

The Rise of the Irish

# NATIONALIST

The New Strung Harp

Newspaper 1880-1916

Vol. 1

Edited and written by Joseph Gervin

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"The New Strung Harp"

The Rise of the Irish Nationalist Newspaper 1880 - 1916

By Joseph Gervin 1986

Submission for N.C.E.A. Degree in Visual Communications



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## Introduction



ed a warrant for the arrest of a member of that House attending his Parliamentary duty,—made his defence, by alleging that he had issued the warrant in his capacity as officer of that Court, at the instance of Mr. Griffith an attorney, who produced an attachment against the member, and demanded the warrant, which he did not think himself warranted to refuse, nor did he at that time actually know that the gentleman against whom he issued the warrant was a member of Parliament. The attachment, however, had issued on a contempt of Court, which is a contrivance breach of the peace, and it was constantly the custom of his office, of which he quoted two other instances, to issue warrants even against members of Parliament on that ground.

Mr. Toler, Mr. Howard, Sir Henry Cavendish, Mr. Jonah Barrington, and Mr. Peter Holmes, all rose severally to arraign the audacity of such attacks against the privileges of Parliament, and the protection which those privileges should give inviolably to the persons of Members attending their Parliamentary duty to their country.

Mr. Toler moved, that Mr. Pierpoint Newir be committed to Newgate.—Ordered accordingly, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant for that purpose.

Mr. Toler then observed, that he did not till this present hour know, that a person for whom he had both a very high respect and warm personal esteem as a worthy and conscientious man, was the agent in this business, Mr. Joseph Griffith.—It gave him, however, an opportunity to show how ready he was to sacrifice private feeling and regards to the dignity and privileges of that House: he would therefore move, That Mr. Griffith do on to-morrow attend the bar of this House, in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and also the bailiff who had dared to execute the warrant, and he did not know but he should move for his commitment to the same place.—Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Macon reported from the committee of ways and means, who sat yesterday.—Report received and agreed to.

Ordered, that the committee do again sit to-morrow. Committed, the Post-office Bill, to be reported to-morrow. The House then adjourned at six o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

A petition of appeal was presented by Lord Ranelagh, which was received and ordered to be heard on Monday se'nnight.

Lord Mountmorres observed, that though it was the rule of that House that bills should not be debated at the first reading, yet he should trouble them with a few words upon the introduction of the bill for the farther preservation of timber, &c.

The framing of bills, he said, in ancient times, was allotted to the judges; and from their forming the resolutions of the two Houses into acts at the end of the session, the practice of carrying bills to the other House originated, as he conjectured.

He was aware that the House could not originate a penalty—the rule had been laid down by Mr. Hatfel; but he found the doctrine had been lately enlarged in this country.

The bill was framed however in such a manner; as, he hoped, would be unexceptionable in another Assembly, as there was no alteration whatever in a penalty already existing.—The object of the bill was shortly this; to extend provisions and penalties; to which all offenders who should cut trees without the owner's leave were now liable, to tenants and occupiers of the soil—who were the most enabled to do mischief; that there was a saving clause for such trees as had been or might be planted by the tenants themselves, and registered according to an act passed in 1765, in Lord Hertford's administration. The noble Lord recommended the extension of this law finally, as the only effectual means of preserving that invaluable species of property.

His Lordship then moved for the first reading of the bill.

The Lord Chancellor. In my opinion this bill deserves the most anxious attention, as it affects the tenantry of the country: by the law, (as it now stands) the landlord may apply to a Court of Equity to prevent the waste or destruction of his property—or to a Court of Law for indemnification, in case such waste has been; therefore I do not see the doubts and difficulties in the execution of the present laws, of which the Noble Lord complains, and brings forward this Bill to remove: but

Lord Ranelagh presented a bill, signed Luke Gardiner, (Lord Baron Mountmorres), and Arthur Wolfe, (his Majesty's Attorney General), Guardians, appointed by the Court of Chancery, in and against John Gardiner, a minor, eldest son of Luke Gardiner, Baron Mountjoy, praying on behalf of the said Charles John, for leave to bring in a bill relative to the said Charles John, the House agreed in the resolution of receiving the petition, and voted that the petition and bill should be referred to the consideration of the Judges attending the House.

Lord Mountmorres moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House, an account of the number of persons licensed to sell spirituous liquors within the city of Dublin, and the district thereof, for the two last years.

He also moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House, an account of the number of houses which have paid hearth-money for the two last years.

Ordered accordingly.

Adjourned to Saturday.

The following is the sum and substance of a bill, which was presented on February 16th, in the House of Lords, by Lord Mountmorres, relative to the amendment of the act of the 15th and 16th of his present Majesty.

The bill recites, that by the said act, any persons who shall cut a tree without the owner's leave, may be convicted before a justice of peace, upon proof, or upon the same being found in his possession, and fined in a sum not exceeding five pounds, and upon non-payment thereof, may be committed to prison, for a term not exceeding six months.

It recites, what shall be deemed timber trees, according to the prescriptions of the said act.

It farther recites, that whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen in the execution of said law, with regard to tenants or occupiers of the soil; that all the provisions of the said act shall be construed to extend to the tenants of any farm where trees may be cut, without the owner's leave, in common with other subjects of this realm.

The bill lastly contains a proviso, that nothing therein contained, shall be construed to extend to such trees as have, or which shall be planted by tenants, and duly registered, pursuant to an act passed in the year 1765, in the fifth and sixth years of his present Majesty.

## SCARCE WINES.

CARROTHERS AND BOYD,

Have for Sale, at their Vaults,

No. 6, LOWER JERVIS-STREET,

RED AND WHITE CHAMPAIGN AND BURGUNDY,

And a Variety of Rich DESERT WINES.

Also, Claret, Brandy, and the usual Assortment of French and dry White Wines of first Growth, in Wood and bottle, in high Order, which they sell for ready Money, only, considerably under the usual Credit Prices.

OLD RED PORT, of very superior quality, in standard Quarts and common Bottles, at 18s. 5 Per Dozen. Do. Vintage 1788, in common Bottles, 16s. 5 Per Dozen.

A reasonable abatement will be made to Merchants, and those who purchase in large quantities.

Just Published in London,

And sold by ARCHER, No. 80, Darnley-Street, Dublin.

In one large Volume 8vo. the same Size of the

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

Price in Boards 13s.—or Bound 14s. 1d.

DOMESTIC DIVINITY,

Or a copious Collection of Sermons, selected from polite Writers and found Divines of the present Century, for the Use of Schools and Families, by V. KNOX.—Also, Townsend's Travels through Spain, 3 Vols. Cuts, in Fcap. 17s. 4d.



*"The word Nationalism is a 19th. century term, but the Gaelic Irish had from the moment of the Norman invasion a sense of belonging to a distinct and separate nation, defined by language, law, culture, dress and tradition".*  
Tom Kennedy (The Book of Irish Books P.26).

Since it s very beginning in the seventeenth century, Ireland's rather limited newspaper industry was under the control of the British Authorities in Ireland. When Oliver Cromwell's armies produced Ireland's first newspaper the Irish Monthly Mercury in 1649, its role was to spread the political opinions of it s English owners and editors. So important was the newspaper medium as a means of political expression that the English Administration in Dublin Castle ensured strict control on Irish periodicals by issuing a severe stamp duty on all newspapers produced in Ireland. Although the stamp duty was introduced in an attempt to raise revenue for the British Crown, it also meant that only those papers bearing the British duty stamp could be sold and distributed in Ireland. (See Fig. 1)

With such a strong grip on the Irish newspaper industry which the British Authorities held until the nineteenth century, the Irish Nationalist population in Ireland found few opportunities to express their political views in print. However, because the majority of Irish Nationalists were poorly educated working-class people, the newspaper medium would have had limited use anyway as a means of communication. Preferring, as the Irish

Nationalists did, to use the platform and often the battlefield to express their Nationalist views, it was not until the mid-nineteenth century, when literacy levels rose among the Irish working class that the Irish Nationalist population eventually adopted the newspaper medium to express their own Nationalism.

In this thesis on the rise of the Irish Nationalist newspaper I will discuss the design and content of several newspapers which were devoted solely to expressing the opinions of the Irish Nationalist population in Ireland between 1880 and 1916.

As a graphic design student I am interested in most forms of visual communication and by analysing various Irish Nationalist newspapers I will examine how typography, illustration, journalism, layout, advertising and the newspaper medium in general was successfully used by the Irish Nationalists to convey their political ideas and opinions.

Whereas the history of Irish Nationalism between 1880 and 1916 has been extensively documented, the history of Ireland's Nationalist Press has been sadly neglected despite the fact that important Irish Nationalists such as Charles Stewart Parnell, Patrick Pearse, James Connolly among others found it necessary to own or at least edit a newspaper. Because of the change which Irish Nationalist politics underwent between 1880 and 1916 it is difficult to arrive at one constant definition of Irish Nationalism. Nevertheless, the newspapers which I have chosen to include in my thesis have been selected because collectively they illustrate the movement from the Romantic Nationalism



of the late nineteenth century to the very militant Nationalism in the early years of the twentieth century. Furthermore, the newspapers which I have included in this thesis have been chosen because in their journalism and design they exhibit what Tom Kennedy states in the opening extract as *"a sense of belonging to a distinct and separate nation ..."*

I will begin my thesis by examining Ireland's first truly Nationalist newspaper, the aptly titled The Nation. By examining the design and layout of The Nation I will discuss how the newspaper medium was used by Irish Nationalist editors and owners to convince the Nationalist audience of the importance of their own identity and their right to freely express themselves. By also looking at the founders of The Nation and the reasons that prompted them to produce such a paper, the Nation will also provide a useful yardstick with which to compare the function of much later Irish Nationalist periodicals.

By analysing the design of the Gaelic League's bilingual newspaper An Claidream Soluis (The Sword of Light) and their Irish language paper Fainne an Lae (Ring of the Day) I will discuss how the change in Irish Nationalist politics at the turn of the century had a dramatic effect upon the appearance of the Irish Nationalist newspapers. By also discussing the Gaelic League's newspaper I wish to examine how the newspaper medium was used by the Irish Nationalists to display their rejection of English culture and language in Ireland.

Finally, by examining the Gaelic American, an Irish Nationalist newspaper published in New York, I will discuss how Irish Nationalist views and opinions were transmitted abroad. The Gaelic American will also serve to illustrate the unique differences in the production of Nationalist newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. By discussing several Nationalist periodicals issued around 1916, I will examine some of the reasons which led the British Authorities to eventually censor the Irish Nationalist Press in Ireland and prohibit the import of Irish American Nationalist newspapers in the eventful and violent years around 1916.

## Chapter One

### The Nation and the Romantic Nationalism in the nineteenth century.



*"The harp is new strung and shall be heard".*  
(From The Masthead of the Harp. March 24. 1917).

In this thesis on the rise of the Irish Nationalist Newspaper, it is appropriate that this first chapter should be devoted to Ireland's first truly 'Nationalist' periodical, the suitably titled - The Nation. By looking at the founders of The Nation and the reasons that inspired them to publish such a paper, I wish to examine the function of the newspaper medium in promoting Irish Nationalist aims and objectives. Secondly, by examining the reaction of the Nationalist readers to the first issue of The Nation it will help not only to define the Nationalist audience of the day but more importantly it will help to determine the success of The Nation and of the newspaper in communicating Nationalist policies. By analysing the design and content of The Nation it will also serve as a useful yardstick in discussing the changing role of the Nationalist newspapers which would follow after it.

In the introduction I have already mentioned the control which the English authorities exerted on the Irish press since the introduction in 1649 of the first Irish newspaper. In the second half of the nineteenth century the suppression of the Irish press took on a whole new meaning for the young romantic Nationalists in Ireland; to them the suppression of the Irish press and in particular the censorship of the Irish Nationalist press was in effect the suppression of the voice of Ireland itself. The association of the freedom of the press with the freedom of Ireland may seem a romantic notion but it was one which helped many of the early Nationalist papers

to gain the support of the Nationalistic and patriotic public. *"The weekly mouthpiece of our country"* is how one reader described The Nation. The supplement opposite (Fig.2) given away with an issue of United Ireland - the paper owned by Charles Stewart Parnell - it illustrates not only the close association of Ireland (Represented here as a strong young woman) with the Press (Represented as a flaming torch) but also illustrates the support which the National League (Represented as a trusty Irish wolfhound) gave to both Ireland and the Press.

The supplement drawn by John D. Reigh and dated October 8th. 1887 illustrates beautifully the real threat which the new Nationalist Press in Ireland posed to the English Authorities (Represented in the supplement by Arthur Balfour, Chief Secretary of Ireland at the time). By reporting on atrocities such as those taking place in the background of the supplement the Nationalist papers could by clever use of words or images arouse a feeling of bitter resentment towards England in their patriotic and Nationalist readers.

The Nation was the first paper to truly express the Nationalist views and feelings of the Irish people. In a copy of The Nation dated August 18, 1896, the editor outlines the objectives of their newspaper.

*"We publish the foregoing in accordance with our policy of encouraging the free expression of political opinion among Irishmen".*



4



Thomas Davis.



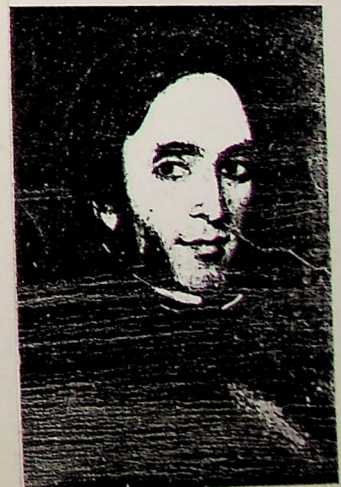
Charles Gavan Duffy.



5



John Blake Dillon.





Re-issued in 1886, The Nation was originally founded on October 15, 1842 by John Blake Dillon, Thomas Davis and Charles Gavan Duffy (Fig.3) and published at 12 Trinity Street, Dublin. When the paper was re-issued on January 2, 1886 it moved it's offices to 90 Middle Abbey Street where it was printed by J.L. Lalor. Today a plaque on the wall of Independent House (present home of the Irish Independent, Sunday Independent and Evening Herald newspapers) marks the site of The Nation's offices (Figs. 4 & 5).

Gavan Duffy, co-founder and editor of the paper until 1855 states how The Nation came about:

*"After a long conversation on the prospect of this country, I proposed to my new friends the project which had often been on my mind from the first time I met them - The establishing of a new newspaper which we three should own and edit. The editorship was assigned to me since I had the most experience in journalism but Davis was out true leader".<sup>9</sup>*

In the extract below from the first issue of The Nation (October 15, 1842) the founders of the paper express their belief that The Nation and the newspaper medium in general would provide Ireland with an opportunity to voice its Nationalist opinion.



'A hundred thousand welcomes to you vivified old NATION!  
 May your banner float as proudly as it waved in days of yore,  
 We greet you with fond feelings of unblinded exultation-  
 You were wanted in our islands from her centre to her shore.  
 You come to fill a dreary void too long that has existed,  
 The sturdy voice of manhood will have utterance again,  
 And the spirit, dead and buried; that foul tyranny resisted,  
 Will phoenix-like spring upward and proclaim that we are men.'

(FIG. 6)



Edited by Jim Larkin.



páinne an lae

Samam 14, 1925.

leatánac na mac-léiginn



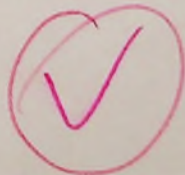
READ THE NEW NATIONAL PAPER

# The Daily Nation

WILL SHORTLY  
BE PUBLISHED



Publishing Offices  
& MIDDLE ABBEY STREET,  
DUBLIN









In a poem submitted by a reader to an early issue of The Nation (Fig.6) the reader reinforces the fact that through The Nation "...the sturdy voice of manhood will have utterance again.." to most of the early Nationalist editors and readers, the newspaper, 'the invisible giant' as it is referred to in the extract above, was seen as the instrument through which Ireland could voice her Nationalist opinions. For this reason the harp - the instrument of Ireland - was adopted as the symbol of the new Nationalist Press. The harp had always been a symbol of Ireland but its reappearance in the Nationalist papers without the British crown which had previously adorned it (see Fig. 1) took on a whole new meaning for the Irish Nationalists. The image of the harp and in particular the image of Ireland playing the harp now became a symbol of Ireland's liberty and freedom. "*The harp is new strung and shall be heard*" was the motto used by the paper which was appropriately called The Harp. In a later advertisement for The Nation (which changed its name to the Daily Nation in 1900) Ireland in the form of a beautiful young woman plays the harp while the sun symbolically rises from the horizon behind (Fig.7). On the front cover of Young Ireland a paper issued by the Young Ireland Movement (a group of young romantic Nationalists which was also founded by Davis, Duffy and Blake-Dillon) Ireland is playing her harp to the cheers of the eager young Nationalist supporters in the foreground (Fig.8). Even in some Nationalist papers issued well into the twentieth century the image of Ireland and the harp is still retained in their mastheads and sub-headings. (Figs. 9-11).



We are the voice of an idea which is older than any Empire.

—P. H. Pearse.

## Second Annual Convention of the A.A.R.I.R.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION DEMANDED FOR THE

## San Francisco Welcomes Madame Markievicz.

The following account of the reception of Madame Markievicz is quoted from "The Irish Republic" (Chicago), May

## The Irish Question in South Africa.

By PROINNSIAS O GALLCHOBHAIR.  
In July, 1920, I had to go to London for four days. I was in pretty close

Valera as the agitator, the teared down:

"He is standing to-day as the representative of the older and worse type of Irish leader," my friend says, "his personality weighs more than his policy, and he therefore marks a retrograde step in the poli-

12

THE  
CROWN MINERAL WATER  
COMPANY.

THEIR "EXTRA SODA"  
IS THE BEST.

146

# EVENING HERALD

VOL. 1. NO. 44.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

ONE

13

"On the summit of Macart's Fort on Cave Hill we took a solemn obligation never to rest in our efforts until we had subverted the authority of England over our country and asserted our independence."—WOLFE TONE, 1795.

Poblacht na h-Eireann

# THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

"That Tone's teaching is true and great and that no other teaching as to Ireland has any truth or worthiness at all, is a thing upon which I stake all my mortal and all my immortal hopes."—PADRAIG in "GHOSTS."

14

"The principle I state and mean to stand upon is:—that the entire ownership of Ireland, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre is vested of right in the people of Ireland."

—James Fintan Lalor.



Edited by Jim Larkin.

Who is it speaks of defeat?

I tell you a cause like ours;  
Is greater than defeat can  
know—

It is the power of powers.  
As surely as the earth rolls  
round,

As surely as the glorious sun  
Brings the great world moon  
wave

Must our Cause be won!

15

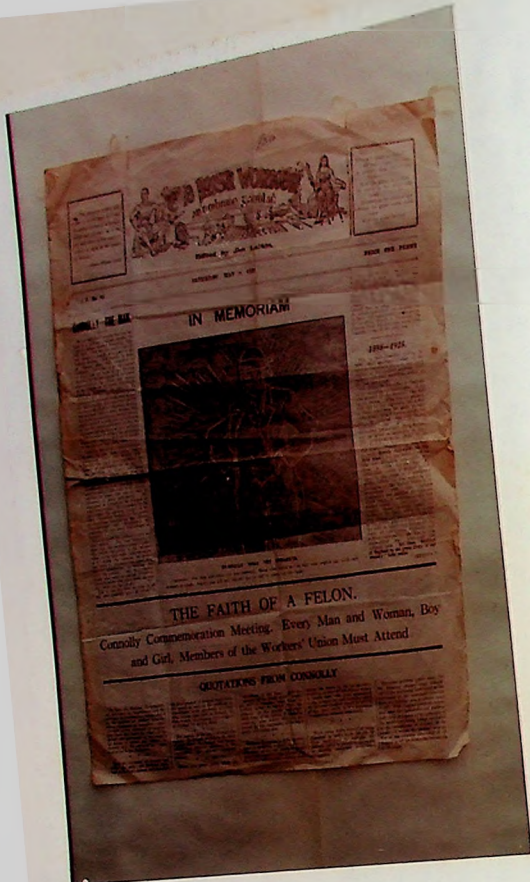


Before the arrival of The Nation the only method by which Irish Nationalist policies could be communicated to the Nationalist supporters was through the platform speeches of Irish Nationalist leaders. In the editorial overleaf from the first issue of The Nation the editor states that the function of The Nation was to make the speeches of Daniel O'Connell (Leader of the Catholic Emancipation Movement) more accessible to a wider audience. This indeed was the first real benefit of the press to the Irish Nationalist cause. The Nation despite costing 6 pence a copy (although it could be hired from newsvenders for a penny an hour) sold over 10,000 copies per issue and had a reported readership of around 250,000.

One of the most important functions of the early Nationalist papers was not only to inform the Irish Nationalist public of speeches made by contemporary Nationalist leaders but also to preserve the words of Nationalist leaders of the previous generation. Irish Nationalism is a tradition; it gains its strength from, and is built upon the Nationalist ideas of past generations. "*We are the voice of an idea which is older than any Empire.*" states Patrick Pearse in an issue of Poblact na hEireann, published some six years after his death (Fig.12).

One of the novel ways in which many Nationalist papers illustrated that Irish Nationalism was indeed a tradition was by using the earmarks of the newspaper - those spaces beside the masthead which are normally reserved for advertisements (Fig.13) - to display extracts from the speeches of past Nationalist leaders (Fig. 14 & 15). By using this design element which I believe is unique to Irish Nationalist papers,





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INCORPORATING THE  
**WORKERS' REPUBLIC**  
FOUNDED BY  
JAMES CONNOLLY  
15TH AUGUST, 1898.  
SUPPRESSED 1916

**IRISH OPINION.**

**The VOICE OF LABOUR**

: Official Organ :  
OF THE  
Irish Transport &  
General Workers.  
Union.  
— EDITED BY —  
CATHAL O'SHANNON

ONE PENNY

MARCH 29, 1919.

