

# The Centenary of the First Dáil

21st January 1919



Commemorated by  
**Cork County Council on 21st January 2019**

at a Special Meeting convened by  
the Mayor of the County of Cork  
Cllr. Patrick Gerard Murphy

**Comóradh Céad Bliain den Chéad Dáil  
An 21 Eanáir, 1919**

Tugtha chun cuimhne ag Comhairle Contae Chorcaí  
Ag tionól speisialta a ghairm Méara Chontae Chorcaí  
an Comhairleoir Patrick Gerard Murphy

# FOREWORD

BY MAYOR OF THE COUNTY OF  
CORK CLLR. PATRICK GERARD  
MURPHY AND  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF CORK  
COUNTY COUNCIL TIM LUCEY

As citizens of Ireland, today is a special day when we commemorate the centenary of the First Dáil, which took place in the Mansion House in Dublin on Tuesday, the 21st of January, 1919.

This was a most momentous occasion, which resolutely conveyed Ireland's firm belief in the ownership of its own destiny by having a government of the people, by the people, for the people. It was a day when Ireland stood up to be counted among the Nations of the World - a day that draws our attention with the utmost pride and belief.

Cork is proud of the role it has played and continues to play in the story of Ireland. Of the 73 Seats in the First Dáil, nine representatives were from Cork; these being: Michael Collins (Cork South); Seán Hayes (Cork West), Thomas Hunter (Cork North East), David Kent (Cork East), Diarmuid Lynch (Cork South East), Terence MacSwiney (Mid-Cork), Pádraig O'Keefe (Cork North) and Liam De Róiste and J.J. Walsh, both Cork City. From these historic beginnings to the present day, representatives of the County of Cork have continued to serve the people of Ireland with distinction at both the local and national level.

One hundred years ago today, the Cathaoirleach of Cork County Council

# RÉAMHRÁ

ó Méara Chontae Chorcaí,  
an Comhairleoir Patrick Gerard Murphy,  
agus an Príomhfheidhmeannach  
de Chomhairle Contae Chorcaí  
an tUasal Tim Lucey

Is lá speisialta é seo duinn mar Shaoránaigh na hÉireann, nuair a chuimhnímid comóradh céad bhliain an Chéad Dáil, a tharla i dTeach an Ard-Mhéara i mBaile Átha Cliath Dé Máirt, an 21ú Eanáir, 1919.

Ba seo ócáid an-tábhachtach, rud a chuir in iúl go diongbháilte an chreideamh laidir atá ag Éireann in úinéireacht a chinniúint féin trí rialtas na daoine, ag na daoine, ar son na daoine. Is lá a bhí ann nuair a sheas Éire suas le chomhaireamh i measc Náisiún an Domhain - lá a tharraingíonn ár n-aird leis an bhród agus an creideamh is mó.

Tá Corcaigh bródúil as an ról a bhí aice, agus an ról atá aice fós i scéal na hÉireann. As na 73 suíocháin ins an Chéad Dáil bhí 9 ionadaithe ó Corcaigh, lena n-áirítear; Mícheál Ó Coileáin (Corcaigh Theas); Seán Ó hAodha (Iarthair Chorcaí); Tomás Ó Fiachra (Corcaigh Thoir Thuaidh); Dáithí Ceannt (Oirthear Chorcaí); Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh (Corcaigh Thoir Theas); Toirdhealbhadh Mac Suibhne (Corcaigh Lárnach); Pádraig Ó Caoimh (Corcaigh Thuaidh), agus Liam De Róiste & JJ Breatnach araon i Cathair Chorcaí. Ón tús stairiúil sin go dtí an lá inniu leanann ionadaithe ó Contae Chorcaí ag obair chuig ardchaighdeán ar son daoine na hÉireann ag leibhéal áitiúla agus leibhéal náisiúnta.

Chéad bliain ó shin bhí Liam R Ceannt ina Cathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Contae

was none other than William R. Kent, brother of Thomas Kent and Richard Kent, who had both died for Ireland, and brother of David Kent –Cork East’s representation in the first Dáil Éireann. Their mother Mary Rice Kent was commemorated in this Council Chamber on the Centenary of her passing in January 2017 and it is hoped that William R. Kent would have looked upon today with pride as the Council that he once chaired himself, gathered in a special meeting, to remember and admire all that was done for Ireland one hundred years ago – endeavouring to ensure this as a lasting legacy.

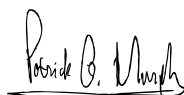
Here in the County of Cork there is an unsurpassed pride in our history and heritage and in 2018 this was recognised on the national level, with ‘Community Commemorations in the County of Cork’ winning Best National Community Initiative at the IPB and LAMA Community and Council Awards. Cork County Council, and particularly through its Commemorations Committee, will continue to have a firm regard for the county’s and indeed the nation’s historic moments and today is a most fitting event in this regard.

Today we look back with pride on the sitting of the First Dáil and discuss how far we have come, as we embark upon the next one hundred years of history lena chéile.

Chorcaí . Bhí se ina deartháir le Tomás agus Risteard Ceannt a fuair bás ar son na tíre, agus deartháir freisin le Dáithí Ceannt – Ionadaí do Oirthear Chorcaí sa chéad Dáil. Bhí Comóradh Chéad Bliain de bás Mary Rice Kent, máthair de na fir seo, i Seomra na Chomhairle i Mí Eanáir 2017. Tá súil againn do mbeadh Liam R. Ceannt bródúil, mar iar-Cathaoirleach, as an Chomhairle seo agus an cruinniú speisialta seo atá curtha ar siúl againn chun aitheantas a thabhairt do gach rud a rinneadar ar son na tíre seo céad bliain ó shin, agus déanfaimid iarracht an oidhreacht sin a leanúint.

Anseo i gContae Chorcaí tá bród neamh-sáraithe againn inár stair agus ar ár n-oidhreacht agus i 2018 aithníodh é seo ar leibhéal náisiúnta, nuair a bhuaigh Contae Chorcaí an Gradam “Tionscnamh Pobail Náisiúnta is Fearr” lenár ‘Comóradh Pobail i gContae Chorcaí’ ag na Gradaim Pobail agus Comhairle 2018 curtha ar siúl ag IPB & LAMA. Leanfaidh Comhairle Contae Chorcaí, go háirithe tríd an gCoiste Comórtha, go mbeidh meas láidir ar chuimhneacháin stairiúla an chontae agus an tír , agus inniu imeacht feilúnaí maidir leis seo.

Feicimid siar inniu le bród ar an Chéad Dáil , agus pléimid cé chomh faide as atá muid tar éis teacht, agus muidne ag dul ar aghaidh sa todhcaí chuig an céad éile lena chéile.





## THE FIRST DÁIL:

Democracy is described as 'a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections'. This is precisely what occurred in Ireland in December 1918, leading to the sitting of the First Dáil on Tuesday 21st of January, 1919.

Following the enacting of the 'Representation of the People Act 1918' earlier in the year, the 1918 Election on December 14th was the first time that all men over the age of 21, and women over the age of 30, had the right to cast a vote or indeed stand for British Parliament. On Election day, December 14th 1918, the Women and Men of Ireland spoke.

Of the 707 Seats available in the British Parliament, 105 seats were to be filled from across the island of Ireland. There was a Unionist majority in the North and the Irish Parliamentary Party had seen much support in previous decades; however, it was those with Republican beliefs that won the majority of seats in the 1918 Election. Ireland's Republican Party, Sinn Féin, won 73 Seats, with the Irish Unionist Party and Irish Parliamentary Party securing only a combined 32 seats (26 and 6 seats respectively). In keeping with the Election Manifesto and having run their campaign on a platform of self-determination, Sinn Féin decided on 19 December 1918 to establish Dáil Éireann, refusing to take up their seats in Westminster.

## AN CHÉAD DAIL:

Déantar cur síos ar an daonlathas mar 'córas rialtais ina roghnaíonn daoine a gcuid rialtóirí trí vótáil dóibh i dtoghcháin'. Is é seo go díreach an méid a tharla in Éirinn i mí na Nollag 1918, agus mar thoradh ar seo, do shuigh an Chéad Dáil ar an Máirt 2ú Eanáir, 1919.

Tar éis an tAcht um 'Ionadaíocht an Phobail 1918' a achtú níos luaithe sa bhliain, ba é Toghchán ar an 14ú Nollag 1918 an chéad uair a raibh an ceart ag gach fear os cionn 21 bliain d'aois agus mná os cionn 30 bliain d'aois, a vóta a chaitheamh, nó go deimhin seasamh do Pharlaimint na Breataine. Ar lá an Toghcháin, 14ú Nollag 1918, labhair Mná agus Fir na hÉireann.

As na 707 Suíochán a bhí ar fáil i bParlaimint na Breataine, bhí 105 suíochán le líonadh ó oileán na hÉireann. Bhí tromlach ag na nAontachtaithe sa Tuaisceart agus bhí an-chuid tacaíochta le Páirtí Parlaiminte na hÉireann sna blianta beaga roimhe sin; áfach, i 1918, bhuaigh na iarrthóirí le idéal Poblachtach formhór na suíochán sa Toghchán. Bhuaigh Páirtí Poblachtach na hÉireann, Sinn Féin, 73 Suíochán, níor bhuaigh an Páirtí Aontachtach na hÉireann agus Páirtí Parlaiminte na hÉireann ach 32 suíochán idir eatarthu (26 agus 6 suíochán faoi seach). De Réir an Forógra Toghcháin a bhí acu, agus tar éis a bhfeachtas a reáchtáil ar ardán féinchinntithe, rinne Sinn Féin cinneadh ar an 19ú Nollag 1918 Dáil Éireann a bhunú, ag diúltú a gcuid suíochán a thógáil i Westminster.

