Daonlathas agus Athrú

Na Toghcháin Áitiúla de 1920 in Éirinn

Cartlannaithe agus Bainisteoirí Taifead Rialtais Áitiúil
i gcomhar leis an
Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála & Rialtais Áitiúil

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Arna fhoilsiú ag an Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála & Rialtais Áitiúil

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Téacs agus íomhánna arna gcur ar fáil ag baill de Chartlannaithe agus Bainisteoirí Taifead Rialtais Áitiúil

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Deartha ag: Yellowstone

Íomhá ar an gclúdach: Slua ag slógadh i Rae an Iarthair, Baile Átha Cliath, tar éis do na príosúnaigh a scaoileadh saor i 1917. Le caoinchead Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann.

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Clár na nÁbhar

Brollach	1
Réamhrá	3
Luach na gcartlann áitiúil	5
Buíochas	6
Cúlra	8
Athchóiriú rialtais áitiúil	13
Proportional Representation	18
An Tabhairt Isteach d'Ionadaíocht Chionmhar in Éirinn	19
Toghchán Eanáir 1920 - comhairlí buirge agus uirbeacha	27
Toghchán mí na Bealtaine agus mí an Mheithimh 1920 – comhairlí contae agus ceantair tuaithe	36
Mná agus an toghchán áitiúil de 1920	45
1920-1925 Rialtas áitiúil le linn tréimhse éagobhsaí	49
Roinnt pearsana suntasacha sna toghcháin áitiúla de 1920	54
Fo-Nótaí	58
Léitheoireacht atá molta	59
Naisc ghréasáin le hailt	59
Nuachtáin	60
Foilseacháin	60
Aguisín 1 Torthaí thoghchán na comhairle contae i mí an Mheithimh 1920 mar a tras-scríobhadh iad ón *Freeman's Journal*, 12 Meitheamh 1920	61
Aguisín 2 Liosta de sheirbhísí cartlainne na n-údarás áitiúil in Éirinn	64

An chéad chruinniú de chuid Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí i ndiaidh thoghchán áitiúil 1920.
An Clr. Tomás Mac Curtain tofa mar an Ard-Mhéara
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí

Brollach

Is mór an onóir dom mar Aire Stáit do Rialtas Áitiúil agus Pleanáil brollach a thabhairt don fhoilseachán seo: Daonlathas agus Athrú - Na Toghcháin Áitiúla de 1920 in Éirinn.

Is cuid bhunúsach dár sochaí é an Rialtas Áitiúil. Trí stair agus forbairt an Rialtais Áitiúil sa tír seo a thuiscint, ligtear dúinn machnamh a dhéanamh ar a thábhacht inár saol sa lá atá inniu ann, ach freisin ar an gcaoi ar mhúnlaigh sé pobail na nglún a bhí ann roimhe seo.

Níl aon amhras ach go raibh Rialtas Áitiúil ina thiománaí tábhachtach d'fhorbairt eacnamaíoch, shóisialta agus phobail ag leibhéal áitiúil, chomh maith le seachadadh seirbhíse poiblí inár bpobail. Rinne sé ionadaíocht ar shochaí uile na hÉireann le 100 bliain anuas. Ligeadh do guth de gach ball den tsochaí a chloisteáil sa phróiseas daonlathach agus sna struchtúir chinnteoireachta áitiúla. B'fhéidir nach dtugtar faoi deara ról agus tábhacht an Rialtais Áitiúil uaireanta, ach tugann foilseacháin mar seo léargas ar cé chomh tábhachtach agus a bhí sé 100 bliain ó shin agus, mar a aibhsíodh le linn na paindéime reatha de COVID-19, cé chomh tábhachtach agus atá sé sa lá atá inniu ann.

Tá an t-ádh linn go bhfuil a leithéid de bhailiúchán de dhoiciméid stairiúla ag seirbhísí cartlainne ár n-údarás áitiúil a ligeann dúinn staidéar agus tuiscint níos fearr a fháil ar chomhthéacs na dtoghchán áitiúil ní ba thábhachtaí i stair an stáit, b'fhéidir. Nuair a léitear miontuairiscí cruinnithe, páipéir bhallóide agus ábhar cartlainne a raibh rochtain ag glúnta roimhe seo orthu, tugtar fíorbhlas ar an saol mar a bhí 100 bliain ó shin.

Is fiú a lua, áfach, in ainneoin na ndifríochtaí iomadúla inár saol inniu i gcomparáid le 100 bliain ó shin, go bhfuil bunús an daonlathais agus tábhacht an rialtais áitiúil mar an gcéanna.

Is féidir linn cosúlachtaí a fheiceáil idir an dá thréimhse in am - conas a bhunaigh údaráis áitiúla coistí chun dul i ngleic le saincheisteanna sláinte poiblí agus chun aghaidh a thabhairt orthu agus seirbhísí poiblí a sholáthar in aimsir ghéarchéime agus iad ag brath ar ioncam ó rátaí agus muirir áitiúla. Cuireann an foilseachán béim freisin ar na bealaí inar spreagadh mná chun páirt a ghlacadh sa pholaitíocht áitiúil 100 bliain ó shin, obair a bhfuil an Rialtas an-diongbháilte í a chur chun cinn inniu i gcomhar le príomhpháirtithe a mhaoiníonn agus a thacaíonn an Roinn seo léi.

Gabhaim comhghairdeas agus buíochas ó chroí le Cartlannaithe agus Bainisteoirí Taifead Rialtais Áitiúil agus le gach duine a bhfuil baint acu le táirgeadh an fhoilseacháin thábhachtach seo a cheiliúrann Toghchán Áitiúil 1920. Tá súil agam go n-úsáidfear an leabhrán seo chun léitheoirí a chur ar an eolas agus léargas a thabhairt dóibh ar thábhacht an rialtais áitiúil agus na hionadaíochta daonlathaí inár bpobail. Mholfainn do léitheoirí céim amháin eile a ghlacadh agus teagmháil ghníomhach a dhéanamh le d'údarás áitiúil chun tuiscint a fháil ar an obair ríthábhachtach atá á déanamh aige duit féin agus do do phobal.

Peter Burke, TD,
an tAire Stáit do
Rialtas Áitiúil agus Pleanáil

Réamhrá

Tá raidhse bunábhar i gcartlann na n-údarás áitiúil ina ndéantar doiciméadú ar fheidhmiú an rialtais áitiúil, agus don tréimhse 1919-23, san áireamh.

Ba phointe lárnach i stair an rialtais áitiúil in Éirinn iad na toghcháin áitiúla 1920 (údaráis uirbeacha i mí Eanáir agus na húdaráis eile i mí na Bealtaine agus i mí an Mheithimh). Ba iad an chéad cheann inar úsáideadh vótáil Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire (IC). Tar éis na dtoghchán dhearbhaigh go leor údarás áitiúil a ndílseacht do Dáil Éireann, a raibh iarmhairtí móra aige don chóras rialtais áitiúil in Éirinn.

I gcomhthéacs Dheich mbliana na gCéad bliain, tá sé tábhachtach na himeachtaí seo a cheiliúradh; léiríonn siad nach streachailt míleata amháin a bhí sa streachailt ar son neamhspleáchais ach gur streachailt pholaitiúil agus phobail a raibh inti freisin. Bhí tacaíocht an rialtais áitiúil agus a dílseacht don Dáil Éireann nua thar a bheith tábhachtach ar mhaithe le saoirse na hÉireann sa tréimhse seo. Le toghchán den oiread sin iarrthóirí a raibh neamhspleáchas á lorg acu go raibh tacaíocht an phobail ann do chineál nua neamhspleáchais agus rialtais in Éirinn.

Ghearrfaí pionós ar údaráis áitiúla as a dtacaíocht le Dáil Éireann agus bheidís ag streachailt le deontais agus tacaíocht airgeadais a chailleadh ó Bhord Rialtais Áitiúil na Breataine. Rinne a lán comhairlí iarracht rátaí a bhailiú agus iad ag cur in aghaidh ruathar ó Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann agus ó Arm na Breataine. Rinneadh damáiste don bhonneagar agus ba dheacair teacht ar chistí ach d'éirigh le húdaráis áitiúla maireachtáil agus seirbhísí a sholáthar dá bpobail.

Athrú tábhachtach ab ea tabhairt isteach na hIonadaíochta Cionmhaire freisin agus bhí sé le bheith mar bhunchloch dár gcóras polaitiúil. Féadtar breithniú ar an toghchán cathrach i gCorparáid Shligigh, áit ar úsáideadh é ar dtús báire, mar cheann de na toghcháin áitiúla is tábhachtaí i stair na hÉireann agus ba thoghchán fíor-ionadaíoch agus daonlathach a bhí ann den chéad uair.

Tá go leor le foghlaim ónár stair agus ba chóir dúinn a bheith bródúil aisti. Cuireann údaráis áitiúla seirbhísí cartlainne áitiúla, músaeim agus seirbhísí leabharlainne ar fáil chun ligean do dhaoine foghlaim óna stair agus a bheith bródúil as a n-áit i stair na hÉireann. Leanann údaráis áitiúla ag obair chun tacú le pobail áitiúla agus chun bonneagar a sholáthar trí amanna dúshlánacha eacnamaíocha, agus táimid bródúil as leanúint leis an traidisiún seirbhíse seo dár bpobail.

Michael Walsh, Cathaoirleach
Cumann Bainistíochta Cathrach agus Contae (CCMA)

Luach na gcartlann áitiúil

Tréimhse shuntasach i stair nua-aimseartha na hÉireann ab ea Deich mBliana na gCéad bliain, a dtugtar uirthi anois, lena n-áirítear an tréimhse a chuimsítear sa leabhrán seo, 1919-1923, lena gcumhdaítear deich mbliana d'éirí amach, réabhlóid, críochdheighilt agus cogadh in Éirinn chomh maith le bunús an Stáit. Tréimhse ama atá doiciméadaithe go maith in institiúidí cartlainne náisiúnta agus Briotanacha, agus saothraíodh go leor dá mbailiúcháin chartlainne chun críocha taighde le roinnt blianta anuas. Rinneadh go leor taighde freisin ar sheirbhísí cartlainne áitiúla in Éirinn le blianta beaga anuas. D'fhonn feabhas a chur ar thuiscint an phobail i leith na tréimhse casta seo i stair na hÉireann, rinne cartlannaithe áitiúla catalógú ar bhailiúcháin maidir le Cogadh na Saoirse agus tréimhsí an Chogaidh Chathartha a bhaineann lena gcontaetha. Cuireadh feabhas breise ar thaighde trí thaispeántais áitiúla ar líne agus cainteanna ar chuid de phríomhimeachtaí na tréimhse lena n-áirítear comóradh céad bliain ar an chéad Dáil de 1919, trí chláir staire béil agus trí ábhar cartlainne rialtais áitiúil a dhigitiú.

Tharla an chuid is mó den mhéid a tharla le linn na mblianta réabhlóideacha ag leibhéal áitiúil. Déanann Cartlannaithe agus Bainisteoirí Taifead Rialtais Áitiúil cartlanna na n-údarás áitiúil a chothabháil agus a chaomhnú. Cuireann siad taighde áitiúil agus acadúil chun cinn, lena n-áirítear taighde ar an tréimhse ríthábhachtach seo inár stair a bhaineann le blianta beaga anuas. Bhí na toghcháin áitiúla de 1918 agus de 1920 ar cheann de na himeachtaí sainmhínithe le linn na tréimhse seo, agus le hábhar na gcartlann áitiúil, léirítear a dtábhacht. Déantar go leor de ghníomhaíochtaí na bhfear agus na mban a raibh róil shuntasacha náisiúnta acu i gCogadh na Saoirse a chaomhnú agus a dhoiciméadú i gcartlanna áitiúla I measc na cartlainne tá miontuairiscí na gcruinnithe, comhfhreagrais, grianghraif agus ábhar poiblíochta agus páipéir bholscaireachta arna ndeonú go príobháideach ag daoine aonair nó eagraíochtaí a raibh baint acu leis an tréimhse i gcontae, i gcathair nó i mbaile. Tá an chuid is mó de bhailiúcháin na gcartlann áitiúil den tréimhse seo inrochtana chun críocha taighde; tá cuid acu ar líne anois agus dá bhrí sin tá siad inrochtana don domhan uile. Leis na cartlanna áitiúla ar 'Dheich mBliana na gCéad bliain', féadtar cuid de na bearnaí i stair na tréimhse an-suntasaí seo i stair na hÉireann a líonadh isteach.

An Dr Niamh Brennan, Cathaoirleach,
Cartlannaithe agus Bainisteoirí Taifead Rialtais Áitiúil (LGARM)

Buíochas

Is mian le Cartlannaithe agus Bainisteoirí Taifead Rialtais Áitiúil buíochas a ghabháil leis an Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála agus Rialtais Áitiúil as an leabhrán seo a mhaoiniú. Ba mhaith linn buíochas a ghabháil go háirithe le Rannán Rialtais Áitiúil na Roinne, as a gcabhair agus a dtacaíocht go léir.

Gabhaimid buíochas freisin le Michèle Cashman, Staidéar Áitiúil, Príomh-Leabharlann Shligigh; Mike Murphy, Roinn Tíreolaíochta, COC; An Dr John Crowley, Roinn Tíreolaíochta, COC; An Dr Mark Humphrys; Liam Kenny, AILG; an teaghlach Bulfin agus Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann.

Slógadh ar Shráid an Chapaill Bhuí, Corcaigh, 1917 - 1920
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann.

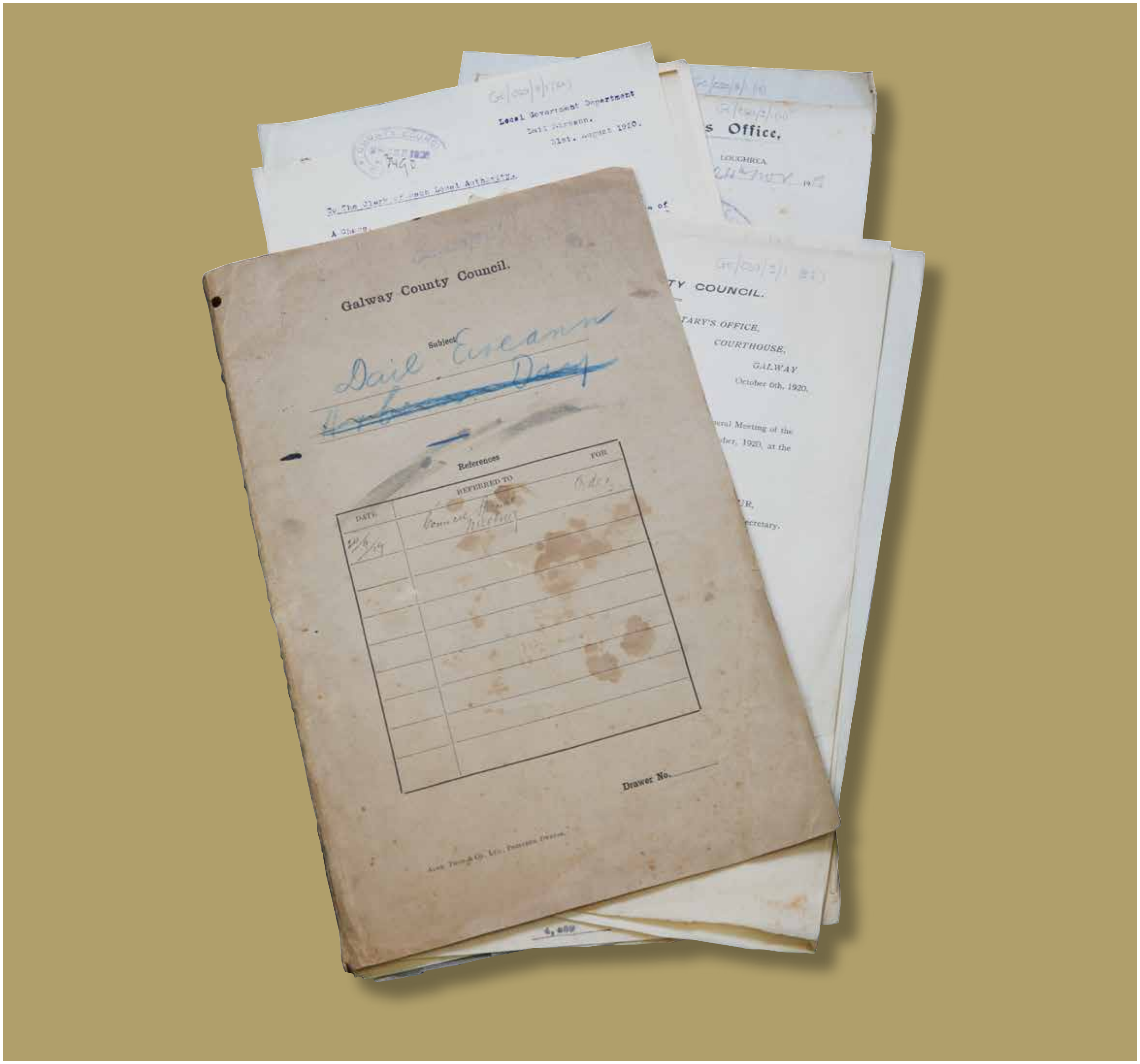
Cúlra

Bhí athrú mór tagtha ar thírdhreach polaitiúil na hÉireann i dtréimhse ní ba lú ná deich mbliana roimh na toghcháin áitiúla i 1920.

Athrú mór amháin sa tréimhse seo ba ea leathnú na gceart vótála chun mná a chur san áireamh. Le hAcht Ionadaíocht na nDaoine 1918, tugadh an ceart vótála don chéad uair do go leor daoine in Éirinn, lena n-áirítear mná os cionn 30 bliain d'aois, agus breathnaíodh air mar dhul chun cinn mór i dtreo an fhíordaonlathais. Malartóir cluiche a bhí sa toghlacht leathnaithe, ach ba é an t-athrú is mó sa tréimhse díreach roimh na dtoghchán áitiúla de 1920 ná an méadú ollmhór ar an tacaíocht do neamhspleáchas náisiúnta.

Bhí an chuma air go raibh Rialtas Dúchais d'Éirinn dosheachanta, ach cuireadh bac air arís agus arís eile. I 1913, mar fhreagairt ar an dóchúlacht de Rialtas Dúchais, bhunaigh Aontachtaithe an Tuaiscirt eagraíocht paraimíleata a raibh go leor arm acu de níos mó ná 100,000 fear d'Óglaigh Uladh agus le tacaíocht ó choimeádaithe na Breataine. An bhliain chéanna, bunaíodh Óglaigh na hÉireann i mBaile Átha Cliath 'chun na cearta agus na saoirsí is coiteann do mhuintir na hÉireann ar fad a dhaingniú agus a chothabháil, le tacaíocht ó gach grúpa náisiúnaithe, lena n-áirítear Bráithreachas Poblachtach na hÉireann, Sinn Féin, Ord Ársa na nIbeirneach, Conradh na Gaeilge, agus Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann (IPP).

Nuair a thosaigh an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda, scoilt na hÓglaigh idir na poblachtaigh agus na daoine a bhí i bhfábhar Rialtais Dúchais tar éis do cheannaire an IPP John Redmond MP glao ar shaorálaithe iad féin a liostáil i bhfórsaí na Breataine. Leis an gcogadh, cuireadh aon fhéidearthacht maidir le Rialtas Dúchais ar stad, agus faoi 1916 bhí an chosúlacht ann go mbeadh cionscríobh ollmhór i ndán d'Éirinn. Ag tapú na deise polaitiúla agus míleata, d'éirigh Óglaigh na hÉireann amach i mBaile Átha Cliath le linn na Cásca i 1916. Leis an freagra fíochmhar a thug arm na Breataine ar Éirí Amach na Cásca, chomh maith le bagairt an choinscríofa, agus feachtas poblachtach rathúil de shlógadh polaitiúil agus cultúrtha, tháinig athrú ar thuairim an phobail náisiúnaíoch i bhfabhar poblachta neamhspleáiche a bhunú.

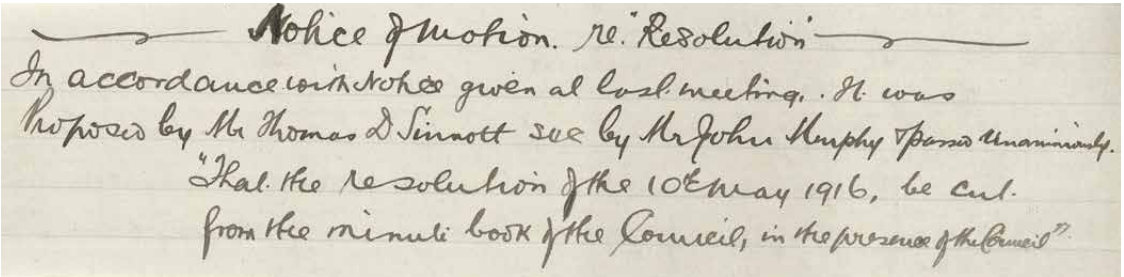


Fillteán comhfhreagrais ó Dháil Éireann, 1919-20

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe

Léiríodh an t-athrú seo den chéad uair ag an mbosca ballóide i 1917, agus d'éirigh go maith le poblachtaigh i roinnt fothoghchán, lena n-áirítear Éamon de Valera in Oirthear an Chláir.

Le comhoibriú Pháirtí an Lucht Oibre, bhuaigh Sinn Féin 73 as 105 suíochán san olltoghchán i mí na Nollag 1918, agus ar an gcaoi sin chuir siad deireadh leis an IPP bunreachtúil, agus Páirtí an Rialtais Dúchais. Ní thógfadh poblachtaigh nua-thofa Shinn Féin a gcuid suíochán ag Westminster agus bhunaigh siad an chéad Dáil Éireann in Eanáir 1919, ag dearbhú neamhspleáchais náisiúnta. Ag an am céanna, cuireadh tús le Cogadh na Saoirse / Cogadh Angla-Éireannach le luíochán ar Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (RIC) i Sulchóid Bheag, Co. Thiobraid Árann. I dtús báire ba éard a bhí i gceist le Cogadh na Saoirse go príomha ná airm a ghabháil agus príosúnaigh a scaoileadh saor. Ach, mar sin féin, d'éirigh an déine níos láidre ó mhí Mheán Fómhair 1919, leis an RIC, an Airm agus údaráis na Breataine faoi bhaghcat, scoite amach agus faoi ionsaí. Bhunaigh Dáil Éireann rialtas feidhmiúil agus cúirteanna, ag teacht in áit riarachán Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath a bhí á feidhmiú ag an mBreatain. I rith mí Eanáir suas go mí Iúil 1920, tréimhse na dtoghchán áitiúil, liostáladh earcaigh shealadacha ón mBreatain, na 'Dúchrónaigh' agus Saighdiúirí Cúntacha, agus dá bharr, tharla coimhlint fíochmhar eadarnaíoch de luíochán, díoltas treallach agus frith-dhíoltas i gcoinne gníomhaithe agus sibhialtaigh araon ar fud na tíre. Rinne an IRA go leor beairic RIC, go háirithe i gceantair thuaithe, a tréigeadh, a scriosadh nó a dhó. Bhí forlámhas an rialtais áitiúil ag poblachtaigh, Dáil Éireann agus an IRA dosheachanta.

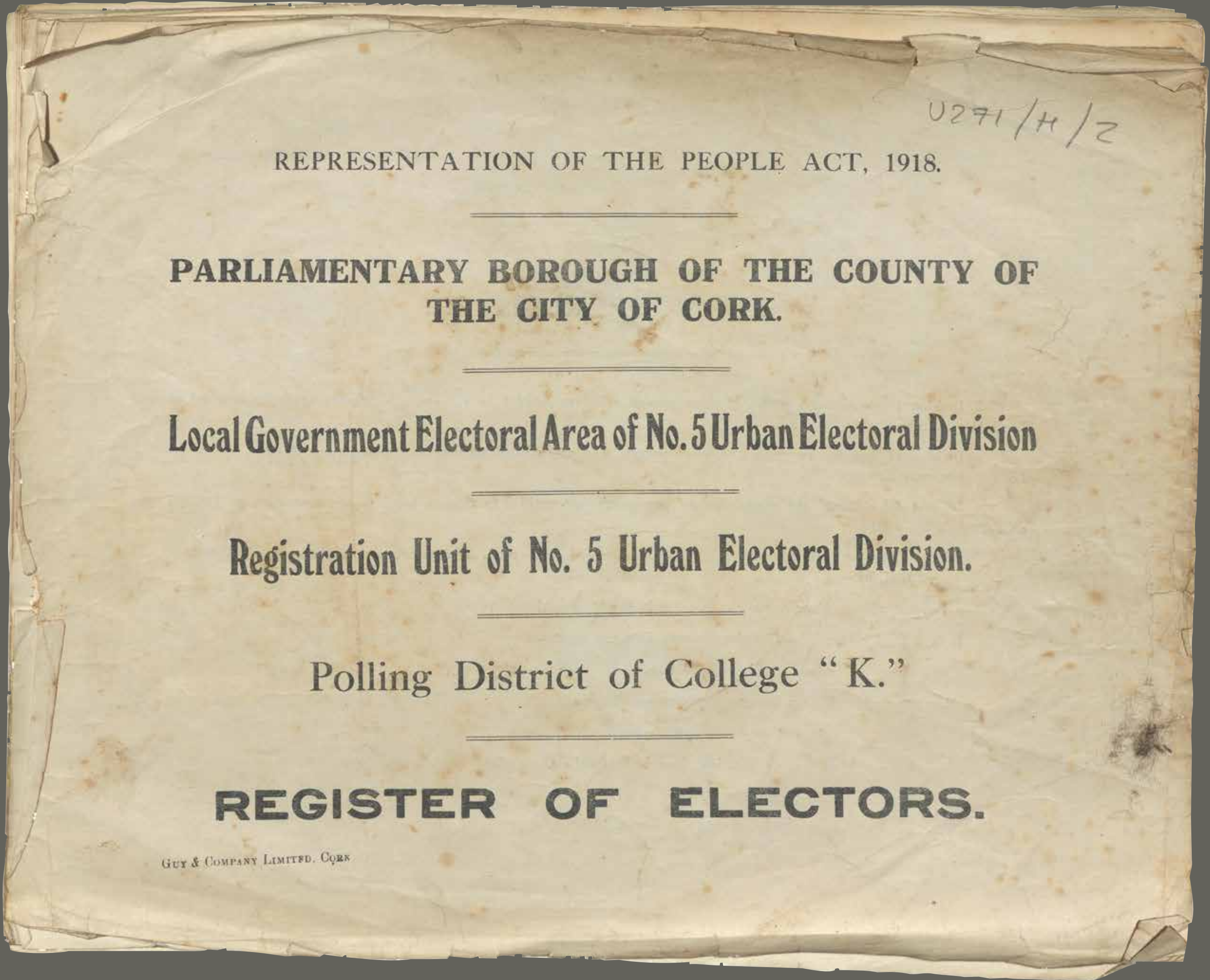

Notice of motion. re. "Resolution"
In accordance with Notice given at last meeting. It was
Proposed by Mr Thomas D Sinnott sec by Mr John Murphy & passed Unanimously.
"That the resolution of the 10th May 1916, be cut
from the minute book of the Council, in the presence of the Council."

