



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
IRISH DEFENCE FORCES



FÉILIRE AN CHARTLANN MHÍLEATA 2022

UIMHIR 6 SRÁID FHEARCHAIR

Curtha i láthair ag an gCartlann Mhíleata i gcomhpháirt le Conradh na Gaeilge

Tá ról lárnach ag Uimhir 6 Sráid Fhearchair i stair na hÉireann le hos cionn 200 bliain anuas, go háirithe sa tréimhse inar bunaíodh an Stát. Dírionn an féilire seo ar an tréimhse réabhlóideach idir 1910 agus 1922, ag baint leas as taifid ó Uimhir 6 agus cáipéisí ón dtréimhse sin atá caomhnaithe sa Chartlann Mhíleata.

No.6 Harcourt Street has a long history which stretches back over 200 years. Most significantly, it played a central role in the formation of the Irish State. This calendar focuses on the revolutionary period between 1910-1922 showcasing records from No.6 and associated records of the time which are held at the Military Archives.





Reference Code/ Title: Proclamation against Sinn Féin in Dublin, Sinn Féin Bank - London Illustrated News, 25 October 1919, reproduced courtesy of the Mary Evans Picture Library; IE-MA-AL-SB-2_p27 - Arthur Griffith, Brother Allen Collection

Acknowledgments

Thank you to Cuan Ó Seireadáin, curator with Conradh na Gaeilge, who worked collaboratively with Captain Sarah Colclough, Second-in-Command of The Military Archives, on the project to produce this bilingual edition of the calendar. Thanks also to Corporal Gareth Murphy, Defence Forces Printing Press, for his invaluable contribution to the graphic design. In addition, thanks to the Mary Evans Picture Library, RTÉ Archives and the National Museum of Ireland for granting the reproduction of their images.

Disclaimer

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Nótaí buíochais

Buíochas le Cuan Ó Seireadáin, Coimeádaí Chonradh na Gaeilge, a d'oibrigh ar an tionscadal i gcomhpháirt leis an gCaptaen Sarah Colclough, Leascheannasaí na Cartlainne Míleata chun an leagan dátheangach seo a chruthú. Buíochas chomh maith leis an gCeannaire Gareth Murphy, Clóphreas Óglaigh na hÉireann as an gcuidiú luachmhar a thug sé leis an dearadh grafach. Ina theannta sin, buíochas leis an Mary Evans Picture Library, Cartlann RTÉ agus Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann as an gcead a thug siad macasamhlú a gcuid íomhánna a dhéanamh.

Séanadh

Rinneadh gach iarracht sealbhóirí cóipchirt a aimsiú agus teagmháil a dhéanamh leo le linn an togra seo.



EANÁIR 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
					1 NEW YEARS DAY	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Cheannaigh Comhar-Bhanc Shinn Féin Uimhir 6 Sráid Fhearchair in 1910. Thóg Sinn Féin an chuid is mó den teach amach ar chíos ón mBanc, agus bhain siad úsáid as an teach mar Cheannáras ó 1910 go 1922, an tréimhse inar bunaíodh an Stát. Chreid bunaitheoir agus céad Uachtarán Shinn Féin, Art Ó Gríofa, sa náisiúnachas agus sa neamhthuilleamaíocht. Chreid sé go bhféadfaí neamhspleáchas na hÉireann a bhaint amach trí staonadh ó pháirt a ghlacadh i bParlaimint Westminster, agus gur chóir geilleagar na hÉireann a fhorbairt trí pholasaí na neamhthuilleamaíochta. Measadh go gcuideodh Comhar-Bhanc Shinn Féin le cur chun cinn na spriocanna trí iasachtaí bheaga a chur ar fáil do ghnóthaí Éireannacha.

No.6 Harcourt St. was bought by the Sinn Féin Bank in 1910. The Sinn Féin Party rented most of the house from the Bank and used No.6 as its Headquarters for the following 12 years, during which the Irish State was established. Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Féin and party president, believed in a philosophy of nationalism and self-sufficiency. He believed in achieving Irish independence by abstention from participation in the Westminster Parliament and in promoting Irish economic development through a policy of self-sufficiency. The Sinn Féin Co-operative People's Bank was intended to assist those goals by providing small loans to Irish businesses.

inginíde na h-Éireann.

OBJECTS.

1. The re-establishment of the complete independence of Ireland.
2. To encourage the study of Gaelic, of Irish Literature, History, Music and Art, especially amongst the young, by the organising and teaching of classes for the above subjects.
3. To support and popularise Irish Manufacture.
4. To discourage the reading and circulation of low English literature, the singing of English songs, the attending of vulgar English entertainments at the theatres and music halls, and to combat in every way English influence, which is doing so much injury to the artistic taste and refinement of the Irish people.
5. To form a Fund called the National Purposes Fund, for the furtherance of the above objects.

Rules.