The First Dáil had a number of notable representatives from Cork - nine men in total. These were Michael Collins (Cork South); Seán Hayes (Cork West), Thomas Hunter (Cork North East), David Kent (Cork East), Diarmuid Lynch (Cork South East), Terence MacSwiney (Mid-Cork), Pádraig O'Keeffe (Cork North), and Liam De Róiste and J.J. Walsh, both Cork City. All ran unopposed in the Election with the exception of Liam De Róiste and J.J. Walsh; both nonetheless receiving an overwhelming number of votes. Although Dáil Éireann had nine Cork representatives, only J.J. Walsh and Seán Hayes were present at the First Dáil meeting of January 21st, 1919. Surprisingly or unsurprisingly, perhaps, only 27 T.D.s were in attendance - accounts showing that 35 were in jail including Cork's Pádraig O'Keeffe; Terence MacSwiney and Thomas Hunter, and a further 4 T.D.'s had been deported including Cork's Diarmuid Lynch.

The historic meeting of the First Dáil on Tuesday 21st of January 1919 commenced at 15:30 and was held in Irish. After nominating Cathal Brugha as Ceann Comhairle and then having passed a short 'Provisional Constitution', a Declaration of Independence was read aloud, in Irish, then French and then English. Three Deputies (Eamon De Valera; George Noble Plunkett and Arthur Griffith) were chosen to represent Ireland at upcoming international peace

Bhí roinnt ionadaithe suntasacha ag an gCéad Dáil ó Chorcaigh - naoi ndaoine san iomlán. Ba iad seo Mícheál Ó Coileáin (Corcaigh Theas); Seán Ó hAodha (Corcaigh Thiar), Tomás Ó Fiachra (Corcaigh Thoir Thuaidh), Dáithí Ceannt (Corcaigh Thoir), Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh (Corcaigh Thoir Theas), Toirdhealbhadh Mac Suibhne (Corcaigh-Lárnach), Pádraig O'Caomh (Corcaigh Thuaidh), agus Liam De Róiste & JJ Ó Breathnach, ó gCathair Chorcaí araon. Bhí gach iarrthóir tofa gan iomaíocht seachas Liam De Róiste agus J.J. Breathnach; áfach, fuair eadar líon mór vótaí. Cé go raibh naoi n-ionadaí de chuid Chorcaí ag Dáil Éireann, ní raibh ach J.J. Breathnach agus Seán Ó hAodha i láthair ag an gcéad chruinniú den Dáil ar an 21ú Eanáir, 1919. Mar abhar iontais ní raibh ach 27 T.D i láthair ar an lá - Léiríonn cuntais go raibh 35 TD as an 105 sa phríósún, Pádraig O'Caomh, Toirdhealbhadh Mac Suibhne agus Tomás Ó Fiachra ó Chorcaí san áireamh; agus 4 TD eile a dhíbirt, lena n-áirítear Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh, ó Chorcaí.

Thosnaigh an cruinniú stairiúil den Chéad Dáil ar an Máirt 21ú Eanáir 1919 ag 15:30 agus tionóladh í trí nGaeilge. Tar éis Cathal Brugha a ainmniú mar Cheann Comhairle agus tar éis 'Bunreacht Shealadach' gairid a faoifa, léiodh Dearbhú Neamhspleáchais os ard, i nGaeilge, i bhFraincis agus ansin i mBéarla. Roghnaíodh Triúr Teachtaí (Eamon De Valera; S. N. Pluincéad agus Art Ó Gríobhtha) chun ionadaíocht a dhéanamh ar son Éirinn ag cainteanna síochána idirnáisiúnta a bhí ag teacht

talks and a 'Message to the Free Nations of the World' was then read aloud, again in the order of Irish, French and English. The Dáil's Democratic Programme – primarily a series of economic and social principles – was then iterated and the meeting concluded thereafter with a resolution to reconvene the following day at the same time.

It had been a relatively short meeting but a monumental one. Ireland had for some time sought its Independence and the past had borne witness to many a conflict; however, Ireland had also been very much aware of its own identity and the prospects of self-governance now filled the country with hope. Those in the First Dáil were there, not through war or conflict, but through peaceful democratic means, elected by the people of Ireland. The First Dáil, however, was not approved of by British Authorities and was shortly after outlawed, together with notable Irish National Organisations such as Cumann na mBan, the Irish Volunteers and the Sinn Féin Republican Party. It seemed inevitable that further conflict would ensue, as noted by Michael Collins later in 1919 when he said, "All ordinary peaceful methods are ended and we shall be taking the only alternative actions in a short while now".

On Monday, January 21st 2019, we remember the meeting of the First Dáil, but we too remember the centenary of the shootings at Soloheadbeg in County

suas tá le teacht agus cuireadh "Scéal ó Dháil Éireann chun Saor-Náisiún an Domhain" a léamh os ard, in ord Gaeilge, Fraincís agus Béarla. Cuireadh tús le Clár Daonlathach na Dála - sraith prionsabail eacnamaíochta agus sóisialta go príomha - agus ansin chríochnaigh an cruinniú ina dhiaidh sin le rún chun an chéad lá eile a ath-thionóil ag an am céanna.

Is cruinniú réasúnta gearr a bhí ann ach ceann suntasach. Bhí Éire ag lorg neamhspleáchas ar feadh tamaill agus san t-am roimhe sin bhí go leor coimhlinte; áfach, bhí an-eolas ag Éirinn ar a chéannacht féin agus d'éirigh le hiarmhairtí féin-rialachais an tír a líonadh le dóchas. Ní raibh na daoine sin sa Chéad Dáil ann trí chogadh nó coimhlint, ach trí mheán daonlathach síochánta, arna dtoghadh ag pobal na hÉireann. Níor cheadaigh Údarás na Breataine an Chéad Dáil, áfach, agus tar éis tamaill bhí se eisreachtaithe, mar aon le heagraíochtaí náisiúnta suntasacha Éireannacha eile, cosúil le Cumann na mBan, Óglaigh na hÉireann agus Páirtí Poblachtach Sinn Féin. Bhí sé dosheachanta go mbeadh coimhlint bhreise ann, mar a léirigh Micheál Ó Coileáin ina dhiaidh sin i 1919 nuair a dúirt sé, "Tá gach gnáth-mhodh síochánta críochnaithe anois agus beidh muid ag glacadh na ghníomhartha malartacha go gairid".

Ar an Luan, 21ú Eanáir 2019, is cuimhin linn cruinniú an Chéad Dáil, ach cuimhnimid freisin na lámhaigh ag Sulchóid Bheag i gContae Tiobraid Árann

Tipperary, which, and the ambush at Béal A'Gleanna in West Cork 6 months earlier, were to signal only the beginning of what will be the commemorative focus over the coming years – the Anglo-Irish War of Independence and subsequent Irish Civil War.

Ireland today is observing its 32nd Dáil and Local Authorities over the years have had many Councils; Councils that supported Dáil Éireann on the ground within only one to two years following the establishment of Dáil Éireann. Indeed, following the Elections of 1920 'some 91% of the Municipal and County Councils recognized the Irish Government and declared they no longer gave allegiance to the English Government' . Cork County Council adopted such a resolution on the 19th of June, 1920 with Dómhnall Ó Ceallacháin as Cathaorlach, preceded by William R. Kent (1918-1920).

Much has happened in Irish politics over the years but reflecting on the first Dáil, Mary MacSwiney, sister of Terence MacSwiney, noted 'they immediately compiled statistics as to the conditions of the fisheries and of agriculture, and the condition of the ports, and the improvements that could be made... [concluding] they have done all the ordinary work of Government, and have done it very well and very effectively'. Ireland can look back upon, and be proud of, Ireland's First Dáil, as it was

a tharla céad bhliain ó shin, i dteannta leis an luíochán ag Béal An Ghleanna in Iarthar Chorcaí 6 mhí roimhe sin, is iad seo na comhartha luath de tús a bheidh mar fhócas cuimhneacháin sna blianta atá le teacht - Cogadh na Saoirse Angla-Éireannach agus Cogadh Cathartha na hÉireann ina dhiaidh sin.

Tá Éire inniu ag breathnú ar a 32ú Dáil agus ag Údaráis Áitiúla thar na blianta go raibh go leor Comhairlí aige; Comhairlí a thug tacaíocht do Dháil Éireann ar an talamh laistigh de bhliain amháin nó dhá bhliain tar éis bhunú Dháil Éireann. Go deimhin, tar éis na dToghcháin de 1920, d'aithin 91% de na Comhairlí Contae agus Bardasacha Dáil Éireann agus dhearbhaigh siad nach raibh siad dílseacht do Rialtas na Breataine a thuilleadh. Ghlac Comhairle Contae Chorcaí rún den sórt sin ar an 19ú Meitheamh, 1920 le Dómhnall Ó Ceallacháin mar Cathaorlach, agus roimh sin Liam R. Ceannt (1918-1920).

Tá alán tar éis tarlú síos tríd na blianta i bpolaitíocht na hÉireann, ach, agus sí ag smaoineamh ar an gcéad Dáil, dúirt Maire Ní Suibhne, deirfiúr Toirdhealbhaich Mac Suibhne, gur chuir siad staidreamh le chéile maidir le coinníollacha na n-iascach agus na talmhaíochta, agus na gcalafoirt, agus moltaí faoi feabhsuithe a d'fhéadfaí a dhéanamh ... [agus í ag críochnú] rinne siad gnáth-obair an Rialtais go léir, agus rinne siad é go han-mhaith agus go héifeachtach '. Is féidir le hÉirinn breathnú siar ar Chéad Dáil na



one hundred years ago. As noted in 'The Catholic Bulletin' of January 1919: 'Ireland has turned her back on the Land of Bondage and her face to the Land of Promise. She has waived aside those who would remind her of the crumbs and the flesh-pots. She has arisen to claim her destiny' . We are now her custodians – may we journey well.

"It is not those who can inflict the most, but those that can suffer the most who will conquer."

