

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BUREAU STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21
NO. W.S. 1557

ROINN



COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1557.

Witness

Seamus Ó Néill,
Ó Chluain Meala,
Ó Caiseal, agus anois,
i Sion Hill,
Bothair Naomh Mhuire,
Gaillimh.

Identity.

O/C, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Tipperary Brigade.

Subject.

Activities of Clonmel Company,
Irish Volunteers, Co. Tipperary,
1913-1922.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil.

File No S.946.

Form B.S.M. 2

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SA mbliain 1905, b' Séamus Ó. Claidhollúin, mar mhúinteoir Saeilge agall na scoil na Móráir Críostúil, Cluain Meala. Do b'óc sé amac mise lé páirc "An Páiste" do éigaint ins an dráma - "An Doctúir" - a b' lé léirú ag cómaltat Craob Chonrad na Saeilge i sCluain Meala.

'Na bliab sin d'elrú na cómaltat pásta sa Craob an-éanúil orm agus b'íos mar beata aca, go mór mór ag Prionnstas ua druacáin. Cúgab seiseann gac leathar Saeilge agus páiréar agus Iris Seabalaic a b' ann na blianta sin - lé léigean agam. Do b'íos buacaillic dom cóm aois ag frastal ar ranganna Saeilge sa Craob ag an am sin agus b'íos Prionnstas ag cabrú liom.

Ó am go h-am éagab t'íméir ó's na Cumannab eagsúla Saeilge go b' Prionnstas ó druacáin agus ba é Prionnstas do cuir in aithe mé do M.F. Crowe, Séan Mór ó Matzanna, xSeán Mac Uarmada, Uarmud ó Lonngsú 7 rl. I b'osac na bliana 1910, do b' Seán Mac Uarmada ag caire liom lá agus do mol sé dom cur isteaic ar na comartais do b'íos ins na páiréar - "Sin Féin" - lé h-áil buacaillic. Do cuireas isteaic agus fuairas an éad duais. Saurrib i 'na bliab sin fuairas leir agus roinne builleóigint ó Miceál ó Lonngsú, bleá Cliaic, a b' an trác sin 'na Rúnaí Senerálta ar na Flanna Éireann. Cúgab an leir agus na builleóigint do Prionnstas ua druacáin agus do mol sé dom freagra a túir ar an leir sin. Rinneas amlaib. B'íos lé cuair a túir ar bleá Cliaic i mé iúil nó lúgnasa agus rinneas réiteac lé Miceál ó Lonngsú ceangáil liom i bleá Cliaic. Cuir sé cúgam enaipédo na Flanna Éireann lé 'na caiream ag scab na treanac droicéad an Ríog agus b' ceann eile á caiream aige féin. Builleamair lé céile. Caréis lóin cúg sé amac go b'ic teac an Countess Markievicz mé mar ar buail liom Dulmer Hobson, Con Colbert agus baoinne eile. Cúgab aballe liom a túille builleóigint agus caréis dul i gcómairle lé Prionnstas ua druacáin agus baoinne eile, do hunaigeamair sluaic - C.J. Kickham - Cluain Meala, agus b' mé féin mar ceann orca. Tamall 'na bliab sin táinú liam ó Maol - Josa go Cluain Meala, mar t'íméir.

Mean Fómair, 1911, do éual mé go Coláiste De la Salle, Port Láirge, mar mac léigint ann agus b'íos ann go b'ic iúil 1913. Ins an tréimse sin do b'ic ar cuair ar éis J.D. Walsh, "St. John's", Port Láirge, agus builleas lé baoinne mar caicall brúga, na cómaltat ó Port Láirge a b' ins an J.R.D. agus i sConrad na Saeilge.

Am éis i 1912, cúgab isteaic mar cómaltat do'n J.R.D. mé i sCluain Meala. Prionnstas ó Meabra a b' mar ceann áicúil i sCluain Meala an trác sin. B' Prionnstas ua druacáin mar ceann an Chonrad ceas ag an am sin. Quair a éuabas go De la Salle ceapad doimne Mac Aoda mar ceann ar na Flanna Éireann, slua C.J. Kickham, Cluain Meala.

Ó'n Samrad 1910 amac do b'ic i sCuideacáin Prionnstas ó druacáin agus is m'ic a b'íosamair lé céile ag roicéic go b'ic na cluic i ndún Sáráin, i b'úrlas éile agus i bPort Láirge 7 rl. agus go b'ic felseanna agus aicbeacáin i sCarral na Súire, Daile M'ic Cairbre 7 rl. Ins na h-áiléanna seo do builleas leir na fearab ba mó céim agus spéis ins na cumannab eagsúla. Fó-dómhac do buillem'ic amac ar na choicab agus beac c'icéca beac lé lámac ag sunan 38 agall. Mar sin do b'ic sur bunúic na h-óslat i M'ic Cliaic, mé na Saman, 1913.

Do bunúic na h-óslat i sCaiseal Múman ar an 23ú lé de Saman, 1913, ag an sCruinnú bliantúil do na Manchester Martyrs' ann. Ceapad an t-áicair C. Ó Conbúin, S.O. mar caicadricéac agus P.C. O'Mahony mar rúnaí oicéic orca. Rinneamair ar ndéicall na h-óslat a b'ic i sCluain Meala ac toisg nac

TOISG NÁC/

RABH AON HALLA AGAITH - NÍOR EIRIZ LINN GO DÚL FEABRA 1914. Léig léib' éoil, an tuarascáil greamúite ar an tarracht i n-Éanáir, 1914. Óc mulnntear an A.O.N. go ghlómáic agus go líonmhar i gCluain Meala an tráé sin.

Feabra 1914, fuairas post mar mulnntóir i gColáiste Cobair na Carralge, Caiseal Múmhán. Roimhe sin ó lúnasa, 1913, do bíos ag obair mar mulnntóir i Sgoileanna na mDráctar gCríostúil Naomh Peadar agus Pól, Cluain Meala. Toisg nár bfeidur dom freastal ar na cruinnithe seachtúil i gCluain Meala as sin amach do deireneach freastal ar na manóevres do bíod aca sa dómhánac. Céigthe abailte saé cráimhna saérial. Cugas congnamh i roinnt áiteanna i dUobrait Áraimh ceas i mbunú na n-Óglac ann.

Bíos i mDleá Clait i Meitheamh 1914 taréis freastal ar ualig Wolf Tone, i Dobinstown, agus bí calhne agam lé Seán Mac Uíarmada ar cúrsaí na n-Óglac i rí. Dúire sé liom a ráb lé Prionnsias ua Druacéain :-

"Secure every important position in the Volunteers and keep control of all arms and money; we will break with the Redmondites at the first chance."

An rub is cábaicéat a cárla i dUobrait Áraimh ceas an samraó 1914, ná an convenston a cionólaó i gCaiseal Múmhán 29ú. lá Iúil, 1914. Rinneas féin roinnt cimeitreachta - féacainc éin tosaó na dcaóicéat - roim ré. Pé sgeal é b'eiriz linn *PIARAS MAC CANNA do éur mar cácaoirleac, agus Pádraic C. Ó Maéagáin, mar Rúnaí Oiní, agus an breis agaithe a ceapab do na cómalcaí, ar an gcómarle. Rinnead bailiúóan airgid an-maité i gCluain Meala agus sa ceanncear lé h-agaib na n-Óglac nuair a bris an tosaó mór amach. Bí beartuité ag luic séicúita Compláic Cluain Meala bailiúon do bunú sa ceanncear. Toisg' éin Col. Moreton Jackson, sinclús £50 dóib agus cead úsáib do déanamh do'n Race Course - Powerstown Park - rinnead uaécarán Onóraó bó. An dómhac a bí an cruinnú agaithe ar an Rás Cúrsa leis an bailiúon do bunú, cuíad cead do General Kelleck, Clonacoby, Fíob Árb, labairt. Síleas féin gur cómarle a cábarfaó sé búinn, i dcaóib saérialóca an bailiúon, ac ní h-eaó. Cugas sé recruiting speech - to join the army and fight for gallant little Belgium, i rí.

Do éuireas 'na éoinnib sin go tréan. D'órdúitob dom a beic im éost "or leave the Ranks". D'fágas an áit agus síúlas abailte liom féin gan fanúinc lé 'na éuille. Saécaimh nó bó 'na dcaib éáiní ag sgoil ins na n-Óglac. Roimhe seo bí breis agus 500 cómalcaí agaithe ac níor fan linn ac búine agus dácaó. As an airgead a bailiúob do ceannúob 12 U.S.A. miniature rifles agus 12,000 rounds. Cuíad £200 do Prionnsias ua Druacéain lé gunnaí a sólaícar. Nuair a éáiní ag sgoil do bí 11 do na miniature rifles agus breis agus 10,000 lón cogaló ~~5000~~ Cúpla mí 'na dcaib sin éin Prionnsias ua Druacéain 32 lee Enfield Rifles agus 100 round do saé ceann leis, go Cluain Meala, agus saébeaó' ar scuib fear féin. Níor éinamair fáic do luic Redmond agus bíobair sin go fíor feargaó linn - rub do éuireadar in túil búinn gan aon agó - go mór mór do Prionnsias agus dom féin. Ó éosaó 1911 go 1913 do éuireamar suas roinnt maité anéi-recruiting posters. Maitur leis na n-Óglac - bí é an gna cúrsa cleacéa a bí agaithe - na manóevres saé dómhac - leac lá nó lá tomáin, agus uaireanna eile - roinnt cleacéa leis na miniature rifles.

Toisg mé a beic ag obair i gColáiste Cobair na Carralge agus go mbéin ag mínead na Saerige, dá oúce sa tseacéatinn i gCaiseal Múmhán, ní céigthe go Cluain Meala ac ag deire na saécaimhe. Uaireanna do éinamair cuaird ar na Saéilí i mbaile Uobrait Áraimh - An Dealaó, Dún Droma, Fíob Árb - agus bíob páire beag agam ins na n-iméacéatib aca.

Dómhac Cúigúise 1915, cionólaó paráib mór na n-Óglac i gCaéair Luimhí. Bí compláicéat ann ó Caéair Luimhí, ó Connacé an Clait, Co. Luimhí - tuairseóart Connacé Clarralge agus

CUAIRSCHEART CONNDAÉ ULARRAIGE AGUS/

DEAMANNNA BEAGA Ó CONNDAÉ
CUAIRSCHEART ULARRAIGE. Óc PRIONNSTAS Ó DRUAICÉALN: - mé féin agus
beachtúbar eile ó CLUAIN MEALA ANH. DO STUDBALAMAR SA PÁRÁID
AGUS CONNATÉ MUTD Mhá SAIBDIÚIRT SASANA - SEPARATION WOMEN- AS
ZÚIRT FÉ'N bPÁRÁID. XPÁDRATZ MAC PIARATS A BÉ MAR "REVIEWING
OFFICER". D'FANAS AN OLCÉ SIN I bGEAC SEÁIN Uí ÚÁLAIZ, LUMNEAC.
Óc RÁFLAÍ ANH ZO RAIB NA CÁIRDE - SASANA - IÉ FÓGA A ZÚIRT FÉ'N
bGEAC SIN.

Óc CONVENTION DO NA FLANNA ÉIREANN IÉ ZIONÓLAD I
ZCÁZALR LUMNE, LUAN CINGEISE. RINNEAS FREASCAL AR AN ZCÓMÓÁIL
SIN. AN RUD IS CADAICÉAL AR FAD A BÉ AGAITHN I 1915, NA CRUINNITZ
MÓRA I MBAILLE DÚN DROMA, BÚ, MÍ NA NÓLLAZ, 1915. Óc PIARAS MAC
CANNHA AGUS CÉATARAR CÓMÁICÉAL ATZE FÉIN - Ó DUB EALLA - AGUS
RIFIL AS ZAC FEAR ACA - ANH MAR AON IÉ ÓZLAIZ Ó ZAP ÁIT SA
ZCÉANNÉAR AGUS ZUNHA DE SAZAS ÉZIN AS ZAC BEAR ACA - IDIR
SHOT ZUNS AGUS WINECHESTERS I RI. CULREAD PIARAS MAR CÉATOURLEAC
AGUS LABAIR MÉ FÉIN AGUS EAMON Ó DUBÉIR, AN DEALAC, AS AN
ZORUINNÍ. CÉ ZO RAIB ROINNE MÁIC DO'N R. J. C. I LÁICAIR NÍOR
CULREADAR ISTEAC ORAITH.

ZIMÓEALL AN AMA SEO ZÚIR EAMON Ó DUBÉIR, AN DEALAC,
PÁIPÉAR AR BUN "AN SAEL". CULREÍ CLÓ AR I MBAILLE ÁCA AGUS
SEALPÉIC É AR FUAD NA ZÍRE É ÚLEÁ CLAIÉ. AN T-AM CÉANA DO BÉIN
AS LÉIZÉAM NA bPÁIPÉIR MAR "THE WORKERS REPUBLIC"; "SCISSORS
AND PASTE", "HONESTY" I RI. AGUS BA LÉIR UACA SIN NÁC FADA A
RAGFALMÍZ I 1916 ZAN BUI I bTRANZLAM I SÍÉ ÉZIN IETS NA
SASANATZ. FÉ ANMÓICÉIN "COMERASH" DO SZRÉBÉIN DO'N "N SAEL".

MALBIR IÉ ULLMÍ DO'N ÉIRT AMAIC, - NÍ bFUAIR MÉ AON
EÓLAS ZO BÉI DE CÉADAOLN - ROINN DÓMNAIC NA CÁZGA - NUAIR A
b'FILLEAS AR CLUAIN MEALA. Óc ZRÍUR NÓ CÉATRAR FEAR AR
PRIONNSTAS Ó DRUAICÉALN AS I LONAD CARCERIDZES IÉ BALLBEARUNZS
AGUS ZAC RUB MAR SIN. ZÁINIZ AN SZÉAL I bGEAC NA bFEAR A BÁCÁD
I ZCÉIL ORZIAN AGUS ANSIN AN SZÉAL I bGEAC RUALÉIR CASEMENT. X.
MALBIN DE SÁCRALN. FUAIR MÉ TELEZARM Ó EAMON Ó DUBÉIR BUAIAC
IETS AS ZOOLB'S CROSS, AN OLCÉ SIN. FUAIR PRIONNSTAS Ó
DRUAICÉALN CÉANN EILE AGUS I ZCÉANN UAIR A ÉLOIZ ZÁINIZ CON DEERE.
ZOOLB'S CROSS, ZO BÉI PRIONNSTAS IETS AN SZÉAL ZO RAIB AN ÉIRT
AMAIÉ IÉ BÉIC AR SÍUL DE DÓMNAIZ. SOCRUZÉAMAIR ZO RAGFALN ZO
ZOOLB'S CROSS AR MÓ ROTAR AGUS ZO bFANFAD PRIONNSTAS I ZCLUAIN
MEALA IÉ NA N-ÓZLAIZ A ZÚIRT IÉ CÉILE AGUS EAZAR DO ÉUR AR AN
OBALR I ZCÓUR AN DÓMNAIZ. CUAZAS ZO FLOD ÁRD ZO CAUSEAL ZO
ZOOLB'S CROSS, ZO BÉI CÉAC CON DEERE. AR NA BAOLNE A BÉ ROZAM
ANH BÉ EAMAN Ó DUBÉIR, AN DEALAC, SEÁN Ó TREASATZ, ZUOBRAID
ARANN, MÍCÉAL Ó SLOICÉALN, DUM DROMA, AGUS BAOLNE EILE. Óc
ALÉNE MÁIC AZAM ORCA SAH MAR BA MÍNIC ROINNE SIN DO BUAILÉAMAIR
AR A CÉILE AR ÓCÁIDÉ EAGSÚLA. DÚIRE EAMONN Ó DUBÉIR I LOM ANSIN
ZO RAIB ~~RICK~~ PIARAS MAC CANNHA IMÉIZIC É ZO ÚLEÁ CLAIÉ AR LORG
NA FUAL INSTRUCTIONS I bGEAC AN ÉIRT AMAIC A BÉ IÉ BÉIC AR FUAD
NA ZÍRE AN IÁ 'NA ÚLAD SAH. D'AOHÉUZÉAMAR ZO LÉIR FANACÉ
I bZIZ CON DEERE - ZAN BUI ZO BÉI STAD NA TREANAC - ZO RACFAD
EAMON Ó DUBÉIR IÉ CÉANZBÁIL IÉ PIARAS MAC CANNHA AGUS ZO MBÉARFAD
SÉ NA TREORACA ÉAR N-ALS BÚIN. ZÁINIZ AN TRAEN ISTEAC ÉARÉIS
A 9 P.M. AGUS TAMALL 'NA ÚLAD SIN ZÁINIZ EAMONN Ó DUBÉIR ISTEAC
ÓZALN - IETS NA SZÉALTA BÚIN :-

"The rising is on - starting in Dublin at 4 p.m.
to-morrow, Sunday. The Pope has sent his blessing
through Count Plunkett. The Germans are to launch
a big air-raid on England to cover the landing of
German Officers and arms and ammunition in Ireland"

ÓCOMAIR ZO N-ÁCASAC IETS NA SZÉALTA AGUS CARÉIS ROINNE CAILNICE
b'FÁZAMAIR SÍAN AS A CÉILE - DÚIRZ SEÁN Ó TREASATZ I LOM :-

"Our next meeting in an Irish Republic".