NEW SERIES. No. 71.

17

DECEMBER 14, 1918.

THE VOICE OF LABOUR.

523

**The Workers' Republic.** The great only appear gret baecause  
we are on our knees: LET US RISE.

18

JAMES CONNOLLY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

**VOICE OF LABOUR**

ONE PENNY.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1925.

NEW SERIES. VOL. VII. No. 16

19

# THE PLATFORM AND THE PRESS

By T. D. Sullivan

Dear Ireland ! they have helped you well  
Your chains to break, your foes to quell:  
Let no man, home or foreign born,  
Teach you to speak their names with scorn.  
You'll need them till your work is done,  
You'll need them when yours rights are won:  
Without them you were freed in vain,  
For soon would slavery come again.  
Beware! Take care! through storm and stress,  
Uphold the Platform and the Press:

In hall and hut and prison den,  
It lifts the hearts and minds of men.  
What sends it forth to cheer and bless,  
The potent Platform and the Press....

Two things the desperate hates and fears,  
Though girt he be with guns and spears....

Two things still cause him sore distress,  
He dreads the Platform and the Press.

Extract from the NATION (Page 9 12th Sept. 1896)

20



Poblact na hEireann exhibits to its readers that present Nationalist ideals are an extension of Nationalist ideals of the past. On the right of the masthead in figure fourteen, Patrick Pearse, a twentieth century Nationalist elaborates on an idea of Nationalism originally put forward by Wolf Tone (on the left of the masthead) over a hundred years before.

By keeping alive in print the ideas and words of Irish Nationalists who had died (see Fig.16) and presenting them to the present Nationalist audience, the Nationalist papers themselves became an important part of the long tradition of Irish Nationalism. Just as the ideas and work of past Nationalists helped to shape the thinking of the next generation of Irish Nationalists, so too was the case with some of the Nationalist papers. For instance, James Connolly's paper The Workers Republic achieves a sort of immortality by being incorporated into the masthead of The Voice of Labour (Fig.17). The paper which was inspired by Connolly's original newspaper not only retained the motto of Connolly's The Worker's Republic (Fig.18) but it also claimed that it was still 'James Connolly's Achievement' almost ten years after his execution in 1916 (Fig.19).

I have already mentioned that one of the initial aims of The Nation was to become an extension of the Nationalist platform of the day. By inserting the speeches made by Daniel O'Connell into their paper, The Nation wished not only to appeal to its audience but to communicate to a Nationalist public who would have been well used to the medium of the platform. In the poem opposite (Fig.20) written by a regular columnist in the Nation, the author states that the new Nationalist press like the platform speeches of the day, posed a great threat to the English



# NATIONALISTS OF DUBLIN

A solemn occasion calls you out. A "National" Demonstration is announced and placarded throughout your City. A "National" Demonstration without your aggregate presence as Nationalists is a sham. Large it may be and imposing to behold but without you, it does not represent the Nation. Nine months ago you came forth before in your numbers and might to do homage to National Devotion in the person of a Nationalist alas! no more.

The remains of TERENCE BELLEW KMANUS wafted fifteen thousand miles over Land and Ocean came here to repose for ever, among you, you hailed them as augur from above of free and happy days to come.

Forward, therefore, now as then, be here at No. 8 Marlborough Street, on Sunday morning to take your place in that procession, which symbolises the aspiration for a part, no matter how small, of that freedom which is the dream of your life. As the Demonstration is called National, we as Nationalists must take our place, carry the quiet badge of our National Creed, without infringing on Law, and thereby enter one more silent protest against the usurpation of the alien tyrant.

8 MARLBOROUGH STREET.

21



22

# Limerick Chronicle

28

# The Irish Times

29

abcd  
AB

30



# THE NATION

GALVANIZED ROOF-  
ING SHEETS.  
PORTABLE BOILERS.  
FENCE WIRE.  
WIRE NETTING.  
Gleeson, O'Dea & Co.  
LIMITED,  
21 and 22 CHRISTCHURCH  
PLACE, DUBLIN.  
Telephone—Dublin 261.

Éire Ós  
**YOUNG IRELAND**

Moore & McCormack Line  
DIRECT SAILINGS  
NEW YORK & CORK,  
DUBLIN & BELFAST  
Reduce freight accounts and mini-  
mise transit losses by availing of this  
route. For particulars of rates and  
sailings apply:—  
Dowdall and Co., Ltd., 27 Grand  
Parade, Cork.  
Weatherill, John, & Sons, 57 Olier  
Chambers, Dublin.  
Burke, John, & Co., 75 to 77 Cor-  
poration St., Belfast.

JOIN  
A  
SINN FEIN  
CUMANN.

# NATIONALITY

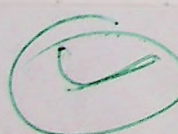
SUBSCRIBE  
TO THE  
VICTORY  
FUND.

# THE NATION

Edited by SEAN MILROY

(IRELAND)

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO



# NATIONALITY

EDITED BY ARTHUR GRIFFITH.



Authorities because of their power to *"lift the hearts and minds of men"*.

Despite this comparison one of the major problems faced by the new Nationalist Press was of how to *"move"* the Nationalist public through the printed word in a way that the speeches of O'Connell and Parnell did so through the spoken word. However, the problem was not just of introducing into their papers some of the elegant and powerful rhetoric of the great Nationalist orators but also to present it in a form which the newly literate Nationalist public could understand. In an attempt to overcome these problems The Nation like so many of the Nationalist papers around the turn of the century introduced certain changes in their design and journalism which made them uniquely different from conventional papers of the day.

The Nationalist public in the 19th. century would have been familiar with posters such as that illustrated in figure twenty-one, announcing either a meeting or in this case news of a Nationalist demonstration. These early posters printed using simply cut wooden type (Fig.22) for their headings influenced not only the masthead design of The Nation (Fig.23) but influenced the masthead treatment of a whole generation of Nationalist papers (Fig. 24 - 27). If one compares the masthead designs of more conventional Irish papers of the day, papers such as The Irish Times or The Limerick Chronicle (Figs. 28 & 29) both incidently were Protestant owned papers, these Nationalist papers seem crude and almost primitive. By refusing to use the conventional Gothic typeface (Fig.30) which was the standard type style adopted by most British and Irish papers, the Nationalist newspapers were already expressing through their choice of type not only their

individuality but also their rejection of any sort of British influence. The very distinctive masthead of The Nation (Fig.23) illustrates not only a rejection of English influences but also a total rejection of internationally accepted rules of typography. Its sharp and jagged hand-cut letters (obviously dictated by being cut from wood) are not only mis-proportioned but by placing the letter 'O' (which is taken from an existing case of type) in a sideways position, the masthead breaks two of the major rules of conventional typographic design. Despite its totally improvised and rather ugly letters, The Nation's masthead is nevertheless an ambitious attempt to evolve its own distinctive style. So successful was The Nation's masthead that when the paper was re-issued it retained the same distinctive title which had been designed almost fifty years before.

William Rooney who with Arthur Griffith founded The United Irishman in 1899 states the need for the Nationalist community to rebel against any influence from British newspapers:

*"It was to exercise the slave spirit of imitation from our people and rival their attention on what was beautiful and distinctive in themselves that Rooney set forth. So he wrote: "We must begin in our homes; we must make them National; we must make them Native; we must create a spirit that rids itself of the fashions supplied by British periodicals. Everything we use, wherever it is obtained, must be Irish..."*

(Extract from Nationality June 11 Sept. 1919).



## THE NATION.

"To create and to foster public opinion in Ireland—to make it racy of the soil."—CHIEF BARON WOLFE.

But no National feeling can co-exist with the mean and mendicant spirit which esteems everything English as greater and better than if it belonged to our own country, and which looks at all the rest of the world through the spectacles of Anglican prejudice. There is no doubt at all that the chief source of the contempt with which we are treated by England is our own sycophancy. We abandon our self-respect, and we are treated with contempt; nothing can be more natural—nothing, in fact, can be more just.

31

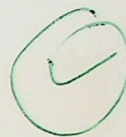
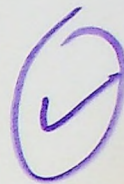
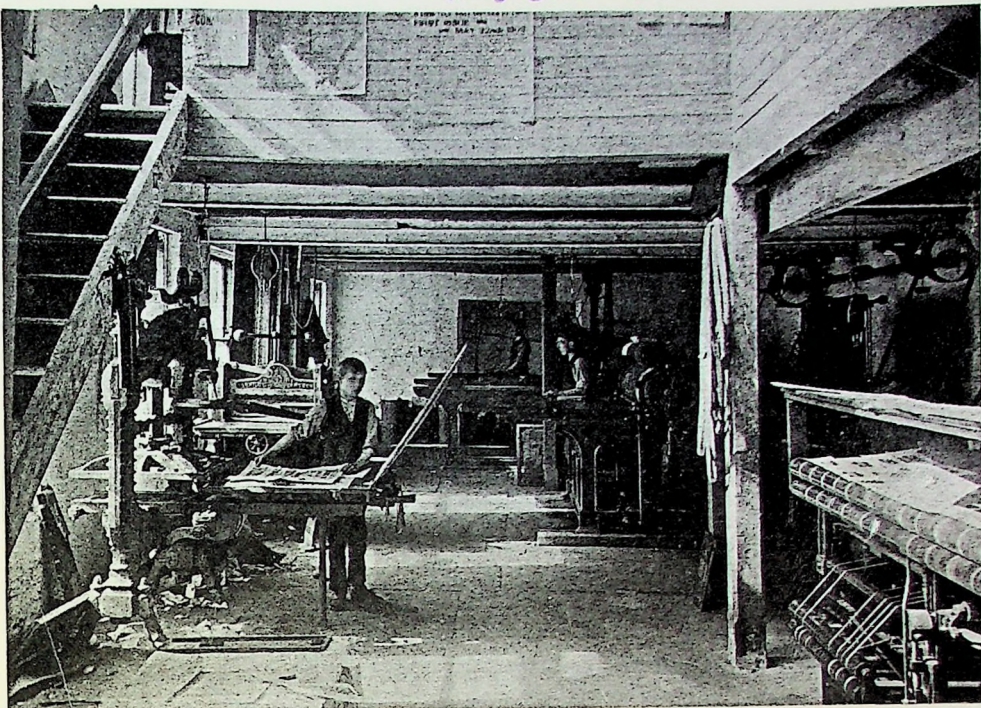
32



In the first edition of The Nation this contempt for British influence was also expressed (Fig.31) Because the majority of 19th. century Irish papers were catering for a Protestant audience, many of them became mere imitations of London newspapers. Not only did many of them adopt the eight column layout (Fig.32) first introduced by the London Times but some papers actually used the distinctive pink coloured paper used by several British papers.

In keeping with Irish Nationalist objectives, the new Nationalist papers set out to differ in any way they could from the more conventional papers of the day. If one looks at a conventional paper (Fig.32) and compares it to a selection of Nationalist newspapers, the obvious difference is one of size. Whereas the conventional paper uses the rather large but standard Royal size (20x25ins) the Nationalist newspapers are more of a 'tabloid' format. Some of the Nationalist newspapers despite being registered as newspapers are almost a fifth of the size of the conventional papers and resemble pamphlets more than newspapers. However, these very distinctive newspaper sizes were not chosen intentionally, because many of the Nationalist papers were often only minor printing jobs, the printers would often use 'off-cuts' of paper discarded from a much larger printing job. In doing so the size of the Nationalist paper was really at the discretion of the printer as indeed was the whole layout of the paper. Because the Nationalist papers were only small printing jobs many of them were produced by printing presses of an inferior quality to that used on a much larger printing job.





34

33



35

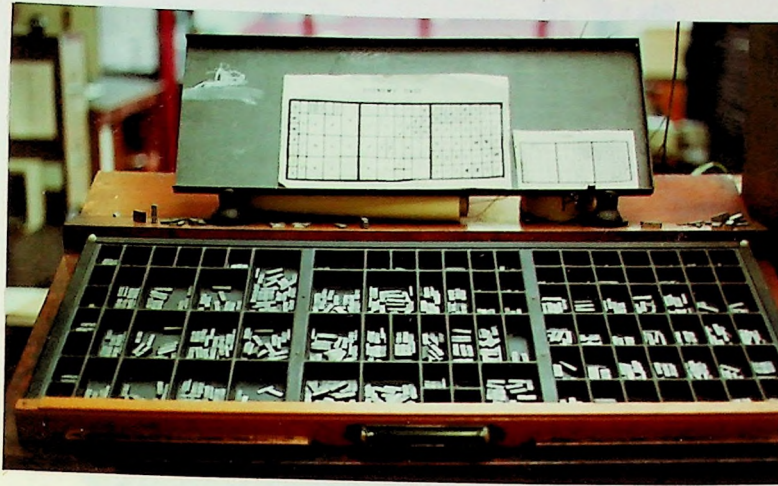
THE PAPER USED IN  
an Claidéam Soluip  
IS OF  
**Irish Manufacture.**



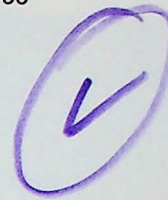
In the photograph opposite (Fig.33) depicting a printshop around the turn of the century, one can see how a primitive handpress (A Columbian model) is used to print a minor job while in the background the printer used a more advanced 'Rotary' press to print a larger job. In size, layout and print quality these early Nationalist papers resemble periodicals produced over a hundred years before (see Fig.34) This is not surprising since many of the late nineteenth century Nationalist papers were printed on presses that were practically unchanged from those used in the printing of 18th. and 17th. century papers. Because of this many of the Nationalist newspapers retain the same simple layout of much earlier papers, whereas conventional papers adopted an 'eight column layout'. Some Nationalist papers had as little as two columns of type - The Nation had four columns.

The nineteenth and early twentieth century Nationalist papers also resembled 18th. century Irish papers in their choice of paper. Instead of the 'Newsprint' paper used in conventional newspaper production, these Nationalist papers used more 'bulky' and textured paper similar to that used in the earliest Irish newspapers.(Compare Fig.24 with Fig.1). Because of their heavy texture such paper would have been totally unsuitable for conventional newspaper production but their toughness made them ideal for the production of Nationalist papers. The type of paper used to print many of the Irish Nationalist papers was again at the discretion of the printer, although it was insisted that only Irish made paper be used (Fig.35) the choice of paper was also largely dictated by the printing methods of the day. By using wooden type,



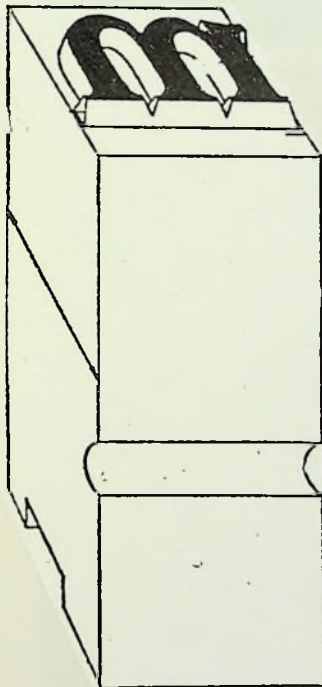


36



37

YOU  
A WATERPOOF



38

## AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS.

### ATTEMPTS AT RECONCILIATION PRODUCE WIDER SEPARATION.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Vienna, Wednesday.

An important meeting of the Arbeiterbildungsverein, the chief Socialist organization in this country, was held last night in Gaudenzdorf, a working class suburb of Vienna, for the purpose of discussing some recent phases of the movement. The union has branches and agencies all over the country, and embraces the most advanced sections of the Socialist party. It was started some thirty years ago, and has gained considerable influence among the labouring classes, having taken part in promoting strikes and otherwise organising workmen against their employers.

The society is regarded with a good deal of suspicion by the authorities, and is really under very close police surveillance. At all its meetings special precautions are taken to prevent disorder, and last night one of the most conspicuous on the platform was a commissary of police. The principal business of the gathering was to discuss the situation with three members of the committee of a rival organisation, the Volksbildungsverein, which has about 2,000 adherents, and is largely recruited from among the shopkeepers and small tradesmen of Vienna and the surrounding district. The Volksbildungsverein only dates back half a dozen years. It aims at elevating the masses by general education, free libraries, popular science lectures, and the like. Its tenets are much less extreme than those of the Arbeiter Society, most of whose members are firm believers in violent and revolutionary

39

## THE BLACKROCK MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.

### MEETING OF KINGSTOWN RATE- PAYERS.

A statutory meeting of the Kingstown ratepayers, under the provisions of the Borough Funds Act, was held yesterday in the board room of the Town Hall for the purpose of agreeing to or dissenting from the opposition of the Kingstown Town Commissioners to the proposed Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage and Improvements Bill. A large number of ratepayers were present, and the proceedings throughout were of a noisy character.

Mr Isaac Molloy, M A, C T C, presided. The chairman explained the purpose for which the meeting was called—viz, to approve or reject the resolution passed by the commissioners on the 7th of January, to the effect "that the Blackrock and Kingstown Main Drainage and Improvement Bill should be opposed, and that the Kingstown township rates should be applied to that purpose and for all the expenses of opposing the Bill, as provided by the Borough Funds Act, 1888." There had been a surfeit of letters in the newspapers about the scheme. The complaint now was that they were polluting the foreshore by the present system, and he asked what would the state of affairs be if they had ten tons of solid matter thrown daily at a point 650 yards from the shore (applause). The scheme proposed to discharge the sewage of Blackrock, Booterstown, perhaps of Stillorgan, and part of Dalkey near the Sandycove bathing place (hear, hear). He proposed a resolution approving of the decision of the Kingstown Commissioners to oppose the scheme.

Mr John Myles, B L, seconded the resolution. Mr J L Robinson, who next rose to speak, was greeted with a storm of groans from the ratepayers.

In answer to a question as to whether there



as most Nationalist papers did, and because they were printed on crude printing presses the early Nationalist papers required a much tougher and more absorbant paper than that used to print the more refined conventional papers. This combination of crude wooden type and the heavily textured paper meant that the letters in the mastheads of many Irish Nationalist papers were not always properly printed. Nevertheless, these 'half-printed' letters give the Nationalist papers a sense of urgency and immediacy, a quality which the more refined and conventional papers lacked.

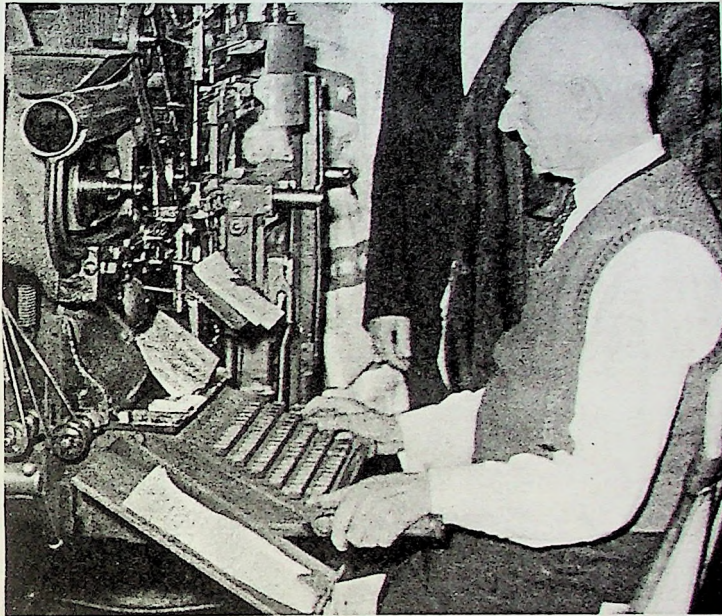
By the end of the nineteenth century the printing industry in Ireland was already enjoying the benefits of the industrial revolution. However, although mechanised printing presses had been well established in Ireland since the 1850's The Nation, like all Irish papers in the nineteenth century was still produced by hand-setting individual pieces of type into columns of text. (Fig.36). Not only was this a laborious and time consuming job but because each letter or character was individually set, letters were often placed in the wrong position (transposed) or worse still, letters were often totally omitted (Fig.37). Sometimes because each letter was cast upon a separate metal body (Fig.38) it was not uncommon for whole paragraphs of text to move during the printing process causing an effect such as that in figure thirty-nine.

In 1894 however, the introduction of a machine called a 'Linotype Casting Machine' (Fig.40) eliminated these errors and also dispensed with the laborious process of hand-setting type. First introduced into Ireland in 1897 The Nation was one of the first Irish papers to use the Linotype in its production. In a copy of The Nation dated April 24, 1897, the editors of the paper announce the arrival of the new machine.



for the travail they have undergone.  
We go to build up the nation from  
within, and we deny the right of any  
but our own countrymen to shape its

41



40



*"The advance of invention in connection with the printing trade during the last few years has given the compositor an exceptional advantage ....we intend to introduce the Linotype Casting Machine whereby one third of the usual cost of 'setting-up' a paper (the largest single item of expense in its production) can be saved".*

Instead of setting type by hand the compositor now sat in front of a keyboard and typed in the copy, having done this, the machine then cast complete lines of type onto one body of metal. These lines of type called 'slugs' not only eliminated the problem of type moving during printing but unlike the individual pieces of type which became worn through continuous use, the 'slug' was used only once, melted down and then re-cast for every new issue. However, because the 'Linotype' machine cast the metal type in one complete line, small pieces of metal would often build up between letters. If these small metal fragments were not cleaned away this surplus metal would actually print causing small marks between each letter in the text (see Fig.41). Nevertheless, these small defects did not really impair legibility and what with the advantages of a quicker, more reliable and much cheaper way of producing newspapers, which the 'Linotype' offered, most Irish printers eventually installed one.

By examining a variety of Nationalist papers issued around the turn of the century I found that they differed from conventional papers not only in their design but in their language and style of journalism they were also uniquely different. In The Nation for instance there was not only a strange lack of advertisements but an absence in general of factual reporting



"When boyhood's fire was in my blood  
I read of ancient freemen,  
For Greece and Rome who bravely stood,  
Three hundred men and three men;  
And then I prayed I yet might see  
Our fetters rent in twain,  
And Ireland, long a province, be  
A Nation once again!"