Terence MacSwiney

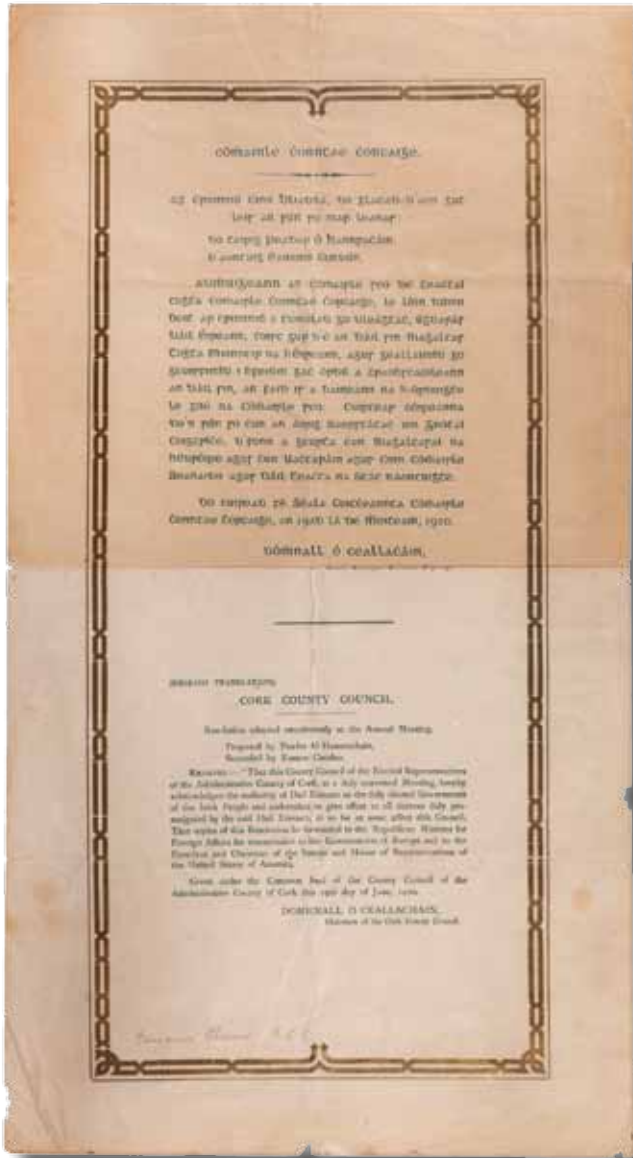
hÉireann, agus a bheith bródúil as, mar a bhí sé céad bliain ó shin. Mar a luadh i 'The Catholic Bulletin' i Eanáir 1919: 'Tá Éire tar éis a drom a iompar ar Thalamh na braighdeanas agus a aghaidh a iompar chuig an Talamh Geallta. Tharscaoileadh sí iad siúd a chuirfeadh na grabhróga agus na potaí feola i gcuimhne di. Tháinig sí chun a cinniúint a éileamh '! Táimid anois ina chaomhnóirí - go bhféadfaimis taisteal go maith.

"Ní h-iaid na daoine gur bhféidir leo an méid is mó dochar a dhéanamh a chloífeadh, ach na daoine atá ag fulaingt is mó ."

Toirdhealbhach Mac Suibhne

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Resolution by Cork County Council recognising Dáil Éireann on 19 June 1920

Rún ó Comhairle Contae Chorcaí ag tabhairt aithint do Dháil Éireann ar an 19ú Meitheamh 1920

## Constitution of the First Dáil

*(adopted by Dáil Éireann on  
21 January 1919, remaining  
in force for four additional years)*

### Article 1

All legislative powers shall be vested in Dail Eireann, composing of Deputies, elected by the Irish people from the existing Irish Parliamentary constituencies.

### Article 2

(a) All executive powers shall be vested in the members, for the time being, of the Ministry.

(b) The Ministry shall consist of a President of the Ministry, elected by Dail Eireann, and four Executive Officers, viz.;

A Secretary of Finance

A Secretary of Home Affairs

A Secretary of Foreign Affairs

A Secretary of National Defence

each of whom the President shall nominate and have power to dismiss.

(c) Every member of the Ministry shall be a member of Dail Eireann, and shall at all times be responsible to the Dail.

(d) At the first meeting of Dail Eireann after their nomination by the President, the names of the Executive Officers shall be separately submitted to Dail Eireann for approval.

(e) The appointment of the President shall date from his election, and the appointment of each Executive Officer from the date of the approval by the Dail of his nomination.

(f) The Ministry or any member thereof may at any time be removed by vote of the Dail upon motion for that specific purpose, provided that at least seven

## Bunreacht Dála Éireann

### An Cheud Alt.

Beidh iomlán comhachta chun dlíthe dheunamh ag Dáil Éireann agus isé bheidh san Dáil ná teachtaí toghtha ag muintir na hÉireann ó sna dáilcheanntair atá san tír fé láthair.

### An Dara hAlt

(a) Beidh iomlán comhachta gnímh éan tráth aca so a bheidh I bhfeadhmannus san Aireacht an tráth soin.

(b) Isé bheidh san Aireacht ná Príomh-aireach, toghtha ag Dáil Éireann, agus ceathrar Aireach eile, eadhon:

Aireach Airgid.

Aireach Gnóthaí Dúthchais.

Aireach Gnóthaí Coigcríoch.

Aireach Cosanta

Isé an Príomh-Aireach ainmneochaidh an ceathrar Aireach eile, agus beidh de chomhacht aige iad do chur as feadhmannus.

(c) Is éigean do gach Aireach bheith n-a Theachta san Dáil agus beidh sé freagarthach I gcomhnuidhe don Dáil.

(d) Is éigean ainmneacha na nAireach do chur fé bhrághaid na Dála ag an gceud thionól taréis don Phríomh-Aireach a n-ainmniughadh, I gcóir a ndeimhnighthe.

(e) Beidh an príomh-Aireach I bhfeadhmannus chomh luath is a thoghfár é, agus beidh na hAirigh eile I bhfeadhmannus chomh luath agus a dheimhneóchaidh an Dáil a n-ainmneacha.

(f) Is féidir don Dáil an Aireacht nó éan duine desna hAirigh do chur as

days' notice in writing of that motion shall have been given.

#### Article 3

A Chairman elected annually by the Dail, and in his absence a Deputy Chairman so elected, shall preside at all meetings of Dail Eireann. Only members of the Dail shall be eligible for these offices. In case of the absence of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman the Dail shall fill the vacancies or elect a temporary Chairman.

#### Article 4

All monies required by the Ministry shall be obtained on vote of the Dail. The Ministry shall be responsible to the Dail for all monies so obtained, and shall present properly audited accounts for the expenditure of the same -twice yearly- in the months of May and November. The audit shall be conducted by an Auditor or Auditors appointed by the Dail. No member of the Dail shall be eligible for such appointment.

#### Article 5

This Constitution is provisional and is liable to alteration upon seven days written notice of motion for that specific purpose.

feadhmannus le neart bhótaí má chuirtear foláramh rúin fé scríbhinn d'éan toisc chuige sin isteach seacht lá roimh ré.

#### An Tríomhadh Alt.

Ceann Comhairle toghtha ag an Dáil I naghaidh na bliadhna, nó Ceann Ionaid toghtha I naghaidh na bliadhna, muna mbíonn an Ceann Comhairle I láthair, a bheidh I gceannas gach tionóil den Dáil. Ní bheidh I gceannas infheadhma I gcóir na n-ionad só acht Teachtaí de'n Dáil. Má bhíonn an Ceann Comhairle agus an Ceann Ionaid as láthair, ceapfaidh an Dáil lucht ionaid nó toghfaidh siad Ceann Comhairle sealadach.

#### An Ceathramhadh Alt.

Gheobhaidh an tAireach pé airgead bheidh uaidh de bhárr bhóta na Dála. Beidh an tAireach freagarthach don Dáil san airgead a gheobhfar mar sin agus leagfaidh sé cúntaisí mionscrúduithe ar chaitheamh an airgid fé bhrághaid na Dála dhá uair sa bhliadhain – um Shamhain is um Bealtaine. Scrúdaidhe nó Scrúdaidhthe toghtha ag an Dáil a dheunfaidh an mionscrúdadh. Ní féidir éin Teachta den Dáil do thoghadh mar Scrúdaidhe.

#### An Cúigmhadh Alt.

Bunreacht sealadach é seo agus is féidir é d'atharughadh ach foláramh fé scríbhinn do thabhairt d'éan toisc chuige sin, seacht lá roimh ré.

## Message to the Free Nations of the World

To the Nations of the World:  
Greeting.

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

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

Internationally, Ireland is the gateway of the Atlantic. Ireland is the last outpost of Europe towards the West: Ireland is the point upon which great trade routes between East and West converge: her independence is demanded by the Freedom of the Seas : her great harbours must be open to all nations, instead of

## Scéal ó Dháil Éireann chum Saor-Naisiún An Domhain

Do Náisiúnaibh an Domhain:  
Beatha agus Sláinte.

Tá Náisiún na hÉireann tar éis a saoirse do fhorfhógairt, tá a teachtaí toghtha tar éis teacht i ndáil chómhairle i bpríomhchathair na tíre an t-aonmhadh lá fichead de mhí Eanáir, 1919. Tríotha súd, chum Saorstát Éireann do chothughadh, iarrann sí ar gach náisiún dílis náisiúntacht Éireann féin do admháil agus a bheith de bhuaidh aici an náisiúntacht soin do dheimhniughadh i láthair Comhdhála na Síothchána.

I gcúrsaibh náisiúntachta, tá deighilt ó bhonn idir Éire agus Sacsa i dtaoibh cineadh is teangan, béas is nós is seanchus. Náisiún de na náisiúnaibh is ársa 'san Eóraig uile is eadh Éire, agus na tréithe is dual di táid slán iomshlán aici fós i n-aindeoin an fhóiréigin Ghallda atá ag brughadh uirthé le seacht gcéad bliadhain. Níor scaoil sí riamh uaithe na buadha is dúthchas di, agus níor leig sí riamh do ré dul thairste gan an náisiúntacht is dual di féin an leithligh do dhearbhadh go dána ó Ghabháltas Gall i leith go dtí an tráth is déadhnaihe dár ghlac sí claidheamh go cródha i mbliadhain a 1916.

I gcúrsaibh eadarnáisiúntachta, is í Éire geata na Fairge Móire; is í Éire daingean deiridh na hEóirpa á'n Iarthar; ionad is eadh í mar a dhruideann raona tráchtála le chéile ó Oirthear agus Iarthar: is éigean di bheith neamhspleádhach i

being the monopoly of England. To-day these harbours are empty and idle solely because English policy is determined to retain Ireland as a barren bulwark for English aggrandisement, and the unique geographical position of this island, far from being a benefit and safeguard to Europe and America, is subjected to the purposes of England's policy of world domination.

