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Louth 1920 Online Archives Exhibition
Political and Military Related Archives

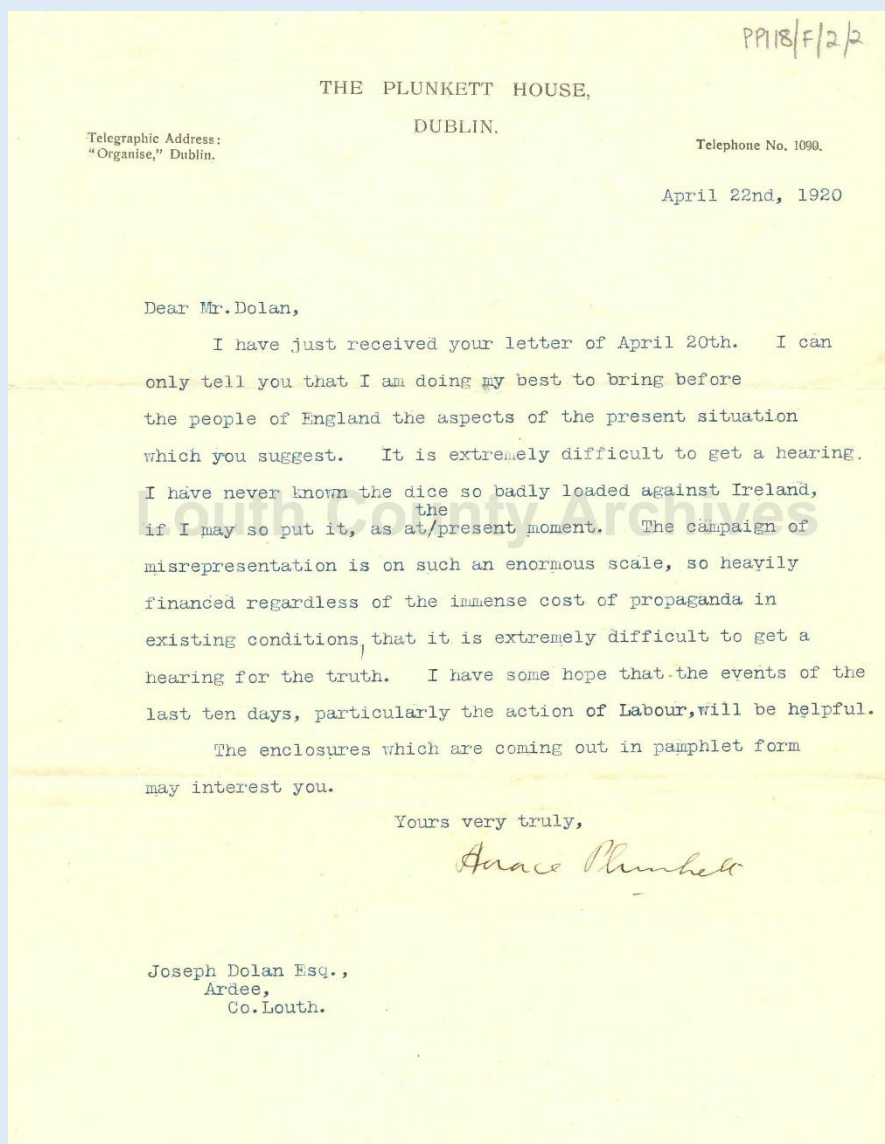
Dundalk Jail

Transcript of Dundalk Jail register (original in the National Archives of Ireland), showing prisoners in Dundalk Jail, June 1917 – September 1920. Reference PP00011/
https://www.louthcoco.ie/en/services/archives/archive_collections/archives_relating_to_development_of_county_louth/dundalk-jail-register-transcript-of-prisoners-jun-1917-sep-1920-pp00011-.pdf

