



An Roinn Cultúir,  
Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta  
Department of Culture,  
Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Deich mBliana na  
gCuimhneachán  
*Treoir an Dara Céim*  
Decade of Centenaries  
Second Phase Guidance  
2018–2023

An Sainghrúpa  
Comhairleach maidir le  
Comóradh Céad Bliain

Expert Advisory  
Group on Centenary  
Commemorations

Treoir ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach ar  
Chuimhneacháin chun tacú le cur chuige  
an Stáit i leith cuimhneamh ar eachtraí  
stairiúla tábhachtacha thar an gcuid eile  
de Dheich mBliana na gCuimhneachán.

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Guidance from the Expert Advisory  
Group on Commemorations to support  
the State's approach to the remembrance  
of significant historical events over the  
remainder of the Decade of Centenaries.

# 1

## Réamhrá Introduction

Is é ról an tSainghrúpa Chomhairligh ar Chuimhneacháin comhairle a thabhairt don Rialtas maidir le bealaí ina bhféadfaí cuimhneamh go fiúntach, go comhréireach agus go híogair ar na heachtraí dúshlánacha a tharla le linn tréimhse thábhachtach mhúnlaitheach dár stair agus ar théamaí gaolmhara. Níl sé de dhualgas ar an nGrúpa, áfach, bheith treorach ná saintreorach maidir le conas ba cheart tionchar na coda ríthábhachtaí sin dár stair a léirmhíniú.

The role of the Expert Advisory Group on Commemorations is to advise Government on how the challenging events of this important and formative period in our history and related themes, might be meaningfully, proportionately and sensitively remembered. It is not the function of the Group to be prescriptive or directive in how to interpret the impact of this pivotal part of our history.

## 2

## An Dara Ráiteas ar Phrionsabail ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach ar Chuimhneacháin

### Second Statement of Principles of the Expert Advisory Group on Commemorations

Sa Ráiteas Tosaigh ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach ar Chuimhneacháin, a foilsíodh sa bhliain 2012, leagadh amach na treoirphrionsabail agus na luachanna a bhí taobh thiar den chur chuige a ghlacfaidh an Stát i leith cuimhneamh ar na heachtraí stairiúla tábhachtacha a tharla idir na blianta 1912 agus 1916.

Rinne Heather Humphreys T.D., an tAire Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta ag an am, an dara Ráiteas ón nGrúpa Comhairleach a sheoladh i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2017. Athdhearbhaítear sa ráiteas seo dearbhphrionsabail an ráitis bhunaidh ón nGrúpa. Is é is aidhm do na treoirphrionsabail sin soiléire agus teimpléad leathan a sholáthar chun cumhacht agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don Stát agus do na páirtithe leasmhara eile atá ag gabháil do chuimhneacháin atá barántúil, cuí agus dírithe ar an saoránach a reáchtáil ar leibhéal náisiúnta agus ar leibhéal áitiúil araon le linn an dara leath de Dheich mBliana na gCuimhneachán.

The Initial Statement of the Expert Advisory Group on Commemorations, published in 2012, detailed guiding principles and values, which underpinned the State's approach to remembering the significant historical events that took place between 1912 and 1916.

The Second Statement of the Advisory Group was launched by the then Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Heather Humphreys T.D., in October 2017. This statement reiterates the tenets of the Group's original statement. These guiding principles are intended to provide clarity and a broad template to empower and support the State and other interested parties involved in delivering authentic, citizen-focused and appropriate commemorations, at national and local level, throughout the second half of the Decade of Centenaries.

Is fiú na croíphrionsabail sin a athlua anseo:

- Is é an aidhm ba cheart a bheith leis an gcuimhneachán comhbhá a leathnú gan iarraidh ar aon duine a dhílseacht nó a dílseacht a thréigean agus, go háirithe, aitheantas a thabhairt don luach a bhaineann le hidéil agus le híobairt, lena n-áirítear an costas a bhaineann leo.
- Le linn na coda atá fágtha den tréimhse deich mbliana seo, tá sé tábhachtach nach ndéanfar dearmad de dhoirteadh fola agus naimhdeas domhain na mblianta lena mbaineann. Cé nach maireann mórán finnétithe sa lá atá inniu ann, tá an chuimhne beo bríomhar go fóill i measc pobail agus teaghlaigh áirithe agus d'fhéadfadh go músclódh na cuimhneacháin cuimhní ar chaillteanas nó ar dhíshealbhú ina measc.
- Cé go bhfuil stair choiteann againn ar an oileán seo i leith na n-eachtraí, ba cheart dúinn a thabhairt faoi deara nach bhfuil cuimhne choiteann againn ar an méid a thit amach.
- Le linn na gcuimhneachán, níor cheart neamhaird a thabhairt ar na difríochtaí ná ar na deighiltí a bhí ann. Seachas comhshuim nó rannpháirtíocht uilíoch a éileamh, is é an bealach is fearr chun cuimsitheacht a bhaint amach ilchuimhneacháin éagsúla a spreagadh ina gcuimhnítear ar an am atá thart agus a chinntiú, a mhéid is féidir, nach músclófar an seanteannas an athuair dá mbarr.

It is worthwhile to reaffirm these core principles here:

- The aim of commemoration should be to broaden sympathies without having to abandon loyalties and, in particular, to recognise the value of ideals and sacrifices, including their cost.
- Throughout the remainder of the Decade, it is important not to forget the bloodshed and the deep antagonisms of these years. While few eyewitnesses survive, the memories remain vivid in some communities and families, and commemorations may revive painful memories of loss or dispossession.
- We should also be conscious that on this island we have a common history but not a common memory of these shaping events.
- Commemoration should not ignore differences and divisions. The goal of inclusiveness is best achieved, not by trying for an enforced common interest or universal participation, but by encouraging multiple and plural commemorations, which remember the past while ensuring, as far as possible, that the commemoration does not re-ignite old tensions.

### 3 An próiseas comhairliúcháin phoiblí agus na fionnachtana uaidh Public consultation process and findings

Rinne an tAire Humphreys TD próiseas comhairliúcháin phoiblí a sheoladh thar ceann an tSainghrúpa Chomhairligh an 18 Deireadh Fómhair 2017.