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

gcómhair Saoirse na Fairrge; is éigean a cuanta bheith ar oscailt I gcómhair gach uile náisiún I n-ionad a mbeith fé smacht Shacsan féin amháin. Táid na cuanta úd follamh díomhaoin le fada de bhrígh gurab é meón Shacsan agus lucht treórtha a loingis Éire do choimeád mar sciath chosanta I gcómhair móruighthe Shacsan agus a hImpreachta. Dá réir sin, I n-ionad buntáiste agus cosaint do theacht don Eóraig agus do Aimeirce de bharr dealuighthe an oileáin seo is amhla bhaintear feidhm aisti chum an domhan mór do choimeád fé chomhacht Shacsan ar leithligh.

Tá Éire ag aithdhearbhadh don domhan nuadh so atá ag á scaoileadh féin ón gcogadh go mbaineann náisiúntacht ársa léi, agus is móide a dóchas go ngéillfear dá scéal de bhrígh go gcreideann sí gur Saoirse agus ceart atá mar bhun ar Dlighe na Náisiún, gur cóir do phobalaibh cuidiughadh le chéile, ós árd, ar son an Chirt is I gcoinnibh gach buadha dá dtéigheann go dlúth leis an tíoránacht; gur deimhin nach de bharr buansmacht arm ar mhaithe le impreacht a bhuanóchar an tsíothcháin 'san Eóraig acht de bharr smacht riaghaltais a cheapfar I ngach tír le saorthoil saerchine; agus gur deimhin fós ná cuirfear deireadh choidhche leis an síorchogadh so idir Éire agus Sacsa chum go nglanfaidh lucht airm Shacsan as talamh na hÉireann go bráth na breithe.



For these among other reasons, Ireland - resolutely and irrevocably determined at the dawn of the promised era of self-determination and liberty that she will suffer foreign dominion no longer - calls upon every free nation to uphold her national claim to complete independence as an Irish Republic against the arrogant pretensions of England founded in fraud and sustained only by an overwhelming military occupation, and demands to be confronted publicly with England at the Congress of the Nations, in order that the civilised world having judged between English wrong and Irish right may guarantee to Ireland its permanent support for the maintenance of her national independence.

Dá mbrígh so uile, agus de bhrígh, mór-mhór, gur “Sinn Féin Sinn Féin” soiscéal an tsaoghail indiu is go bhfuil réim na Saoirse láimh linn do réir gach geallamhna, tá ceaptha go daintean diongbhála ag irinn gan géilleadh choidhche do smacht eachtrannach. Ar an adhbhar soin iarrann sí ar gach náisiún dílis cuidiughadh léi san éileamh atá curtha aici roimpe, ‘sé sin Saoirse I n-íomshlán agus Saorstát Gaedhlach. Níl ceart ná cóir ag Riaghaltas Shacsan I nÉirinn, ní raibh de bhun riamh le smacht Sacsan I nÉirinn ach calaois, ní féidir a bhuanughadh ná a choimeád ar siubhal féin, gan arm uathbhásach. Dá dheascaibh sin is mian le hÉirinn seasamh I láthair Sacsan ag Comhdháil na Náisiún I dtreo go bhfeicfidh an saoghal an scéal atá eadartha, go ndéanfaidh an domhan mór breitheamhnas ar an éagcóir atá ar siubhal ag Sacsuibh agus an ceart atá ag dul do Éirinn is go ngeallfar do mhuintir na hÉireann pé congnamh a theastóchaidh uatha chum a saoirse do bhuanughadh do dheoin Dé.

Co. Aondroma (thoir)	Lt-Col McCalmont	as láthair
Co. Aondroma (meadh)	Major H O'Neill	as láthair
Co. Aondroma (thuaidh)	Major P. Kerr-Smiley	as láthair
Co. Aondroma (theas)	Capt. C.C. Craig	as láthair
Co. Ard Macha (meadh)	J. R. Lonsdale	as láthair
Co. Ard Macha (thuaidh)	Lt-Col, A. Allen	as láthair
Co. Ard Macha (theas)	S. Ó Donghaile	as láthair
Co. an Doire (thuaidh)	Dr. H. Anderson	as láthair
Co. an Doire (theas)	Denis Henry	as láthair
Dún na nGall (thiar)	E.J. Kelly	as láthair
Co. an Dúin (thoir)	D. D. Reid	as láthair
Co. an Dúin (meadh)	Col. Sir J. Craig	as láthair
Co. an Dúin (thuaidh)	T. W. Browne	as láthair
Co. an Dúin (theas)	Jeremiah McVeigh	as láthair
Co. an Dúin (thiar)	D. M. Wilson	as láthair
Co. Fhearmonach (thuaidh)	E. M. Archdale	as láthair
Béal Feirsde (Cromac)	W. A. Lindsay	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	E. Carson	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	Joseph Devlin	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	Thomas Moles	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	Capt. H. Dixon	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	S. MacGuffin	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	T. H. Brown	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	T. Donald	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	R. J. Lynn	as láthair
Béal Feirsde	Mr. Whitlaw	as láthair
Co. Thír Eoghain (thoir thuaidh)	T. J. S. Harbison	as láthair
Co. Thír Eoghain (thiar thuaidh)	Árt Ó Gríobhtha	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Thír Eoghain (theas)	Mr. Coote	as láthair
Cathair Phort Láirge	Capt. W. Redmond	as láthair
Iolscoil Áth Cliath	A. Samuels	as láthair
Iolscoil Áth Cliath	Dr. R. Woods	as láthair
Ráth Ó Maighne (Áth Cliath)	Sir M. Dockrell	as láthair
Iolscoil na hÉireann	Eoin Mac Néill	l láthair
Áth Cliath (Pembroke)	Deasmhumha Mac Gearailt	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Áth Cliath (Naomh Séamus)	Seosamh Mag Craith	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. na Midhe (theas)	Eamonn Ó Dubhgáin	l láthair
Co. na Midhe (thuaidh)	Liam Ó Maoiliosa	ar díbirt ag Gallaibh
Co. Cheatharloch	Séamus Ó Lionáin	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. an Chabháin (thoir)	Art Ó Gríobhtha	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. an Chabháin (thiar)	Pól Ó Gallagáin	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. an Chláir (thoir)	Eamonn de Bhaléra	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. an Chláir (thiar)	Brian Ó hUigín	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Áth Cliath (Cluain Tairbh)	Riseárd Ó Maolchatha	l láthair
Áth Cliath (Faithche an Choláiste)	Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh	l láthair
Cuan na Mara	Pádraig Ó Máille	l láthair
Cathair Chorcaighe	S.S. Breathnach	l láthair
Cathair Chorcaighe	Liam de Róiste	as láthair
Co. Chorcaighe (thuaidh)	Pádraig Ó Caoimh	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chorcaighe (thoir)	Dáithí Ceannt	as láthair
Co. Chorcaighe (meadh)	Toirdhealbhadh Mac Suibhne	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chorcaighe (thoir thuaidh)	Tomás Ó Fiachra	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chorcaighe (theas)	Micheál Ó Coileáin	as láthair

l láthair = Present    As láthair = Absent

Fé ghlas ag Gallaibh = Imprisoned by the Foreigners

Ar díbirt ag Gallaibh = Exiled by the Foreigners

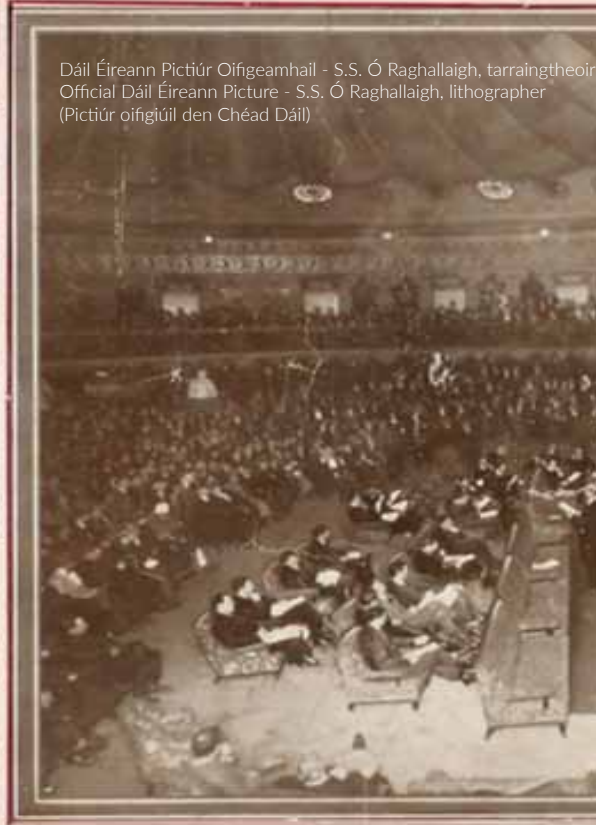
Co. Chorcaighe (thiar)	Seán Ó hAodha	I láthair
Co. Chorcaighe (thoir theas)	Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh	ar díbert ag Gallaibh
Doire Cholmchille	Eóin Mac Néill	I láthair
Dún na nGall (thuaidh)	Seosamh Ó Dochartaigh	I láthair
Dún na nGall (theas)	Peadar Mac an Bháird	I láthair
Dún na nGall (thiar)	Seosamh Mac Suibhne	I láthair
Co. Áth Cliath (thuaidh)	Proinsias Ó Laoidhléis	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Áth Cliath (theas)	S. Gabhán Uí Dhubhthaigh	I láthair
Co. Fhearmanach (theas)	Seán Ó Mathghamhna	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. na Gaillimhe (thoir)	Liam Ó Maoilíosa	ar díbert ag Gallaibh
Co. na Gaillimhe (thuaidh)	An Dr. Ciosóg	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. na Gaillimhe (theas)	Proinsias Ó Fathaigh	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Roinn an Chuain (Áth Cliath)	Pilib Ó Seanacháin	I láthair
Co. Chiarraidhe (thoir)	Piaras Béaslaí	I láthair
Co. Chiarraidhe (thuaidh)	An Dr. S. Ó Cruadhlaoch	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chiarraidhe (theas)	Fionán Ó Loingsigh	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chiarraidhe (thiar)	Aibhstín de Staic	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chill Dara (thuaidh)	Domhnall Ó Buachalla	I láthair
Co. Chill Dara (theas)	Art Ó Conchubhair	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Chill Coinnigh (thuaidh)	Liam Mac Cosgair	
Co. Chill Coinnigh (theas)	Séamus Ó Meaghra	as láthair
Co. Phortláirge	Cathal Brugha	I láthair
Co. na hIar-Mhíde	Labhrás Mag Fhionnghaill	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Loch gCarmáin (thuaidh)	Roger Sweetman	I láthair
Co. Loch gCarmáin (theas)	An Dr. S. Ó Riain	An Dr. S. Ó Riain
Co. Liathdroma	Séamus Ó Dólaín	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Luimnighe (thoir)	An Dr. R. Ó hAodha	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Luimnighe (thiar)	Conchubhar Ó Coileáin	I láthair
Cathair Luimnighe	M. P. Colivet	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. an Longphuirt	Seosamh Mac Aonghusa	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Lughmhaighe	Seán Ó Ceallaigh	I láthair
Co. Mhuigheó (thoir)	Eamonn de Bhaléra	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Mhuigheó (thuaidh)	An Dr. Ó Cruadhlaoch	I láthair
Co. Mhuigheó (theas)	Liam Seers	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Mhuigheó (thiar)	Seosamh Mac Giolla Bhríghde	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Mhuineacháin (thuaidh)	Earnán de Blaghd	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Mhuineacháin (theas)	Seán Mac an tSaoi	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Ros Comáin (thuaidh)	S. N. Pluincéad (Count)	I láthair
Co. Ros Comáin (theas)	Énri Ó Beóláin	as láthair
Co. Shligigh (thuaidh)	S. S. Mac Fhlannchadha	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Shligigh (theas)	Alasdair Mac Cába	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Thiobraid Árann (thuaidh)	Seosamh Mac Donnchadha	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Thiobraid Árann (thoir)	Piaras Mac Canna	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Thiobraid Árann (meadh)	Séamus A. De Búrca	I láthair
Co. Thiobraid Árann (theas)	P. A. Maoldomhnaigh	I láthair
Co. Chill Mantáin (thiar)	R. C. Barton	I láthair
Co. Chill Mantáin (thoir)	Seán Etchingham	fé ghlas ag Gallaibh
Co. Uí Fáilghe	An Dr. P. Mac Cartáin	ar díbert ag Gallaibh
Co. Laoise	Caoimhghin Ó hUigín	I láthair
Áth Cliath (St. Michan's)	Micheál Mac Stáin	I láthair
Áth Cliath (Faithche St'íopháin)	Tomás Ó Ceallaigh	I láthair
Áth Cliath (Naomh Pádraig)	Countess Markievicz	Fe ghlas ag Gallaibh