—Thomas Davis.

43

### The Awakening.

And I have dreamed me of a golden time,  
Full of a nation's reawakened youth,  
Pictured a sunny-restured fruitful clime,  
Lifted to Freedom, Energy and Truth,  
Lifted to Light and Liberty—to wield  
An arm wherever Freedom's flag unfurled  
A haven to the hopeless and a shield  
For all the persecuted of the world.

—William Rooney

44

tinguishing fact of this war, he went on, is that great Empires have gone to pieces, and the characteristics of those Empires were that they held different people reluctantly together under coercion of force and the guidance of intrigue." It is true the President was referring particularly to the Balkans when he used these words, but the words are applicable to Ireland, as millions of the Irish in America have pointed out to him during the last couple

47

The Royal Family of England may be said to have taken up its residence on the French shores of the Mediterranean. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived some days ago at Cap Martin, between Monte Carlo and Mentone. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia arrived at Hyeres on Monday morning, and in the evening were followed by the Queen and the Princess Beatrice, who are to stay at the Hôtel Costebello until the end of April. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Princess May are also sojourners on the Riviera at Mentone.

45

### THE YOUNG MAN AND THE NATION.

42

'Tis no light thing to move the mind of man. 'Tis no child's play to wield the passions. The recruit must not seek to lead an army, nor the student to instruct a nation. Look back on those who have been the mind-chieftans in the civil strifes of Ireland—Swift, Lucas. Grattan. Did all the boasted precocity of Irish genius abridge their toils? No; a youth of hardest study, a manhood of unceasing labour, are the facts common to the lives of them all; and yet they lived under favourable auspices for individual eminence. Though the Irish leaders have not seldom been unblest with ancestral wealth or dignity, yet the body of competitors for political power were of the aristocracy; for they inherited a monopoly of education, that which summons men to distinction.—Davis.

Lord Decies, the British Press Censor for Ireland, who is now in America, affords the "exceptional facilities" to which the correspondent refers. "You can do no greater service to our country," says this "highly-placed Englishman" with the "exceptional facilities" for learning the trend of American opinion, "than by drawing attention with all possible emphasis to the bearing the Irish question has upon our relations with the American people. Those relations for the next hundred years will be settled during the next few months. They will be settled very largely, I am convinced, in accordance with what happens over here."

46

do so much, and I have no fear for the ultimate triumph of our policy. I say ultimate because no man can offer Ireland a speedy and comfortable road to freedom, and before the goal is attained many may have fallen and all will have suffered. Hungary, Finland, Poland, all have

when facts are reported (Fig.42) they are presented in a way that can only be described as 'poetic'. This is not surprising when one considers that The Nation's founders were members of the Young Ireland Movement (a group of young romantic Nationalists). Thomas Davis, one of the co-founders was a poet as indeed were T.D. Sullivan and William Rooney who contributed regularly to The Nation. To the Young Ireland Movement poetry meant as much as politics and in The Nation, Davis often published poems and ballads written by himself or by other Nationalist poets. (See Figs. 43 & 44).

By introducing poems and ballads into The Nation the editors wished to "*lift the hearts and minds*" of their Nationalist readers in a way that the eloquent speeches of Parnell and O'Connell had done so. Furthermore, because the Nationalist public - especially the rural Nationalists - would have been familiar with the ballad format, poems and ballads became a successful way of communicating Nationalist ideals and objectives. Ideas and facts were also more practically conveyed to the Nationalist public by introducing a larger type size in the reading matter of The Nation, since The Nation had only four columns as opposed to the more conventional eight column layout, it could use a larger text size which would have undoubtedly helped the newly literate Irish Nationalists. The difference in type size between the text matter in The Nation and that of more conventional paper can be seen in the two extracts opposite (Figs. 45 & 46). Another device which The Nation and several other Nationalist papers used to aid and persuade the reader was to use 'highlights' in the text (Fig.47). By using a different type style and weight of letter, The Nation like the orators which it attempted to imitate could, by using this technique emphasise any word or idea which might evoke a response in its readers.



ILLUSTRATION  
BLOCKS  
FROM  
Photos  
AND  
Sketches



THE  
DUBLIN ILLUSTRATING CO.,  
63 STH. WILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN.

48

Illustration

Blocks from Photos or  
Drawings for advertise-  
ments, catalogues, etc.

IRISH PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.  
50, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN

49

THE EDITOR OF "THE NATION"  
Has the pleasure of announcing, that he will commence in  
his NEXT NUMBER, and continue at intervals, a

### National Gallery,

Containing Portraits of Distinguished Irishmen, Living and  
Dead, Painted expressly for this Journal, and Engraved by

MR. LANDELLS,

THE BEST WOOD ENGRAVER IN EUROPE.

#### PORTRAITS OF

THOMAS MOORE, and  
GERALD GRIFFIN, Author of "The Collegians,"

*Are now ready; and those of*

O'CONNELL,  
FATHER MATHEW, and  
JOHN BANIM,

*Are in the Engraver's hands.*

Several others are in preparation.

NATION Office, 12, Trinity-street, Dublin,  
October 14th, 1842.

50

Undoubtedly, one of the most effective methods of persuasion used by several Irish Nationalist periodicals including The Nation, was by inserting illustrated colour supplements into certain issues of their papers. In several nineteenth century Irish Nationalist newspapers which I examined I noticed several advertisements for illustration and photographic services in Dublin around the 1890's (Fig.48 & 49). Whereas illustrations had appeared in Irish newspapers since the eighteenth century it was not until the late nineteenth century that illustrations were actually used as a form of pictorial journalism and as a form of propaganda. The following printed supplements which I have selected from several Nationalist papers of the late nineteenth century exhibit how the medium of illustration and caricature became a powerful weapon for the early Irish Nationalist newspapers.

These supplements which were issued free with certain Nationalist papers were printed using a process called 'Chromo-Lithography' which was a popular reproduction process around the end of the nineteenth century. Based upon traditional forms of lithography the Chromo-lithographic process was specially adapted for printing inks of various colours and retained the same quality of print as conventional lithography. The supplements which were loosely inserted into the pages of the Nationalist papers were produced in two sizes, 10x16½ inches and the much larger 20.1x13.3 inches - The Nation often used the much larger format to portray 'Portraits of Distinguished Irishmen, Living and Dead' (Fig.50). It is difficult to appreciate the impact of



these images when taken out of their original context. Firstly, the printed image would have had a greater power to convince the nineteenth century Irish Nationalist audience than it would have today. Secondly, it is impossible to illustrate the dramatic way in which these colour supplements jumped out from the pages of the unillustrated and rather dull coloured Nationalist papers of the period. Nevertheless the following supplements are beautiful examples of the innate power of the printed image which the Irish Nationalist papers used to evoke the emotions of their Nationalist viewers.

In figure fifty-one, a supplement issued by Parnell's paper United Ireland and drawn by J.D. Reigh, the collective power of these supplements is illustrated. The supplement depicts an English politician called Mr. Goschen surrounded by a whole gallery of coloured supplements. The caption to the supplement maintains that the horrific effect of these images on the English audience is like the 'Horrors' or hallucinations which drunkards experience after the withdrawal of alcohol. The English politician is surrounded by past supplements which illustrate the cruel deeds of the English in Ireland. Whether true or not, by inventing such incidents the supplements became powerful pieces of propaganda for the Nationalist movement.

Again in figure fifty-two entitled 'Unconquerable' and drawn by Thomas Fitzpatrick (a cartoonist with The Weekly Freeman and The Weekly National Press) Ireland is again depicted as a beautiful and strong young woman. In the cartoon, Ireland is handing a club to an evicted Irish tenant with which to fight off the invading English landlords. The images in the background of a deserted





cottage and a battering ram would have evoked sad and bitter memories in the Irish Nationalist audience in the nineteenth century. The cartoon image, the supplements title and the caption "*You shall never want a weapon while this fight lasts*" was obviously meant to both comfort and incite the Nationalist viewers of the day.

In another supplement drawn by Thomas Fitzpatrick (Fig. 53) the subject of eviction is treated more realistically. Eviction was a popular subject for the Nationalist cartoonists because it was not only visible evidence of England's occupation of Ireland but it was also a subject to which most Irish Nationalist readers felt strongly towards. In this supplement England is personified by Arthur Balfour (Chief Secretary of Ireland) who is depicted as the 'Devil' responsible for the eviction of Irish tenants. The supplement is also a beautiful example of the subtlety of line and texture which could be achieved with the chromo-lithographic process. The supplement retains the quality of the cartoonists original crayon drawing which is not suprising since Fitzpatrick had a good knowledge of both the lithographic process and of newspaper production which he later combined to produce his own newspaper called The Leprechaun. The bleak atmosphere created in this supplement by the crayon texture and the dull green colour coupled of course with the image of a family huddled in the snow would no doubt have moved the hearts of the Nationalist readers.



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✓  
✓



51



56



The supplements are not only powerful pieces of propaganda but are also excellent examples of graphic communication. One of the reasons why I started collecting these supplements apart from their obvious appeal was because they exhibit a great economy of image. In many of these supplements abstract political notions and ideas such as coalition, home rule and coercion (Fig. 54, 55 & 51 respectively) are simply represented by objects which the audience could comprehend. I have already mentioned how Ireland and England were represented as human beings, in figure fifty-six the National League too is represented as a strong young man dressed appropriately in green, white and orange garments. By condensing an organisation and even a whole nation into one figure the Nationalist cartoonists were exhibiting what they thought were the essential characteristics of Ireland, England and the National League.

In order to successfully communicate the political views of the Nationalist papers the cartoonists used every object within the supplement to express an opinion. In figure fifty-one the politician wears two hats instead of one, in figure fifty-five, cats and dogs are given the faces of well known politicians and in figure fifty-seven, by spelling 'Dublin Castle' as 'Dublin Cawstle' (the English pronunciation of the word) the cartoonist is reinforcing the political message of the Nationalist newspaper.

With the cartoonists ability to illustrate, to invent and to distort these supplements became a powerful medium for furthering Irish Nationalist policies. Furthermore, unlike the Nationalist newspapers which were eventually thrown away the supplements were kept and collected by

'A hundred thousand welcomes to you, vivified Old NATION!  
May your banner float as proudly as it waved in days of yore,  
We greet you with fond feelings of unblinded exultation,  
You were wanted in our islands from her centre to her shore.  
You come to fill a dreary void too long that has existed,  
The sturdy voice of manhood will have utterance again,  
And the spirit, dead and buried; that foul tyranny resisted,  
Will phoenix-like spring upward and proclaim that we are men.'

'Unroll Erin's flag, fling its fold to the breeze,  
let it fly o'er the land, let it float o'er the seas.  
Lift it out of the dust, let it wave as of yore,  
when it's chiefs, with their clans, stood around it and swore.  
That never, no never, that banner shall yield,  
as long as the heart of a Celt was it's shield.'





Nationalist readers therefore ensuring that the papers Nationalist message was expressed long after the paper had disappeared.

From reading The Nation and several other Nationalist papers issued around the end of the last century, it is easy to see how the early Nationalist readers could have been moved by what they read and saw. There is no doubt of the influence which The Nation had upon Irish Nationalist thinking of the day. Its poetic approach to journalism often brought out the poet in its readers, in the two poetic contributions opposite sent in by two readers, the comparison of the newly issued The Nation to a newly opened flag illustrates the papers importance to the Nationalist public of the day. Further evidence of The Nation's effect upon the Irish public is exhibited in a painting called 'Reading the Nation' (Fig.58) by the Irish artist Henry Mc Manus. The painting is not only a beautiful and unique record of The Nation's readers, but the variety of expressions of the faces of its readers illustrates The Nation's power to inform, comfort, surprise, excite and inspire its Nationalist audience.

The foundation of The Nation in Dublin and its successful reception by the Nationalist public instilled a new confidence in Nationalist communities all over Ireland. Regional editors and publishers of local newspapers who had beforehand been afraid to exhibit their Pro-Nationalist views because of censorship or even closure were suddenly inspired to publish. The editor of a provincial paper called the Kilkenny Journal writes a welcoming letter to The Nation.

*"When newspapers grew luke warm and Nationalists grew faint-hearted, and when danger threatened and jails opened to receive their assignment of patriots, the good old Nation threw it's banner to the breeze and advocated the cause that meant true expression or death".*

From the Editor of the Kilkenny Journal and printed in the Nation (March 15 1986).

Soon a whole selection of Nationalist papers were founded all over Ireland. Many of these new Nationalist journals wishing to be associated with the founder paper actually adopted The Nation as their title (Fig.27), whereas papers such as Nationality, The Tipperary Nationalist and The Nationalist and Leinster Times were content to use variations of the word.

It is ironic that by helping to create a Nationalist Press in the provinces, The Nation was in fact helping to decrease its own circulation. The Nation which had once sold 10,000 issues daily now found itself in the late 1890's on the brink of closure. Some attempts were made to lure back the readers from the provinces such as a reduction of price to one penny but this failed to boost circulation figures. Re-vamping the title in August 31, 1900 to The Daily Nation, also failed to win back readers. Eventually, forced to produce a weekly rather than a daily paper, the last issue of the Weekly Nation published on September 1, 1900 became in fact the last issue ever to be produced by The Nation's publishers.



It is difficult to point out exactly what factors were most instrumental to the decline of The Nation, however in a readers letter submitted to the first edition of the re-issued The Nation there is a hint as to one of its major failings - its language:

*"The journal is in the form which it assumed on October 15th. 1842. It's pages are slightly longer, but the title is in the familiar type and the motto is the same. But after half a century of varied effect and success of occasional misfortune and often bitter and somewhat vicious struggle the language of The Nation is still in the form which proved so feeble and vain..."*

The romantic approach to Irish Nationalism that had appealed to readers of The Nation since the 1840's no longer attracted the Nationalist public at the turn of the century. With the arrival of a new century came a new form of Irish Nationalism; no longer interested in the romantic and idealistic approach to Nationalism which The Nation exhibited the new Nationalist public wanted a more realistic and practical form of Irish Nationalism. The Nation had nevertheless inspired the Irish Nationalists with hopes of what could be achieved, it had provided them with a flag to wave. The new Nationalists however, determined to make their hopes a reality now required a weapon, this weapon was to take the form of a Sword of Light (An Claidream Soluis) the weekly newspaper produced by the Gaelic League.

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Chapter Two

The Gaelic League and the Cultural Nationalism  
in the early twentieth century.

An Claideam Soluis (The Sword of Light)

Fainne an Lae (Ring of the Day)

The Leader





## THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

(FOUNDED, July, 1893.)

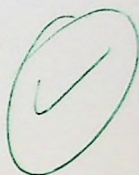
### OBJECTS.

1. The preservation of Irish as the national language of Ireland, and the extension of its use as a spoken tongue.
2. The study and publication of existing Gaelic literature, and the cultivation of a modern literature in Irish.

### MEANS.

The means by which it is sought to achieve these objects are:—

1. The establishment of branches of the League in suitable centres, especially in the Irish-speaking districts.
2. The encouragement of the formation of classes for the study of Irish.
3. The holding of public meetings and lectures for the purpose of stimulating and informing public opinion on behalf of the Irish language.
4. To encourage the people who know Irish to speak it habitually where it is understood, and to impart the language to the young.
5. To endeavour to secure that, as in Wales, the national language shall be the medium of instruction in the National Schools in those districts where it is the home language of the people, and that greater facilities than at present be afforded for its teaching in the National and Intermediate Schools in all parts of the country.
6. The publication and distribution of books and pamphlets in Irish, or relating thereto.
7. The publication of the *Gaelic Journal*, a magazine devoted exclusively to the objects of the League and issued mainly in the Irish language.
8. The encouragement of Irish music and songs in Irish.
9. To inform the public on questions relating to the movement by contributions to magazines and journals.
10. The collection of the oral Gaelic literature, consisting of folk tales, poems, songs, proverbs, riddles, &c., still extant among the people.
11. The free grant of Irish books to branches of the League that cannot easily obtain them otherwise.



5/1/1

*"A people without a language of it's own is only half a nation; to lose your native tongue and learn that of an alien, is the worst badge of conquest - it is the chain on the soul".*

Thomas Davis (Essays & Poems PP71-2).

As early as the 1840s Thomas Davis - a co-founder of The Nation - began to link the revival of the Irish language with the revival of Irish Nationalism. Being a young romantic Nationalist his reasons for reviving the language were somewhat idealistic but because the British Authorities had violently suppressed the Irish language during the 'Penal' years of the eighteenth century, Davis' reasons for reviving the Irish language were also political. In a weekly column in The Nation entitled 'The Mother Tongue' his romantic approach to the revival of the Irish language failed to create any real interest in the Nationalist public. However, Davis' attempts were not totally in vain and his ideas of language and Nationalism were taken up in the twentieth century by the newly formed Gaelic League.

Founded in 1893 by Douglas Hyde, Father Eoin O'Growney and Eoin Mac Neill (founder of the Irish Volunteers) the Gaelic League replaced Davis' rather romantic approach to the Irish language with a much more practical approach. Although the League's initial reasons for reviving the Irish language were cultural rather than political (Fig.59) Hyde's very separate view to 'De-Anglicize' Ireland and the Leagues membership consisting of Patrick Pearse (Leader of 1916 armed insurrection), Roger Casement, Eamonn Ceannt and Sean McDermott (all executed in 1916) proved that the Gaelic League was in fact an extremely Nationalist organisation.

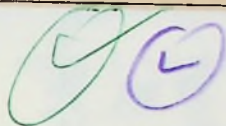


# THE SEPARATIST

A NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY.

"TO BREAK THE CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND . . ."—*Tone.*

60



61

## AN CAIDÉAM SOLUIS AGUS FÁINNE AN LAE

leabhar 11. uimhir 21.  
Vol. 11. No. 21.

le-ctiúic. LUGNASSA 4, 1900.  
DUBLIN, AUGUST 4, 1900.

Príomha.  
ONE PENNY.

Like the previous generation of Irish Nationalists, the Nationalist members of the Gaelic League believed that only by rejecting English influence in all its forms and returning to what was essentially Irish could Ireland really begin to assert its individuality as a nation. However, where the new Nationalists differed from the old was in their more 'separatist' approach to Irish Nationalism. As far back as the 18th. Century the Irish Nationalist Wolf Tone had expressed the wish of most Nationalists of the day 'to break the connection with England' (Fig.60). However, despite the ardent Nationalism of Tone, Daniel O'Connell, Parnell among others, Ireland still seemed no nearer to achieving its independence. For the members of the Gaelic League the first step to becoming a separate and distinct nation was by rejecting the English language and reinstating the 'Gaelic' language and culture. To the members of the Gaelic League the 'Gael'- the early Irish warrior - embodied that which was most essential in the Irish race. In the League's bi-lingual weekly newspaper An Claidream Soluis (The Sword of Light - Fig.61) incorporating the Irish language newspaper Fainne an Lae (Ring of the Day) they sought to revive Irish Nationalism by reviving the Gaelic language and culture:

*"The foundation of Ireland is the Gael, and the Gael must be the element which absorbs".<sup>2</sup>*


For the Nationalist members of the League, it was absurd how any Irish person could consider themselves a Nationalist and still be content to use the language of their oppressor. Even The Nation which had rid itself of the influence of English newspaper design still relied upon the English language to convey its Nationalism. Douglas Hyde, one of the League's co-founders states the complacency of Irish Nationalism at the turn of the century.:



6

**L** **LIU** **LEABAR** **NA** **GAELIC** **JOURNAL**

*THE GAELIC JOURNAL.*  
Exclusively devoted to the Preservation and  
Cultivation of the Irish Language




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**L** **LIU** **LEABAR** **NA** **GAELIC** **JOURNAL**

*THE GAELIC JOURNAL.*  
Exclusively devoted to the Preservation and  
Cultivation of the Irish Language



*"It has always been very curious to me how Irish sentiment sticks in this half-way house, how it continues to apparently hate the English and at the same time continues to imitate them; how it continues to clamour for recognition as a distinct nation and at the same time throws away with both hands what could make it so".<sup>a</sup>*

For Hyde and members of the Gaelic League there could be no half measures; to them the popularity of the English language and culture in Ireland at the turn of the century was just further evidence of the failings of the previous generation of Irish Nationalism. By analysing the League's newspaper An Claidream Soluis (Incorporating Fainne an Lae) I will examine in this chapter how the League used the medium of journalism, illustration, advertising even the very typeface used in its production to illustrate to the Nationalist readers the superiority of their more 'separatist' approach to Irish Nationalism.

The change in the policies of the Gaelic League from its initial cultural reasons for introducing the Irish language in the 1890's to its very Nationalistic approach twenty years later can be seen in the change which the masthead of the League's paper underwent. The design of any papers masthead is often a good indication of a newspaper's principles, be it political or otherwise. Like The Nation's handcut masthead, the masthead design of the League's newspaper also reflects the Nationalistic policies of its founders and editors. In The Gaelic Journal (Fig.62) edited by Eoin MacNeill from 1893 to 1899, the highly decorative, celtic-style masthead, the paper's motto and the inclusion of an Irish scribe, reflects the early cultural and rather scholarly aims of the newly founded Gaelic League.



PINGHILL.  
ONE PENNY.

63

**Pungent.**

## 64

[illegible]

plănuim să avem mai multe întâlniri în viitor.

In 1899 however, the League literally replaced the pen with the sword, in particular, with An Claidream Soluis (The Sword of Light). This change in title (which it retained until it ceased publication on January 5, 1918) and the paring away of decoration from its masthead (Fig.63) illustrates the more practical and political approach of the Gaelic League at the turn of the century. Introduced on March 18, 1899 An Claidream Soluis, incorporating Fainne an Lae, was edited by Eoin Mac Neill - one of the League's co-founders-until 1903. Published and printed at 24 Upper O'Connell Street, the paper like most Nationalist papers was a small size (390mm x 245mm) using a simple two-column grid. It also resembled contemporary Nationalist papers in its price, in the nineteen years of its existence, An Claidream Soluis never sold for more than a penny.