PP00118/ Joseph Dolan Papers

A mixed and partial collection of correspondence to and from Ardee businessman and antiquarian, Joseph Dolan. The catalogue for the collection can be viewed here: https://www.louthcoco.ie/en/services/archives/archive_collections/archives_relating_to_development_of_county_louth/joseph-dolan-papers-pp00118-.pdf. Includes:

Reply letter from Horace Plunkett, The Plunkett House, Dublin to Joseph Dolan esquire, Ardee informing Dolan 'I am doing my best to bring before the people of England the aspects of the present situation which you suggest. It is extremely difficult to get a hearing. I have never known the dice so badly loaded against Ireland...The campaign of misrepresentation is on such an enormous scale...' Plunkett expresses hope that the action of Labour in recent days will be helpful. 22 Apr 1920 Reference: **PP00118/F/002/002**



Reply letter from Thomas Callan Macardle, The Dundalk Brewery, Dundalk to Joseph Dolan esquire, Ardee, outlining the efforts he has made in pursuing a truce through meetings with various influentials such as the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Cardinal and now through correspondence with Sir Hamar Greenwood (Chief Secretary for Ireland) with a view to '... seeing if we cannot get anything in the nature of Colonial Home Rule.' Macardle requests Dolan to write to the Lord Mayor. 22 Apr 1920 Reference: **PP00118/F/024**

PP118/F/24

TELEGRAMS:
MACARDLE, DUNDALK
PHONE-50 DUNDALK

THE DUNDALK BREWERY,
DUNDALK.

22nd. April 1920.

My dear Dolan,

Many thanks for your letter. No, there is nobody nibbling at Ravensdale Park. There was a much cheaper place to be sold at Stackallen with 80 acres of good land but people could not be good to move in time, and Dan Dickie bought it for a Stud Farm.

With regard to your second letter; after my brother sent the telegram to Bonar Law, I took up the matter with the Lord Mayor of Dublin as the one outstanding man could influence opinion, I then saw the Cardinal, I saw the press in Dublin and I am in communication with Mr. Shortt, and I am today, at the instance of a very particular friend of his, writing Sir Hamar Greenwood, and if you get today's special edition of the "Independent" you will see something has been done. What I want is a truce, let General Macready and Sir Hamar Greenwood have an opportunity of considering matters fully, and then an important deputation waiting upon them and seeing if we cannot get anything in the nature of Colonial Home Rule. I have also seen Mr. Thomas; in fact I have gone to a great deal of trouble in this matter,

In haste,

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Macardle

P.S. I wish you would write a sensible letter to the Lord Mayor telling him you hear he has some arrangements in hand, and wishing him Good speed. Everything helps.

Joseph Dolan Esq., M.A.,
Ardee.

DUNDALK
THE DUNDALK BREWERY

Reply letter from Edward Carson, Orion Bungalow, Birchington, Thanet to Joseph Dolan regarding the War of Independence in Ireland. He states that he and the government want a 'cessation of this sad state of affairs' (p1), but writes 'you must remember that the forces of the Crown were sent to Ireland in consequence of a series of most cowardly murders of innocent men...' (p2). He finishes 'I cannot in a letter enter into a decision in the question of Dominion Home Rule but as it w(oul)d in my opinion necessarily lead to separation you cannot expect me to approve of it' (p2). 27 Sep 1920 Reference: PP00118/F/027