Tairiscint a rinne baill de Chomhairle Dúiche Uirbeach Inis Córthaidh chun rún an 13 Bealtaine 1916 (inar cáineadh Éirí Amach 1916) a ghearradh ón leabhar miontuairiscí 'i láthair na Comhairle' (4 Feabhra 1920)

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Loch Garman

Torthaí an Olltoghcháin - Éire ar Fad

1910	Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann	**73**
	Náisiúnaí Neamhspleách	**2**
	All-for-Ireland	**8**
	Liobrálaí	**1**
	Aontachtaí Liobrálach	**1**
	Comhghuaillíocht Aontachtaithe na hÉireann	**18**
1918	Sinn Féin	**73**
	Páirtí Parlaiminteach na hÉireann	**6**
	Aontachtaí an Lucht Oibre	**3**
	Aontachtaí Neamhspleách	**1**
	Aontachtaí Éireannach	**22**



U271/H/2

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1918.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH OF THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

Local Government Electoral Area of No. 5 Urban Electoral Division

Registration Unit of No. 5 Urban Electoral Division.

Polling District of College "K."

REGISTER OF ELECTORS.

Guy & Company Limited, Cork

Clúdach Chlár na dToghthóirí, 1920 do bhuirg pharlaiminte chontae chathair Chorcaí

Íomhá le caoinchead Cartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí

Athchóiriú rialtais áitiúil

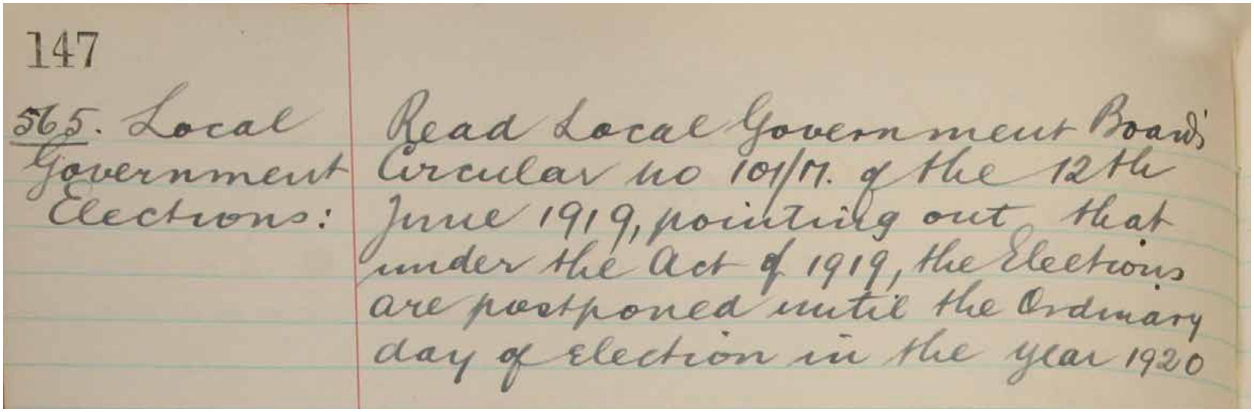
Leis an Acht Rialtais Áitiúil (Éire), 1898, a rith ina dhlí, rinneadh rialtas áitiúil a shruthlíniú. Chuir sé deireadh le feidhmeanna rialaithe, ach ní feidhmeanna dlíthiúla, na nArd-Ghiúiréithe agus bunaíodh na gcomhairlí contae, uirbeacha agus tuaithe.

Mar thoradh ar an gceart vótála leathnaithe, aistríodh ó chóras rialachais faoi cheannas tiarna talún go córas i bhfad níos ionadaí. Reáchtáladh níos mó ná 4,000 toghchán ceantair in Éirinn an 6 Aibreán 1899[1], rud a d'fhág go raibh ollbhua ag tromlach na náisiúnaithe, agus dá bhrí sin cuireadh an '… ..réabhlóid iontach i rialtas áitiúil na hÉireann i gcrích go gasta agus go réidh' [2] .

Ba iad príomhfhreagrachtaí na gcomhairlí iad siúd a aistríodh ó na hArd-Ghiúiréithe agus ó bhoird na gcaomhnóirí. Cuireadh deireadh leis na seisiúin tuairiscí agus ní raibh an tArd-Ghiúire freagrach as obair phoiblí a thuilleadh sannadh an dhá phríomhfheidhm a bhí ag bord na gcaomhnóirí - an ráta bocht agus dualgais an údaráis sláintíochta tuaithe - do na comhairlí.

Cad a bhí san Ard-Ghiúiré

Bhí Ard-Ghiúiréithe ann ó ré na Normannach. Bhí siad neamhthofa agus comhdhéanta d'úinéirí talún a roghnaigh Sirriam an Chontae. D'fheidhmigh siad go príomha mar údaráis rialtais áitiúil ar leibhéal an chontae . Tugadh é sin ar an gcóras de bharr go raibh ar na hard-ghiúróirí a gcuid tograí agus buiséid oibreacha poiblí (tuairiscí) a chur i láthair sa chúirt le haghaidh smachtbhanna oifigiúil ag breitheamh . I measc na seirbhísí a sholáthair agus a íoc an tArd-Ghiúiré Cess, bhí ráta iníoctha ag áititheoirí, chun bóithre agus droichid a dhéanamh agus a dheisiú, tithe cúirte a thógáil agus tobhach chun tacú le hospidéil dúiche, scoileanna agus príosúin. Leis an Acht Rialtais Áitiúil (Éire) 1898, cuireadh comhairlí contae, uirbeacha agus ceantair, atá fós againn sa lá atá inniu ann, in ionad na nArd-Ghiúiréithe, mar chomhlacht riaracháin.


147

565. Local Government Elections: Read Local Government Board's Circular no 101/17. of the 12th June 1919, pointing out that under the Act of 1919, the Elections are postponed until the Ordinary day of election in the year 1920

Sliocht as miontuairiscí Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe, 14 Meitheamh 1919, GC/1/3, lch147 (maidir le toghcháin a chur siar go dtí 1920)

Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlann Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe

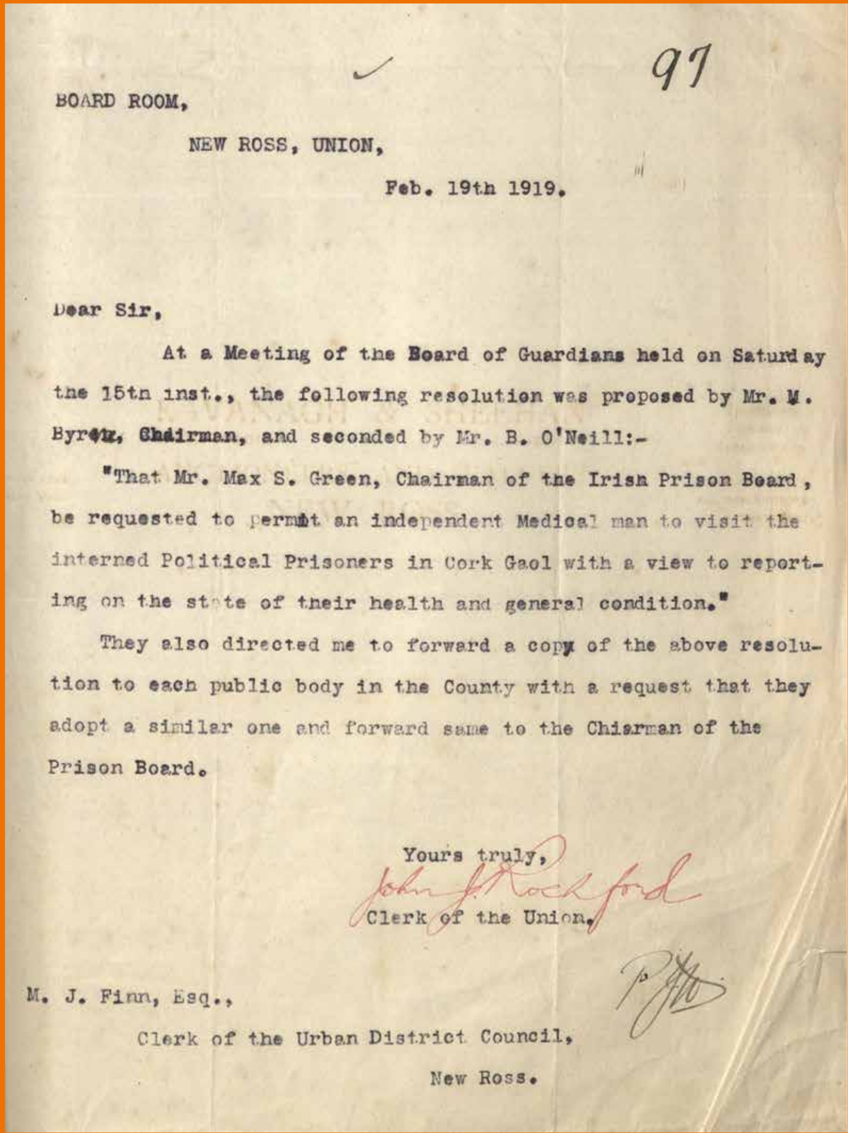
Áiríodh ar phríomhchumhachtaí na gcomhairlí contae bóithre agus droichid a thógáil agus a dheisiú; tógáil agus cothabháil tithe cúirte; tacaíocht do tearmainn mheabhracha, otharlanna contae agus ospidéil fiabhras; cróinéirí a cheapadh; an ráta bocht a thobhach agus a bhailiú; agus dualgais faoin Acht um Ghalair Ainmhithe, 1894.

Bhí na comhairlí ceantair i gceannas na seisiún tuairiscí barónach agus gnó na nard-ghiúiréithe maidir le bóithre agus oibreacha poiblí, a raibh an costas á íoc ag an gceantar. Lean boird na gcaomhnóirí de bheith freagrach as faoiseamh do na bocht agus as feidhmiú an chórais íoclainne agus as breitheanna, póstaí agus básanna a chlárú. Rinneadh toghchán na gcaomhnóirí a chomhtháthú sa chóras nua rialtais áitiúil. Tháinig gach ball de na comhairlí ceantair tuaithe chun bheith ina mbaill de bhoird na gcaomhnóirí, agus reáchtáladh toghcháin speisialta a bhain leo siúd do na comhairlí ceantair uirbeacha do chaomhnóirí ó na ceantair uirbeacha[3].

Na Boird Bhainistíochta

Tháinig an tAcht um Dhlí na mBocht (Éire) isteach i bhfeidhm in 1838. Faoin Acht sin, rinne an tír a roinnt ina n-aontas fé dhlí na mbocht agus teach oibre nó "teach na mbocht" i ngach aon cheann dóibh. Bhí bord caomhnóirí ar leith ag gach aon cheann dóibh chomh maith, chun iad a bhainistiú. Tháinig ardú ar an méid dualgais a bhí acu siúd le himeacht ama, agus i measc freagrachtaí a bhí acu áirítear an tsláinte poiblí, leanaí a chur amach ar altranas, an tithíocht tuaithe agus an tsláíntíocht.

Tar éis don Acht um Rialtas Áitiúil (Éire) a bheith rite i 1898, aistríodh go leor d'fheidhmeanna na mbord caomhnóirí chuig na comhairlí contae a bhí nuabhunaithe ag an am, agus tháinig laghdú ar an méid daoine a bhí sna tithe oibre de réir a chéile. Faigheadh réidh leis na boird, leis na tithe oibre agus leis an gcóras faoisimh faoi dhlí na mbocht go luath sna 1920í.



97

BOARD ROOM,

NEW ROSS, UNION,

Feb. 19th 1919.

Dear Sir,

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians held on Saturday the 15th inst., the following resolution was proposed by Mr. M. Byrne, Chairman, and seconded by Mr. B. O'Neill:-

"That Mr. Max S. Green, Chairman of the Irish Prison Board, be requested to permit an independent Medical man to visit the interned Political Prisoners in Cork Gaol with a view to reporting on the state of their health and general condition."

They also directed me to forward a copy of the above resolution to each public body in the County with a request that they adopt a similar one and forward same to the Chiarman of the Prison Board.

Yours truly,
John J. Rockford
Clerk of the Union.

M. J. Finn, Esq.,
Clerk of the Urban District Council,
New Ross.

Bord Caomhnóirí Ros Mhic Thriúin ag glacadh le rún ina n-iarradh go gceadódh cathaoirleach Bhord Príosún na hÉireann na príosúnaigh imtheorannaithe i bPríosún Chorcaí scrúdú leighis neamhspleách a fháil, 19 Feabhra 1919.

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Loch Garman

Ar dtús, bhí baill agus lucht tacaíochta Pháirtí Parlaiminte na hÉireann go príomha i bhformhór na gcomhairlí, a thacaigh leis an tairiscint ar Rialtas Dúchais. Mar a léirigh Diarmaid Ferriter, staraí agus ollamh de Stair Nua-Aimseartha na hÉireann i gColáiste na hOllscoile, Baile Átha Cliath, áfach, 'leis an gcoimeádachas ollmhór a bhí sa bhallraíocht, chomh maith le haidhmeanna na n-údarás áitiúil nua, go deimhin, tréigeadh aon smaoineamh go dtiocfadh meon nua réabhlóideach chun cinn in Éirinn de bharr rialtais áitiúil a thabhairt isteach' [4] .

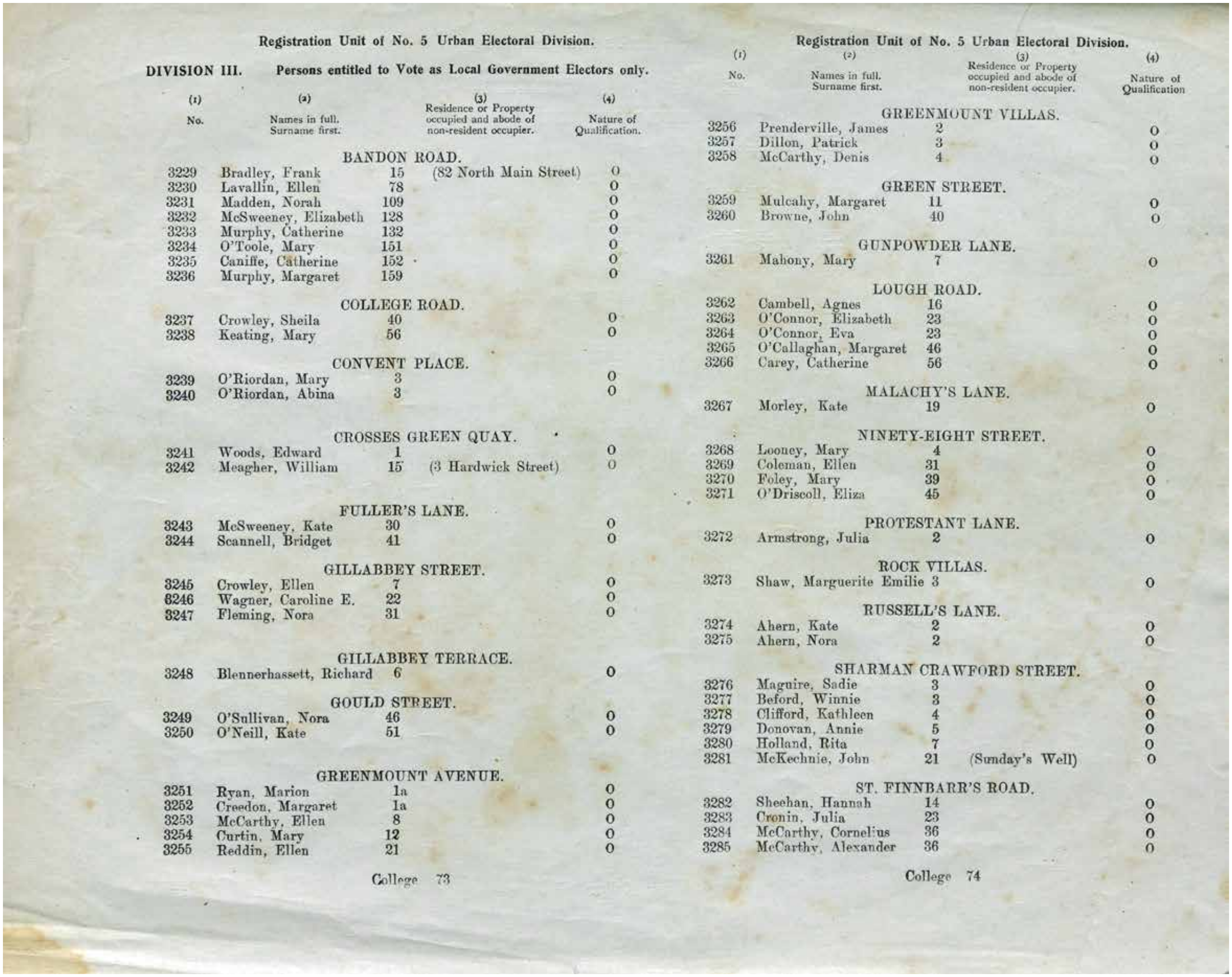
Mar sin féin, d'oibrigh na hinstitiúidí rialtais áitiúil éagsúla go maith i gcoitinne gan cur isteach gan staonadh ó Westminster[5], gan mórán maoirseachta a dhéanamh orthu, go dtí 1920.

Tar éis Éirí Amach 1916, de réir mar a tháinig staid pholaitiúil na tíre chun cinn agus a chuaigh an teannas i méid, d'athraigh dearcadh na gcomhairlí éagsúla amhlaidh freisin, agus bhí go leor acu, mar shampla, i mbun feachtais bríomhar ar son cearta agus scaoileadh na bpríosúnach.

Bhí toghcháin áitiúla le reáchtáil gach trí bliana, ach cuireadh na toghcháin áitiúla de 1917 ar atráth mar gheall ar leanúint den Chéad Chogadh Domhanda. Mar thoradh ar iarchur ina dhiaidh sin bhí bearna sé bliana ann idir na chéad toghcháin eile i 1920.

Idir an dá linn, ag an Olltoghchán de 1918, 'a rinneadh i dtír faoi chois míleata'[6], bhuaigh Sinn Féin bua mór do 73 suíochán as an 105 a bhí ar fáil dóibh. Le Forógra na Saoirse a fógraíodh ag Dáil Éireann an 21 Eanáir 1919 sa Seomra Cruinn i dTeach an Ard-Mhéara, Baile Átha Cliath ba é an chéad seisiún de Pharlaimint Náisiúnta a tháinig le chéile in Éirinn le 300 bliain.

Scaoileadh na chéad urchair de Chogadh na Saoirse an lá céanna agus Sulchóid Bheag, Co. Thiobraid Árann agus tugadh isteach Cúirteanna Poblachtacha Dúiche i mí Aibreáin 1920 i mbeagnach gach dáilcheantar in Éirinn[7]. Mar sin, nuair a reáchtáladh toghcháin na comhairle ceantair buirge agus uirbeacha i mí Eanáir, agus na toghcháin do na comhairlí contae agus ceantair tuaithe i mBealtaine agus Meitheamh 1920, bhí gach ceann acu athraithe, 'athraithe go hiomlán' (i bhfocail WB Yeats), ó na toghcháin a reáchtáladh i 1914.



Registration Unit of No. 5 Urban Electoral Division.

DIVISION III. Persons entitled to Vote as Local Government Electors only.

(1) No.	(2) Names in full. Surname first.	(3) Residence or Property occupied and abode of non-resident occupier.	(4) Nature of Qualification.
	BANDON ROAD.		
3229	Bradley, Frank	15 (82 North Main Street)	O
3230	Lavallin, Ellen	78	O
3231	Madden, Norah	109	O
3232	McSweeney, Elizabeth	128	O
3233	Murphy, Catherine	132	O
3234	O'Toole, Mary	151	O
3235	Caniffe, Catherine	152	O
3236	Murphy, Margaret	159	O
	COLLEGE ROAD.		
3237	Crowley, Sheila	40	O
3238	Keating, Mary	56	O
	CONVENT PLACE.		
3239	O'Riordan, Mary	3	O
3240	O'Riordan, Abina	3	O
	CROSSES GREEN QUAY.		
3241	Woods, Edward	1	O
3242	Meagher, William	15 (3 Hardwick Street)	O
	FULLER'S LANE.		
3243	McSweeney, Kate	30	O
3244	Scannell, Bridget	41	O
	GILLABBEY STREET.		
3245	Crowley, Ellen	7	O
6246	Wagner, Caroline E.	22	O
3247	Fleming, Nora	31	O
	GILLABBEY TERRACE.		
3248	Blennerhassett, Richard	6	O
	GOULD STREET.		
3249	O'Sullivan, Nora	46	O
3250	O'Neill, Kate	51	O
	GREENMOUNT AVENUE.		
3251	Ryan, Marion	1a	O
3252	Creedon, Margaret	1a	O
3253	McCarthy, Ellen	8	O
3254	Curtin, Mary	12	O
3255	Reddin, Ellen	21	O

College 73

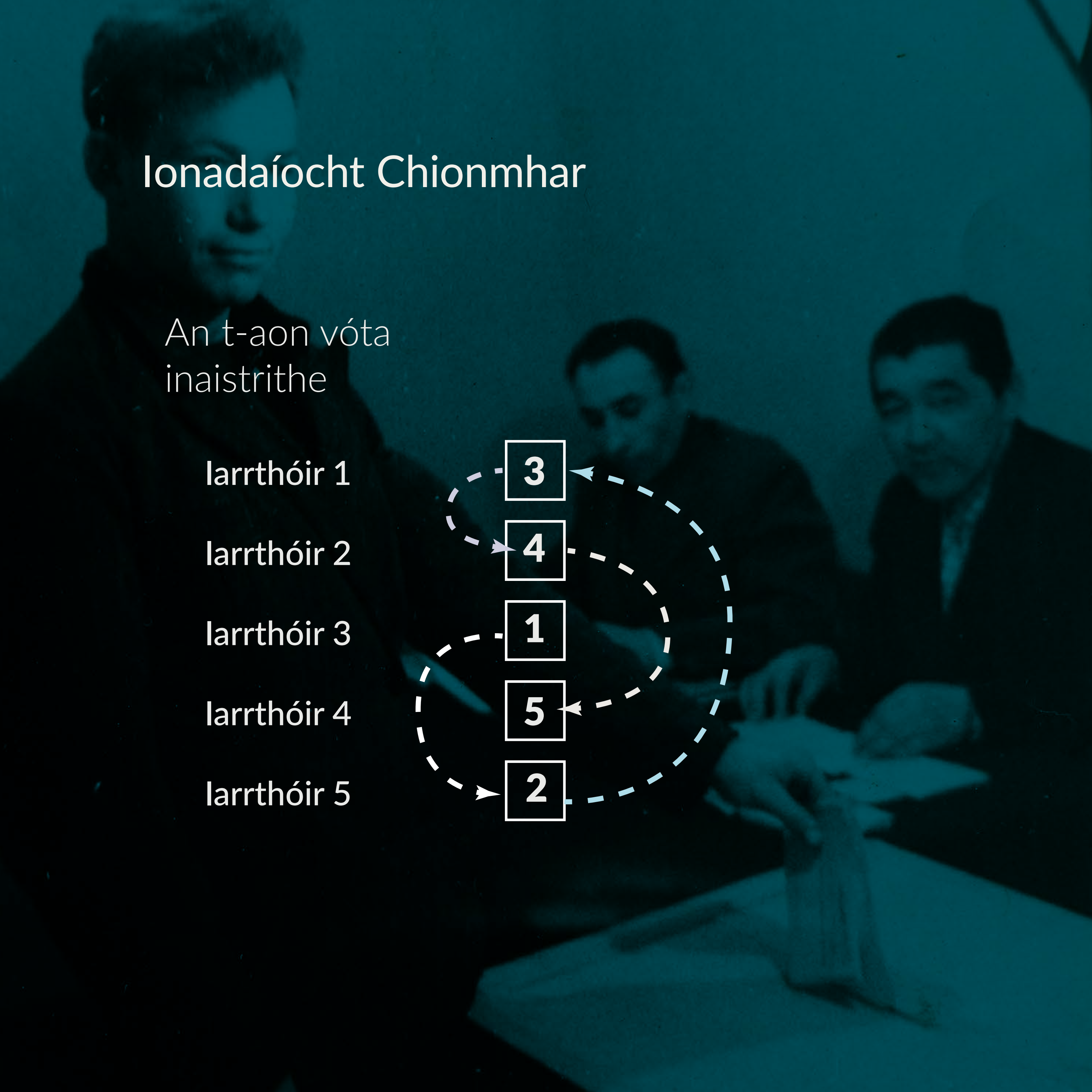
Registration Unit of No. 5 Urban Electoral Division.