Ba é an cuspóir a bhí leis an gcomhairliúchán sin comhrá poiblí a spreagadh ar na bealaí ina bhféadfaí cuimhneamh go cuí ar na heachtraí stairiúla tábhachtacha a tharla idir na blianta 1918 agus 1923 agus an méid sin a dhéanamh ar aon dul leis na prionsabail atá leagtha amach sa Dara Ráiteas ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach ar Chuimhneacháin. Cé gurbh é an 31 Eanáir 2018 an dáta deiridh le haghaidh aighneachtaí a fháil ar dtús, fadaíodh an tréimhse comhairliúcháin go dtí an 28 Feabhra ansin chun deis a thabhairt do na páirtithe leasmhara uile páirt a ghlacadh sa phróiseas. An-dearfach a bhí an fhreagairt don phróiseas, agus 73 aighneacht á bhfáil lena linn. Ba mhór an chabhair don Ghrúpa Comhairleach iad na tuairimí agus na smaointe éagsúla a cuireadh in iúl agus ghabh an Dr Maurice Manning, an Cathaoirleach, buíochas ó chroí le gach duine a thóg an t-am chun aighneacht a dhéanamh.

Tugadh roinnt téamaí coitianta faoi deara sna haighneachtaí. Leagadh béim iontu ar a thábhachtaí atá sé cur chuige measúil íogair a ghlacadh i leith cuimhneamh ar eachtraí stairiúla na tréimhse lena mbaineann, ar cur chuige é lena ndírítear ar an athmhuintearas agus ar chuimhneamh ar na daoine uile a d'fhulaing nó a fuair bás le linn na tréimhse.

Ba ó údarais áitiúla a tháinig 20 ceann de na 73 aighneacht a fuarthas, agus b'fhianaise é sin go raibh breithniú suntasach déanta acu cheana féin ar an dóigh a bpleanálfaid siad do na cuimhneacháin ar leibhéal contae agus ar

Minister Humphreys T.D. launched a public consultation process on 18th October 2017 on behalf of the Expert Advisory Group.

Its objective was to stimulate a public conversation around how the significant historical events between 1918 and 1923 might be appropriately remembered, in line with the principles expressed in the Second Statement of the Expert Advisory Group on Commemorations. The original closing date for receipt of submissions was 31st January 2018 and this was extended to 28th February, to give all interested parties the opportunity to participate. The response was extremely positive, with 73 submissions received. This rich diversity of perspectives and ideas has been of great assistance to the Advisory Group, and the Chair, Dr Maurice Manning, expressed his sincere appreciation to everyone who took the time to prepare a submission.

The submissions received highlighted a number of recurring themes. They emphasised the importance of adopting a respectful and sensitive approach to the remembrance of the historical events of this period, which focuses on reconciliation and the remembrance of all who suffered and lost their lives.

Of the 73 submissions received, 20 were made by local authorities and it is clear that local authorities have already given significant consideration to how they will plan for commemorations at county and community level over the remainder of the Decade. It is worthwhile to summarise their observations here:

leibhéal pobail thar an gcuid eile den tréimhse Deich mBliana. Is fiú roinnt de na tuairimí sin a achoimriú anseo:

- Ba cheart cuimhneamh ar Chogadh na Saoirse agus ar Chogadh na gCarad trí shraith imeachtaí áitiúla a eagrú ar fud na tíre, mar a tharla i gcás chomórach céad bliain 1916, seachas trí aon mhórimeacht amháin. Chuirfeadh údarais áitiúla fáilte roimh chur chuige cruthaitheach cuimsitheach i leith cuimhneamh ar an tréimhse, ar cur chuige é atá íogair don chomhthéacs stairiúil áitiúil agus lena n-aithnítear nach raibh aon eispéireas aonfhoirmeach ann laistigh de na contaetha difriúla ná ar fud oileán na hÉireann. Trí leas a bhaint as cur chuige cuimsitheach den sórt sin, d'fhéadfaí rannpháirtíocht a éascú ó gach traidisiún agus ó gach pobal ar an oileán.
- Beidh an-tábhacht ag baint le scéalta áitiúla agus le taithí áitiúil. Trí thaighde áitiúil a dhéanamh, scoláireachtaí a dhámhachtain agus rochtain a thabhairt ar fhoinsí cartlainne barántúla áitiúla, tacófar le pobail iniúchadh agus machnamh a dhéanamh ar an méid a thit amach.
- Trí chur chuige comhoibríoch a ghlacadh idir an Stát, an líonra údarais áitiúil, eagraíochtaí áitiúla agus coistí comórtha, cosúil leis an gcur chuige a glacadh do chomórach céad bliain 1916, sholáthrófaí struchtúr tacaíochta a n-éireadh go geal leis.
- Trí mhéid áirithe cinnteachta a thabhairt maidir leis an gcistiú ilbhliantúil atá ar fáil ón Stát, bheifí in ann imeachtaí comórtha a chlársceidealú ar bhealach pleanáilte inbhuanaithe thar an gcuid eile den tréimhse Deich mBliana.

- The remembrance of the War of Independence and the Civil War should be characterised by a series of local events across the country, as was the case in the multiple 1916 centenary commemorations, rather than one major event. Local authorities would welcome a creative and inclusive approach to the remembrance of this period, which is sensitive to the local historical context and which acknowledges that there was no uniform experience within counties or across the island of Ireland. This inclusive approach could facilitate engagement from all traditions and communities on the island.
- Local stories and experience will be very significant. Local research, scholarship and access to authentic local archival sources will support communities in exploring and reflecting upon these events.
- A collaborative approach – similar to that adopted for the 1916 centenary commemorations - between the State, local authority network and local organisations and commemorative committees would provide a supportive structure which would work very well.
- A degree of certainty around the availability of multi-annual State funding would allow for planned and sustainable commemorative programming over the remainder of the Decade.
- Local cultural organisations and the library network have a significant role to offer as 'cultural brokers', managing conversations and building relationships, and engaging communities in a meaningful way through the various forms of creative expression.

