Unit 8:
The Treaty and the Irish Civil War
December 1921-May 1923

Transition Year Project Book
Part II
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PHASE 2: JULY-AUGUST 1922 - THE BATTLE FOR MUNSTER

IRA units evacuated Dublin in early July 1922 and republicans were able to consolidate their control of Munster and the west. Isolated pro-Treaty units in Listowel and Sligo were quickly overwhelmed and the Anti-Treaty IRA (ATIRA) held a defensive line across Munster, anchored by the cities of Limerick in the west and Waterford in the east. The ATIRA Republican forces were comprised of numerous brigade and battalion columns, usually numbering between twenty-five and fifty fighters, forming a loosely organized IRA ‘field army’. It faced rapidly-growing NA forces that were well-armed with artillery and armoured vehicles.

THE FALL OF LIMERICK AND WATERFORD CITIES

The NA won a critical victory during the ten-day Battle of Limerick, which ended on 21 July. On the same day they captured Waterford city. Over the next two weeks, the NA methodically pushed the republicans back in Tipperary, Limerick, and Waterford, capturing Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel in the process. The most intense fighting occurred during the two-week Battle of Kilmallock, which extended into the nearby villages of Bruff and Bruree during which Free State forces under the command of Eoin O’Duffy placed the ATIRA under intense pressure.

SEA LANDINGS

The republican positions finally broke after the NA conducted surprise sea landings in Kerry and Cork in early August. The ATIRA had anticipated such an assault, but the flimsy republican defences were no match for determined NA troops. Government forces arriving at Fenit, County Kerry captured Tralee after a brief but difficult fight on 2 August. A more ambitious assault occurred on 8 August, when Emmet Dalton organized three simultaneous landings of Free State troops at Youghal, Union Hall, and Passage West in County Cork. The NA easily defeated republican forces at Youghal and Union Hall but faced much more determined resistance while trying to seize Cork city. During the three-day ‘Battle of Douglas’ on the city’s outskirts, hundreds of troops faced each other, though once again Free State artillery and armoured cars proved decisive and the republicans evacuated Cork.

The Limerick/Waterford line collapsed completely, as many of its front line units moved back to engage with the NA’s amphibious offensive behind them. While Emmet Dalton’s forces aggressively pushed inland across County Cork, Eoin O’Duffy’s forces around Kilmallock moved south. The Free State won a decisive victory but failed to destroy republican resistance. When Lynch ordered his forces to resume guerrilla tactics in mid-August, he was able to mobilize enough seasoned IRA fighters to make much of the province ungovernable. One of the republicans’ first guerrilla successes had immense political ramifications. When the ATIRA ambushed and killed the Free State Commander-in-Chief Michael Collins’ at Béal na Blá on 22 August both sides understood that though the Battle of Munster was over, it had been replaced by a guerrilla war.
The National Army continued to publish the pre-split IRA news sheet. This edition gives an account of National Army military successes and advances after the Battle of Dublin, and challenges reports by republican news sheet, *Poblacht na hÉireann* in early July 1922.

**The Big Advance**

The initial successes of the Army in Dublin have been followed during the past ten days by many important achievements in the Provinces. In some instances, whole counties like Wexford and Louth have been cleared of Irregulars during one week.

On the eastern sea-board the Army has established complete control. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford being strongly held. A remarkable feature of the campaign in this area, has been the small resistance offered by Irregulars in centres such as Gorey, Enniscorthy, and Baltinglass ... Those who have [boasted] most of dying for Ireland during the past few months have found it much more convenient to fly a White Flag for Ireland ...

In the Midlands.

The situation in the Midlands is entirely reassuring. Here, as in the Eastern areas, those Irregulars who were not captured have found it more gallant to retreat southwards and westwards than attempt to withstand the advance of the troops. All the Midland counties, including Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Longford, Leix and Offally are controlled by the Army. Birr and Tullamore are isolated posts held by the Irregulars in Offally, but at the time of writing it is reported that Birr is being evacuated.

In all the areas in which the Army is in control peace and security to life and property, have been restored. Everywhere they have entered the Troops have been extended a warm welcome by the people. In word and in deed the troops have shown that they are the protectors, not the suppressors, of the people’s rights and liberties.