1. The Inġiníde na h-Éireann remembering that they are all workers in the same Holy Cause, pledge themselves to mutual help and support, and to stand loyally by one another.
2. Each Member must adopt a Gaelic name by which she shall be known in the Association.
3. Each Member shall pledge herself to aid in extending and popularising Gaelic as a spoken tongue, and to advance the Irish Language movement by every means in her power.
4. Each Member shall pledge herself to support Irish Manufactures, by using as far as possible Irish made goods in her household and dress.

**WOMEN, :: ::
IDEALS AND
THE NATION**

A Lecture Delivered to the
Students' National Liter-
ary Society, Dublin, by
Constance de Markievicz
(‘Máca’ of Inġiníde na h-Éireann)

DUBLIN:
Published by Inġiníde na h-Éireann.
1909.

PRICE ONE PENN

*Constance de Markievicz I.R.A.
Sept. 1917
IE/AL/1909/9*

**WOMEN, IDEALS AND THE
NATION.**

TAKE it as a great compliment that so many of you, the rising young women of Ireland, who are distinguishing yourselves every day and coming more and more to the front, should give me this opportunity. We older people look to you with great hopes and a great confidence that in your gradual emancipation you are bringing fresh ideas, fresh energies, and above all a great genius for sacrifice into the life of the nation.

In Ireland the women seem to have taken less part in public life, and to have had less share in the struggle for liberty, than in other nations. In Russia, among the people who are working to overthrow the tyrannical and unjust government of the Czar and his officials, and in Poland where, to be a nationalist, men and women must take their lives in their hands, women work as comrades, shoulder to shoulder, with their men. No duty is too hard, no act too dangerous for them to undertake. Many a woman has been incarcerated in the dungeons under St. Peter and St. Paul—to sit in the damp and mouldy gloom and watch—perhaps for a week, perhaps for a year—the little gate high up on the wall, where one day or other, sure enough, she would see a little stream of dirty water begin to trickle through, which would tell her that soon that which once had been her would drift out into the world again.

Many another woman has dropped exhausted on the weary march through the snow-covered land of exile. Weighed down by the burden of her people, she has sunk down, unable to stir herself. Weighed down by the burden of her people, she has sunk down, unable to stir herself.



Reference Code/Title: IE-MA-AL-1900-15, Objects and Rules of Inġiníde na h-Éireann; IE-MA-AL-1909-09, Lecture by Constance de Markievicz; IE-MA-AL-RP-028, Tara Brooch Inġiníde na h-Éireann; Brother Allen Collection

NOLLAIG 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25 CHRISTMAS DAY
26 SAINT STEPHENS DAY	27	28	29	30	31	



Reference Code/ Title: IE-MA-AL-SB-2-p12, Sinn Féin Christmas postcard; Brother Allen Collection

FEABHRA 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

Bhí Inghinidhe na hÉireann, grúpa a tháinig roimh Chumann na mBan, gníomhach sa teach idir 1910 agus Éirí Amach na Cásca. Bunaíodh an eagraíocht náisiúnaíoch seo in 1900 mar chuid d'agóid i gcoinne chuairt na Banríona Victoria ar Bhaile Átha Cliath. Ghlac cuid de na mná ba mhó tionchar ag an am páirt san eagraíocht, Maude Gonne, an Cuntaois Markievicz, agus Jenny Wyse Power ina measc.

Inghinidhe na hÉireann, forerunners of Cumann na mBan, were also active in the house between 1910 and the Rising. This nationalist group was founded in 1900 as part of a protest against Queen Victoria's visit to Dublin. Some of the most important women of that era were involved including Maude Gonne, Countess Markievicz and Jenny Wyse Power.



1921

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21.

BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21.

NO. C. D. 167 / 1

CUMANN NA mBAN

(The Irishwomen's Council)

Cumann é seo do cuirtear ar bun cum Saoirseachta na hÉireann do cup cum cinn. Mhá de cinead Saevéal ar fad atá ann.

Do cuirtear an Cumann ar bun i mBailé Ára Cliaic i mí Samhna, i nbliaóain an Tiseanna a 1913; i mí Bealtaine tar éir rin do tionólaó ruinniuáó mói, ásur annsin do leatnuigeáó an Cumann ar fuo na ípe.

1 mí S... ó'fósaip Áro-Coirpe Cumann na mBan sur



Constance de Markievicz
7. 10 21

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY
BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA
NO. C. D. 160 / 1

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21
NO. C. D. 200 / 2 / 2
A CALL TO IRISHWOMEN

"Let us not forget the splendid Irishwomen who have everywhere stood by us and cheered us on."
THIS is James Connolly's tribute to the part which took in the fight for freedom in Easter Week. country's freedom. The women of Limerick stood men and fought with them; the wife of Wolfe To him on to the high and dangerous undertaking which desolate, but bequeathed to Ireland a splendid shining Gray and Anne Devlin are names which shine in the gloom of troubled times. The women of '48 National movement of their day, and the women who dead leaders have shown a devotion unsurpassed roll of women who have given more than life to their country's good.