In March 1903, Padraig H. Pearse became the paper's new editor. Pearse, a schoolteacher, poet, ardent Nationalist (Leader of the 1916 insurrection) and something of a mystic, was to have a dramatic affect upon the League and its paper until 1909. Although his input was more in an editorial capacity, his influence can also be seen in the newspaper's design (Fig.64). Within weeks the newspaper had enlarged its format and photographs were introduced. Pearse's very militant approach to Irish Nationalism is evident in the masthead design of An Claidream Soluis which changed yet again under his editorship. Again the letters are hand-drawn (Fig.64) but not only has the word 'Claidream' (The Sword) become much more dominant but an actual sword is illustrated piercing the word - such was the League's more militant approach to Nationalism around 1915.



S/S.



65

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The adoption of 'The Sword of Light' as the title of the League's newspaper was also appropriate to their cultural and political objectives. 'The Sword' as the paper became known as had an obvious and direct appeal to the Irish Nationalist readers of the day who wished to see a more effective form of Nationalism. In the cartoon supplement opposite (Fig.65) it is with a sword (the representation of the Irish Party) that Parnell, who is dressed as a Gaelic warrior, will set Erin free. However to Gaelic scholars such as Hyde, Pearse and MacNeill, reviving the 'Sword of Light' which had associations with the early Gaelic warriors - took on an even more Nationalist meaning. In Cuimhneachan, a book on the fiftieth anniversary of the Easter Rising, the author states the League's reasons for adopting the title:

*"The Sword of Light which is connected in early Irish literature with the first coming of the Gael to Ireland and occurs throughout later literature as symbolising intuitive knowledge, education and progress. It was taken up by the scholars of the Gaelic Revival and was adopted by the revolutionary thinkers to indicate their dual objective - an armed insurrection and an Irish Cultural Renaissance. Knowledge of the 'Sword' and its meaning became widespread at home and abroad when it was adopted by the Gaelic League as the title of its bi-lingual weekly magazine 'An Claidream Soluis' edited by Padraig Pearse".*



# The Gaelic Mind.

There is a Gaelic Culture and it is fit to live. There is a Gaelic mentality a quality of mind which derives from a knowledge of Irish a philosophy of life which goes with the Irish outlook, and these are things worth having in the most modern and practical communities. The Gaelic mentality is stronger, keener, more accurate and refined than its English counterpart—type for type. Organised, developed, informed, disciplined, it owns the future in this country and has an invaluable contribution to make to the outside world. When it has taken in the ballast of experience and shed the silly levity that springs from the slavery of its recent past, it will assert its innate mastery over every phase

## Feis cille manntáin, '17

The County Wicklow Feis will be held at

ARKLOW, SUNDAY JULY 1st.

Competitions in Irish Language, Music, Singing, and Dancing. Concert by best Irish-Ireland Artistes.

Syllabus, Etc., from—

AINMÚR Ó PAOLÁIN,

Hon. Sec., Feis Committee, Arklow.

So maímh ár nGaeilís plán.

## PUT GAELIC MOTTOES ON YOUR OWN AND YOUR CHILDREN'S HATS.

"Tír agus Teanga." "San Teanga, San Tír."  
"Sinn péin abú." "Ar oígh péin."

Black, pale-blue, royal-blue, green or white.  
Gold lettering. Made to order at popular  
Prices—10d. to 1/9. By

M. A. Ryan, Umbrella & Stick Manufacturers

Blackthorn House, CORK and COVE.

Telegrams—"Blackthorn, Cork."

'Phone—876 Cork and 106 Cove.

Note.—NO OTHER BRANCHES.

66

"Má tá Gaeilge agus labairt í  
If you haven't Irish, learn it."  
Come to the

## CONNACHT COLLEGE,

Tourmakeady and Spiddal.  
Native Irish Teachers. Best and Most  
Up-to-Date Methods. Pleasant Holiday  
by Sea and Lake. Irish Songs, Music  
and Dance. Excellent Accommodation.  
Intensely Irish-speaking Districts.

## IRISH ART WORK.

Embroidery and Stencil Designs for Dresses, etc.  
Ladies' Irish Linen Collars with Celtic Designs in  
Colours. All shapes. One Price. 1/9 post free.  
Box of 5% sent on approval.

Sgríobh éisinn i nGaeilge ma'r ma'r leat  
muinntir na hAimhe deirge  
Studio: 7 COLLEGE ST., BELFAST.

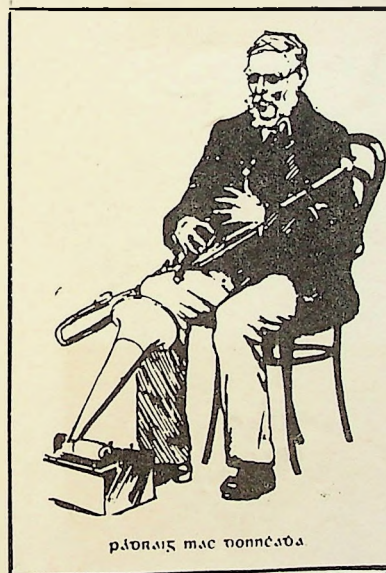
## An Artist Nation-Builders.

Prof. W. A. Scott, A.R.H.A., was one of the speakers who addressed the Lord Mayor in reference to the rebuilding of Dublin, and there is certainly no one in Ireland whose opinion should be more weighty. Prof. Scott is the man who is transforming Irish architecture. He is reviving the beautiful native style that flourished in Ireland about the 11th and 12th centuries, when it looked as if Ireland would produce some of the most individual and exquisite work in Christendom. Irish development was stopped by the wars that followed the Invasion, but to-day Irish development is being resumed, and Prof. Scott is the chief worker in architecture. The church at Drumcondra, the lovelier one at Ranelagh, that superb one at Spiddal (where one of the Connacht Irish colleges is), and the Honan Hotel Chapel at Cork are leading examples of this splendid revival.



seashán ó caáin.

as inneáití pinn-péil ó comair an Oipeáitair.



pádraig mac Donnchúda



beint ve rinneáiní tuimnig.

## Cleansing Our Schools.

Is there any Catholic country but Ireland where low-minded anti-Catholic authors are tolerated in the schools? Every year the Intermediate Board prescribes for study the writings of bigots like Macaulay and anti-Christians like Tennyson. Our lady contributor calls attention this week to some of the scoundrelly passages with which Tennyson's writings team.

We intend to follow this matter up, and we promise the Intermediate Board that if the program for next year sets pernicious literature before our scholars, we will treat those educators to a faithful account of the dirty, irreligious work in which they are engaged, in their double attack on Irish nationality and Irish faith. We shall call on the heads of Catholic educational bodies throughout the country to refuse to introduce debasing literature to their sacred-charges' study. The Intermediate Program lies on the table of English House of Commons for criticism, any member before it is published, and if proof were needed of the bad-living Irish party's alliance with irreligion, it is to be found in the fact that year after year they have allowed anti-Catholic writers to be prescribed in the Intermediate Program.

We want to see our schools made the home of vigorous intellectual Catholicity, encouraging our generation to be proud of this magnificent Catholic land of ours, and proud of their Church's intellectual achievements. We want our generation to share the glorious vision, the mental freedom, of mighty minds like Aquinas and Dante—names never heard in our semi-Protestant, semi-Atheist school programmes.

We declare that the teaching of Tennyson and Macaulay lowers Irish faith, cramps the Irish mind, and poisons Irish standards of conduct. We say that if the Intermediate Board continues its diabolic work, then the Rev. Mothers in our convents and the Presidents of our Colleges must refuse to allow the Board's program to be taught. We must get control of our education as the Scots did, and make it Catholic, just as the Scots made it what they wished it to be.

Padraic Pearse (atá sa bhflaitheas anois) described Irish education as a Murder Machine. We call all devoted Catholic

## Iol-Scoil na Muinín



RING COLLEGE, C. WATERFORD

## SPEND a profitable and enjoyable day at Ring.

The College is renowned for the excellence of its teaching methods. Irish is the language of the district. Excellent accommodation. Splendid healthful position. Bathing, boating, cycling, etc.

SESSIONS: Ju y : to 27 and Aug. 1 to 29.  
FEE for C. u se, £1 is. TEACHERS, 10s. 6d.

Proprietors free from the Secretary,

p. Ó'CAOLLA. Ring, Co. Waterford

K.A.A.



The members of the League believed that the Gaelic language and culture was not only essentially Irish but was also superior to that of England. In the extract opposite from 'An Ghaedhilg' a Gaelic League column in The Nation, the League declared that *'The Gaelic mentality is stronger, keener, more accurate and refined than its English counterpart'*. For the League their newspaper presented them with numerous opportunities in which to illustrate this view. In the features, illustrations and advertisements of An Claideam Soluis (See Opposite) the subject was always Irish language schools, Irish dancing, Irish speaking, Irish music, Irish fashion, even Irish language products were promoted in its pages (Fig.66).

However, one of the cleverest methods by which the League attempted to illustrate to the Nationalist readers the superiority of the Irish language was by publishing in An Claideam Soluis articles on the immorality of the English language. In the article opposite entitled 'Cleansing Our Schools' works of English literature by Tennyson and Macaulay are described as

*"...irreligious work in which they are engaged in their double attack on Irish Nationality and Irish faith".*

In an issue of An Claideam Soluis dated January 6, 1900 a readers letter submitted to 'Comhairle' (the Advice Column) this association of the English language with immorality is also expressed:



*"My own experience is that the Irish speaking population is INFINETLY MORE CLEAN AND LESS RIBALD in the main than the English speaking population. The same is the case of the opinion of everyone I know who is qualified to judge".*

By using such blatant propaganda, linking England with immorality, the Gaelic League attempted to encourage the Irish Nationalist readers - the majority of whom were rural working-class Catholics - to learn the Irish language. The link between Irish Nationalism and Catholicism had always been a close one; Eoghan O'Growney, one of the Gaelic League's founders was a Catholic priest and the Catholic clergy had also been greatly involved in the launching of the re-issued The Nation:

*"Our daily journal has amongst its directors distinguished ecclesiastics like the very Rev. Canon McNiece of the Archdiocese of Armagh, Deacon White of the Archdiocese of Cashel and true Nationalists such as Mr. William Murphy, Mr. John Clune, Mr. Joseph Mooney and Alderman Mulligan may be trusted to uphold and defend the best interests of a Catholic and Nationalist people".*

For the members of the Gaelic League, religion and the Irish language were inseparable. 'When we learn to speak Irish' states Eoin Mac Neill, 'We soon find that it is what we may call essential Irish to acknowledge God, His Presence and His Help, even in our most trivial conversation.<sup>④</sup> To Douglas Hyde, it was not just the Irish language that was morally right but the whole Gaelic way of life:

*"The Irish Gael is pious by nature, he sees the hand of God in every place, in every time and in everything".<sup>⑤</sup>*

The methods by which the League attempted to implement the Gaelic way of life did not always meet with the approval of the Nationalist readers. In an issue of An Claidream Soluis dated May 20, 1899, a reader raises the objection:

*"In order to be thoroughly Gaelic, we don't need to go back to primitive stages. Why should the Gael not avail of the march of civilisation and science? If we want a pretty National dress we need only go back a century when nearly every Irishman was a Gaelic speaker. Of course we are all proud of our music but we are proud of it whether it comes from pipes, harp or fiddle. Indeed the instrument I think should be considered a secondary matter".*

Introducing the Gaelic way of life to the Irish Nationalist readers had other problems. The English way of life which had been well established in Ireland since the 1840's also presented an obstacle for the Gaelic League.

*"English fashions in dress and speech, English journalism and advertising, English books and plays, English music hall English concert programmes and concert artists, English sports and pastimes all grew and flourished in an Ireland which by the second half of the century (19th) especially seemed little more than a province of Victorian taste".<sup>⑥</sup>*



TO EDUCATE. TO ELEVATE.

TO INSTRUCT

# THE GAEL

AN GAODHAL

67

68

length 72

## Young Ireland

Eire Os

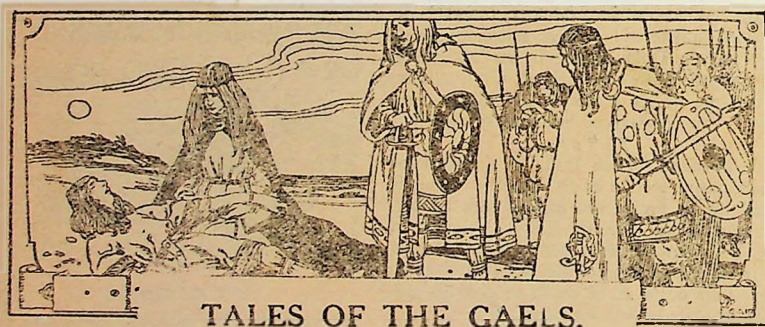
THE PAPER FOR THE YOUNG  
PEOPLE OF IRISH IRELAND

### CONTENTS.

**TALES:** Adventures of a Cub-Reporter. The Quest of the Black Rose (A Story with a Moral.)—The Dark Traders.—Hidden Treasure: The Quest leads to Africa.—Molly's Revenge: **ANOTHER CLEVER TALE** BY A. P. MACALAIN.

**SPECIAL FEATURES:** Youthful Exploits of a Callin.—If Dante came to Ireland.—**THINGS I CAN TELL** by D. O'R.—Poems in Irish and English.—Tours in Gaelic, &c., &c.

**CARTOON** BY SEORISE O MANACHAIN.



TALES OF THE GAELS.



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# The Leader

A REVIEW OF  
Current Affairs, Politics, Literature, Art and Industry.

THE LEADER

## ART

An exhibition of painting, sculpture and pottery, all by the same artist, all in the same room, is an unusual event, one that must perhaps breed doubt, but that certainly demands attention. As it

THE LEADER

## of MUSIC

THE LEADER

## Book Review

THE LEADER

the introduction of the political philosophy designed to appeal to the middle-classes in both the country and the town. Specific proposals have been made in regard to a revision of the taxation system which now bears so hard upon certain easily singled-out groups of the community. These points if compressed into a short "plan" (in the drafting of which Mr. de Valera was a master) would provide a useful lead for delegates returning to their constituencies.

It appears, also, that the party organisation has become much more alive, and that local interest has been captured by the activities of an energetic party headquarters. It is

known that Fine Gael has this connection to the old General Mulcahy. It is through lean periods of spring. There is little that possesses a greater interest than Fianna Fail. If the intangible element of Valera, it would probably be a party in the State. There is one point of view—like other no policy on foreign has, it lacks courage. The tactical advantage of this caution may be of disadvantages.

THE LEADER

## ORRAIM AGU

bruisead ré báy pompa—puo  
uóiege—agur ná fuisead ré  
molaó uaca, oo cúip ré an tesc  
an uag i n-a gcúipí é agur oo  
aiptr. Cao oeiup? Púip an t  
báy pómip agur ba fin é an uai  
cúip ré an t-agurín "and  
brothers". ipreac níop fádaó a é  
oo deunam ná oo páo nuair t

## IRISH ARCHAEOLOGY DR. MacWHITE

By F. P. THOMAS



In an attempt to eradicate the influence of English culture and restore the culture of the Gael, An Claidream Soluis was not the only advocate for the Gaelic way of life. The appropriately titled The Gael (Fig.67) also shared the League's very Nationalist views on the Gaelic culture. In a comic style newspaper called Young Ireland (Fig.68) the 'Young People of Irish Ireland' were told of the heroic deeds of the early Gaelic warriors in stories and pictures. However, one of the most successful advocates for the Gaelic lifestyle was a newspaper called The Leader (Fig.69).

Founded in 1900, The Leader was edited for almost forty years by D.P. Moran, a journalist and an ardent Irish Nationalist. Despite being registered as a newspaper this small narrow paper (210mm x 330mm) with its staple binding resembles a magazine more than a newspaper. Printed by Cahill & Co. Ltd. at Parkgate Printing Works in Dublin and published at 205 Pearse Street, Dublin, the paper became one of the most widely read Irish newspapers in the early twentieth century.

Moran, a rather fussy and religious man, detested all forms of English influence in Ireland. In his weekly paper he invented a whole series of names for types of people which he didn't like. He called Protestants 'Sourfaces' and Catholics who copied English ways were called 'Shoneens'. For almost forty years, Moran attempted to promote the Gaelic way of life by publishing in his newspaper every possible form of Irish expression: art, music, literature, language, even Irish archaeology was discussed in the pages of his paper (See opposite). In the masthead of a later



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# THE LEADER

(Established 1900)



*Current affairs · Literature · Politics · Art and Industry*

## Boycott of British and Orange Goods.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that goods manufactured in British areas, and especially in certain parts of North-Eastern Ireland be subjected to a rigid boycott as an effective protest against the brutalities of the Orange population of those districts, and in accordance with the terms of the decree of the Dail Eireann and the policy of the Irish Republican Party and the Army of the Republic; and

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## BOYCOTT ENGLISH GOODS.

Be It Resolved, that all Councils be notified that the boycott of English goods should be carried on more in-

72

## NATION RUINING.

Carroll and Co., the famous cigarette manufacturers of Dundalk, have had to dismiss thirty of their employees owing to the paucity of orders in their business. Surely this is a disgraceful state of affairs and at such a juncture in our history. Hundreds of men and women have fallen and thousands have suffered to the end that Ireland should be a better place to live in, and yet, after it all, we have tens of thousands of gaigini throughout Ireland who persist in smoking "Wild Woodbines," "Players," and other foreign-manufactured cigarettes. The poor dears could not smoke Irish cigarettes. Yes, that is what they tell you. They would not sully their lips and ruin their palates by smoking cigarettes manufactured in an Irish factory and packed by the dainty hands of Irish girls. And these Dundalk cigarette makers are real Irish girls. We remember in 1917, following the releases from Dundalk Jail, a crowd of us visited Carroll's Factory and spent a delightful afternoon there—our entrance and departure heralded by the thunderous strains of "The Soldier's Song." It was sung by those girls, and now

73

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edition of The Leader (Fig.70) which closely resembles The Nation's handcut masthead, Moran's varied interests in Irish industry and the Irish arts is also expressed. In an issue of The Leader dated November 15, 1919 Moran expresses the importance of the Irish language and Irish industry to the Irish Nationalist cause:

*"With language and industry developing with the active principal of life within them, the fundamentals of the historic Irish Nation are secure; without them the Irish nation is dying".<sup>②</sup>*

One of the most effective methods by which The Leader, An Claidream Soluis and many other Nationalist papers attempted to revive Irish industry and culture and hopefully Irish Nationalism was through the medium of advertising. One issue of The Leader which I examined had adverts on all but three of its twenty-four pages. In many Irish Nationalist papers the medium of advertising became a powerful way of expressing the Nationalist views of their editors and owners. In the advertisement pages of several Nationalist periodicals which I examined, their blatant denouncement of British goods and their total promotion of Irish manufactured products illustrate that the adverts were just an extension of the Nationalist journalism used elsewhere in the newspapers. By boycotting English made products as many Irish Nationalist papers did (Figs. 71 & 72) they tried to help eradicate all influences of English culture in Ireland. In an extract from The Gael entitled 'Nation Ruining' (Fig.73) it states that:





FOR THE FUTURE - SAN OBAIR.

## Men and Women of Ireland !

You are all interested in the Prosperity and Industrial Development of your Country, yet

**£30,000**

LEAVES IRELAND EVERY WEEK FOR FOREIGN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO (Exclusive of Duty).

If spent in Ireland, this amount would help to solve the unemployment problem by giving work to thousands of Irish people. Foreign Manufacturers are making desperate efforts to capture Irish Trade at your expense.

## Your Duty is Clear !!!

DEMAND IRISH-MADE CIGARETTES.

### MANUFACTURERS.

P. J. CARROLL & CO., Dundalk Sweet Afton and Grand Parade  
T. P. & R. GOODBODY, Donore Castle and Primrose  
IRISH TOBACCO CO., Sunrise and Banba.  
LAMBKIN BROS., Navy Cut.  
McNAUGHTON & JENKINS, "Macs."  
MUNSTER TOBACCO CO., Blarney Castle.  
J. O'SULLIVAN, Ardmore.  
J. PURCELL, LTD., J.P. and Reliance.  
WM. RUDELL, LTD., Gola.  
W. & M. TAYLOR, Golden Blush.  
KAPP & PETERSON, Pipes.

*Arthur Griffith*

Minister of Labour.

Lynch, D.C. Irish Paper. Trade Union Labour.

x2

## Are You Alive to the Fact ?

WHEN YOU BUY IRISH MANUFACTURED GOODS  
YOU HELP TO KEEP OTHERS AT HOME EMPLOYED.  
THEREFORE WHEN BUYING

JAMS, MARMALADE, SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES

MAKE SURE THEY ARE

**WILLIAMS & WOODS,**

WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED IN DUBLIN.

WHEN ORDERING SAY "WILLWOOD."

76

x2

✓

## HALLIGAN'S

CITY OF DUBLIN FLOUR MILL AND BAKERIES.

FLOURS AND BREAD.

Second to None.

### FURNITURE

For Best Value and Service come to us.

FREE DELIVERY

**P. MCCARTHY & SONS, Ltd.,**

Complete House Furnishers,

40 O'CONNELL STREET, LIMERICK.

'Phone 78.

## TODD'S LIMITED

LIMERICK.

Clerical and General Tailors

BEST IRISH COATINGS AND TWEEDS.

## GET READY!

For the Day of Freedom that is already in sight.

Let the Four Corners of Erin resound with native Airs, joyful and triumphant.

GET YOUR BANDS READY.

You'll be wise to send us your orders for Drums, Warpipes, Flutes, Cymbals, Banners, and all Musical requirements in good time, as we are already working at full pressure.