(1) No.	(2) Names in full. Surname first.	(3) Residence or Property occupied and abode of non-resident occupier.	(4) Nature of Qualification
	GREENMOUNT VILLAS.		
3256	Prenderville, James	2	O
3257	Dillon, Patrick	3	O
3258	McCarthy, Denis	4	O
	GREEN STREET.		
3259	Mulcahy, Margaret	11	O
3260	Browne, John	40	O
	GUNPOWDER LANE.		
3261	Mahony, Mary	7	O
	LOUGH ROAD.		
3262	Cambell, Agnes	16	O
3263	O'Connor, Elizabeth	23	O
3264	O'Connor, Eva	23	O
3265	O'Callaghan, Margaret	46	O
3266	Carey, Catherine	56	O
	MALACHY'S LANE.		
3267	Morley, Kate	19	O
	NINETY-EIGHT STREET.		
3268	Looney, Mary	4	O
3269	Coleman, Ellen	31	O
3270	Foley, Mary	39	O
3271	O'Driscoll, Eliza	45	O
	PROTESTANT LANE.		
3272	Armstrong, Julia	2	O
	ROCK VILLAS.		
3273	Shaw, Marguerite Emilie	3	O
	RUSSELL'S LANE.		
3274	Ahern, Kate	2	O
3275	Ahern, Nora	2	O
	SHARMAN CRAWFORD STREET.		
3276	Maguire, Sadie	3	O
3277	Beford, Winnie	3	O
3278	Clifford, Kathleen	4	O
3279	Donovan, Annie	5	O
3280	Holland, Rita	7	O
3281	McKechnie, John	21 (Sunday's Well)	O
	ST. FINNBARR'S ROAD.		
3282	Sheehan, Hannah	14	O
3283	Cronin, Julia	23	O
3284	McCarthy, Cornelius	36	O
3285	McCarthy, Alexander	36	O

College 74

Sliocht as Clár na dToghthóirí, 1920 do bhuirg pharlaiminte chontae chathair Chorcaí

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí


Ionadaíocht Chionmhar
An t-aon vóta inaistrithe
Iarrthóir 1
Iarrthóir 2
Iarrthóir 3
Iarrthóir 4
Iarrthóir 5
3
4
1
5
2

An Tabhairt Isteach d'Ionadaíocht Chionmhar in Éirinn

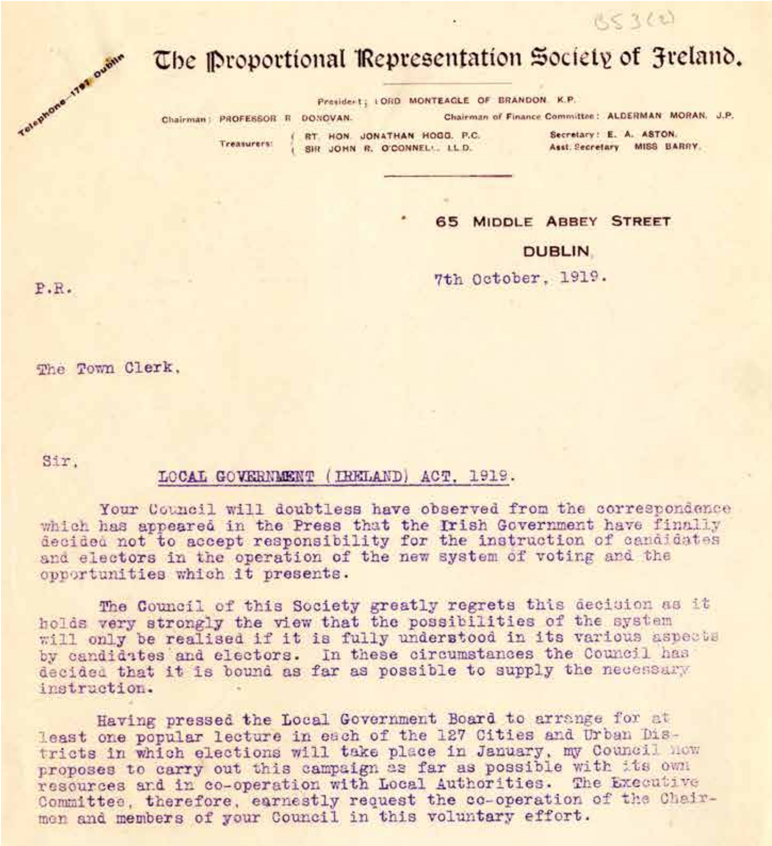
Bunaíodh Cumann Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire na hÉireann sa bhliain 1911. Thacaigh an cumann le córas na vótála inaistrithe aonair do cheantair toghcháin ilchomhaltaí. Thacaigh náisiúnaithe ar nós ceannaire Shinn Féin Arthur Griffith lena aidhmeanna. Chreid sé go gcinnteodh a thabhairt isteach i dtoghcháin na hÉireann go ndéanfaí ionadaíocht chothrom ar náisiúnaithe agus ar aontachtaithe faoi rialtas Rialtas Dúchais. Thacaigh go leor aontachtaithe ó dheas le hIonadaíocht Chionmhar. Cuireadh an córas san áireamh sa Home Rule Act 1914, nár cuireadh i bhfeidhm riamh sa deireadh.

Úsáideadh an córas Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire den chéad uair in Olltoghchán 1918 in aon dáilcheantar amháin, Ollscoil Bhaile Átha Cliath. Mar gheall ar rath iontach toghcháin Shinn Féin sa toghchán seo bhí ar rialtas na Breataine machnamh a dhéanamh ar chóras toghcháin na hÉireann. Tugadh faoi deara go raibh neamhréiteach idir sciar foriomlán Sinn Féin den vóta agus cion na suíochán a bhuaigh an páirtí, mar gheall ar an gcóras 'an chéad duine thar an líne'. Lorg an rialtas bealaí chun cosc a chur ar an bhforlámhas seo a bhí ag an bpáirtí agus spreag sé glacadh le hIonadaíocht Chionmhar i dtoghcháin ina dhiaidh sin.

Go háitiúil rinneadh triail as an gcóras den chéad uair i dtoghchán i gCorparáid Shligigh i 1919. Bhí staid airgeadais na Corparáide thar a bheith bocht, agus bhí méadú ag teacht ar an sainaitheantas i measc lucht gnó aontachtaithe agus náisiúnaíoch go raibh gá le hathchóiriú ar rialtas áitiúil. Rinne siad iarracht riocht an bhaile a fheabhsú, ionadaíocht ar an gCorparáid a leathnú agus cumhachtaí a leathnú go rátaí tobhaigh. Mhothaigh Protastúnaigh go háirithe go raibh siad díchumhachtaithe ag córas na dtoghchán 'an chéad duine thar an líne' a chiallaigh, fiú le níos mó ná 15% den daonra, nach raibh suíocháin ag a bpobal ar an gCorparáid. Go déanach i 1917, bunaíodh Cumann Íocóirí Rátaí Shligigh (SRA), ar a raibh íocóirí rátaí Protastúnacha agus Caitliceacha araon. Fuair siad tacaíocht go tapa ó náisiúnaithe feiceálacha agus comhairleoirí baile, agus d'fhás éilimh ar athchóiriú toghcháin sa bhaile.

Thomas Scanlan MP
Íomhá le caoinchead
Leabharlann Lárnach Shligigh

Go luath i 1918, thug MP Náisiúnach Shligigh Thuaidh, Thomas Scanlan, bille isteach i dTeach na dTeachtaí a tháinig chun bheith san Acht Corparáide Shligigh an 30 Iúil 1918. Tharla an toghchán buirge in Eanáir 1919, agus tharraing sé spéis fhorleathan, toisc gurbh é an chéad údarás áitiúil é chun Ionadaíocht Chionmhar a úsáid i dtoghchán in Éirinn nó sa Bhreatain. Vótáil líon mór de dhaoine, agus ba toradh cothrom a bhí ann i dtéarmaí páirtithe agus creidimh reiligiúnaigh. Ghlac Sinn Féin agus an Lucht Oibre (móide iarrthóir neamhspleách náisiúnach amháin) 13 shuíochán ar an gCorparáid nua, agus ghnóthaigh an SRA agus neamhspleácha eile 11 shuíochán ar fad.



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Telephone—1797 Dublin

The Proportional Representation Society of Ireland.

President: LORD MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON K.P.
Chairman: PROFESSOR R DONOVAN. Chairman of Finance Committee: ALDERMAN MORAN, J.P.
Treasurers: RT. HON. JONATHAN HOGG, P.C. / SIR JOHN R. O'CONNELL, LL.D.
Secretary: E. A. ASTON. Asst. Secretary MISS BARRY.

65 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET
DUBLIN
7th October, 1919.

P.R.

The Town Clerk,

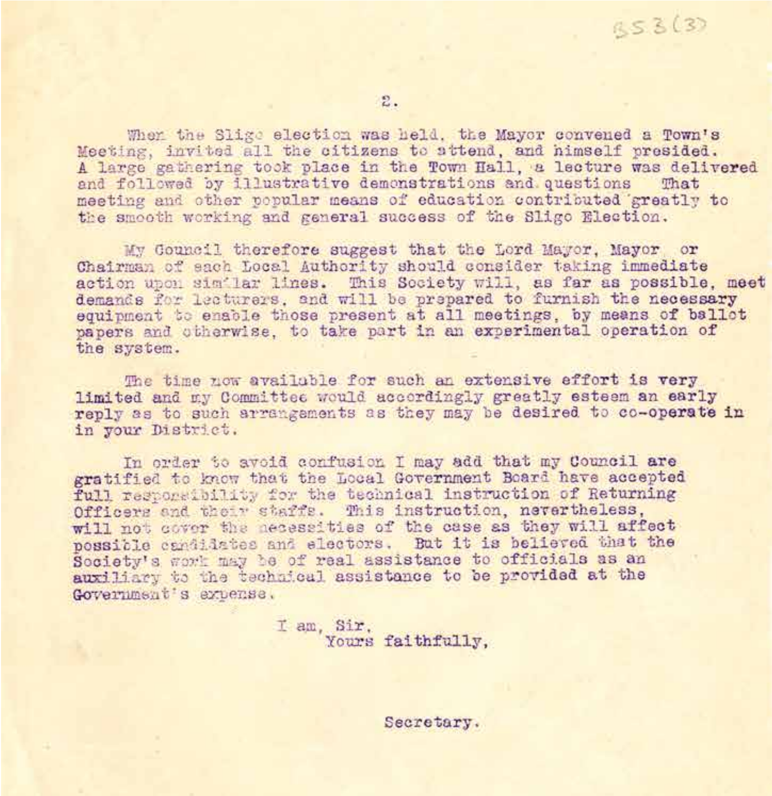
Sir,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1919.

Your Council will doubtless have observed from the correspondence which has appeared in the Press that the Irish Government have finally decided not to accept responsibility for the instruction of candidates and electors in the operation of the new system of voting and the opportunities which it presents.

The Council of this Society greatly regrets this decision as it holds very strongly the view that the possibilities of the system will only be realised if it is fully understood in its various aspects by candidates and electors. In these circumstances the Council has decided that it is bound as far as possible to supply the necessary instruction.

Having pressed the Local Government Board to arrange for at least one popular lecture in each of the 127 Cities and Urban Districts in which elections will take place in January, my Council now proposes to carry out this campaign as far as possible with its own resources and in co-operation with Local Authorities. The Executive Committee, therefore, earnestly request the co-operation of the Chairmen and members of your Council in this voluntary effort.



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When the Sligo election was held, the Mayor convened a Town's Meeting, invited all the citizens to attend, and himself presided. A large gathering took place in the Town Hall, a lecture was delivered and followed by illustrative demonstrations and questions. That meeting and other popular means of education contributed greatly to the smooth working and general success of the Sligo Election.

My Council therefore suggest that the Lord Mayor, Mayor or Chairman of each Local Authority should consider taking immediate action upon similar lines. This Society will, as far as possible, meet demands for lecturers, and will be prepared to furnish the necessary equipment to enable those present at all meetings, by means of ballot papers and otherwise, to take part in an experimental operation of the system.

The time now available for such an extensive effort is very limited and my Committee would accordingly greatly esteem an early reply as to such arrangements as they may be desired to co-operate in in your District.

In order to avoid confusion I may add that my Council are gratified to know that the Local Government Board have accepted full responsibility for the technical instruction of Returning Officers and their staffs. This instruction, nevertheless, will not cover the necessities of the case as they will affect possible candidates and electors. But it is believed that the Society's work may be of real assistance to officials as an auxiliary to the technical assistance to be provided at the Government's expense.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

An leathanach seo agus an leathanach roimhe seo: Ciorclán ó Chumann Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire na hÉireann chuig gach údarás áitiúil, ag tagairt don oiliúint a theastaíonn do thoghthóirí agus d'iarrthóirí sna toghcháin áitiúla a bhí le reáchtáil in Éirinn, 7 Deireadh Fómhair 1919

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall

How Sligo paved the way for Ireland's

SLIGO "P. R." MUNICIPAL ELECTION. January, 1919.

Table showing particulars of West Ward Results and details of transfers.

No. of Votes, 940. No. of Seats, 8. (b.) Quota — $\frac{940}{9}$ + 1 — 105.

CANDIDATES	1st Count	2nd Count		3rd Count		4th Count		5th Count		6th Count		7th Count		8th Count		9th Count		10th Count		11th Count		12th Count		Candidates Elected in Order of Election
		Transfer of Perry's surplus	Result	Transfer of Kerr's surplus	Result	Transfer of Thompson's votes	Result	Transfer of Howley's votes	Result	Transfer of Lambert's votes	Result	Transfer of Finan's votes	Result	Transfer of Tighe's surplus	Result	Transfer of Tarrant's votes	Result	Transfer of Roche's votes	Result	Transfer of Hughes's votes	Result	Transfer of Flanagan's surplus	Result	
CONNOLLY, JAMES	91	plus 4	95	...	95	...	95	plus 1	96	plus 3	99	plus 7	106	—	106	—	106	—	106	—	106	...	106	Connolly (5)
DEPEW, HENRY	94	plus 2	96	...	96	plus 4	100	..	100	plus 4	104	plus 2	106	...	106	...	106	...	106	...	106	...	106	Depew (4)
FEENEY, WM. JOSEPH	55	plus 1	56	...	56	...	56	plus 3	59	plus 2	61	plus 4	65	...	65	plus 6	71	plus 15	86	plus 4	90	plus 1	91	Feeney (8)
FINAN, JOHN	34	plus 3	37	plus 1	38	—	38	plus 1	39	plus 1	40	minus 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FLANAGAN, PATRICK J.	44	...	44	...	44	—	44	plus 2	46	—	46	plus 1	47	...	47	plus 14	61	plus 17	78	plus 29	107	minus 2	105	Flanagan (6)
HAMILTON, JAMES	51	plus 2	53	plus 1	54	plus 2	56	...	56	plus 2	58	plus 13	71	plus 4	75	plus 2	77	plus 3	80	plus 9	89	...	89	
HANDE WILLIAM	56	plus 3	59	...	59	plus 1	60	plus 1	61	plus 3	64	—	64	...	64	plus 5	69	plus 6	75	plus 19	94	plus 1	95	Hande (7)
HOWLEY, THOS. DANIEL	18	—	18	...	18	plus 2	20	minus 20	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
HUGHES, JOHN	56	plus 1	57	...	57	...	57	plus 1	58	plus 3	61	plus 1	62	plus 1	63	plus 2	65	plus 8	73	minus 73	...	...	...	
KERR, PERCY CAMPBELL	82	plus 30	112	minus 7	105	...	105	...	105	—	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	—	105	—	105	...	105	Kerr (2) Ald.
LAMBERT JOHN	18	plus 1	19	...	19	plus 4	23	plus 9	32	minus 32	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	
(a) PERRY, HARPER CAMPBELL	169	minus 64	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	...	105	—	105	...	105	...	105	—	105	—	105	...	105	Perry (1) Ald.
ROCHE, JORDAN H.	40	plus 4	44	...	44	...	44	plus 1	45	plus 1	46	plus 2	48	...	48	plus 11	59	minus 59	—	—	...	...	...	
TARRANT SAMUEL	38	plus 1	39	...	39	plus 1	40	plus 1	41	plus 2	43	plus 1	44	...	44	minus 44	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	
THOMSON ANDREW	15	...	15	...	15	minus 15	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	
TIGHE, EDWARD JOHN	79	plus 12	91	plus 5	96	plus 1	97	...	97	plus 7	104	plus 6	110	minus 5	105	...	105	—	105	...	105	...	105	Tighe (3)
Preferences Exhausted	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	plus 4	4	plus 3	7	—	7	plus 4	11	plus 10	21	plus 12	33	—	33	
Totals	940		940		940		940		940		940		940		940		940		940		940		940	

(a) See transfer sheet on opposite page.

For analysis of party voting strengths and results see page 11.

(b) For explanation of Quota see page 4.

ON January 15, 1919, the people of Sligo went to the polls and created history by becoming the first electorate in Ireland to vote under the proportional representation system, later to be adopted throughout the country. For many years, the P.R. Society had been conducting a vigorous campaign to get the system introduced but it continued to be regarded largely as an academic exercise — the hobby of a group of political theorists. Then came Sligo.

In one day, the theory of the few became the objective of electoral reformers everywhere and the P.R. Society was flooded with requests for information and literature. Immediately announcing a major campaign throughout the country to get P.R. adopted by every local authority, the Society confidently added: "Sligo asked for P.R. — and got it! The same local initiative will produce similar results elsewhere."

CRISIS

The reason why Sligo was selected for this far-reaching electoral experiment is rooted in a borough financial crisis which became so serious that the furniture of the Town Hall was put up for sale in 1917.

Sligo was constituted a Borough by Royal Charter in 1612, and was administered by a Grand Jury until 1898 when the Corporation took over after the Local Government Act. While restrictions on the Corporation's power to levy rates for municipal purposes remained, it became liable for a new and practically unlimited liability for a number of extra charges.

Many people, by then, had either stopped taking an active interest in the Corporation's affairs, or, in the case of ratepayers, failed to get enough representation to make their influence effective. Meanwhile, the Corporation's financial problems deteriorated to such an extent that no cleaning, lighting and other essential services were provided.

Demanding drastic reform, a number of citizens, mostly business people, formed a Ratepayers' Association. At the same time, following the seizure of Town Hall furniture to help pay municipal debts, a Local Government Inquiry into the Corporation's financial affairs was held "at which such irregularities and limitations were disclosed that the necessity for legislative action became evident."

The Ratepayers' Association didn't want any new legislation which would increase the spending powers of representatives under whose control the crisis had developed. Deadlock ensued between the Corporation and the Association. Proposals and counter-proposals were made, only to be abandoned as unworkable. Then, proportional representation was suggested. The idea was accepted by both sides and an agreed Bill, approved by the Irish Local Government Board, was submitted to Parliament and passed into law in the Autumn of 1918. Detailed rules were framed by the Local Government Board under which the election was carried out in January, 1919.

HUGE DEBTS

During the 1968 P.R. Referendum campaign, the late Deputy Eugene Gilbride claimed that when the Corporation took over the town's affairs, they became liable for a massive debt, incurred by the Grand Jury for building the Town Hall and for other purposes. He dismissed suggestions that the Corporation had mismanaged its affairs or misappropriated funds and added:

"Faced with all these difficulties, the Council decided to strike a higher rate in an effort to get enough money to maintain essential services. Immediately they took this decision, a ratepayers association was formed — by the very people who had earlier incurred the debt and passed it on. They objected strenuously to the striking of a higher rate, and even went so far as to apply to the High Court for an injunction to stop the Corporation striking the higher rate."

But the fact remains that the subsequent sworn enquiry into the Corporation's affairs found several irregularities and examples of mismanagement which had nothing to do with the days of the Grand Jury.

Commenting on the rates collection system, the Inspector said in his official report: "This ill-advised procedure combined with neglect of proper administration has caused such financial embarrassment that...the financial affairs of the Corporation are at the present time in a condition of insolvency. The evidence given at the enquiry, not alone by the officials but by the members of the Corporation, disclosed a lack of prudent, business-like management such as has not before come prominently under notice in the case of any other local authority."

One of his more startling findings revealed that the wages sheets included a number of persons who, though listed as working for specified days each week, did not work at all — in fact they were pensioners.

The enquiry also discovered that one wages list contained at least five names recorded as working on specified days each week who either didn't work at all or were not proper workmen. One was a blind man who had stopped working two years previously. Another was in France and a third was simply described as being 'absent.'

In the end, after much public debate, a resolution agreeing to P.R. was passed at a public meeting in the Town Hall.

Deputy Gilbride, in 1968, claimed that the decision was not accepted without much objection from prominent Corporation members and from many townspeople.

"In the end, the Corporation and the people accepted P.R. because there was no alternative open to them. The decision was understandable when one remembers that the Corporation at this time was bankrupt, the town was going without the normal services including street lighting and cleaning, an injunction was hanging over their heads in the High Court, the British Press was making a laughing stock of the Borough Council and the only way out of the extraordinary mess was a blunt refusal from the British Government to allow an increase in the rate unless P.R. was adopted," he said.

In any event, preparations got under way for the new-style election. The Corporation got the assistance and advice of Mr. J.H. Humphreys from the Proportional Representation Society, London, who arrived in Sligo some days before the election.

The count in progress during Sligo's first parliamentary election under P.R. held in May 1921.

The report said the Corporation should take immediate steps to "exclude from the wages sheets all persons who do not perform or are incapable of rendering efficient service."

It concluded: "Unless the members of the Council rise to the occasion and devote their energies in future to the transaction of municipal business on proper business lines, the ratepayers of the Borough will suffer pecuniarily to an extent considerably in excess of the rates hitherto, or now to be, imposed on them."

MESS

No matter who was to blame, several things were clear at this stage — all normal services had ceased to exist in the town, the Corporation was in an appalling financial mess, and angry ratepayers were demanding P.R. because they claimed they couldn't get representation on the Corporation under the old system.

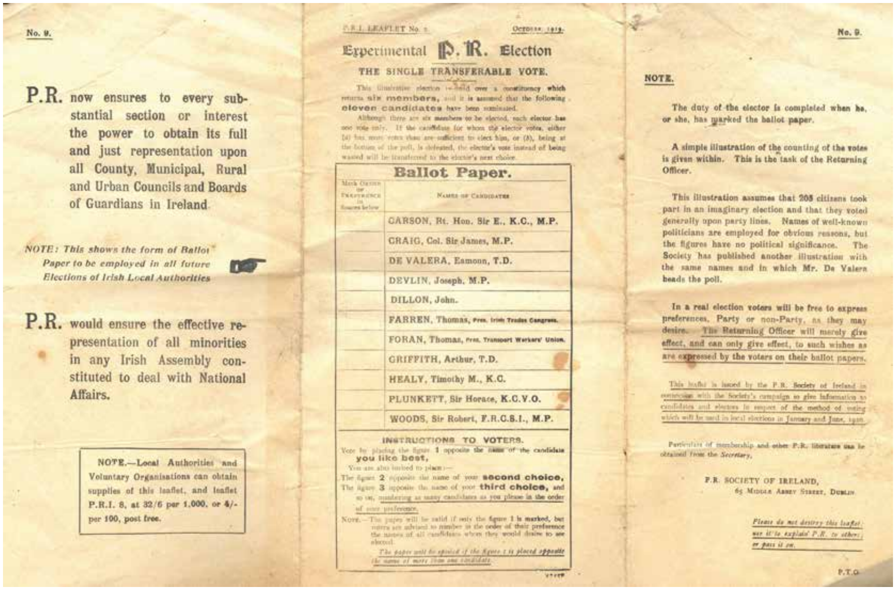
Sligo was divided into three wards — North, East and West — each returning eight members. In all, forty-eight candidates were nominated, sixteen in each ward comprising Ratepayers, Sinn Feinn, Labour and Independent.

Mr. J.R. McCarthy who acted as Returning Officer, reported afterwards that the voters had no difficulty in grasping what they had to do. Illiterate voters quite easily expressed their preferences despite the number of candidates in each ward. In some instances, up to twelve preferences were expressed.

The spoiled votes in one of the wards amounted to less than one per cent of the total polled, and the number of papers spoiled because voters didn't understand the new system was about half the total spoiled votes. In fact, the ward with the highest number of illiterates had the lowest number of spoiled votes — and the ward with the lowest percentage of illiterates had the highest number of spoiled votes.