PP118/F/27

27.9.20

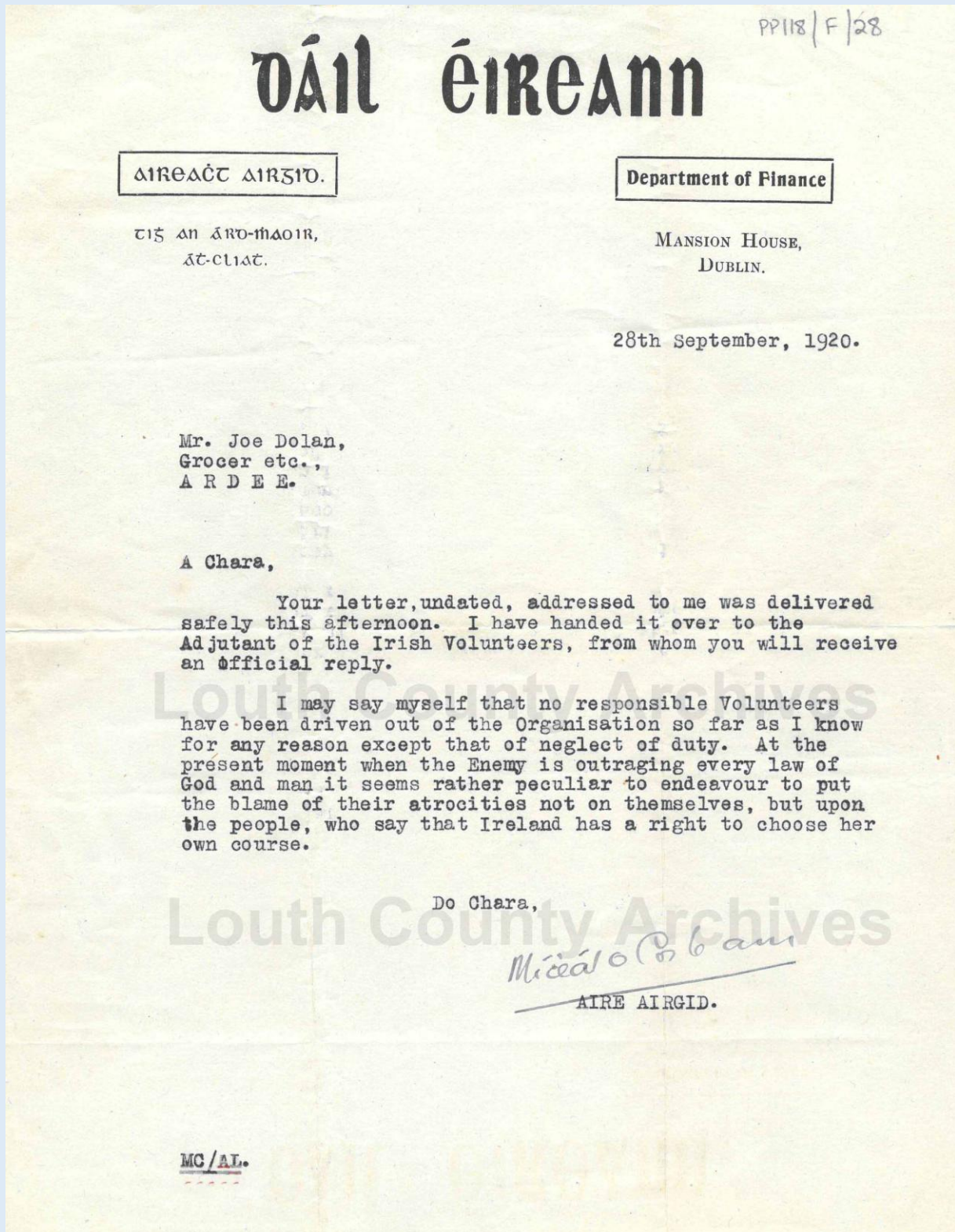
ORION BUNGALOW,
BIRCHINGTON, THANET.

Sir - as I believe you let me know a promise
was given to report to it.
I explain with you all the horrible things
that are happening in Ireland & I have no
doubt that the Govt. equally with you
& myself desire a cessation of this
sad state of affairs.
I do not know whether there are
influences with the Govt. such as my
influence etc. given that assassination
& outrages w^d. cease & this certainly

join in requesting the Govt. to do as you
suggest. But you must remember that
the forces of the Crown were sent to
Ireland in consequence of a series
of most cowardly murders of innocent
men & after much denials had been
shown in letting out criminals.
I cannot in a letter enter into a decision
as the question of Dominion Home Rule but
as it w^d. in my opinion necessarily lead
to separation you cannot expect me to
approve of it.