ZUZAS NA SZÉALTA ZO CLUAIN MEALA - BÉ PRIONNSTAS UÁ DRUAICÉALN,
SEÁN MAC AODA, MÍCÉAL Ó N-ANRACÁIN, AGUS MÓ bRÍOCÁIR SEÁN,
AS FELCÉAM I LOM. SOCRUZÉAMAIR CÉACÉ ZO BÉI AN MOBILIZACION AS

an mobilization as/

A 10 a óg maibean Dé Dómnaí. Ós as
 álfreann a 8 agus ní raib ac mo breacfaste agam nuair a fuair
 mé sgéala dul siar go dtí Prionnsias Ua Druacáin "That
 everything was off". Cuad as suas go dtí a ceac. Dúirt sé
 liom gur cuir Eóin Mac Néill, a Mac, Brian go dtí Piaras Mac
 Canna lé ordú :- "Call off everything", go raib Piaras féin
 iméighe leis an ordú go luimneac agus go Clarratze, go raib an
 fáin dul go Carratze na Súire, Port Láirge agus Ros Mlc Créoin.
 Dúirt sé liomfanúint i gCluain Meala agus sgéal a túirt do na
 fearaib ar an mballé agus féin deuaí. Cuir Prionnsias a
 breacbráiteaca amac as cur stop leis an mobilization. Ót se
 deirneac an oíche sin nuair a d'fíll Prionnsias aballe. Ót se
 cainnt agallan ar zac a tárla- tuairim na ndaoine agus eile a
 bual leis. Creidim gur bual sé lé "Singer" Ó'Connail, i
 Ros Mlc Créoin, a tús na sgéalta go dtí sin. Ót imh orainn -
 an mbead na ordúite facta as túille dream ar fuair na tíre.
 Cuadamair a doíla. Maibean Dé luain ós lé Prionnsias go luac
 as faire ar na páipéar agus as feiceam lé sgéalta. Ót duine
 na h-Oglatze, Willie Myles, an tráic sin as obair man reporter i
 h-Oifig páipéar "The Nationalist", i gCluain Meala. Socruitze-
 mear leis, aon sgéalta a tíocead go dtí an bpáipéar sin a cur
 éúgath gan mull ar bit. Céiméall a 5 a óg an tráchnóna sin
 do cuir Willie sgéala éúgath :- "Some outbreaks in Dublin,
 believed to be by the Citizen Army, no details as to the cause
 or extent of fighting". Cuir Prionnsias sgéala go dtí na
 h-Oglatze :- "To hold themselves ready for a call out". D'fás
 Prionnsias a ceac féin agus fás mise mo ceac féin agus cuadamair
 go dtí áit lasmutze be'n mballé - ceac Riobáird Ua Druacáin -
 bríoctáir Prionnsias - lé sgéalta a túirt amac do Prionnsias
 agus mo bríoctáir Seán - lé sgéalta a túirt dom. De bárr sgéalta
 ó Willie Myles - cuir Prionnsias sgéala go dtí Piaras Mac Canna,
 de Máirt. Creidim go raib Eamon Ó Duibéir lé Piaras as an am
 seo. Ní ac "hearsay" ar cad a tárla. So luac maibean deardaoin
 fuair Prionnsias ó Druacáin sgéala ó Piaras Mac Canna - as
 ordú búinn ceac amac - "That Cork and Kerry were out, and that
 Limerick was coming out". Blomair lé ceac lé céile as an
 gCrosaire Rát Rónáin agus trall as sin go dtí Market Hill -
 in áite lé floó árd. Cosnutzeamair as sgéalta na sgéalta.

extent

AR A 1 p.m. ós féin agus bárbéaz óglac as an gCrosaire
 sin nuair a tántuz Dolmhuic Mac Aoda amac éúgath lé ordú búinn
 sgéalta ar an neóimead - "Everything was off". Níor féilleas
 do ac búirt mé leis plosa páipéar a túirt amac ó Prionnsias ó
 Druacáin. I gceann leat uair a clutz, tántuz Riobáird ó
 Druacáin - bríoctáir Prionnsias - lé ordú ó Prionnsias búinn,
 sgéalta agus dul aballe. Do sgéalta.

D'filleas ar mo ceac agus cuadas ar lorg Prionnsias.
 Ní raib sé ar fáil. Ót sé iméighe go dtí Piaras Mac Canna.
 D'fásas mo ceac, as fágáint sgéal as mo bríoctáir Seán cá mbeinn
 lé fáil. Níos mar sin.

Dé h-Aoine cuir Prionnsias ó Druacáin x. Tomás Ó
 Donnabáin, go Corcaí lé teangbáil lé Colrbéallac Mac Súibne
 nó lé Tomás Mac Curcáin. Ót mócor-rocar as Tomás Ó Donnabáin
 agus ót aintín aige 'nó cónaí i gCaicair Corcaíze. D'fíll
 Tomás go deirneac i scoíche de h-Aoine - lé sgéalta - "Cork was
 not out - if they were coming out - a messenger - or lady would
 be sent to Frank Dohan".

Ót roinnt sgéalta as Willie Myles - that the City
 of Dublin was surrounded; that the City of Dublin was ablaze :
 that the Rebels were surrendering, 7 R.I. 7 R.I. Sin mar a dtí
 agallan - go dtáintuz maibean De Saicraínn - a túille sgéalta -
 "Rebels surrendering" - most of them had been killed from the big
 shells". Is beacair dom anois culmream ar a leac.

Lár a' laé De Saicraínn tántuz an sgéala i steac go
 h-oifigiúil - "on the orders of P.H. Pearse - unconditional
 surrender - all arms to be surrendered, 7 R.I. 7 R.I. Inis an
 scaínt a dtí agam lé Prionnsias agus óglatze eile - ar cad

AR CAD A /

b'feárr búlín a déanam, socrulgeamair ar na h-airm ceine
7 rí. a cur i b'foliá. Coisg nár sgaolteamair uraíar amáin,
socrulgeamair nár ceart búlín dul ar ár dtéicéad - ac seasam
agus leigint do'n mairiú sin a sábal agus dul sa tseans ar cad
a éarlófaid búlín.

D'filleas ar Coláiste Cobair na Carratze trádhóna Dó
Dóimnatz. Maibean Dó Máire, do sháil R.J.C. as New Inn mé ar a
6 a élog ar maidin agus túsadar mé go dtí an bearralc as New Inn.
As sin go dtó Príosún Corcaige mar a raib na fur eile do b'í
sábla i s'Cluain Meala agus baile Clóbraid Áraínn rógam. Bíomair
ansin/solitary confinement gur tuad amac Déluain 'na dtiú sin
muib, - go bleá Cliaí - Richmond Barracks. Tógadh mise amac ó
mo comaradaí go léir agus cuireadh isteach go dtí "F" block mé
i seómra go raib óglat eile an a tógat amac saé lá lé cur ar
a dtiall. Bí an éairne an go raibéas lé dtiall a cur orm.
Ólos an go dtí gur cuireadh go dtí Military Prison Lewis, i
"ASANA" agus as go dtí campa Frozoch. Sgaoltead abaille mé ar
an 28ú Iúil, 1916.

Nuair a tansamair abaille ó Franzoch ní raib mórán lé
déanam go dtí tosac an Seimriú, nuair a tósnulgeamair ar na
h-óglat do bhunú arís - go dtíscréidead. Leanas do obair na
tansan - i s'Cluain Meala agus i s'Cluain Meala, agus bí an s'geal mar
sin go dtí gur táinig na príosúnat eile ó Franzoch agus ó
Reading, as Nollat, 1916. D'fuir a céile bí mé as claoib leis
an obair i s'Cluain Meala agus san ac bainc ana beas asan leis an
obair i s'Cluain Meala.

I dtosac Feabra, 1917, táinig Séamus Robbison go dtí
Kilshenane - teac Eamon Uí Duibhir. Ólos Séamus as pleá leis na
h-óglat ins an oíche agus as obair do Eamon Uí Duibhir sa ló.
In áit a céile, cuireadh tús agus eagar ar breamanna beasa
óglat - ó Cluain Meala go dtí Droma. Bí saé complaí ar a adbaire
féin, mar níor bhunú na battalions fós agus ní raib aon dtuinn
Conndá lé eagar ceart a cur ort.

Pós mé ar an 21ú, Meiteam, 1917, agus éuadhas éin
cómhuité i s'Cluain Meala as sin amac. Rinneas freastal ar
Aerlocht Mór i mDeallá, ar an 29ú, Meiteam, 1917, agus cúpla
'na dtiú sin éuadhas slar go h-Innis, Co. an Cláir, - lé cabrú
leis na saebealait a bí ansin ins an dtógaí de Velara an.
Cuireadh go dtí Cill Da Lua mé - lé Con Collins y Phil McMahon,
Séamus Hughes, agus Denny Callaghan. Bíomair as obair i s'Cluain
Da Lua go dtí raib an tógaí éart, nuair a d'filleas ar Innis
agus as sin go dtí an Rinn is na dtiú mar a raib mo bean.
D'at-ghabas an obair mar mhuinteoir i s'Coláiste Cobair na Carratze
i dtosac Mí Meán Fóir. Roinne sin do ceapad mé mar captaoin ar
na h-óglat i s'Cluain Meala. Cárla an scailé i b'Príosún
Mounchoy as bí Tomás agus t'réis báis. Bí cruinnú - protest -
asain i s'Cluain Meala agus i m'athsead, álteanna ar éairne éide
óglat agus túsas dtuille brilleala do na h-óglat.

Sadad mé ar an 22ú, Meán Fóir, 1917, agus tuad go
Príosún Corcaige mé. Cuireadh dtiall orm - fé D.O.R.A. - agus
searrad sé mí príosúnatáca orm. Tuad go Príosún Mounchoy i
mbleá Cliaí mé. Ólos ansin leis na saebealait eile gur
alscrúid sin go léir go dtí Príosún Dún Dealgan ar an 13ú,
Samadh, 1917. Coisg gur cuireadh sin ar an Criminal "D" dtí
socrulgeamair ar an dtóir ar an scailé bí. Aistín de scailé
a bí mar ceann orainn. I s'geann dá lá fuair amair s'geala go
raib dtiúitíe as an doctuir Sill - "forcible feeding" a déanam
orainn - agus com' lant agus a tuitéad príosúnac breóite, go
deabarfad sé sin órbú, an príosúnac sin a leigint saor féin
"Cat and Mouse" Act. Tósnulgeamair ar sin féin a déanam breóite
ansin agus i s'geann céitíe lá ólos ar dtiú be'n ceartar a
léigead saor. Fé ceann seachtáine sgaoltead saor saé príosúnac
i b'Príosún Dún Dealgan. Caráls dtiú abaille, fuairéas s'geal
go raib na s'asanaí as culóin ar sin a d'at-ghabáil. Mar sin
ní deanfáin coíla im teac féin san oíche. Bí mar sin go dtí gur
táinig an cead lá Márta, 1918. Is amháil a dtiúitíe im teac
an oíche roime sin. An maibean sin agus mé as fáilint m

AS FÁGÁINT MO ÉITSE/

lé dul go dtí an AIFREANN, b'f SZATA DO'N R. J. C. IASMUÍZ DE'IM BÓRAS AGUS ZABAD MÉ ANSTH. CUAD-AS AR SCALIC B'f AR AN NEÓIMEAD. TUGAD MÉ GO DTÍ DÚN DEALZAN AN TRÁCHÓNA SIN. B'f SEÁN Ó CREASALZ AGUS MÍCEÁL Ó BRAONÁIN, Ó CO. AN CLAIR RÓZAM. LEANAMAR DO'N SCALIC SEO GO CEANN NAOL LÁ GO-LEIT, NUAIR A ZÉILLEAD DÚINN. N'f RALB AON PRÍOSÚNAIZ EILE BA BPRÍOSÚN LINN. NUAIR A B'f DEIRE LEIS AN SCALIC, ÉÁINIZ B'f PRÍOSÚNAIZ Ó CO. MUGGEOB XSEÁN Ó CORCARÁIN AGUS TOMÁS Ó RUADÁIN. SAC LÁ 'NA BLAIB SIN AR FEAD SZALÉIM, B'f PRÍOSÚNAIZ EILE AZ TEACÉ VSTEAC. ORÉA SAN B'f ERANÁN DE BLAIB, XCOURBEALLAC MAC SUIBHE, M. P. COLVET SEAMUS LEBBON, OSCAR TRAYNOR, XDUCK MCKEE, FRANK HENDERSON, XCADZ Ó SULLIBÁIN, BEIRE FOZLÚ Ó CRAZLÍ, 7 Rl.

I ZCEANN TAMALL B'EURIZ LÉ MÍCEÁL Ó BRAONÁIN, SEÁN Ó CREASALZ AGUS MÉ FÁIN - AR NDÓINEAR B'fÉ LÉ CÉILE IN AOM ÉILLÍN AMÁIN - LÁ IN ÉILLÍN, LÁ EILE I ZCEANN SEÁIN AGUS LÁ EILE I ZCEAM MÍCEÁL. BA ÉUMA LEIS NA WARDERS AN FÁIB IS DO BIOMAIR ISTEIZ DO'N ZCÓIREAM. I ZCEANN TAMALLÍN EILE ÉAZAD EARNÁN DE BLAIB AGUS COURDBEALLAC MAC SUIBHE AZ IÉ DÓINEIR LINN. MAR SIN DO ÉÁRLA AN CÚZGAR AZÁIN AZ IÉ DÓINEIR LÉ CÉILE. SA ÉÁINTE DÚINN RIZSEANNAMAIR SAC ZNÉ BE'N OBAIR DO ÉUR TRÉ CÉILE AGUS N'f RABAMAIR BOZ AR A CÉILE INS NA H-ARZÓINTE DO B'fÓD AZÁIN. AN RUB IS SONHDALST A ÉÁRLA I BPRÍOSÚN DÚN DEALZAN - NÁ AN PÓSAD A RINNE D'ARMUID Ó LOINGSIZ ZAN CEAD Ó'N SOVERNER NÓ Ó'N RAIZALCAS AR AN 24Ú, AIBREÁN, 1918. TUGAMAIR FLEAD BEAZ DO AN TRÁCHÓNA SIN. AN OIDE SIN TUGAD AMAC AS AN BPRÍOSÚN É AGUS CUIREAD TAR SÁILE GO DTÍ U.S.A. É.

AZ AN AM SEO B'f CEIST NA PREASÁLA (CONSCRIPTION) Ó'S CÓIR MUIHNEAR NA H-ÉIREANN. B'f GO LEÓR CAIHNCEANNA AGUS AZÓINTE AZÁIN - ARVPLEANNANNA IÉ ÉUR INA CÓINNE. N'fOR CUIREAD I BFEIDM É. AC ÉÁINIZ AN "SERMAN PLOC". AN TRÉIMSE PRÍOSÚNACCA A B'f AR SEÁIN UÁ CREASALZ - B'f DEIRE LÉ BEIT AIR AR AN 15Ú, MEITÉAM, 1918. B'f FÁICÉLOS AGUS INHÉ ORÁIN, GO NZÁIPAL ARÍS É, NUAIR A BEAD SÉ IASMUÍZ BE'N BÓRAS. N'fOR ZABAD É AGUS B'EURIZ LEIS DUL ÉLÁN ABÁILE GO CLOBRÁIB ARANN.

