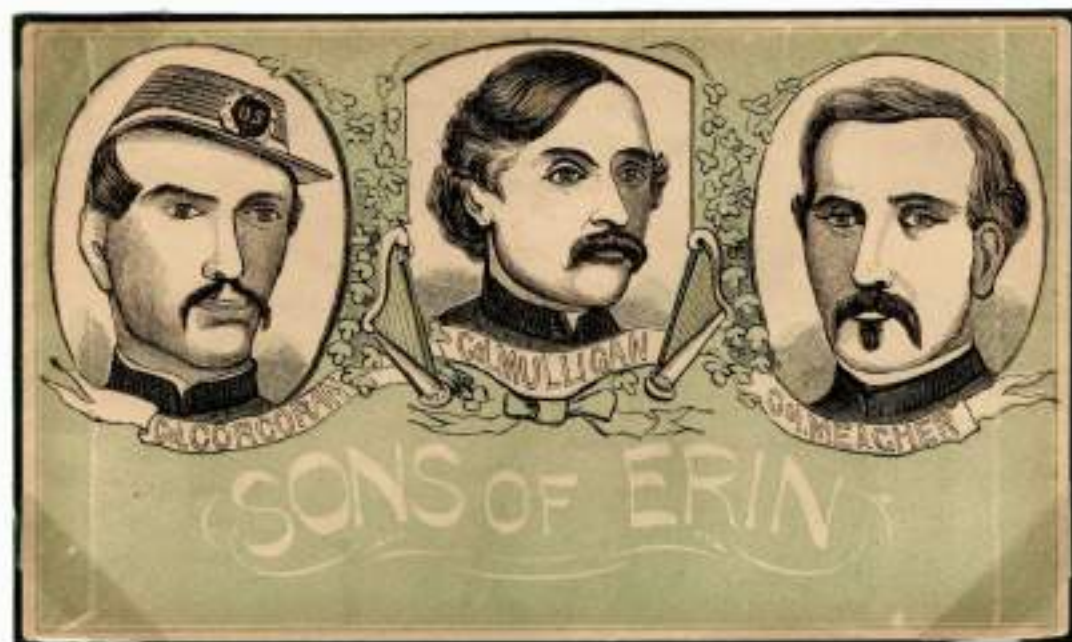


## Emigration - American Civil War.

Irish emigrants took part in the Civil War which gave military experience and influenced them to support physical force to achieve Irish independence.



The 10<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire Volunteers was a Union Army infantry regiment which was organised in Manchester N.H. and mustered in for a three year enlistment on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 1862.



"Sons of Erin" Irish Brigade of the Union Army - Patriotic envelope of 1861.

Michael Corcoran, born Co. Sligo – emigrated to U.S. in 1849 – one of the founders of the Fenian Brotherhood in America.

James A. Mulligan, born New York to Irish immigrant parents.

Thomas F. Meagher, born Waterford, was a member of the 'Young Ireland' movement and transported to Tasmania. Escaped to New York and in 1861 raised an Irish Brigade which became known as the 'Sons of Erin'

## Ireland under the Union – National sentiment.

The Hiberno-Irish patriotic slogan "Erin Go Bragh" (Ireland For Ever)

Wax seal shows harp and shamrock, "Erin Mavoureen / Erin go Bragh"



Brechin (Scotland) to "Northern Ireland", 1843.

"Erin Go Bragh" with shamrock on a green wafer seal.



Mulready envelope, Dublin to Kingstown, 1840.



**Ireland under the Union – National sentiment.**

**Patriotic envelopes.**

“Erin O Erin, though long in the shade,  
Thy star shall shine out when the proudest shall fade”



Embossed flap in green with shamrocks and harp with slogan – “ ‘t will sound again.”



Unused envelope, probably c. 1860.

**Ireland under the Union – The Fenians.**

In 1967 there was a commemorative issue from Ireland in respect of the centenary of the Fenian Rising of 1867. Stamps of 1 cent and 24 cents are shown which were thought to have been prepared by the Fenians for use in Ireland in the event of a successful uprising.



Research, prompted by the commemorative issue, indicates that they were probably bogus labels created by S.Allan Taylor for sale to collectors.

(N.B. The above one cent stamp was used in the design process of the 1967 issue)



These bonds were issued in 1866 by the Fenian Brotherhood as a fund raising scheme.

## Ireland under the Union – The Fenians.

The Fenian movement grew out of the failed 'Young Ireland' rising. It was founded simultaneously in Ireland and the U.S.A. during March, 1858. The movement later split between those favouring constitutional reforms and those who thought only violent revolution would give independence.



Charles Kickham (1828-82)  
Writer and revolutionary.  
Member of 'Young Ireland'  
and later a leading Fenian.



Carte-de-visite showing Fenian Leaders and a \$100 Bond.



O'Donovan Rossa (1831-1915)  
Active in Clan na Gael his  
remains were returned from  
New York for burial at Glasnevin.  
The oration by Pearse inspired a  
new generation of republicans

## Ireland under the Union – The Fenians.

In 1866 British North America was invaded by a Fenian force who intended to establish an Irish government in exile.



They advanced on Fort Erie and  
defeated the Canadian militia at Rideway.