Yrs faithfully.
Edward Carson

Reply letter from Mícheál O'Coileain, Aire Airgid (Michael Collins, Finance Minister), Department of Finance, Mansion House, Dublin to Joseph Dolan, grocer, Ardee, writing that he has passed Dolan's letter to the Adjutant of the Irish Volunteers for a reply. O'Coileain states 'I say myself that no responsible Volunteers have been driven out of the Organisation so far as I know for any reason except that of neglect of duty'. He comments on the enemy's atrocities. 28 Sep 1920 Reference: PP00118/F/028



Letter from E McDonnell, Ballydavid, Dingle, County Kerry to Joseph Dolan. McDonnell describes the presence of British soldiers in the locality: 'So far the soldiers are not in the least troublesome, they like the place very well but are never left longer than ten days or a fortnight. Probably their authorities fear they may become Sinn Feiners if they stayed for any time; they have some Military Police in Dingle. They are called the "Black and Tans" and are a terror. They ransack the houses...' (p1). He refers to several other topics including the shooting of a local man named Kennedy of 'Anniscaul' (Annascaul, Dingle); Dr Mannix (Irish-born Australian Catholic bishop); and to the O'Rahilly family. 27 Aug 1920 Reference: **PP00118/N/019**

P.S. kindly send on
fill for potatoes
early village
E McD

PP118/N/19 (1)

Ballydavid P.O.
Dingle

24. Dec. 20

Dear Mr Dolan

It is a long time since my
brother asked me to write to you about those champions which
you so kindly sent. he is anxious to know the price of them
which shall be remitted as soon as we hear from you. They
are getting on nicely though a bit late. Potatoe crop is
by no means as good as it used to be. there was so much rain
all the year it is only for the past week we are getting some
fine weather. I hope Mr Jones and yourself are quite well
is the latter still at Cullen. We often think of your
unexpected visit and how little we were able to do for you
at the time. We could do a lot better for you now though we
have quite a host of soldiers in the locality. they
occupy the house at the C. S. Station which I had rented
for a number of years from the Admiralty. So far
the soldiers are not in the least troublesome. they like
the place very well but are never left longer than ten days
or a fortnight. Probably their authorities fear they may
become Sinn Feiners if they stayed for any time. They
have some military police in Dingle. they are called the
"Black and Tans" and are a terror. they ransack the

PP118/N/19 (2)

^{II}
 houses. Keep firing in the streets and in the fields a
 long way out in the country. you have no doubt read
 about the shooting of poor Kennedy of Annisaul
 while working on his farm at Annisaul he was shot
 in an instant and his watch taken out of his pocket
 which may or may not have contained money but nothing
 was left he was very respectable and well connected
 has many relatives in this neighbourhood while some were
 at his wake those ingnoridors entered the house searched
 it ~~the~~ the people of Annisaul are in terror and have
 no sleep or rest some have left their houses and are gone
 somewhere to live with their friends. S. & He are very
 fortunate so far they never visited this locality yet
 but go out to Ballyferiter and behave barbarously
 and shout down the Irish Republic lent it a shame.
 Now they are treating Dr. Mannix I wonder how long will all
 this tyranny last there are no passenger trains running
 between Drogheda and Single but there is a motor service
 Some member of the O'Rahilly family purchased a site for
 a Bungalow on the Sand hills here but they had to abandon
 their plans as the trains were not running. Now I fear I have
 annoyed you with too long a letter With kind regards to Mr James and self

I am dear Mr Nolan

Yours Respectfully

E. Mc Donnell

Hughes Mcardle Archive. Reference P00439/

Patrick Hughes was leader of the Louth Volunteers in 1916 and later became a councillor.

Leaflet explaining the proportional representation system, ca 1919-1920. Reference D/24

No. 9.

P.R. now ensures to every substantial section or interest the power to obtain its full and just representation upon all County, Municipal, Rural and Urban Councils and Boards of Guardians in Ireland.

