1919

January	Irish War of Independence/ Anglo-Irish War starts
	Early Irish Volunteer Force reorganises with others to form Irish Republican Army
June 28	Versailles Treaty marks official end of WWI

1920

January	Recruitment for 'Black and Tans' begins
July	Belfast shipyard expulsions of Catholics and 'disloyal Protestants'
August	Belfast trade boycott of British interests
October	Ulster Special Constabulary established
November 21	'Bloody Sunday' Dublin
December 23	Government of Ireland Act 1920

1921

May 3	Temporary partition of Northern Ireland
June 22	King George V opens first session of Northern Ireland parliament
July 8-11	End of Irish War of Independence/ Anglo-Irish War
December 6	Anglo-Irish Treaty signed in London

1922

January 7	Anglo-Irish Treaty narrowly ratified in Dublin
June 1	Royal Ulster Constabulary established
June 28	Irish Civil War begins Ends in May 1923

Changed, Changed Utterly

Extract from '1916' by W.B. Yeats 1921.

Truce Day and the Irish Peace Conference July 1921

Following the King's speech, Lloyd George suggested to the Cabinet that the time was right to begin talks with Sinn Féin, something which had been previously unthinkable. On July 8, 1921 a truce ended the Anglo-Irish War/War of Independence with hostilities ceased on Monday, 11 July.

The last shot of the Anglo-Irish War/War of Independence was fired in Ulster.

In October 1921 delegates representing Dáil Éireann entered negotiations with Westminster to resolve Irish self-determination. Sir James Craig did not join the talks but met with Lloyd George independently.

Irish Peace Conference July 1921. Gathering at the Mansion House Dublin. Photographer W.D. Horgan. Courtesy of NLI.

Irish Peace Conference July 1921. Photographer W.D. Horgan. Courtesy of N.L.I.

The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921

After difficult negotiations the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed on December 6, 1921 proposing an Irish Free State as a self-governing dominion within the British Empire.

The Government of Ireland Act 1920 had outlined partition as temporary but Clause 11 and 12 of the Treaty stated that Northern Ireland could opt out of the Irish Free State with a Border Commission determining the border.

Reproduction from *The Graphic* December 10 1921. Courtesy of private collection.

The Divide Within

The Treaty was narrowly ratified by the Dáil on January 7, 1922 by seven votes. Dominion status was unacceptable to those who had fought for a Republic and Eamon de Valera walked out with anti-treaty supporters including Countess Markievicz.

As she left the chamber, she called the pro-treaty supporters *'oath breakers, cowards and Lloyd Georgeites'*. Collins in turn called the anti-treaty supporters *'deserters'*. The split in the Dáil reflected a bitter division and Irish politics would continue to be divided along differing political theories.

The Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed in London on December 6th, 1921. De Valera immediately denounced its terms as being in violent conflict with the wishes of the Irish nation. Dáil Eireann recommended the acceptance of the Treaty by a vote of 64 to 57.

WS Ref #: 381 , Witness: George Gavan-Duffy, Solicitor for Defence of Roger Casement, 1916; Secretary, Dáil Cabinet, 1919; Signatory, Anglo-Irish Treaty, 1921; Judge and later President. Courtesy of Bureau of Military History.

The Provisional Government in Dublin was created from the elected representatives of the 1921 elections. On January 16, 1922 powers were transferred to the Dublin government with Michael Collins as Chairman.

Sir James Craig. Courtesy of National Portrait Gallery.

'Michael Collins' by Leo Whelan R.H.A. (1892 - 1956). Courtesy of Oireachtas.

Craig Collins Pacts

In early 1922 Craig and Collins met in London to agree a solution to the violence in Northern Ireland and to the boycott against Belfast businesses, a response by Sinn Féin to the shipyard expulsions of 1920. The two attempted reforms were soon described as 'a scrap of paper'.