In the South and West.

The extreme south and west large tracts of country are still held by Irregulars who have been strengthened by those who retreated from Dublin, the Midlands and Eastern counties. This area comprises the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, a large portion of Mayo, Tipperary, Limerick and portions of Galway and Sligo ... From the Midlands, the Eastern Counties, Galway and Clare the Troops are now operating against the Irregulars in the south and West.
Dear Sally:

I have your very nice wee note and hasten to assure you that I am tip top, having spent the last few weeks on Commands in the Dublin Mountains.

England has again waged war upon us, this time she has employed Irish men to do her dirty work, and I regret to say that this latest phase of Ireland's struggle is bound to be more terrible than anything that has yet occurred in the history of this most wonderful and unfortunate land.

Read Ireland's history and you will find that in all time since England first polluted our shores, that there has been 'The King's Irish' and the 'Irish'. We have the same today. Lloyd George has bought half of those who made the fight for the past six years, men who would drag Ireland into the Empire and who now make war on the Republic at the bidding of the British Prime Minister, with British guns, armoured cars, artillery etc. - the black and tans have given way to the Green and Tans. Hammar Greenwood is outdone by Mick Collins ...

This fight has been forced upon us - we must bear it. I am in it with a heavy heart, but yet not without hope. The world will yet honour Ireland for her devotion to freedom, even tho' this be left a smouldering heap of ruins, the world shall known that here is one land which prefers death to dishonor. Ireland is not, never was and never will be a part of the British Empire, we shall keep faith with the Dead and shall not betray our trust. Pray for us and for Ireland and tell all friends that our course is the same as when Dev was with ye,

I remain ever yours,

Harry

[Source: Original at National Library of Ireland, MS 17,424/2/9]
Caption: At the outbreak of the Civil War in late June 1922, Michael Brennan and Donnchadh O’Hannigan, commanders of the National Army (NA) in Limerick, had a combined force of just 400 soldiers in the city, armed with fewer than 150 rifles. They were heavily outnumbered and outgunned by a much larger anti-Treaty IRA force of 700 well-armed republicans from Cork, Kerry and west Limerick, who were led by IRA Chief of Staff, Liam Lynch. A peace agreement between the two rival military forces in the city held until 11 July, by which time the arrival of reinforcements from Dublin, Galway and the midlands strengthened the NA’s position significantly. The first nine days of the Battle of Limerick involved intense street fighting that resulted in a stalemate, neither side inflicting any serious casualties or winning strategic territory from the other. The arrival of heavy artillery on the night of 20 July swung the battle in favour of the NA, which was able, within a matter of hours to force the anti-treaty IRA garrison holding the Strand Military Barracks to surrender. Lacking any artillery of their own, the republicans were not in a position to defend their three other military barracks in the city, and on the evening of 21 July they burnt their outposts and retreated south and west toward Kilmallock, Bruree and Adare, leaving the NA in full control of the city. At least six members of the anti-Treaty forces (five anti-Treaty IRA and one Fianna Éireann scout), six members of the NA, and eleven civilians were killed during the fighting in Limerick city.

[Source Padraig Og O Ruairc, The Battle for Limerick City, (Cork 2010)]
After its defeat in Dublin, the anti-Treaty IRA fell back south of a defensive line stretching from Limerick to Waterford - the so-called ‘Munster Republic’. A successful recruiting campaign swelled the ranks of National Army (NA), which took the strategically important cities of Limerick and Waterford on 21 July 1922. The NA then pressed south into the Munster Republic. Republican positions broke after the NA conducted surprise sea landings in Kerry and Cork in early August 1922 and by the end of the month, all the major towns in Munster were in Free State hands, ending the conventional phase of the Civil War.

Many of the republicans pictured here were captured during the NA’s surprise landing at Passage in the early hours of 8 August 1922. Near the front of the column, two republicans wear their flat caps backwards, which denoted active service in the IRA. The NA force that captured Cork brought hundreds of extra rifles with them, and immediately began to enrol local volunteers into its ranks, including numerous former British soldiers.