NOTE: This shows the form of Ballot Paper to be employed in all future Elections of Irish Local Authorities

P.R. would ensure the effective representation of all minorities in any Irish Assembly constituted to deal with National Affairs.

NOTE.—Local Authorities and Voluntary Organisations can obtain supplies of this leaflet, and leaflet P.R.I. 8, at 32/6 per 1,000, or 4/- per 100, post free.

P.R.I. LEAFLET No. 9. OCTOBER, 1919.

Experimental P.R. Election

THE SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE.

This illustrative election is held over a constituency which returns six members, and it is assumed that the following eleven candidates have been nominated.

Although there are six members to be elected, each elector has one vote only. If the candidate for whom the elector votes, either (a) has more votes than are sufficient to elect him, or (b), being at the bottom of the poll, is defeated, the elector's vote instead of being wasted will be transferred to the elector's next choice.

No. 9.

NOTE.

The duty of the elector is completed when he, or she, has marked the ballot paper.

A simple illustration of the counting of the votes is given within. This is the task of the Returning Officer.

This illustration assumes that 205 citizens took part in an imaginary election and that they voted generally upon party lines. Names of well-known politicians are employed for obvious reasons, but the figures have no political significance. The Society has published another illustration with the same names and in which Mr. De Valera heads the poll.

In a real election voters will be free to express preferences, Party or non-Party, as they may desire. The Returning Officer will merely give effect, and can only give effect, to such wishes as are expressed by the voters on their ballot papers.

This leaflet is issued by the P.R. Society of Ireland in connection with the Society's campaign to give information to candidates and electors in respect of the method of voting which will be used in local elections in January and June, 1920.

Particulars of membership and other P.R. literature can be obtained from the Secretary.

P.R. SOCIETY OF IRELAND,
65 MIDDLE ARMY STREET, DUBLIN.

Please do not destroy this leaflet; use it to explain P.R. to others; or pass it on.

P.T.O.

Ballot Paper.

Mark OFFER OF PREFERENCE IN SPACES below	NAMES OF CANDIDATES
	CARSON, Rt. Hon. Sir E., K.C., M.P.
	CRAIG, Col. Sir James, M.P.
	DE VALERA, Eamonn, T.D.
	DEVLIN, Joseph, M.P.
	DILLON, John.
	FARREN, Thomas, Pres. Irish Trades Congress.
	FORAN, Thomas, Pres. Transport Workers' Union.
	GRIFFITH, Arthur, T.D.
	HEALY, Timothy M., K.C.
	PLUNKETT, Sir Horace, K.C.V.O.
	WOODS, Sir Robert, F.R.C.S.I., M.P.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

Vote by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate you like best.

You are also invited to place:—

The figure 2 opposite the name of your **second choice**,
The figure 3 opposite the name of your **third choice**, and so on, numbering as many candidates as you please in the order of your preference.

NOTE.—The paper will be valid if only the figure 1 is marked, but voters are advised to number in the order of their preference the names of all candidates whom they would desire to see elected.

The paper will be spoiled if the figure 1 is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate.

No. 9.

EXPLANATION

1st Count.

Papers sorted according to first preferences.

Ascertainment of Quota.

Election of Sir Edward Carson.

Transfer of Sir Edward Carson's surplus.

2nd Count.

Transfer of Sir James Craig's surplus.

3rd Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

4th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

5th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

6th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

7th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

Final Result.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION

With an Explanation of the way in which the Result was ascertained.