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# Dáil

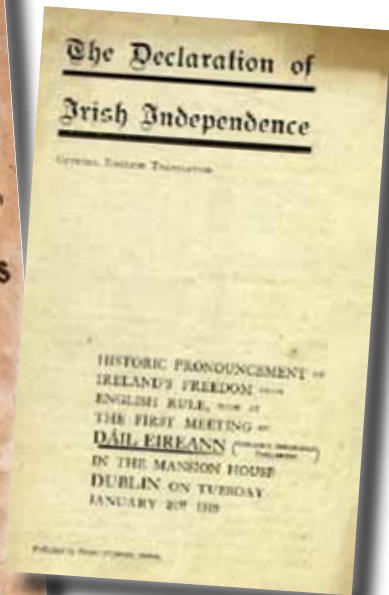
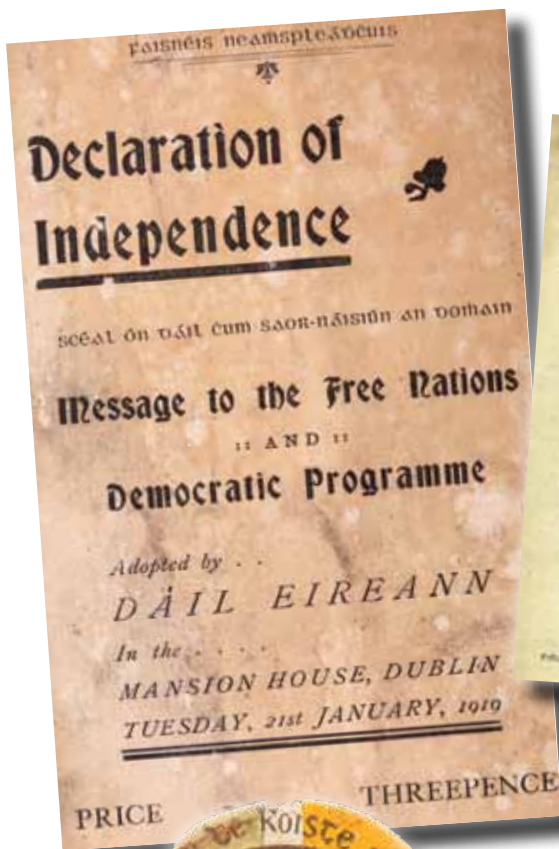


Dáil Éireann Pictiúr Oifigeamhail - S.S. Ó Raghallaigh, tarraingtheoir  
 Official Dáil Éireann Picture - S.S. Ó Raghallaigh, lithographer  
 (Pictiúr oifigiúil den Chéad Dáil)



# IREANN





1918 Election Badge  
Liam De Roiste and copies of the  
Irish Declaration of Independence

1918 Suaitheantas Toghcháin  
Liam De Roiste agus cóipeanna  
de Dhearbhú Neamhspleáchas  
na hÉireann



## Democratic Programme of the First Dáil

We declare in the words of the Irish Republican Proclamation the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies to be indefeasible, and in the language of our first President. Pádraig Mac Phiarais, we declare that the Nation's sovereignty extends not only to all men and women of the Nation, but to all its material possessions, the Nation's soil and all its resources, all the wealth and all the wealth-producing processes within the Nation, and with him we reaffirm that all right to private property must be subordinated to the public right and welfare.

We declare that we desire our country to be ruled in accordance with the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Justice for all, which alone can secure permanence of Government in the willing adhesion of the people.

We affirm the duty of every man and woman to give allegiance and service to the Commonwealth, and declare it is the duty of the Nation to assure that every citizen shall have opportunity to spend his or her strength and faculties in the service of the people. In return for willing service, we, in the name of the Republic, declare the right of every citizen to an adequate share of the produce of the Nation's labour.

## Clár Oibre Poblacanaighe

Dearbhuighimid, i mbriathraibh forfhógra Saorstáit Éireann go bhfuil sé de cheart ag muinntir na hÉireann sealbh na hÉireann do bheith aca agus cinneamhain an náisiúin do bheith fé n-a riar, agus nách féidir an ceart san do bhaint díobh; agus fébh mar dubhairt ár gceud Uachtarán Pádraig Mac Phiarais, dearbhuighimid gur ceart go mbeadh, ní amháin fir agus mná na hÉireann, acht adhbhar maoin na hÉireann fé riaradh an náisiúin, idir talamh agus gustal na hÉireann, gach sadhas maoin agus gach gléas chun maoin do sholáthairt dá bhfuil san tír; agus athfhógraimid an rud d'fhógair an Píarsach gur dual go mbéadh tosach ag ceart an phobuil chun leasa an phobuil ar cheart an duine chun seilbhe fé leith.

Dearbhuighimid gur mian linn an ceart, an tsaoirse agus cothrom do chách a bheith mar bhuntacaí riaghlughadh na tíre, agus ná fuil d'urradhas le buanughadh Riaghaltais ná saorthoiliughadh na ndaoine chuige ach é.

Dearbhuighimid go bhfuil sé de dhualgas ar gach fear agus gach mnaoi bheith umhal, díleas, freagarthach agus freastalach don Phobalacht; agus go bhfuil sé de dhualgas ar an náisiúin feuchaint chuige go mbeidh caoi ag gach duine san tír ar a cheart agus a acfuinn féin do chur i bhfeidhm ar mhaithe le leas an phobuil. Mar chúiteamh ar fhreagra is freastal na ndaoine, dearbhuighimid i n-ainm an

It shall be the first duty of the Government of the Republic to make provision for the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the children, to secure that no child shall suffer hunger or cold from lack of food, clothing, or shelter, but that all shall be provided with the means and facilities requisite for their proper education and training as Citizens of a Free and Gaelic Ireland.

The Irish Republic fully realises the necessity of abolishing the present odious, degrading and foreign Poor Law System, substituting therefor a sympathetic native scheme for the care of the Nation's aged and infirm, who shall not be regarded as a burden, but rather entitled to the Nation's gratitude and consideration. Likewise it shall be the duty of the Republic to take such measures as will safeguard the health of the people and ensure the physical as well as the moral well-being of the Nation.

It shall be our duty to promote the development of the Nation's resources,

tSaorstáit, gur dual do gach duine a cion féin de thoradh saothair an náisiúin a bheith aige.

Isé an príomhchúram a bheidh ar Riaghaltas an tSaorstáit ná gleusa soláthar chun leas corpordha, leas spioradálta agus leas inntleachta na leanbhaí do chur i n-áirithe dhóibh; feuchaint chuige ná béidh an t-ocras ná an fuacht ag goilleamhaint ar éin leanbh de cheal bídh, eudaigh ná dín tigh; acht go bhfaghaidh siad gach cóir agus gleus is gádh dhóibh chun teagaisc agus taithighe ceart do thabhairt dóibh i gcóir na hoibre a bheidh le deunamh aca mar chomhaltaí den tSaorstát Gaedhealach.

Is follus do Shaorstát Éireann nach foláir an dlíthe gránna iasachta a bhainnean le Tighthe na mBocht i nÉirinn agus gach a ngabhann leis de chéimsíos is de náire, do chur ar ceal, agus plean éifeachtach éigin do cheapadh a bheidh oireamhnach don tír chun aire cheart do thabhairt do sheandaoineibh agus do lagaibh an náisiúin, daoine a thuilleann freastal agus buidheachas ón náisiún i n-ionad tarcuisne agus neamhshuime. Na theannta son, beidh sé de chúram ar an Saorstát gach gleus is áis dár gádh a chur i bhfeidhm chun sláinte an phobuil agus leas corpordha an náisiúin, agus leas anama an náisiúin dá bharr do chur i n-áirithe dhóibh.