Alt 'How Sligo paved the way for Ireland's P. R. system' in eagrán forlíontach The Sligo Champion 1 Eanáir 1986

Íomhá le caoinchead Leabharlann Lárnach Shligigh



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.

Ballot Paper.

Mark Order of Preference in Squares 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.

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.

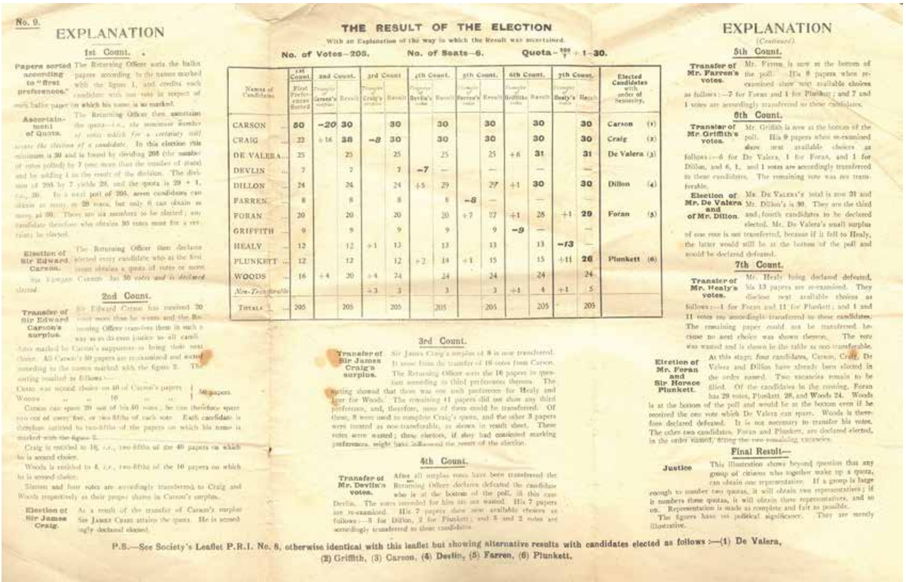
This leaflet is issued by the P.R. Society of Ireland in connection with the Society's campaign to give information to candidates and electors in respect of the method of voting which will be used in local elections in January and June, 1920.

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

P.R. SOCIETY OF IRELAND,
65 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

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

P.T.O.



No. 9.

EXPLANATION

1st Count.

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—$\frac{205}{7}$ + 1 = 30.

Names of Candidates	1st Count. First Preferences Sorted	2nd Count. Transfer of Carson's surplus	2nd Count. Result	3rd Count. Transfer of Craig's surplus	3rd Count. Result	4th Count. Transfer of Devlin's votes	4th Count. Result	5th Count. Transfer of Farren's votes	5th Count. Result	6th Count. Transfer of Griffith's votes	6th Count. Result	7th Count. Transfer of Healy's votes	7th Count. Result	Elected Candidates with order of Seniority.
CARSON	50	−20	30		30		30		30		30		30	Carson (1)
CRAIG	22	+16	38	−8	30		30		30		30		30	Craig (2)
DE VALERA	25		25		25		25		25	+6	31		31	De Valera (3)
DEVLIN	7		7		7	−7	—		—		—		—	
DILLON	24		24		24	+5	29		29	+1	30		30	Dillon (4)
FARREN	8		8		8		8	−8	—		—		—	
FORAN	20		20		20		20	+7	27	+1	28	+1	29	Foran (5)
GRIFFITH	9		9		9		9		9	−9	—		—	
HEALY	12		12	+1	13		13		13		13	−13	—	
PLUNKETT	12		12		12	+2	14	+1	15		15	+11	26	Plunkett (6)
WOODS	16	+4	20	+4	24		24		24		24		24	
Non-Transferable				+3	3		3		3	+1	4	+1	5	
TOTALS	205		205		205		205		205		205		205	

2nd Count.

3rd Count.

4th Count.

EXPLANATION (Continued).

5th Count.

6th Count.

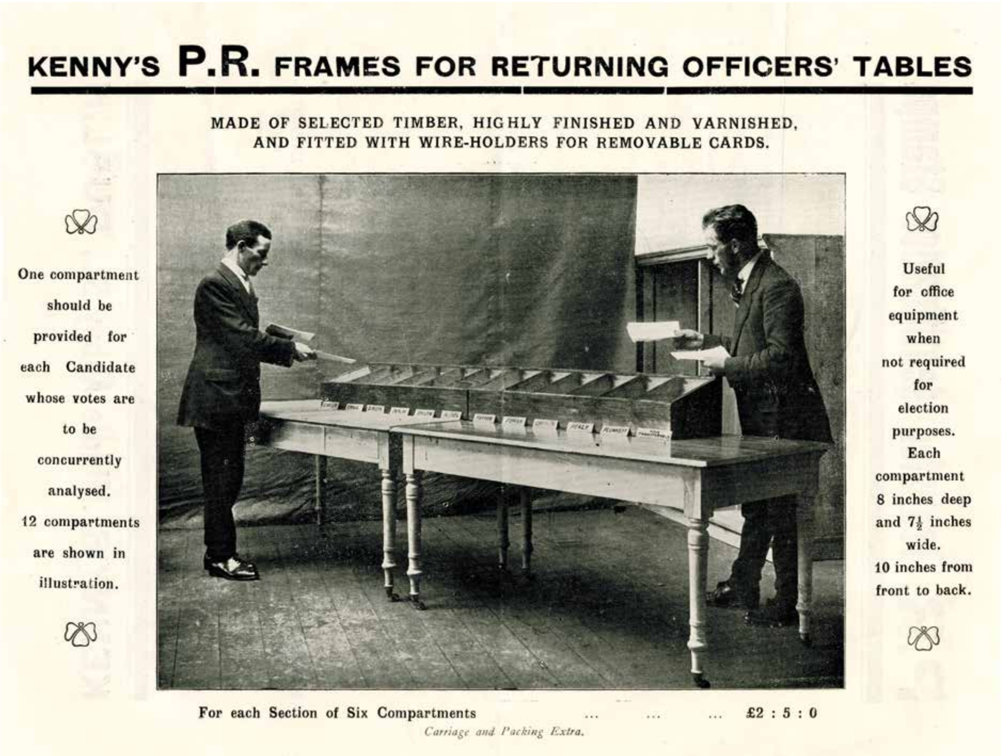
7th Count.

Final Result—

P.S.—See Society's Leaflet P.R.I. No. 8, otherwise identical with this leaflet but showing alternative results with candidates elected as follows:—(1) De Valera, (2) Griffith, (3) Carson, (4) Devlin, (5) Farren, (6) Plunkett.

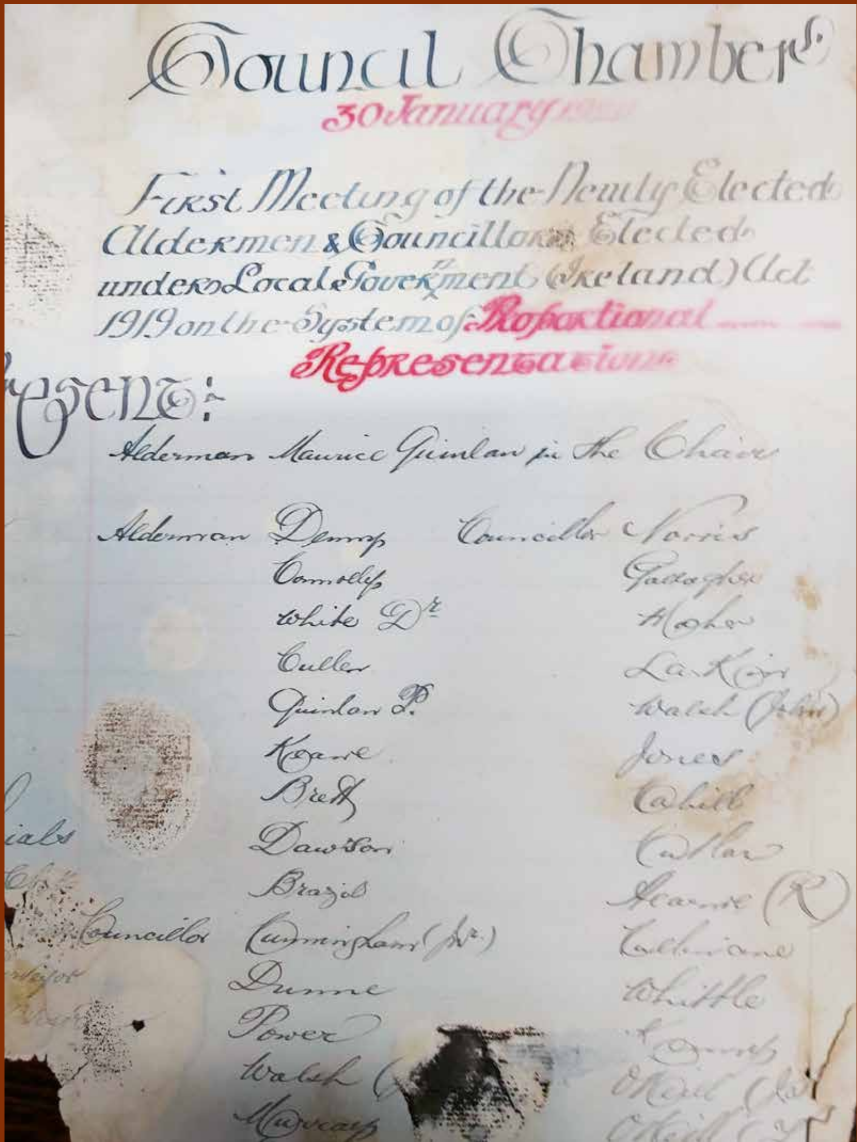
Bileog inar tugadh cur síos ar phróiseas toghcháin na hIonadaíochta Cionmhaire, Deireadh Fómhair 1919 Íomhá le caoinchead Sheirbhís Cartlainne Chontae Lú

Mhol polaiteoirí de gach claonadh agus an phreas áitiúil agus náisiúnta an glacadh le hIonadaíocht Chionmhar do thoghchán Shligigh. (sa *Sligo Champion* an 18 Eanáir luadh gur 'ócáid stairiúil' a bhí ann). Mar sin réitigh an t-imoibriú dearfach an bealach do rialtas na Breataine an córas a leathnú chuig gach údarás áitiúil in Éirinn in am do thoghcháin áitiúla ar fud na tíre i 1920. Rinneadh an síneadh seo a thabhairt isteach sa dlí faoin Acht Rialtais Áitiúil (Éire), 1919. Reáchtáladh na toghcháin i 1920 le linn Cogadh na Saoirse . Cumhdaíodh Ionadaíocht Chionmhar níos déanaí i mBunreacht Shaorstát na hÉireann.



Fógra do thábhlaí na gCinn Chomhairimh do thoghcháin Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall


Council Chamber
30 January

First Meeting of the Newly Elected Aldermen & Councillors Elected under Local Government (Ireland) Act 1919 on the System of Proportional Representation

Present:-

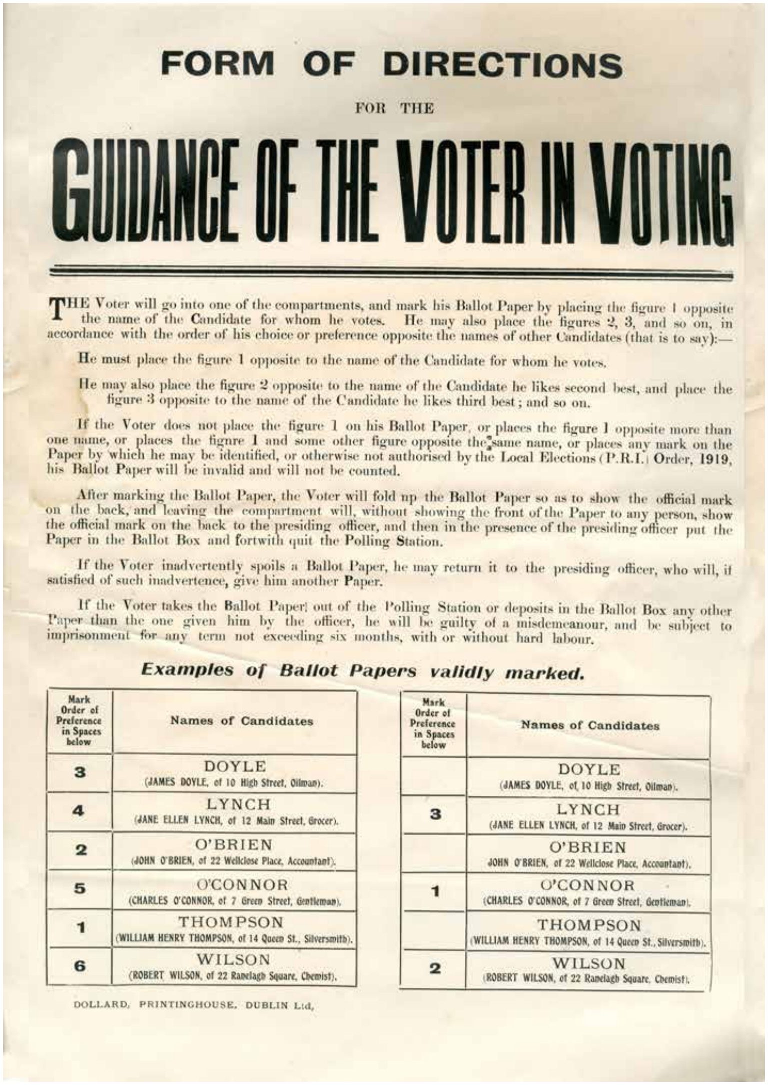
Alderman Maurice Quinlan in the Chair

Alderman Dempsey
Connolly
White Dr
Cullen
Quinlan P.
Keane
Brett
Dawson
Brazil
Councillor Cunningham (Dr.)
Dunne
Power
Walsh

Councillor Norris
Gallagher
Maher
Larkin
Walsh (John)
Jones
Cahill
Whittle

Sliocht as miontuairiscí an chéad chruinnithe de Chomhairle Cathrach Phort Láirge a tionóladh tar éis an chéad toghcháin Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire, 30 Eanáir 1920

Le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Phort Láirge



FORM OF DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

GUIDANCE OF THE VOTER IN VOTING

THE Voter will go into one of the compartments, and mark his Ballot Paper by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the **Candidate** for **whom** he votes. He may also place the figures 2, 3, and so on, in accordance with the order of his choice or preference opposite the names of other Candidates (that is to say):—

He must place the figure 1 opposite to the name of the Candidate for whom he votes.

He may also place the figure 2 opposite to the name of the Candidate he likes second best, and place the figure 3 opposite to the name of the Candidate he likes third best; and so on.

If the Voter does not place the figure 1 on his Ballot Paper, or places the figure 1 opposite more than one name, or places the figure 1 and some other figure opposite the same name, or places any mark on the Paper by which he may be identified, or otherwise not authorised by the Local Elections (P.R.I.) Order, 1919, his Ballot Paper will be invalid and will not be counted.

After marking the Ballot Paper, the Voter will fold up the Ballot Paper so as to show the official mark on the back, and leaving the compartment will, without showing the front of the Paper to any person, show the official mark on the back to the presiding officer, and then in the presence of the presiding officer put the Paper in the Ballot Box and forthwith quit the Polling Station.

If the Voter inadvertently spoils a Ballot Paper, he may return it to the presiding officer, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another Paper.

If the Voter takes the Ballot Paper out of the Polling Station or deposits in the Ballot Box any other Paper than the one given him by the officer, he will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

Examples of Ballot Papers validly marked.

Mark Order of Preference in Spaces below	Names of Candidates
3	DOYLE (JAMES DOYLE, of 10 High Street, Oilman).
4	LYNCH (JANE ELLEN LYNCH, of 12 Main Street, Grocer).
2	O'BRIEN (JOHN O'BRIEN, of 22 Wellclose Place, Accountant).
5	O'CONNOR (CHARLES O'CONNOR, of 7 Green Street, Gentleman).
1	THOMPSON (WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON, of 14 Queen St., Silversmith).
6	WILSON (ROBERT WILSON, of 22 Ranelagh Square, Chemist).

Mark Order of Preference in Spaces below	Names of Candidates
	DOYLE (JAMES DOYLE, of 10 High Street, Oilman).
3	LYNCH (JANE ELLEN LYNCH, of 12 Main Street, Grocer).
	O'BRIEN (JOHN O'BRIEN, of 22 Wellclose Place, Accountant).
1	O'CONNOR (CHARLES O'CONNOR, of 7 Green Street, Gentleman).
	THOMPSON (WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON, of 14 Queen St., Silversmith).
2	WILSON (ROBERT WILSON, of 22 Ranelagh Square, Chemist).

DOLLARD, PRINTINGHOUSE, DUBLIN Ltd.

Fógra clóite maidir le foirm treoracha do threoir an vótálaí i vótáil, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall

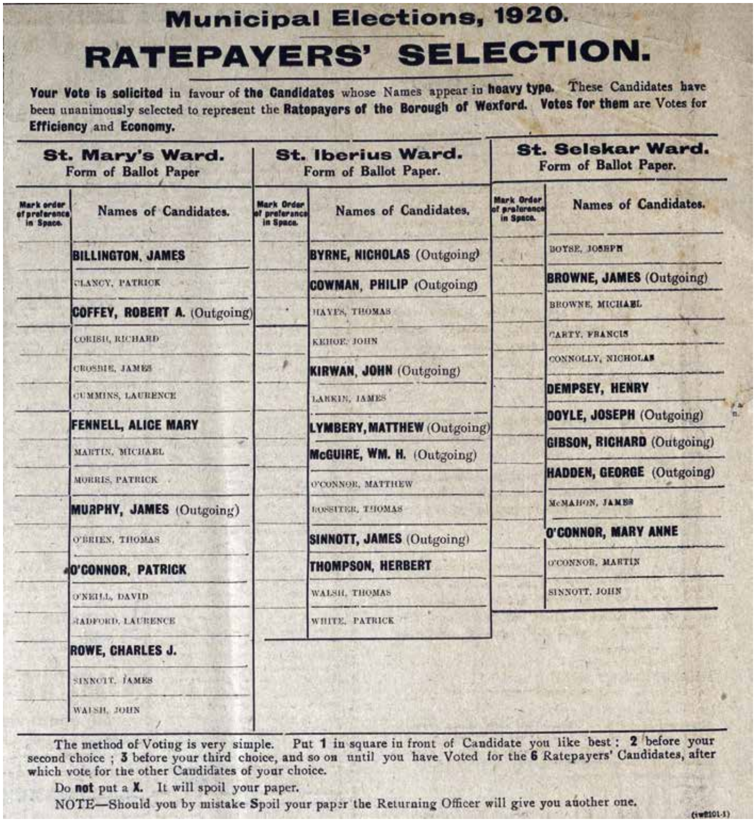
Toghchán Eanáir 1920 - comhairlí buirge agus uirbeacha

Agus Cogadh na Saoirse ag dul in olcas, bhí tábhacht mhór ag baint le toghcháin áitiúla 1920. Chonacthas gur deis é dúshlán breise a chur ar rialú polaitiúil na Breataine i dtréimhse cogaíochta agus géarchéime polaitiúla a bhí ag dul i méid. Nuair a reáchtáladh na toghcháin áitiúla an 15 Eanáir 1920, bhí 14 póilíní Éireannacha maraithe cheana féin agus os cionn 20 gortaithe[8] de bharr na troda a thosaigh bliain roimhe sin.

Ba iad toghcháin bhuirge agus uirbeacha 1920 an chéad thoghchán a reáchtáladh faoin gcóras nua um Ionadaíocht Chionmhar in iarracht ag rialtas na Breataine cosc a chur ar an leibhéal bua a bhí ag Sinn Féin san olltoghchán de 1918. Toisc gurb iad na chéad toghcháin áitiúla a tionóladh tar éis 6 bliana, bhí go leor vótálaithe céaduaire i measc na dtoghthóirí agus go leor iarrthóirí nua ag rith den chéad uair. Roinneadh na hiarrthóirí idir na náisiúnaithe traidisiúnta nó an páirtí um Rialtas Dúchais agus na náisiúnaithe níos nua-aimseartha ina raibh deighilteoirí poblachtach, Sinn Féin, Lucht Oibre, grúpaí Deonacha agus iad siúd nach raibh sásta glacadh leis an bhfoirm de Rialtas Dúchais a bhí á tairiscint.

Rinneadh vótáil i raon foirgneamh poiblí ar fud gach contae lena n-áirítear scoileanna náisiúnta, leabharlanna, hallaí baile, tithe cúirte agus tithe oibre. Maidir leis na toghcháin uirbeacha i nGaillimh, tagraíonn an Connacht Tribune in alt dar dáta 24 Eanáir 1920 do na páipéir bhallóide a thabhairt 'go seomra an Bhreithimh i dTeach na Cúirte, agus do dhoras an tseomra a bheith curtha faoi ghlas agus séalaithe. Rinne beirt phóilín agus beirt ionadaí ó pháirtí Shinn Féin é a chosaint, chomh maith le hionadaí ón gCeann Comhairimh, ar feadh na hoíche '.

Rinneadh na vótaí a chomhaireamh de ghnáth i dteach na cúirte agus in oifigí ceardchumainn. Luadh san Irish Independent (16 Eanáir 1920) gurb é an 'toghchán ní ba leadránaí... a tharla riamh' i mBaile Átha Cliath agus 'an toghchán ní ba modartha' a reáchtáil riamh i nGaillimh sa Connacht Tribune (5 Feabhra 1920). Mar sin féin, tharla roinnt eachtraí, mar shampla nuair a gearradh príosúnacht trí mhí ar Frederick J. Allen, fostaí de chuid Chorparáid Bhaile Átha Cliath agus cathaoirleach choiste toghcháin Shinn Féin i mBaile an Rí as litríocht mhealltach a bheith aige ina sheilbh.[9.]



Municipal Elections, 1920.

RATEPAYERS' SELECTION.

Your Vote is solicited in favour of **the Candidates** whose Names appear in **heavy type.** These Candidates have been unanimously selected to represent the **Ratepayers of the Borough of Wexford. Votes for them** are Votes for **Efficiency** and **Economy.**

St. Mary's Ward.
Form of Ballot Paper

Mark order of preference in Space.	Names of Candidates.
	BILLINGTON, JAMES
	CLANCY, PATRICK
	COFFEY, ROBERT A. (Outgoing)
	CORISH, RICHARD
	CROSBIE, JAMES
	CUMMINS, LAURENCE
	FENNELL, ALICE MARY
	MARTIN, MICHAEL
	MORRIS, PATRICK
	MURPHY, JAMES (Outgoing)
	O'BRIEN, THOMAS
	O'CONNOR, PATRICK
	O'NEILL, DAVID
	RADFORD, LAURENCE
	ROWE, CHARLES J.
	SINNOTT, JAMES
	WALSH, JOHN

St. Iberius Ward.
Form of Ballot Paper.

Mark Order of preference in Space.	Names of Candidates.
	BYRNE, NICHOLAS (Outgoing)
	COWMAN, PHILIP (Outgoing)
	HAYES, THOMAS
	KEHOE, JOHN
	KIRWAN, JOHN (Outgoing)
	LARKIN, JAMES
	LYMBERY, MATTHEW (Outgoing)
	McGUIRE, WM. H. (Outgoing)
	O'CONNOR, MATTHEW
	ROSSITER, THOMAS
	SINNOTT, JAMES (Outgoing)
	THOMPSON, HERBERT
	WALSH, THOMAS
	WHITE, PATRICK

St. Selskar Ward.
Form of Ballot Paper.

Mark Order of preference in Space.	Names of Candidates.
	BOYSE, JOSEPH
	BROWNE, JAMES (Outgoing)
	BROWNE, MICHAEL
	CARTY, FRANCIS
	CONNOLLY, NICHOLAS
	DEMPSEY, HENRY
	DOYLE, JOSEPH (Outgoing)
	GIBSON, RICHARD (Outgoing)
	HADDEN, GEORGE (Outgoing)
	McMAHON, JAMES
	O'CONNOR, MARY ANNE
	O'CONNOR, MARTIN
	SINNOTT, JOHN

The method of Voting is very simple. Put **1** in square in front of Candidate you like best; **2** before your second choice; **3** before your third choice, and so on until you have Voted for the **6** Ratepayers' Candidates, after which vote for the other Candidates of your choice.

Do **not** put a **X.** It will spoil your paper.

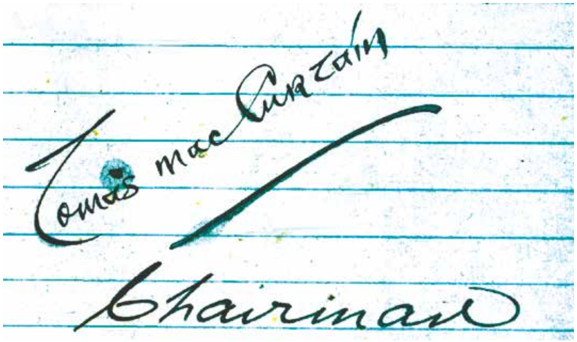
NOTE—Should you by mistake **S**poil your paper the Returning Officer will give you another one.