Lists and advice Free

**D. McCULLOUGH**

26 Parliament Street, Dublin

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x2

*"Hundreds of men and women have fallen and thousands have suffered to the end that Ireland should be a better place to live in, and yet after it all, we have tens of thousands of gaigini throughout Ireland who persist in smoking 'Wild Woodbines', 'Players' and other foreign-manufactured cigarettes".*

For the members of the Gaelic League buying Irish-made goods was an effective way of displaying ones Nationalism. In the newspaper advert opposite, Countess Constance Markievicz - an active Irish Nationalist and the only woman arrested during the 1916 uprising - exhibits her Nationalism by signing a newspaper advert promoting Irish-made cigarettes.

As a graphic design student I am interested in many forms of advertising. The medium of newspaper advertising is as powerful as any form of advertising and in the following advertisements which I have selected from The Leader, An Claidream Soluis and various other Nationalist papers issued in the early twentieth century, I found them much more original and creative in their design and content to those adverts used in the more conventional papers of the day. Unlike the conventional adverts (Fig.74) which quietly announce their wares, the Nationalist adverts shout out to the viewer 'Get Ready' states D.McCulloch, 'For the day of freedom that is already in sight' (Fig.75) Williams and Woods grab the readers attention by asking, 'Are you alive to the fact' (Fig.76) It is difficult to appreciate such adverts when taken out of their original context, their sense of urgency and their choice of language could have had a greater impact on the Nationalist readers who lived in more politically unstable times.



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### The Irish National Insurance Co., Ltd.

at 30 COLLEGE GREEN is an All-Irish Office—it never hoisted, and will never hoist, the Union Jack.

Why not Do your Insurance Business with this All-Irish Office?

77

HERE IS A DOUBLE BENEFIT IN WEARING

## ITA

YOU BENEFIT YOURSELF ::  
YOU BENEFIT THE NATION

When next buying HOSIERY or GOLF COATS, ask for

### THE "ITA" BRAND.

Irish-made from Irish Yarns.

St. Ita's Knitting Industry,  
ENNIS, CO. CLARE.

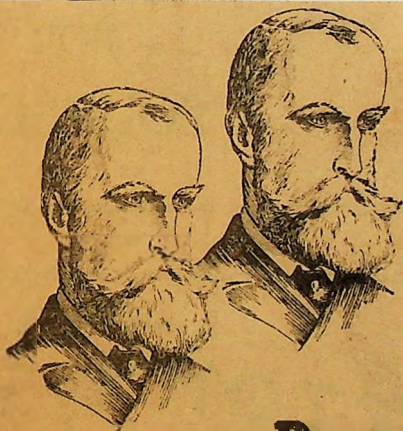
## WHY SUPPORT THE FOREIGNER?

### Support Home Industries and Stop Emigration

## FRANCIS CASEY & SONS,

CHARLEMONT, MOY, CO. TYRONE.

80



## ...Drawn double...

THE above "double drawing" illustrates Parnell—but a "double drawing" from New Ireland means a sum of money drawn twice. In event of accident we provide double the amount for which the policyholder is insured—at the ordinary premium.

## NEW IRELAND

Assurance Co. Ltd.



Head Office: 12 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN. Managing Director: M. W. O'REILLY, P.C. F.C.I.I.

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## Patrick Mahon

National  
Printer

— DUBLIN —

'Phone 603.

83

## WEARIN' O' THE GREEN,

(Revised by Cox's Poet.)

Arrah! Paddy dear, and did ye hear the news that's goin' roun',  
Shure in this distressful country at last good value's foun'.

The Overcoats and Meltons at Cox's to be seen  
Will suit yer pocket, please yer taste, in blue or olive green.

Then let this motto ever be the first before your eyes,  
Let Erin's children lend support to Irish enterprise;

Och! sure, ye'd stan' to Ireland, man, in spite of paltry pelf.

With Cox ye stan' to Erin dear, and also to yerself.  
Cox & Co., the Nation's Clothiers, 18 Dame Street, &c.

82

Ask for . . .

## GREW'S CIDER

"THE NATIONAL DRINK."

Stocked by leading Bottlers all over Ireland.

81

Some clever advertisers wishing to gain the custom of the loyal and patriotic readers reminded them that by buying their products the readers were in fact helping their nation 'You Benefit Yourself, You Benefit the Nation' was the catchy slogan used by Ita Knitting Industry (Fig.77) Francis Casey and Sons attempted to sell their products by reminding the Nationalist readers that they were in fact at war with England, 'Why Support the Foreigner' they claim when you can 'Support home industries and stop emigration' (Fig.78) The Irish National Insurance Company Limited display their Nationalism not only in their company name but also by stating in their advert that they 'Never hoisted and will never hoist, the Union Jack'(Fig.79).

For those businesses advertising in Nationalist papers there were many advantages over advertising in a more general paper. Having an already defined audience many advertisers took advantage of the Nationalist sympathies of the readers. In Harold Evans' book on newspaper design, he states that, 'Design is part of journalism. Design is not decoration, it is communication'. This fact is illustrated in figure eighty wherein the New Ireland Assurance Company Limited used a portrait of Parnell for no reason other than to attract the Nationalist readers attention and custom. In an attempt to sell their products and services many clever advertisers expressed that they were 'National' businesses selling 'National' products and services. In figure eighty-one Grew maintained that their cider was 'The National Drink' and Cox and Company (Fig.82) using a patriotic poem describe themselves as 'The Nation's Clothiers' In figure eighty-three Patrick Mahon, a printer of Nationalist papers, proudly states that he is a 'National Printer'.



# ST. PATRICK'S ART WORKS,

Lower Road, Cork.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sculptor.

So Saoréal: map ba tuat vo'n Saoréal agur ni map an  
Saoréal ná an tóirleá.

Altars, Pulpits, Fonts, Tablets, Communion Rails, Statuary,  
Portrait Busts, and Statues.

Irish Crosses and Inscriptions in Irish a Speciality.

HIGH CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES.

Exceptional Terms to Gaelic Leaguers.

84

## Pictures for Irish Homes

**Mother of Perpetual Succour.** Splendid reproduction in the richest of colour of the famous picture of Our Lady—size 21 inches by 15 inches—completely produced in Ireland. Special dedicatory hymn by Brian O'Higgins, T.D. This is the wonderful picture which was hung on the gates of Mountjoy Jail. Father Coyle, C.S.S.R., writes: "Your picture is just splendid. You can well be proud of it. It is a correct and authentic copy, and the most devotional I have seen. A credit to Irish workmanship." Price 1/-; by post 1/2.

**Blessed Oliver Plunkett.** A beautiful large photograph, showing the execution of Blessed Oliver by the English, and a fine authentic picture of the martyr himself. Printed on strong art paper. Price 2/-; by post 2/2.

**Saint Joan of Arc.** A companion picture to that of Blessed Oliver Plunkett, with genuine picture of the Saint, and a reproduction of the historic picture of the burning alive of Saint Joan by the English. Price 2/-; by post 2/2.

**"The Men of the West."** A superb reproduction, in original colours, of painting of John Keating, A.R.H.A.—"The Men of the West." Printed on very best heavy art paper; size 20 inches by 15. Price 2/-.

**Robert Emmet in the Field.** A splendid picture in six colours; printed in Ireland on fine art paper; size 30 inches by 22. Price only 2/-, post free.

A Beautiful Picture entitled "The United Irish Patriots of 1798," 1/3, Post Free.  
Ditto, "The Men of '98," 2/-, Post Free.

## SINN FEIN BADGES.

at Cheap Popular Prices (two series). Trade Only Supplied.

THE GAELIC PRESS,

General Printers, Publishers,  
Wholesale Newsagents and  
Stationers.

Green, White and Orange Celluloid  
Badges (made in Ireland) retailed

30 Up, Liffey St., Dublin.

Phone  
78

Ditto, "Dublin After the Bombardment," 1/9, Post Free.  
"The Last Conquest of Ireland (Perhaps!)," by John Mitchel, Post Free, 1/3.  
"Ireland from the Siege of Limerick," by John Mitchel, 2/-, Post Free.  
"Wolfe Tone," by himself, 9d., Post Free.  
"Life and Times of Robert Emmet," 9d., Post Free.

**I.R.A. GROUPS!!!—Special Offer to**  
I.R.A. Officers and Men.—Group Photographs taken anywhere in vicinity of Dublin. Size of Photo, 12in. x 10in. (approx.). Mounted complete, 18in. x 14in. (approx.). Special price, 2s. per copy. Terms—Cash at Sitting. District outside Dublin and Suburbs specially arranged for. Keogh Bros., Ltd., Premier Photographers, 75 Lower Dorset Street, Dublin.

85

**CROSSED RIFLES** in silver, with silver harp and letters "I.V." very artistically combined in form of pendant, either for lady's necklet or watch chain—Reduced price, only 2/-.

**JAIL POEMS**, by Tadhg Barry. A very fine collection of songs and poems written in jail by Tadhg Barry (shot dead in Ballykinlar). Price, 1/-; by post, 1/2.

**FATHER JOHN KENYON**—a patriot priest of '48, by L. Fogarty, M.A. The life, history, and writings of this heroic priest and friend of John Mitchel should be known to every Irishman to-day. Bound in cloth and well printed. Price, 3/6.

87

### FOR SALE.

"GHOSTS," "The Separatist Idea," "A Spiritual Nation," "The Sovereign People," "The Murder Machine," "How Does She Stand?" "From a Hermitage," all by P. H. Pearse. "The Secret History of the Irish Volunteers," by The O'Rahilly—all 1/- each, post free, or the eight complete 7/-. Only a very limited number available. Apply A28 this Office. XY

## PARNELL BADGE.

1s 3d EACH.

PER POST 1s 4d.

SILVER, 7s 6d.

GOLD, 22s 6d EACH.



## HOPKINS AND HOPKINS,

AGENTS FOR

THE WALTHAM WATCH CO.

LOWER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

Some shrewd advertisers wishing to attract the Nationalist readers custom did so by giving them exceptional terms of purchase. St. Patrick's Art Works (Fig.84) gave exceptional terms to Gaelic Leaguers while Keogh Bros. Ltd. offered special reductions to members of the Irish Republican Army (Fig.85). Knowing exactly where the sentiments of the readers lay, many clever businesses actually created products aimed at the Irish Nationalist market. Examples of this Nationalist 'Memorabilia' is displayed opposite.

For those Nationalist readers interested in purchasing jewellery they could have obtained 'Sinn Fein' badges 'Crossed-Rifle' brooches and even a Parnell memorial badge. For Nationalists readers who were interested in art there was also a varied selection of Nationalist subjects. For just one shilling and threepence one could obtain a beautiful picture entitled 'The United Irish Patriots of 1798' and in 'Pictures for Irish Homes' (Fig.86) among a variety of religious pictures, one advertiser suggests that the picture of 'Robert Emmet in the field' is a splendid picture in six colours' (Robert Emmet was an eighteenth century Irish Nationalist)

However, for those Nationalist readers interested in literature the choice was again Nationalistic in tone. For only one shilling the reader could have obtained a collection of 'Jail Poems' by Tadhg Barry (Fig.87) or they could have chosen from a wide selection of works by great Irish Nationalists such as Patrick Pearse (20th. Century), John Mitchel (19th. century) or Wolf Tone (18th. century). The writings of Fr. John Kenyon (a patriot priest of '48) is strongly recommended by one advertiser as a work that 'Should be known to every Irishman today' (Fig.87).



**TO OUR READERS.**  
We would ask all our readers to take note of the Firms advertising in the REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, and not only deal with them yourselves, but induce all your friends to do so. THESE Firms support YOUR paper, and you should give your business to THEM.

88

Support our Advertisers. They Support us. And we Support you

'Phone 2596 No Limit 'Phone 2596  
Singles  
**M. Kennedy & Co.**  
Racing and Football Accountants  
5 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET

Reg. Telegraphic Address: MICK, DUBLIN DUBLIN S.P. All Races

**Household Hints**  
Send it to  
MAC ARTHURS  
for  
NEXT THURSDAY  
AUCTION  
They sell  
Furniture  
SALEROOMS, 44 LR. GARDINER ST

**FIRST TAXIS**  
(DUBLIN)  
20 Upr. Dorset St., DUBLIN

"WHERE ARE YOU RUNNING TO?"  
"To the only place where it is worth while running To the firm who pays the highest price for Skins."  
"Who is it!" L. FREEDMAN, 22 Merchants' Quay, DUBLIN  
1,000's OF DOZENS WANTED—SMALL AND LARGE QUANTITIES

À Á B B C C D D E E F F G G H H I I L M M N N  
O O P P R R S S T T U U À Á B B C C D D E E F F  
G G H H I I L M M N N O O P P R R S S T T U U 7,;-!?.  
90

**IRELAND'S BUSINESS.**  
Ireland has no quixotic mission to hunt out and quarrel for—not being able to redress—distant wrongs, when her own sufferings and thralldom require every exertion and every alliance.—Davis.  
Telephone No. 2613 DUBLIN  
**LIAM DEVLIN**  
Army Contractor  
Wholesale Grocer  
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant  
81/86 **Worcester St.**  
Bon **Worcester St.**  
Saville Place

**PATERSON'S MATCHES**  
MADE IN DUBLIN.  
USE ONLY  
**PATERSON'S IRISH matches.**  
  
TRADE MARK  
Factory,  
Hammond Lane,  
DUBLIN.

**ÉADACTÉOR ZAODAOIAC.**  
Atá gac aon pasar do b'adac na h-Éireann le díot 'par  
propa po ag lópeap na h-Éir, 7 atá na tálúirde ir reapp  
bérup, a cúigeas Ulaó ag obair láeteamail alge.  
Our Suit of **Genuine Irish Tweed** at 45s. cannot  
be excelled for Fit, Finish and Wear (made to measure); and  
our extra **Superfine Irish Suits** (to measure) at 68s.  
are well worthy of special notice.  
We make a Speciality of **Black and Blue Vicinias.**  
**Irish Twills and Worsteds** (all Irish make), price  
4 Guineas to measure.  
N.B. We have constantly in our employment a first-class  
Cutter, and we employ only experienced Society-men.  
Patterns and Self-measurement forms on application.  
**JOSEPH O'NEILL,**  
79 Divis-street, BELFAST.

urnaigh roimh an v-teagasc  
CRIOSTAROHE.  
In Ainm an Aca, agus an Mhic, agus  
an Spioraid Naomh. Amen.  
Tabair gnáfa dúinn, a Thighearna. cum na  
neirde v'póglaí atá maectanae cum aine oo  
eup ort, cum tu oo gnáduas, cum oo feir-  
bir oo déanao, agus cum an beata fíor-  
uioe oo faoréúas aip an mób fan. Amen.  
an cheao rann.  
an cheao cheacht:  
"De Chruéúas, agus v'e éir an ouine.  
CEIST. Cé cruéúis, agus oo eip aip an  
raogal tu?  
FREAGAR. Dia.  
C. Cao fáit aip eip Dia aip an raogal tu?  
F. Chum aine oo deit aip, cum e oo gha-  
uúas, cum a feirbir oo déanao, agus cum  
an beata fíorpuirde oo faoréúas tíro.  
C. Chéao ir éigean oo déanao cúige rin?  
F. Cheirpe neirde.  
C. Cao iao fan?  
F. An céao níó, gac níó v'póillirg Dia.  
agus a múinear an eaglaí dúinn, oo éir-  
veamain go viongmálta; an vapa níó, aie-  
eanta De agus na heaglaí oo éomílianad;  
an treap níó, na Sácpamintíde oo glacat  
leir an ollmúas maectanae; an coacpamain

**IRISH-MADE GOODS.**  
For Men's Shirts, Hosiery, Caps, &c.  
Pádraig Ó hallmhúráin  
BRÁIO LIAM 10, LUMNEAC.

baó ceapic oo gac faeóilgeóir i mBa  
áta Cliaé gan aon apán oo ceannac a  
**KENNEDY'S BREAD.**  
FINEST QUALITY MADE  
124 to 131 Parnell Street  
AND  
St. Patrick's Bakery,  
DUBLIN.



Believing that Ireland's strength as a nation resided in its industry as well as in its language, many Nationalist papers constantly reminded their readers of their duty to support Irish industry. Poblact na h-Eireann reminded their readers by inserting an announcement into their advertising page urging their readers to buy Irish manufactured products (Fig.88). In James Connolly's paper The Irish Worker, the statement 'Support our Advertisers, They Support Us, And We Support You' ran continuously along the bottom margin of their advertisement page. In a more subtle way The Nation (not the original paper) encouraged its readers to buy Irish goods not by directly telling them to do so but by inserting a quote from Thomas Davis (founder of the original The Nation) into their advertising page (Fig.89). The cumulative effect of the quote, on the subject of Irish alliance, appearing week after week in the same corner of the advertising page was obviously meant to have a persuasive affect upon the Nationalist readers.

In return for this support many advertisers displayed their support for Gaelic League policies by using in their adverts both the Irish language and the distinctive Irish typeface which the League had helped to revive in An Claidream Soluis (See opposite). For the Gaelic League the revival of the unusual Irish typeface (Fig.90) was as important as reviving the Irish language itself. When An Claidream Soluis was launched on March 18, 1899, it used a typeface called Keating Society (Fig.91) to print all its text matter and many of its advertisements. The distinctive typeface initially cast by James Marr in Dublin during the 1860's was used extensively by the League in An Claidream Soluis and in the Irish language paper Fainne an Lae (ring of the Day - Fig.92).



### CUILLEAD BUAÐARÉ I MEISCEACÓ.

Óein na cínéibis cuillead ionnsaighe  
le déireanaige an bailtib i n-ádháir an  
riagaltais agus o'eirig coimeascan trom  
fuiltead iom an dá órong. Níor fás san  
an sceul ncfuaimneacá ag luic ceannais i  
Daiseangtan, go móiníón toisc na toguirde  
beic ag ceunam iorta i Meisceacó agus  
mar seall an an bfuadara acá fé iean Sasana  
beic ag cur istead an cúnasuib san oír.  
Creitcear go labarfaib uactar na sComéuac  
an an arad so agus go gcuirib in iúil ná  
glasraio le teasardan an leic ó don cómhac  
an leat na hCraipe agus preisin, ná  
ceatódair don tságas riagaltais i Meisceaca  
ná beró bunuighe an ólígé agus an óroug.

No. 21. O'Rahilly's type, 1913-22. From *An Claidheamh Soluis*, Sept. 1913.  
Dublin. By permission of the publishers, the Gaelic League, Dublin.

# Fainne An Claidheamh Soluis.

AÁbB AÁbB  
 CcDd CcDd  
 eÉfF eÉfF  
 SsIiL SsIiL  
 mñn mñn  
 oÓpP oÓpP  
 RŒrPŒr  
 TtUú TtUú

The Gaelic League using both it's newspapers did much to promote the distinctive Irish typeface, in 1913 the League also introduced a typeface called 'The O'Rahilly' into the pages of An Claidream Soluis. (Fig.93). This typeface designed by an Irish designer known as The O'Rahilly is interesting because its designer who was an ardent Irish Nationalist was killed while taking part in the 1916 uprising in Dublin as indeed did many of the League's members. Another member of the Gaelic League called Joseph Plunkett - who also died in the 1916 insurrection - had also helped to revive an old Irish typeface to print poetry by Patrick Pearse.

Although the League had quite practical reasons for introducing the Irish typeface into their papers the typeface also became a further way of expressing their very Nationalist and separatist views. Of all the Irish Nationalist papers which I examined, none came closer to fulfilling the ideals of generations of Irish Nationalists than Fainne an Lae (Ring of the Day Fig.92). Printed and published for the Gaelic League at 24 Parnell Square, the paper was printed totally in the Irish language using the 'Gaelic' typeface (Fig.90). In Harold Evans' book on newspaper design he states that:

*"Harmony is achieved when type, initials, decorative elements, borders, illustrations and all other elements in the design, including the stock (paper) on which the job is printed on combines to form a harmonious whole".<sup>④</sup>*



## clódoiread

ar feadhas  
le faigil ó

muinín cáil agus a gcuid,

seata na prínce, áit eile.

Iarrann meartaíon a tabairt duit  
ar an ceo nua a bheir asat le cup i gclo.  
Súán 5273.

94

an comar drámuíochta.

crúinniú cinn bliana.

25 Cearnóg Parnail, Dia Luain, 16ao  
Samain, 1925, ar a 8 a clo.

Iarrann go speisialta ar daoine go  
bpuil Comar-Cártaí na mbliain 1924-  
25 nó 1925-26 aca beir sa láthair.

Tá obair tábairt le tseanam—Rúnaíde.

Times Roman Stephenson Blake 4½ 6 8 10 12 14 18 24 30 36 48 60 72 and Italic 4½ to 24  
& Linotype and Monotype

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
RSTUVWXYZ & 123456789  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz & 1234567890

95



### Youthful Exploits of Mamie Duffy.

A small niece of mine spent five weeks in Irish-speaking Donegal lately. When she came, she had scarcely a word of Irish—was only beginning it at school. When she left, she could express herself in Irish on any simple subject about the house, and it was not safe to say anything private in Irish before her, for though there would be strange words in what you said, she would understand all the common words in the sentence and guess the rest.

She can give impudence in Irish, too. Ask her to do some little errand, and she will answer "dean féin do ghné féin" so glibly that you cannot punish her for it. Ask her why she has neglected something, and you are answered: "Cad chnige ar bith?" Praise her so as to coax her, and she will sarcastically remark: "Béal bán sin!"

96

Through its design the paper expresses the very separatist views of the Gaelic League. Even in its advertisements (Fig.94) there are no compromises, the Irish language and the Irish typeface are used throughout. For readers who cannot read Irish there are no points of reference; it is totally foreign as indeed it was intended to be - the paper was meant to exclude the English speaking population. In its concept, design and production no Nationalist paper that I examined came closer to expressing the Irish Nationalist's wish 'to break the connection with England'.

The paper appears alien not just because of its use of the Irish language but because of its use of the distinctive Irish typeface. In E.W. Lynan's book The Irish Character in Print, he states why the Irish language should not be printed using the conventional 'Roman' typeface (Fig.95).

