H-Blocks during the 1981 hunger-strike in which 10 men died.



A wounded soldier is being evacuated by a British helicopter.



Foot patrols, raids and searches are a common sight in Northern Ireland.



British soldiers in an improvised billet show the strain of war.



The ability of the I.R.A. to make their own weapons and explosives has meant that they are not dependent on outside sources. In this photograph I.R.A. volunteers are preparing mortars for launching.



The I.R.A. preparing mortars.



The eyes of the British army – a helicopter in South Armagh.



The Grand Hotel in Brighton, where an I.R.A. bomb came close to killing the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher.



Newry R.U.C. station after a mortar attack in 1985. Nine R.U.C. men died in this attack.



After the attack an R.U.C. officer examines the launchers which were on the back of a lorry.



An I.R.A. volunteer with an M-60.

The war which has been and is being waged at the moment is but a continuation of the long struggle by those of the separatist tradition to achieve a free independent Ireland. Their roots are in the Fenians and the United Irishmen, the men and women of 1916 and the 1920s. They claim an unbroken line going back through the 1960s, the 1950s, 1940s, 1930s and 1920s, all producing their own martyrs. As MacSwiney was in the 1920s so too was Bobby Sands in the 1980s.

If you want to understand what motivates the men and women of the I.R.A. and what keeps them fighting against such great odds you must first understand their roots.

As to the nature of the Six Counties, it is best described as a Colonial situation which failed to succeed because the natives refused to lie down or depart. That is why it has come unstuck as have British Colonies in Africa and Asia.

THE REBEL

I am come of the seed of the people, the people that sorrow,
That have no treasure but hope,
No riches laid up but a memory
Of an Ancient glory.
My mother bore me in bondage, in bondage my mother was born,
I am of the blood of serfs;
The children with whom I have played, the men and women with whom I have eaten,
Have had masters over them, have been under the lash of masters,
And, though gentle, have served churls:
The hands that have touched mine, the dear hands whose touch is familiar to me,
Have worn shameful manacles, have been bitten at the wrist by manacles,
Have grown hard with the manacles and the task-work of strangers,
I am flesh of the flesh of those lowly, I am bone of their bone,
I that have never submitted;
I that have a soul greater than the souls of my people's masters,
I that have vision and prophecy and the gift of fiery speech,
I that have spoken with God on the top of His holy hill.
And because I am of the people, I understand the people,
I am sorrowful with their sorrow, I am hungry with their desire:
My heart has been heavy with the grief of mothers,
My eyes have been wet with the tears of children,
I have yearned with old wistful men,
And laughed or cursed with young men;
Their shame is my shame, and I have reddened for it,
Reddened for that they have served, they who should be free,
Reddened for that they have gone in want, while others have been full,
Reddened for that they have walked in fear of lawyers and of their jailers
With their writs of summons and their handcuffs,
Men mean and cruel!
I could have borne stripes on my body rather than this shame of my people.
And now I speak, being full of vision;
I speak to my people, and I speak in my people's name to the masters of my people.
I say to my people that they are holy, that they are august, despite their chains,
That they are greater than those that hold them, and stronger and purer,
That they have but need of courage, and to call on the name of their God,
God the unforgetting, the dear God that loves the peoples
For whom He died naked, suffering shame.
And I say to my people's masters: Beware,
Beware of the thing that is coming, beware of the risen people,
Who shall take what ye would not give. Did ye think to conquer the people,
Or that Law is stronger than life and than men's desire to be free?
We will try it out with you, ye that have harried and held,
Ye that have bullied and bribed, tyrants, hypocrites, liars!

P. H. PEARSE

Acknowledgements

The author and publisher would like to thank the following for permission to use their illustrations: *The Irish Press*, *The Irish Times*, Independent Newspapers Ltd., *The Belfast Telegraph*, Anvil Books, The National Library of Ireland, The National Museum of Ireland, The Cashman Collection, *An Phoblacht*, *IRIS*, Associated Newspapers P.L.C., Topham Picture Library, Pacemaker . Press International Ltd., B.B.C. Hulton Picture Library, Associated Press, Clive Limpkin, The Scotsman Picture Collection, Seán and Síle Murphy for the use of material from *The Comeraghs – Refuge of Rebels*, Mrs. Eibhlin Tierney. We would also like to thank Colman Doyle for the use of his photographs and for his cheerful help at all times. In the case of a few photographs we have tried every means to find the copyright holders and have failed. To those whom we failed to contact we would like to express our sincere gratitude.

The map on page 14 is from *Then and There: The Easter Rising* by E. G. Power (Longman Group Ltd.); the maps on page 64 are by Dr. Erhard Rumpf and were published in *Nationalism and Socialism in Twentieth Century Ireland* by E. Rumpf and A. C. Hepburn (Liverpool University Press); the information on page 76 about incidents during the War, 1919-1921, is from *British Campaigns in Ireland, 1919-1921*, by C. Townshend (Oxford Historical Monographs).

MORE MERCIER BESTSELLERS

One Day in My Life

Bobby Sands

One Day in My Life is a human document of suffering, determination, anguish, courage and faith. It also portrays frightening examples of man's inhumanity to man.

Written with economy and a dry humour it charts, almost minute by minute, a brave man's struggle to preserve his identity against cold, dirt and boredom. It is the record of a single day and conjures up vividly the enclosed hell of Long Kesh; the poor food, the harassment and the humiliating mirror searches. Bobby Sands and his comrades were often gripped by terror at the iron system that held them and yet their courage never faltered.