TOSAC MÍ JÚIL, 1918, AISTRUCÓB NA PRÍOSÚNAIZ Ó PRÍOSÚN DÚN DEALZAN GO DTÍ PRÍOSÚN BÉAL FEIRSTE, CRUMLIN ROAD. B'f AIBSTÉIN DE STATE MAR ÉEANN AR NA PRÍOSÚNAIZ I MBÉAL FEIRSTE. B'f MÍCEÁL Ó BRAONÁIN MAR ÉEANN AR NA PRÍOSÚNAIZ I BPRÍOSÚN DÚN DEALZAN. N'fOR ZÉILL SETSEANN RÓ-FÓNNMÁR DO AIBSTÉIN. AN PORT I ZCÓINTE AZ AIBSTÉIN NÁ "THE JAILS MUST BE THE FIRST LINE TRENCHES - N'fOR ÉÁINIZ SÉ SIN LÉ CUID MAIT BE NA PRÍOSÚNAIZ - B'f SAOL REASÚNCA MAIT ACA I NDÚN DEALZAN. N'f RALB NA WARDERS I MBÉAL FEIRSTE ÉOM CINEÁLÉA LINN IS DO B'fÓD NA WARDERS I NDÚN DEALZAN. N'f PRÍOS AGAM CAD É AN RÉITEAC A DEINEAD MAR B'f MO TRÉIMSE PRÍOSÚNACCA LÉ CRÍOCHÚ I MBÉAL FEIRSTE AR AN 15Ú LÁ DE JÚIL, 1918. AN MAIDIN SIN TUGAD AMAC AS AN ZÉILLÍN MÉ LE PÉ ÉARRAÍ A B'f AZAM ANH - GO DTÍ OIFIZ AN PRÍOSÚN A ÉOM LUAC AGUS A TUGAD DOM GO H-OIFIZIÚIL AN T-AIRZÉAD AGUS EILE DO B'f INS AN OIFIZ, ÉÁINIZ SÁIRSIHT AGUS CEÁRRAR CÓNALCÁI DO'N R. J. C. VSTEAC INS AN OIFIZ. TUGAD M'ÁINM DO'N T-SÁIRSIHT - "THIS IS THE PRISONER - JAMES O'NEILL". ANSTH DO LEAZ AN SÁIRSIHT ORM AN FÓGRA, SÍZNIÉ AZ EDWARD SHORT, AZ CÚIRT FÓGRA DOM GO RABÉAS LÉ MÉ A ÉUR ÉAR SÁILE GO DTÍ DURHAM, SASANA, "FOR THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF THE REALM". TUGAD AMAC ANSTH MÉ GO DTÍ ZLUALSTEÁN A B'f AZ AN NZEACA AGUS TUGAD GO DTÍ STAD NA TREANAD MÉ MAR AR CUIREAD AR AN BCREAN GO BLEÁ CLIAÉ MÉ. NUAIR A SROISEAMAIR BLEÁ CLIAÉ, TUGAD GO DTÍ ARBOUR HILL MÉ. N'fOR TUGAD CEAD DOM SZÉAL NÁ EILE DO ÉUR GO DTÍ MO BEAN, A B'f I ZCÁISEAL MÚMAN, AZ CÓINNE L'fOM TEACÉ ABÁILE AN LÁ SIN. COIMEADÁB IN ARBOUR HILL ME GO DTÍ AN 21Ú, JÚIL, NUAIR A CUIREAD AR BÓRD LUINZE MÉ - AR AN CURAS GO DURHAM - ÁIT AR SROICEAS AR AN 23Ú, JÚIL, 1918. I BPRÍOSÚN DURHAM RÓZAM B'f "AN SEABAC", MÍCEÁL SPEALLÁIN, AS CÉIL ÁIRNE, MÍCEÁL FLEMING AS TRÁZLÍ, DANIEL FIZZIS AGUS MÍCEÁL TRAYERS AS SORT INNSE SUATRE, SÁILLÍN. IM BLAIB TUGAD AR BÁCÁI ÉAZSÚLA, GO DTÍ AN BPRÍOSÚN SEO FRANK DULFIN Ó CULLAC MÓR, EAMON DULFIN, EAMON MORKAN, ART Ó CONÓUBAIR, DAN MCCARTHY, AS BLEÁ CLIAÉ, EAMON Ó DUBAIR, AN BEALLAC, AZ FRANK MCSRACH, AONAD ÚR MÚMAN. MAIDIR LEIS AN SAOL IN DURHAM TÁ LEABAR BEAZ SIND

Darrel

CÁ LEABAR BEAG SGRÍOBTA/

AS DANIEL FLYNN - AS CUR SÍOS AR NA
 h-imeachtat agairneann. Ní gá dom cur leis an gcuntas sin.
 Tá sgeal greannmar agam féin ná c'fhuil aon tásairt déanta dó
 as Flynn. Nuair a shroiseas príosún Durham, túsas pé ndeara
 go raib saol socair sulmeasac as na príosúnaité ann. D'réir
 deallraim b'fobar sásta leis. Ní raib mise sásta leis agus
 do molas dóib a'crann a cur ar bun, as éileam ar sgoilte abaoite
 nó trall a cur orainn. Níor túsad árb orm. As an am sin
 d'leag s'fós breóite lé cinneas fiacra agus do mol an doctuir
 dom - na broc fiacra a beic cósca amac. Leis sin cuireas
 varrasas isteaic go dté an governor - as éileam mo sgoilte abailte
 lé aire a túire dom sláinte - nó trall a cur orm. Cuireas
 mar tásairt leis an éileam :- "As you hold dominion over my
 body and refuse me a trial of the offences alleged against me,
 I demand that you safeguard my health as indicated by your
 doctor." "Falling a satisfactory reply at the end of seven
 days, I will refuse my food." Taiscig be'n tseachtain táinig
 an governor cúsam as varraib orm :- "Would I pay for the
 services of a dentist". Do túsas freagra dó :- "You have
 dominion over my body. You refuse to let me home where I can
 earn my money to pay for what I need. I will pay for nothing.
 The onus is on you to safeguard my health". Ní seachtain eile
 ann agus cuireas ceist ar an governor conus mar a b' an sgeal.
 Ansin d'fuarraic sé díom :- "Would you give parole while
 allowed to go to the local dentist". Dúirt mise leis :- "I'll
 give no parole. If I be a free-man outside the door, I intend
 to go home". Túsas seachtain eile dó. As beire na seachtaine
 sin dúirt an governor liom :- "I have been authorized to allow
 Chief Warden Ebbitt take you to the local dentist to have your
 teeth extracted". Díos sásta. Cúg Chief Warden Ebbitt mé be
 slúbail cos go dté an b'fialóir. Darnead amac rouhnt maic
 fiacra asam agus slúbkas ar ais go dté an príosún lé Chief
 Warden Ebbitt. Díos ar hospital díet ansin go ceann trí
 seachtaine nó mar sin. Ansin do cuiread ar an ghá díet mé.
 I gceann seachtaine cuireas éileam isteaic :- "Owing to the
 absence, through extraction, of my teeth, I was not able to
 eat the meat supplied. To safe-guard my health I demand that
 I be supplied with artificial dentures - or to be released
 forthwith." Túsas seachtain dó lé freagra sásúil a túire dom.
 Ní b'fuatreas freagra sásúil agus an la sin do cuireas an féoil
 ar ais go dté an gobernor. Ní an sgeal mar sin ar fead
 seachtaine - nuair a táinig an fialóir isteaic go dté an
 b'príosún agus cós sé múnla dom carabat uactaraic agus do n
 gcarabat tóctaraic agus d'imeis leis. Dúirtúis an féoil b'ite
 aon lé - ac é a cur ar ais tríd an warden go dté an governor.
 I gceann cúpla seachtaine níor táinig na fiacra nua cúsam.
 Sgríobas go dté an governor ar fuarraic sé dó an raib sé as
 déanam magaló díom - nar túsad "the artificial dentures" dom
 fós. Fé ceann seachtaine nó mar sin, túsad na fiacra nua
 isteaic dom. Tá stad agam ó s'oln - mar souvenir - agus lé /
 fetscint as aon buthe - gur áil leis sin a déanam. Tá sgeal
 eile agam le cur leis seo.

LÁ DÁ RABAS leis na príosúnaité eile agus rís cruaid
 lé n-té agairn. Ní raib sin as eurt go ró-maice liom. Dúirt
 buthe éigin :- "If you had a drop of hot milk with that Séamus
 - you would not be doing badly". D'aoncuigeas. Ansin dúirt
 Daniel McCarthy :- "I'll get you milk." Níor bacas a túille
 leis a ac an maibean 'na díaló sin ná raib haemorrhage an-
 donna as Dan McCarthy. Cuiread sgeóin agus sgannrad ar an
 doctuir. D'é corad an imhí ar an doctuir go b'fuair Dan cead
 pointe bainne d'fáil gac lá dó féin. Buthe é Dan go raib sum
 an-beag atge i mbainne agus tús sé an bainne breise búinn gac
 lá. Lá d'á rabas as bainic sásúil ab an mbainne sin d'uir
 Frank Dulfín lé Dan McCarthy "Any chance you could get a drop
 of milk where you got that milk". An maibean i 'na díaló sin
 ní haemorrhage an-trom eile as Dan. Ní sgeóin agus sgannrad
 ar an doctuir agus ar an governor. Dúirt Dan leó go mbíod
 medicíne áitice á fáil atge sa mbailte i mbleá Cliaic ó Chemist
 áitice. Dá beabarfabís cead dó é sin a fáil arís ó'n
 chemist sin, do bead seans ann go ndearfad sé maiceas dó,
 do féilleadar dó. Ní corus agairn - lecreaca a cur amac

LEITREABA A CUR AMAO/

u n gan flos do n g^overn^or agus tri^o sin do sgr^oob^o dan go dt^o an chemist u^o ag larrat^o air an whiskey ba l^obre - gan braon uisge ann - do cur istea^o cuige tri^o an g^overn^or. Sgr^oob^o dan leit^or deas ama^oo tri^o an g^overn^or go dt^o chemist ag larrat^o air an medicine a cur istea^o cuige - ar ma^ote le^o na s^oainnte. I gc^oann cupla l^o t^oin^og buid^oeal pin^ote istea^o agus label air - three tablespoon full - a co^og^oain^oc roim^o l^oin agus tri^o cu^oinn na bli^oo. Cu^og^oad an buid^oeal gan ceist gan brisea^o do^o dan. N^o bre^oas a ra^oo go raib^o an-^oas ar dan agus ar Frank.

Me fe^oin an duine do b^ooige ar na p^oros^ona^ol^oz o e^oir^oinn. U^o col^oinne ag^oain^o le^o n-^oar s^oao^oilead^o ab^oaille le^o ceac^o na Nolla^oz, 1918 ac^o m^olor s^oao^oilead^o. Car^oe^ois na Nolla^oz cu^oit an fl^ou ar na p^oros^ona^ol^oz agus b^oomair dona go le^oo^or. Fuair^o P^oaras Mac Can^ona b^oas u^o b^op^oros^ou^on^o Slou^ocester an 6^ou, Ma^orca, 1919. Ar an 10^ou, Ma^orca, 1919 t^oain^oz o^orb^ou^o ar s^oao^oilce ama^oo. Si^oo go ra^oo cuib^osead^o dona ag an b^ofl^ou, t^oain^oz me^o ab^oaille leis na fir eile. Can^oas^oma^oir tre^o Mon^ocun, Asa^ona, a^oic ar cu^og^oad flea bu^oinn. Quair a can^oas^oma^oir u^o dt^oir u^o n^obu^on^o a^oo^og^oaire b^oic m^oiceal o Col^ole^oain agus Harry Dolan^o ro^og^oain^o le^o fa^oillce a cur ro^og^oain^o, rub a rin^oneadar. N^o ra^obas ar fong^ona^om^o agus cu^og^o Harry Dolan^o istea^o u^o b^otaxi me^o go dt^o ceac^o m^oain^ocin ag 32, b^oo^ocar Habb^ong^oor blea^o U^ola^ot. An l^oa na bli^oo sin do t^oial^olas go dt^o R^oinn o g^ouanna^oo - a^oic a raib^o mo bean. U^o dan Fra^oher, Neby^o Lee agus ba^oine eile ag an St^oais^ou^on u^o n^obu^on^o Sa^orb^oan le^o fa^oillce a cur ro^og^oam. D^ofa^onas an^osin ar fea^oo tri^o seac^ota^oin u^o agus b^ofa^oilleas ar Ca^oiseal Mu^oman - a^oic a raib^o mo ceac^o fe^oin.

le^o l^oin tre^oim^ose na p^oreas^oala, do bun^ou^oo^ob^o Dr^oio^og^oat^o agus B^oaccal^oions u^o b^oli^obraib^o Ar^oain^o ceas. U^o P^oaras Mac Can^ona mar ce^oann ar ca^ot Ca^ost^oil - Cab^ohel B^oaccal^oion. Quair b^ofa^oilleas ar Ca^oiseal Mu^oman co^osa^oo Al^obre^oan 1919, ce^oapa^oo me^o mar ce^oann an ca^ota in a^oic P^oaras. Ag an am ce^oaba b^oios mar U^oac^ota^ora^on ar Cu^omann Sin^o Fe^oin, U^oac^ota^ora^on ar O^ora^oo^o Con^ona^oda na Sa^oeil^oge u^o g^oCa^oiseal agus ba^o o^oice sa t^oseac^ota^oin do mu^oin^oinn ran^og^oanna Sa^oeil^oge u^o g^oCa^oiseal, agus ba^o uair sa t^oseac^ota^oin do mu^oin^oinn ran^og^o do na b^ora^oic^ore Cr^oio^ost^oula u^o g^oCa^oiseal. N^olor f^oilleas ar an obair u^o g^oCo^ofa^oiste co^obar na Ca^ora^oil^oge go dt^o Me^oan b^oo^or, 1919.

Ca^orla ca^ot Su^olc^oo^oo^o de^oas ar an 21^ou, Ea^ona^oir, 1919, agus b^oic na fir - Sean o Tre^oasa^oilz, D. Ori^oain, Sean o n-^oo^og^oain agus Seamus Robinson ar a b^oce^oig^oad in a^oic ce^oannaib^o u^o b^oli^obraib^o Ar^oain^o ceas. Co^ois go raib^o Ca^ot Ca^oiseal u^o g^oca^ore l^oar an ce^oanna^oir sin, is m^oin^oic a b^oic ora^oin^o fa^oire agus t^oion^ola^ocan a de^oana^om^o ar na fir seo le^o l^oinn b^oo^oib^o tri^oall tri^o na n-^oic^oanna u^o g^oCa^ot Ca^ost^oil. N^olor co^og^oad r^oiam o Ca^oiseal an Pro^oclama^otion - Martial Area - agus b^oic co^oma^oltat^o an R. J. C. agus co^om^olu^oct^o de na Lin^ocoln^os go g^oh^oom^oac u^o g^oCa^oiseal agus u^o ma^og^oca^oirt. Mar sin fe^oin do cu^oreama^oir ceac^o na Cu^oir^ote u^o g^oCa^oiseal tre^o ce^oine ion^ohus na^oo m^obea^oo an a^oic ar fa^oil do sa^oig^oo^ou^oir^o Sa^oana - u^o de^oire m^o de^oal^ota^oine, 1919. Ca^orla fu^oas^og^oailt no re^oscue do Sean No^ogan, ag Knocklong ag an am seo agus cu^oir sin le^o na^oir g^ouib^o o^obre, mar aon le^o g^ona^o obair na n-^oo^og^ola^oo - b^ou^oille^oail, sol^ola^ocar a^oirm agus eile. Ab^osin cu^ore^oad an dual^ogas orm fe^oin ba^olliu^o a^oir^og^o le^o n-^oag^oat^oo an Na^otional Loan. B^oios g^oh^oo^oac go ma^oit ag na cu^oir^oim^o go le^oir a b^oic orm. U^o mo bean mar ce^oann ar Cu^omann na m^odan u^o g^oCa^oiseal agus mo ceac^o mar ion^oad col^oinne agus ce^oang^oba^ola ag co^oma^oltat^o g^oac cu^oma^oin^o. La^o de na lae^oanna b^oios ag ca^oin^ote le^o Sean o Tre^oasa^oilz. Du^oirt se^o liom "Headquarters ordered Dan and myself to America. I refused to go and said I was not going to be a little hero in America. I was stopping in Ireland to see the fight finished or die."

Ca^oma^oil na bli^oo sin t^oain^oz e^oarna^on o ma^oille o blea^o Clia^ot mar Sta^off Officer ora^oin^o. Co^ois go b^ofu^oil cun^oca^oist sgr^oo^ob^ota ag e^oarna^on fe^o na n-^oic^ota^oat^o a^oige fe^oin u^o b^oli^obraib^o Ar^oain^o ceas agus cu^ontas sgr^oo^ob^ota sgr^oo^ob^ota in^o an lea^obar le^o De^oasmu^oman o Ri^oain ar Sean o Tre^oasa^oilz agus an tri^ou Dr^oio^og^oat^o u^o b^oli^obraib^o Ar^oain^o, n^o ma^oit lioma cu^oille a sgr^oo^ob^o. Ca^o lea^obar eile - Tro^oba^oire b^oli^obraib^o Ar^oain^o ceas - sgr^oo^ob^ota ag Col^om o La^obra^oda, agus is le^oo^or sin. Mar sin fe^oin ca^o g^one a^oir^oite am^oain^o go m^oba ma^oit liom sgr^oo^ob^o mar g^oeall air.