Beidh sé de dhualgas orainn cabhrughadh le meudughadh gustail

to increase the productivity of its soil, to exploit its mineral deposits, peat bogs, and fisheries, its waterways and harbours, in the interests and for the benefit of the Irish people.

It shall be the duty of the Republic to adopt all measures necessary for the recreation and invigoration of our Industries, and to ensure their being developed on the most beneficial and progressive co-operative and industrial lines. With the adoption of an extensive Irish Consular Service, trade with foreign Nations shall be revived on terms of mutual advantage and goodwill, and while undertaking the organisation of the Nation's trade, import and export, it shall be the duty of the Republic to prevent the shipment from Ireland of food and other necessities until the wants of the Irish people are fully satisfied and the future provided for.

It shall also devolve upon the National Government to seek co-operation of the Governments of other countries in determining a standard of Social and Industrial Legislation with a view to a general and lasting improvement in the conditions under which the working classes live and labour.

an náisiúin, an talamh a dheunamh níos torthamhla agus níos ionsaorthruighthe; mianach na hÉireann, a portaigh mhóna, a cuid iascaigh, a bealaigh uisce, agus a cuanta do chur chun críche i ceart chun tairbhe muinntire na hÉireann.

Beidh sé de dhuilgias ar an Saorstát gach níd is gádh do dheunamh chun ár ndéantúsa d'aithbheóchaint is do neartughadh agus feuchaint chuige go saothróchfar iad do réir "comhar oibre" ar an gcuma is fearr 's is oireamhnaighe 's is mó raghaidh i dtairbhe do chách. Cuirfar feadhannaigh ó Éirinn go tíortha thar lear d'fhonn ceannuidheacht agus tráchtáil do chur chun cinn idir Éire agus na tíortha úd, a raghaidh i leas don tír seo agus dosna tíortha eile. Nuair a thabharfaidh an Saorstát fé thráchtáil an náisiúin, idir díoluidheacht agus ceannuidheacht, do riarad, beidh sé de dhuilgias ar an Saorstát gan biadh ná earraí eile go bhfuil gádh leó do leigint thar lear ó Éirinn go mbiedeh a leórdhóthain fachtá ag muinntir na hÉireann, agus a sáith i dtaisce aca i gcóir an ama le teacht.

Beidh sé de chúram ar Riaghaltas an Náisiúin, leis, a iarraidh ar Riaghaltaisí tíortha eile cabhrughadh agus comhoibriughadh ar chomh-chéim leó chun dlíghthe i dtaobh gnáthshaoghail agus gnáth-oibre an phobuil do cheapadh a chuirfidh feabhas mór ar an gcóirughadh saoghail is saothair a bhíonn le fághail ag lucht oibre.

# TO THE ELECTORS OF MID CORK.

A CHAIRDA,

As the Sinn Féin Candidate for the Constituency of Mid Cork, Mr. Terence MacSwiney, B.A., is at present, with many sturdy and uncompromising advocates of National Liberty, languishing in an English Jail, and thereby precluded from issuing the usual Election Address, we therefore, on his behalf, beg to your notice a resume of the Principles for which he stands, and which—we pledge you—he will uphold.

Terence MacSwiney is a man whose Patriotism has stood the Acid Test, who has conceived no risk too great and no sacrifice too high in the effort to serve the Cause of Ireland's Freedom, and keep her flag unsoiled.

He believes, like Peadar Kirby, that the root of Ireland's trouble lies in English Domination; that hunger would not haunt her fertile Valleys if Ireland were free; that under a Free Ireland the resources of the Country would be opened up, rivers harnessed for new industries, agriculture improved, fisheries protected, that claims of the Working Classes would receive due recognition, and that the life of the Nation would thrrob with prosperity and commercial activity.

*He feels as we do that under Foreign domination our Country is being exploited in the interests of our Rulers, our mining and industrial resources underdeveloped, our internal trade retarded and discouraged, and the Country's commercial progress choked in manifold ways.*

He holds that under Foreign Control the Country is bled white through iniquitous Taxation; that our population has diminished by half and that the NEGLECTED CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY'S RESOURCES makes Emigration the only outlook of our sturdy youth.

He holds that Ireland is a struggling "Small Nationality"; that her struggle has lasted for 7 centuries, and that in accordance with the lofty Principles of President Wilson Ireland is entitled to SELF-DETERMINATION regardless of the material interest or advantages of any other Nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own External Influence or Mastery.

He believes in demanding the Full Measure of Ireland's Rights, and he declines to lower the National Standard on mere grounds of expediency. He believes that if the DUTCH, THE DANES, THE SWEDES AND SWISS are able to manage their own affairs independently of Foreign Control, that the IRISH are equally capable.

*Tríslach MacSuibhne stands for the SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND. That is the only claim that can be recognized by the Peace Conference. If you fail to support Terry MacSwiney, you condemn your own people before the gaze of the whole world, to the one race unfit to govern themselves.*

ISSUED BY THE MID CORK SINN FEIN EXECUTIVE ELECTION COMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF *Tríslach MacSuibhne, B.E.*

"Beidh Éire Againn Fe Reim."

*Subscriptions, to defray Election Expenses, will be received by the undersigned—*

REV. J. BREEN, C.C., Millstreet; REV. J. J. O'SULLIVAN, C.C., Millstreet.

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Póstaer Toghcháin 'To The Electors of Mid Cork' - Coiste Toghcháin Feidhmiúcháin Shinn Féin thar ceann Toirdhealbhach Mac Suibhne

## Declaration of Independence

Whereas the Irish people is by right a free people.

And Whereas for seven hundred years the Irish people has never ceased to repudiate and has repeatedly protested in arms against foreign usurpation.

And Whereas English rule in this country is, and always has been, based upon force and fraud and maintained by military occupation against the declared will of the people.

And Whereas the Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Monday, 1916, by the Irish Republican Army acting on behalf of the Irish people.

And Whereas the Irish people is resolved to secure and maintain its complete independence in order to promote the common weal, to re-establish justice, to provide for future defence, to insure peace at home and goodwill with all nations and to constitute a national polity based upon the people's will with equal right and equal opportunity for every citizen.

## Faisnéis Neamhspleadhchuis

De bhrígh gur dual do mhuintir na hÉireann bheith n-a saor náisiún.

Agus de bhrígh nár staon muintir na hÉireann riamh le seacht gcéad bliadhain ó dhiúltadh d'annsmacht Gall agus ó chur ina choinnibh go minic le neart airm.

Agus de bhrígh ná fuil de bhunadhas agus ná raibh riamh de bhunadhas le dlíghé Shasana san tír seo acht foiréigean agus calaois, agus ná fuil de thaca leis ach sealbh lucht airm I n-aimhdheóin dearbhthola muintire na hÉireann.

Agus de bhrígh go ndéarna Saor-Arm na hÉireann Saorstát ireann d'fhorfhógairt I mBaile Átha Cliath Seachtmhain na Cásca 1916 ar son muintire na hÉireann.

Agus de bhrígh go bhfuil muintir na hÉireann lán-cheeaptha ar neamhspléadhchuis iomlán do bhaint amach agus do chosaint dóibh féin d'fhonn leas an phobuil do chur chun cinn, an ceart d'athchur ar a bhonnaibh, an tsíothcháin I nírinn agus caradas le náisiúnaibh eile do chur I n-áirithe dhóibh féin agus féineachus náisiúan tsíothcháin I nírinn agus caradas le náisiúnaibh eile do chur I n-áirithe dhóibh féin agus féineachus náisiúnta do cheapadh go mbeidh toil na ndaoine mar bhunudhas leis agus cothrom cirt is caoitheamhlachta dá bharr ag gach duine I nÉirinn.

And Whereas at the threshold of a new era in history the Irish electorate has in the General Election of December, 1918, seized the first occasion to declare by an overwhelming majority its firm allegiance to the Irish Republic.

Now, therefore, we, the elected Representatives of the ancient Irish people in National Parliament assembled, do, in the name of the Irish nation, ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic and pledge ourselves and our people to make this declaration effective by every means at our command.

We ordain that the elected Representatives of the Irish people alone have power to make laws binding on the people of Ireland, and that the Irish Parliament is the only Parliament to which that people will give its allegiance.

We solemnly declare foreign government in Ireland to be an invasion of our national right which we will never tolerate, and we demand the evacuation of our country by the English Garrison.

We claim for our national independence the recognition and support of every free nation in the world, and we proclaim that independence to be a condition precedent to international peace hereafter.

Agus de bhrígh go ndéarna muinntir na hÉireann, agus sinn I mbéal ré nuadha de stair an domhain, feidhm a bhaint as an Olltoghadh, Mí na Modlag, 1918, chun a dhearbhuighadh de bhreis adhbhalmhóir gur toil leó bheith díleas do Shaorstát Éireann.

Ar an adhbhar son deirimídne .i.na teachtaí atá toghtha ag muinntir na hÉireann agus sinn I nDáil Chomhairle I dteannta a chéile, bunughadh Saorstáit d'áth-dheimhniughadh I n-ainm náisiún na hÉireann agus sinn féin do chur fá gheasaibh an deimhniughadh so do chur I bhfeidhm ar gach slighe ar ár gcumas.

Órduighmíd ná fuil de chomhacht ag éinne ach amháin ag na Teachtaíbh toghtha ag muinntir na hÉireann dlíghthe dhéanamh gur dual do mhuintir na hÉireann géilleadh dhóibh, agus ná fuil de pháirliment ann go mbeidh an náisiún umhal do ach amháin Dáil Éireann.

Dearbhuighmíd ná fuilingeóchaimíd go bráth an cumhangcas atá dá dhéanamh ag an annsmacht Ghallda ar ár gceart náisiúnta agus éilighmíd ar chamthaí na Sasanach imtheacht ar fad as ár dtír.

Ilighimíd ar gach saornáisiún ar domhan neamhspleádhchus na hÉireann d'admháil agus fógraimíd gurab éigean ár neamhspleádhchus chun síothcháin a chur I n-áirithe do'n domhan.