Republican prisoners in Cork City, following the National Army capture of the city on 10 August 1922
Comprehension & Criticism Questions

July-August 1922

1. What 2 claims made by republicans in issue No. 6 of their news-sheet does An tÓglách contradict? (Doc M)

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2. According to An tÓglách, what is the last post still held by republicans in the midlands? (Doc M)

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3. How does An tÓglách prove that popular opinion is in favour of the Free State troops? (Doc M)

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4. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the National Army newsletter, An tÓglách as a historical source?

Strengths

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Weaknesses

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5. What does Document N reveal about Harry Boland’s opinion of (a) the British government (b) the pro-Treaty side?

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6. Based on the map of the Battle for Munster, what were the name sof the National Army ships that landed (a) at Tralee (b) at Youghal (c) Union Hall in August 1922? (Doc P)

(a) ---------------------------------

(b) ---------------------------------

(c) ---------------------------------
8. To what town did the Tralee republicans retreat? (Doc P)

9. Can you find any evidence in the map to suggest that the republicans in Cork city strongly resisted the advancing Free State troops? (Doc P)

10. Based on your understanding of Document P, do you consider the National Army’s sea-landings to have been a successful tactic? Explain your answer.

Your Task

Step 1: Your teacher will divide the class into pairs.

Step 2: Using the information in maps O and P and their captions, as well as your own research, plan two front page articles for the pro-Free State Freeman’s Journal.

Article 1: An Account of the Battle for Limerick
Article 2: The Results of the Free State sea landings in August

Both articles should include references to specific places
Remember to use headlines that reveal the perspective of the newspaper

Step 3: Label the map on the newspaper template to illustrate the information mentioned in your two articles
10th April 1922

My Dearest Kitty,

No letter again today - I got back from Wexford last night but it was only this morning I got your wire. There was a very good meeting in Wexford and a very good reception all along both going and coming. No interruption at all at the meeting.

What has happened to you though seriously not to have written for three days. I suppose you've been enjoying yourself too well or something - staying up at night and in bed at day. Is that it?

How did the hunt go on? Honestly, I do think it's a shame you haven't written - but then I may be hard on you. There may be a real reason and if I said anything - but then I don't say anything that I have to regret afterwards.

Things are rapidly becoming as hard as they can be and the country has before it what may be the worst period yet. A few madmen may do anything. Indeed they are just setting on the pressure gradually - they go on from cutting a tree to cutting a railway line, then to firing at a barrack, then to firing at a lorry, and so on. But God knows I do not want to be worrying you with these things...

I'm most awfully anxious to see you quickly and this week is going to be a bad week with me by the look of things. Any improvement in the Connemara plans yet? Kitty do please hurry with making that definite, but I am anxious about you. I wonder if you're writing even today - Yes? No?

May God Bless you
Fondest Love
Mīceāl

[Source: National Library of Ireland, MS 49,618]
Michael Collins’ convoy consisted of a motorcycle outrider; a Crossley Tender with eight riflemen and two machine gunners; an open-top Leyland touring car with Collins and Emmet Dalton seated in the back; and the armoured car ‘Sliabh na mBan’ with six occupants, including a machine-gunner. (1) While an ambush was planned in advance, it had been effectively called off and what Collins and his men encountered was a small group of Anti-Treaty IRA (ATIRA) sent to clear the road after the ambush party had left. (2) Concerned for the safety of the ambush party making their way north down the valley towards Long’s public house, the remaining lookout fired warning shots. After the initial engagement a number of the Volunteers ran south along the track (marked red on map). They were knowingly moving towards Collins and the armoured car, the vehicle sequence having been noted that morning. (3) Hearing the shots, Collins chose to stop and fight against Dalton’s advice. (4) The ATIRA continued to move along the track towards Collins, but were pinned down by machine-gun fire from the armoured car. The machine gun then jammed, which provided the ATIRA with an opportunity to escape, using the approach to Long’s Lane. Collins moved to the back of the armoured car and then further south to get a better firing position and stood in the middle of the road, presumably believing the attackers were making their escape up the laneway. (5) The ATIRA, knowing how exposed they were, covered the retreat and it was this action that resulted in the killing of Collins. Smyth, the outrider, having made his way down the full length of the ambush site to attend Collins, was shot in the neck.