Leabhar na mBan

CONTENTS

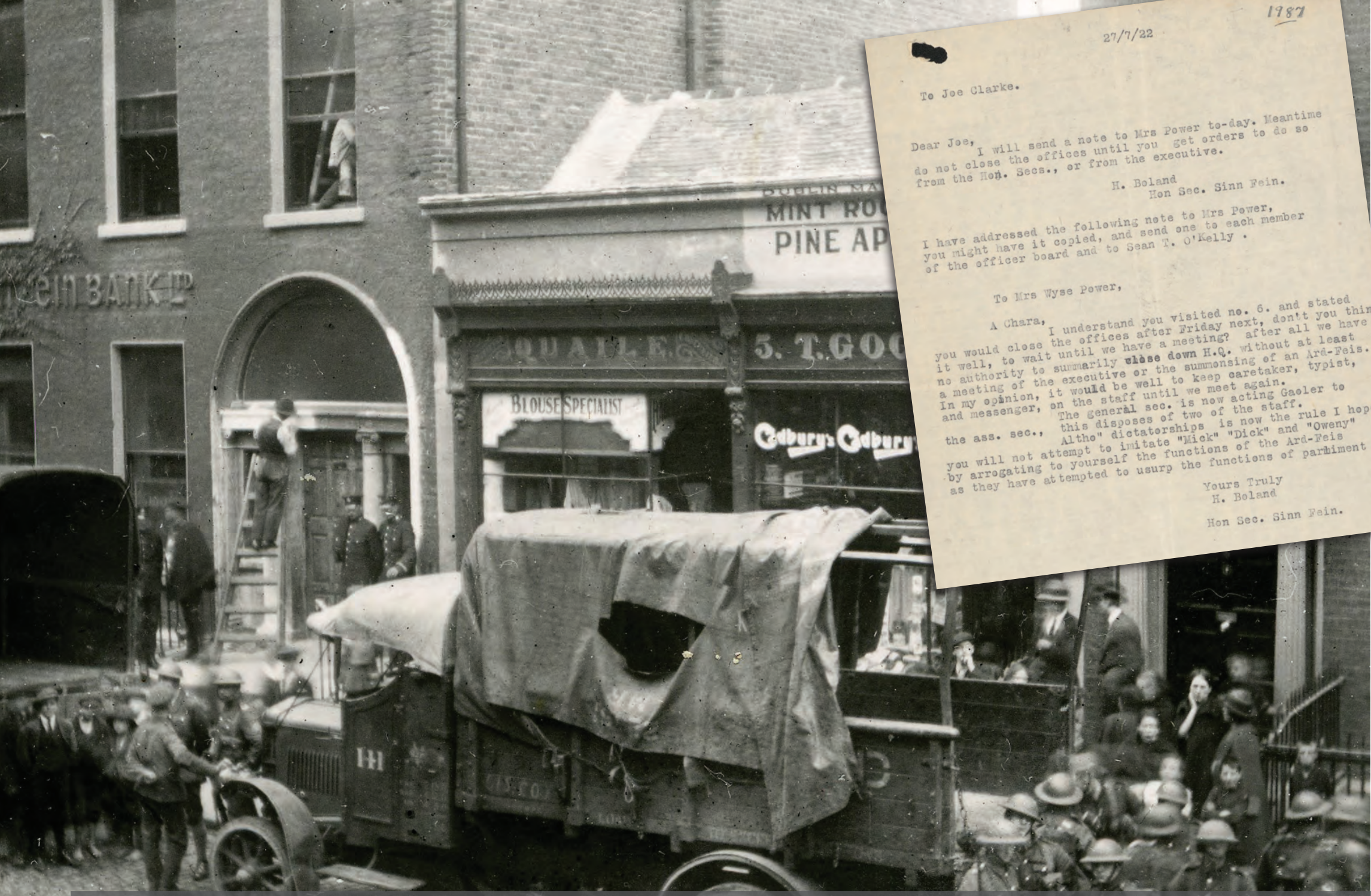
Reference Code/ Title: IE-MA-AL-GAB1, Autographed portrait photo of Constance Markievicz by photographer A.H. Poole; IE-MA-BMH-CD-167, Cumann na mBan, Constitution and Rules; IE-MA-AL-CC-04-03, Women of the National Aid Association comprised of members of Cumann na mBan, Clan na Gael and the Irish Citizen Army 1916; IE-MA-BMH-CD-200-02-2, A Call to Irish Women pamphlet; IE-MA-BMH-CD-160-1, Leabhar na mBan, 1919; Bureau of Military History Collection and Brother Allen Collection

SAMHAIN 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Ar an 12 Meán Fómhair 1919, rinne Rialtas na Breataine olliarracht cur isteach ar obair na Dála. Rinne siad ruathair ar Uimhir 6 le cur isteach ar an Roinn Airgeadais, agus is beag nár rugadar ar Mícheál Ó Coileáin ann. Ó shin amach, bhí an teach ródhainséarach do bhaill shinsireacha Shinn Féin agus an Dáil le bheith ag obair ann. Lean Sinn Féin ar aghaidh ag úsáid Uimhir 6 mar Cheannáras ar bhonn teoranta go dtí mí Iúil 1922, nuair a dúnadh an foirgneamh ar ordú Jenny Wyse Power. Bhí deireadh le ré na polaitíochta in Uimhir 6 Sráid Fhearchair.