In the name of the Irish people we humbly commit our destiny to Almighty God who gave our fathers the courage and determination to persevere through long centuries of a ruthless tyranny, and strong in the justice of the cause which they have handed down to us, we ask His divine blessing on this the last stage of the struggle we have pledged ourselves to carry through to Freedom.

I n-ainm muinntire na hÉireann cuirimid ár gcinneamhaint fé chomairce Dhia an Uile-Chomhacht do chuir misneach agus buan-tseasmhacht n-ár sinnsear chun leanamhaint leó go treun les na céadta bliadhain gcoinnibh tíoránachta gan truagh gan [15] taise: agus de bhrìgh gur móide an neart an ceart a bheith againn san troid d'fhágadar mar oighreacht againn, aithchuingimiíd ar Dhia A bheannacht do bhronnadh orainn I gcóir an treasa deiridh den chomhrac go bhfuilimid fé gheasaibh leanmhaint do go dtí go mbainfeam amach an tsaoirse.



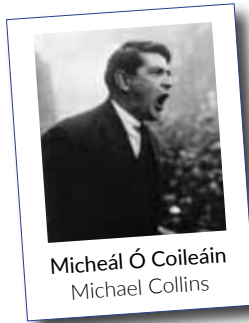
Group photograph of members of the First Dáil present on 22 January 1919  
Grianghraf ghrúpa de bhail an Chéad Dáil i a bhí i láthair an 22ú Eanáir 1919

# Biographies

of the TDs from Cork  
in the First Dáil

Michael Collins was born on the 16th of October 1890 in Woodfield, Hugh's Cross, near Clonakilty, County Cork. His family had republican connections reaching back to the 1798 rebellion. As a very young man he moved to London to work for the Post Office, but had returned to Ireland by 1916 where he played a major part in the Easter Rising, for which he was imprisoned.

He was elected to the First Dáil to represent the Cork South area. Collins was absent on the day as he was keeping a low profile, trying to stay under the radar of the British Forces while planning the prison escapes of De Valera and Griffith. He was also subsequently appointed as Minister of Finance for the first Dáil. Michael Collins was a formidable character who also served as Director of Organisation and Adjutant General for the Irish Volunteers and Director of Intelligence of the Irish Republican Army during the War of Independence. Michael Collins was assassinated on the 22nd of August 1922 during the Irish Civil War. He is buried in Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin. Many artefacts relating to Michael Collins can be viewed at Michael Collins House, Clonakilty.



# Beathaisnéisí

de na Teachtaí Dála ó Corcaigh  
ar an Chéad Dáil

Rugadh Mícheál Ó Coileáin ar an 16ú Deireadh Fómhair 1890 i Doire Luain, Hugh's Cross, in aice le Cloich na Coillte, Contae Chorcaí. Bhí naisc phoblachtacha ag a theaghlach ag dul siar go dtí éirí amach 1798. Mar fhear an-óg bhog sé go Londain chun obair san Oifig an Phoist, ach d'fhill sé go hÉirinn faoi 1916, áit a ghlac sé páirt an-mhór d'Éirí Amach na Cásca. Cuireadh i bpriosún é mar thoradh de sin.

D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Chorcaigh Theas san chéad Dáil. Bhí sé as láthair ar an lá toisc go raibh sé ag púcaíocht ó fórsaí na Breataine, agus ag ullmhú pleananna éalú ar son De Valera agus Ó Griobhtha, a bhí fós i bpriosún. Ina dhiaidh sin ceapadh é mar Aire Airgeadais don chéad Dáil. Ba charachtar iontach é Michael Collins a bhí mar Stiúrthóir Eagraíochta agus Ardaidiúnach d'Óglaigh na hÉireann, agus Stiúrthóir Faisnéise Arm Poblachtach na hÉireann le linn Cogadh na Saoirse. Dhúnmharaíodh Mícheál Ó Coileáin ar an 22ú Lúnasa 1922 le linn Cogadh Cathartha na hÉireann. Tá Mícheál Ó Coileáin curtha i Reilig Ghlas Naíon i mBaile Átha Cliath. Is féidir breathnú ar go leor déantúsáin a bhaineann le Mícheál Ó Coileáin ag Teach Uí Choileáin, i gCloich na Coillte.

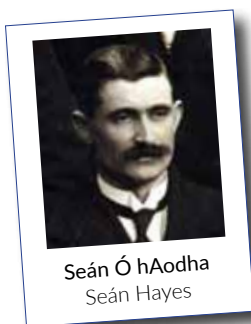
Liam de Róiste was born on the 29th of June 1882, in Fountainstown, the son of primary school teachers. De Róiste was a fluent speaker of Irish and supported its promotion. In 1899 he was one of the founding members of the Cork branch of the Gaelic League, the organisation now known as Conradh na Gaeilge. De Róiste was elected to represent Cork city in the First Dáil but was unable to attend on the first day of sitting. He was also very active in local politics in Cork until his retirement from politics in 1950. He died on the 15th of May 1959 and is buried at St. Joseph's Cemetery, Glasheen, Cork.



Rugadh Liam de Róiste ar an 29ú Meitheamh 1882, i Baile Mhontáin, mac le múinteoirí bunscoile. Ba é cainteoir gaeilge líofa a agus thug sé tacaíocht do dul chun cinn an teanga. Bhí sé ar cheann de na baill bhunaithe de chuid brainse Chorcaí den Gaelic League i 1899, an eagraíocht ar a dtugtar

Conradh na Gaeilge anois. D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Chathair Chorcaí sa Chéad Dáil i 1919 ach ní raibh sé in ann freastal ar an gcéad lá den suí. Bhí sé an-ghníomhach freisin i bpolaíocht áitiúil i gCorcaigh go dtí go scoir sé as an bpolaíocht i 1950. Fuair sé bás ar an 15ú Bealtaine 1959 agus tá sé curtha i Reilig Iósaif, an Ghlaisín, Corcaigh.

Sean Hayes was born in Glandore in West Cork. He was editor for the Southern Star newspaper. During the Easter rising he fought in the GPO, and was elected as TD to the first Dáil to represent West Cork. He continued to sit in successive sitting Dalaí until 1923 when he chose to not seek re-election. He died in 1941.



Rugadh Seán Ó hAodha i Cuan Dor in Iarthar Chorcaí. Bhí sé ina eagarthóir ar nuachtán an Southern Star. Throid sé sa GPO le linn eirí amach na Cásca. D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Iarthar Chorcaí sa Chéad Dáil i 1919. Lean sé ag suí ina dhiaidh sin i Dalaí go dtí 1923 nuair a rinne sé

cinneadh gan seasamh a thuilleadh. Fuair sé bás i 1941.

Thomas Hunter was born on the 10th of November 1883 in Castletownroche. As a youth he moved to Dublin to apprentice at a drapers. While in Dublin he was a member of the IRB, the Irish Volunteers and the Gaelic League, and played a significant role in the Easter Rising as well as in the procurement of Arms. He was imprisoned in the aftermath of the Rising and along with others took part in the Hunger Strikes. He was elected to the first Dáil while still serving in prison. He was elected to represent Cork North East. Hunter died at home in Glanworth, County Cork of heart disease on 11 March 1932 . It is supposed that his heart condition was the result of his participation in the hunger strikes.



Rugadh Tomás Ó Fiachra ar an 10ú Samhain 1883 i Baile Chaisleáin an Róistigh. nuair a bhí sé fós óg bhog sé go Baile Átha Cliath chun printiseacht a dhéanamh le éadaitheoir. Cé gur i mBaile Átha Cliath a bhí sé ina bhall den IRB, Óglaigh na hÉireann agus the Gaelic League (Conradh na Gaeilge), agus

bhí ról suntasach aige i Éirí Amach na Cásca chomh maith le sin, ag soláthar Armas. Rinneadh príosúnacht air i ndiaidh an Éirí Amach agus ghlac sé páirt sna Stailcí Ocráis. D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Thuaisceart Chorcaí san don chéad Dáil cé nach bhféadfadh sé freastal ar an gcéad chruinniú mar a bhí sé sa phríosún. Fuair Ó Fiachra bás sa bhaile i nGleannúir, Contae Chorcaí de ghalar croí ar an 11ú Márta 1932. Tá sé ceaptha go raibh fadhbanna croí aige mar thoradh ar a rannpháirtíocht sna stailceanna ocráis.

David Rice Kent was born on 2 February 1867 in Coole, Castletyons, County Cork, On 2 May 1916, David Kent, his mother Mrs. Rice Kent and his brothers—Thomas, William and Richard—were involved in a gunfight with members



Rugadh Daithí Ceannt ar an 2ú Feabhra 1867 ins An Chúil, Caisleán Ó Liatháin, Contae Chorcaí. Ar an 2ú Bealtaine, 1916, bhí Daithí Ceannt, a mháthair, Mrs. Rice Kent agus a dheartháireacha-Thomas, William agus Richard-páirteach i lámhach le baill

of the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) during an arrest operation following the Easter Rising in Dublin. As a result of this David was transferred to Richmond Barracks in Dublin, where he was sentenced to death, this however was later reduced to penal servitude. Although it was a sentence which was initially supposed to last for life Kent was released within a year

He represented the Cork East constituency in the First Dáil, although he was not present at the first meeting. He continued to serve as a TD until 1927.

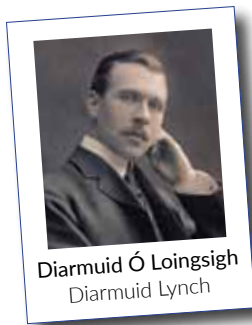
He died on 16 November 1930 at Bawnard, Castlelyons, County Cork.

den Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (RIC) le linn oibríochta gabhála tar éis Éirí Amach na Cásca i mBaile Átha Cliath. Mar thoradh air seo aistríodh Dáithí chuig Beairic Richmond i mBaile Átha Cliath, áit ar cuireadh pianbhreith bás air, ach laghdaíodh é sin go dtí príosúnacht saoil ina dhiaidh sin. Cé gur pianbhreithe príosúnacht saoil a bhí i gceist dó i dtosach, scaoileadh Ceant laistigh de bhliain

D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Chorcaí Thoir sa Chéad Dáil, cé nach raibh sé i láthair ag an gcéad chruinniú.