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IRISH ARMY CHIEF KILLED IN CO. CORK AMBUSH

THEIR IDOL GONE

When the news of the death of General Collins became known in Dublin today it was read with feelings of horror and despair. At first the mind reeled, stunned at the dreadful import of this second appalling national tragedy in the short space of ten days. People were incapable of coherent thought. Then, as the dread realisation that this incomparable tragedy had indeed taken place sank in, the first numb feelings slowly died, and gave place to visible expressions of grief and indignation. Ireland's irreparable loss became the one topic of discussion, and numerous aspects of the great chief's many-sided character were recalled.

THE ELUSIVE CHIEF

Many spoke of the dashing, romantic figure of the "elusive Michael Collins" which loomed such a glorious symbol of unbreakable industry and integrity of purpose. Wept through the gloom and horror of the terror - of that Michael Collins, whose career is like to be the ideal and inspiration of Irish boys in generations to come.

Others, the older and more thoughtful spoke of the great statesman that had passed, the man with the blazing dreams of the idealist combined with the masterful, fierce personality, boundless energy, and shrewd practical common sense to carry through.

In talking to the people in the street and seeing how the news reacted on so many diverse personalities, one was haled, possibly more fully than ever, the completeness of the great leader's character, and now fitting this man was to be the leader of the race, in whom every type ... of the nation, might find some aspect of character attuned and responding to their own mentality. ... the thinker and the man of action, the idealist and the man of affairs, each found in his complex personality the note that vibrated to his own mentality.

PITHY RECOLLECTIONS

With sad pity and pride people recalled his daring and his reckless contempt for death that was an outstanding characteristic of his. "Cowards die many times before their deaths, the brave man faces death but once" were apt words when applied to him.

Many also spoke of the honour and affection felt for him by the people of Dublin, of the faces that glazed as they watched him march in the funeral procession. He was accepted, possibly more fully than ever, the completeness of the great leader's character, and now fitting this man was to be the leader of the race, in whom every type ... of the nation, might find some aspect of character attuned and responding to their own mentality. ... the thinker and the man of action, the idealist and the man of affairs, each found in his complex personality the note that vibrated to his own mentality.

On the screen the audience were unable to restrain their applause when applied to him.

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Comprehension & Criticism Questions
THE DEATH OF MICHAEL COLLINS

1. What is your impression of Michael Collins’ personality based on his letter to Kitty Kiernan? (Doc Q)

2. What insight does the letter provide into the tactics of the anti-Treaty IRA? (Doc Q)

3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of a personal letter such as Document Q as a historical source?

   Strengths

   Weaknesses

4. What three aspects of Michel Collins’ character does Lloyd George praise in Document S?

5. According to Document S what ‘terrible tragedy’ occurred in Ireland only ten days before Collins’ death?

6. What evidence does the Evening Herald provide of the atmosphere of mourning in Cork city?

7. Based on your reading of Document R, what three adjectives would best describe the public reaction to Michael Collins’ death?

Your Task

Step 1: Your teacher will divide the class into groups of three

Step 2: Using the information in the map (Doc R), the Evening Herald and your own research, write (or record) a news report to be delivered on the Six One News giving details of the ambush and its aftermath

Remember to be objective in your reporting
PHASE 3: AUGUST 1922- MAY 1923

The Irish Free State came into official existence on 6 December 1922, the first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty. By that stage the Free State had won the conventional phase of the civil war and was undergoing a prolonged anti-Treaty IRA campaign of guerrilla warfare and economic sabotage.

Perhaps nowhere in Ireland was the Civil War fought as bitterly as in County Kerry. While the Kerry IRA had been reasonably active during the War of Independence, it waged an aggressive guerrilla war in 1922-1923. Frustrated by their inability to crush the determined armed resistance of the Kerry republicans, National Army officers took extreme measures against the IRA.

The Free State forces in Kerry included the 'Dublin Guard', comprised of IRA veterans from Dublin including the intelligence officer David Neligan and Major-General Paddy O'Daly, the commander of Free State forces in Kerry. Republicans accused both men of killing and brutalizing republican prisoners. The toxic environment culminated in several unofficial reprisal executions carried out by the National Army in March 1923, including the notorious 'Ballyseedy Massacre'.