On 12 September 1919, the British Government cracked down on the Dáil, raiding No.6 Harcourt St. in an effort to disrupt the Ministry of Finance and coming very close to capturing Michael Collins there. The house was now too dangerous for senior members of Sinn Féin and Dáil Eireann to work in. Sinn Féin continued to use No.6 as it's HQ on a limited basis until July 1922 when the building was closed on the orders of Jenny Wyse Power, putting an end to all political activity in No.6 Harcourt St.



27/7/22 1787

To Joe Clarke.

Dear Joe, I will send a note to Mrs Power to-day. Meantime do not close the offices until you get orders to do so from the Hon. Secs., or from the executive.

H. Boland
Hon Sec. Sinn Fein.

I have addressed the following note to Mrs Power, you might have it copied, and send one to each member of the officer board and to Sean T. O'Kelly.

To Mrs Wyse Power,

A Chara, I understand you visited no. 6. and stated you would close the offices after Friday next, don't you think it well, to wait until we have a meeting? after all we have no authority to summarily close down H.Q. without at least a meeting of the executive or the summoning of an Ard-Fheis. In my opinion, it would be well to keep caretaker, typist, and messenger, on the staff until we meet again.

The general sec. is now acting Gaoler to the ass. sec., this disposes of two of the staff. Altho' dictators are now the rule I hope you will not attempt to imitate "Mick" "Dick" and "Oweny" by arrogating to yourself the functions of the Ard-Fheis as they have attempted to usurp the functions of parliament.

Yours Truly
H. Boland
Hon Sec. Sinn Fein.

Reference Code/ Title: HE-EW-1709, Raid on Sinn Féin Bank, reproduced courtesy of The National Museum of Ireland; IE-MA-BMH-CD-204-08-1983-2017, Correspondence between Harry Boland and Joe Clarke regarding the closure of Sinn Féin HQ on Harcourt St. by Mrs. Wyse Power; Bureau of Military History Collection

MÁRTA 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17 SAINT PATRICK'S DAY	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Nuair a bunaíodh Cumann na mBan in 1914, chuir Inghinidhe na hÉireann an seomra a bhíodh in úsáid acu in Uimhir 6 ar fáil dóibh. Tugadh Craobh Inghinidhe na hÉireann ar an gceabhadh seo de Chumann na mBan. Bhí cúnaimh do dhaoine bochta agus traenáil i scileanna garchabhrach, cód Morse, comharthaíocht, agus foghlaim teachtaireachtaí de ghlanmheabhair i measc ghníomhaíochtaí Chumann na mBan in Uimhir 6. Ag Ard-Fheis a reáchtáil Cumann na mBan in Uimhir 6 i 1916, toghadh an Chuntaois Markievicz mar Uachtarán ar Chumann na mBan.

When Cumann na mBan was founded in 1914, Inghinidhe na hÉireann gave them the room they had been using in No.6. This new group were known as the Inghinidhe na hÉireann branch of Cumann na mBan. Activities carried out in No. 6 included training in first aid, morse code, signaling, dispatch memorising, and caring for the poor. Political work and semi-military operations were also planned. At a convention held at No.6 in 1916, Countess Markievicz was elected President of Cumann na mBan.

THE SINN FEIN REBELLION.



Reference Code/ Title: IE-MA-AL-1918-213-1, Song - Ireland must be Free; IE-MA-AL-SB-2-A, Sinn Féin postcard - FF starburst and Irish flag; IE-MA-AL-SB-2_p49, Sinn Féin postcard - Poblact na hÉireann Abú; IE-MA-AL-SB-2_p50, Sinn Féin postcard - To Freedom; Brother Allen Collection

DEIREADH FÓMHAIR 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

31
PUBLIC
HOLIDAY

Chun airgead a thiomsú le go bhféadadh an stát nua feidhmiú, chruthaigh an tAire Airgeadais, Mícheál Ó Coileán, Iasacht Dáil Éireann. Léirigh bailiú agus caitheamh airgid toil na Dála Éire a rialú. Níor ghlac Rialtas na Breataine leis seo, áfach, agus rinne siad iarracht láidir gníomhaíocht na Dála a chur faoi chos.

To raise revenue to enable the new state to function, the Minister for Finance, Michael Collins, set up the National Self-Determination Fund. Collecting and spending money demonstrated the Dáil's determination to govern Ireland. However, this was not accepted by the British Government and they took strong action to defeat the Dáil's efforts.

IE/AL/1919/24

Sinn Féin

6 SRÁID FEARCÁIR,
ÁT CHIAÉ,
3-4-1919.

A CARA,

Enclosed please find official receipt for your subscription to the National Self-Determination Fund.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of Sinn Féin, we desire to express our thanks for your contribution in aid of the Fund.

Sinne,

IE/AL/1919/29

AN COMAIRLE NÁISIÚNTA,

6 SRÁID FEARCÁIR.

ÁT CHIAÉ... 16. 4. 1919.