Samhail den pháipéar ballóide d'iarrthóirí a rinne ionadaíocht do na Íocóirí Rátaí sna toghcháin bhardasacha i Loch Garman, leis an mana gur vótaí le haghaidh éifeachtúlacht agus barainneacht a bheadh sa vótáil do na hainmneacha marcáilte i gcló trom'
The People, 14 Eanáir, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Loch Garman

Cé gur cruthaíodh ceannasacht Shinn Féin le toradh na dtoghchán bardasach, ba í an éifeacht a bhí ag an gcóras Ionadaíochta Chionmhaire ná gur bhuaigh mionlaigh uiríll nua. Ghnóthaigh an Lucht Oibre gnóthachain suntasacha agus ghlac Sinn Féin smacht ar shuíocháin i gceantair ar measadh gur daingneacha aontachtacha a bhí iontu roimhe seo i gCúige Uladh, agus rinne aontachtaithe an rud céanna i gceantair náisiúnaithe sa deisceart. Thug na toghcháin áitiúla deis do dhaoine aghaidh a thabhairt ar shaincheisteanna áitiúla, agus i gCorparáid Shligigh, mar shampla, bhí Cumann na gCáiníocóirí Ráta ar bharr na vótaíochta.

Grianghraf de Thomás MacCurtain, an chéad Ard-Mhéara poblachtach do Chorcaigh, 1920 Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí



Síniú Thomás MacCurtain ag deireadh mhiontuairiscí a chéad chruinnithe mar Chathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Cathrach Chorcaí, 30 Eanáir 1920 Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí

WEXFORD TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

THE VOICE OF LABOUR.

In support of the Labour Candidates at the forthcoming Municipal Elections

A GREAT LABOUR

Demonstration

WILL BE HELD

On Sunday Next, January 11th

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Trades Unions, with their Banners, will assemble on The Quay, between Common Quay Street and Anne Street.

All Workers, Women and Men, should take part and show that they are determined that Government by the People in the interests of the People must prevail in Wexford.

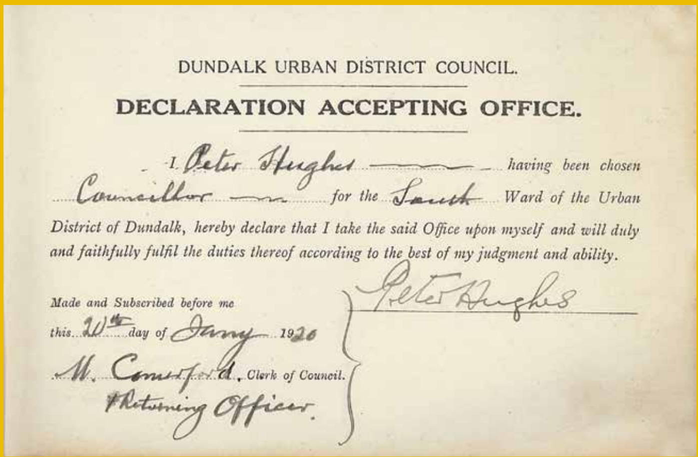
Mr. E. McAlpine, New York, and other well-known Speakers will deliver Addresses.

Several Bands will Attend.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?

Fógra clóite faoi thaispeántas a d'eagraigh Comhairle Ceirdeanna agus Saothair Loch Garman mar thacaíocht d'iarrthóirí an Lucht Oibre sna toghcháin bhardasacha i Loch Garman, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Loch Garman


DUNDALK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

DECLARATION ACCEPTING OFFICE.

I, Peter Hughes having been chosen Councillor for the South Ward of the Urban District of Dundalk, hereby declare that I take the said Office upon myself and will duly and faithfully fulfil the duties thereof according to the best of my judgment and ability.

Peter Hughes

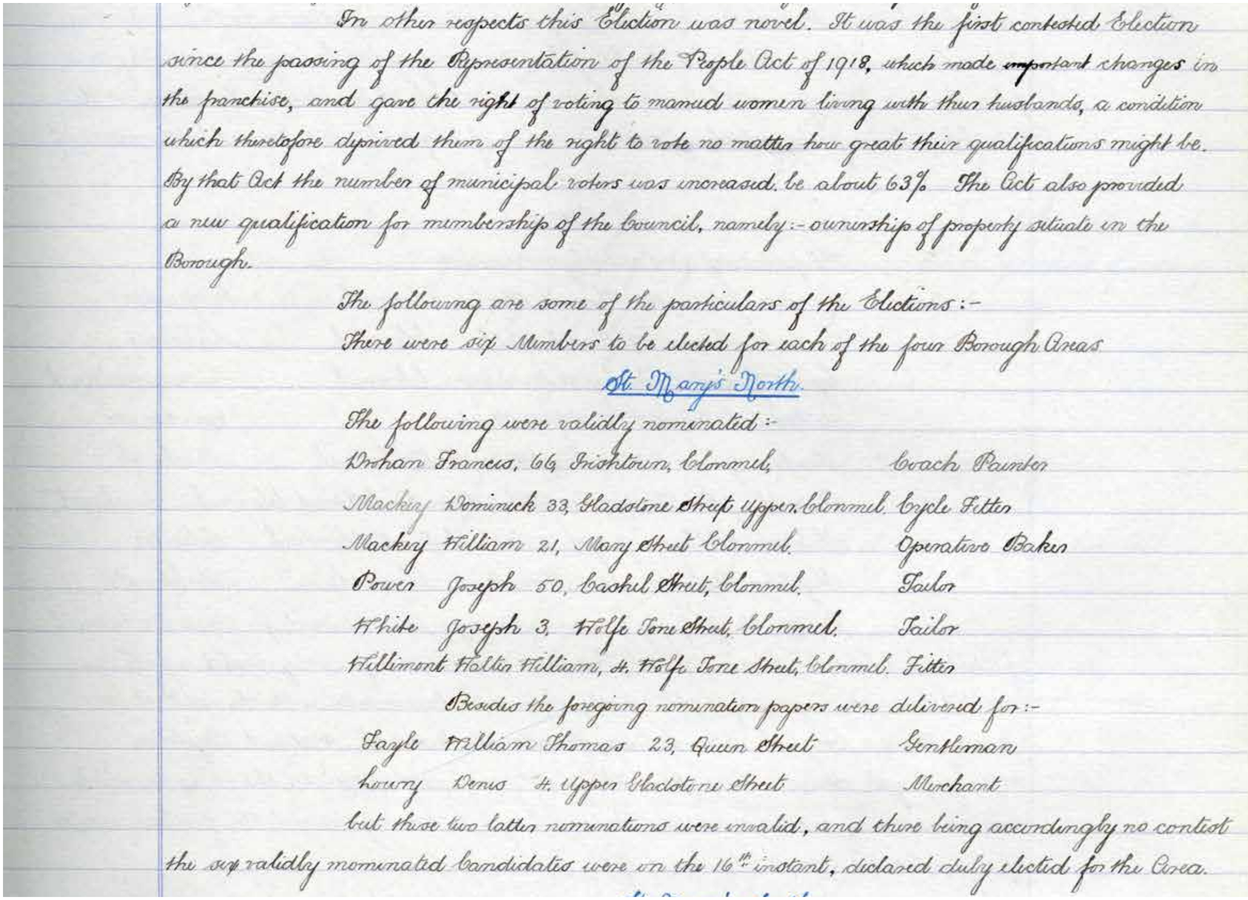
Made and Subscribed before me this 20th day of Jany 1920

M. Comerford, Clerk of Council.

Returning Officer.

Dearbhú Peter Hughes maidir le glacadh le hoifig mar chomhairleoir don bharda theas UDC Dhún Dealgan, 20 Eanáir 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Sheirbhís Cartlainne Chontae Lú



In other respects this Election was novel. It was the first contested Election since the passing of the Representation of the People Act of 1918, which made important changes in the franchise, and gave the right of voting to married women living with their husbands, a condition which theretofore deprived them of the right to vote no matter how great their qualifications might be. By that Act the number of municipal voters was increased by about 63% The Act also provided a new qualification for membership of the Council, namely:- ownership of property situate in the Borough.

The following are some of the particulars of the Elections:-

There were six Members to be elected for each of the four Borough Areas.

St. Mary's North.

The following were validly nominated:-

Dohan Francis, 66 Irishtown, Clonmel,	Coach Painter
Mackey Dominick 33, Gladstone Street Upper, Clonmel	Cycle Fitter
Mackey William 21, Mary Street Clonmel	Operative Baker
Power Joseph 50, Cashel Street, Clonmel,	Tailor
White Joseph 3, Wolfe Tone Street, Clonmel.	Tailor
Willimont Walter William, 4, Wolfe Tone Street, Clonmel.	Fitter

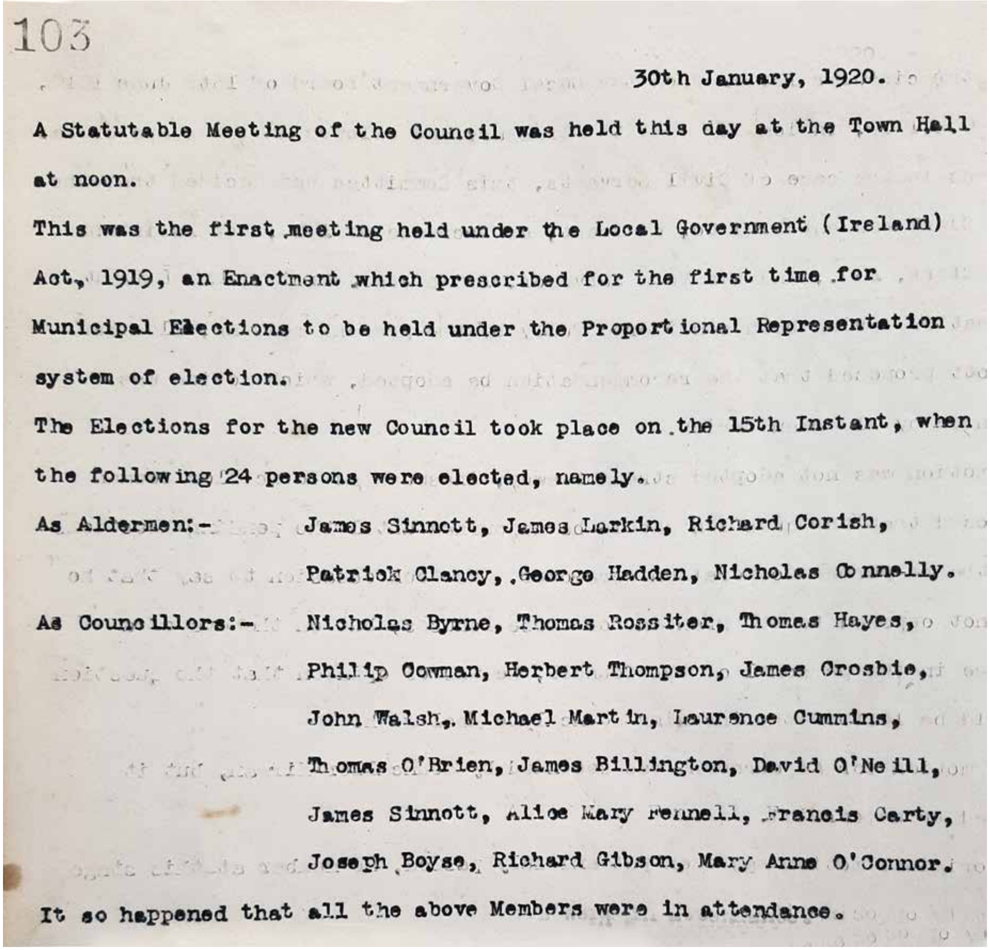
Besides the foregoing nomination papers were delivered for:-

Fayle William Thomas 23, Queen Street	Gentleman
Lowry Denis 4, Upper Gladstone Street	Merchant

but these two latter nominations were invalid, and there being accordingly no contest the six validly nominated Candidates were on the 16th instant, declared duly elected for the Area.

Sliocht as miontuairiscí Chorparáid Chluain Meala, ag tabhairt dá haire gur tháinig méadú de 63% líon na vótálaithe mar gheall ar cheart na mban pósta vóta a chaitheamh agus ina dtaispeántar na hiarrthóirí a toghadh do limistéar na buirge i dTuaisceart Naomh Muire, Cluain Meala, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Thiobraid Árann



103

30th January, 1920.

A Statutable Meeting of the Council was held this day at the Town Hall at noon.

This was the first meeting held under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1919, an Enactment which prescribed for the first time for Municipal Elections to be held under the Proportional Representation system of election.

The Elections for the new Council took place on the 15th Instant, when the following 24 persons were elected, namely.

As Aldermen:- James Sinnott, James Larkin, Richard Corish, Patrick Clancy, George Hadden, Nicholas Connelly.

As Councillors:- Nicholas Byrne, Thomas Rossiter, Thomas Hayes, Philip Cowman, Herbert Thompson, James Crosbie, John Walsh, Michael Martin, Laurence Cummins, Thomas O'Brien, James Billington, David O'Neill, James Sinnott, Alice Mary Fennell, Francis Carty, Joseph Boyse, Richard Gibson, Mary Anne O'Connor.

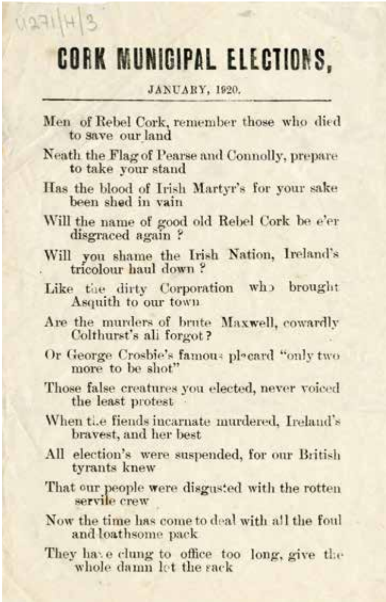
It so happened that all the above Members were in attendance.

Sliocht as miontuairiscí Chomhairle Contae Loch Garman, tar éis an toghcháin i mí Eanáir, an 30 Eanáir 1920, ag liostáil comhairle nua-thofa le

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Loch Garman

Le líon ard daoine ag vótáil agus roinnt troideanna foréigneacha ag tarlú, mar shampla i gCorcaigh, bhuaigh Sinn Féin 560 suíochán, Lucht Oibre 394, Aontachtaithe 355, Páirtí an Rialtais Dúchais 238, Neamhspleáigh 161 agus leasaitheoirí cathrach 108. Ghlac Poblachtaigh smacht i mBaile Átha Cliath, Corcaigh agus Luimneach, agus ní raibh ceannas foriomlán ag aon pháirtí amháin i bPort Láirge ná i nDoire (10). Bhí 10 as 12 chomhairle uirbeacha san iomlán i gCúige Uladh lena n-áirítear an Srath Bán, Doire, an Ómaigh agus Ard Mhacha anois faoi chomhrialú náisiúnaí/Sinn Féin. Ba í Béal Feirste an t-aon chomhairle uirbeach inar ghnóthaigh aontachtaithe smacht le 35 suíochán. Bhí 60 ball ann, 5 acu Sinn Féin, 5 náisiúnaithe agus 13 Lucht Oibre[11] .

Mar sin féin, cé go raibh an bua ag Sinn Féin agus dul chun cinn á dhéanamh ag an Dáil Éireann nua, i ndáiríre, bhí comhairlí áitiúla fós ag brath go mór ar chúnamh na Breataine, dá bhrí sin d'fhan siad i mbun cumarsáide le Bord Rialtais Áitiúil na Breataine. Bhí sé seo contrártha le treoracha na Dála agus in ainneoin gur rith go leor comhairlí rún go gairid tar éis na dtoghchán chun glacadh le húdarás Dáil Éireann thar údarás an Bhoird Rialtais Áitiúil[12] .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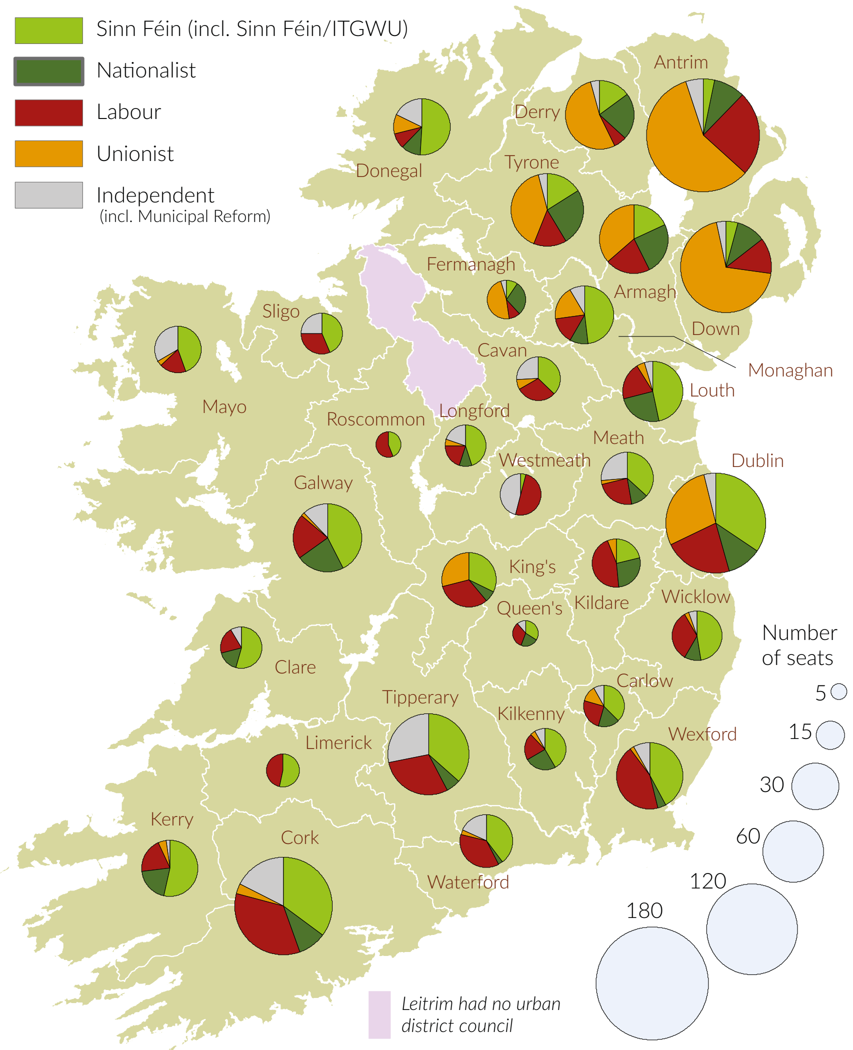
CORK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS,

JANUARY, 1920.

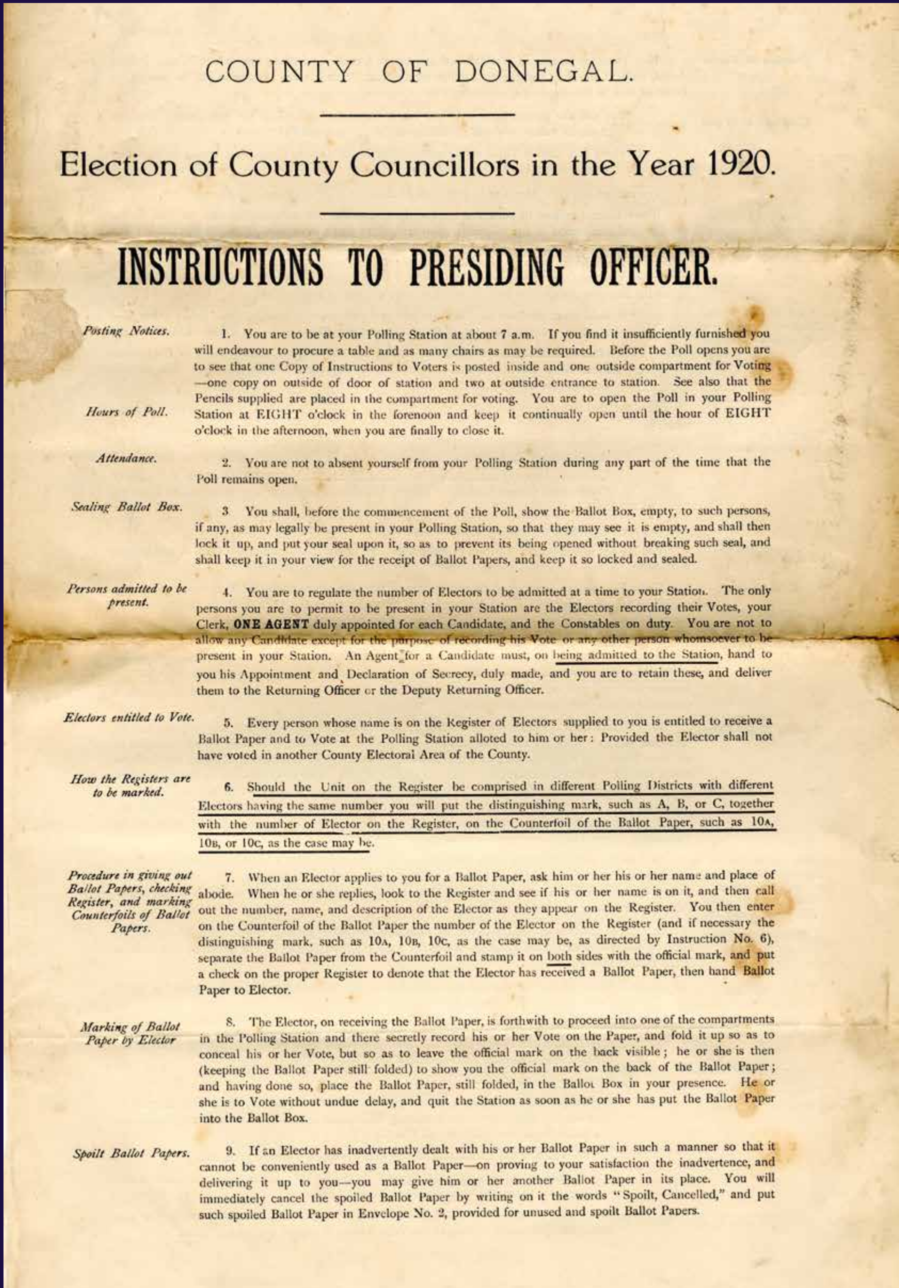
Men of Rebel Cork, remember those who died to save our land
Neath the Flag of Pearse and Connolly, prepare to take your stand
Has the blood of Irish Martyr's for your sake been shed in vain
Will the name of good old Rebel Cork be e'er disgraced again ?
Will you shame the Irish Nation, Ireland's tricolour haul down ?
Like the dirty Corporation who brought Asquith to our town
Are the murders of brute Maxwell, cowardly Colthurst's all forgot ?
Or George Crosbie's famous placard "only two more to be shot"
Those false creatures you elected, never voiced the least protest
When the fiends incarnate murdered, Ireland's bravest, and her best
All election's were suspended, for our British tyrants knew
That our people were disgusted with the rotten servile crew
Now the time has come to deal with all the foul and loathsome pack
They have clung to office too long, give the whole damn lot the sack

Bileog toghcháin ó chartlann Liam de Róiste (TD agus Comhairleoir)
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí



Léarscáil ina taispeántar sciar na suíochán a bhuaigh páirtithe i ngach contae i dtoghcháin i mí Eanáir, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Atlas of the Irish Revolution (UCC)



COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Election of County Councillors in the Year 1920.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PRESIDING OFFICER.

Posting Notices. *Hours of Poll.*

1. You are to be at your Polling Station at about 7 a.m. If you find it insufficiently furnished you will endeavour to procure a table and as many chairs as may be required. Before the Poll opens you are to see that one Copy of Instructions to Voters is posted inside and one outside compartment for Voting —one copy on outside of door of station and two at outside entrance to station. See also that the Pencils supplied are placed in the compartment for voting. You are to open the Poll in your Polling Station at EIGHT o'clock in the forenoon and keep it continually open until the hour of EIGHT o'clock in the afternoon, when you are finally to close it.

Attendance.

2. You are not to absent yourself from your Polling Station during any part of the time that the Poll remains open.

Sealing Ballot Box.

3 You shall, before the commencement of the Poll, show the Ballot Box, empty, to such persons, if any, as may legally be present in your Polling Station, so that they may see it is empty, and shall then lock it up, and put your seal upon it, so as to prevent its being opened without breaking such seal, and shall keep it in your view for the receipt of Ballot Papers, and keep it so locked and sealed.

Persons admitted to be present.

4. You are to regulate the number of Electors to be admitted at a time to your Station. The only persons you are to permit to be present in your Station are the Electors recording their Votes, your Clerk, **ONE AGENT** duly appointed for each Candidate, and the Constables on duty. You are not to allow any Candidate except for the purpose of recording his Vote or any other person whomsoever to be present in your Station. An Agent for a Candidate must, on being admitted to the Station, hand to you his Appointment and Declaration of Secrecy, duly made, and you are to retain these, and deliver them to the Returning Officer or the Deputy Returning Officer.

Electors entitled to Vote.

5. Every person whose name is on the Register of Electors supplied to you is entitled to receive a Ballot Paper and to Vote at the Polling Station alloted to him or her: Provided the Elector shall not have voted in another County Electoral Area of the County.

How the Registers are to be marked.

6. Should the Unit on the Register be comprised in different Polling Districts with different Electors having the same number you will put the distinguishing mark, such as A, B, or C, together with the number of Elector on the Register, on the Counterfoil of the Ballot Paper, such as 10A, 10B, or 10C, as the case may be.