On 30 November 1922 IRA chief-of-staff Liam Lynch sent instructions for operations against 'the enemy', which included shooting on sight any TDs who had voted for emergency legislation and the destruction of homes and offices of those strongly associated with the state, including the homes of all Senators in the newly-created Free State upper house, which met for the first time on 11 December 1922. Following the killing of Sean Hales TD and the wounding of Pádraig Ó Maille TD on 7 December, the Free State extra-judicially executed four leading republican prisoners in Mountjoy Gaol, which seemed to act as a deterrent to further attempts on the lives of parliamentarians; the campaign against property, however, began in earnest with the burning of the house of Sean McGarry TD in Dublin, which resulted in the tragic death of his seven-year-old son.

By early 1923, the anti-Treaty IRA were demoralised, lacked popular support, faced excommunication from the Catholic Church and fought a persistent and better equipped National Army. Republican resistance at this point consisted mostly of the blocking of roads, attacks on railways, and destruction of bridges, to hinder National Army movement and disrupt the economy. By the end March 1923, IRA leaders in all parts of Ireland had begun to debate whether or not to continue the war. After Liam Lynch was shot dead on the slopes of the Knockmealdown Mountains on 10 April 1923 Lynch's successor as chief-of-staff, Frank Aiken, issued an order to 'Cease Fire - Dump Arms'. There was neither an official surrender nor a negotiated peace settlement, and Treaty issues would continue to dominate Irish politics for decades.
Perhaps nowhere in Ireland was the Civil War fought as bitterly as in County Kerry. The republicans sustained determined armed resistance, inflicted heavy casualties on the National Army, and retained control of large swaths of the county for much of the conflict. Frustrated by their inability to crush the republicans, National Army officers took extreme measures against the IRA, culminating in several unofficial reprisal executions carried out by the National Army in March 1923, including the notorious 'Ballyseedy Massacre'. This map lists a number of violent encounters from June 1922 to May 1923. It omits scores of low-scale IRA ambushes, National Army arrests, and killings committed by both sides. However, it does capture the spread of violence across the county, and highlights some hotspots.
Map showing the main incidences of anti-Treaty IRA attacks (mainly incendiary) on properties of individuals associated with the Free State, December 1922-March 1923
Although the grip of the Irregulars was loosened ... guerrilla activities continued almost everywhere. Gradually, we came to the conclusion that steps must be taken to restore order fully, because what was going on was demoralising large numbers of the people. Ultimately we decided that men found in illegal possession of arms should be brought before committees of officers for trial and, if found guilty, executed ...

The first to suffer under the new arrangements were three young fellows who were caught with guns somewhere in County Dublin. They were duly brought before a committee of officers and sentenced to death. For some reason, Mr. Cosgrave was not able to be present ... and I happened to be the Minister whose duty it was to tell the Deputies that these men were to be executed the following morning. As I stood addressing the party, I noticed dismay on several faces. Pádraig O Máille, whose face very large and fat, sat directly in front of me and I remember that as he listened to the news, his whole visage shook like a blancmange. There were some appeals to the Government to let the young men off, but ... the big body of Deputies were more than tired of long drawn out sniping activities, and were fully prepared to support the Government in its determination that, if necessary, drastic steps should be taken. The executions presumably gave a shock to some members of the public, but many indications reached us to how that the general mass of the people were behind us.

Immediately after the execution of the three young lads, Erskine Childers was found illegally in possession of a pistol, and he became subject to the regulations. He was duly tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. In his case, however, all sorts of forces went into operation to try and prevent his execution ... [but] I think every Minister believed that if we were to reprieve Childers, having executed ignorant ordinary young fellows, our position would be impossible vis-a-vis the public and vis-a-vis the Army. I had no personal ill-feeling towards him at all, and I had never been angry with him for his attitude on the Treaty.... I regarded his execution solely as an act of war, necessitated by public policy and absolutely essential to the country’s welfare ...