All Belfast goods coming into the area were destroyed. In some cases where we discovered stocks of Belfast goods in the shops, we compelled the owner to return them. All offenders' flames were blacklisted and posted up throughout the town and county.
1913-21 Statement document No. W.S. 1663. Courtesy of Bureau of Military History.

The Belfast trade boycott was having a strangling affect on Northern business and was the strongest weapons which the Republican party in Ireland had used against British interests in Ireland. The bargaining effect of this weapon when dealing with the Northern Unionist interests was enormous and could only be appreciated by the people living on the spot in Northern Ireland.
WS Ref #: 492, Witness Commandant IRA, Armagh, 1921. Courtesy of Bureau of Military History.

The Civil Authorities Special Power Act Northern Ireland 1922

Escalating attacks in Northern Ireland led to the Restoration of Order Act 1920 being replaced with the Civil Authorities Special Power Act Northern Ireland 1922.

It gave Minister of Home Affairs Sir Richard Dawson Bates extensive power and was renewed annually with amendments, until being made permanent in 1933.

The Special Powers Act subdued conflict in Northern Ireland but created a sense of injustice within the Nationalist community.

New identity

British issue stamps overprinted to quickly establish an identity for the new Irish Free State. Another example includes painting the Royal Mail letter boxes green.
Courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

The Irish Civil War June 1922- May 1923

Anti-treaty supporters continued the fight for a Republic, setting up headquarters in the Four Courts, Dublin. In June 1922 the twenty-six counties went to the polls to elect a new Irish Free State parliament; the third Dáil. Pro-treaty representatives took 58 seats and anti-treaty 35. The Dáil met in September but was boycotted by anti-treaty elected representatives. In London, June 22, 1922 Field-Marshall Sir Henry Wilson, Unionist MP for North Down and security advisor to the Northern Ireland parliament was murdered by Republicans. It placed the new Irish Government under pressure to respond and on June 28, 1922 it ordered an attack on the Four Courts, Dublin.

The Irish Civil War had begun.

By the time it ended in May 1923, there were over 77 executions and 11,400 detentions under the Public Safety Act introduced by the Irish Free State in response to the violence.

Four Courts on fire during the attack that started on 28 June 1922. Within the complex the Irish Public Records Office was destroyed with the substantial loss of Irish genealogical records. Photographer W.D. Horgan. Courtesy of NLI.

MANY ARRESTS IN DUNGIVEN AND DISTRICT. Early yesterday morning, Crown Forces raided Dungiven, Feeny, Gelvin, and Cortnaghoy. Glenshane districts and carried off a number of prominent men...

Letter to Sam Henry from H Glenn. Writes of unrest in Ireland with the destruction of records in the Four Courts and the impact on genealogy research. Asks Sam if he has any genealogy information.
Courtesy of Sam Henry. Collection Coleraine Museum.

13 MEN TAKEN IN COLERAINE DISTRICT. The surrounding district for an area of about 15 miles from Coleraine was scoured during Monday night and yesterday morning by a combined force of "A" and "B" Specials. In motor cars and lorries, the majority of which had been commandeered, the Crown forces visited Castlerock, Garvagh, Kilrea, and intervening districts, and their round-up, which lasted for practically the whole of the night, resulted in 13 Sinn Féiners being taken into custody.
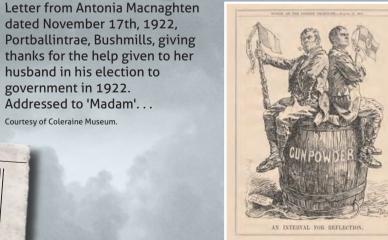Courtesy of The Derry Journal May 24th, 1922.

Changed, Changed Utterly

By August 1922 Griffiths and Collins who had been so central to the negotiations of the Anglo-Irish Treaty were both dead.

When anti-treaty resources began to deplete de Valera called a ceasefire.