- Tá ag eagraíochtaí cultúir áitiúla agus ag an líonra leabharlann ról tábhachtach le himirt mar ‘bhróicéirí cultúir’, áit ar féidir leo comhráite a bhainistiú, caidreamh a fhorbairt agus dul i dteagmháil le pobail ar bhealach fiúntach trí na cineálacha éagsúla léirithe chruthaithigh.
- Chuirfeadh údaráis áitiúla fáilte roimh chur chuige iomlánaíoch i leith cuimhneamh ar eachtraí na tréimhse, ar cur chuige é lena n-aithnítear freisin na móreachtraí agus na mórfhorbairtí a tháinig chun cinn i réimse na n-ealaíon, an chultúir, na talmhaíochta, an leighis, na tráchtála agus na nuálaíochta le linn na tréimhse.
- Ba mhór an chabhair é freisin deiseanna a thabhairt chun acmhainní a chomhroinnt, obair i gcomhar agus imeachtaí comhordaithe a eagrú i measc na n-údarás áitiúil.

Tá sé soiléir go bhfuil ról an-tábhachtach le himirt ag na Forais Chultúir Náisiúnta maidir le spás a chruthú ina dtugtar deis do dhaoine den phobal machnamh a dhéanamh ar chastachtaí na n-eachtraí stairiúla agus na dtéamaí ón tréimhse idir 1918 agus 1923. Is cúis áthais do na Forais Chultúir Náisiúnta go bhfuiltear ag leanúint leis an gcur chuige cuimsitheach, rannpháirtíoch agus machnamhach atá ann cheana, rud ar saintréith chlár Dheich mBliana na gCuimhneachán é go dtí seo.

Fuarthas aighneachtaí ó bhaill teaghlaigh de chuid daoine a fuair bás le linn na n-eachtraí stairiúla tábhachtacha lena mbaineann nó de chuid daoine a ndearna na heachtraí mórdhifear dá mbeatha. Bhraith siad gur cheart cur chuige atá íogair, maorga agus measúil a ghlacadh i leith cuimhneamh ar an tréimhse agus gur cheart díriú ar an athmhuintearas lena linn.

- Local authorities would welcome a holistic approach to the remembrance of this period, which acknowledges also the significant events and developments in the world of arts, culture, agriculture, medicine, commerce and innovation during this period.
- Opportunities for sharing resources, co-operation and co-ordinated events across local authorities would also be helpful.

It is clear that the National Cultural Institutions have a very important role to play in the creation of a space which allows members of the public to reflect upon the complexities of the historical events and themes from 1918 to 1923. The National Cultural Institutions welcome the continuation of the current inclusive, participatory and reflective approach that has been the hallmark of the Decade of Centenaries programme to date.

Submissions were received from family members of people who died or whose lives were deeply affected by these significant historical events. They advocated that the approach to the remembrance of this period should be sensitive, dignified and respectful, with a focus on reconciliation.

Téama coitianta sna haighneachtaí a fuarthas ba ea barántúlacht stairiúil. Leagadh béim sna haighneachtaí ar a thábhachtaí atá sé taighde leanúnach a dhéanamh ar leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil; rochtain saor in aisce a thabhairt don phobal ar fhoinsí stairiúla barántúla; agus stair ó bhéal, scéalta, páipéir phearsanta agus ábhar gearrshaolach ón tréimhse a bhailiú agus a chaomhnú do na glúine atá le teacht.

Áiríodh iad seo a leanas le roinnt de na téamaí suntasacha eile ar pléadh leo sna haighneachtaí a fuarthas:

- ról na mban;
- ról na gluaiseachta saothair;
- eispéireas na náisiúnaithe agus na n-aontachtaithe ar an dá thaobh den teorainn;
- an ghné idirnáisiúnta agus ról Dhiaspóra na hÉireann; agus
- eachtraí agus pearsana sonracha a raibh tábhacht náisiúnta nó áitiúil ag baint leo.

Tríd is tríd, comhaontaíonn an Sainghrúpa Comhairleach le bunéirim na n-aighneachtaí.

Historical authenticity was a recurring theme in the submissions received, highlighting the importance of ongoing research at national and local level; of free public access to authentic historical sources; and the collection and preservation of oral histories, stories, personal papers and ephemera from the period for future generations.

Some of the other significant themes referenced in the submissions received, included the following:

- the role of women;
- the role of the labour movement;
- the experiences of nationalists and of unionists on both sides of the border;
- the international dimension and the role of the Irish Diaspora; and
- specific events and figures of national or local significance were also highlighted.

The Expert Advisory Group is in broad agreement with the general thrust of the submissions.



## 4

## Comhairle ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach ar Chuimhneacháin Advice from the Expert Advisory Group on Commemorations

Agus an Dara Ráiteas ar Phrionsabail foilsithe aige agus breithniú déanta aige ar na haighneachtaí a rinneadh mar chuid den phróiseas comhairliúcháin phoiblí, leagann an Sainghrúpa Comhairleach an chomhairle uaidh amach anseo. Tá sé mar aidhm leis an gcomhairle sin tacú leis an Stát aghaidh a thabhairt ar an gcuimhneamh ar eachtraí agus téamaí stairiúla tábhachtacha thar an dara leath de Dheich mBliana na gCuimhneachán.

Shainnadh an Grúpa Comhairleach roinnt eachtraí agus téamaí stairiúla ón tréimhse 1918 – 1923 mar chinn a bhfuil tábhacht ar leith ag baint leo. Tá na heachtraí agus na téamaí sin leagtha amach in Aguisín A. Molann an Grúpa go nglacfaí cur chuige trí shraith i leith cuimhneamh ar na heachtraí sin, áit a n-eagrófaí líon teoranta cuimhneachán foirmiúil atá faoi stiúir ag an Stát, mar aon le gníomhaíochtaí agus imeachtaí atá faoi stiúir ag an údarás áitiúil agus ag an bpobal araon le tacaíocht ón Stát.

Following from the publication of its Second Statement of Principles and the consideration of submissions made under the public consultation process, the Expert Advisory Group now sets out its advice, which is intended to support the State in approaching the remembrance of significant historical events and themes over the second half of the Decade of Centenaries.

The Advisory Group has identified a number of historical events and themes from 1918 – 1923 as particularly significant. These are outlined at Appendix A. The Group recommends a three-tier approach in the remembrance of these events, comprising a limited number of formal State-led commemorations, complemented by State-supported activities and events, led both at local authority and community level.