When the Constitution had been passed, the new Government was established under the title “The Executive Council” ... On the day on which the voting for the Senate took place, Padraig O Maillé and Sean Hales were fired upon on the quays ... Sean Hales was killed and Padraig O Maillé wounded ... We agreed amongst ourselves that such an attack on the Dáil had to be met by drastic measures and that they should be taken at once... a list of names [was] read out. They were the names of Mellows, Barrett, O’Connor and McKelvey ... the proposal was that they should be executed in the morning without any form of trial ... I was always myself on the best of terms with Liam Mellows. Kevin O’Higgins had been an intimate friend of Rory O’Connor ... [However] we all felt that we were at a crisis in the national history which required us not to shirk any responsibility which came up to us, but to stand out firmly before the people, who were a good deal shaken by the events of previous months ... There is no doubt at all that the summary executions made a tremendous difference in the country. Some people were no doubt horrified, but for others the lesson was that the Government really meant business.
This Resolution was passed by the Dail on 28 September 1922, conferring extensive judicial and punitive powers on military courts, including the controversial right to impose the death penalty that resulted in notorious '77' executions during the Civil War.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY POWERS RESOLUTION

1. (1) WHEREAS the Government has entrusted the Army the duty of securing the public safety and restoring order throughout the country and has placed on the army the responsibility for the establishment of the authority of the Government in all parts of the country in which that authority is challenged by force.

(2) AND WHEREAS the Army Council has represented to the Government that in order to discharge effectively the duty and responsibility so placed on them it is essential that the Army Council should have the power to set up Military Courts or Committees with full powers of enquiring into charges and inflicting punishments on persons found guilty of acts calculated to interfere with or delay the effective establishment of the authority of the Government, and that the Army Council should have power to authorise the detention in places whether within or without the jurisdiction of the Government of persons in Military custody and power to control the dealing in and possession of fire arms.

(3) AND WHEREAS the Government recognising the force of such representations had sanctioned the doing under the authority of the Army Council of all or any of the following matters and things:

(a) The setting up of Military Courts of Committees for the enquiring into charges against persons in respect of any of the offences hereafter mentioned ...

1. Taking part in or aiding and abetting any attack upon or using force against the National Forces.
2. Looting, arson, destruction, seizure, unlawful possession or removal of, or damage to any public or private property.
3. Having possession without proper authority of any bomb or any dynamite, gelignite or other explosive substance or any revolver, rifle gun or other firearm or lethal weapon or any ammunition for such fire arm.
4. The breach of any general order or regulation made by the Army Council

and the infliction by such Military Courts or Committees of the punishment of death or of penal servitude for any period or of imprisonment for any period or of a fine of any amount either with or without imprisonment on any person found guilty by such Court of Committee of any of the offences aforesaid ...

The policy of executions marked a more ruthless phase of pro-Treaty policy in the Civil War. The majority of the executions were carried out under the emergency powers adopted by the Third Dáil in late September 1922, which allowed for military courts. Death sentences could be issued for the possession of arms or aiding and abetting attacks on the National Army.

All those killed, with the exceptions of Erskine Childers, Charlie Daly, Liam Mellows, Rory O’Connor and Joe McKelvey (the latter three executed outside the terms of the law) were essentially IRA foot soldiers. All but eighteen of the executions occurred outside of Dublin, a deliberate policy adopted after the initial dozen men were killed in the capital.

Richard Mulcahy’s offer of amnesty to anti-Treaty IRA members willing to surrender

This followed upon the capture of IRA commander Liam Deasy on 18 January in the Galtee Mountains and his decision to sign a surrender and agree to Free State pressure to call on his fellow leaders to do likewise. While being spared execution was a clear incentive, Deasy was already seeking ways of ending the conflict and was extremely pessimistic about republican prospects by the beginning of 1923. Deasy’s call had most resonance in the prisons, where a number of prisoners ‘surrendered’, and amongst an isolated number of anti-Treaty columns, such as that in Leixlip, County Kildare. While the anti-Treatyites fought on until May, the Deasy episode can be seen, in the words of Michael Hopkinson as ‘the beginning of the public collapse in the Republican military position.’

[Source: National Library of Ireland EPH F26]
The number of prisoners in custody at the end of the Civil War (just under 12,000) was almost double the number in prison at the end of the War of Independence. These men and women were held in conventional prisons, internment camps, barracks and (in the case of female prisoners during the latter stages of the war and its aftermath) in the North Dublin Union workhouse, which was converted to this purpose in April 1923. A total of 505 women were interned or imprisoned. 3,101 of the male prisoners were from Dublin, 2,275 from Cork, 997 from Tipperary and 784 from Limerick – all areas that had been amongst the most active during the War of Independence. Counties that showed an upsurge in activity during the Civil War, as indicated by the number of prisoners included Kerry (936), Mayo (860), Louth (537), Sligo (475) and Wexford (407). The county with the lowest representation was Fermanagh with 8. The majority of those deported from Britain, male and female, came from Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Manchester.