Cúimhceall an ama seo luadaid ó h-am go h-am an J.R.D. Cuirbas go mór i gcúl an J.R.D. ar an scór - go raib Ratáilteas aghairféin agus nár ceart aon "dual-control" do bheith ar na h-Oglaigh. Dáiríread úsáid do na Cín leictreaca J.R.A. Cúimhceall an ama seo, (Samhraid 1919). Dáiríre seachtaine éinne fhear dár b'ainm Paddy Cawley ó b'leá Cliaí éúgam go Caiseal. Cliaí sé an dáiríre seachtaine seo ag arísúint liom ag tarraib a cuimhneú orm sur ceart an J.R.D. a cur ar aghaid 7 rí, 7 rí. Níor féillleas dó agus d'íméil sé leis. Ag cruinnú do'n mhórtógáid 'na dáiríre sin, Mí Iúil, 1919; éinne Seán Ó Muiréille ó b'leá Cliaí go dtí an gcruinnú. Ní rabas ag an gcruinnú sin mar b'íos éíos ins an Ríth. Dúbraid liom go ndúbalat: Ó Muiréille ann "Only those in the J.R.D. will get arms etc." Cuir sin ar buille mé.

Aon uair a b'íos Caéal Drúga Cúimhceall Cúbraid Áranh ceas na laeanna seo agus go dtí 1922 do buailinn leis agus do b'íos cainte aghair ar d'úrsat 'na h-Éireann. D'áoncuil sé liom ins na fuairim a b'agam i dcaob an J.R.D. Ag an gcruinnú do'n mhórtógáid i ndáiríre fóir 1919, b' d'úrsat ó S.H.Q. conventeon a'éinne do na h-Oglaigh i dCúbraid Áranh ceas. Cúgab d'úrsat dom an áit do sháiltear. Ní ba rud bog a fuairbas nuair a fuairbas sin lé dáiríre, mar b' sáilteat na h-Éireann dáiríre ag bráit ar an áit a d'áiríre. Ní cúinte an-máil agam d'ár b'áiríre d'áiríre ó h-Oglaigh. Éinne sé ó Dubh Gaill, Cúimhceall éúig m'le amac ó Caiseal agus b' áiríre agus éólas a'is ar gac ceac agus eallac sa Ceannear. Is amlaib a b' ceac mór lé dul ar ceaint ceann dá na laeanna sin, "Melbrum Hall" agus b' muirítear an t'áiríre taréis an t'áiríre d'áiríre. Is áiríre an cor sa tsaogal sur fan Cromwell ins an ceac seo nuair a b' sé ag creacaib Cúbraid Áranh ceas. D' an ceac sin - Melbrum Hall - suite in áit t'áiríre i lár cúille agus i b'fad ó'n mbótar potblí. Socrúiteamar, ár mbeirt ar an áit sin mar ionad do'n conventeon. Níor luadamar a ainm, ac cur eamar s'gáilte go dtí fuiréann gac caea, go mbead scouts aghair Rómpa, lá an conventeon, a éubáiríre na ceacat go dtí áit an conventeon. An ceac d'áiríre i mí na Samra, 1919, t'áiríre an conventeon i Melbrum Hall. Éinne tré scóir ceacat go dtí an ceac. Níor éirí lé Séamus Robinson, Seán Ó Treasaig ná Dan Breen ceacat ann. Cuir Robinson roinne resáilte, lé cur ó's cóir na cóiríle. Cúimhceall go máit ar ceann aca - "That no peace be made with the enemy until the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood had approved of same." Ní Muiris Crowe mar dáiríreleac ar an gcóiríle. Do mol. M'leáil ó Stócaín an rúin sin ó Robinson agus ní cúimhceall liom cé a éubíle leis. Do cuir mise go mór 'na éinne - ag tarraib ar na ceacat - a éubíle sur sa'áiríre tad ac ná mbairéann ceist mar sin lé, sur ceist do'n Riatáilteas é 7 rí. Pé s'gáil é buadaid orm, 30 votes go 27. Níor cuiréad isteaic óraíne agus d'áiríre lé gac ceacat dul abailte go slán ó'n gcóiríle. Lean an obair mar sin ag dul ar aghaid, gac seachtaine ag bréit cúram éúine eile óraíne, sur ró-líosta liom a luad anseo. Ní mar sin go dtí go dáiríre an Samraid 1920. Ní ana éleac agus éleiréann Cúimhceall Ceampall Mór i dCúbraid Áranh na laeanna sin - an dáiríre ann i dcaob Jimmie Walsh 7 rí. Gac cáir agus cóir íompaire ag ceacat ó táob ceas na h-Éireann b' a d'áiríre tré Caiseal íompaire Mór. Ní an R.J.C taréis éirí as an g'áiríre obair póilínceacat agus b' ar na h-Oglaigh an cráic do scúirí. Na s'gáilte aca agam fé na h-íméacat seo ní dáiríreann slab leis an tuarascáil seo. Ar an 12ú, Meán Fóir 1920 b' cruinnú do'n mhórtógáid ins an t'áiríre Dubh, (Black Castle, - Rosegreen) Ní raib an cruinnú ac cosnúite aghair nuair a éinne na lancers óraíne. Ríneadur tarraic ar surroundeas a dáiríre ar an ceac. D'áiríre lé gac d'áiríre a ceacat saor ac amáil tréir aghair - Eamon Mac Craic, ó Caéal Dún Iasgaig, Seán Ó Caolm, ó Cárraig na Súire agus mé féin. S'gáil roinne róiríre freisín. Cúgab sin go Caiseal - an lá 'na dáiríre sin go Caéal Dún Iasgaig, cúpla lá 'na dáiríre sin go Killyworth Camp, agus lá 'na dáiríre sin go príosún na Saibhneic i gCaéal Corcaige. Cúiréad tréill ar an tréiríre aghair agus dáiríre go ceann dá éillan príosúiteacat an d'áiríre sin.

go ceann príosúnachta an duine sinh/
tuáid sinh ansin go dté an gná príosún i gCorcaig agus taréis
tamall ansin cuirtead éar sáile sinh lé príosúnat^{as} eile -
go dté Wormwood Scrubbs, i Londain. Seachtain 'na státó sin
tuáid an tréir agall^{an} go dté príosún briceon agus b'omair
ansin go dté gur deisead an Conrad lé Sasana. Sgaoilead
saor sinh ar an 11ú, Eanáir, 1922.

(Críob).

Samuel O'Neill Jr

*Moza: Tá meirín le h-ainm na b'páir a mairbh na
Saeiranaig 'Bairraí an Cozair*

Dean Brennan, Lieut. Col.

2. 1. 57.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
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NO. W.S. 1557

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
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TUARASCABHÁIL Ó SHEAMUS Ó NÉILL,

ó Chluain Meala, ó Caiseal,

agus anois i

Sion Hill, Bóthar Naomh Mhuire, Gaillimh.

Sa mbliain 1905, bhí Seamus Ó Clandiollúin mar mhúinteóir Gaeilge againn i sgoil na mBráthar gCríostúil, Cluain Meala. To phioc sé amach mise le part "An Pháiste" do thógaint ins an dráma - "An Dochtúir - a bhí le léirú ag cómhaltaí Craobh Chonnradh na Gaeilge i gCluain Meala.

"Na dhiadh sin d'eirigh na cómhaltaí fásta sa Chraobh an-cheanúil orm agus bhíos mar pheata acá, go mór mór ag Prionnsias Ua Druathcháin. Thugadh seisseann gach leabhar Gaeilge agus páipéar agus Iris Geadhalach a bhí ann na blianta sin - le léigheamh agam. Do bhíodh buachaillí dom chómh aois ag frastal ar ranganna Gaeilge sa Chraoibh ag an am sin agus bhíodh Prionnsias ag cabhrú linn.

Ó am go h-am thagadh timthirí ó's na Cumannaibh eagsúla Gaedhalacha go dtí Prionnsias Ó Druathcháin agus ba é Prionnsias do chuir in aithne mé do M.F. Crowe, Seán Mór Ó Mathghamhna, Seán MacDiarmada, Diarmuid Ó Eóingsigh & r.l. I dtosach na bliana 1910, do bhí Seán Mac Diarmada ag caint lion lá agus do mhol sé dom cur isteach ar na comartaisí do bhíodh ins an páipéar - "Sinn Féin" - le haghaidh buachaillí. Do chuireas isteach agus fuair an chéad duais. Gairrid i na dhiaidh sin fuair leitir agus roinnt duilleógíní ó Mhicheál Ó Lonargáin, Bleá Cliath, a bhí an tráth sin "na Rúnaí Generálta ar Na Fianna Éireann. Thugas an leitir agus

na duilleóiginí do Phrionnsias Ua Druathcháin agus do mhol sé dom freagra a thúirt ar an leitir sin. Rinneas amhlaidh. Bhíos le cuaird a thúirt ar Bhleá Cliath i mí Iúil nó Lúghnasa agus rinneas réiteach le Micheál Ó Lonargáin teanghbháil liom i mBleá Cliath. Chuir sé chúgham cnaipedo na Fianna Éireann le 'na chaitheamh ag stad na treanach Droichead an Ríogh agus bhí ceann eile á chaitheamh aige féin. Bhuailéamair le chéile. Taréis lóin thug sé amach go dtí teach an Countess Markeivicz mé mar ar bhuail liom Bulmer Hobson, Con Colbert agus daoine eile. Thugas abhaile liom a thuille duilleoiginí agus taréis dul i gcómhairle le Prionnsias Ua Druathcháin agus daoine eile, do bhunaigheamair sluaigh - C.J. Kickham - Cluain Meala, agus bhí mé fhéin mar cheann ortha. Tamall 'na dhiaidh sin tháinig Liam Ó Maoil - Íosa go Cluain Meala, mar thimthire.

Mean Fhóghmhair, 1911, do chuaidh mé go Coláiste De La Salle, Port Láirge, mar mhac léighinn ann agus bhíos ann go dtí Iúil, 1913. Ins an tréimhse sin do bhínn ar chuairt ar thig J.D. Walsh, "St. John's", Port Láirge, agus bhuailéas le daoine mar Chathall Brúgha, na cómhaltaí ó Phort Láirge a bhí ins an I.R.B. agus i gConnradh na Gaeilge.

Am éigin i 1912, tugadh isteach mar chómalta do'n I.R.B. mé i gCluain Meala. Prionnsias Ó Meadhra a bhí mar cheann áitiúil i gCluain Meala an tráth sin. Bhí Prionnsias Ua Druathcháin mar cheann an Chonndae Theas ag an am sin. Nuair a chuadhas go De La Salle ceapadh Doiminic Mac Aodha mar cheann ar na Fianna Éireann, Slua C.J. Kickham, Cluain Meala.

Ó'n Samhradh 1910 amach do bhínn i gcuideachtaí Phrionnsias Ó Druathcháin agus is minic a bhíodhmair le chéile ag rotharíocht go dtí na cluichí i nDún Garbháin, i dTúrlas Éile agus i bPort Láirge & rl. agus go dtí feiseanna agus aerídeachtanna i gCarraig na Súire, Baile Mhic Cairbre & rl. Ins na háiteanna seo do bhuaileas leis na fearaibh ba mhó céim agus spéis ins na cumannaibh eagsúla. Fó-dhómhanach do bhuaillimis amach ar na crochaibh agus bheadh cleachta bheag lé lámhach as gúnaán .38 againn. Mar sin do bhí gur bunúidh na nÓglaigh i mBlea Cliath, mí na Samhan, 1913.

Do bunúidh na nÓglaigh i gCaiseal Mumhan ar an 23ú lá de Shamhain, 1913, ag an gCruinniú bliantúil do na Manchester Martyrs" ann. Ceapadh an tAthair T. Ó Condúin, S.O., mar chathaoirleach agus P.C. Ó Mahony mar rúnai oinig ortha. Rinneamair ár ndícheall na nÓglaigh a bhunú i gCluain Meala ach toisg nach raibh aon halla againn - níor eirigh linn go dtí Feabhra 1914. Léigh led" thoil, an tuarascáil greamuithe ar an iarracht i nEanáir, 1916. Bhí muintear an A.O.H. go gníomhach agus go líonmhar i gCluain Meala an tráth sin.

Feabhra, 1914, fuair eas post mar mhúinteóir i gColáiste Tobar na Carraige, Caiseal Mumhan. Roimhe sin ó Eanáir, 1913, do bhíos ag obair mar mhúinteóir i sgoileanna na mBrathar gCrríostúil Naomh Peadar agus Pól, Cluain Meala. Toisg nár bhféidir dom freastal ar na cruinnithe seachtúil i gCluain Meala as sin amach do dheininn freastal ar na manoeuvres do bhíodh aca gach Domhanach. Théighinn abhaile gach tráthnóna Sathrainn. Thugas congnamh i roinnt áiteanna i dTiobraid Árann Theas i mbúnú na nÓglach ann.

Bhíos i mBlea Cliath i Meitheamh 1914 taréis freastal ar uaigh Wolfe Tone, i Bodenstown, agus bhí cainnt agam le Seán MacDiarmada ar chúrsaí na nÓglach & rl. Dúirt sé liom a rádh le Prionnsias Ua Druathcháin:

"Secure every important position in the Volunteers and keep control of all arms and money; we will break with The Redmondites at the first chance".

An rud is táchachtaí a tharla i Dtiobraid Árainn Theas an samhradh 1914, nán an convention a tionóladh i gCaiseal Múmhan 29ú lá Iúil, 1914. Rinneas féin roinnt timthreacht - féachaint chun toghadh na dteachtaí-roimh ré. Pé sgéal é d'eirigh linn Piaras MacCanna do chur mar Chathaoirleach, agus Pádraig C. Ó Mathgamhna, mar Rúnaí Oinig, agus an bhreis againn a cheapadh do na cómhaltaí, ar an gcómhairle. Rinneadh bailiúchán airgid an-mhaith i gCluain Meala agus sa Cheanntar le h-aghaidh na nÓglach nuair a bhris an Cogadh Mór amach. Bhí beartuithe ag lucht stiúrtha Complacht Chluain Mealla battalion do bhunú sa Cheanntar. Toisg gur thug Col. Moreton Jackson sintiús £50 dóibh agus cead úsáid do dhéanamh do'n racecourse - Powerstown Park - rinneadh Uachtarán Onórach dó. An Domhnach a bhí an cruinniú againn ar an Rás Chúrsa leis an battalion do bhunú, thugadh cead do General Kellett, Clonacoby, Fíodh Árd, labhairt. Shíleas féin gur cómhairle a thabhfadh sé dúinn i dtaobh eagraíochta an battalion, ach ní h-eadh. Thug sé recruiting speech - to join the army and fight for gallant little Belgium, & rl.

Do chuireas 'na choinnibh sin go tréan.
D"órdúiodh dom a bheith im thost "or leave the ranks".
D"fhágas an áit agus shíúlas abhaile liom fhéin gan

fanúint le 'na thuille. Seachtain nó dhó 'na dhiaidh tháinig an sgoilt ins na h-Óglaigh. Roimhe seo bhí breis agus 500 cômhaltai againn ach níor fhan linn ach duine agus dachadh. As an airgead a bailluodh do ceannuodh 12 B.S.A. miniature rifles agus 12,000 rounds. Tugadh £200 do Phrionnsias Ua Druathcháin le gunnaí a sholáthar. Nuair a tháinig an sgoilt do bhí ll do na miniature rifles agus breis agus 10,000 lón cogaidh againn. Cúpla mí 'na dhiaidh sin thug Prionnsias Ua Druathcháin 32 Lee Enfield rifles agus 100 round do gach ceann leis, go Cluain Meala, agus sgaibeadh ar ár gcuid fear fhéin iad. Níor thugamair faic do lucht Redmond agus bhíodar sin go fíor fheargach linn - rud do chuireadar in iúil dúinn gan aon agó - go mór mór do Phrionnsias agus dom fhéin. Ó thosach 1911 go 1913 do chuireamair suas roinnt mhaith anti-recruiting posters. Maidir leis na h-Óglaigh - b'é an gná cúrsa cleachta a bhí againn - na manoeuvres gach Domhnach - leath lá nó lá iomlán, agus uaireanta eile - roinnt cleachta leis na miniature rifles.

Toisg mé a bheith ag obair i gColáiste Thobair na Carraige agus go mbínn ag múineadh na Gaeilge, dhá oíche sa tseachtainn i gCaiseal Mhúmhan, ní théighinn go Cluain Meala ach ag deire na seachtaine. Uaireanta do thugainn cuaird ar na Gaedhlibh i mbaile Thiobraid Árann - An Bealach, Dún Droma, Fíodh Árd - agus bhíodh páirt bheag agam ins na h-imtheachtaibh aca.