*"Anyone who is familiar with Irish in the Irish character will find not only difficulty but annoyance in reading it in Roman type. The language loses much of its individuality just as Greek does in Roman type".<sup>④</sup>*

As a non-Irish speaker I find it difficult to appreciate the first part of this objection. But if one looks at Irish printed using a conventional 'Roman' typeface (Fig.96) one can see how the Irish language despite being printed using a different 'Italic' typestyle to the upright style used to print English, the Irish language does lose its foreign and individual quality.



## An Irish Coinage.

To the Editor SINN FEIN.  
Dublin, 19.4.24.

A Chara,—By way of reply to M. Kinnerl comment on my last article on this subject I make no claim to being a Gaelic scholar; but I might with more justification claim to be something of a student of philology. Consequently, it requires an effort to refrain from dealing at length with your correspondent's "slight survey of modern European languages."

To confine myself to the main points, the Irish Feórling and the English "farthing" are both corruptions of the Anglo-Saxon word "Feorthling." This word was introduced into Ireland as a personal name about the end of the 12th century; it is preserved in the place name Farthingstown, in Westmeath, and as the personal names Verlin and Verling. The Normans made it farthing; the Irish made it Feórling. "Píosa" is simply a modern corruption of the English word "piece," and was used to denote a two-shilling piece.

Without wishing to detract from the utility of "Irish at Home," by Máire ní Cheallacháin, I would inform M. Kinnerl that, like most books on modern Irish, it contains numerous corruptions. Surely he will agree, even though not a Gaelic scholar, that ginidh, púnt, sobhrun, and sgíllín are corruptions of guinea, pound, sovereign, and shilling; that uncé and aintín are corruptions of uncle and aunt; that cupán and spúnóg are corruptions of cup and spoon; and that breicfeasta, dínnéar and suinéar are corruptions of breakfast, dinner and supper; yet all these are to be found in "Irish at Home." Also, I quite fail to see anything "natural and mutual" about such barbarisms as breicfeasta, and dínnéar, when we might with greater facility use céad-phroinn and príoinn.

## IRISH v. ROMAN TYPE.

The latest contribution of "Beirt Fear" to the "Irish v. Roman Type" controversy is certainly disappointing. In your issue of the 6th October, he stated that he finds it "quite a difficult matter to write Irish in the Roman script." I asked him the question: "Where does this difficulty arise?" but he has not yet answered it. I next asked him to say how he would tackle the confusion of sounds which the introduction of Roman type will inevitably lead to; but instead of giving any helping hints on the point he asks me to give a lesson on the sounds of a list of English words which he has systematically chosen. Let me remind him that the vital question at the present moment is not the best method of teaching English sounds, but *how to keep learners of Irish from giving these English sounds to Irish words written in Roman type.*

To my mind, the list of words compiled by Beirt Fear constitutes a powerful argument against the use of Roman type for Irish, and hence I thank him "for giving me the words."

I suggest to Beirt Fear that the modern Irish alphabet is a most capable medium for recording the sounds of the Irish language, and that while we continue to use it we need not be bothered by the thought of "tough," "cough," "ploughing" us

In an article entitled 'Irish Versus Roman Type' (See opposite) published in The Leader (Nov.3,1907), a Nationalist reader states his objection to the practice of printing Irish using a conventional 'Roman' typeface:

*"The Irish language will I believe suffer more through the change to Roman type than it suffered under the Penal Laws"*

This objection as to what style of typeface should not be used to print the Irish language may seem somewhat fussy, but for many Irish Nationalists there could be no compromises and no half-measures. No issue was too small to avoid the criticism of the discerning Irish Nationalist readers. In the article opposite (Fig.97) submitted to the Nationalist Sein Fein newspaper, a reader objects to the English influence in the wording on an Irish Farthing coin! The following extract from An Claideam Soluis dated December 14, 1909, is further evidence of the extraordinary sensitivity and awareness of the Nationalist readers of the day:

*"Your remarks in the Claideam recently on the necessity of forming an Irish class for printers should meet with the approval of everyone interested in the study and spread of the Irish language. A knowledge of Irish by the printer is essential to the proper and accurate production of material in that language. Are there a sufficient number of printers attached to the various branches of the Gaelic League throughout the city to carry into practical effect the suggestions made by An Claideam? If this is so, then another point to which attention must be directed as regards Irish printing and that is*



# Irish Lesson

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION  
THE pronunciation given in brackets is as near as possible to the sound. Vowels can be long or short, the lengthened version being indicated by a fada (long mark). Thus we have do (dun) -- to or for and do (doo) -- two. CH is pronounced as in LOCH ERNE. D and T before A, O and U are thick, spoken with the tongue pressed against the upper front teeth. DH and GH are like G far back in the throat.

5

## REVISION

### SECTION A - TRANSLATE TO ENGLISH

Tá mé beag, ní mé láidir.  
Tá sí zosta agus tá sí tinn.  
Táimid tanaí, nílimid reamhar.  
Níl sé fliuch inniú.  
Níl sibh ard.  
Níl tú dorchá ná mór.  
Tá cailín aige, ní talamh aige.  
Tá infon agam.  
Níl siopa acu agus ní airgead acu.  
Tá tart agus ocras orm.  
Tá slaghdán air agus tá sé fuar.  
Níl iontas orthu inniú.

### SECTION B - TRANSLATE TO IRISH

You (yn) are cold.  
You are clean today.  
He is sick and cold.  
It is not dark.  
We are not strong.  
They are not weak.  
She has a house and money.  
I haven't a shop.  
We haven't a boy.  
I am hungry and thirsty.  
We are tired also.  
You are sleepy today.

## ANSWERS

### SECTION A

I am small, I am not strong.  
She is old and she is sick.  
We are thin, we are not fat.  
It is not wet today.  
You (yn) are not tall.  
You are neither dark nor big.  
He has a girl, he hasn't land.  
I have a daughter.  
They haven't a shop and they haven't money.  
I am thirsty and hungry.  
He has a cold and he is cold.  
They are not surprised today.

### SECTION B

Tá sibh fuar.  
Tá tu glan inniú.  
Tá se tinn agus fuar.  
Níl sé dorchá.  
Nílimid láidir.  
Níl siad lag.  
Tá tigh agus airgead aici.  
Níl siopa agam.  
Níl buachaill againn.  
Tá ocras agus tart orm.  
Tá tuirse orainn freisin.  
Tá codladh ort inniú.

an búreáil. — Typewriting (Gaelic type only) translations, correspondence, signs or Mottoes to order.

WE PRINT

## Everything

FROM A TAG TO A  
NEWSPAPER

Gaelic Printing a Speciality  
Concert, Sports, and Feis  
Programmes

Wood Printing Works  
FLEET STREET, DUBLIN.

## REMEMBERING THE PAST

# Ceannt and Plunkett

BY PETER O'ROURKE

AMONN CEANNT and Joseph Plunkett, two of the original members of the IRB's secret Military Council, were actively involved in organising and preparing for a rising in Ireland from 1914.

Joseph Plunkett, the youngest of the seven signatories of the 1916 Proclamation, was born in Dublin in 1887. Though he was delicate from childhood, his ill-health did not prevent him from taking an active part in advancing the cause of Irish freedom. A close friend of Thomas MacDonagh, he too was a poet and an enthusiast of the Irish language.

Eamonn Ceannt, one of the least-known of the 1916 leaders, was born in County Galway in 1881. The family moved to Dublin where he was introduced to republicanism through the Gaelic League.

Both Ceannt and Plunkett were founder members of the Irish Volunteers in November 1913 and were elected to its Provisional Committee.

At the first convention of the Volunteers in October of the following year, they were elected onto the Military Headquarters Staff of the or-



Q Joseph Plunkett (with Rory O'Connor, who commanded at the Four Courts, and Grace Gifford

GAELIC PRINTING  
a Speciality.

Concert, Sports, and Feis  
Programmes.

Wood Printing Works

*the want of uniformity of spelling is a great hinderence to the setting of Irish type, even to a compositor who may have a familiar knowledge of the language'.*

Despite these problems the Gaelic League succeeded in introducing the Irish language and the Irish typeface into the Irish printing industry. The advertisements opposite illustrate that printers could cater for the setting and printing of the Irish typeface. Such was the influence which the League had upon Irish printing and Irish Nationalism in the first decade of the twentieth century; whereas The Nation had helped Irish Nationalist papers to develop their own style of journalism and design, the League's newspapers An Claidream Soluis and Fainne an Lae introduced yet another way of expressing Irish Nationalism through print. Although the Gaelic League did not convince everyone to learn Irish or convert to the Irish typeface, nevertheless, by using their newspapers they did help to heighten the political and the visual awareness of Irish Nationalists in the early twentieth century. So important were the Nationalist policies of the Gaelic League that their work is still being continued in the Nationalist paper An Phoblacht (Fig.98) Ireland's biggest selling Nationalist newspaper today.

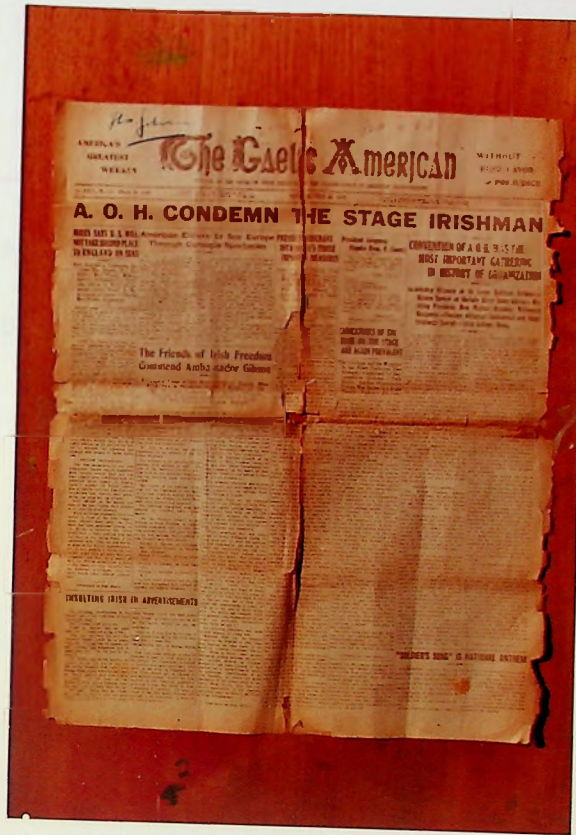


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Chapter Three

Part One- The Irish Nationalist press in America  
The Gaelic American

Part Two- The Nationalist press and the Militant  
Nationalism around 1916.



'Where is this to end?' asks Erin. 'In forty years I have lost, through the operation of no natural law, more than three millions of my sons and daughters, and they, the young and the strong, leaving behind the old and the infirm, to weep and to die.' (7)





So far in this thesis on the Rise of the Irish Nationalist Newspaper I have dealt specifically with Irish Nationalist periodicals printed and published in Ireland. In this chapter I will look briefly at The Gaelic American (Fig.99) which despite being printed and published in the United States did more to help the Nationalist cause in Ireland than many of the Irish Nationalist papers did so at home. The Gaelic American deserves to be included in this discussion not only because it was edited by John Devoy - an exiled Irish Nationalist and Chief Fundraiser for the Irish Republican Brotherhood - but because its content, design and its Nationalist policies illustrate that the paper was just an extension of the Irish Nationalist Press in Ireland.

By also examining various Irish Nationalist periodicals issued on both sides of the Atlantic around 1916, I will discuss some of the very valid reasons which led the British Authorities in Ireland to eventually censor the Irish Nationalist Press in the eventful years leading up to and including the 1916 insurrection in Dublin.

Following the devastating famine in Ireland during the 1840's millions of Irish peasants were forced to emigrate whereas many of them fled to Europe, the majority of them made their way to America. Even in the years between 1880 and 1915 almost one million people were forced to leave Ireland because of economic or political reasons or both. Because of this huge exodus of Irish people, the majority of whom were rural working-class Catholics (see the Cartoon Supplement opposite) the Nationalist Press in Ireland felt it was their duty to keep such distant patriots informed of the situation at home. Many Irish Nationalist papers around the turn of the century offered reasonable

x2

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**THERE IS NO BETTER GIFT  
FOR FRIENDS FAR AWAY**

than an annual subscription to the "Voice of Labour." The force of your gift is not spent at one effort. The weekly copy arriving each week in the ensuing year carries to your friend the news and views of Irish Labour, and keeps ever fresh and fragrant the memories of the sender. It is not a once-a-year gift, but a new proof of friendship every week.

At present you can only send newspapers abroad through certain news-agents (e.g., Eason's), or direct from the office of the paper.

**SEND US 8s. 8d.**

with your friend's name and full postal address, and we will despatch the "Voice" every week for twelve months.

**THE MANAGER,  
THE IRISH LABOUR PRESS,  
27 Dawson St., Dublin.**

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foreign subscription rates to encourage their Irish readers to send their papers abroad. The Nation which was 'registered for transmission abroad' charged thirteen shillings for a yearly subscription including free postage. The Voice of Labour (James Connolly's paper) charged a meagre eight shillings and eight pence (Fig.100) Another Nationalist paper called The Weekly Freeman even issued an 'American Edition' of its paper which was intended solely for the Irish Nationalist audience in America. However, this paper retained the same format as its normal issues and was really only a compilation of various weekly editions.

Since the mid-nineteenth century, Irish Nationalist views had been expressed in various American newspapers. As early as 1867, John Francis Maguire - founder of the Cork Examiner - made a tour of America and reported:

*"There are not many journals in the United States which are not to a certain extent under the control or influence of Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. They are edited, or part-edited, or sub-edited, or reported for by men of Irish birth of blood; and with the birth of and the blood came the sympathies for the old country and an unfriendly feeling towards it's hereditary oppressor".* ⑥

The demand in America for news of the Nationalist situation in Ireland was such that many Irish Nationalist papers were actually founded in the United States at the turn of the century:



*Thos. Johnson*

AMERICA'S  
GREATEST  
WEEKLY

# The Gaelic American

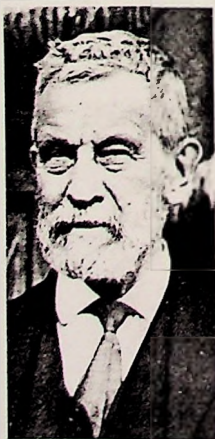
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRISH FREEDOM AND THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

WITHOUT  
FEAR, FAVOR  
or PREJUDICE

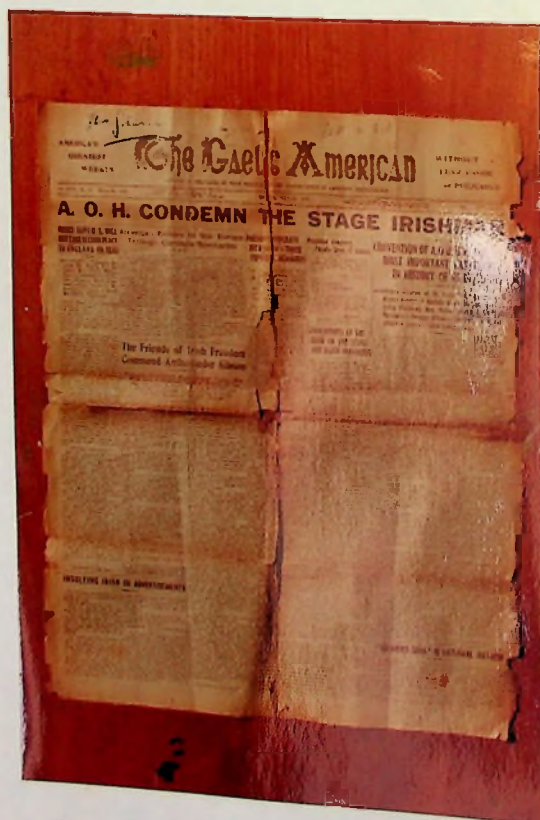
*72.50 IN R.P.*

*full length*

*← XI →*



John Devoy  
(1842-1928)





The Irish World and Industrial Liberator (Philadelphia).  
The Sinn Feiner (209 West 34th.St, New York) Published in  
the interest of the Irish People, The Advocate (21 Spruce  
St., New York).

'A journal of Irish interest, Irish opinion and Irish Liberation'.

One of the principal Irish Nationalist papers in America  
and typical of many was The Gaelic American. First  
published in 1903 in New York (165 William Street) The  
Gaelic American was a weekly periodical costing five  
cents. A much larger paper than Nationalist papers  
produced in Ireland (420mm x 550mm), The Gaelic  
American was printed by The Gaelic American Publishing  
Company in New York and edited by John Devoy.

John Devoy, an Irish cottier's son had been an active  
member of the very Nationalistic Fenian Brotherhood  
Movement in Ireland during the 1860's. In 1865 at  
the age of twenty-three Devoy was arrested and spent  
the next five years in English prisons. However, in  
1871 he was released by amnesty only on account that  
he never return to Ireland. Eventually making his  
way to New York, Devoy became one of the leaders of  
the 'Glan na Gael' (a brother organisation to the  
Gaelic League) which had been set up by the Fenian  
movement in order to supply aid and sympathy for the  
Nationalist cause in Ireland. In John Ranelagh's book,  
Ireland, An Illustrated History, he states that,  
'Devoy came to personify exiled Ireland'.

Because Devoy had a bitter contempt for England and  
since he was also Chief Fundraiser for the I.R.B.,  
the Gaelic American became a very important Irish  
Nationalist periodical. Despite the paper's motto  
on the masthead to report 'Without Fear, Favor or  
Prejudice' (Fig.101). The Gaelic American's pages were

## BLOODSHED FOLLOWS THE ENGLISH FLAG

Bloodshed follows in the wake of the English flag. A cablegram, dated Simla, Punjab, states that eighteen natives were killed and twenty-four wounded by the English forces. The despatch is as follows:

"SIMLA, Punjab, British India, July 19.—Eight persons were killed, twenty-four wounded and fifty-five are under arrest, according to unofficial reports at Kothala, a village in one of the Punjab States, as a result of a mob attack to-day on a body of police and

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## MAHENDRA PRATAP SAYS BRITISH EMPIRE IS IN STATE OF DECAY

Hindustanese Leader Says Growth of National Movement in India Has Weakened Prestige of Perfidious Albion—Compares Fall of Nation to Crumbling of Old Building, Which Is Dangerous to Neighbors.

## The Gaelic American

## HURLING AND FOOTBALL GAMES ATTRACT BIG ATTENDANCE IN IRELAND

## THE PENAL DAYS.

By THOMAS DAVIS.

Oh! weep those days, the penal days,  
When Ireland hopelessly complained.  
Oh! weep those days, the penal days,  
When godless persecution reigned;  
When, year by year,  
For serf and peer,  
Fresh cruelties were made by law,  
And filled with hate,  
Our senate sate  
To weld anew each fetter's flaw;  
Oh! weep those days, those penal days—  
Their memory still on Ireland weighs.

They bribed the flock, they bribed the son,  
To sell the priest and rob the sire;  
Their dogs were taught alike to run  
Upon the scent of wolf and friar.  
Among the poor,  
Or on the moor,  
Were hid the plous and the true—  
While traitor knave,  
And recreant slave,  
Had riches, rank, and retinue:  
And, exiled in those penal days,  
Our banners over Europe blaze.

A stranger held the land and tower  
Of many a noble fugitive;  
No Popish lord had lordly power,  
The peasant scarce had leave to live;  
Above his head  
A ruined shed,  
No tenure but a tyrant's will—  
Forbid to plead,  
Forbid to read,  
Disarmed, disfranchised, imbecile—  
What wonder if our step betrays  
The freedman, born in penal days?  
They're gone, they're gone, those penal days!  
All creeds are equal in our Isle;  
Then grant, O Lord, thy plenteous grace,  
Our ancient feuds to reconcile.  
Let all atone

## The Gaelic American

## REV. DR. CULLEN SAYS IRISH LANGUAGE HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS

Bishop States That the Initial Difficulties of the Revival Movement Have Been Overcome—No Boy or Girl in Ireland Can Get a Government Position Without a Knowledge of Native Tongue.

DUBLIN, July 11.—Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was the principal speaker at the Carlow Feis. There was a very large attendance and record entries for the various competitions.

A fine hurling contest between Dublin and Leix resulted in a victory for the latter. The score was: Leix, 4 goals, 6 points; Dublin, 2 goals, 6 points.

Bishop Cullen said the only hope for the revival of the language is to have it instilled into the youth of the country.

Of late years the statement has been often made that the language is making no progress. These statements are very far from being correct. If they examined the position to-day and compared it with the position half a century ago they would find there is no foundation for those statements.

He recalled the time in that part of the country when the Irish language was never mentioned. It was not taught in any of the schools because the teachers were not qualified to teach it. Now in every primary school in the Free State the language is being taught, and practically every teacher is qualified to teach it.

### INITIAL DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

The initial stages of a revival movement are the most difficult, and the initial difficulties have been practically overcome. There is no more distinguishing feature of nationality than the language, and there is nothing more calculated to make a person remember his country and the race from which he sprang than having a community of language.

## Monuments, Mausoleums and Statuary

### Erected in All Cemeteries

Write us for designs.

Sculptors and Modelers in  
Granite, Marble and  
Bronze

**FRED. W. SLATER**

Successor to  
LAVERY GRANITE CO.

242 Lexington Ave.

Near 34th St. New York  
Phone Caledonia 9442





full of anti-British propaganda (see opposite).

It's features not only denounced the English occupation of Ireland but also of its occupation of other countries (Fig.102). In it's masthead the paper also claimed that it was, 'Devoted to the cause of Irish Freedom and the preservation of American Independence'.

By cleverly associating America's independence with that of Ireland, The Gaelic American attempted to gain the support of all American citizens and not just exiled Irish Nationalists.