Lean sé ag feidhmiú mar TD go dtí 1927. Fuair sé bás an 16ú Samhain 1930 ag Bawnard, Caisleán Ó Liatháin, Contae Chorcaí.

Diarmuid Lynch was born in 1878, in Granig, Tracton, Co. Cork. As a child he was influenced by politicians such as Charles Parnell. He became a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and played a key role in planning the Easter Rising in 1916 and is believed to have been the last man to leave the GPO. He was initially sentenced to death, but his sentence was later commuted.



Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh  
Diarmuid Lynch

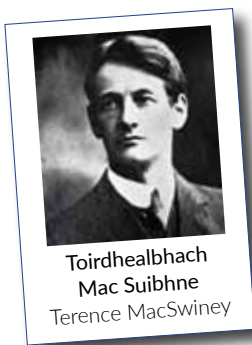
Rugadh Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh i 1878, in An Ghreanaigh, Trácht Fhionn, Co. Chorcaí. Bhí tionchar ag polaiteoirí ar nós Charles Parnell, i polataíocht Diarmuid. Bhí sé ina bhall de Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, agus ghlac sé príomh-pháirt i pleanáil de Éirí Amach na Cásca i

1916 agus creidtear gurb é Ó Loingsigh an fear deireanach a d'fhág an GPO. Ar dtús cuireadh pianbhreith bás air, ach rinneadh a phianbhreith a iomarlartú ina dhiaidh sin.

He was elected to the first Dáil to represent the Cork South East area, but was notably missing on the 21st of January, being listed in the roll call as being “in exile”. he was in America at this time. In the thirties he returned to Tracton to live. He died on the 9th of November 1950

D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Oir-Dheiscirt Chorcaí sa Chéad Dáil, cé nach bhféadfadh sé freastal ar an gcéad chruinniú. Deireann se i rolla an chéad Dáil go raibh se “ar díbirt” . Bhí sé i Meiriceá ag an am seo. Sna tríochaidí d'fhill sé chuig Trácht Fhionnn chun cónaí. Fuair sé bás ar an 9ú Samhain de 1950.

Terence McSwiney was born on the 28th of March 1879 at 23 North Main Street, Cork City. He came from a very nationalist family from the Kilmurry area of Mid-Cork and was one of the founders of the Cork Brigade of the Irish Volunteers as well as President of the Cork branch of Sinn Féin. He founded a short-lived publication called “ Fianna Fáil” in 1914. He represented the mid Cork constituency in the First Dáil, although he could not attend the first meeting as he was in prison. In 1920 he was elected as Cork Lord Mayor after the death of Tomás MacCurtain. Shortly thereafter he was arrested for being in possession of seditious materials and sentenced by Court Martial to 2 years in Brixton Prison. While in prison he began a hunger strike along with a number of other compatriots. This hunger strike gained quite a bit



Rugadh Toirdhealbhach Mac Suibhne ar an 28ú Márta 1879 ag 23 An Phríomhshráid Thuaidh, Cathair Chorcaí. Tháinig sé ó theaghlach an-náisiúnaithe ó Cill Muire i lár Chorcaí, agus bhí sé ar cheann de bhunaitheoirí de Briogáid Chorcaí de Óglaigh na hÉireann chomh maith le hUachtarán ar an brainse Chorcaí de Sinn Féin. Bhunaigh sé foilseachán gearr-chónaithe ar a dtugtar “Fianna Fáil” i 1914. D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Chorcaigh-lárnach sa Chéad Dáil, cé nach bhféadfadh sé freastal ar an gcéad chruinniú mar a bhí sé sa phríosún. I 1920 bhí sé toghadh mar Ard-Mhéara Chorcaigh tar éis bás Tomás MacCurtain. Go gairid ina dhiaidh sin gabhadh é toisc go raibh ábhair ceannairceach aige. Fuair sé phianbhreith Armchúirte de 2 bhliain i bPríosún Brixton. Nuair a bhí sé sa phríosún thosaigh sé ag stailc ocrais



of international attention and inspired other independence movements worldwide. After 74 Days of hunger strike McSwiney died in prison on the 25th of October 1920. He is buried in the Republican plot in Saint Finbarr's Cemetery in Cork.

chomh maith le roinnt comhghleacaithe eile. Fuair an Stailc ocrais seo go leor aird idirnáisiúnta agus spreag sé gluaiseachtaí neamhspleáchais eile ar fud an domhain. Tar éis 74 Laethanta de Stailc Ocrais d'éag i bpríosún é an 25ú Deireadh Fómhair 1920. Tá Mac Suibhne curtha faoi thalamh san plota Poblachtach i Reilig Fhionnbharra i gCorcaigh.

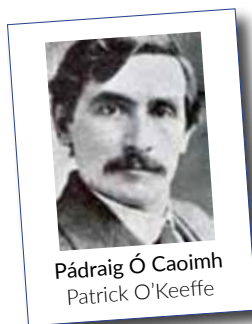
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Patrick ("Paudeen") O'Keeffe was born on the 3rd of July 1881 in Nohoval, Cullen, County Cork.

He fought in the Easter Rising in 1916 and was subsequently interned at Frongoch internment camp. He represented the Cork North constituency in the First Dáil, although he could not attend the first meeting as he was in prison.

He did not contest the 1922 elections. he served as Assistant Clerk for Seanad Éireann from the 1930s until his retirement in 1947.

O'Keeffe died on 20 September 1973.



Rugadh Pádraig ("Paudeen") Ó Caoimh ar an 3ú Iúil 1881 i Nuachabháil, An Cuileann, Contae Chorcaí.

Ghlac sé páirt in Éirí Amach na Cásca i 1916 agus ina dhiaidh sin bhí sé i ngéibheann san champa imtheorannachta Frongoch. D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar

Chorcaí Thuaidh sa Chéad Dáil, cé nach bhféadfadh sé freastal ar an gcéad chruinniú mar a bhí sé i bpríosún.

Níor sheas sé don toghcháin i 1922. D'Obair sé mar Chléireach Cúnta do Sheanad Éireann ó na 1930í go dtí go scoir sé i 1947.

Fuair Ó Caoimh bás ar an 20ú Meán Fómhair 1973.

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James Joseph Walsh, (J.J. Walsh) was born on the 20th of February 1880 in the townland of Rathroon, near Bandon, County Cork. He played a significant part in nationalist politics. He was involved in the founding of the Cork City Irish Volunteers, and he participated in the Easter Rising in 1916 in the G.P.O. He was sentenced to death after a court-martial at Richmond Barracks, but was subsequently then released the following year under a general amnesty. He represented the Cork City constituency in the First Dáil in 1919.

He later served as Postmaster General, (later Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) of the Irish Free State from 1923 to 1927.

Walsh was very interested in sports, particularly national sports. He was instrumental in establishing the 'revived' Tailteann Games and was also Chairman of the Cork County Council GAA.

Walsh died on the 30th of November 1948.



**S.S. Breathnach**  
James Joseph Walsh

Rugadh Séamus Seosamh Breatnach, (J. J. Walsh) ar an 20ú Feabhra 1880 i mbaile fearainn Ráth Sheathrúin, in aice Droichead na Bandan, Contae Chorcaí. Ghlac sé páirt shuntasach i bpolaitíocht na náisiúnachta. Bhí sé páirteach i mbunú Óglaigh na hÉireann i gCathair Chorcaí, agus ghlac sé páirt in Éirí Amach na Cásca i 1916 sa G.P.O. Cuireadh pianbhreith bás air tar éis armchúirte ag Beairic Richmond, ach scaoileadh é ansin tar éis bliain faoi párdún ginearálta. D'ionadaigh sé do dháilcheantar Chathair Chorcaí sa Chéad Dáil i 1919.

Ina dhiaidh sin d'obair sé mar Ard mháistir Poist, (agus níos déanaí mar an tAire Poist agus Telegrafa) de Shaorstát na hÉireann ó 1923 go 1927.

Bhí spéis mhór ag Breatnach i Spórt, go háirithe spóirt náisiúnta. Bhí Breatnach ríthábhachtach do athbheochan de na Cluichí 'Tailteann' agus bhí sé ina Chathaoirleach ar CLG Chomhairle Contae Chorcaí freisin.

Fuair S.S. Breatnach bás ar an 30ú Samhain, 1948.

This commemorative booklet has been produced by Cork County Council through its Corporate Affairs Directorate and Commemorations Committee to commemorate the centenary of the First Dáil. Text and Editing was carried out by Claire Looney O'Sullivan, Aileen Loughrey and Conor Nelligan and the overall layout and design was undertaken by James Hussey of Imagination Designs. Cork County Council would like to acknowledge Glen Dunne of the National Library of Ireland and Dan Breen, Curator, Cork Public Museum, for use of the many images that feature in this publication. 200 no. copies have been produced.

Tá an leabhrán comórtha seo curtha ar fáil ag Comhairle Contae Chorcaí trína Stiúrthóireacht um Séirbhísí Corparáideacha agus an Coiste Comórtha chun comóradh céad bliain a dhéanamh ar an Chéad Dáil. Rinne Claire Looney O'Sullivan, Aileen Loughrey agus Conor Nelligan téacs agus eagarthóireacht agus rinne James Hussey as 'Imagination Designs' an leagan amach agus an dearadh foriomlán. Ba mhaith le Comhairle Chontae Chorcaí aitheantas a thabhairt do Glen Dunne as Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann agus Dan Breen, Coimeádaí, Músaem Poiblí Chorcaí, chun úsáid a bhaint as na híomhánna iomadúla a bhaineann leis an bhfoilseachán seo. Táirgítear 200 uimh. cóipeanna den leabhrán seo.



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# IRIS

## Dail Éireann

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AN CEUD TIONÓL

21 IANUAR, 1919

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ROLLA NA Dála  
BUNREACT NA Dála  
AN FAISNEIS NEAMHSPLEÁDÓICIS  
SCEUL ÓN DáIL ÉUN SAORHDÁISIÚN  
AN DÓIMÁIN  
CLÁR OIBRE POBLACÁNAIGE

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AR N-A ÉUR FÁ CLÓ  
LE HUGDARAR DáIL ÉIREANN.

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