Domhnach Cingise 1915, tionóladh paráid mór na n-Óglach i gCathair Luimní. Bhí complachtaí ann ó Chathair Luimní, ó Chonndae an Chláir, Co. Luimní - Tuairsceart Chonndae Chiarraighe agus dreamanna beaga

ó Chonndae Thiobraid Árann. Bhí Prionnsias Ó Druathcháin mé fhéin agus deichniúbar eile ó Chlaurin Meala ann. Do shiubhalamar sa pháráid agus chonnaich muid mná shaighdiúrí Shasana - Separation Women - ag tuirt fé'n bpáráid. Pádraig MacPiarais a bhí mar "Reviewing Officer". D'fanas an oíche sin i dteach Sheáin Uí Dhálaigh, Tuimneach. Bhí ráflaí ann go raibh na cáirde - Sasana - le fógha a thuirt fé'n dteach sin.

Bhí convention do na Fianna Éireann le tionóladh i gCathair Luimní, Luan Cingise. Rinneas freastal ar an gcómhdháil sin. An rud is tachachtaí ar fad a bhí againn in 1915, na cruinniú mór i mBaile Dún Droma, 6ú Mí na Nollag, 1915. Bhí Piaras MacCanna agus ceathrarar cómhaltai aige fhéin - ó Dhubh Balla - agus rifil ag gach fear aca - ann mar aon le Óglaigh ó gach áit sa gCeanntar agus gunna de shaghas éigin ag gach fear aca - idir shotguns and Winchesters & rl. Cuireadh Piaras mar chathaoirleach agus labhair mé féin agus Eamon Ó Duibhir, An Bealach, ag an gcruinniú. Cé go raibh roinnt mhaith do'n R.I.C. i láthair níor chuireadar isteach orainn.

Timcheall an ama seo chuir Eamon Ó Duibhir, An Bealach, páipéar ar bun "An Gael". Cuirtí cló ar i mBaile Átha agus scaiptí é ar fuaid na tíre é Bhleá Cliath. An t-am ceana do bhínn ag léigheamh na bpáipéirí mar "The Workers Republic"; "Scissors and Paste", "Honesty" & rl. agus ba léir uatha sin nach fada a ragfaimis in 1916 gan dul i dtranglam i sli éigin leis na Sasanaigh. Fé ainmphin "Comeragh" do sgríbhinn do'n "nGael".

Maidir le ullmhú do'n Eirí Amach, ní bhfuair mé aon eolas to dtí Dé Ceadaoin - róimh Domhnach na Cásga - nuair a d'fhilleas ar Chluain Meala. Bhí tríúr nó ceathrar fear ar Prionnsias Í Druathcháin ag líonadh cartridges le ballbearings agus gach rud mar sin. Tháinig an sgéal i dtaobh na bhfear a báthadh i gCill Orglan agus ansin an sgéal i dtaobh Ruaidhrí Casement. Maidin Dé Sathrainn fuair mé delegarm ó Eamon Ó Duibhir bualadh leis ag Goold's Cross, an oíche sin. Fuair Prionnsias Ó Druachtháin ceann eile agus i gceann uair a chloig tháinig Con Deere, Goold's Cross, go dtí Prionnsias leis an sgéal go raibh an Eirí Amach le bheith ar síúl Dé Domhnaigh. Shocruigheamair go raghfainn go Goold's Cross ar mo rothar agus go bhfanfadh Prionnsias i gCluain Meala le na h-Óglaigh a thúirt le chéile agus eagar do chur ar an obair i gcóir an Dómhnaigh. Chuadhas go Fíodh Árd go Caiseal go Goold's Cross, go dtí teach Con Deere. Ar na daoine a bhí roghamh ann bhí Eamon Ó Duibhir, An Bealach, Seán Ó Treasaigh, Tiobraid Árann, Mícheal Ó Síothchain, Dun Droma, agus daoine eile. Bhí aithne mhaith agam ortha san mar ba mhínic roimhe sin do bhuaileamair ar a chéile ar ócáidí eagsúla. Dúirt Eamon Ó Duibhir liom ansin go raibh Piaras MacCanna imthighthe go Bleá Cliath ar lorg "final instructions" i dtaobh an Eirí Amach a bhí le bheith ar fuaid na tíre an lá 'na dhiaidh san. D'aontuigheamar go léir fanacht i dtig Con Deere - gan dul go dtí stad na treanach - go rachfadh Eamon Ó Duibhir le teangbháil le Piaras MacCanna agus go mbearfadh sé na treóracha thar n-ais dúinn. Tháinig an traen isteach tharéis a 9 p.m. agus tamall 'na dhiaidh sin tháinig Eamon Ó Duibhir isteach chúghainn - leis na sgéalta dhúinn: -

"The Rising is on - starting in Dublin at 4 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday. The Pope has sent His Blessing through Count Plunkett. The Germans are to launch a big air raid on England to cover the landing of German officers and arms and ammunition in Ireland".

Bhíomair go h-áthasach leis na sgéalta agus taréis roinnt cainte d'fhágamair slán ag a chéile. Dúirt Seán Ó Treasaigh^x liom:

"Our next meeting in an Irish Republic".

Thugas na sgéalta go Cluain Meala - bhí Prionnsias Ua Druathcháin, Seán Mac Aodha, Micheál Ó h-Annracháin agus mo dhriotháir Seán ag feitheamh liom. Shocruigheamair teacht go dtí an mobilisation ag a 10 a chlog maidean Dé Dómhnaigh. Bhíos ag Aifreann a 8 agus ní raibh ach mo bhreacfast ite agam nuair a fuair mé sgéala dul siar go dtí Prionnsias Ua Dhruathcháin "That everything was off". Chuadhas suas go dtí a theach. Dúirt sé liom gur chuir Eoin Mac Néill, a mhac, Brian, go dtí Piaras Mac Canna le órdú : "Call off everything", go raibh Piaras fhéin imthighthe leis an órdú go Luimneach agus go Ciarraige, go raibh air féin dul go Carráig na Súire, Port Láirge agus Ros Mhic Treóin. Dúirt sé liom fanúint i gCluain Meala agus sgéal a thuir do na fearaibh ar an mbaile agus fé'n dtuath. Chuir Prionnsias a dhrearbhráithreacha amach ag cur stop leis an mobilisation. Bhí sé deirneach an oiche sin nuair a d'fhill Prionnsias abhaile. Bhí caint agaim ar gach a tharla - tuairimí na ndaoine agus eile a bhuaill leis. Credim gur bhuaill sé le "Ginger" O'Connell i Ros Mhic Treóin, a thug na sgéalta go dtí sin. Bhí imrí orainn - an mbeadh na órduithe fachtá ag chuile dream ar fuaid na tíre. Cuadhamair a chodhla. Maidean Dé Luain bhíos le Prionnsias go luath ag faire ar na páipéirí agus ag feitheamh le sgéalta. Bhí duine de na

h-Óglaigh, Willie Myles, an tráth sin ag obair mar reporter in n-oifig páipéar "The Nationalist" i gCluain Meala. Shocruighmear leis, aon sgéala a thiocthadh go dtí an bpáipéar sin a chur chúghain gan mhoill ar bith. Timcheall a 5. a chlog an tráthnóna sin to chuir Willie sgéala chúghainn: - "Some outbreaks in Dublin, believed to be by the Citizen Army, no details as to the cause or extent of fighting". Chuir Prionnsias sgéala go dtí na h-Óglaigh: - "To hold themselves ready for a call out". D'fhág Prionnsias a theach féin agus thfág mise mo theach fhéin agus chuádhamar go dtí áit lasmuigh de'n mbaile. - Bhí Riobárd Ua Druathcháin - driotháir Phrionnsias - le sgéalta a thuir amach do Phrionnsias agus mo dhriotháir Seán - le sgéalta a thuir dom. De bhárr sgéalta ó Willie Myles - chuir Prionnsias sgéala go dtí Piaras MacCanna, Dé Máirt. Creidim go raibh Eamon Ó Duibhir le Piaras ag an am seo. Nil ach "hearsay" ar cad a tharla. Go luath maidin Deardaoin fuair Prionnsias Ó Druathcháin sgéala ó Piaras MacCanna - ag órdú dúinn teacht amach - "That Cork and Kerry were out, and that Limerick was coming out". Bhíomar le teacht le chéile ag an gCrosaire, Ráth Rónáin agus triall as sin to dtí Market Hill - in aice le Fíodh Árd. Thosnuigheamair ag sgaipeadh na sgéalta,

Ar a 1 p.m. bhíos féin agus dár dheagh Óglach ag an gcrosaire sin nuair a tháinig Doimínic Mac Aodha amach chúghainn le órdú dúinn sgaipeadh ar an neóimead - "Everything was off". Níor ghéilleas dó ach dúirt mé leis píosa páipéar a thuir amach ó Phrionnsias Ó Druathcháin. I gceann leath uair a cluig, tháinig Riobárd Ó Druathcháin - driotháir Phrionnsias - le órdú ó Phrionnsias dúinn, sgaipeadh agus dhul abhaile. Do sgaipeamair.

D'fhilleas ar mo theach agus chuadhas ar lorg Phrionnsias. Ní raibh sé ar fáil. Bhí sé imthighthe go dtí Piaras MacCanna. D'fhágas mo theach, ag fágaint stéal ag mo dhriotháir Seán cá mbeinn le fáil. Bhios mar sin.

Dé h-Aoine chuir Prionnsias Ó Druathcháin ^xTomás Ó Donnabháin go Corcaigh le teangbháil le Toirbheallach MacSuibhne nó le Tomás Mac Curtáin. Bhí motor-rothar ag Tomás Ó Donnabháin agus bhí aintín aige "na cómhnaí i gCathair Chorcaighe. D'fill Tomás go deirneach istoiche Dé h-Aoine - le sgéala - "Cork was not out - if they were coming out, a messenger, a lady, would be sent to Frank Drohan".

Bhí roinnt sgéalta ag Willie Myles - that the City of Dublin was surrounded; that the City of Dublin was ablaze; that the Rebels were surrendering, & rl., & rl. Sin mar a bhí againn - go dtáinig maidean Dé Sathrainn - a thuille sgéalta - "Rebels surrendering" - most of them had been killed from the big shells". Is deacair dom anois cuimreamh ar a leath.

Lár an lae Dé Sathrainn tháinig an sgéala isteach go h-oifigiúil - "on the orders of P.H. Pearse - unconditional surrender - all arms to be surrendered, & rl. & rl. Ins an gcainnt a bhí agam le Prionnsias agus Óglaigh eile - ar cad a bhfearr dúinn a dhéanamh, orduigheamair na h-airm teine & rl. a chur i bhfollach. Toisg nár sgaoileamair urachar amháin, shocruigheamair nár cheart dúinn dul ar ár dteicheadh - ach seasamh agus leigint do'n namhaidh sinn a ghábhail agus dul sa tseans ar cad a tháirlochfadh dúinn.

D'fhilleas ar Choláiste Tobar na Carraige tráthnóna Dé Dómhnaigh. Maidean Dé Máirt, do ghaibh R.I.C. as New Inn mé ar a 6 a chlog ar maidin agus thugadar mé go dtí an bearraic ag New Inn. As sin go dtí Príosún Chorcaighe mar a raibh na fir eile do bhí gabhtha i gCluain Meala agus baile Thiobraid Árann róghamh. Bhíomar ansin i solitary confinement gur tughadh amach Dé Luain 'na dhiaidh sin muid - go Bleá Cliath - Richmond Barracks. Tógadh mise amach ó mo chomaradathaí go léir agus cuireadh isteach go dtí 'F' Block mé i seomra go raibh Óglaigh eile ann a togtaí amach gach lá le cur ar a dtriall. Bhí an chainnt ann go rabhthas le triall a chur orm. Ehfios ann to dtí gur cuireadh go dtí Military Prison Lewes, i Sasana mé, agus as go dtí campa Frongoch. Sgaoileadh abhaile mé ar an 28ú Iúil, 1916.

Nuair a thangamair abhaile ó Frongoch ní raibh mórán le déanamh go dtí tosach an gheimhridh, nuair a thosnuigheamair ar na h-Óglaigh do bhunú arís - go díscréideach. Leanas do obair na Teangan - i gCaiseal agus i gCluain Meala, agus bhí an sgéal mar sin go dtí gur tháinig na príosúnaigh eile ó Frongoch agus ó Reading, ag Nollaigh, 1916. D'réir a chéile bhí mé ag claoídh leis an obair i gCaiseal agus gan ach baint ana bheag agam leis an obair i gCluain Meala.

I dtosach Feabhra, 1917, tháinig Seamus Robinson go dtí Kilshenane - teach Eamon Uí Dhuibhir. Bhíodh Seamus ag pleá leis na h-Óglaigh ins an oiche agus ag obair do Eamon Uí Dhuibhir sa ló. In áit a chéile, cuireadh treó agus eagar ar dreamanna beaga Óglaigh - ó Caiseal go Dún Droma. Bhí gach complacht ar a adhbhairín fhéin, mar níor bunuiodh na battalions fós agus ní raibh

aon chruinniú Conndae le eagar ceart a chur ortha.

Phós mé ar an 21ú Meitheamh, 1917, agus chuidhas chun cómhnuithe i gCaiseal Mumhan as sin amach. Rinneas freastal ar aeríocht mór i mBeallach, ar an 29ú Meitheamh, 1917, agus cúpla "na dhiaidh sin chuidhas siar go h-Innis, Co. an Chláir, le cabhrú leis na Gaedhealaibh a bhí ansin ins an dtoghachán de Valera ann. Cuireadh go dtí Cill Da Lua mé - le Con Collins, Phil McMahon, Seamus Hughes agus Denny Callaghan. Bhíomar ag obair i gCill Dá Lua go dtí go raibh an toghachán thart, nuair a d'fhilleas ar Innis agus as sin go dtí an Rinn is na Déise mar a raibh mo bhean. D'ath-ghabhas an obair mar mhuinteoir i gColáiste Tobair na Carraige i dtosach mí Meán Fhóir. Roimhe sin do ceapadh mé mar Chaptain ar na h-Óglaigh i gCaiseal Mumhan. Tharla an stailc i bPríosún Mountjoy agus bhí Tomás Ághas tréis bháis. Bhí cruinniu-protest again in gCaiseal agus i mBainseach, áiteanna ar chaitheas éide Óglaigh agus thugas órduithe drilleala do na h-Óglaigh.

Gabhadh mé ar an 12ú Meán Fhóir, 1917, agus tugadh go Príosún Chorcaighe mé. Cuireadh triail orm - fé D.O.R.A. - agus gearradh sé mhí príosúntachta orm. Tugadh go Príosún Mountjoy i mBleá Cliath mé. Bhíos ansin leis na Gaedhealaibh eile gur aistríodh sinn go léir go dtí Príosún Dún Dealgan ar an 13ú Samhain, 1917. Toisg gur cuireadh sinn ar an criminal "D" diet shocrúigheamair ar an dtoirt ar an stailc bídh. Aistín de Staic a bhí mar cheann orainn. I gceann dhá lá fuaireamair sgéala go raibh diúltuithe ag an Doctúir Gill - "forcible feeding" a dhéanamh orainn - agus chóm luath agus a thuiteadh príosúnach breóite, go dtabharfadh sé sin

órdú an príosunach sin a leigint saor fé'n "Cat and Mouse" Act. Thosnuigheamair ar sinn fhéin a dhéanamh breóite ansin agus i gceann cheithre lá bhíos ar dhuine de'n chearthar a leigeadh saor. Fé cheann seachtaine sgaoileadh saor gach príosúnach i bPriosún Dún Dealgan. Taréis dom dul abhaile, fuairéas sgéal go raibh na Sasanaigh ag cuibhniú ar sinn a d'ath-ghábháil. Mar sin ní dheanfhaínn codhla im theach fhéin san oíche. Bhí mar sin go dtí gur tháinig an chéad lá Mhárta, 1918. Is amhlaidh a chodhluíos im theach fhéin an oíche roimhe sin. An mhaidean sin agus mé ag fágaínt mo thighe le dul go dtí an Aifreann, bhí sgata do'n R.I.C. lasmuigh de'n dhoras agus gabhadh mé ansin. Chuadhais ar stailc bidh ar an neóiméad. Tugadh mé go dtí Dún Dealgan an tráthnóna sin. Bhí Seán Ó Treasaigh agus Mícheál Ó Braonáin ó Co. an Chláir rógham. Leanamair do'n stailc seo go ceann naoi lá go leith, nuair a géilldeadh dhúinn. Ní raibh aon phríosúnaigh eile sa bpríosún linn. Nuair a bhí deire leis an stailc, tháinig beirt phríosúnaigh ó Cho. Mhuigheó - Seán Ó Corcaráin agus Tomás Ó Ruadháin. Gach lá 'na dhiaidh sin ar feadh sgaithimh, bhí Príosúnaigh eile ag teacht isteach. Ortha san bhí Earnán de Blaghd, Toirdealbhach Mac Suibhne, M.P. Colivet, Seamus Leddon, Oscar Traynor, Dick McKee, Frank Henderson, Tadhg Ó Suilleabháin, beirt Foghlú ó Traighlí, & rí.