The Gaelic American resembles most of the Irish Nationalist papers in Ireland in it's enthusiastic promotion of the Gaelic language and culture (see opposite). The paper even published a poem entitled 'The Penal Days' by Thomas Davis, a device obviously borrowed from Nationalist papers in Ireland to arouse the Nationalist audience in America. The policies of the Gaelic American and its support of Irish Nationalism is expressed in this extract from An Claideam Soluis dated October 5,1909:

*"The Gaelic American has the largest circulation of any of the American weekly papers we have in the United States,*

- The Gaelic American stands for the principals of Irish Nationality. Nationality as it was understood by the men of '98, '48 and '67 and is understood by those working for Irish Independence today.*
- The Gaelic American supports Sein Fein, the policy of the Gaelic League, the Industrial movement and everything that works along the Irish Ireland lines"*



# The Gaelic American

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRISH FREEDOM AND THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

## An Claidheamh Soluis

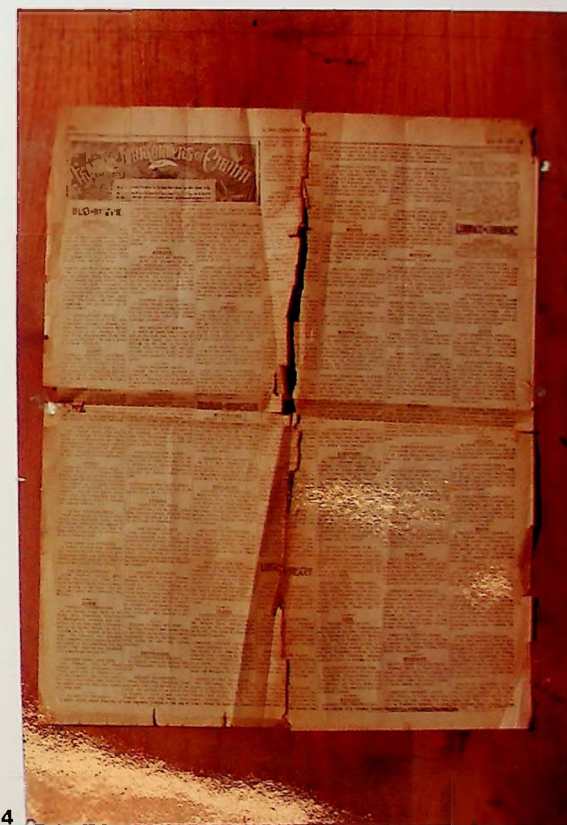
[AN CLAIÐHEAMH SOLUIS.]  
ASUR FAINNE AN LAO.

[REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.]

Leathar V. Umhr 14.  
Vol. V. No. 14

baile áta cliait, meitheamh 13, 1903.  
DUBLIN, JUNE 13, 1903

pinginn.  
Ora Párray.



104

105





The Gaelic American's support for Irish Nationalism is also expressed in its design and content. The masthead design for instance with its use of heavily decorated Celtic initial letters (Fig.103) closely resembles the masthead which the Gaelic League in Ireland used for its paper An Claidream Soluis.

If one compares both mastheads, one can see that whereas the decorative initial letters of An Claidream Soluis have been simplified to make them more printable, the more intricate and finer detail in The Gaelic American's masthead is totally unsuitable to the printing process and has 'Filled-In' during the newspapers production. In general I found the print quality of The Gaelic American a lot poorer to that of the Nationalist periodicals printed in Ireland. The much larger print runs of the American papers would have obviously contributed to this fall in the quality of print.

The similarity in the masthead of The Gaelic American and An Claidream Soluis is not surprising since many American newspapers during the early years of the twentieth century often published articles and designs taken directly from Nationalist papers printed in Ireland. In the Gaelic American a whole page was devoted totally to stories and incidents reported in some Irish newspapers published in every county in Ireland. (Fig.104). This page entitled 'From the Four Corners of Eirinn' has an illustrated title block (Fig.105) which is also typically Irish in its content and treatment. Although the illustration is unsigned, it was not uncommon for Irish Nationalist cartoonists and artists such as Thomas Fitzpatrick,



abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

107

'The Callahans and the Murphys'  
Is the Vilest Production Ever  
Screened—Condemned by Rep-  
resentative Irishmen—'Irish  
Hearts,' Another Objectionable  
Picture Was Raided in a Bronx  
Theatre—Producers Are Jews.

Americana • ATF

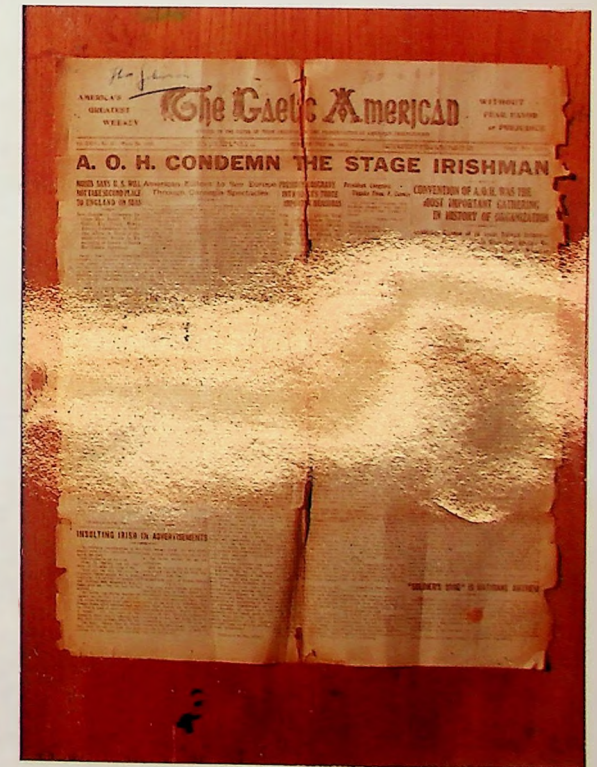
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ABCDEFGHI



XL

ULAD • ULSTER

CONNACT • CONNACHT



106



XYZ  
STUVWXYZ

mnopqrstuvwxyz  
IJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

108

American Editors to See Europe  
Through Carnegie Spectacles

**RILEY HOGAN**  
FURNITURE FROM FACTORY TO HOME

Dependable Furniture

**JOHN A. SCHWARZ**  
INC

340 Livingston St.  
Cor. Nevins St., B'klyn

1535 Broadway  
Cor. Hancock St., B'k'n

AS USUAL WE UNDERTAKE TO REFUND THE MONEY PAID BY  
ANY PURCHASER WHO IS NOT ABSOLUTELY SATISFIED.

**Callaghans**  
*of Dame Street*

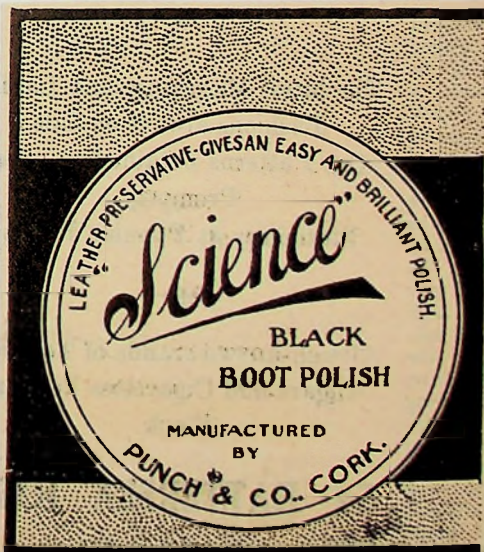
T. J. CALLAGHAN & CO., LTD., 12-16 Dame Street, Dublin.

**Still Forging Ahead**

Public confidence in Lee Style, Lee Quality, Lee Value has made possible the remarkable growth of our business. Notwithstanding the existing standards of the present time, and the keen competition of rival brands, "Lee" footwear now occupies the pinnacle of public favour in Ireland, and has definitely established its superiority.

In style, quality, fit and reasonableness of price it will continue to hold and justify the confidence of the many hundreds of thousands who have selected Lee Footwear in preference to imported brands.

**"Lee Boots"**  
AND SHOES



J.D.Reigh or Jack Morrow to actually design specifically for American papers. For instance, Thomas Fitzpatrick, a cartoonist with The Weekly Freeman designed the mast-head for the Irish Press (not illustrated) an Irish Nationalist paper published in America. If one compares figure 105 taken from The Gaelic American, with the title-blocks and mastheads opposite (taken from Irish Nationalist papers in Ireland) they closely resemble each other in their content, their hand drawn letters and in the pen-worked illustration technique.

However, where the Gaelic American differed from Irish Nationalist newspapers printed in Ireland - apart from its size - was in its layout design. The 'Banner' headline on the front page of The Gaelic American (Fig.106) stretching across the seven column grid is typical of the sensationalism of American periodical design. The Gaelic American also differs in its choice of typefaces. Although the paper used the distinctive Irish typeface in certain sub-headings (see opposite) it was obvious that these too were supplied by Nationalist periodicals in Ireland. The Gaelic American expresses it's own American Nationalism by using very American typefaces such as 'American typewriter' and 'Americana' (Figs. 107 & 108).

With Irish and American Nationalist papers so closely linked it was inevitable that some American influences would gradually make their way into Nationalist papers printed in Ireland. From examining several Nationalist newspapers published in Ireland I noticed that the American influence was most noticable in the advertising pages. Not only were adverts used directly from American newspapers, but the typical American hand drawn logotypes (company names) were also adapted by some Irish firms advertising in Ireland's Nationalist papers (see opposite).



QUEEN DONEGAL  
EELIN KILL  
CORK CL  
CARLOW  
KINGS  
LIMER  
RAPHO  
LOUGH  
WESTMEATH  
CAVENDISH  
LEITRIM  
BAN  
ROSC  
BURY  
LOND  
GHY  
WATERF  
ONE  
LORD  
LAN  
SLIG



## To the place of my birth

WHAT a thrill as the good ship draws near! "The deepest green that's e're been seen"—a huge emerald rising from the sea! Ireland—the homeland! What joy to visit old scenes etched deep in memory—the place of your birth—the scenes of your youth!

What about bringing relatives or friends to this country? The present Immigration Law has been extended for one year and the Irish Free State Quota is sufficient to permit of all who desire, to secure American Visé within a very short period. Your Agent will tell you all about it!

### SAILINGS

N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown) and Liverpool.  
 LACONIA \*Aug. 6 FRANCONIA \*Aug. 27  
 SCYTHIA \*Aug. 13 LACONIA \*Sept. 3  
 SAMARIA Aug. 20 CARINTHIA Sept. 10  
 New York to Londonderry and Glasgow  
 CALIFORNIA Aug. 13 CALIFORNIA Sept. 3  
 TRANSYLVANIA \*\*Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 15  
 CAMERONIA \*\*Aug. 27 Sept. 21 Oct. 22  
 \*Via Boston \*\*Via Halifax

### CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES

25 Broadway, New York  
 BOOK THROUGH OUR IRISH AGENTS:  
 Patrick McKenna, 250 East 90th St.  
 Hugh Flood, 254 East 60th St.  
 James Boylan, 9 Columbus Ave.  
 John J. Burke, 82 Eighth Ave.  
 Thomas Dunworth, 163 West 71st St.  
 John F. Maher, 261 West 125th St.  
 The Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St.



IT CONTAINS GOOD TEA  
 Irish Tea is never sold in any other style package, or loose  
 Your Grocer or  
**LAPPIN TEA CO.**  
 190 DUANE ST., NEW YORK

# Ireland

ONE WAY \$82.50 and up  
 \$150. up, Round Trip  
 Stateroom Berth New York to Cobh  
 Regular Sailings by the One-Class Cabin Ships  
 "MUENCHEN" "BREMEN" and others  
 superb lunch, handsomely furnished  
 better meals on the Atlantic—  
 travel the Lloyd way for economy,  
 perfect satisfaction.

# all Ireland

knows these famous vessels

ADRIATIC—BALTIC  
 CELTIC—CEDRIC  
 EVERY SATURDAY  
 N. Y.—COBH (QUEENSTOWN)—LIVERPOOL



The Largest Ships to Ireland

We Specialize in Framing Pictures  
 For Quick Action Telephone for Our Representative  
 Phone CORTlandt 1514—1515

## United States Frame & Picture Co.

NOW 46 VESEY ST.  
 Established 1878  
 Frames Made to Order, One or a Thousand at Special Low Prices  
 Mention THE GAILIC AMERICAN

# RAZORS

GROUND AND SET and Returned  
 POST FREE for 7d.

## McQUILLAN

Tool Merchant and Cutler,  
 35, 36 Capel Street, DUBLIN.

← small ———→

← small ———→

DM



In The Gaelic American I found that those adverts which attempted to attract the custom of Irish Nationalist readers in America were not as exciting and creative as those in Nationalist papers published in Ireland. For example, in The Gaelic American 'Ireland' and 'Irishness' were nearly always suggested by using either shamrocks or by printing the word Ireland using letters placed in a 'Devil-may-care' manner (opposite). The two adverts opposite, one taken from the Gaelic American and the other taken from Young Ireland (Published in Dublin) use the very same design element thus illustrating the close relationship of Nationalist papers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Undoubtedly, the greatest influence from the American Nationalist Press was its moral and financial support for the Nationalist cause in Ireland. On the other side of the Atlantic the Irish Nationalist readers firmly believed that the American Nationalist papers were helping Ireland's fight for freedom. In the following extract a Mr. L.R. Mac Sweeney praises the Irish World, another Irish Nationalist paper published in New York:

*"I regard your paper as the most valuable asset of the Irish race in the United States. In season and out you have fought the good fight not only for the cause of Ireland but for humanity everywhere. In terms of dollars and cents a venture like The Irish World is highly unprofitable but it must be a source of considerable satisfaction to feel that you have been on the side of liberty always and everywhere".*



## The "Erin's Hope" Expedition

By John Devoy.

(Reprinted from "The Gaelic American")

(Concluded).

Buckley was arrested with Costello on a bridge over the Blackwater, while making their way to Youghal; Buckley turned informer and was the chief witness against Warren and Costello. A Waterford farmer named Roach, who agreed to take Costello and Buckley to Youghal on his jaunting car for five shillings was also a

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## VOICE OF IRISH-AMERICAN PRESS

### THE EXILED GAEL KNOWS THE TRUTH.

We quote below extracts from the editorials of the principal Irish-American papers. These, together with the cables we have been publishing in recent issues, show that Irish-America is profoundly opposed to the Treaty, and, in spite of the colossal propaganda in favour of the Free State, understands the truth; that Ireland cannot accept the Articles of Agreement without dishonouring herself

settlement. Best of all, the signatures were obtained by force, and ought to render the Treaty void. "But whether it is perfectly valid, the Treaty is not the subject of it if they care to consider the position would be one of reason of said rejection. That the people of Ireland again renounced British rule and authority in all its forms, would have been a far more

## Cables from U.S.A.

### AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR REPUBLIC.

State Convention of  
A.A.R.I.I. Unanimous for De Valera.

Mr. Eamon de Valera has received the following cable:

All State Conventions of American Associations for the Recognition of the Irish Republic already held for 1922 unanimously endorse

On this side of the Atlantic, Irish Nationalist papers regularly exhibited to their readers evidence that the American Press was working for Irish Independence.

In The Separatist an article entitled 'The Erin's Hope Expedition' written by John Devoy is reprinted from The Gaelic American (Fig.109). Every week in a column entitled 'Voice of Irish-American Press' (Fig.110) the Nationalist paper Poblact na hEireann reassured its Irish readers that the American Nationalists were being properly informed of the Nationalist situation in Ireland by stating that 'the exiled Gael knows the truth' (Fig.111).

Such was the support given to the Nationalist cause in Ireland by the American Nationalist Press, especially leading up to 1916, that the British Authorities had no alternative but to stop the import of The Gaelic American and all other Irish-American Nationalist periodicals. An Irish paper called Scissors and Paste which avoided being censored by English Authorities between 1914 and 1916 states in an article entitled 'American Newspapers Prohibited in Ireland'-

*"The Government has chosen not to permit the circulation of the Irish World the well known organ of the Irish in America.*

*The Gaelic American, the Glan na Gael newspaper in New York has also been prohibited. The Gaelic American is edited by Mr. John Devoy who was prominent in the Fenian Movement and who is still active for the Irish cause in America'*  
(Scissors & Paste. Sept.12,1914).



# THE SEPARATIST

A NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY.

"TO BREAK THE CONNECTION WITH ENGLAND . . ."—*Tone*.

## MICK COLLINS

The death of Mick Collins, coming post haste after the death of Griffith, piles tragedy on tragedy, and leaves Ireland to face the future, to face all the traps of reconstruction, without the two men who were the mainstay of the fight against the British, who were the mainstay of her Government. In Griffith went the brain, and in Collins the man of action.

When Mr. Edward Shortt projected his German Plot, Mick Collins was a man unknown save to a few. The Sinn Féin Executive of that day—it was before Dáil Éireann—knew that it was going to be arrested, and decided to stand on its dignity and be arrested, after naming substitutes for themselves. One man who was not on the Executive but was on the list of "plotters" decided not to be arrested. He waited in town until well on in the morning and then cycled home, to find a lorry standing outside his digs. From a halldoor on the opposite side of the street he watched them and then rode off to alarm another suspect, who, however, had been taken before he got there, and under whose roof the cyclist passed the remainder of the morning. It was Mick Collins. And it was the beginning of his emergence out of the ruck into that prominence which afterwards was his. The disappearance of the Sinn Féin Executive left in Sinn Féin and Volunteer circles one man in whose capable hands all the threads of the movement gradually became centred, as these things naturally will come to those who are capable and willing, and gradually but certainly Mick came to be the force and the directing intelligence of the movement. And when the big guns were released finally it made no difference. They had to admit Mick for they could do

Tracy organised it themselves, and put it into operation. And when it succeeded, then the wisecracks adopted it. But right through it Mick Collins was its eyes and its ears, its push and its determination, its support, its corner stone. Everybody looked to him, everybody depended upon him. He represented to the people and to the British the embodied spirit of militant Irish nationalism, and he was that. It was not for nothing that the British got him on the brain, that they offered reward after reward for him, that in every house that they broke into they shouted: "Where's Mick Collins? We know he sleeps here." They were constantly hot on his trail, several times they actually had him in their hands, but they never "got" him. If one wants to realise what he meant to the movement then, one has only to look back and think what one would have felt like if they had got him. The whole bottom would have gone out of things. When De Valera was got just before the Truce we said to each other "Well, thank God it wasn't Mick."

obviously he found it difficult to put it in words. "I stand," said he as nearly as I can recollect, "for an Irish civilisation based on the people and embodying and maintaining the things, their habits, ways of thought, customs, that make them different, the sort of life that I was brought up in. That is what I mean by Irish Ireland, and if Irish Ireland means anything else, I don't want it. Once, years ago, a crowd of us was going along the Shepherds Bush Road when out of a lane came a chap with a donkey, just the sort of donkey and just the sort of car that they have at home. He came out quite suddenly and abruptly, and we all stood and cheered him. Nobody who has not been an exile will understand me, but I stand for that." There were in his brain and in his energy and in the whole Irishness of him—for Mick Collins was one of the most Irish men that ever lived—unexplored possibilities, incalculable riches.

But all that is dust now, and we have to remember him on his achievement. Let us remember him as the greatest soldier, the greatest man of action, of the time of the Terror: the sure prop and resource of this Nation

ALL ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THIS  
PAPER HAVE BEEN PASSED BY CENSOR

Before Mick Collins there lay an unknown future. He had other things beside his courage, his quickness of decision, his push, his decision. He had a passion for efficiency which is rare in Ireland, and he had the rare power of attracting to him able men of all sorts who worked with him and for him, often men who did not see eye to eye with him politically. His Department of Dáil Éireann was notorious as the only one which, during

in the time of the Terror: the man whose courage, resource, tireless energy, superhuman work, and push enabled Ireland to outlast the British: and the man who from beginning to end of this business never said a bitter word. After Griffith, we relied on him. Now we have to go on without him. Let us remember his courage, his unflinching gaiety, and go on.

P. S. O'H.

The fact that the English Government found it necessary to suppress such papers is proof enough of the important role which the Irish Nationalist Press in America played in the fight for Ireland's independence. Furthermore, the British suppression of these American newspapers also illustrates just how powerful the medium of the newspaper was to the Irish Nationalist editors and publishers in communicating and echoing their Nationalist voice abroad.

Soon after World War 1 was declared in August 1914 all Irish Nationalist periodicals and indeed all general papers were put under military censorship. If papers wished to continue publication, as most of them did, then they had to have their copy cleared by the military authorities. Again the British Authorities had the power to censor whatever Irish periodicals it so wished. Despite this fact many Irish Nationalist papers were actually permitted publication if their articles had been passed by the Censorship Board. These restrictions on the freedom of the Nationalist Press are expressed in the design of one Nationalist paper called The Separatist (Fig.112) which has used thick lines resembling prison bars between each column of text.

In the eventful and bloody years between 1914 and 1916 the British Authorities in Ireland faced a very real threat from the Nationalist Press on both sides of the Atlantic. One of the most important functions of Nationalist papers between 1914 and 1916 was to raise money for the Nationalist cause in Ireland. Some papers did so by publishing advertisements which were



Comluct Camógúirdeacta.  
**MATCHES FOR NATIONAL AID FUND.**

SUNDAY, JUNE 10th, at Knockavilla, Co. CORK.

Football—Ollamh Fodhla v. Valley Rovers.  
Camogie—Knockavilla v. Clann an Píarsaig.

3 O'Clock (Old Time). Admission 4d.

11.2 ——— 7  
**IRISH NATIONAL AID AND VOLUNTEERS'  
DEPENDENTS FUND.**

## Grand IRISH CONCERT

By Numerous Popular Artistes,

**ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN**

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, at 8 p.m.,**

In Aid of

**The Special Fund to provide a Seaside  
Holiday for the Children of the Men  
who Died, or who have gone  
into Penal Servitude.**

Tickets, 2s. or 1s. (to be had at 10 Exchequer Street).

Early Doors, 6d. and 3d. extra.