### Deireadh an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda

Thar na ceithre bliana seo a chuaigh thart, chuimhnigh an Stát, agus rinne sé iniúchadh, ar chastacht na n-eachtraí a bhain le rannpháirtíocht na nÉireannach sa Chéad Chogadh Domhanda. Agus an méid sin á dhéanamh aige, d'oibrigh an Stát i gcomhar go héifeachtach le geallsealbhóirí tábhachtacha chun imeachtaí agus gníomhaíochtaí comórtha a bhí cuimsitheach, íogair agus measúil a fhorbairt. Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach go leanfaí leis na comhpháirtíochtaí sin de réir mar a tharraingimid ar chomóradh céad bliain shíniú an tSosa Cogaidh lenar cuireadh deireadh leis an troid sa Chéad Chogadh Domhanda an 11 Samhain 1918.

### An ceart vótála a thabhairt do na mná

Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach don Stát comóradh céad bliain rith Acht Ionadaíocht na nDaoine, 1918, agus an *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act 1918* a cheiliúradh agus aitheantas a thabhairt don rannchuidiú suntasach atá déanta ag mná na hÉireann sa saol poiblí agus i saol na polaitíochta.

### Bunú Dháil Éireann

Tá sé soiléir go bhfuil an chéad tionól de chuid Dháil Éireann an 21 Eanáir 1919 ar cheann de na heachtraí stairiúla is tábhachtaí i nDeich mBliana na gCuimhneachán agus gur gá é a chomóradh dá réir. Tugann an Grúpa Comhairleach faoi deara go bhfuil pleananna á gcur ar aghaidh ag Tithe an Oireachtais faoi láthair le haghaidh imeacht searmanais agus clár comhlántach gníomhaíochtaí éagsúla a eagrú chun an comóradh céad bliain sin a cheiliúradh, ar lena linn a dhíreofar ar an mbuantraidisiún parlaiminteach agus ar an mbonn daonlathach nua a cruthaíodh.

### The ending of World War I

Over the past four years, the State has remembered and explored the complexity of the events surrounding Ireland's participation in World War I. In doing so, the State has collaborated effectively with key stakeholders to develop inclusive, sensitive and respectful commemorative events and activities. The Advisory Group recommends that these partnerships should continue as we approach the centenary of the signing of the Armistice that ended the fighting in World War I, on 11th November 1918.

### Introduction of women's suffrage

The Advisory Group recommends that the State marks the centenaries of the passing of the *Representation of the People Act 1918* and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act 1918* and acknowledges the significant contribution of Irish women in public and political life.

### The founding of Dáil Éireann

It is clear that the first meeting of Dáil Éireann on 21st January 1919 is one of the most significant historical events in the Decade of Centenaries and deserves to be commemorated accordingly. The Advisory Group notes that the Houses of the Oireachtas are advancing plans for a ceremonial event and a complementary programme of diverse activities to mark this centenary, with a focus on the enduring parliamentary tradition and the putting of it on a new democratic foundation.

### An Streachailt ar son na Saoirse, 1919–1921

Is é Cogadh na Saoirse an téarma a úsáidtear de ghnáth chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar an gcoinbhleacht a bhí ar siúl idir an 21 Eanáir 1919 (Luíochán Shulchóid Bheag) agus teacht i bhfeidhm an tSosa Cogaidh an 11 Iúil 1921.

Tá mórthábhacht áitiúil ag baint le cuid mhór de na heachtraí sa tréimhse. Mar sin, tá sé cuí spreagadh a thabhairt d'údarais áitiúla agus d'eagraíochtaí pobail áitiúil an próiseas comórtha a stiúradh. Tá imeachtaí áirithe á gcomóradh ar bhonn bliantúil le blianta fada anuas agus níor cheart don Stát féachaint le dul san iomaíocht leis na searmanais sheanbhunaithe sin. Moltar go dtabharfaí ról searmanais cuí d'Óglaigh na hÉireann chun tábhacht an chomórtha céad bliain a léiriú.

Ba cheart gach imeacht comórtha a bheith bunaithe ar na prionsabail atá leagtha síos sa Dara Ráiteas ón Sainghrúpa Comhairleach.

Na bailiúcháin éagsúla a ndearna an Chartlann Mhíleata, Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann agus an Chartlann Náisiúnta digitíú orthu agus atá ar fáil go héasca anois - mar aon leis na cartlanna nuachtán áitiúla - tugtar iontu sárthaifid ar na blianta lena mbaineann agus beidh siad ina n-acmhainn ríthábhachtach do chartlanna, leabharlanna, grúpaí oidhreachta agus tionscadail scoile áitiúla.

Tá sé tábhachtach go dtabharfar aird ar an mór-chomhthéacs polaitiúil nuair a fhéachtar ar Chogadh na Saoirse, ar lena linn a bunaíodh Dáil Éireann agus struchtúir riaracháin mhalartacha, lena áiríodh na Cúirteanna Dála agus an t-athchóiriú rialtais áitiúil. Is gá aitheantas ar leith a thabhairt do na mórforbairtí polaitiúla, riaracháin agus sochaíocha sin.

### The Struggle for Independence 1919–1921

The War of Independence is the term commonly used to describe the conflict that took place between 21st January 1919 (Soloheadbeg) and the coming into effect of the Truce on 11th July 1921.

Many of the events of this period have great local significance; it is therefore appropriate for local authorities and local community organisations to be encouraged to lead the commemorative process. Some events have been commemorated annually for decades and it would be inappropriate for the State to compete with these established ceremonies. It is recommended that the Defence Forces could have an appropriate ceremonial role to reflect the significance of the centenary.

All commemorative events should be informed by the principles laid down in the Second Statement of the Expert Advisory Group.

The various collections that have been digitised by the Military Archives, the National Library of Ireland and the National Archives, which are freely available, as well as local newspaper archives, provide excellent records of these years and will be a key resource for local archives, libraries, heritage groups and school projects.

It is important that the War of Independence is viewed in a wider political context, with the establishment of Dáil Éireann and alternative administrative structures, including the Dáil Courts and local government reform. These wider political, administrative and societal developments deserve particular recognition.

Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach go ndéanfaí cuimhneachán foirmiúil do gach duine a chaill a mbeatha le linn Chogadh na Saoirse a thionól an 11 Iúil 2021 nó ar dháta oiriúnach atá gar do chomóradh céad bliain an trátha a tháinig an Sos Cogaidh i bhfeidhm.

### Cogadh na gCarad

Bhí roinnt cogaí cathartha ann san Eoraip sa 100 bliain seo a chuaigh thart agus b'iomaí fadhb a bhí ann leis an atógáil agus comhdhearcadh a bhaint amach tar éis na gcoinbhleachtaí sin. Ní hé amháin gur mórfhiontar í an atógáil – a mhéid a bhaineann sí le fillleadh ar ghnáthfheidhmeanna eacnamaíocha agus Stáit – i sochaithe atá ag téarnamh ó chogadh cathartha, ach is gá, chun an t-athmhuintearas a bhaint amach, aghaidh a thabhairt ar na hainghníomhartha, i measc nithe eile, a rinneadh le linn na coinbhleachta freisin.

Níorbh aon chúis náire í an tost a tháinig sna sála ar Chogadh na gCarad in Éirinn – b'fhearr i bhfad é ná na hinsintí simplithe scoilte agus na scéalta gan bhunús a chumfaí ina éagmais. Ba í rannpháirtíocht fhiúntach le linn tréimhse dheacair thrámach a ghlac áit an tosta sin le himeacht ama. Má tá aon chuimhneachán chun bheith fiúntach, beidh sé riachtanach aghaidh a thabhairt ann ar iarmhairtí na ngníomhartha ar gach taobh agus ar an doimhneacht, an chneastacht, an fhearg agus an díoltas a bhain leis na gníomhartha sin. Tá deiseanna ann freisin ar dtuiscint a leathnú, aird a tharraingt ar fhaisnéis nua, agus bolscaireacht a nochtadh atá á cur i láthair mar stair agus faisnéis roghnaitheach a nochtadh atá á húsáid d'aon ghnó agus gan aon fhianaise chun freastal ar riachtanais pholaitiúla chomhaimseartha.

The Advisory Group recommends that a formal commemoration for all of those who lost their lives during the War of Independence be held on 11th July 2021 or a suitable date close to the centenary of the coming into effect of the Truce.

### The Civil War

Europe has experienced numerous civil wars in the last 100 years and the problems of reconstruction and achieving consensus in the aftermath of such conflicts have been manifold. Reconstruction – in the sense of a return to normal economic and State functions – is one thing in post-civil war societies but reconciliation requires the need, amongst other things, to confront the atrocities committed during the conflict.

There was nothing ignoble in the many silences that followed the Irish Civil War – they were a better alternative to simplistic, polarised narratives and myth-making. With time, those silences can be replaced by meaningful engagements with a difficult and traumatic time. The consequences of the actions on all sides, and the depth, sincerity, or sometimes anger and sense of retribution underpinning those actions, needs to be confronted as part of any meaningful commemoration. There are also opportunities to broaden the parameters of our understanding, highlight new information and expose propaganda masquerading as history and deliberate selectiveness serving contemporary political needs at the expense of evidence and nuance.



I gcás daoine áirithe, is mórábhar pearsanta a bheidh i gCogadh na gCarad a chomóradh go fóill. Mar sin, is gá pobail áitiúla a spreagadh teacht ar a gconair comórtha féin ina leith. Is é an cúram atá ar an Stát ton machnamhach muinteartha a spreagadh, rud a aithníonn nach féidir le ceachtar taobh ról an mhórálaí mhóir a tharraingt orthu féin ó thaobh gnímh ná focal de. Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach go ndéanfaí searmanas cuimhneacháin agus athmhuintearais a thionól ar dháta neodrach chun cuimhneamh ar gach duine a chaill a mbeatha le linn Chogadh na gCarad. Na Forais Chultúir Náisiúnta, an líonra údarais áitiúil agus cartlanna, leabharlanna, músaem agus eagraíochtaí cultúir áitiúla, tá ról tábhachtach le himirt acu go léir maidir le hiniúchadh ar eachtraí agus oidhreacht Chogadh na gCarad in Éirinn a éascú.

For some, commemorating the Civil War will remain an intensely personal matter and local communities need to be encouraged to find their own civil war commemorative path. The State's task is to encourage a reflective and a reconciliatory tone that recognises that neither side had the monopoly of either atrocity or virtue and this was true of words as well as actions. The Advisory Group recommends that a ceremony of remembrance and reconciliation be held on a neutral date in remembrance of all of those who lost their lives during the Civil War. The National Cultural Institutions, local authority network, and local archives, libraries, museums and cultural organisations all have a significant role to play in facilitating the exploration of the events and legacy of the Irish Civil War.

### Bunú an Stáit

Murab ionann agus Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá, ní raibh an Stát a tháinig amach as an gcoinbhleacht ag teacht, ó thaobh méide ná stádais de, leis an neamhspleáchas a fógraíodh ar dtús. Rinneadh an t-aistriú cumhachta le linn na bliana 1922, agus smacht ar Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath á thabhairt dúinn mar chéad bheart an 16 Eanáir 1922. Críochnaíodh an t-aistriú nuair a tháinig ann do Shaorstát Éireann an 6 Nollag 1922 i lár Chogadh na gCarad. Tá leanúnachas polaitiúil gan bhriseadh ann i Stát na hÉireann atá againn inniu, beag beann ar an gcuid mhór bunathruithe tábhachtacha a rinneadh air ó bunaíodh é. Tá leanúnachas institiúideach níos faide fós ann a théann siar go mí Eanáir 1919, is é sin, Dáil Éireann. Is é an Dáil an nasc idir an réabhlóid agus an Stát agus d'fhéadfaí a rá gur bunaitheoir an Stáit í. Ba cheart an dá rud a nascadh ar an mbealach is dlúithe is féidir le linn bunú an Stáit a chomóradh, agus an méid sin á dhéanamh go príomha i bpurláin Theach Laighean.

Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach go n-eagrófaí dhá chomóradh fhoirmiúla chun bunú an Stáit a cheiliúradh;

- Searmanas a eagrú ag Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath an 16 Eanáir 2022, nó gar don dáta sin, chun aistriú siombalach na cumhachta chuig Stát nua na hÉireann a cheiliúradh, ba é sin, aistriú an smachta ar Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath an 16 Eanáir 1922; agus
- Searmanas a eagrú an 6 Nollaig 2022, nó gar don dáta sin, chun aitheantas a thabhairt don streachailt a ndeachthas ina bun chun carachtar daonlathach agus forais dhaonlathacha Stát nua na hÉireann a shocrú.