In 1914 the term 'Ireland' was used to describe the whole island. The Government of Ireland Act 1920 created two distinct jurisdictions and laid the basis for Partition defining the physical and political geography of Ireland.

The Boundary Commission that was legally established under the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921 did not meet until 1924. In 1971 the 50th Anniversary of Partition took place in the context of the Troubles. Today the border is largely invisible but retains unique political and symbolic significance.

Newspaper clipping from *Belfast Newsletter* Wednesday June 14, 1922. Irish regiments 'surrendering their colours to his Majesty the King on the occasion of the disbandment of the regiments'. Courtesy of Ballycastle Museum.

'Geographia' New map of Northern Ireland. Courtesy of private collection.

In Belfast on May 22nd, 1922 the murder of Unionist MP W. J. Twaddell, originally from Ballintoy, led to widespread internment under the Special Powers Act with internees detained on *HMS 'Argenta'* and at Ballykinlar Camp. Courtesy of Down County Museum.

County Londonderry Election. A GREAT UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION Coleraine Town Hall, On Monday, 13th Nov., ... RALLY ROUND ULSTER.
Courtesy Coleraine Chronicle November 11, 1922.

Letter from Antonia Macnaghten dated November 17th, 1922, Portballintrae, Bushmills, giving thanks for the help given to her husband in his election to government in 1922. Addressed to 'Madam'. . . Courtesy of Coleraine Museum.

Page from *Punch Magazine* August 13, 1924. Courtesy of private collection.

THE CURFEW

The eleven o'clock Curfew has not been very joyfully received in many parts of the Northern area. Some people are inclined to think that residents in prepondera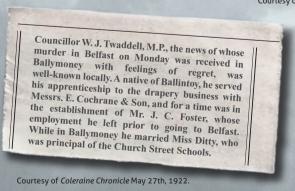tingly loyalist towns and districts will be the chief sufferers, while in other areas where Curfew would serve a useful purpose in helping to restrain the activities of the lawless the difficulty will be to make the regulations thoroughly effective.
Courtesy of *Coleraine Chronicle* June 3rd, 1922.

Councillor W. J. Twaddell, M.P., the news of whose murder in Belfast on Monday was received in Ballymoney with feelings of regret, was well-known locally. A native of Ballintoy, he served his apprenticeship to the drapery business with Messrs. E. Cochrane & Son, and for a time was in the establishment of Mr. J. C. Foster, whose employment he left prior to going to Belfast. While in Ballymoney he married Miss Ditty, who was principal of the Church Street Schools.
Courtesy of Coleraine Chronicle May 27th, 1922.

Limavady Sensation

Minister's Wife and Girl Shot Failure to Hear Police Challenge
A sensational incident occurred late on Wednesday night about three-quarters of a mile outside Limavady, on the Coleraine Road. It appears that a Crossley tender containing a mixed party of R.I.C. and Specials were on patrol duty, and called on an approaching motor to halt. Two of the occupants of the motor were Mrs. Huston, wife of the Rev. Samuel Huston, Myroe, Limavady, and the other a young girl named Brown — were seriously injured.
Courtesy of The Derry Journal April 7th, 1922.

Antrim
Armagh
Cavan
Clare
Cork
Donegal
Down
Dublin
Fermanagh
Galway
Kerry
Kildare
Kilkenny
King's County (Laois)
Leitrim
Limerick
Londonderry
Longford
Louth
Mayo
Meath
Monaghan
Offaly
Queen's County (Carlow)
Roscommon
Sligo
Tipperary
Tyrone
Waterford
Westmeath
Wexford
Wicklow

Antrim
Armagh
Down
Fermanagh
Londonderry
Tyrone
Carlow
Cavan
Clare
Cork
Donegal
Dublin
Galway
Kerry
Kildare
Kilkenny
Laois
Leitrim
Limerick
Longford
Louth
Mayo
Meath
Monaghan
Offaly
Roscommon
Sligo
Tipperary
Waterford
Westmeath
Wexford
Wicklow