FRÍC Ó... Mícheál Ó Coileáin

Refund of expenses incurred in connection with Dáil Éireann

2/4 : 17 : 11

Subscription for Sinn Féin

MR m. 511

COMAR BANNE SINN FÉIN DEO.

ÁT CHIAÉ MARCH 22, 1920
FRÍC Ó Mícheál Ó Coileáin
NÓ ORDÚ

Reference Code/ Title: IE-MA-AL-1919-24, Sinn Féin Receipt - National Self-Determination Fund; IE-MA-AL-1919-29, Sinn Féin Receipt to Michael Collins for expenses incurred for Dáil Éireann; IE-MA-BMH-CD-184-2, Cheque signed by Michael Collins; MAC-002-Collins-E-MA-CP-06-03-01, Dáil Éireann cheque; Brother Allen Collection, Bureau of Military History Collection and Collins Papers Collection

URÁI DÁIL ÉIREANN

a COIS AN DÁIL AN 19 LÁ DE MÍRTHEAM, 1919.
SRÁID FEARCÁIR, DAILE-ÁÉA-CHIAÉ
ADHUISIM 30 BUIDEAC - SUR FRÍC Ó
GRÉ PÚINC
ASUS
SCILLINS MISE, AR SON NA NÚRAI.

AIBREÁN 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 GOOD FRIDAY	16	17
18 EASTER MONDAY	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Cé nach raibh baint dhíreach ag Sinn Féin le hÉirí Amach na Cásca, bhí dlúthbhaint ag cuid de phobal Uimhir 6 leis. Chuir Rialtas na Breataine an milleán ar Shinn Féin, agus bhronn na meáin chumarsáide an teideal “Sinn Féin Rebellion” air. Glac roinnt d’iarrannpháirtithe an Éirí Amach ar nós Éamon de Valera, Mícheál Ó Coileáin, agus Anraí Ó Beoláin ballraíocht i Sinn Féin in 1916 agus 1917, ag glacadh seilbh ar cheannaireacht agus ag athrú idé-eolaíocht an pháirtí.

Although Sinn Féin had no direct involvement in the Easter Rising, some people who attended its events and meetings in No.6 were very involved. The British Government blamed Sinn Féin and the media branded the Rising the “Sinn Féin Rebellion”. In the aftermath of the rebellion, veterans of the Rising such as Éamon de Valera, Michael Collins and Harry Boland joined Sinn Féin, taking over and changing the course of the party.

(TRANSLATION.)
CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS the people of Ireland never relinquished the claim to separate Nationhood, and

WHEREAS the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, on Easter, 1916, in the name of the Irish people, made a valiant fight made by previous generations, and affirmed the right of the Irish Nation to determine its own destiny;

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21.
BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21.
NO. C. D. 264/35/1

SINN FEIN.

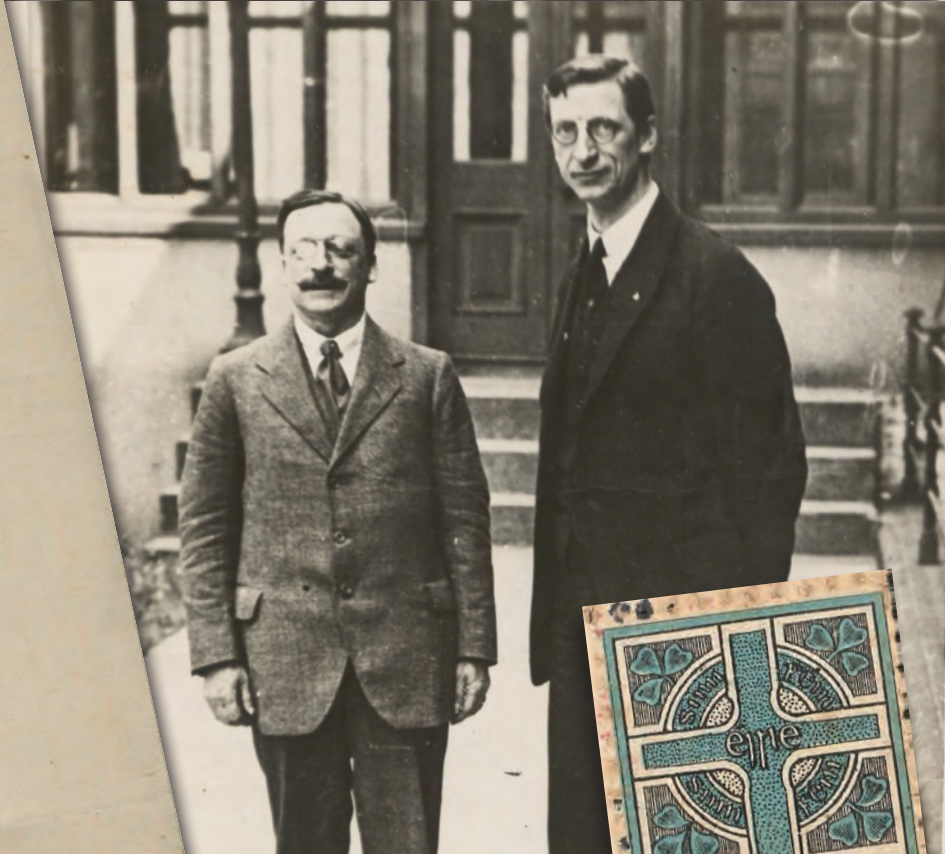
CÓRUSADÓ.