### The foundation of the State

Unlike the United States of America, the independence initially proclaimed did not coincide in terms of extent or status with the State that emerged post conflict. The transfer of power took place over the course of 1922, beginning with the handing over of Dublin Castle on 16th January 1922 and ending with the formal coming into being of the Irish Free State on 6th December 1922, in the midst of Civil War. There is unbroken political continuity with the Irish State that exists today, notwithstanding many important transformations since. There is another, even longer, institutional continuity going back to January 1919 – the existence of the Dáil, which is the link between the revolution and the State and is, in a real sense, the founder of the State. Commemorating the foundation of the State should link the two as closely as possible, centred in the precincts of Leinster House.

The Advisory Group recommends that two formal commemorations take place to mark the foundation of the State;

- A ceremony on, or close to, 16th January 2022 at Dublin Castle to mark the symbolic transfer of power to the newly emerging Irish State, with the handover of Dublin Castle on 16th January 1922; and
- A ceremony on, or close to, 6th December 2022 in recognition of the struggle to settle the democratic character and institutions of the newly emerging Irish State.

### An Chríochdheighilt agus Bunú Thuaisceart Éireann

Roinneadh Éire ina dhá heintiteas pholaitiúla de bharr na críochdheighilte. Roinneadh teaghlaigh, feirmeacha, paróistí, deoisí agus pobail sheanbhunaithe ghnó agus shóisialta dá barr freisin. Tá an roinnt sin fós le brath sa lá atá inniu ann; agus 20 bliain dulta thart ó shíniú Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta, is ann do bhrúnna nua anois mar thoradh ar an mBreathimeacht agus ar an roinnt pholaitiúil leanúnach. Tá suim athnuaite ann sa Teorainn agus i stair na Teorann mar gheall ar an idirbheartaíocht Breathimeachta agus ba cheart fianaise stairiúil a úsáid chun bonn eolais a chur faoin tsuim sin.

Tá comóradh céad bliain bhunú Thuaisceart Éireann ag druidim linn agus gabhann dúshlán dheacra íogaire leis sin. Aithnítear gurbh ionann an chríochdheighilt agus bearna a chuaigh i bhfeidhm, ar feadh tréimhse fhada, ar iomláine an chaidrimh ar an oileán, go háirithe roimh shíniú Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta sa bhliain 1998. Níor cheart neamhaird a thabhairt ar an bpobal aontachtach a fhéachann ar Thuaisceart Éireann mar chuid den Ríocht Aontaithe agus a bhfuil bród air as Tuaisceart Éireann a bheith ann agus as a éachtaí. Mar an gcéanna, d'fhulaing an pobal náisiúnach i dTuaisceart Éireann fíorchoimhthiú thar thréimhse 50 bliain faoin bParlaimint a bunaíodh sa bhliain 1921. Maidir le daoine sa tríú grúpa – Aontachtaithe sa Deisceart – a ndearna an chríochdheighilt difear buan dá slí bheatha, dá gcultúr agus dá mianta polaitiúla, ba cheart aitheantas a thabhairt dóibh freisin le linn na n-imeachtaí comórtha.

Rinneadh an caidreamh idir an dá dhlínse, ar chaidreamh é a bhí eascairdiúil tráth, a bhunathrú a bhuí leis an bhfeabhas a tháinig ar chaidreamh

### Partition and the Foundation of Northern Ireland

Partition divided Ireland into two political entities. It also divided families, farms, parishes, dioceses and long-established business and social communities. The division reverberates to this day; 20 years after the Good Friday Agreement, new stresses have been brought about by Brexit and continued political division. In the context of the ongoing Brexit negotiations, there is a renewed interest in the Border and its history and this should be informed by historical evidence.

The approaching centenary of Northern Ireland coming into existence poses difficult and sensitive challenges. It is recognised that partition represented a gulf that affected, for a long time, the totality of relationships within this island, particularly up until the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. The identification of the unionist community with Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom, and their pride in its existence and achievements cannot be overlooked. Equally, the nationalist community in Northern Ireland experienced serious alienation over 50 years under the Parliament established in 1921. The story of a third group, the Southern Unionist tradition, whose way of life, culture and political aspirations were forever impacted by partition, should also be acknowledged during the commemorations.

The once distant relationship between the two jurisdictions was transformed by the improvement in North/South and East/West relations brought about by the peace process. However, the Advisory Group is acutely aware of the current challenges caused by the continued absence of political agreement in Northern Ireland. The Group met with representatives of the Northern Ireland Round Table earlier this year. It notes the ongoing co-operation between

Thuaidh/Theas agus Thoir/Thiar mar thoradh ar an bpróiseas síochána. Mar sin féin, tuigeann an Grúpa Comhairleach go maith na dúshlán reatha a ghabhann le comhaontú polaitiúil a bheith in easnamh i dTuaisceart Éireann go fóill. Tháinig an Grúpa le chéile le hionadaithe do Chruinniú Comhchéime Thuaisceart Éireann níos luaithe i mbliana. Tugann an Grúpa faoi deara an comhar leanúnach atá ar bun idir an dá dhlínse agus molann sé go nglacfaí páirt leanúnach mhéadaithe in imeachtaí cuí i dTuaisceart Éireann thar an gcuid eile de Dheich mBliana na gCuimhneachán.

Go háirithe, ba cheart cistiú a chur ar fáil d'imeachtaí comhpháirteacha trasteorann agus iad a spreagadh, mar shampla, trí dhíriú ar mhúsaeim áitiúla, ar an Lárionad um Staidéar Trasteorann agus ar rannpháirtíocht chultúrtha trasteorann i gcoitinne. Dá mbeadh cistiú spriocdhírthe ar fáil, bheifí in ann digitiú a dhéanamh ar acmhainní cartlainne tábhachtacha, taifid Bhiúro Teorann an Oirthuaiscirt ina measc, ar mhiontuairiscí Choimisiún na Teorann agus ar ábhar ábhartha eile. Bheadh sé tábhachtach a fháil amach ar dtús cé acu atá nó nach bhfuil tionscnaimh den sórt sin ar bun ag ollscoileanna, ag leabharlanna, ag cartlainne nó ag músaeim cheana féin. De bharr saincheisteanna agus íogaireachtaí comhaimseartha, tá tábhacht ar leith ag baint leis na treoirphrionsabail sin maidir le cuimhneamh ar an gcríochdheighilt atá leagtha amach sa Dara Ráiteas ón nGrúpa Comhairleach.

Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach go dtionólfai mór-chomhdháil acadúil chun comóradh céad bliain chríochdheighilt na hÉireann agus bhunú Thuaisceart Éireann a cheiliúradh, ar lena linn a d'fhéadfaí scrúdú a dhéanamh ar chríochdheighiltí comparáideacha san Eoraip tar éis na bliana 1918 chun a léiriú nárbh eispéireas

the two jurisdictions and encourages continued and enhanced engagement with appropriate events in Northern Ireland, over the remainder of the Decade of Centenaries.

In particular, there should be funding and encouragement for joint cross-border events, perhaps focusing on local museums and on the Centre for Cross-border Studies and broader cross-border cultural engagement. Targeted funding would support the digitisation of key archival resources, including the North East Boundary Bureau records, the minutes of the Boundary Commission and other relevant material. It would be important to ascertain first if such initiatives are already underway by universities, libraries, archives or museums. The guiding principles in the Advisory Group's Second Statement are of particular importance in the remembrance of partition, because of contemporary issues and sensitivities.

The Advisory Group recommends that a significant academic conference be held to mark the centenary of the partitioning of Ireland and the foundation of Northern Ireland, which could examine comparative partitions in Europe, post 1918, to emphasise that Ireland's experience was not unique. It is noteworthy that the conciliatory speech of King George V opening the Parliament of Northern Ireland on 22 June 1921 was also a catalyst for moves towards the Truce which came into effect on 11 July.

uathúil é eispéireas na hÉireann. Is fiú aird a tharraingt freisin ar an óráid mhuinteartha a thug an Rí Seoirse V agus Parlaimint Thuaisceart Éireann á hoscailt aige an 22 Meitheamh 1921, agus í ar cheann de na tosca a spreag an bogadh i dtreo an tSosa Cogaidh a tháinig i bhfeidhm an 11 Iúil.

#### Ligean isteach Shaorstát Éireann i gConradh na Náisiún i mí Mheán Fómhair 1923

Níor le creidimh theibí maidir le ceannas dochloíte – ar rud é nár ghnóthaigh aon tír mhór ná aon tír bheag riamh – a bhain an neamhspleáchas. Ina ionad sin, bhain sé lena háit i measc náisiún an domhain a bheith á glacadh ag Éirinn. Tríd is tríd, cuireadh fáilte roimh ligean isteach Shaorstát Éireann i gConradh na Náisiún i mí Mheán Fómhair 1923 agus ba bheart siombalach an-tábhachtach é. Bealach dearfach oiriúnach chun Deich mBliana na gCuimhneachán a thabhairt chun deiridh agus chun an ghné idirnáisiúnta thábhachtach de bhunú an Stáit a léiriú a bheadh inár ligean isteach i gConradh na Náisiún a cheiliúradh ach searmanas cuí a eagrú.

#### The admission of the Irish Free State into the League of Nations in September 1923

Independence was ultimately less about abstract notions of indefeasible sovereignty, never fully possessed by any country large or small, and more about Ireland taking its place amongst the nations. The Irish Free State's admission to the League of Nations in September 1923, to a general welcome, was very important symbolically. Marking this event, with an appropriate ceremony, would provide a fitting and uplifting conclusion to the Decade of Centenaries as well as the all-important international dimension to the foundation of the State.

## 5 Moltaí Eile Other recommendations

Leagtar amach moltaí eile ón nGrúpa Comhairleach thíos.

Molann an Grúpa Comhairleach go ndéanfaí bunú Óglaigh na hÉireann agus an Gharda Síochána a chomóradh ar bhealach cuí.

Ba cheart breithniú a dhéanamh freisin ar thionscnaimh shonracha a eagrú chun Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann agus Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath a cheiliúradh agus chun a n-ionad sa stair a aithint. Molann an Grúpa go n-imreodh an líonra cartlann, músaem agus leabharlann ar fud na tíre ról tábhachtach maidir le rannpháirtíocht saoránach a chothú.

Beidh sé riachtanach tacaíocht chuí a thabhairt do dhaoine óga agus iad ag foghlaim faoin tréimhse rithábhachtach seo dár stair, ar thréimhse í a bhí deacair agus achrannach uaireanta, go háirithe le linn na coda deiridh di.

Moltar freisin go n-imreodh na hollscoileanna ról suntasach maidir le hiniúchadh a éascú ar na príomheachtraí agus na príomhthéamaí ó dhearcthaí éagsúla áitiúla, náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta agus go ndéanfaid siad amhlaidh trí chomhdhálacha acadúla agus trí rannpháirtíocht leis an bpobal.

Mholfadh an Grúpa do Ranna Stáit agus d'Fhorais Stáit, go háirithe iad sin a bunaíodh i gcomhthráth le bunú an Stáit nó roimh bhunú an Stáit, startha oifigiúla a choimisiúnú agus aird speisialta a thabhairt ar ábhair chartlainne iontu nuair is féidir.

Other recommendations from the Advisory Group are set out below.

The Advisory Group recommends that the foundation of the Defence Forces and of An Garda Síochána should be commemorated appropriately.

Consideration should also be given to the organisation of specific initiatives to commemorate the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) and the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) and to acknowledge their place in history. The Group recommends that the archive, museum and library network around the country should play a significant role in supporting citizen engagement.

Young people will need to be supported appropriately in learning about this seminal but sometimes divisive and difficult period in our history, particularly in its concluding phase.

It is also recommended that universities play a prominent role in facilitating exploration of key events and themes from various local, national and international perspectives, through academic conferences and public engagement.

The Group would encourage State Departments and Institutions, particularly where their establishment coincides with or predates the foundation of the State, to commission official histories and pay special attention to archival matters where possible.