**The entire price of every ticket bought will be  
handed over to the Fund.**

## SINN FEIN NATIONAL FUND.

Funds are required for the organisation of Sinn Fein propaganda and Sinn Fein Clubs. It is essential that Sinn Fein should be organised to secure the return at bye-elections or at a general election of candidates pledged to the principle of Irish Independence and to the policy of abstention from the British Parliament and the presentation of Ireland's case to the forthcoming Peace Congress.

The corrupt Parliamentary Party is backed by a wealthy organisation, and has the active sympathy of the foreign administration in this country. If the cause of Irish Nationalism is to triumph over this combination there must be little delay in opposing this alliance by a virile and well-knit National Organisation.

In **Sinn Fein**, which has been in existence since 1905, Ireland possesses such an organisation, and we appeal with confidence to our people for the necessary support to enable it to carry its policy to victory.

Subscriptions should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurers, National Council of Sinn Fein 6 Harcourt St.

I gCúis na hEireann,

**Arthur Griffith**, President.

**Padraig O Caoimh; Chas. Murphy,**

Hon. Treasurers.

**Sean P. Campbell**, Hon. Secretary.

in aid of the Irish National Fund while some papers more blatantly announced that funds were required for propaganda purposes (Fig.113 ). In America too, Irish Nationalists such as Pearse, Connolly and James Larkin (founder of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union) used the medium of the newspaper to appeal for money with which to buy arms. In an American paper called The New York Call, dated November 28, 1914 James Larkin states in powerful rhetoric:

U.S.A.—“Men and women, give us money to buy guns, and, by the living God who gave us life, we will not fail you, and will not fail the mother of our race. I plead with you. For 700 long and weary years we have waited for this hour, the flowing tide is with us. Give us arms, and we'll be ready with the rising of the moon.” (See report in “New York Call” for November 28, 1914, and Glasgow “Forward” for December 12, 1914.)

On this side of the Atlantic the journalism used in Nationalist papers was just as powerful and provocative. Whereas The Nation had 'lifted the hearts and minds' of nineteenth century Nationalists through poetry, the Irish Nationalist Press between 1913 and 1916 aroused the twentieth century Nationalists by using language of a much stronger nature. In 1913 another Irish Nationalist paper called The Voice of Freedom states:

**LET US BE HARDY WARRIORS—  
TO-MORROW.**

“Let us, therefore, train our bodies to be strong and hardy, and our minds to the thought of war, that we may not shrink from the slaughter. Let us learn the use of arms that we may be ready for to-morrow; for to-morrow or next day our opportunity will come.”—Ernest Blythe, in the “Voice of Freedom,” 1913.



13

# AN BARR BUADH

"Do sheinn Fionn an Barr Buadh

Is do ghairem fo luas a throm-shloigh."

Imleabhar I. Uimhir 9.

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, 11 BEALTAINÉ, 1912.

PINGINN.

BEART LITREACH DO  
CHUAIDH AMUGHA.

IX.

CHUM PHÁDRAIC MHCPIARAIS

BEATHA AGUS SLAINTE:

CUIM go bhfuil mo dhearbhráthair i.  
Laogh Mac Riangabhra ag scríobh-  
adh litreach chum maith agus mór-  
uasal Éireann le tamall. Chom go ndeach-  
aidh cuid de na litreachaibh sin amugha  
agus gur cuireadh cló ortha san mBARR  
BUADH. Ní thuigim cad é an fáth a  
geuirfidhe cló ar aon ní do scríobhadh  
an té sin, óir ní raibh ciall riamh aige  
agus ní bhéidh go deo. Is baoghalach  
liom gur cara ded' chuid-se é, agus gur  
tusa do chuir d'fhiachaibh ar thear  
seannma an BHARR BHUADH (óir  
deirtear liom go bhfuil an fear sin fad'  
smacht) na litreacha do chur i gcló.  
Tuig gur mise an t-aon duine amháin  
d'fhuil Riangabhra a mbionn gaois ina  
smuaintibh agus snas ar a ráidhíbh. Is  
fú mo litreacha-sa do chur i gcló, acht  
ní baoghal go bhfeicfean an litir so ar an  
mBARR BUADH. Is cuma liom.

Táir ró-dhorcha ionnat féin, a Phiars-  
aigh. Ní dhéanann tú caidreamh le  
Gaeilhealaibh. Séanann tú a geomh-  
luadar. An uair thagas tú ina measc tag-  
ann mar do bhéadh neall dubh id' ihochair  
agus luigheann ortha. An té do bhi  
cainnteach roimh theacht dhuit, bíonn sé  
ina thost. An té do bhi geal-gháireach tag-  
ann gruain air. An t-an fhuil Shasanach  
ní ionnat is cionntach leis sin, nítheadar?

Tá buaidh na cainnte agat. Is féidir  
leat na slóighte do mhúscailt agus do  
chorruighe an uair labhras tú leo ós árd.  
Is féidir leat iad do chur ag gol nó iad  
do chur ag gaire de réir mar is mian leat.  
Is dóigh liom go bhfuil dhá Phiarsach  
ann i fear gruandha doineannta agus  
fear geal soineannta. Ní feicthean an  
fear geal soineannta acht go hannamh.  
Ar árdánaibh puiblidhe agus i Scoil  
Éanna is minice chítear é. Bíonn an fear  
gruandha doineannta le feicsint go minic.  
Is olc an saghas é. Ní maith liom é.  
Tagann fuacht orm an uair chuin é. Agus  
is i an chuid is greannmháire de'n scéal  
nach eol dom cia aca an fear dorchá nó  
an fear geal an Phiarsach ceart.

Is maith an gníomh do rinnis an ua-  
do chuiris Scoil Éanna ar bun. Is maith  
an gníomh do rinnis an uair do chur  
Scoil Ide ar bun. Mo chomhairle dlu-  
tabhair aire do Scoil Éanna agus  
Scoil Ide agus ná bac a thuilleadh  
cúrsaibh polaitidheachta. Tá do dhíot  
mhór ar d'aire. Caith uait an B.  
BUADH, scaoil urchur le n-a thear sea-  
na, cuir deireadh leis an gCumann Nua  
níl gan ainm, agus déan go maith an rud  
do chuiris romhat le déanamh ceithre  
bliadhna ó shoin. Níor éirigh an dá  
thráigh riamh leis an ngobadan. Táir-  
se ag iarraidh freastail ar cheithre trágh-  
aibh. Ní éireochaid leat.

Rud eile. Impidhim agus athcheuingim  
ort gan a thuilleadh d'fhad'.

BEIR BUADH A'

IUN'

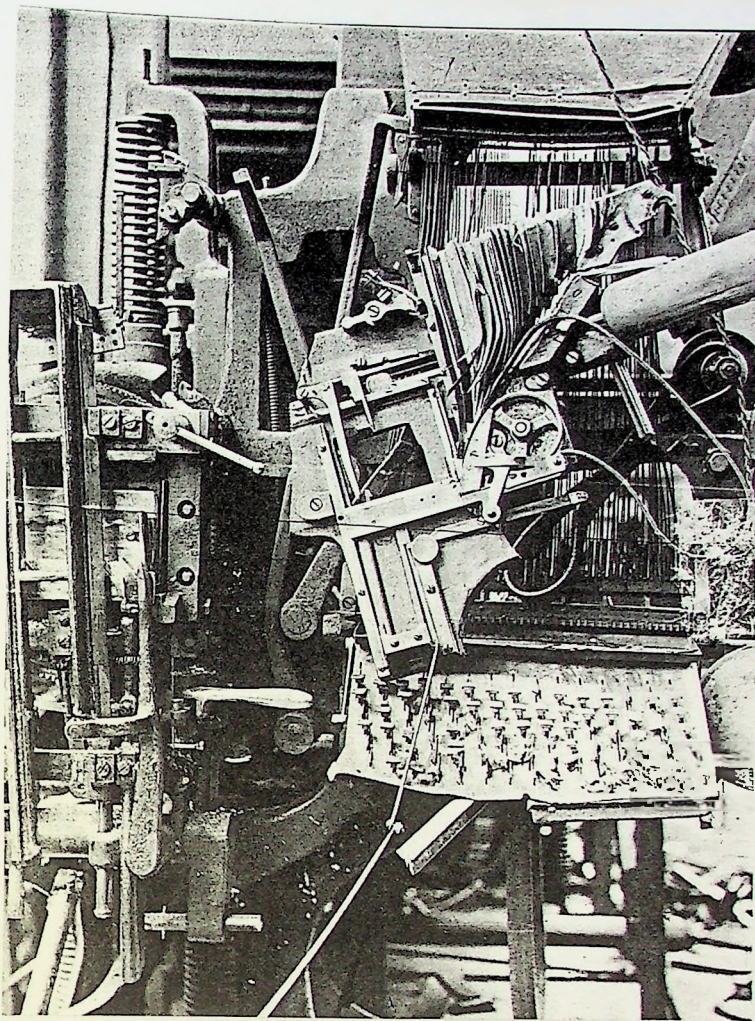
There is no doubt that by using the sort of highly charged journalism the Irish Nationalist newspapers did much to incite and arouse the Irish Nationalist readers in the turbulent years surrounding 1916. In James Connolly's paper the Irish Worker (November 11, 1913) the Irish poet and playwright William Butler Yeats points the finger of blame at the Irish Nationalist Press in Dublin:

*"The are supposed to watch over our civil liberties and I charge the Dublin Nationalist newspapers with deliberately arousing religious passion to break up the organisation of the working man, with appealing to mob law day after day".<sup>⑩</sup>*

By 1916 Irish Nationalism and Irish Nationalist papers had become dangerously militant. Patrick Pearse who had been editor of An Claidream Soluis now exhibited his militant approach to Nationalism in the title of his Irish language paper An Barr Buadh (the trumpet of victory Fig.114.). Pearse who eventually led the bloody 1916 uprising in Dublin also brought a strange 'spirituality' to Irish Nationalism around this time - it was no coincidence that Easter was chosen as the time of the insurrection. In Pearse's political writings he states the extent to which he and many other Irish Nationalists were prepared to go in order to defend the Irish race:

*"If I die it will be from the excess of love that I bear the Gael. A love and a service so excessive as to annihilate all thought of self, a recognition that one must give all, must be willing to make the ultimate sacrifice-"<sup>⑪</sup>*





Ruins of the Freeman's  
Journal office in  
Prince's Street, beside  
the GPO, after the  
Easter Rising, 1916.



⑨

11.2

## THE GAELIC PRESS

We desire to notify all our old customers and friends that we have re-opened our Printing Works under the same management notwithstanding the fact that we were

### Raided, Robbed & Broken-Up

on numerous occasions by the Enemy Forces during the past 6½ years. We have fitted up a complete printing plant and all orders entrusted to us shall have the same careful attention as in the old days. Please let us quote you for your next printing item. Enquiries to

27 NORTH FREDERICK STREET, DUBLIN

# THE EYE-OPENER.

Registered as a Newspaper under the "Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, 1881."

NO. 7. VOL. 1.

APRIL 1, 1916.

ONE PENNY

ENGLISH COWARDS AND SLACKERS

The Howling Mob that Insulted Irishmen

THEIR INVASION OF IRELAND

Some months ago, in England, a great outcry was raised against the Irish harvesters who were returning

that of England, the British Army contains more Irish than English. This is a solid fact that defies

fleeing from the fight are held up to the same scorn and abuse that they meted out to the Irish



In the years between 1916 and 1922 many Irish Nationalists and indeed many Irish Nationalist newspapers were to make the ultimate sacrifice. In an issue of Scissors and Paste (Sept.12,1914) the eminent dangers for the Irish Nationalist Press are outlined:

*"It is high teason for an Irishman to argue with the sword the right of the small Nationality, to equal political freedom with Belgium or Servia or Hungary. It is distruction to the property of the printer now while he argues with the pen"*

The events which took place during Easter week in Dublin had both a creative and a very destructive effect upon the Nationalist Press in the years around 1916. Not only did many newspapers have their premises and equipment destroyed by both British and Nationalist armed forces (see opposite) but many Nationalist journalists and editors also lost their lives. Mr. Thomas Dickson for instance who was the editor of a rather controversial weekly paper called the Eye-Opener (Fig.115 ) was killed by firing squad soon after the Uprising.

On the otherhand the Uprising in 1916 did help to produce several very basic and very ephemeral Nationalist newspapers. Two of these unregistered papers called The Hibernian (22nd.April 1916) and The Felon Settor (1916) ran to just one issue. However, the most well known of these rather fleeting Nationalist papers was The Irish War News (Fig.116 ) which also ran to one issue (Tues. April 25, 1916). Typical of most Nationalist papers issued during Easter week The Irish Was News was simple in both its design and layout, measuring just 7 inches by 10 inches, the paper had a simple but elegant two column layout. Printed on very thin and delicate paper The Irish War News retained the use of wooden type for

its masthead. In the papers 'Stop Press' column on the back page the following statement appears:

*"Irish War News is published today because a momentous thing has happened, the Irish Republic has been declared in Dublin and a Provisional Government has been appointed to administer its affairs...the Irish Republic was proclaimed by a poster, which was prominently displayed in Dublin..."*

Although the Irish Nationalist leaders eventually used the medium of the poster to announce the Irish Republic it was through the newspaper medium by which they reported on the events during the Uprising. Since many of these papers ran to just one issue their function was not so much to communicate the ideas and speeches of the Irish Nationalist Leaders but to preserve the words of Nationalists such as Pearse and Connolly.

This indeed was the real purpose of these rather irregular Irish Nationalist papers published during the Easter Rising. Simply designed and produced their role was to record and preserve in print the words of the Irish Nationalist leaders who were willing to sacrifice their lives during the 1916 insurrection. Like many of the Irish Nationalists who took part in the Easter Rising, Patrick Pearse was well aware that Irish Nationalism in the past had been strengthened by the self-sacrifice of certain Irish Nationalists. Pearse who was preoccupied with the idea that Irish Nationalism should continue long after 1916 had the following words carved over the entrance to St. Enda's School, the school which he himself founded:

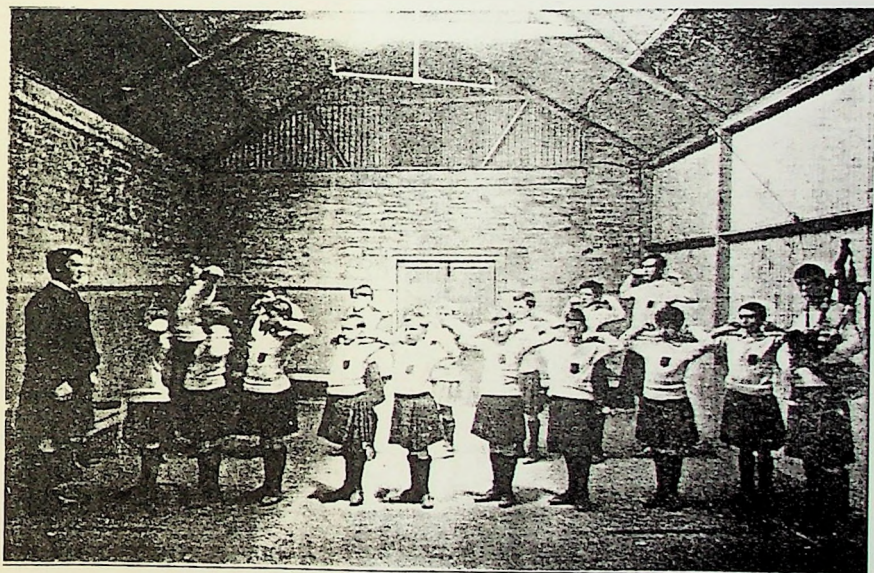


# AN MACAOM

EDITED BY P. H. PEARSE AND WRITTEN  
BY THE MASTERS AND PUPILS OF  
ST. ENDA'S SCHOOL

Imleab. I. Uim. I.  
VOL. I. NO. I.

meathon Samraid, 1909.  
MIDSUMMER, 1909.



Buiceán na Luathóirí: A Class at Drill in the Gymnasium.



## 70ú Comóradh Éirí Amach na Cásca

SINN FEIN wishes to announce that as part of its celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1916 Rising, a commemorative march and rally will take place in Dublin on Saturday, April 5th. To make this occasion a fitting tribute to all those who have laid down their lives in the cause of free-

dom over the past 70 years, Sinn Féin invites political, social and cultural groups to attend. Bands are especially welcome and these should contact The Secretary, Coiste Cuimhneachain na Poblachta, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin 1, as soon as possible.



## JAMES CONNOLLY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Nine years ago the tide of British Imperialism and national corruption was flowing unopposed across Ireland.

The master class of Britain had practically bought up every elected representative of Irish democracy and had enlisted them in their service of recruiting Ireland's man power for use in Flanders and the East. Every art was debased; every sentiment, no matter how sacred, was exploited for the benefit of the great swindlers and criminals who had let war loose on Christendom.

Mr. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson had made common cause in the furtherance of mass murder in France and Belgium. They had pledged themselves to the service of those who for oil, coal and iron, and new markets, were deluging Europe with blood, and filling every land with widows and orphans. They had let themselves be used as centres round which every hypocrite and dastard in Ireland rallied, and through which emanated the orders and desires of the British master class. They had made themselves instruments in the gross deception which the over-rich war makers in England organised against the people of England and Ireland. They, in spite of all their party bluster and rancour, joined hands in a conspiracy against the working-class and were helmpates in the degradation, the shame and the exploitation of democracy. They and their supporters were already stained with the blood of many an Irish youth who had listened to their falsehoods and so had gone to mutilation and death in the shambles of France and Flanders.

There appeared to be no hope, no escape, no future outlook for the cause of honesty and truth, and the Irish nation appeared to be sinking down into the mire of corruption which British Imperialism had created for it. It was then that James Connolly made the supreme effort of his lifetime—rallied round him the forces of Irish Labour and Irish Nationalism and staked all on Insurrection.

His was the spirit, the fire, the enthusiasm which made possible the events of Easter Week, 1916. His the courage and the will power which united every honest opponent of Imperialism and Capitalism in an unbreakable union, a union which finally planted the flag of Irish Revolution over Dublin City.

James Connolly forfeited his life, and fell before a firing squad, but he gained the objective which he had set before him. He cleared the issues which had become obscured—he stayed the stampede of Ireland's youth to the slaughter in Europe—he vindicated his country and his class and set before men an example and a memory which shall be held sacred as long as the love of freedom lives upon this earth.

## The Continuity of English Policy

The following leading article appeared **just seventy years ago** in what was then Ireland's leading journal:—

**"BAYONETS FOR IRELAND."**

(From "The Nation," July 6th, 1850.)

So it turns out, after all, that England holds Ireland by terror and the sword. Statesmen have been deceiving themselves. Benevolent Whigs who flung us soft words, and blarneyed about legislative identification and community of interests and power, are hypocrites or dupes. We are yet without the pale of the Constitution. We must be held by force. The two Capitals have been approximated to no purpose. Centralisation is a cheat. It has no conjuration for disaffected Ireland. Concession is a quack's nostrum. It is weak as a rope of sand. There is no bond to secure "the integrity of the empire" but an iron chain. The authority of England here is the rule of the bayonet. So says the Duke of Wellington.

"His Grace," with candid indiscreetness, which is likely to checkmate the Whigs in the measure which they designed to signalise the present session as their profoundest scheme of policy, repudiates all connection with this country but by military operation. Constitutional privileges, royal visits, commemorative christenings, all are moonshine. Military operations, Horse Guard tactics, cavalry, cannon, and courtsmartial—these are the regime for Ireland. The Viceroyalty is a garrison. The Viceroy is an aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

"Look," said the "F.M."—"look to the history of the last fifty years, and more especially at the history of the last ten years, we shall find a continued series of military operations carried on at every period of that time."

## THE TIME OF RESURRECTION

When Easter week was with us our thoughts travelled back once again to the memory of the Dead. Once again we filled ourselves with courage in thinking of their deeds. We hoped anew that we too might learn to die well and be remembered for ever.

Now let us remember Easter as the festival of Resurrection, not of Death.

Man is a warrior. He must spend his life in war—war against his fellows, war against Fate, or war against Nature.

Through autumn and winter we have struggled and warred; breaking oppression with the Sword, breaking apathy with the Pen, breaking the earth with the

Plough. We have sown good seed. Easter has heralded the coming of summer. It is the Dawn of Victory, and the time of Resurrection!

No vain hopes of the resurrection of Cuchullain or Finn mac Cumhail to lead us to victory. A greater leader has risen again—the Spirit of Cuchullain, the Spirit of the valour and chivalry of Finn, the Spirit of Pearse—the indomitable spirit of unconquered will. For that cannot die. The spirit is indestructible, it does but leave the dead to seek new abodes in the living. Let the living then gird themselves. It is the time of Resurrection!



*"I care not though I were to live but one day and  
one night if only my fame and my deeds live after  
me" (5)*

By also helping the pupils of St. Enda's to produce their own journal called An Macaom (The Youth Fig. 117) which Pearse edited, he hoped that the youth of Ireland would carry on both the tradition of Irish Nationalism and the tradition of expressing Irish Nationalism in print. The importance of the newspaper medium to the Irish Nationalists as a way of preserving and communicating their views to a future Nationalist audience is expressed on the front page of a unique issue of The Irish People which the National Library of Ireland possesses. On the masthead of the paper dated Saturday May 11, 1901, a Nationalist reader has written the following words in ink, "Suppressed Issue". Preserved for future years. J.W. Lynton.

The extracts opposite taken from Irish Nationalist papers issued several years after the 1916 Uprising illustrate how the medium of the newspaper did preserve for future years not just the memory of dead Irish Nationalists such as Pearse and Connolly (Figs. 118 & 119) but also the memory of Irish Nationalist papers which had ceased publication (Fig. 120). Even in the pages of An Phoblacht (Thursday, March 20, 1986, Fig. 128) published some seventy years after the Easter Uprising, its features and illustrations still keep alive in print the memories of those Irish Nationalists who died in 1916.

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Conclusion



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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

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