Written on toilet paper with a biro refill and hidden inside Bobby Sands' own body, this is a book about human bravery and endurance and will take its place beside the great European classics on imprisonment like *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* and our own John Mitchel's *Jail Journal*.

'I wish it were possible to ensure that those in charge of formulating British policy in Ireland would read these pages. They might begin to understand the deep injuries which British policy has inflicted upon this nation, and now seek to heal these wounds.' *From the Introduction by Seán MacBride.*

Skylark Sing Your Lonely Song

An anthology of the writings of Bobby Sands

Introduced by Ulick O'Connor

This book paints a self-portrait of a remarkable man. Bobby Sands spent no less than nine of his short life of twenty-seven years in jail — and yet this book shows how well he could write. His 'Trilogy' has echoes of Wilde's *Ballad of Reading Gaol*; essays like 'I once had a Life' and 'I Fought a Monster Today' expounded his political attitude and at the same time conjured up the day-by-day sufferings of Bobby Sands and his comrades in the H-Blocks — the bad food, the body-searches and the continual harassment. Written on toilet paper and scraps of paper with a biro refill and hidden inside Sands' own body, these writings mirror the struggle that won him a tragic fame throughout the world. He discusses the attitude of Irish politicians and the Catholic Church to the sacrifice being enacted by himself and his comrades. Most poignant of all, however, is 'The Lark', a beautiful parable of Sands' own long years of captivity that says 'I too have seen the outside of the cage'.

This book will appeal to the great mass of readers, whether they are interested in politics or not. Bobby Sands' defiant spirit shines through. A book to be enjoyed by anyone who admires courage, wit and eloquence in the face of death itself.

Bobby Sands and the Tragedy of Northern Ireland

John M. Feehan

Bobby Sands captured the imagination of the world when, despite predictions, he was elected a Member of Parliament to the British House of Commons while still on hunger-strike in the Northern Ireland concentration camp of Long Kesh.

— When he later died after sixty-six gruelling days of hunger he commanded more television, radio and newspaper coverage than the papal visits or royal weddings.

— What was the secret of this young man who set himself against the might of an empire and who became a microcosm of the whole Northern question and a moral catalyst for the Southern Irish conscience?

— In calm, restrained language John M. Feehan records the life of Bobby Sands with whom he had little sympathy at the beginning — though this was to change. At the same time he gives us an illuminating and crystal-clear account of the terrifying statelet of Northern Ireland today and the fierce guerrilla warfare that is rapidly turning Northern Ireland into Britain's Vietnam.

The Secret War

An Account of the Sinister Activities along the Border involving Gardaí, RUC, British Army and the SAS

Patsy McArdle

- ★ Why have most politicians chosen to ignore fundamental human rights violations in border areas?
- ★ Are the Dublin governments operating a double moral standard — on the one hand condemning torture in the north and on the other allowing horrific things to happen within the walls of some garda stations?
- ★ Why are heavily armed SAS men, if arrested, not treated as terrorists in the Dublin courts?
- ★ How have photographs taken by the Gardaí during interrogation of alleged suspects ended up in the hands of the security forces in the North?
- ★ Is information given to the RUC being passed on to the UVF?
- ★ Why is the co-operation so one-sided?
- ★ Is the IRA the cause of the violence or are they only responding to British aggression and Loyalist repression of the minority in the North?
- ★ Are the people living along the border disillusioned by political rhetoric?

The Rise and Decline of Fianna Fáil

Kevin Boland

Fianna Fáil was once a proud, idealistic and disciplined party whose first aim was 'to secure the unity and independence of Ireland as a Republic'.

- ★ Has this aim become merely a catch-cry or has it become so important as an aim in itself that it is seen as a necessary permanent feature of Fianna Fáil policy — because the accomplishment of the aim, if achieved, would make the sub-title 'The Republican Party' obsolete?
- ★ Having secured 'the removal of the government subservient to the foreign master', have Fianna Fáil now decided that they are 'under contract with the enemy to maintain his overlordship' in Northern Ireland?
- ★ Have Fianna Fáil rejected the idea that Partition is 'perhaps the gravest injury one nation can inflict on another'?
- ★ Has the loss of Fianna Fáil's Republican principles been replaced by selfish materialism?
- ★ Has Fianna Fáil's revered principle of unconditional loyalty to an individual rather than to a national policy made it a party of people conditioned to act only as automatons and not to think for themselves?
- ★ Has there been a complete reversal of the policies on which Fianna Fáil was founded — and if so is disintegration the only future ahead for the party?

Fine Gael: British or Irish?

Kevin Boland

- ★ Is the excessive zeal in the repression of its enemies one of the main factors inhibiting real public confidence in Fine Gael of the order required for an overall majority?
- ★ Is the complete ruthlessness in the suppression of Republicans still a fundamental part of the party's policy?
- ★ Is the present day party dedicated to getting the people to proclaim in their Constitution that the claim to national unity is not based on the principles of democracy and justice but is a mere aspiration rightfully subject to the armed veto of a dissident minority — even when we are told that force achieves nothing?
- ★ Do Fine Gael consider themselves enlightened realists against thick-headed diehards, the upholders of law and order against rebels and subversives, of peace against violence?

THE I.R.A. AT WAR

The I.R.A. at War traces the career of an organisation whose roots go back to at least the eighteenth century. The author has attempted to show through contemporary photographs the evolution of the I.R.A. and the changes that have taken place in its almost continuous war against British rule in Ireland.

Eamonn O'Doherty was born in Carrick-on-Suir in Co. Tipperary and was educated at the local Christian Brothers school. He is at present living and working in Dublin.



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