Procedure in giving out Ballot Papers, checking Register, and marking Counterfoils of Ballot Papers.

7. When an Elector applies to you for a Ballot Paper, ask him or her his or her name and place of abode. When he or she replies, look to the Register and see if his or her name is on it, and then call out the number, name, and description of the Elector as they appear on the Register. You then enter on the Counterfoil of the Ballot Paper the number of the Elector on the Register (and if necessary the distinguishing mark, such as 10A, 10B, 10C, as the case may be, as directed by Instruction No. 6), separate the Ballot Paper from the Counterfoil and stamp it on both sides with the official mark, and put a check on the proper Register to denote that the Elector has received a Ballot Paper, then hand Ballot Paper to Elector.

Marking of Ballot Paper by Elector

8. The Elector, on receiving the Ballot Paper, is forthwith to proceed into one of the compartments in the Polling Station and there secretly record his or her Vote on the Paper, and fold it up so as to conceal his or her Vote, but so as to leave the official mark on the back visible; he or she is then (keeping the Ballot Paper still folded) to show you the official mark on the back of the Ballot Paper; and having done so, place the Ballot Paper, still folded, in the Ballot Box in your presence. He or she is to Vote without undue delay, and quit the Station as soon as he or she has put the Ballot Paper into the Ballot Box.

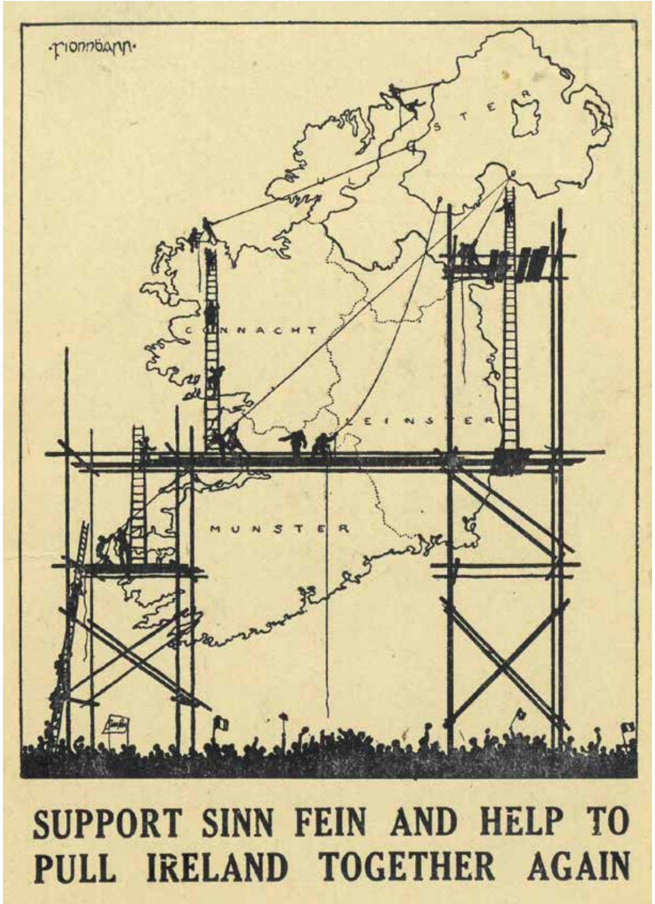
Spoilt Ballot Papers.

9. If an Elector has inadvertently dealt with his or her Ballot Paper in such a manner so that it cannot be conveniently used as a Ballot Paper—on proving to your satisfaction the inadvertence, and delivering it up to you—you may give him or her another Ballot Paper in its place. You will immediately cancel the spoiled Ballot Paper by writing on it the words "Spoilt, Cancelled," and put such spoiled Ballot Paper in Envelope No. 2, provided for unused and spoilt Ballot Papers.

Treoracha don Uachtarán i dtoghadh na gcomhairleoirí contae i gContae Dhún na nGall i 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall

Toghchán mí na Bealtaine agus mí an Mheithimh 1920 – comhairlí contae agus ceantair tuaithe



Bileog Chomhairle Ceantair Tuaithe do Cairlinn, Co. Lú maidir le hiarrthóirí Shinn Féin, Meitheamh 1920
Íomhá le caoinchead Sheirbhís Cartlainne Chontae Lú

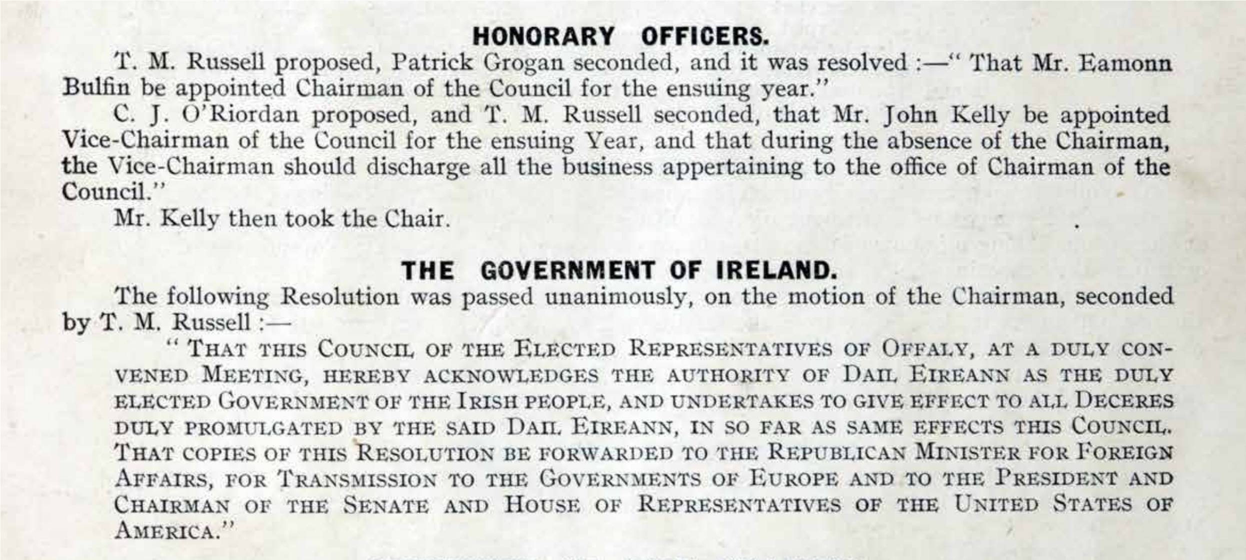
Tar éis a feidhmíochta iontaí i mí Eanáir, bhíothas ag súil go n-éireoidh go maith le Sinn Féin sna toghcháin do chomhairlí contae agus do chomhairlí ceantair tuaithe i rith an tsamhraidh. Gheall an páirtí go dtógfadh sé níos mó tithíochta poiblí agus go bhfeabhsódh sé seirbhísí sláinte agus áitiúla eile, ar saincheisteanna iad ar dóigh go bhfaighidís tacaíocht dá bharr, seachas a chlár oibre deighilte.

Tionóladh toghcháin timpeall na tíre ar dhátaí go déanach i mí na Bealtaine agus go luath i mí an Mheithimh agus bhí rogha ag údaráis áitiúla an lá vótála a shocrú laistigh den tréimhse seo. Mar gheall ar Ionadaíocht Chionmhar a thabhairt isteach, bhí gá le hoideachas a chur ar dhaoine faoin gcaoi ar oibreodh sé. Thuairiscigh sa Freeman's Journal an 9 Meitheamh go raibh an Cumann Ionadaíochta Cionmhaire, a reáchtáil feachtas poiblíochta roimh thoghcháin Eanáir, teoranta maidir lena chuid oibre san fheachtas níos déanaí mar gheall ar easpa airgid. Go ginearálta, 'b'éigean do na toghthóirí brath ar mhúinteoirí Náisiúnta agus ar eagraithe áitiúla le haghaidh teagaisc sa chóras', dar leis an Freeman.

Éamonn Bulfin ar chapall san Airgintín. Toghadh é mar chathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Contae Uíbh Fhailí i Meitheamh 1920 in absentia tar éis dó a bheith díbeartha i 1919 go Buenos Aires, a áit bhreithe tar éis imtheorannaithe i Frongoch as a ról in Éirí Amach 1916. Tugadh faoi deara é toisc gurb é a d'ardaigh bratach 'Poblacht na hÉireann' os cionn an GPO san Éirí Amach
Íomhá le caoinchead an Chlann Bulfin

Bhí Cogadh na Saoirse ag dul i méid ó mhí Eanáir agus reáchtáladh ballóidí an tsamhraidh i gcomhthéacs míleata ní ba mhó. Bhí Arm Poblachtach na hÉireann níos suntasaí i dtoghchánaíocht ar fud na tíre, lena n-áirítear stáisiúin vótála a chosaint a tharraing imeaglú ó aontachtaithe.

Ag tagairt do na toghcháin i mBaile Átha Cliath, tugadh faoi deara san Irish Times (8 Meitheamh) gurbh é Sinn Féin an t-aon pháirtí chun iompar a eagrú dá hiarrthóirí agus dá vótálaithe agus 'go luath ar maidin bhí gluaisteáin agus feithiclí eile le bratach na hÉireann orthu ag tabhairt na vótálaithe isteach'.



HONORARY OFFICERS.

T. M. Russell proposed, Patrick Grogan seconded, and it was resolved :—" That Mr. Eamonn Bulfin be appointed Chairman of the Council for the ensuing year."

C. J. O'Riordan proposed, and T. M. Russell seconded, that Mr. John Kelly be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council for the ensuing Year, and that during the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman should discharge all the business appertaining to the office of Chairman of the Council."

Mr. Kelly then took the Chair.

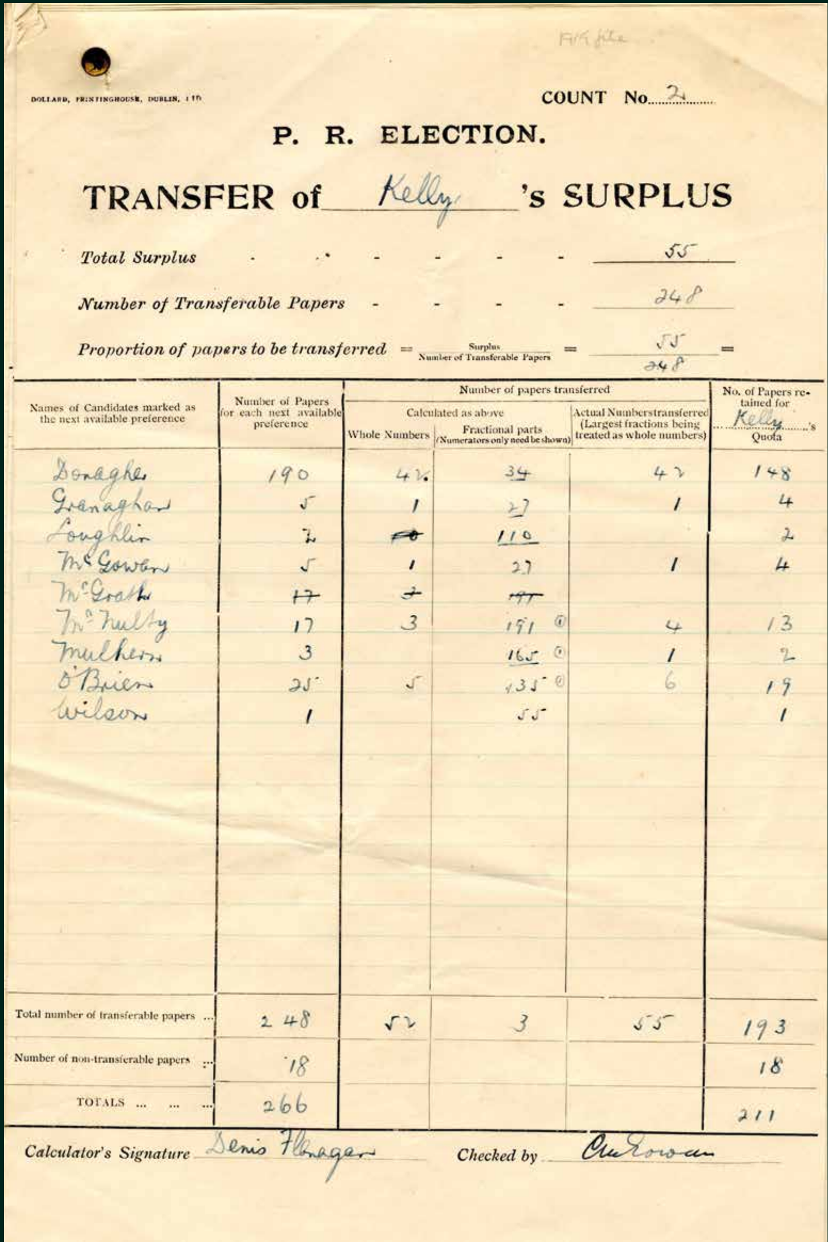
THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

The following Resolution was passed unanimously, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by T. M. Russell :—

" THAT THIS COUNCIL OF THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF OFFALY, AT A DULY CONVENED MEETING, HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGES THE AUTHORITY OF DAIL EIREANN AS THE DULY ELECTED GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH PEOPLE, AND UNDERTAKES TO GIVE EFFECT TO ALL DECERES DULY PROMULGATED BY THE SAID DAIL EIREANN, IN SO FAR AS SAME EFFECTS THIS COUNCIL. THAT COPIES OF THIS RESOLUTION BE FORWARDED TO THE REPUBLICAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE AND TO THE PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

Sliocht as miontuairiscí Chomhairle Contae Uíbh Fhailí a tionóladh an 19 Meitheamh 1920 maidir le ceapadh Éamonn Bulfin mar chathaoirleach in absentia. Taifeadann sé freisin go n-admhaíonn sé údarás Dail Éireann mar rialtas tofa cuí de mhuintir na hÉireann.
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Uíbh Fhailí

Bhí bua cuimsitheach ag Sinn Féin Ghlac an páirtí smacht ar 27 as 33 comhairle contae, agus i bhFear Manach agus i dTír Eoghain, chomhcheangail sé le náisiúnaithe chun tromlaigh a dhéanamh. Dearbhaíodh sa Freeman Journal: 'Tá cailleadh Carsonism i dTír Eoghain ar cheann de na heachtraí is tábhachtaí sna toghcháin.' As 206 comhairle ceantair tuaithe, ghlac Sinn Féin 172 agus dá bhrí sin bhí smacht aige ar fhormhór na mbord caomhnóirí a bhí bainteach sa dlí don bhocht, Mhéadaigh a rath fiú go Cúige Uladh, agus fuair an páirtí smacht ar 36 as 55 cheantar tuaithe Uladh. Ní raibh aon taithí ag go leor de na comhairleoirí nua-thofa ar rialtas áitiúil roimhe seo, agus bhí cuid acu ag fónamh mar Óglaigh na hÉireann.



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DOLLARD, PRINTINGHOUSE, DUBLIN, 1 10

COUNT No. 2

P. R. ELECTION.

TRANSFER of Kelly 's SURPLUS

Total Surplus - - - - - - - 55

Number of Transferable Papers - - - - - 248

Proportion of papers to be transferred = Surplus / Number of Transferable Papers = 55 / 248 =

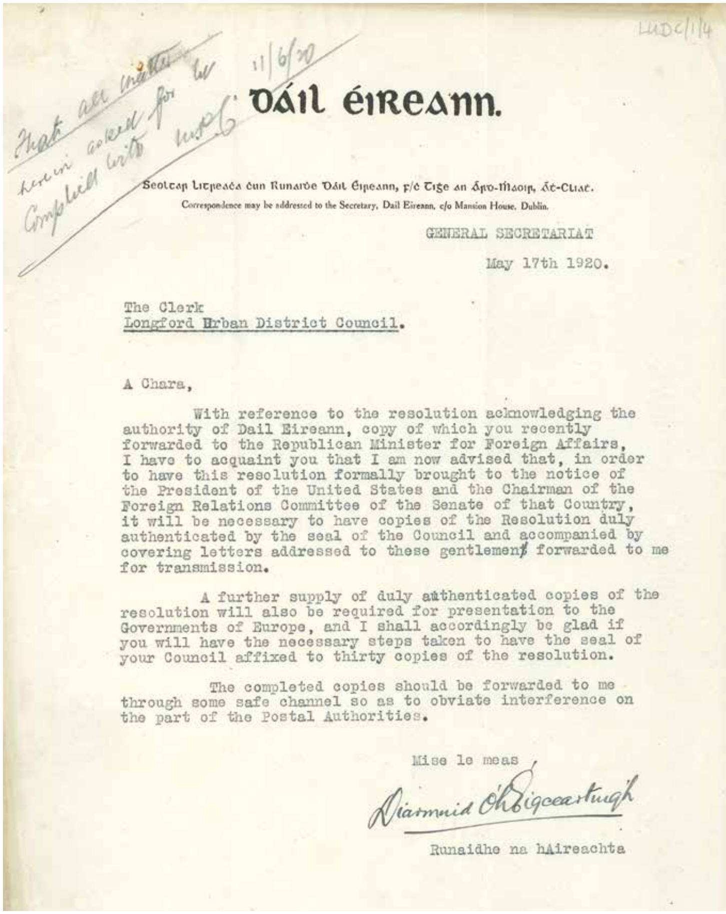
Names of Candidates marked as the next available preference	Number of Papers for each next available preference	Number of papers transferred: Calculated as above: Whole Numbers	Fractional parts (Numerators only need be shown)	Actual Numbers transferred (Largest fractions being treated as whole numbers)	No. of Papers retained for Kelly's Quota
Donaghe	190	42	34	42	148
Granaghan	5	1	27	1	4
Loughlin	2	~~0~~	110		2
McGowan	5	1	27	1	4
McGrath	~~17~~	~~3~~	~~191~~		
McNulty	17	3	191 (1)	4	13
Mulhern	3		165 (1)	1	2
O'Brien	25	5	135 (1)	6	19
Wilson	1		55		1
Total number of transferable papers ...	248	52	3	55	193
Number of non-transferable papers ...	18				18
TOTALS	266				211

Calculator's Signature Denis Flanagan *Checked by* [illegible]

Taifead ar aistriú vótaí barrachais Edward Kelly i dtoghchán Chomhairle Ceantair Tuaithe Bhéal Átha Seanaidh, Meitheamh 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Chartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall

Le toradh foriomlán na dtoghchán bhí ní ba mhó cumhachta ag an Roinn um Rialtas Áitiúil i riarachán na Dála. Thug an Roinn treoir láithreach do chomhairlí cathaoirligh, leaschathaoirligh agus ionadaithe a roghnú go cúramach do Chomhairle Ghinearálta na gComhairlí Contae agus 'aird chuí á tabhairt ar phrionsabal náisiúnta, ar chumas agus ar eolas ar riarachán áitiúil'. Go praiticiúil, glacadh leis seo gur cheart baill Shinn Féin a roghnú do na poist sin.


LUDC/1/4

11/6/20

DÁIL ÉIREANN.

Seoltar Litreacha chun Runaidhe Dáil Éireann, f/c Tighe an Árd-Mhaoir, Áth-Cliath.
Correspondence may be addressed to the Secretary, Dail Eireann, c/o Mansion House, Dublin.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

May 17th 1920.

The Clerk
Longford Urban District Council.

A Chara,

With reference to the resolution acknowledging the authority of Dail Eireann, copy of which you recently forwarded to the Republican Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have to acquaint you that I am now advised that, in order to have this resolution formally brought to the notice of the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of that Country, it will be necessary to have copies of the Resolution duly authenticated by the seal of the Council and accompanied by covering letters addressed to these gentlemen forwarded to me for transmission.

A further supply of duly authenticated copies of the resolution will also be required for presentation to the Governments of Europe, and I shall accordingly be glad if you will have the necessary steps taken to have the seal of your Council affixed to thirty copies of the resolution.

The completed copies should be forwarded to me through some safe channel so as to obviate interference on the part of the Postal Authorities.

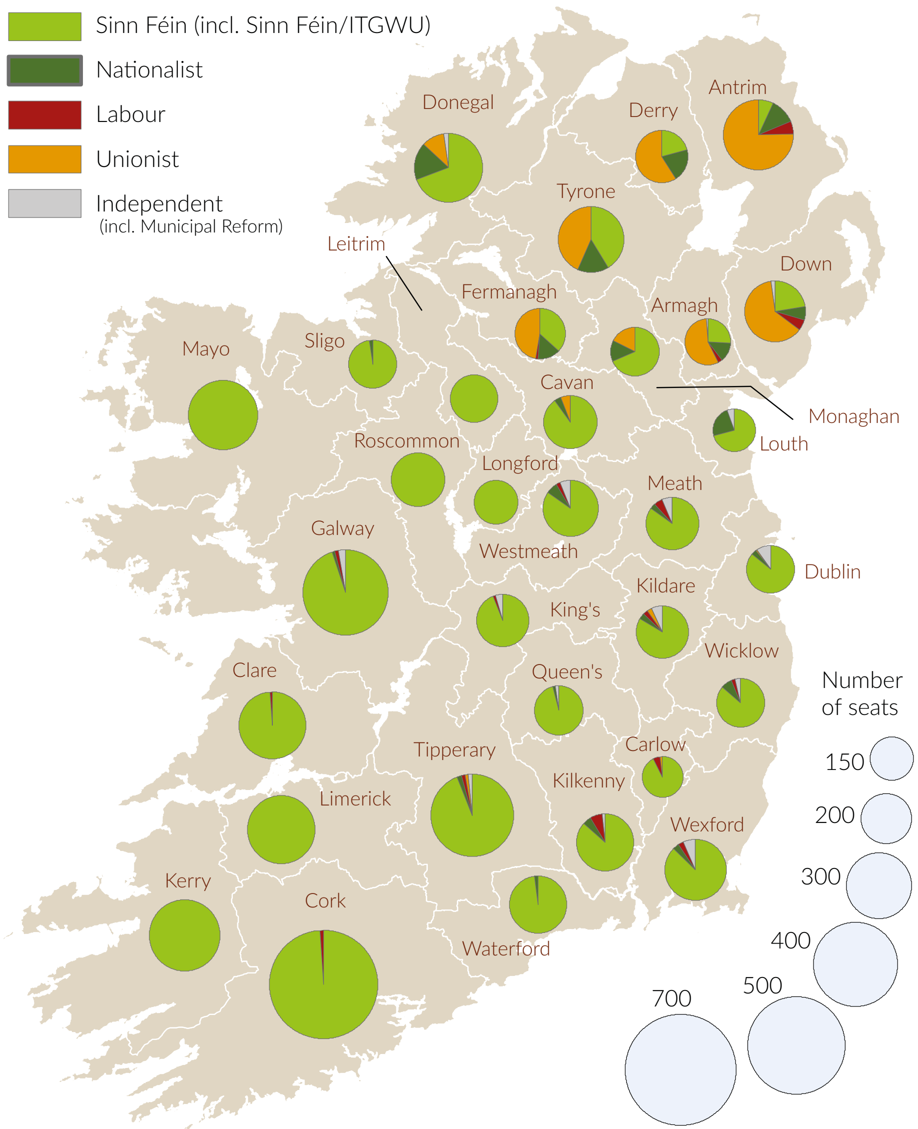
Mise le meas,

Diarmuid O'hEigceartuigh

Runaidhe na hAireachta

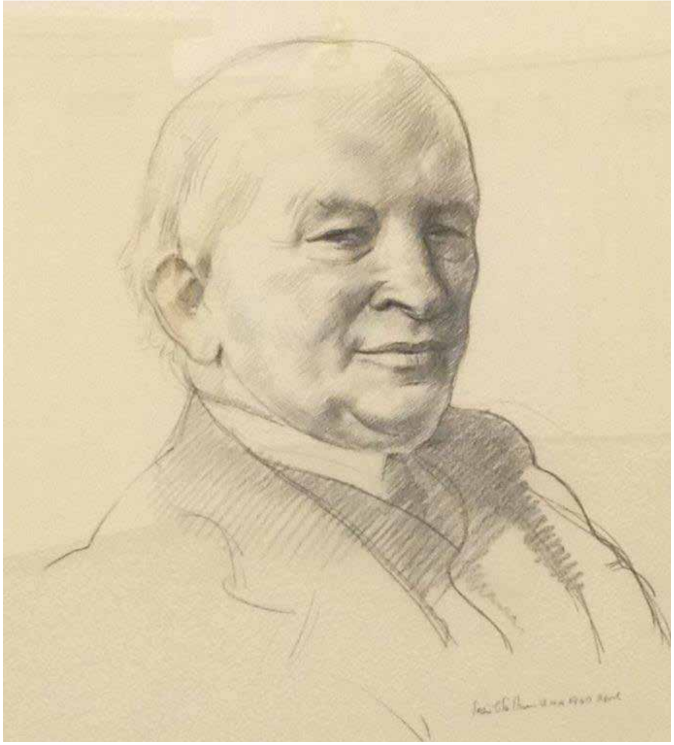
Litir ó rúnaíocht ghinearálta Dáil Éireann chuig cléireach Chomhairle Dúiche Uirbeach an Longfoirt maidir leis an rún glacadh le húdarás Dáil Éireann, 17 Bealtaine 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Leabharlann agus Cartlann Chontae an Longfoirt