No. of Votes—205. No. of Seats—6. Quota = 205 ÷ 6 = 34.1667

Name of Candidate	1st Count		2nd Count		3rd Count		4th Count		5th Count		6th Count		7th Count		Elected Candidates with order of Seniority
	First Preference	Sorted	First Preference	Sorted	First Preference	Sorted	First Preference	Sorted	First Preference	Sorted	First Preference	Sorted	First Preference	Sorted	
CARSON	50	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	Carson (1)
CRAIG	22	+16	38	-8	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	Craig (2)
DE VALERA	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	De Valera (3)
DEVLIN	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Devlin (4)
DILLON	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	Dillon (5)
FARREN	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Farren (6)
FORAN	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	Foran (7)
GRIFFITH	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Griffith (8)
HEALY	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Healy (9)
PLUNKETT	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Plunkett (10)
WOODS	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Woods (11)
Non-Transferable															
TOTALS	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	

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Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

5th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

6th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

7th Count.

Transfer of Mr. Devlin's votes.

Final Result.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT, 1920.

Summary of Main Provisions.

Page	2. What the Act does.
„	2. How the Parliaments are to be formed.
„	3. Powers of the Parliaments.
„	3. Powers of the Governments.
„	4. Powers of the Council of Ireland.
„	4. Finance.
„	5. Irish contribution to Imperial liabilities and expenditure.
„	6. Judicature.
„	6. Matters excluded from the jurisdiction of the Parliaments and Governments.
„	7. Removal of religious disabilities and prevention of religious discrimination.
„	7. Representation of Ireland in the United Kingdom House of Commons.
„	7. Civil servants and members of the police forces.
„	7. Dates on which the Act is to come into force.
„	8. Refusal to “work the Act.”

Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

1. What the Act does.—The Government of Ireland Act recognises the aspirations of the great bulk of the Irish people, and gives to Ireland, South and North, wider powers than those contained in Mr. Gladstone's Bill of 1893, which was accepted by Mr. Parnell, or in the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, which was accepted by Mr. Redmond. It sets up a Parliament for Northern Ireland (*i.e.*, the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the cities of Belfast and Londonderry) and another Parliament for Southern Ireland (*i.e.*, the rest of Ireland)—a Government for Northern Ireland, to be administered under Ministers who must be members of the Parliament of Northern Ireland and responsible to it, and a Government for Southern Ireland, to be administered under Ministers who must be members of the Parliament of Southern Ireland and responsible to it.

Although at the beginning there are to be two Parliaments and two Governments in Ireland, the Act contemplates and affords every facility for union between North and South, and empowers the two Parliaments by mutual agreement and joint action to terminate partition and to set up one Parliament and one Government for the whole of Ireland. With a view to the eventual establishment of a single Parliament, and to bringing about harmonious action between the two Parliaments and Governments, there is created a bond of union in the meantime by means of a Council of Ireland which is to consist of twenty representatives elected by each Parliament and a President nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. It will fall to the members of this body to initiate proposals for united action on the part of the two Parliaments and to bring forward these proposals in the respective Parliaments.

2. How the Parliaments are to be formed.—Each Parliament is to include a House of Commons and a Senate. The members of the House of Commons are to be elected by the people of Ireland (men and women) on the proportional representation system.

The Senate of the Southern Parliament is to consist of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Mayors of Dublin and Cork, and sixty-one other members, including four archbishops or bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, two archbishops or bishops of the Protestant Church of Ireland, seventeen representatives of commerce, labour, and the learned and scientific professions, sixteen Irish peers, eight Irish Privy Councillors and fourteen representatives of the county councils of Southern Ireland.

The Senate of the Northern Parliament is to consist of the Lord Mayor of Belfast, the Mayor of Londonderry and twenty-four other

**Rural District Council
ELECTION.**

Thursday, June 3, 1920

CARLINGFORD AREA.

The following are the Standard Bearers
of SINN FEIN at above Election :

**Michael O'Hanlon
James O'Hanlon
John Rice
Joseph Rice
James Thornton**

**Vote FOR them—You vote for
Ireland.**

**Vote AGAINST them — You vote
against your Motherland**

Ṣo raopaib̃ dia éire.

Printed by the "Dundalk Examiner," and Published for
the Candidates by T. J. O'Dwyer, Greenore.

Election postcard: 'Support Sinn Fein and help to pull Ireland together again', [early 1920s]. Reference A/14