[Source: Data kindly supplied by the Irish Military Archives, derived from the Civil War Internment Collection, IE/MA/CW/P]
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, DUBLIN

Dept. -


To: All Ranks from the President.

SOLDIERS OF LIBERTY - LEGION OF THE REARGUARD:

The Republic can no longer be defended successfully by your arms. Further sacrifices on your part would now be in vain and continuance of the struggle in arms unwise in the national interest. Military victory must be allowed to rest for the moment with those who have destroyed the Republic. Other means must be sought to safeguard the nation's right.

Do not let sorrow overwhelm you. Your efforts and the sacrifices of your dead comrades in this forlorn hope will surely bear fruit. You have saved the nation's honour and kept open the road to Independence. Laying aside your arms now is an act of patriotism as exalted and pure as your valour in taking them up.

Seven years of intense efforts have exhausted our people. Their sacrifices and their sorrows have been many. If they have turned away and have not given you the active support which alone would bring you victory in this last year, it is because they are weary and need a rest. Give them a little time and you will and see them recover and rally again to the standard. They will then quickly discover who have been selfless and who selfish - who have spoken the truth and who falsehood. When they are ready, you will be, and your place will be once more as of old with the vanguard.

The sufferings which you must now face unarmed, you will bear in a manner worthy of men who were ready to given up their lives for their cause. The thought that you have still to suffer for your devotion will lighten your present sorrow and what you endure will keep you in communion with your dead comrades who gave their lives and all these lives promised, for Ireland.

May God guard every one of you and give to our country in all times of need sons who will love her as dearly and devotedly as you.

EAMON DE VALERA
COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PHASE III: GUERRILLA WARFARE

1. According to the map, in what month did most of the IRA attacks in Dublin take place? (Doc U)

2. What type of attack was carried out on H. Kennedy's property in Waterloo place and (b) why do you think it was targeted by republicans? (Doc U)

3. Explain why the types of attack shown on the map would be considered guerrilla warfare?

4. According to Ernest Blythe's witness statement, what action did the Provisional Government take in response to IRA guerrilla activities? (Doc V)

5. Can you suggest a reason for Pádraig O Máille's reaction to Blythe's news? (Doc V)

6. How does Ernest Blythe's justify the execution of Erskine Childers? (Doc V)

7. What event in Dublin led to the Executive Council's decision to enforce 'drastic measures'? (Doc V)

8. According to Ernest Blythe, was effect did the executions have on (a) public opinion (b) the IRA?

(a)

(b)

9. Do you consider Document A1 to be a reliable source? Refer to the document in your answer.
10. For what offences could people be tried before a military court after September 1922? *(Doc W)*

11. According to the map, what three locations in Dublin were used to execute prisoners under the Emergency Powers legislation? *(Doc X)*

12. When and where were Rory O’Connor, Liam Mellows, Richard Barrett and Joseph McKelvey executed? *(Doc X)*

13. How many of those executed between November 1922 and May 1923 were civilians? *(Doc X)*

**YOUR TASK**

It is 10 April 1923 and Liam Lynch has just been fatally wounded in a firefight with National Army soldiers in the Knockmealdown Mountains. You are senior officers in the National Executive of the Anti-Treaty IRA. During an emergency meeting to decide the future, you compile a list of pros and cons for continuing the fight:

**Step 1:** Your teacher will organise the class into groups of four

**Step 2:** Using the information in Documents in this worksheet and your own research discuss the reasons why the IRA are in a weak position and should surrender and any reasons or justifications for continuing the fight against Free State forces

**Step 3:** Once each group member has contributed to the discussion, complete the pros and cons template on the next page

**Step 4:** Once the task is completed, your teacher will ask for feedback from each group
### LIST OF PROS AND CONS FOR CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE FREE STATE FORCES

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