I gceann tamaill d'eirigh le Mícheál Ó Braonáin, Seán Ó Treasaigh agus mé fhéin ar ndinnear d'ithe le chéile in aon chillín amháin - lá im chillín, lá eile i gceann Sheáin agus lá eile i gceann Míchíl. Ba chuma leis na warders an fhaid is do bhíomair istigh do'n gcóireamh. I gceann tamallín eile thagadh Earnán

de Blaghd agus Toirdbheallach Mac Suibhne ag ithe dinnéir linn. Mar sin do thárla an cúigear againn ag ithe dinnéir le chéile. Sa chainnt dúinn righeannamair gach gné de'n obair do chur tré chéile agus ní rábhaimair bog ar a chéile ins na h-argóintí do bhíodh againn. An rud is sonndaisí a thárla i bPriosún Dún Dealgan - ná an posadh a rinne Diarmuid Ó Loingsigh gan cead ó'n Governor nó ó'n Riaghaltas ar an 24ú Aibreán, 1918. Thugamair fleadh beag dó an tráthnóna sin. An oíche sin tugadh amach as an bpriosún é agus cuireadh thar sáile go dtí U.S.A. é.

Ag an am seo bhí ceist na preasála (conscription) ó's cóir mhuinntear na hÉireann. Bhí go leór cainnteanna agus argóintí againn - ar pleannanna le chur ina choinne. Níor cuireadh i bhfeidhm é. Ach tháinig an "German Plot". An tréimhse priosúntachta a bhí ar Sheáin Ua Threasaigh - bhí deire le bheith air ar an 15ú Meitheamh, 1918. Bhí faithchios agus imní orainn go ngabhfaí arís é, nuair a bheadh sé lasmuigh de'n doras. Níor gabhadh é agus d'eirigh leis dul slán abhaile go Tiobraid Árann.

Tosach mí Iúil, 1918, aistríodh na priosúnaigh ó Phriosún Dún Dealgan go dtí Priosún Bhéal Feirste, Crumlin Road. Bhí Aibstín de Staic mar cheann ar na priosúnaigh i mBéal Feirste. Bhí Micheal Ó Breanáin mar cheann ar na priosúnaigh i bPriosún Dún Dealgan. Níor ghéill seiseann ró-fhonnmar do Aibstín. An port i gcómhnaí ag Aibstín ná "The jails must be the first line trenches"- níor thaithnigh sé sin le cuid mhaith de na priosúnaigh - bhí saol reasúnta maith aca i nDún Dealgan. Ní raibh na warders in mBéal Feirste chómh cineálta linn is do bhíodh na warders in nDún Dealgan.

Níl fhios agam cad é an réiteach a deineadh mar bhí mo thréimhse príosúntachta le críochnú i mBéal Feirste ar an 15ú lá de Iúil, 1918. An mhaidin sin tugadh amach as an gcellín mé le pé earraí a bhí agam ann - go dtí Oifig an Phríosúin. Cómh luath agus a tugadh dom go h-oifigiúil an t-airgead agus eile do bhí ins an oifig, tháinig Sáirsint agus ceathrar cómhaltaí do'n R.I.C. isteach ins an oifig. Tugadh m'ainm do'n tSáirsint - "This is the prisoner - James O'Neill". Ansin do leag an Sáirsint orm an fógra, sígnithe ag Edward Short, ag túirt fógra dom go rabhthas le mé a chur thar sáile go dtí Durham, Sasana, "for the safety and security of the realm". Tugadh amach ansin mé go dtí gluaisteán a bhí ag an ngeata agus tugadh go dtí stad na treanach mé mar ar cuireadh ar an dtrean go Bleá Cliath mé. Nuair a shroiseamair Bleá Cliath, tugadh go dtí Arbour Hill mé. Níor tugadh cead dom sgéal ná eile do chur go dtí mo bhean, a bhí i gCaiseal Múmhan ag coinne liom teacht abhaile an lá sin. Coimeadadh in Arbour Hill mé go dtí an 21ú Iúil, nuair a cuireadh ar bord luinge mé ar an turas go Durham - áit ar shroicheadh ar an 23ú Iúil, 1918. I bpríosún Durham rógham bhí "An Seabhach", Micheál Spealláin as Cill Áirne, Micheál Fleming as Tráighlí, Darrel Figgis agus Micheál Trayers as Gort Innse Guaire, Gallimh. Im dhiaidh tugadh ar dátaí éagsúla go dtí an bpríosún seo Frank Bulfin ó Tullach Mór, Eamon Bulfin, Eamon Morkan, Art Ó Conchubhair, Dan McCarthy as Bleá Cliath, Eamon Ó Duibhir, An Beallach, agus Frank McGrath, Aonach Úr Múmhan. Maidir leis an saol in Durham, tá leabhar beag sgríobhtha ag Darrel Figgis ag cur síos ar na h-imtheachtaí againn ann. Ní gádh dom cur leis an gcúntas sin. Tá sgéal greannmhar agam féin nach bhfuil

aon tagairt déanta dó ag Figgis. Nuair a shroiseas priosún Durham, thugas fé ndeara go raibh saol socair suimhneasach ag na priosúnaigh ann. D'réir deallraimh bhíodar sásta leis. Ní raibh mise sásta leis agus do mholas dóibh achramm a chur ar bun, ag éileamh ár sgaoilte abhaile nó triall a chur orainn. Níor tugadh áird orm. Ag an am sin d'eirigheas breóite le tinneas fiaccla agus do mhol an dochtúir dom na droch fhiaccla a bheith tógtha amach. Leis sin chuireas iarratas isteach go dtí an Governor - ag éileamh mo sgaoilte abhaile le aire a thúirt dom shláinnte - nó triail a chur orm. Chuireas mar bhagairt leis an éileamh: - "As you hold dominion over my body and refuse me a trial of the offences alleged against me, I demand that you safeguard my health as indicated by your doctor". Failing a satisfactory reply at the end of seven days, I will refuse my food". Laistigh de'n tseachtain tháinig an Governor chúgham ag iarraidh orm: - "Would I pay for the services of a dentist.?" Do thugas freagra dó: - "You have dominion over my body. You refuse to let me home where I can earn my money to pay for what I need. I will pay for nothing. The onus is on you to safeguard my health". Bhí seachtain eile ann agus chuireas ceist ar an nGovernor connus mar a bhí an sgéal. Ansin d'fhiafruigh sé díom: "Would you give parole while allowed to go to the local dentist?" Dúirt mise leis: - "I'll give no parole. If I be a free man outside the door, I intend to go home". Thugas seachtain eile dó. Ag deire na seachtaine sin dúirt an Governor liom: "I have been authorised to allow Chief Warder Ebbit take you to the local dentist to have your teeth extracted". Bhíos sásta. Thug Chief Warder Ebbit mé de shiubhal cos go dtí an bhfiaclóir. Baineadh amach roinnt mhaith

fiachla asam agus shiubhlas ar ais go dtí an priosún le Chief Warder Ebbit. Bhíos ar hospital diet ansin go ceann trí seachtaine nó mar sin. Ansin do cuireadh ar an gná diet mé. I gceann seachtaine chuireas éileamh isteach: - "Owing to the absence, through extraction, of my teeth, I was not able to eat the meat supplied. To safeguard my health I demand that I be supplied with artificial dentures - or to be released forthwith". Thugas seachtain dó le freagra sásúil a thúirt dom. Ní bhfuair eas freagra sásúil agus an lá sin do chuireas an fheoil ar ais go dtí an Governor. Bhí an sgéal mar sin ar feadh seachtaine - nuair a tháinig an fiaclóir isteach go dtí an bpriosún agus thóg sé múnla dem charabal uachtarach agus do'n gcarabal ioctarach agus d'imthigh leis. Dhiultúios an fheoil d'ithe aon le - ach é a chur ar ais tríd an warder go dtí an Governor. I gceann cúpla seachtaine níor tháinig na fiacla nua chugham. Sgríobhas go dtí an Governor ar fhiafruighe dhó an raibh sé ag déanamh magaidh díom - nár tugadh "the artificial dentures" dom fós. Fé cheann seachtaine nó mar sin, tugadh na fiacla nua isteach dom. Tá siad agam ó shoin - mar souvenir - agus le feiscint ag aon duine - gur áil leis sin a dhéanamh. Tá sgéal eile agam le cur leis seo.

Lá dá rabhas leis na priosunaigh eile agus rís cruaidh le n-ithe againn. Ní raibh sin ag eiri go ró-mhaith liom. Dúirt duine éigin: "If you had a drop of hot milk with that Seamus you would not be doing badly". D'aontuigheas. Ansin dúirt Daniel MacCarthy: "Ill get you milk". Níor bhacas a thuille leis, ach an mhaidean "na dhiaidh sin nach raibh haemorrhage an-donna

ag Dan MacCarthy. Cuireadh sgeóin agus sgannradh ar an doctúir. B'é toradh an imní ar an doctúir go bhfuair Dan cead point bainne d'fháil gach lá dó fhéin. Duine é Dan go raibh suim an-bheag aige i mbainne agus thug sé an bainne breise dúinn gach lá. Lá di'á rabhas ag baint sásaimh as an mbainne sin dúirt Frank Bulfin le Dan MacCarthy: - "Any chance you could get a drop of malt where you got that milk". An mhaidean i'na dhiaidh sin bhí haemorrhage an-trom eile ag Dan. Bhí sgeóin agus sgannradh ar an doctúir agus ar an nGovernor. Dúirt Dan leo go mbíodh medicine áirithe á fháil aige sa mbaile i mBleá Cliath ó chemist áirithe. Dá dtabharfaidís cead dó é sin a fháil arís ó'n gchemist sin, do bheadh seans ann go ndeanfadh sé maitheas dó. Do ghéilleadar dó. Bhí córus againn - leitreacha a chur amach i ngan fhios do'n nGovernor agus tríd sin do sgríobh Dan go dtí an chemist úd ag iarraidh air an whiskey ba láidre - gan braon uisce ann - do chur isteach chuige tríd an Governor. Stríobh Dan litir dheas amach tríd an Governor go dtí chemist at iarraidh air an medicine a chur isteach chuige - ar mhaithe le na shláinnte. I gceann cúpla lá tháinig buidéal pinnt isteach agus label air - three tablespoons full a thogaint roimh lóin agus trí cinn 'na dhiaidh. Tugadh an buidéal gan ceist gan briseadh do Dan. Ní bréag a rádh go raibh an-áthas ar Dan agus ar Frank.

Mé fhéin an duine do b'óige ar na príosúnaigh ó Éirinn. Bhí coinne againn le n-ár sgaoileadh abhaile le teacht na Nollagh, 1918, ach níor sgaoileadh. Taréis na Nollagh thuit an flú ar na príosúnaigh agus bhíomar dona go leór. Fuair Piaras MacCanna bás i bPríosún Gloucester an 6ú Márta, 1919. Ar an 10ú Márta, 1919, tháinig órdú ár sgaoilte amach. Gídh go rabha

cuibhseach donna ag an bhflú, thánaigh mé abhaile leis na fir eile. Thánagmair tré Moncuin, Sasana, áit ar tugadh flea dúinn. Nuair a thánagmair i dtír i nDún Laoghaire bhí Micheál Ó Coileáin agus Harry Boland róghainn le fáilte a chur róghainn, rud a rinneadar. Ní rabhas ar fongnamh agus thug Harry Boland isteach i dtaxi mé go dtí teach m'aintín at 32, Bóthar Haddington, Bleá Cliath. An lá "na dhiaidh sin do thrialtas go dtí Rinn ó gCuannach - áit a raibh mo bhean. Bhí Dan Fraher, Neddy Lee agus daoine eile ag an stáisiún i nDún Garbhán le fáilte a chur rógham. D'fhanas ansin ar feadh trí seachtainí agus d'fhillleas ar Chaiseal Múmhan - áit a raibh mo theach féin.

Le lín tréimhse na preasála, do bunuioadh Briogáidí agus Battalions i dTiobraid Árann Theas. Bhí Piaras MacCanna mar cheann ar chath Chaisil - Cashel Battalion. Nuair d'fhillleas ar Chaiseal Múmhan tosach Aibreán, 1919, ceapadh mé mar cheann an chatha in áit Phiarais. Ag an am céada bhíos mar Uachtarán ar Chumann Sinn Féin, Uachtarán ar Chraobh Connradha na Gaeilge i gCaiseal agus dhá oíche sa tseachtain do mhúininn ranganna Gaeilge i gCaiseal, agus dhá uair sa tseachtain do mhúininn rang do na Bráithre Críostúla i gCaiseal. Níor fhillleas ar an obair i gColáiste Thobar na Carraige go dtí Meán Fhóir, 1919.

Thárla cath Shulcóid Bheag ar an 21ú Eanáir, 1919, agus bhí na fir - Seán Ó Treasaigh, D. Briain, Seán Ó h-Ógáin agus Seamus Robinson ar a dteachadh in áiteannaibh i dTiobraid Árann Theas. Toisg go raibh Cath Caiseal i gceart lár an cheanntair sin, is minic a bhí orainn faire agus tionnlaic a dhéanamh ar na fir seo le linn dóibh

tríall tríd na h-áiteanna i gCath Chaisil. Níor togadh riamh ó Chaiseal an Proclamation - Martial area - agus bhí chómhaltaí an R.I.C. agus cómhluacht de na Lincolns go gníomhach i gCaiseal agus i mághcuairt. Mar sin fhéin do chuireamair Teach na Cúirte i gCaiseal tré theine ionnus nach mbeadh an áit ar fáil do shaighdiúirí Shasana - i ndeire mí Bealtaine, 1919. Thárla fuasgailt no rescue do Sheán Hogan ag Knocklong ag an am seo agus chuir sin le 'nár gcuid oibre, mar aon le gná obair na n-Óglach - drilleáil, soláthar airm agus eile. Ansin cuireadh an dualgas orm fhéin bailiú airgid le h-aghaidh an National Loan. Bhíos gnóthach go maith ag na cuairimí go léir a bhí orm. Bhí mo bhean mar cheann ar Chumann na mBan i gCaiseal agus mo theach mar ionad coinne agus teangbhála ag cómhaltaí gach cumainn. Lá de na laetheannta bhíos ag caint le Seán Ó Treasaigh. Dúirt sé liom "Headquarters ordered Dan and myself to America. I refused to go and said I was not going to be a little hero in America. I was stopping in Ireland to see the fight finished or die".

Tamall 'na dhiaidh sin tháinig Earnán Ó Máille ó Bhleá Cliath mar staff officer orainn. Toisg go bhfuil cuntaisí sgríobhtha ag Earnán fé na h-imtheachtaí aige fhéin i dTiobraid Árann Theas agus cuntas sgríobhtha ins an leabhar le Deasmumhan Ó Riain ar Sheán Ó Treasaigh agus an Triú Briogáid i dTiobraid Árann, ní maith liom a thuille a sgríobh. Tá leabhar eile - Trodairí Thiobraid Árann Theas - sgríobhtha ag Colm Ó Labhradha, agus is leór sin. Mar sin fhéin tá gné áirithe amháin go mba mhaith lion sgríobh mar gheall air.

Timcheall an ama seo luadhadh ó h-am go h-am an I.R.B. Chuireas go mór i gcoinnibh an I.R.B. ar an scór - go raibh riaghaltas againn féin agus nár cheart aon "dual-control" do bheith ar na h-Óglaigh. Deineadh úsáid do no Cín leitreacha I.R.A. timcheall an ama seo (Samhradh 1919). Deire seachtaine tháinig fear dar b'ainm Paddy Cawley ó Bleá Cliath chugham go Caiseal. Chaith sé an deire seachtaine seo ag argóint liom ag iarraidh a suimhniú orm gur cheart an I.R.B. a chur ar aghaidh & rl., & rl. Níor ghéilleas dó agus d'imthigh sé leis. Ag cruinniú do'n mBriogáid 'na dhiaidh sin, mí Iúil, 1919, tháinig Seán Ó Muirthille ó Bhleá Cliath go dtí an gcruinniú. Ní rabhas ag an gcruinniú sin mar bhíos thíos ins an Rinn. Dúbhradh liom go ndúbhairt Ó Muirthille ann "Only those in the I.R.B. will get arms etc.". Chuir sin ar buille mé.