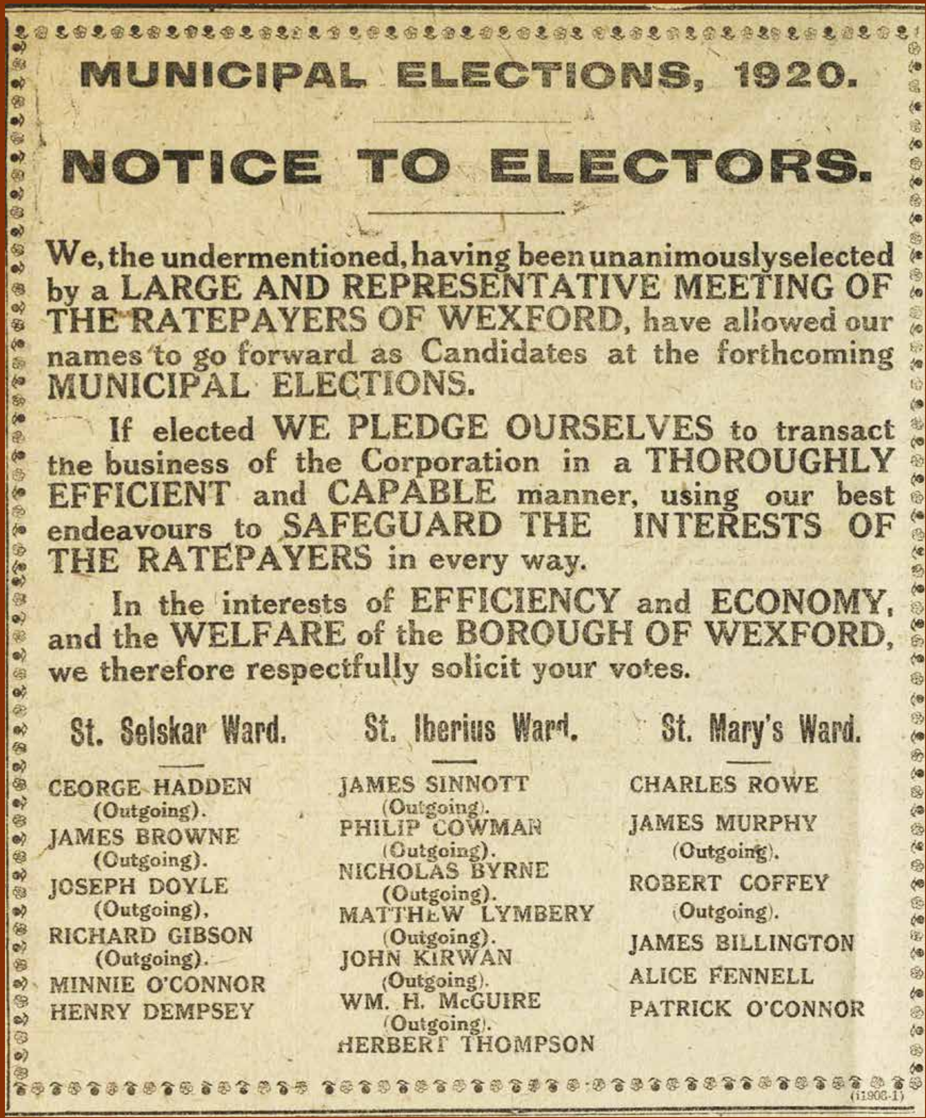


Léarscáil ina taispeántar sciar na suíochán a bhuaigh páirtithe i ngach contae sna toghcháin i mí na Bealtaine/an Mheithimh, 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead Atlas of the Irish Revolution (UCC)



Sceitse pheann luaidhe de PJ O'Byrne, Cathaoirleach Chomhairle Contae Thiobraid Árann Thuaidh, 1920-31
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Thiobraid Árann



MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1920.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

We, the undermentioned, having been unanimously selected by a LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS OF WEXFORD, have allowed our names to go forward as Candidates at the forthcoming MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

If elected WE PLEDGE OURSELVES to transact the business of the Corporation in a THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT and CAPABLE manner, using our best endeavours to SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE RATEPAYERS in every way.

In the interests of EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY, and the WELFARE of the BOROUGH OF WEXFORD, we therefore respectfully solicit your votes.

St. Selskar Ward.

GEORGE HADDEN (Outgoing).
JAMES BROWNE (Outgoing).
JOSEPH DOYLE (Outgoing).
RICHARD GIBSON (Outgoing).
MINNIE O'CONNOR
HENRY DEMPSEY

St. Iberius Ward.

JAMES SINNOTT (Outgoing).
PHILIP COWMAN (Outgoing).
NICHOLAS BYRNE (Outgoing).
MATTHEW LYMBERY (Outgoing).
JOHN KIRWAN (Outgoing).
WM. H. McGUIRE (Outgoing).
HERBERT THOMPSON

St. Mary's Ward.

CHARLES ROWE
JAMES MURPHY (Outgoing).
ROBERT COFFEY (Outgoing).
JAMES BILLINGTON
ALICE FENNELL
PATRICK O'CONNOR

(11903-1)

Fógra clóite d'iarrthóirí do na Cáiníocóirí i dtoghchán cathrach 1920 i Loch Garman. Toghadh Alice Fennell do Bharda Naomh Muire. Ón nuachtán The People, 10 Eanáir 1920

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Loch Garman

Póstaer feachtais de chuid Shinn Féin ag impí ar mhná a vóta a chaitheamh le Robert Barton, toghcháin áitiúla 1920, Cill Mhantáin.

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann

Mná agus an toghchán áitiúil de 1920

Faoi thoghcháin áitiúla 1920, bhí méid áirithe dul chun cinn déanta cheana féin maidir le hionadaíocht ban ag leibhéal rialtais áitiúil in Éirinn. Ó 1896, bhí mná le cáilíochtaí áirithe maoine incháilithe lena dtoghadh mar chaomhnóirí de dhlí na mbocht. Faoi Acht Rialtais Áitiúil 1898, d'fhéadfaidís seasamh do na comhairlí nua go léir seachas comhairlí buirge agus contae.

Bhí ról tábhachtach ag an oideachas maidir le cuidiú le mná a thuiscint go raibh ról acu i dtodhchaí a dtíre. Bhí baint ghníomhach ag go leor acu le roinnt gluaiseachtaí, ina measc Sinn Féin, Cumann na mBan, Bantracht na Tuaithe agus sna feachtais vótála agus saothair éagsúla. Rinne Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná, go háirithe, canbhasáil agus spreagadh do mhná a n-ainmneacha a chur chun tosaigh mar iarrthóirí sna toghcháin áitiúla i 1920. Foilsíodh ailt i bpáipéar na Léige, The Irish Citizen ag míniú an phróisis a bhí i gceist agus ag spreagadh na dtoghthóirí mná chun tacú lena gcuid féin.

'Ná lig d'aon bhean cabhrú le grúpa ar bith
nach bhfuil bean amháin ar a laghad ar a thicéad'
The Irish Citizen , 5 Eanáir 1920

Toghadh 42 bean san iomlán ar chomhairlí áitiúla i 1920, ag léiriú an bhealaigh do rannpháirtíocht níos mó de mhná sa phróiseas toghcháin ag leibhéal áitiúil. Ba bhaill shuntasacha de Chumann na mBan cuid acu sin a toghadh; bhí cuid acu ina bhfeachtasóirí paiseanta ar son athchóirithe shóisialta agus chúram sláinte.

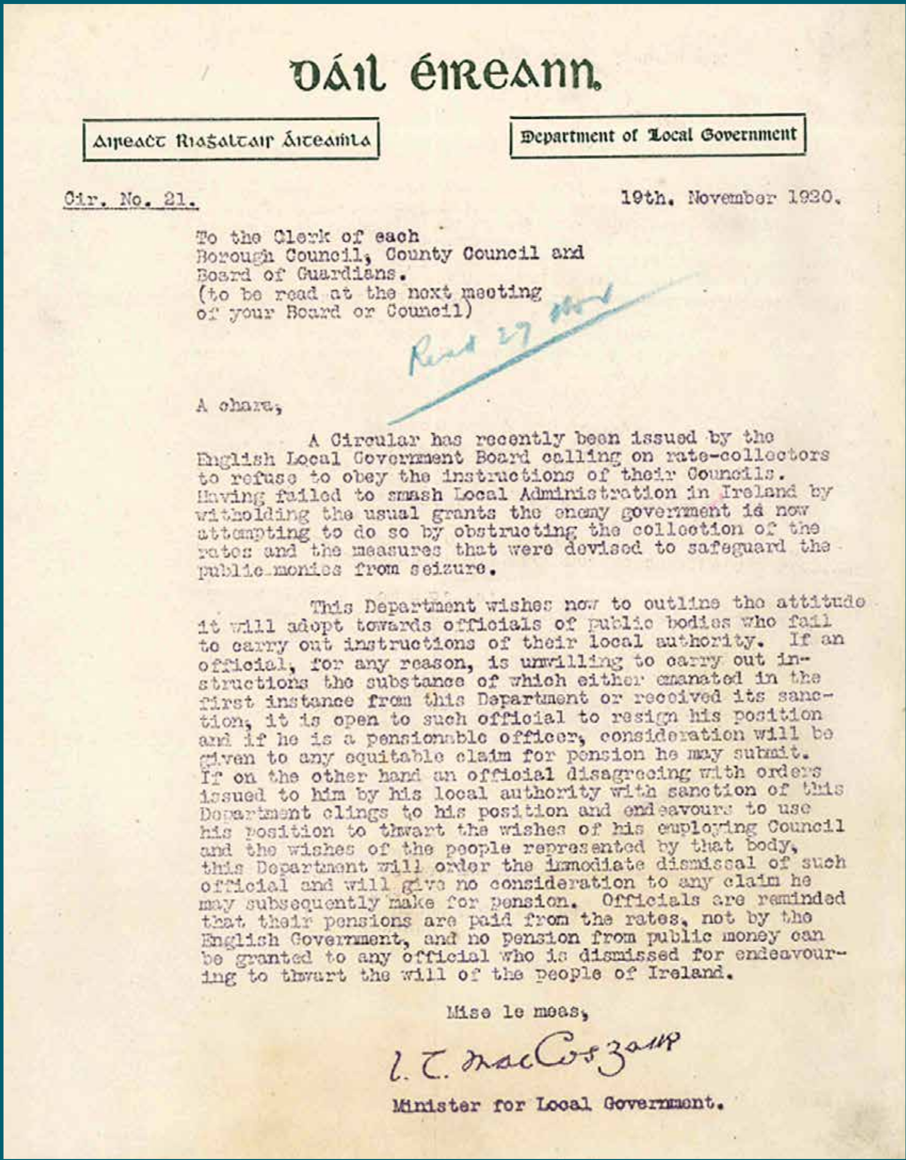
Sna toghcháin buirge agus uirbeacha an 15 Eanáir, ba í an tUasal Emily Crowe an chéad bhean riamh a toghadh mar chuid de thromlach Shinn Féin ar Chorparáid Luimnigh. As 30 iarrthóir ban i mBaile Átha Cliath agus a bhailte fearainn, toghadh 14, lena n-áirítear Kathleen Clarke agus Nell Humphreys. I gCeatharlach, toghadh triúr ban i mbarda ina raibh naoi suíochán[13].

An tOnórach Albinia Broderick, an chéad bhall ban, a toghadh chuig Comhairle Contae Chiarraí i 1920
Íomhá le caoinchead cartlann grianghrafadóireachta The Kerryman, Cartlanna Chontae Chiarraí

Tugadh triúr ban aontachtaithe ar ais san oirthuaisceart, toghadh beirt i nDoire. Cé gur lucht tacaíochta Shinn Féin formhór na n-iarrthóirí mná, sheas roinnt acu don Lucht Oibre Neamhspleách. Dhaingnigh mná eile saincheisteanna áitiúla lena n-áirítear Alice Fennell, a toghadh do Chorparáid Loch Garman do Chumann na gCáiníocóirí.

D'éirigh go maith le hiarrthóirí ban i dtoghcháin an tsamhraidh do chomhairlí contae, do cheantair thuaithe agus do chaomhnóirí dhlí na mbocht. Mar a tharla i mí Eanáir, ba ghaolta le fir 1916 cuid acu siúd a roghnaigh Sinn Féin lena n-áirítear Lillie Connolly agus Margaret Pearse. Ba í an Bhantiarna Albinia Broderick, poblachtánach Éireannach, an chéad bhean a toghadh ar Chomhairle Contae Chiarraí. Toghadh an Bhantiarna Margaret Dockrell, aontachtaí agus iarbhall de Chumann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná agus Rialtais Áitiúil Mná na hÉireann, do dháilcheantar Bhaile na Manach i gComhairle Contae Bhaile Átha Cliath. Ghníomhaigh mná freisin mar chathaoirleach nó mar leaschathaoirleach i gcomhairlí ceantair Lios Tuathail, Ráth Droma, an Chlocháin agus Béal na mBuillí. Bhí ról ríthábhachtach ag Alice Cashel, a toghadh mar leaschathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe i 1920 sa phróiseas chun rialtas áitiúil a athchóiriú agus é a thabhairt faoi údarás Dáil Éireann.

Alice Cashel (leas-chathaoirleach tofa ar Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe i Meitheamh 1920)
Íomhá le caoinchead an Dr Humphrys
http://humphrysfamilytree.com/Cashel/al.html



DÁIL ÉIREANN.

Aireacht Riaghaltair Áiteamhla | Department of Local Government

Cir. No. 21. 19th. November 1920.

To the Clerk of each
Borough Council, County Council and
Board of Guardians.
(to be read at the next meeting
of your Board or Council)

Read 27 Nov

A chara,

A Circular has recently been issued by the English Local Government Board calling on rate-collectors to refuse to obey the instructions of their Councils. Having failed to smash Local Administration in Ireland by witholding the usual grants the enemy government is now attempting to do so by obstructing the collection of the rates and the measures that were devised to safeguard the public monies from seizure.

This Department wishes now to outline the attitude it will adopt towards officials of public bodies who fail to carry out instructions of their local authority. If an official, for any reason, is unwilling to carry out instructions the substance of which either emanated in the first instance from this Department or received its sanction, it is open to such official to resign his position and if he is a pensionable officer, consideration will be given to any equitable claim for pension he may submit. If on the other hand an official disagreeing with orders issued to him by his local authority with sanction of this Department clings to his position and endeavours to use his position to thwart the wishes of his employing Council and the wishes of the people represented by that body, this Department will order the immediate dismissal of such official and will give no consideration to any claim he may subsequently make for pension. Officials are reminded that their pensions are paid from the rates, not by the English Government, and no pension from public money can be granted to any official who is dismissed for endeavouring to thwart the will of the people of Ireland.

Mise le meas,

L. T. MacCosgair

Minister for Local Government.

Litir ó W.T. Cosgrave, an tAire Rialtais Áitiúil maidir le rátaí a bhailiú in údaráis áitiúla agus na hiarmhairtí d'oifigigh nach gcomhlíonann dualgais a n-údaráis áitiúil (19 Samhain 1920)

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Phort Láirge IE / WCC / GNA / 131

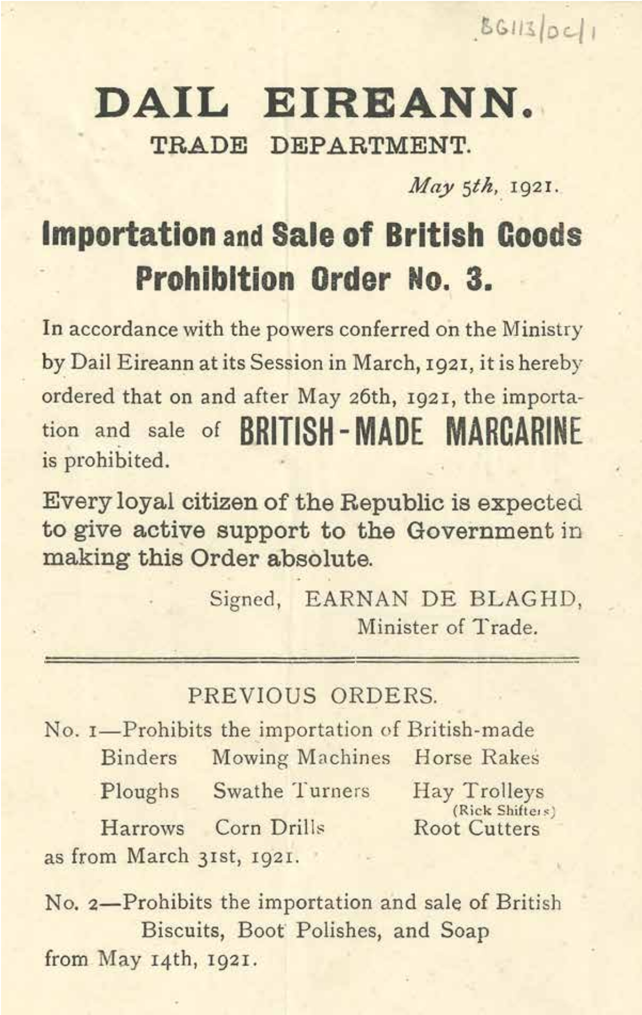
1920-1925 Rialtas áitiúil le linn tréimhse éagobhsaí

Tar éis na dtoghchán i 1920, rith na comhairlí nua-thofa rúin chun aitheantas a thabhairt do Dáil Éireann agus ag diúltú do Bhord Rialtais Áitiúil na Breataine. Ba chéim thábhachtach pholaitiúil í an tacaíocht seo ó údaráis áitiúla chun dlisteanacht Dáil Éireann a aithint agus céim a raibh iarmhairtí tromchúiseacha aici dóibh.

Trína ndiúltú leanúint ar aghaidh tuairisciú don Bhord Rialtais Áitiúil, chaill na húdaráis áitiúla a rinne é sin an cúnamh deontais ar íoc an Bord leo. Mar thoradh ar a ndiúltú rátaí a bailíodh go háitiúil a thabhairt ar láimh tionscnaíodh cásanna dlí ina gcoinne. Rinne fórsaí coróin ruathar ar údaráis áitiúla mar iarracht rochtain a fháil ar na taifid go forneartach. Mar thoradh ar na leabhair a cheilt ó iniúchóirí rialtais áitiúil agus diúltú don chomhar, gabhadh go leor oifigeach údarás áitiúil, lena n-áirítear cléirigh bhaile agus cuntasóirí.

Bhí go leor de na baill tofa agus an fhoireann ag fónamh san IRA freisin. I mí an Mhárta 1920, bhí Ard-Mhéara Chorcaí, d'fheallmharaigh an RIC Tomás MacCurtain agus gabhadh a chomharba Terence MacSwiney agus chuaigh sé ar stailc ocrais, agus fuair sé bás i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1920. Dúnmharaíodh Méara Luimnigh, George Clancy agus iar-Mhéara Luimnigh, Michael O'Callaghan freisin.

Lean údaráis áitiúla ar aghaidh chomh maith agus ab fhéidir leo ag feidhmiú agus fuair siad treoir ó W.T. Cosgrave mar Aire Rialtais Áitiúil. Bhí na cumarsáidí ó Dáil Éireann dírithe ar iarracht a dhéanamh ioncam a chruinniú, an tasc deacair de bhailiú rátaí a choinneáil agus é a choinneáil ón mBord Rialtais Áitiúil agus ar chostais a ghearradh chun déileáil le cailliúint deontas. Nuair a síníodh an Conradh Angla-Éireannach i mí na Nollag 1921 bhunaigh rialtas an tSaorstáit sna 26 chontae. De bharr an Cogadh Cathartha a raibh mar thoradh air, bhí na húdaráis áitiúla ag streachailt i gcónaí chun bonneagar a fheidhmiú agus a atógáil agus chun an t-ioncam riachtanach a bhailiú chun seirbhísí a mhaoiniú.



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DAIL EIREANN.

TRADE DEPARTMENT.

May 5th, 1921.

Importation and Sale of British Goods Prohibition Order No. 3.

In accordance with the powers conferred on the Ministry by Dail Eireann at its Session in March, 1921, it is hereby ordered that on and after May 26th, 1921, the importation and sale of **BRITISH-MADE MARGARINE** is prohibited.

Every loyal citizen of the Republic is expected to give active support to the Government in making this Order absolute.

Signed, EARNAN DE BLAGHD,
Minister of Trade.

PREVIOUS ORDERS.

No. 1—Prohibits the importation of British-made

Binders	Mowing Machines	Horse Rakes
Ploughs	Swathe Turners	Hay Trolleys (Rick Shifters)
Harrows	Corn Drills	Root Cutters

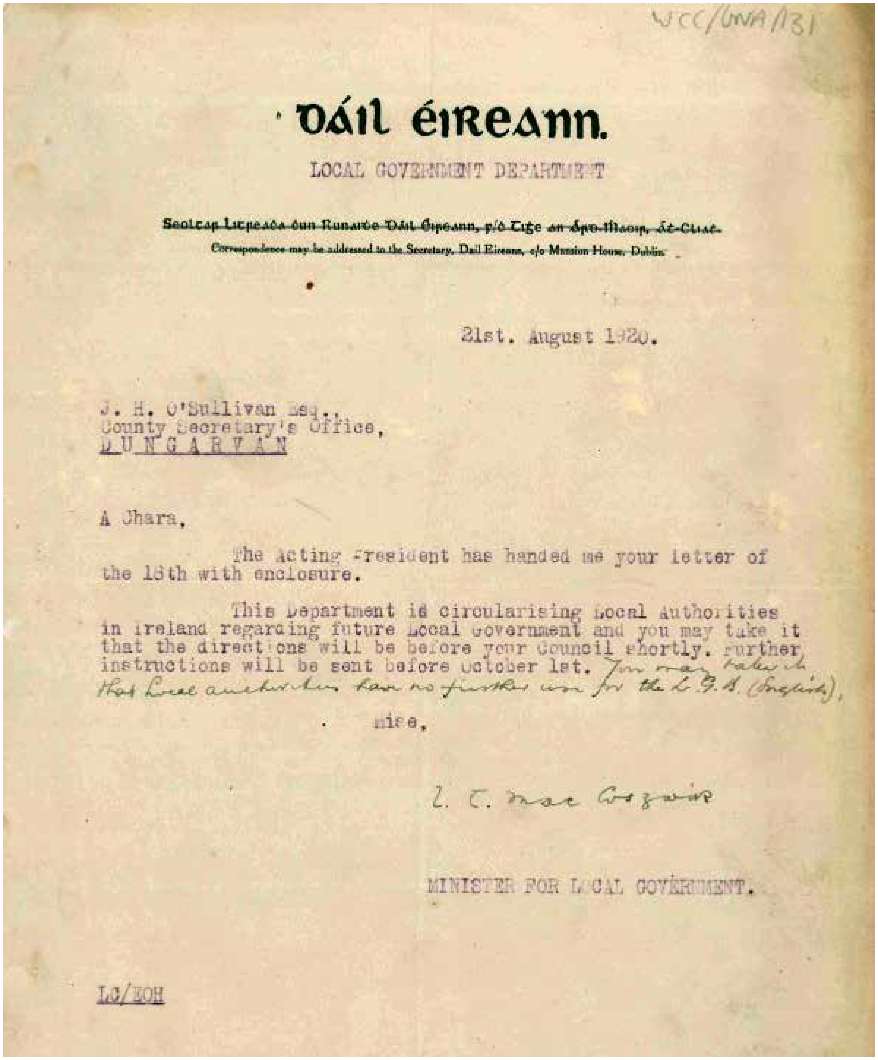
as from March 31st, 1921.

No. 2—Prohibits the importation and sale of British Biscuits, Boot Polishes, and Soap from May 14th, 1921.

Fógra ó Ernest Blythe, an tAire Trádála, Dáil Éireann maidir le toirmeasc ar allmhairiú agus díol margairín de dhéantús na Breataine, 5 Bealtaine 1921. Ó bhailiúchán Bhord Caomhnóirí an Longfoirt.
Íomhá le caoinchead Leabharlann agus Cartlann Chontae an Longfoirt

Bhí an ré fós corraitheach do na húdaráis áitiúla agus tháinig coimisinéirí a ceapadh go lárnach in ionad roinnt comhairlí a bhí faoi cheannas poblachtánach agus nach raibh aon airgeadas acu (Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, Cathair Chorcaí, Ciarraí, Liatroim agus Uíbh Fhailí) ar feadh tamaill. Thacaigh an pobal i gcoitinne leis an ngá le hathchóiriú rialtais áitiúil, áfach, agus dhírigh Rialtas an tSaorstáit a aird ar an ábhar agus thug sé isteach an Bille Rialtais Áitiúil, 1924.

Ba é príomhfhócas an athchóirithe seo deireadh a chur le comhairlí ceantair tuaithe agus boird chaomhnóirí agus a bhfeidhmeanna bóthair agus sláinte a chomhdhlúthú i gcomhairlí contae, comhairlí uirbeacha agus corparáidí. Bunaíodh boird sláinte a raibh freagracht acu as seirbhísí sláintíochta agus sláinte - bunaíodh iad seo ag leibhéal contae nó, i gcás contaetha níos mó, bunaíodh dhá bhord. Ceapadh Oifigigh Leighis an Chontae do gach contae le freagracht as sláinte agus sláintíocht. Tharraing an tAire an Bille siar chun tuilleadh plé agus leasaithe a cheadú, agus achtaíodh an tAcht Rialtais Áitiúil, 1925 i mhí an Mhárta 1925.



WCC/GNA/131

DÁIL ÉIREANN.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Seoltar Litreacha chun Rúnaidhe Dáil Éireann, p/ó Tighe an Árd-Mhaoir, Át-Cliat.