... na
... asur as
... pomann,
... ce as an
... eann asur
... so deó so

... um cáirs,
... tom na bpeas
... éireann inoiu
... oioó 'na rún
... sur cruinnisíte
"Sinn Féin"

... eadct ro.
... héireann 'oo
... pomann.



Reference Code/ Title: IE-MA-BMH-CD-264-35-01, Sinn Féin Constitution; IE-MA-P-160-071, Photo of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins; IE-MA-AL-IMG-540, Photo of Arthur Griffith and Éamon de Valera outside the Mansion House c1920 by photographer Joseph Cashman, reproduced courtesy of the RTÉ. Archives; IE-MA-BMH-CD-095-4-3, Sinn Féin Stamp; IE-MA-HS-A-829, Photo of Staff at Sinn Féin HQ, No.6 Harcourt St., Dublin, October 1918; Bureau of Military History Collection, Military Archives Photograph Collection and Brother Allen Collection

MEÁN FÓMHAIR 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Chruinnigh Dáil Éireann den chéad uair ar 21 Eanáir 1919. Rinneadh na socruithe ar fad le haghaidh bhunú na Dála in Uimhir 6. Nuair a ceapadh Mícheál Ó Coileán mar Aire Airgeadais i mí Aibreáin 1919, lonnigh sé a oifig ar an dara urlár in Uimhir 6. Idir Aibreán agus Meán Fómhair 1919, rinne sé na socruithe ba thábhachtaí le haghaidh Iasacht na Poblachta ansin.

The First Dáil was convened on 21 January 1919. No.6 Harcourt St. was the base from which all arrangements were made for the establishment of the Dáil. When Michael Collins was first appointed as Minister for Finance in April 1919, he set up his office on the second floor of No.6. Between April and September 1919, he made the key arrangements for the Dáil Loan there.



Reference Code/ Title: IE-MA-P-160-068, Members of the first Dáil photographed in 1919: from right to left: Front row, L Ginnell, Michael Collins, Cathal Brugha, Arthur Griffith, Éamon de Valera, Eoin MacNeill, William Cosgrave and Ernest Blythe. Second row, P Maloney, Terence MacSwiney, Richard Mulcahy, J O'Doherty, J O'Mahony, J Dolan, J McGuinness, P O'Keefe, Michael Staines, McGrath, Dr B Cusack, L De Roiste, W Colivet and Fr Michael O'Flanagan. Third row, P Ward, A McCabe, D Fitzgerald, JJ Sweeney, Dr Hayes, C Collins, P. Ó Máille, J O'Mara, B O'Higgins, J Burke and Kevin O'Higgins. Fourth row, J McDonagh, J McEntee. Fifth row, P. Béaslaí, E Daston, P Galligan. Sixth row, P Shanahan, S Etchingham. ; Military Archives Photograph Collection

BEALTAINE 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
						1
2 PUBLIC HOLIDAY	3	4 *DEFENCE FORCES HOLIDAY	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

* Deceased Leaders of 1916

Tar éis an Éirí Amach, tháinig Uimhir 6 go mór chun cinn mar lárphointe an scarúnachais réabhlóidigh i mBaile Átha Cliath. Thosaigh atheagrú Shinn Féin i gceart i 1917, ag tosnú le plé agus pleanáil ar thodhchaí an pháirtí. Ag cruinniú in Uimhir 6, chinn an Ardchomhairle go mbeadh poblacht neamhspleách Éireannach seachas cruthú démhonarcachta mar sprioc ag an bpáirtí. Ag Ard-Fheis an pháirtí, go gairid ina dhiaidh sin in 1917, sheas Art Ó Gríofa siar ó uachtarántacht an pháirtí agus toghadh Éamon de Valera ina áit - comhartha go raibh idéolaíocht an pháirtí tar éis athrú.

Following the Rising, No.6 became the focal point for revolutionary activity in Dublin. In 1917, the reorganisation of Sinn Féin began in earnest as many discussions took place about the future direction of the party. At a meeting in No.6 the Standing Committee of Sinn Féin decided that the aim of the party should no longer be the achievement of a Dual-Monarchy but the establishment of an independent Irish Republic. Shortly after this, at the 1917 Ard-Fheis, Arthur Griffith stood aside and ceded the presidency of the party to Éamon de Valera - a sign of the party's shift in ideology.