Aon uair a bhíodh Cathal Brugha timcheall Tiobraid Árann Theas na laeannta seo agus go dtí 1922 do bhuaillin leis agus do bhíodh caint againn ar chúrsaí na h-Éireann. D'aontuigh sé liom ins na tuairimí a bhí agam i dtaobh an I.R.B. Ag an gcruinniú do'n mBriogáid i nDeire Fóir, 1919, bhí órdú ó G.H.Q. convention a thionólú do na h-Óglaigh i dTiobraid Árann Theas. Tugadh órdú dom an áit do sholáthar. Níor ba rud bog a fuair eas nuair a fuair eas sin le deanamh, mar bhí sábhaltacht na dteachtaí ag braith ar an áit a dtoghfainn. Bhí cúntóir an-mhaith agam d'ár b'ainm Pádraig Ó h-Ógáin. Tháinig sé ó Dhubh Ealla, timcheall chúig mhíle amach ó Chaiseal agus bhí aithne agus eolas aige ar gach teach agus teallach sa cheanntar. Is amhlaidh a bhí teach mór le dul ar ceaint ceann de na laeannta sin, "Meldrum Hall" agus bhí mhuinntear an tige taréis an tige d'fhagáil.

Is aisteach an cor sa tsaoghal gur fhan Cromwell ins an teach seo nuair a bhí sé ag creachadh Tiobraid Árann Theas. Bhí an teach sin - Meldrum Hall - suite in áit iargúlta i lár coille agus i bhfad o'n mbóthar poiblí. Shocruigheamair ár mbeirt ar an áit sin mar ionad do'n convention. Níor luadamair a ainm, ach chuireamair sgéalta go dtí fuireann gach catha go mbeadh scouts againn rómha, lá an convention, a thuibharfadh na teachtaí go dtí áit an convention. An chéad Domhnach i mí na Samhna, 1919, tionóladh an convention in Meldrum Hall. Tháinig trí scóir teachtaí go dtí an teach. Níor eirigh le Seamus Robinson, Seán Ó Treasaigh ná Dan Breen teacht ann. Chuir Robinson roinnt resolutions le cur ós cóir na cómhhdhála.

Cuimhnuighim go maith ar cheann aca - "That no peace be made with the enemy until the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood had approved of same".

Bhí Muiris Crowe mar chathaoirleach ar an gcómhdháil. Do mhol Micheál Ó Siocháin an rún sin ó Robinson agus ní cuimhin liom cé a chuidigh leis. Do chuir mise go mór 'na choinnibh - ag iarraidh ar na teachtaí - a chuimhniú gur saighdiúirí iad ach ná mbaineann ceist mar sin leo, gur ceist do'n riaghaltas é & rl. Pé sgéal é buadh orm; 30 votes to 27. Níor cuireadh isteach orainn agus d'eirigh le gach teachta dul abhaile go slán ó'n gcómhdháil. Lean an obair mar sin ag dul ar aghaidh, gach seachtain ag breith cúram éigin eile orainn, gur ró-liosta liom a luadh anseo. Bhí mar sin go dtí go dtáinig an Samhradh 1920. Bhí ana ghleó agus gleithreán timcheall Teampall Mór i dTiobraid Árann na laeannta sin - an-chainnt ann i dtaobh Jimmie Walsh & rl. Gach carr agus cóir iompair ag teacht ó thaobh theas na hÉireann

bhí a dtriall trí Chaiseal go Teampall Mór. Bhí an R.I.C. taréis éirí as an gná obair póilinteachta agus bhí ar na h-Óglaigh an trácht do stiúró. Ns sgéalta atá agam fé na h-imtheachtaí seo ní bhainneann siad leis an tuarascáil seo. Ar an 12ú Meán Fhóir, 1920, bhí cruinniú do'n mBriogáid ins an gCaisleán Dubh (Black Castle, Rosegreen). Ní raibh an cruinniú ach tosnuighthe againn nuair a tháinig na Lancers orainn. Rinneadar iarracht ar surrounding a dhéanamh ar an teach. D'eirigh le gach duine a theacht saor ach amháin triúr againn - Eamon MacCraith ó Chathair Dún Iascaigh, Seán Ó Caoimh ó Charraig na Súire, agus mé fhéin. Gabhadh roinnt rothair freisin. Tugadh sinn go Caiseal - an lá 'na dhiaidh sin go Cathair Dún Iascaigh, cúpla lá 'na dhiaidh sin go Kilworth Camp, agus lá 'na dhiaidh sin go príosún na saidhiúrí i gCathair Chorcaighe. Cuireadh triall ar an triúr againn ansin agus daoradh go ceann dhá bhliain príosúntachta an duine sinn. Tugadh sinn ansin go dtí an gná príosún i gCorcaigh agus taréis tamaill ansin cuireadh thar sáile sinn le príosúnaigh eile go dtí Wormwood Scrubbs in Londain. Seachtain 'na dhiaidh sin tugadh an triúr againn go dtí Príosún Brixton agus bhiomair ansin go dtí gur deineadh an connradh le Sasana. Sgaoileadh saor sinn ar an llú Banair, 1922.

Críoch.

SEAMUS Ó NÉILLE, G.S.

Nota: Táireiltín le h-ainm na bhfear a mharbuigh na Sasanaigh i gcúrsaí an chogaidh.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURÓ STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21
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Ref: 5976

BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21
(Bureau of Military History 1913-21)

QUESTIONNAIRE

on
The Rising of Easter Week 1916
and Associated Events

To *Commissaire Séamus Ó Néill*

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26 Westland Row,
Dublin

Phone: 61018

A.—PERSONAL FACTORS.

1. At the commencement of the Rising were you a member of any of the five organizations which took part, viz.:

- The Irish Volunteers - *Ghoy. naí. B. Cepteam g. na h-Éireann*
- ~~Irish Citizen Army~~
- ~~Eianna Éireann~~
- ~~Hibernian Rifles~~
- ~~Cumann na mBan~~

2. Were you a member of the Executive, H. Q. Staff, etc.?
Ní raibí.

3. To what unit, e.g., Brigade, Battalion, Company, etc., were you attached?
Complaí Cluain-Meala. G. Éireann Éireann.

4. Did you take part in the Rising?
féic an tuairisc leat
Éireann.

5. Were you in uniform?
Ní raibí.

6. What was your rank or office at the commencement of the Rising?
1st Captain

7. When and by whom were you appointed?
Complaí Cluain-Meala. Éireann 1914

8. Was your rank altered during the Rising?
In what circumstances and by whom?
Ní raibí arís.

9. What posts or offices did you hold previously?

10. Who were the officers of your Brigade, Battalion and/or Company immediately prior to and during the Rising?

*Príomair Mór Camán - Ceardaithe G. Dúgháil Grian
Príomair Uachtaraíoch. Ceardaithe. Cluain Meala.*

11. Which of your Unit officers took part in the Rising?

~ Ní raibí

12. Who were appointed to replace those who did not turn out, and by whose authority?

Ní raibí

13. At the time of the Rising were you a member of the I. R. B.?

Eir

14. If so, what was your position?

Comair

15. When did you join?

Febrúair 1912.

In what circle?

Cluain Meala.

Where did it usually meet?

Chath. 13 Cluain Meala.

Who was its centre?

Príomair Uachtaraíoch.

How many members were there?

Déag nó níos mó

Can you give names?

Ní raibí aon

By whom were you introduced and by whom were you sworn-in?

Príomair Uachtaraíoch a raibí 1912

me. Bí aine aige uim 2 bliana roimhe sin.

B.—THE VOLUNTEERS PRIOR TO THE RISING.

1. To what extent and in what way were the I.R.B. responsible for—

- (a) the formation of the Irish Volunteers, and
- (b) the direction of its policy?

*L'na ba mo
ar binn 7 c
na n-oglae*

2. What were the channels through which it exercised its influence?

*Comrad na
7 Cumair B.*

3. What members of the I.R.B. held key posts in the Volunteers, and how was that arranged?

*Fingearla
ar binn 200, con
den I.R.B. a bí na n-oglae - no na n-oglae*

4. Did the circumstances leading to the expulsion of Mr. John Redmond's nominees from the Executive of the Irish Volunteers on 24th September, 1914, have any bearing on the holding of the First Annual Convention on 25th October, 1914? If so, how?

Níl a fíor

5. Had arrangements been made to hold the Convention before the expulsion?

Níl a fíor

6. Did the First Convention clarify or develop the stated policy of the Volunteers in any way?

Níl a fíor

7. How many delegates at that Convention were members of the I.R.B.?

Níl a fíor

How many were supporters of the Irish Party?

—

How many were supporters of Sinn Féin, i.e., Arthur Griffith's policy?

—

How many had no affiliation with any political party?

—

Can you give names?

—

C.—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RISING.

- 1. When and in what circumstances did you hear first of the intended Rising?
 (a) in the early stages as a possible event. *Concise 10/15/1914*
 (b) as a specific project. *19/12/1914*
- 2. If at a meeting, who convened it?
 Where did it take place? *Mr. Keen*
 Who were present?
 Who gave the information and in what capacity? *Mr. Keen*
 On what authority was he acting? *by Mr. Keen's own opinion*
- 3. Did he show you, or read from, a document?
 If so can you say if a copy can be obtained?
 If not, can you reconstruct its text from memory or otherwise?
Mr. Keen
- 4. Were there any comments from those present by way of approval, dissent or otherwise, and by whom?
 Did any discussions follow?
—
- 5. Were the Brigade, Battalion or Company O/Cs consulted at any time before the decision for the Rising was made?
 If so, what form did that consultation take?
 What was the consensus of opinion?
 Was there any opposition or dissent, and, if so, by whom?
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen

- 6. Was the question of confining the Rising to Dublin ever proposed or considered?
 If so, when, where, who were present, and what was the result?
 If such a decision was made, when and in what circumstances was it altered?
Mr. Keen
- 7. What was the influence of the I.R.B. in bringing about the Rising?
 How was it exercised?
Mr. Keen
- 8. Were the plans specifically approved by the I.R.B.?
 How was it exercised?
Mr. Keen
- 9. Was the date decided on by that body?
 When, where and who were present?
Mr. Keen
- 10. What Authority decided upon the Rising, and of whom did it consist?
 When, where and who were present?
Mr. Keen
- 11. What was the relation of that Authority to:
 (a) the Supreme Council of the I.R.B.;
 (b) the Military Committee of the I.R.B.;
 (c) the General Council of the Volunteers;
 (d) the Central Executive of the Volunteers, and
 (e) G.H.Q. Staff of the Volunteers.
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen
Mr. Keen

12. Did that decision commit the Volunteers alone, or did it bind also the four other independent bodies which took part;

- The Irish Citizen Army
- Fianna Éireann
- The Hibernian Rifles
- Cumann na mBan.

Mr. Pearse
new signature

13. If so, how was this unified decision arrived at?

Mr. Pearse

14. If not, who decided separately for these four bodies?

When, where and how were the separate decisions and the organisations to which they applied, coordinated?

15. What steps were taken in your Brigade, Battalion or Company to prepare for the Rising?

to be taken from the 12th November onwards as in the 1916

16. Was the approval of Clan na Gael in the United States sought for the Rising or any aspect of it?

If so, what are the particulars and what was the result?

Mr. Pearse

17. Can you give any information as to funds or any other form of help sought from or provided by Clan na Gael or any other body in the United States or elsewhere?

Mr. Pearse

18. Were any proposals made or considered for the importation of arms from Germany or the United States as part of the preparation for the Rising?

If so, where, when and in what circumstances?

Mr. Pearse

19. According to available information, the following was

- (a) the composition of the Supreme Council, and
- (b) the personnel of the Military Committee of the I.R.B. immediately before the Rising.

(a) *Composition of the Supreme Council:*

Chairman.

A representative of each of the following seven areas, one of whom was Chairman

- Leinster
- Munster — *Diarmuid O'Leary*
- Ulster
- Connacht
- North England
- South England
- Scotland

The Secretary and the Treasurer

Can you say who were the Chairman, the Secretary and the Treasurer respectively?

Who was the representative of each of the seven areas just before the Rising?

When were they appointed or elected?

It is understood that there were certain co-optations. Can you give any information, including the dates of co-optation?

(b) *Personnel of the Military Committee:*

The following is believed to have been the personnel. Can you confirm or correct this?

- Eamonn Ceannt—Appointed by the Supreme Council, May, 1915.
- Pádraig Pearse—Appointed by the Supreme Council, May, 1915.
- Joseph Plunkett—Appointed by the Supreme Council, May, 1915.
- James Connolly—Co-opted January-February, 1916.
- Thomas McDonagh—Co-opted April, 1916.
- The Secretary of the Supreme Council, Seán McDermott, and the Treasurer, Tom Clarke.

These seven signed the Proclamation of 1916.

20. Was it the Military Committee of the I.R.B. which decided upon the Rising? *Níl a fíor eagam*
21. Was it in any way responsible or subordinate to the Supreme Council of the I.R.B.? *níl a fíor eagam*
22. Had its decisions to be approved or ratified by the Supreme Council? *Níl a fíor eagam*
23. How did it secure compliance with its decisions by—
 (a) the Irish Volunteers, who were technically an independent organisation, subject only to their Central Executive and their General Council, and
 (b) the other independent bodies which took part in the Rising, viz. :—
 The Irish Citizen Army
 Fianna Éireann
 The Hibernian Rifles, and
 Cumann na mBan.
24. Who drafted the Proclamation of 1916? *Níl a fíor eagam*
25. On what authority was this done? *do*
26. On what authority did the seven signatories purport to sign on behalf of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic? *do*
27. Who were the members of the Provisional Government? *do.*
 Did they include the seven signatories?
 How were they appointed?

28. Who was to be the President of the Republic, or the head of the State under any other title? *Níl a fíor eagam*
29. How was he selected, and how was he appointed or to be appointed? *Níl a fíor eagam*
30. Have you any information as to the circumstances in which the Countermanding Order was issued by Eoin MacNeill? *Reg. 1917 Reamoy.*
31. Did he at any time consent to be associated with the Rising either before or after the issue of his Countermanding Order? *Níl ainm Guineaney eagam 97 eam pno.*

D.—PLANS FOR THE RISING.

1. Do you know if there was any general plan for the whole country?

*Canal from Wickham na Cúige 1916 - 9 months ago
mark' in 1916 - 1917 - 1918 - 1919 - 1920 - 1921 - 1922*

2. If there was one, was it ever committed to writing?

Mr. Jones

3. Is there a copy extant?

If not, can you recollect what it was?

4. Who drew it up?

When and where?

5. What was its original form and what changes were made in it before it reached final form?

(a) Prior to Eoin McNeill's Countermanding Order;

(b) Subsequently.

6. What was the plan for Dublin city and county?

Is it on record?

If not, can you reconstruct it?

7. To what extent, if any, was it inspired by that of Robert Emmet?

8. Did the plan contemplate immobilisation in buildings?

If not, was such immobilisation the result of the Countermanding Order or what was the purpose?

9. Before the Rising were there any surveys of the buildings and areas to be occupied?

If so, what were the nature and extent of such surveys, and by whom were they made?

Were the plans in any way modified as a result?

10. Before actual occupation in Easter Week were these buildings or any of them reconnoitred?

11. Were there street manoeuvres before the Rising?

If so, did the experience gained from them prove of value during the Rising and in what way?

12. In drawing up the plans was information secured and kept up to date as to British military dispositions.

If so, from what source and in what manner?

Was the information so collected reliable?

13. What distinct functions, if any, were allotted to the five separate organisations which took part in the Rising?

The Irish Volunteers

The Irish Citizen Army?

Fianna Éireann

The Hibernian Rifles

Cumann na mBan.

14. What was the system of liaison or consultation by which this was arranged?

15. What military posts were decided upon for occupation, and what was their military purpose?

16. Were all these posts occupied and if not, why not?

17. What units of the various organisations were allotted to each post?

18. In the event of inability to hold the city, were there any plans for withdrawal to the country?

If so, to where, in what manner and to what purpose?

19. How were the activities of Dublin and the rest of Ireland linked up?

20. How were the country units made aware of the plans?

What orders were carried to the country from

(a) The Volunteer Executive - *Óglaigh Éireann*

(b) The I.R.B. - *Óglaigh Éireann*

on Thursday, Friday, Saturday of Holy Week, and on Easter Sunday and Monday?

Who brought them?

By whom, to whom and where were they sent?

On what dates?

How did the couriers travel?