Correspondence may be addressed to the Secretary, Dail Eireann, c/o Mansion House, Dublin.

21st. August 1920.

J. H. O'Sullivan Esq.,
County Secretary's Office,
DUNGARVAN

A Chara,

The Acting President has handed me your letter of the 18th with enclosure.

This Department is circularising Local Authorities in Ireland regarding future Local Government and you may take it that the direct ones will be before your Council shortly. Further instructions will be sent before October 1st. You may take it that Local authorities have no further use for the L.G.B. (English).

Mise,

L. T. Mac Cosgair

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

LG/EOH

Litir ó W.T. Cosgrave ag cur in iúl d'údaráis áitiúla nár cheart go mbeadh 'aon úsáid bhreise acu ón mBord Rialtais Áitiúil (Sasanach)'

Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Phort Láirge IE/WCC/GNA/131

WCC/GNA/88

D A I L   E I R E A N N

Local Government Dept.
13th. December 1920.

Cir. No. 24.

In the struggle between the Irish nation and the English government the Local Authorities are playing an important part. Through them the Irish Government has been enabled to take over control of the internal administration of the Country, showing to the world the truth of President de Valera's claim that Dail Eireann is the DE FACTO as well as the DE JURE government of Ireland - harrassed it is true by the presence of an English army of occupation but nevertheless fulfilling the ordinary functions of government and receiving the actual and habitual allegiance of the great majority of the citizens. To meet and beat this claim the enemy government has left non stone unturned. The so called "grants" in reality a miserable portion (about a fortieth) of the money wrung from the Country in taxation have been ruthlessly cut off, carrying the war into the hospitals and the unions, smiting the aged poor and the destitute orphan. It is hoped by these methods to bring the Public Bodies of Ireland to their knees, it is hoped that those who would shrink from no sacrifice for themselves will be weakened by the possibility of hardship for the aged and the helpless. The idea of attempting to buy a people with a miserable fraction of their own money is peculiarly English in its cynicism. But the people must not be bought back into slavery. The responsibility is on each Public Body to so husband its finances that the hopes of the enemy of inducing surrender by economic pressure will prove as vain as their hopes to stampede and demoralise the people by murder and arson.....Even with the utmost economy there will be a deficit in many cases. This deficit must be met by loan from the banks. This Department believes that where the position is properly and reasonably explained to a bank there will be no disposition shown to embarass local authorities by a refusal. The banks must not be allowed to make their reappointment as Treasurers a condition precedent to a loan - to do so shows a misconception of the situation. The Banks were deprived of the treasurership not with any view to injuring them but with a view to protecting public monies from inequitable seizure. To have their accounts in debit would have been no protection, as a Bank as Treasurer would have been ordered to pay on foot of Decrees "out of the first monies of the Council coming into your control" and could not set up its own private debt as against such decree. Further a Bank as Treasurer would be compelled to make the fullest disclosures as to the funds of any Public Body while under present arrangements though the Bank will no doubt have the handling of the funds of local authorities as heretofore, it will have no knowledge on the subject. The Banks must not be allowed to attach obnoxious conditions to loans to local authorities: neither must they be allowed if offered reas-able security to embarrass local authorities by refusing loans. They exist and flourish by the good-will of the people - they cannot be allowed to come into the ring against the people's re-

An leathanach seo agus an leathanach seo a leanas:
An Roinn Rialtais Áitiúil, Dáil Éireann. Ciorclán an 13 Nollaig 1920, a thaispeánann conas a chuir torthaí na dtoghchán áitiúil ar chumas Rialtas na hÉireann smacht a fháil ar riarachán inmheánach na tíre.
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chathair agus Chontae Phort Láirge IE/WCA/WCC/GNA/88

enemy in this struggle. Councils should if necessary wield the great power they undoubtedly possess to prove to any bank that refuses facilities, that to do so - always provided fair terms and security is offered - amounts to an will be deemed an act of war against the Irish people .....On this question of security circumstances will vary considerably in different places. It is put as a suggestion that if necessary each member of a Council should set himself to secure the lodging of say £50 by a dozen or twenty people, the sums so lodged to be deemed collateral security against an overdraft to the Council's representatives while each individual acting in this way as security would have as his security against loss the rates of the County... The enemy are basing all their hopes on a financial breakdown on the part of Public Bodies necessitating a return to the Custom House fold. It would be impossible to overestimate the need for local effort to defeat these hopes. The enemy is watching every move of the Local Bodies. Lately when a Council in the mistaken idea that to be in overdraft would render its funds immune from seizure reappointed the Bank its Treasurer the matter got a blazing headline in the English Press "COUNTY COUNCIL REPUDIATES DAIL EIREANN". The line must be held. With only four months of the Financial year to run there must be no collapse of Local Government. The Public Bodies must not let down the Nation.

C. Ó h-Uigín

ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Roinnt pearsana suntasacha sna toghcháin áitiúla de 1920

Robert Childers Barton
Íomhá le caoinchead Thithe an Oireachtais www.dail100.ie

Robert Barton (1881-1975). B'úinéir talún fairsing agus iar-oifigeach airm na Breataine é, chuaigh Robert isteach sa ghluaiseacht phoblachtach tar éis dó drochíde na gceannairí de 1916 a fheiceáil i mBaile Átha Cliath. Mar TD d'Iarthar Chill Mhantáin, toghadh é mar Aire Talmhaíochta ag an gcéad Dáil a shuigh i 1919. Gabhadh é i mí Feabhra 1919 as óráidí ceannairceach a dhéanamh, toghadh é mar chathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin i mí an Mheithimh 1920 le linn a choinneála. Atoghadh chun na Dála é i 1922, cuireadh i bpríosún é níos déanaí an bhliain sin as a ghníomhaíochtaí sa Chogadh Cathartha. Chaill sé a shuíochán in olltoghchán 1923 agus scaoileadh saor ón bpríosún é i mí na Nollag 1923. Níor lorg sé toghchán arís, ach reáchtáil sé roinnt ceapachán poiblí ina dhiaidh sin.

Thomas D. Sinnott
Íomhá ón mBailiúchán T.D. Sinnott ag Cartlann Chontae Loch Garman

Thomas D. Sinnott (1893-1965). Filí, teangeolaí, múinteoir meánscoile, staraí agus riarthóir poiblí. Ghlac TD páirt shuntasach in Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916 in Inis Córthaidh agus gabhadh é as a bheith bainteach le tréimhsí coinneála i bPríosún Stafford agus i Frongoch go dtí gur scaoileadh saor é i mí na Nollag 1916. Toghadh é ar Chomhairle Ceantair Uirbeach Inis Córthaidh i 1920 agus bhí sé ina chathaoirleach ar Bhord Caomhnóirí Inis Córthaidh i mí an Mheithimh an bhliain sin. Gabhadh arís é as a ghníomhaíochtaí le linn Chogadh na Saoirse, ceapadh é ina rúnaí ar Bhord Sláinte Chontae Loch Garman i 1922. Ceapadh é mar chéad Bhainisteoir Contae ar Chomhairle Contae Loch Garman i 1942, post a bhí aige go dtí gur scoir sé i 1953.

Terence MacSwiney
Íomhá ó bhailiúchán Liam de Róiste i gCartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí

Terence MacSwiney (1879-1920). Filí agus drámadóir a raibh baint aige leis an gcúis náisiúnaíoch ó thréimhse luath, bhí Terence ar cheann de phríomh-eagraithe agus cheannasaithe Óglaigh na hÉireann i gCorcaigh ó 1914. Toghadh é chuig an gCéad Dáil i 1918 mar TD Shinn Féin do Lár Chorcaí agus d'fhóin sé mar chomhairleoir le Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí nuair a toghadh é i mí Eanáir 1920. Toghadh é mar Ard-Mhéara Chorcaí agus mar Oifigeach Ceannais ar Bhriogáid Uimh.1 Chorcaí de chuid Óglaigh na hÉireann tar éis feallmharú Tomás MacCurtain i Márta 1920. Fuair sé bás ar stailc ocrais i bPríosún Brixton, Londain an 25 Deireadh Fómhair 1920.

George Nicholls
Íomhá le caoinchead Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe

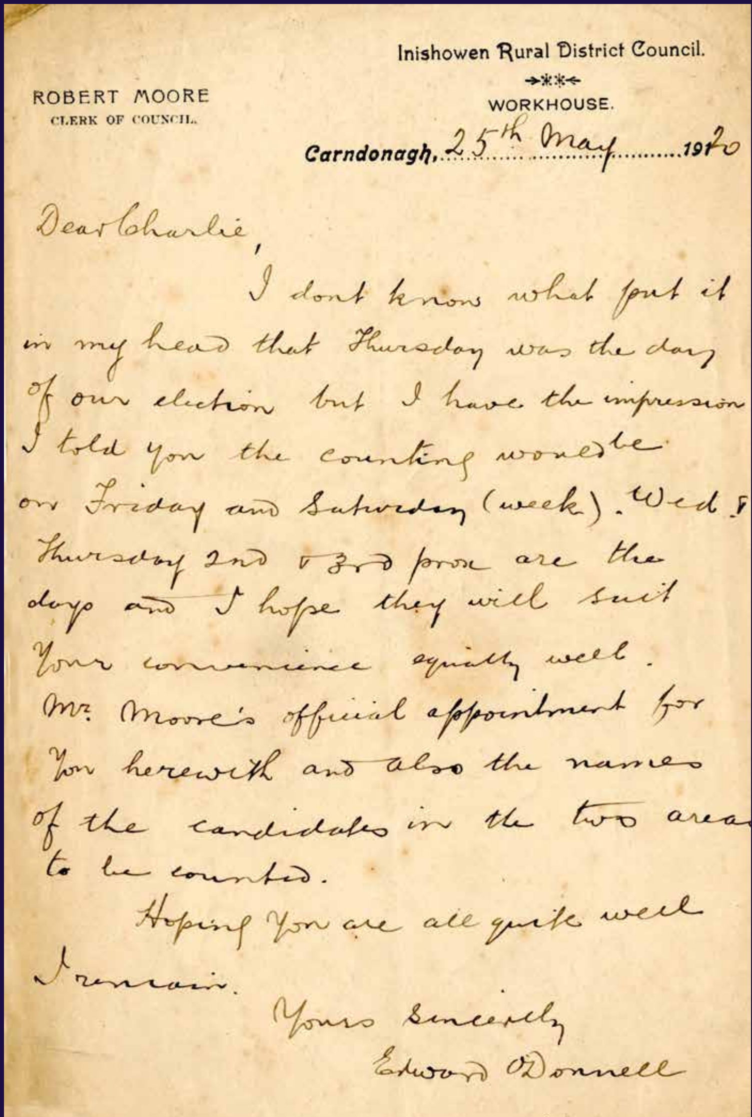
Aturnae a rugadh i mBaile Átha Cliath a bhí i **George Nicholls** (ca. 1886-1942) a raibh naisc láidre aige le Arthur Griffith. Ball suntasach de Chór Cathrach na Gaillimhe Óglaigh na hÉireann, gabhadh é agus imtheorannaíodh é le linn Sheachtain na Cásca 1916. Toghadh é ar Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe i 1920 agus bhí sé ina chathaoirleach, 1920-25. Vótáil sé i bhfabhar an Conradh a dhaingniú. Ag fónamh mar TD ó 1921-27, bhí post aige mar Aire Cúnta Gnóthaí Intíre ar feadh tréimhse i 1922 agus mar rúnaí parlaiminte don Aire Cosanta, 1925-27.

Hanna and Francis Sheehy-Skeffington
Íomhá le caoinchead Leabharlann & Cartlann Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath

Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington (1877-1946). Ball tofa de Chomhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath, 1920-1924 í. Cuimhnítear uirthi mar dhuine de na feimineoirí luatha in Éirinn ach níl fios ag mórán daoine gur toghadh í i dToghcháin áitiúla i mí Eanáir 1920, ar Chomhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath mar ionadaí Shinn Féin. Forbairt shóisialta trí oideachas ba mhó a bhí ina leasanna, mar d'fhóin sí ar roinnt coistí, lena n-áirítear Leabharlanna Poiblí - a raibh sí ina cathaoirleach orthu - Pinsean Seanaoise, Bord Thinreamh Scoile, Oideachas Teicniúil agus Scoláireachtaí. Lean sí uirthi ag fónamh ar Chomhairle tofa Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath go dtí gur chuir Rialtas na Saorstát deireadh léi i mBealtaine 1924.

Cllr. Kate Breen
Íomhá le caoinchead The Kerryman

Catherine (Kate) Breen (1869-1937). Iníon le hoifigeach de chuid Chomhairle Ceantair Uirbeach Chill Airne, d'fhóin Kate i gCumann na mBan le linn Éirí Amach 1916 agus gabhadh agus imtheorannaíodh í ina dhiaidh sin. Gabhadh í ina dhiaidh sin as a páirt i bpolaitíocht Shinn Féin a chur chun cinn le linn fheachtas Olltoghcháin 1918. Toghadh í chuig Comhairle Ceantair Uirbeach Chill Airne i mí Eanáir 1920, ceann de na chéad ghníomhartha a bhí aici ná athruithe ar shraith d'ainmeacha sráide a mholadh chun Cill Airne poblachtach a léiriú. Toghadh í ar Chomhairle Contae Chiarraí i 1926 agus 1928 agus bhí sí ina Cathaoirleach ar Bhord Sláinte agus Cúnaimh Phoiblí an Chontae agus mar Leas-Chathaoirleach ar Chomhairle Ghinearálta na gComhairlí Contae.


ROBERT MOORE
CLERK OF COUNCIL.

Inishowen Rural District Council.
WORKHOUSE.
Carndonagh, 25th May 1920

Dear Charlie,

I dont know what put it in my head that Thursday was the day of our election but I have the impression I told you the counting would be on Friday and Saturday (week). Wed & Thursday 2nd & 3rd prox are the days and I hope they will suit your convenience equally well.

Mr. Moore's official appointment for you herewith and also the names of the candidates in the two areas to be counted.

Hoping you are all quite well
I remain.

Yours Sincerely
Edward O'Donnell

Litir ó Edward O'Donnell, Comhairle Thuathcheantair Inis Eoghain, chuig Charlie [O'Callaghan, an Ceann Comhairimh] maidir leis na dátaí ar a mbeifear ag comhaireamh na vótaí do na toghcháin áitiúla, an 25 Bealtaine 1920.
Íomhá le caoinchead ó Chartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall

Fo-Nótaí

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2 Lyons, F.S.L., 'The aftermath of Parnell, 1891-1903' in A new history of Ireland VI: Ireland under the Union II 1870-1921, ed. W.E. Vaughan (Oxford University Press, 1996), lch594

3 Creedon, William P., Exemplar Hiberniae, 100 Years of local government in Ireland, lch16

4 Ferriter, Diarmaid, Lovers of liberty? Local government in 20th century Ireland ((Cartlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, Baile Átha Cliath, 2001), lch9

5 Dáil100, Houses of the Oireachtas, https://www.dail100.ie/en/long-reads/local-government-elections

6 Gallagher, Frank, The four glorious years 1918-1921 (Blackwater Press, 1953), lch44

7 Ibid, lch72

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8 Kee, Robert, Ireland: a history (London, 2003), lch180

9 Dundee Courier, 24 January 1920

10 https://www.dail100.ie/en/long-reads/local-government-elections

11 https://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/municipal-elections-sinn-fein-and-labour-perform-strongly-as-unionists-falt

12 https://www.historyireland.com/20th-century-contemporary-history/revolutionary-government-in-ireland-dail-eireann-1919-1922-arthur-mitchell-gill-and-macmillan/

Mná agus na toghcháin áitiúla de 1920

13 https://www.thejournal.ie/1920-women-vote-4969283-Jan2020

Léitheoireacht atá molta

Naisc ghréasáin le hailt

https://www.dail100.ie/en/long-reads/local-government-elections/

https://www.historyireland.com/20th-century-contemporary-history/pr-the-sligo-borough-election-of-1919/

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https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/heritage/century/century-women-and-the-vote/a-history-of-her-story-1.553415

Margaret Ward
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Nuachtáin

The Sligo Champion, 1920
The Freeman's Journal, 1920
The People, 1920
Connacht Tribune, 1920

Foilseacháin

Ferriter, Diarmaid, 'Lovers of Liberty'? Local Government in 20th century Ireland (Baile Átha Cliath, 2001)

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Lee, J.J., Ireland 1912-1985 Politics and Society (Cambridge, 2004)

O'Sullivan, Harold, A History of Local Government in the County of Louth, from earliest times to the Present (Baile Átha Cliath, 2000)

Macardle, Dorothy, The Irish republic (Londain, 1968)

Aguisín 1 Torthaí thoghchán na comhairle contae i mí an Mheithimh 1920 mar a tras-scríobhadh iad ón *Freeman's Journal*, 12 Meitheamh 1920

Léiríonn na contaetha a aibhsíodh i **gcló trom** thíos sonraí leasaithe ar líon suíochán agus cleamhnachtaí páirtí ar an méid a foilsíodh sa Freeman's Journal.

LAIGHIN	Suíocháin Iomlána	Suíochán de réir Páirtí
Baile Átha Cliath	**19**	SF 12; Lucht Saothar agus SF 2; Neamhspleách 2; Aontachtaithe 3
An Mhí	**21**	SF 20; Aontas na bhFeirmeoirí 1
Cill Dara	**21**	SF 15; Lucht Saothar 5; Neamhspleách 1
Co. an Rí (Uíbh Fhailí)	**21**	SF 19; Lucht Saothar 1
Co. na Banríona (Laois)	**22**	SF 18; Lucht Saothar Poblachtaigh 3; Aontachtaithe 1
An Lú	**28**	**SF 17; Trádáil & Lucht Saothar 2; Neamhspleách 3; Páirtí RD 6**
An Iarmhí	**23**	SF 15; Lucht Saothar 5; Náisiunaigh 3
An Longfort	**20**	SF 20
Cill Mhantáin	**20**	**SF 14; Lucht Saothar 3; Cumann na bhFeirmeoirí. 2; Náisiunaigh 1**
Loch Garman	**19**	SF 12; Lucht Saothar 7
Cill Chainnigh	**19**	SF 16; Lucht Saothar 2; Náisiunaigh 1
Ceatharlach	**20**	SF 13; Lucht Saothar 7

MUMHAN	**Suíocháin Iomlána**	**Suíocháin de réir Páirtí**
Tiobraid Árann (Thuaidh)	**20**	SF 19; Lucht Saothar 1
Tiobraid Árann (Theas)	**23**	SF 23
Corcaigh	**32**	SF 32
Luimneach	**20**	SF 20
Ciarraí	**20**	SF 20
Port Láirge	**20**	SF 17; Lucht Saothar Poblachtaigh 3
An Clár	**20**	SF 20

CONNACHT	**Suíocháin Iomlána**	**Suíocháin de réir Páirtí**
Gaillimh	**20**	SF 20
Maigh Eo	**24**	SF 24
Ros Comáin	**20**	SF 20
Sligeach	**20**	SF 19; Lucht Saothar Poblachtaigh 1
Liatroim	**19**	SF 19

ULADH	Suíocháin Iomlána	Suíocháin de réir Páirtí
Dún na nGall	**20**	SF 15; Náisiunaigh 3; U. 2
Doire	**19**	SF 4; Nat. 4; Aontachtaithe 11
Aontroim	**21**	Aontachtaithe 17; U. 1; Náisiunaigh 2; SF 1
Ard Mhacha	**23**	SF 4; Náisiunaigh 4; Aontachtaithe 14; Neamhspleách 1
An Dún	**20**	Aontachtaithe 13; SF 4; Lucht Saothar 2; Náisiunaigh 1
Tír Eoghain	**26**	SF 4; Náisiunaigh 4; Aontachtaithe 11
Fear Manach	**20**	SF 6; Náisiunaigh 5; Aontachtaithe 9
Muineachán	**20**	SF 16; Aontachtaithe 4
An Cabhán	**21**	20; Náisiunaigh 1

Aguisín 2 Liosta de sheirbhísí cartlainne na n-údarás áitiúil in Éirinn

Comhairle Contae Cheatharlach	**Comhairle Contae an Chláir**
Cartlann Contae Cheatharlach, Leabharlann an Chontae, Sráid na Tulaí, Ceatharlach	Cartlanna Chontae an Chláir, Comhairle Contae an Chláir, An Bóthar Nua, Inis, Co. an Chláir
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Ríomhphost: lkennedy@carlowcoco.ie	Ríomhphost: archives@clarecoco.ie
Gréasán: www.carlowlibraries.ie/explore/local-studies	Gréasán: www.clarelibrary.ie
Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Chorcaí	**Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall**
Cartlann Chathair agus Chontae Chorcaí, Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí, Foirgneamh Seamus Murphy, 32 Sráid Liam Uí Bhriain Mhór, Cathair Chorcaí	Cartlann Chontae Dhún na nGall, Comhairle Contae Dhún na nGall, Ionad na dTrí Abhainn, Leifear, Co. Dhún na nGall
Teil: 021 4505886	Teil: 074 9172490
Ríomhphost: brian_mcgee@corkcity.ie	Ríomhphost: archivist@donegalcoco.ie
Gréasán: www.corkarchives.ie	Gréasán: www.donegalcoco.ie/culture/archives/
Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath	**Dún Laoghaire / Ráth an Dúin**
Cartlanna Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, c/o Leabharlanna & Cartlann Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, 138-144 Sráid an Phiarsaigh, Baile Átha Cliath 2	dlr Leabharlanna, dlr Lexicon, Ardán Haigh, Páirc Moran, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Baile Átha Cliath
Teil: 01 6744996	Teil: 01 2362722
Ríomhphost: cityarchives@dublincity.ie	Ríomhphost: dgunning@dlrcoco.ie
Gréasán: www.dublincity.ie	Gréasán: www.libraries.dlrcoco.ie

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall	**Comhairle Contae na Gaillimhe**
Staidéar Áitiúil & Cartlann Fhine Gall, 46 An tSráid Thuaidh, Sord, Co. Bhaile Átha Cliath	Cartlanna Chomhairle Contae na Gaillimhe, c/o Leabharlann Chontae na Gaillimhe, Teach an Oileáin, Cearnóg na hArdeaglaise, Gaillimh Co. Na Gaillimhe
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Ríomhphost: karen.delacey@fingal.ie	Ríomhphost: archivist@galwaycoco.ie
Gréasán: www.fingal.ie	Gréasán: www.galway.ie/archives
Comhairle Contae Chiarraí	**Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Luimnigh**
Cartlann Contae Chiarraí, c/o Leabharlann Chontae Chiarraí, Tobar Mhaigh Dor, Trá Lí, Co. Chiarraí	Cartlanna Chathair agus Chontae Luimnigh, 58 Sráid Uí Chonaill. Luimneach Co. Luimnigh
Teil: 066 7121200	Teil: 061 496526
Ríomhphost: archivist@galwaycoco.ie	Ríomhphost: jacqui.hayes@limerick.ie
Gréasán: www.kerrylibrary.ie	Gréasán: www.limerickcoco.ie www.limerickcorp.ie
Comhairle Contae an Longfoirt	**Comhairle Contae Lú**
Leabharlann agus Cartlann Chontae an Longfoirt, Lár an Bhaile, An Longfort Co. an Longfoirt	Seirbhís Cartlainne Chontae Lú, Sean-Phríosún, Bóthar Bhaile Átha Fhirdhia, Dún Dealgan, Co. Lú
Teil: 043 3341124	Teil: 042 9324358
Ríomhphost: mmorris@longfordcoco.ie	Ríomhphost: archive@louthcoco.ie
Gréasán: www.longfordlibrary.ie	Gréasán: www.louthcoco.ie

Comhairle Contae Uíbh Fhailí	**Comhairle Contae Tiobraid Árann**
Cartlann Uíbh Fhailí, Aonad 1F Páirc Ghnó Axis, Bóthar Chlóirthigh, Tulach Mhór, Co Uíbh Fhailí	Cartlann Chontae Thiobraid Árann, Coimpléasc Údarás Áitiúil Thiobraid Árann, Páirc Ghnó an Charraigín, Cluain Meala, Co. Thiobraid Árann
Teil: 057 9321421 / 057 9339968	Teil: 0761 065319 / 0761 065000
Ríomhphost: info@offalyhistory.com	Ríomhphost: rachel.granville@tipperarycoco.ie
Gréasán: www.offalyarchives.com	Gréasán: www.tipperarycoco.ie
Comhairle Cathrach & Contae Phort Láirge	**Comhairle Contae Loch Garman**
Cartlanna Chathair agus Chontae Phort Láirge, An tSráid Ard / Leabharlann Dhún Garbhán, Port Láirge / Cé Davitt, Dún Garbhán, Co. Phort Láirge	Cartlann Contae Loch Garman, 6A Páirc Ghnó Ard Chaomháin, Ard Chaomháin, Co. Loch Garman
Teil: 076 1102144 / 058 21144	Teil: 053 9196572
Ríomhphost: archivist@waterfordcouncil.ie	Ríomhphost: archivist@wexfordcoco.ie
Gréasán: www.waterfordcouncil.ie	Gréasán: www.wexfordcountyarchive.com
Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin	
Cartlanna Chontae Chill Mhantáin, Comhairle Contae Chill Mhantáin, Foirgnimh an Chontae, Na Geataí Bána, Baile Chill Mhantáin	
Teil: 0404 20126	
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Gréasán: www.wicklow.ie	