LÚNASA 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
1 PUBLIC HOLIDAY	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 DEFENCE FORCES HOLIDAY	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Reáchtáladh an Olltoghchán ar an 14ú Nollaig 1918. Bhuaigh Sinn Féin 73 suíochán den 105 a bhí in áirithe d'ionadaithe na hÉireann ag Westminster. D'athraigh an bua seo, agus an toil a bhí acu an mandáid seo a úsáid chun parlaimint Éireannach neamhspleách - Dáil Éireann - a bhunú, dán na tíre.

The General Election took place on 14 December 1918. Sinn Féin won 73 seats out of the 105 allocated to Irish representatives at Westminster. This victory and their intention to use the mandate they had achieved to establish an independent Irish parliament - Dáil Éireann - marked a key turning point in Irish history.

Reference Code/ Title: IE-AL-1918-206-1, Sinn Féin leaflet - Irishmen; IE-MA-AL-1918-239-01-02, Newspaper article - Eamon de Valera States His Case; IE-MA-BMH-CD-062-10-9, Collection of Sinn Féin leaflets; IE-MA-AL-1918-195, Sinn Féin leaflet - Plebiscite on Irish Independence; Brother Allen Collection



GENERAL ELECTION.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
 BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
 NO. 62.95

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
 BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
 NO. C. D. 95/4/1

Manifesto to the Irish People.

THE coming General Election is fraught with vital possibilities for the future of our nation. Ireland is faced with the question whether this generation wills it that she is to march out into the full sunlight of freedom, or is to remain in the shadow of a base imperialism that has brought and ever will bring in its train naught but evil for our race.

Sinn Fein gives Ireland the opportunity of vindicating her honour and pursuing with renewed confidence the path of national salvation by rallying to the flag of the Irish Republic.

Sinn Fein aims at securing the establishment of the following:

1. By withdrawing the support of the British Government.
2. By making use of force by military force.
3. By the establishment of a national authority to regulate industrial life, for the

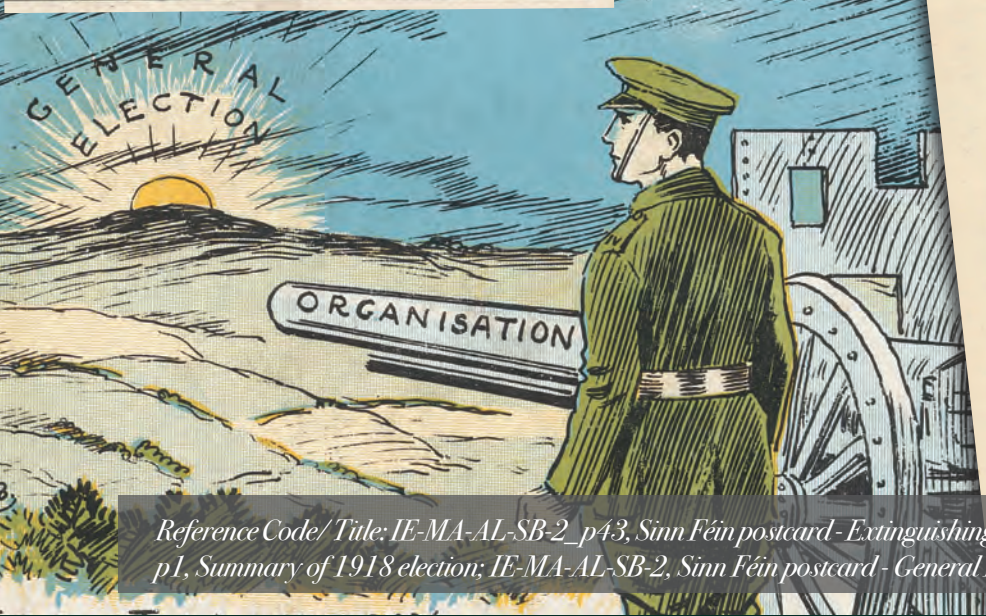
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1918.

SINN FEIN.

The threatened application of Conscription to Ireland, and the resolute stand of Sinn Fein, brought in a great volume of support to the Organisation. It was the only party directly opposed to recruiting for the British Army, and the only political organisation showing any signs of existence at the time the Conscription Bill was passed. The people, therefore, flocked to its standard, and in the campaign that followed, Sinn Fein took the lead. Sinn Fein was the driving force at the back of the resistance to Conscription, and all the Anti-Conscription platforms were in reality Sinn Fein.

The arrest of the Sinn Fein leaders on May 17th., in connection with the alleged German Plot, had the opposite effect to that intended. Instead of weakening, it strengthened the Organisation.



Reference Code/Title: IE-MA-AL-SB-2_p43, Sinn Féin postcard - Extinguishing The Irish Party; IE-MA-BMH-CD-095-4-1, General Election Manifesto to the Irish People; IE-MA-HS-A-0270_p1, Summary of 1918 election; IE-MA-AL-SB-2, Sinn Féin postcard - General Election; Bureau of Military History Collection and Brother Allen Collection

MEITHEAMH 2022

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		1	2	3	4	5
6 PUBLIC HOLIDAY	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Rinne Sinn Féin comhordú ar a bhfeachtas Olltoghcháin in 1918 ó Uimhir 6. Mar chuid den bhfeachtas, chruthaigh siad brú mór sna meáin chun a cuid teachtaireachtaí pholaitiúla a fháil trasna tríd na nuachtáin, paimfléid, póstaer agus cártaí poist. Bhí na hullmhúcháin críochnúil ach strusúil, agus is minic ar chuir ruathair isteach orthu. Chreid an páirtí go mbaineadh an feachtas seo mandáid dhaonlathach le haghaidh neamhspleáchas na hÉireann amach.