*féic mé na daoine sin
i dtuaisce Éireann
7 Domhan i nGaoth
1916*

21. Were there written despatches?

If so, are copies available?

If not, can you recollect or reconstruct what any of them contained?

22. When the Volunteers were mobilised for "manoeuvres" on Easter Sunday, were you aware that a Rising had been planned for that day?

Óglaigh Éireann

23. To what extent did Eoin MacNeill's Countermanding Order disorganise or disrupt the plans:

(a) generally?

(b) as far as you were concerned? - *féic mé na daoine sin*

24. How did you deal with the situation so created? *Óglaigh Éireann*

Óglaigh Éireann - go dtí na daoine sin i dtuaisce Éireann. Go dtí na daoine sin i dtuaisce Éireann.

25. In view of the fact that Eoin MacNeill's Order was issued by him as Chief of Staff, what was your personal reaction to it in your capacity as a Volunteer or as a member of any of the other organisations?

On what grounds did you make your decision?

Óglaigh Éireann - go dtí na daoine sin i dtuaisce Éireann - ba é sin an t-ádh. Ba é sin an t-ádh.

26. To what extent were the rank and file of the Volunteers as a whole, and of other organisations which took part in the Rising, aware that they were going into action—

(a) when they actually mobilised on Easter Sunday before the publication of the countermanding order and again on Easter Monday after the publication;

(b) beforehand.

*Óglaigh Éireann
Óglaigh Éireann
Óglaigh Éireann*

E.—MISSIONS ABROAD.

1. When and where was the decision to seek external aid first mooted?

By and to whom was it made, and in what circumstances?

What were the original proposals and in what way were they subsequently altered or developed?

What action was taken?

2. Were there missions at any stage to the United States or elsewhere in connection with the proposals for the Rising, either with information or in search of aid?

If so, who were the envoys?

3. By whom and to whom were they sent?

4. What messages did they carry?

Were they written, and, if so, are originals or copies extant?

5. What were their instructions?

What reports or material were they expected to bring back or secure and what did they bring back?

6. How did they travel?

How did they secure passports and for what ostensible purposes?

27. Had the Leaders of the Rising any real hope of a military victory?

(a) Before the Countermanding Order? *Yes.*

(b) After that Order? *If not, not possible*

or were they satisfied that a serious effort should be made, even if it were doomed from the beginning to be a military failure?

28. What was the strength of the Volunteers in Ireland at the date of the Rising?

29. In the event of the Volunteers throughout the whole country being mobilised, what percentage was it expected would turn out?

30. What was the arms situation generally throughout the country? *mostly 32 Lee-Enfield rifles - brought from the States. Some of which are broken.*

*Were any units wholly or partly armed with Pikes? *Yes, some Lee-Enfield rifles.**

Was there a standard Pike prescribed? *Yes, some*

31. How and to what extent was it hoped to remedy lack of arms by—

(a) Landings. *Yes, some from the States*

(b) Captures. *do.*

7. Were any of these envoys intercepted or arrested?
If so, what are the facts within your knowledge?
Was there any leakage of information as a result, and what were the results?
8. Were there any communications between the I.R.B. and the Clan na Gael in America regarding Roger Casement?
If so, to what purpose?
Are there any originals or copies of correspondence extant?
9. Did Roger Casement know of negotiations for external aid when he went to America in 1915?
10. Was Roger Casement a member of the I.R.B.?
If so, by whom, when and to what Circle was he sworn in?
11. Was his visit to Germany authorised or approved by the Volunteer Executive, by the Supreme Council or the Military Committee of the I.R.B., by Clan na Gael in America, or by any other body in Ireland?
12. To what extent were the I.R.B. or the Volunteer Authorities aware of his intended mission to Germany?
13. Did they approve?
14. Where did he get his funds?

15. Who arranged his transport to, and his contacts in Germany?
16. Did he carry with him any credentials, and, if so, by whom were they signed and to whom were they addressed?
If there any authentic copy available?
17. To whom did he report on his mission, and how were his reports transmitted?
18. Have you any other information on that matter?
19. What did those who sent him, if he was sent, hope to secure as a result of his mission, whether the form of:
(a) arms;
(b) a military and/or naval expedition;
(c) personnel to train or direct the Volunteers either before or during the Rising?
(d) military or naval aid elsewhere to relieve pressure in Ireland;
(e) post-war diplomatic or other advantages.
20. Was Casement aware of the mission of the German arms ship the "Aud," when he decided to return to Ireland for Easter Week?

F.—THE VATICAN.

1. Was there any proposal to approach the Vatican beforehand in regard to the Rising?

2. If so, where, when, by whom and in what circumstances was it made?

What decision was arrived at?

3. What approaches, if any, were made? In what form, to whom, and when?

4. Were they made by letter or by envoy?

5. If by letter, to whom was it addressed, and by whom was it signed?

Could you say if a copy is extant, or if the text could be reconstructed?

6. If by envoy, who was he and what were his instructions?

7. Had he credentials or any other document?

If so, what was it?

By whom was it signed?

To whom was it addressed?

Is a copy extant?

If not, could you reconstruct its contents?

8. Are copies of any other relevant documents available?

9. There is evidence that Count Plunkett was in Rome from 13th to 17th April, 1916.

Had this any relation to the question of an approach to the Vatican?

G.—THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RISING.

1. How and when were you first mobilised? *via Seáníníon Sparr*
 Was your unit subsequently dismissed and re-mobilised? *Maoidín de*
 Was there a falling off in the attendance at the remobilisation? *Domnóg - fuair sé / ceol san seánín / le ceol*
 If so, to what extent?
2. Were you aware of the purpose for which you were mobilised, viz., an armed rising? *áig.*
3. In what military post or outpost were you in the Rising?
4. Were there with you any members of organisations other than your own, e.g.:
 The Irish Volunteers?
 The Irish Citizen Army?
 Fianna Éireann
 The Hibernian Rifles
 Cumann na mÉan
 In each case who was their O.C.? *Mr. Park*
 Were there any members of the National Volunteers? *Mr. Taylor*
5. How did such a mixing of forces arise?
6. What was the total garrison of your post?
 How many were in uniform and of what organisations?

7. To what Battalions, Companies or other units did they belong? *Compsí's Cluain-Meala.*
8. From whom, and in what manner did you receive your instruction to occupy the post or posts you did?
Gen. Cor?
9. Was it in writing? *Mr. Park.*
 If so, have you the order or a copy of it, or can you reconstruct it?
 If verbal, what were its terms?
10. What was the military purpose of your post?
 What steps were taken to put that purpose into effect?
11. What steps were taken to fortify and defend the post itself?
12. What street barricades were built, where, and of what materials?
 For what particular purpose?
13. How were communications to be maintained between your post and outposts and with other posts?
14. Were they put into operation and were they effective?
Mr. Taylor

15. If there was a breakdown, what was the cause?

16. What were the consequences?

17. Can you say what were the civilian occupations of the members of your unit who were out in the Rising?

*Cleryng - 170000 ; Saoyr. Oimard ; Saoyr. Cleryc.
Jyr - 01600. Feinreyri 7 Kanroyri - Caplan. (Coach
Bulder 7 mo. 7m*

H. - ARMS.

1. How were the members of your unit armed in Easter Week?

Could you give an estimate as to the numbers who were armed with—

- (a) Service or other rifles firing .303 ammunition, including carbines; 32
- (b) Howth rifles; —
- (c) Other rifles of calibre other than .303; —
- (d) Shotguns; 25
- (e) Revolvers and automatic pistols; 12
- (f) Pikes. —

2. How many had bayonets?

Were there any shot-gun bayonets?

3. What types and quantities of explosives including grenades were in your unit?

How were they intended to be used?

How and when were they actually used?

4. If any members were armed with shotguns, was that due to shortage, of other weapons, or were they so armed for a particular purpose?

5. Were there any ammunition or grenades made during the Rising?

If so, how, when, where, by whom and with what equipment?

*— 11/2000
—
—
Shotguns
No head
No grenades*

6. What percentage of the total available arms in your unit was actually brought out in the Rising?

Cuimhneoirí 16% de gairneán tairneáir

7. Did shortage of ammunition occur during the Rising?

—

If so, what weapons were affected by the shortage?

—

What was the effect on the military effectiveness of your post?

—

8. Were any arms lost in action?

Ullinn carlann

9. Were any arms captured from the enemy?

Ullinn Zabas

10. What, and through what channel, were the contacts with Germany which led to the despatch of the arms ship, the "Aud"?

Mil a'hoir gnom

11. What was the extent of its cargo?

—

12. What areas or units was it intended to arm with the weapons which it carried?

—

13. If these arms had been landed, what do you think would have been the result of the military effectiveness of the Rising?

Do b'fáil ar ndéanam s'gairne - b'fáil an Gille Anaoi - do b'fáil go buartha

I. WIRELESS

1. Were arrangements made before or during the Rising to use wireless for the purposes of:—

- (a) Broadcasting news of the Rising to the world;
- (b) Contacting the German arms ship;
- or
- (c) for any other purpose.

*Mil a'hoir
id'hoir s'gairne*

2. Who was responsible for these arrangements?

3. How was equipment procured or to be procured?

4. Was there trained personnel to operate it?
Can you give details?

5. It is understood that the mission of the party which met with the accident at Ballykissane Pier, Killorglin, on Good Friday night, 21st April, was to remove the equipment from the Wireless School at Cahirciveen for use elsewhere and to set fire to the building.

Have you any information on this mission?

M.T.

J.—ENGINEERING.

1. In Dublin, party walls between houses were broken through to facilitate communication and movement, and loopholes were also made.

Who selected the points for these purposes, and who did the actual work?

*in room
order of day*

2. What training was there in preparation for this?

3. Were these communication or loophole points, or any of them, selected before the Rising, or were decisions made on the spot?

4. What equipment was used? How and where was it acquired? Was any of it prepared beforehand and brought in?

5. It has been stated that an effort was made to blow up Nelson Pillar.

Is this true?

If so, was it part of any plan?

What was the purpose?

What precautions were taken to prevent damage to the G.P.O. and other occupied buildings in the immediate vicinity?

6. What was the reason the attempt failed, if it were, in fact, made?

K.—FLAGS.

1. Was any flag hoisted over any building or elsewhere in your area?

2. If so, what was its design, e.g., tricolour of green, white and orange, or green flag with harp, etc.?

3. If a tricolour, were the bands

(a) vertical, or

(b) horizontal?

In the case of (a), which colour was next to the pole?

In the case of (b), which colour was on top?

4. Where was the flag obtained, or who made it?

5. What were its approximate dimensions?

6. Of what material was it made?

7. Who brought it into the Rising, and to what organisation or unit was he or she attached?

8. Who hoisted it?

9. Where exactly was it hoisted?

In the case of a building, give the exact spot if possible.

High curpers

10. Was there an existing flag pole, or had one to be improvised? ✓

11. What happened to the flag at the termination of the Rising? ✓

Was it left flying, and what was its ultimate fate? ✓

Was it taken away, and if so, by whom? ✓

Is it still in existence, and can you say where it is now? ✓

L.—RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING.

1. Were there any plans to immobilise the railways in Dublin or other various points in the country? ✓ *MT none*

By what means was it proposed to do this? *color again*
To what extent were the plans carried out and to what extent were they effective? ✓

2. Was it proposed in any circumstances to use the railways as part of the Rising? ✓

3. Were there any plans to seize or immobilise shipping, or to prevent the approach of shipping during the Rising? ✓

If so, what were they and to what extent and to what effect were these plans put into operation? ✓

M.—FOOD.

1. Were the Volunteers and others instructed to bring rations or food with them when mobilised for the Rising? *A days rations*

2. Was this order generally complied with? *Very few*

3. For how long was this supply expected to last? How long did it last? ✓

4. How were bread and other food obtained during the Rising? *Não*

5. How was cooking done? *—*

6. Who were detailed for this work? *—*

7. In general what type of meal was provided? *—*

8. Were there any difficulties about water supply?

What precautions, if any, were taken against failure of supply? *—*

N.—FIRE.

1. What measures were taken to deal with fire?

2. Did occasion arise to use them?

If so, were they effective?

If not, why were they ineffective?

Não

O.—CLERGY.

1. Was your garrison or unit visited at any time by Clergymen of any denomination? *Não*

2. If so, can you give their names, parishes, Orders or other identification particulars? *—*

3. What did they do? *—*

4. How often did each visit, and how long did he stay? *—*

5. Were any of them present at the surrender?

If so, what part did they take? *—*

P.—CASUALTIES.

1. Have you any information as to casualties which occurred in your post or unit, with names, etc.? *Não*

What were the chief causes? *—*

2. Were there any casualties due to accidents or other non-military activity? *—*

3. What arrangements were planned beforehand to deal with casualties? *—*

—

4. What proportion of the participants carried first-aid equipment?

Were they trained to use it? *—*

—

5. What medical and surgical aid was provided for in advance as regards equipment, supplies and personnel?

Were these arrangements carried out?

Were they effective?

6. Was any medical or first-aid assistance sought or received from outside organisations, or from individual doctors or first-aid personnel?

Was it refused in any instance?

7. Were there first-aid stations set up in your area?

Where were they located?

How were they equipped?

How were they manned?

Did they serve their purpose?

8. Were there any efforts to contact hospitals, and with what result?

Were there any refusals by hospitals to receive casualties or otherwise to render aid?

9. Was there any instance of failure on either side to respect the Red Cross through misunderstanding or otherwise?

10. Were any wounded volunteers or members of the other organisations taken in for treatment by the British Army Medical services?

Were there any cases of refusal to give medical aid?

Not known

Not known

Not known

Not known

do

do

Q.—LOOTING.

1. Did looting occur in your area to an extent which required action by the garrison?

2. If so, what action was taken?

R.—PRISONERS.

1. Were any prisoners captured by the British?

If so, how and where and in what circumstances?

To what units did they belong?

What were their ranks?

Were any of them wounded?

2. Were any British military captured?

Develop this as in 1.

Where were they kept until the surrender?

S.—VOLUNTEERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

1. To what extent was the Conscriptio Act in Great Britain responsible for the coming to Ireland of volunteers from Liverpool, Glasgow, London and other centres in Great Britain?

2. Are there any figures and names available?

3. Did they come to Ireland on instructions?

If so, from whom?

Not known

*Am 3 mi - 2000
m - 20 67 300
m - 2000*

Not known

4. How were they absorbed into the general body of the Volunteers in Ireland?

5. What was their relation to the Kimmage garrison in Dublin, which seems to have been comprised largely of such men?

6. What was the purpose of that garrison?

What were its relations to the general organisation?

7. When they decided to come to Ireland, were the plans for the Rising so far advanced that they could have had knowledge that the Rising was to take place and the approximate date of it?

8. How did they learn these things?

T.—THE SURRENDER AND AFTERWARDS.

1. How did you first learn of the surrender of posts other than your own?

*Not your own
Zabala's party - info
in publication
annals*

2. Who brought the message?

To whom was it given?

If in writing, is it extant?

If not, is there a copy available or could you reconstruct it?

3. Is the story of the surrender or demobilisation of your Unit on record?

If so, where?

If not, could you put it on record for the Bureau?

4. Is the story of subsequent events up to the general release from prison on record?

If so, where is it to be found?

If not, could you put it on record?

U.—CONVERSATIONS, etc., WITH EXECUTED LEADERS.

1. Had you any conversations or correspondence with any of the executed Leaders prior to or during the Rising, or after the surrender, which, in your opinion should be placed on record as part of the history of the period?

Have you any of the correspondence, or do you know where it can be obtained?

My part.

V.—THE STORY OF YOUR UNIT.

1. Is there any authentic account of the happenings in your area in 1916 published or unpublished, or elsewhere on record?

If so, where is it and would you consider it necessary, in the interests of accuracy, completion or clarification, to supplement it or comment on any aspect of it?

2. If there is no such record extant, would it be possible for you to prepare such a record for the Bureau?

Ca suggests extant in Bureau

W.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Would it be possible to give any estimate of the proportion of the members of the Irish Volunteers who took part in the Rising who were also members of non-military National organisations, such as the Gaelic League, G.A.A., etc.?
2. To what extent was written or oral Irish used in the Volunteer and allied organisations: *prop beagair*
- (a) in official communications or orders;
- (b) in training;
- (c) in ordinary conversations; *D/V*
- (d) at meetings of the General Council, the Executive, G.H.Q., or of Brigade, Battalion and Company officers. *Maigh Seineas
Uraio ach n'Gairiois*

X.—DOCUMENTS.

1. Have you any original documents or photographs of such documents, bearing on any aspect of the Rising?

In this connection see the Bureau's Leaflet of January, 1948.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21
No. W.S. 1557