## 6 Oidhreacht Legacy

Le Clár Dheich mBliana na gCuimhneachán, tugtar deis uathúil do dhaoine breithniú agus iniúchadh a dhéanamh, ar bhealach nach ndearnadh riamh, ar roinnt de na heachtraí agus na téamaí is suntasaí i stair na hÉireann nua-aimseartha.

Tá an Grúpa Comhairleach den tuairim gur cheart leanúint leis an rannpháirtíocht dhearfach sin agus na tairbhí inbhraite fadtéarmacha a ghabhann léi a chothú tar éis dheireadh na tréimhse Deich mBliana sa bhliain 2023. Chomh maith leis sin, fáiltíonn an Grúpa Comhairleach roimh an ngealltanais a thug an Rialtas chun infheistíocht chaipitil is fiú beagnach €1.2 billiún a dhéanamh i gcultúr, teanga agus oidhreacht na hÉireann thar an gcéad deich mbliana eile faoi Thionscadal Éireann 2040. A bhuí leis an infheistíocht sin, beimid in ann ár n-oidhreacht chultúrtha a chosaint agus a fheabhsú agus a chinntiú go leanfaidh ár bhforais chultúir agus ár gcartlanna le ról lárnach a imirt maidir le beocht a chur sa tréimhse lena mbaineann do na glúine atá le teacht.

The Decade of Centenaries has created a unique opportunity for people to consider and explore, in an unprecedented way, some of the most significant events and themes in the history of modern Ireland.

The Advisory Group is of the view that this positive engagement, and the associated tangible, long-term benefits, should continue to be supported beyond the conclusion of the Decade in 2023. The Advisory Group welcomes also the Government's commitment to capital investment of almost €1.2 billion in Ireland's culture, language and heritage over the next 10 years under Project Ireland 2040. This investment will protect and enhance our cultural heritage, ensuring that our cultural institutions and archives will continue to play a central role in bringing this period to life for generations to come.

Is in aghaidh an chúlra sin a mholann an Grúpa Comhairleach go ndéanfaí breithniú ar thacaíocht Stáit a thabhairt do thionscnaimh oidhreachta shuntasacha shonracha. Ceann amháin de na tionscnaimh sin is ea *Thar 2022 Amach: Maoinchiste Annála Samhalta na hÉireann*. Is é aidhm an tionscadail seo an réaltacht fhíorúil a úsáid chun athshamlú agus athchruthú a dhéanamh ar Oifig Taifead Poiblí na hÉireann agus ar a bailiúcháin chartlainne, a scriosadh an 30 Meitheamh 1922 i mbabhta tosaigh Chogadh na gCarad. Cé nach féidir é a chur i gcomparáid leis na beathaí duine a cailleadh, aithnítear an cailteanas cultúrtha sin mar cheann de na tragóidí is mó a d'eascair as Cogadh na gCarad. Is é oidhreacht fhiúntach bhuan a d'fhágfaí le tionscadal oidhreachta uile-oileáin agus idirnáisiúnta den scála sin, ina mbaintear leas as meascán den taighde stairiúil, de chartlanna agus den nuálaíocht theicniúil. Dhaonlathófaí rochtain ar thaifid luachmhara agus chuirfí 7 gcéad de stair na hÉireann i láthair mar thoradh ar an tionscadal freisin.

**An Dr Maurice Manning**  
Cathaoirleach an tSainghrúpa  
Chomhairligh ar Chuimhneacháin  
Iúil 2018

It is against this background that the Advisory Group recommends that State support should be considered for specific, significant legacy initiatives. One such initiative is *Beyond 2022: Ireland's Virtual Record Treasury*. This project seeks to re-imagine and recreate, through virtual reality, the Public Record Office of Ireland and its archival collections, which were destroyed on 30th June 1922 in the opening engagement of the Civil War. It is recognised that, while incomparable with the loss of human life, this cultural loss was one of the great tragedies of the Civil War. An all-island and international legacy project of this stature, which combines historical research, archival conservation and technical innovation, would be a lasting and meaningful legacy, democratising access to invaluable records and illuminating 7 centuries of Irish history.

**Dr Maurice Manning**  
Chair of the Expert Advisory Group  
on Centenary Commemorations  
July 2018

## Aguisín A Appendix A

### Eachtraí agus Téamaí Stairiúla Tábhachtacha (1918 – 1923)

Deireadh an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda

Athruithe suntasacha ar an tírdhreach  
polaitiúil sa bhliain 1918

An ceart vótála a thabhairt do na mná  
sa bhliain 1918

Bunú Dháil Éireann

An Streachailt ar son na Saoirse 1919  
– 1921 (gníomhaíocht mhíleata agus  
gníomhaíocht chomhuaineach neamh-  
mhíleata)

Bunú an Stáit

Cogadh na gCarad

Bunú Thuaisceart Éireann, an  
Chríochdheighilt agus cumadh na Teorann

Eispéireas na mionlach agus na bpobal  
teorann in Éirinn idir 1918–1923

Ligean isteach Shaorstát Éireann  
i gConradh na Náisiún i mí Mheán  
Fómhair 1923

### Significant Historical Events and Themes (1918 – 1923)

The ending of World War I

Significant changes to the political  
landscape in 1918

Introduction of women's suffrage  
in 1918

The founding of Dáil Éireann

The Independence Struggle  
1919 – 1921 (military and parallel  
non-military activity)

The foundation of the State

The Civil War

The foundation of Northern Ireland,  
Partition and the drawing of the Border

The experience of minorities and border  
communities in Ireland from 1918–1923

The admission of the Irish Free State into  
the League of Nations in September 1923

## Aguisín B Appendix B

### Na Comhaltaí den Sainghrúpa Comhairleach ar Chuimhneacháin

An Dr Maurice Manning (Cathaoirleach)

An Dr Martin Mansergh  
(Leaschathaoirleach)

An Dr Sandra Collins

An tOllamh Mary Daly

An tUas. Francis Devine

An Dr Mary Harris

An tUas. Gabriel Doherty

An tOllamh Diarmaid Ferriter

An tOllamh Patrick Geoghegan

An Dr Leeann Lane

An Ceannfort Stephen MacEoin

Sinéad McCooile Uas.

An tOllamh Eunan O'Halpin

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