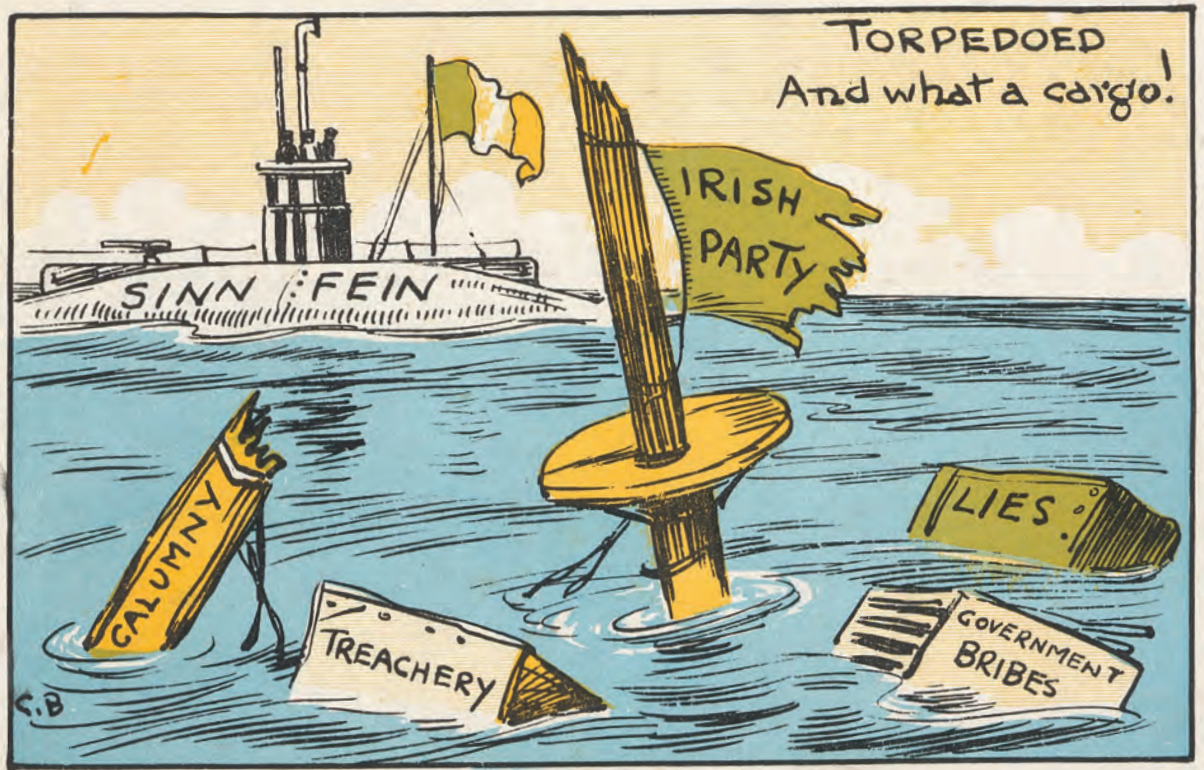
Sinn Féin coordinated their 1918 General Election campaign from No.6. This included an extensive media drive to convey their political message via newspapers, pamphlets, posters and postcards. Preparations were thorough, hectic and frequently interrupted by raids. The party believed that this campaign would secure a democratic mandate for Irish independence.



CONSCRIPTION.

John Bull:— "I am on the Rocks, my dear, but let us DIE TOGETHER!"

Reference Code/Title: IE-MA-AL-SB-1_p23, Sinn Féin postcard - Anti-Conscription; IE-MA-AL-SB-2_p51, Sinn Féin postcard - Sinn Féin submarine vs Irish Party boat; IE-MA-AL-SB-2_p35, Sinn Féin postcard - Irish Nationality, pulling together; Brother Allen Collection



PULLING TOGETHER

IÚIL 2022

Ba iad cártaí poist an modh cumarsáide ba choitianta go luath san 20ú hAois. Bhí ról níos leithne ná seo fós acu in Éireann. Táirgíodh cártaí poist in Éirinn ní hambáin chun imeachtaí polaitiúla a thairgeadh, ach chun tionchar a imirt ar mheon an phobail le grianghraif agus cartúin.

In the early twentieth century, postcards were the most commonly used means of communication. In Ireland, their role extended much further than this. Postcards were produced not only to illustrate Irish political events but also to influence contemporary opinion through the use of photographs and cartoons.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 *DEFENCE FORCES HOLIDAY	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

* National Day of Commemoration