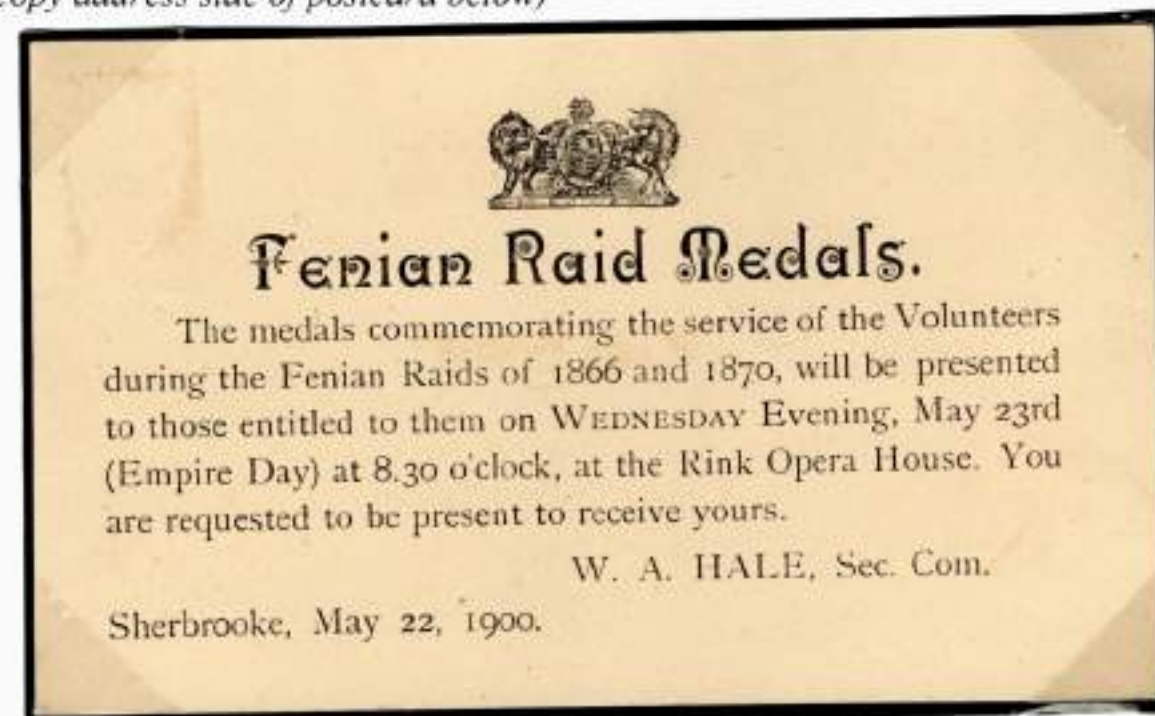
(copy address side of postcard below)



Canada General Service medal,  
1866-70, with Fenian clasp,  
awarded to Pte. Nathan Ryder,  
of the New Brunswick Cavalry.



These bonds were issued in 1866 by the Fenian Brotherhood as a fund raising scheme.



## The Land League – Davitt and Parnell.

The two great issues of the second half of the nineteenth century were land reform and national independence. Agrarian distress brought together politician Charles Stewart Parnell and social reformer Michael Davitt in the 'New Departure' and founding of the Land League.



Michael Davitt.



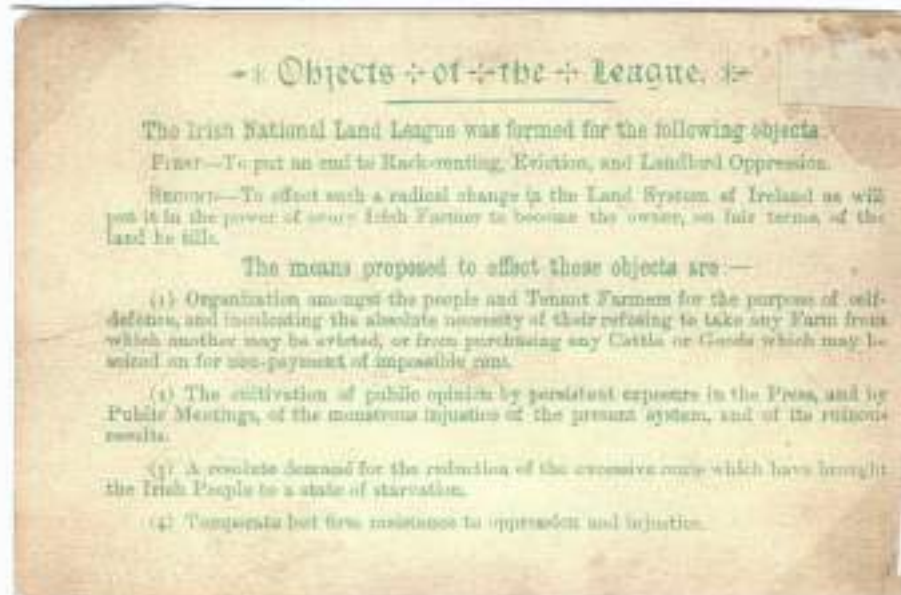
Membership Card of the "Irish National Land League", founded on 21<sup>st</sup> October, 1879 at a meeting attended by Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell.



The Land League, an eviction scene.



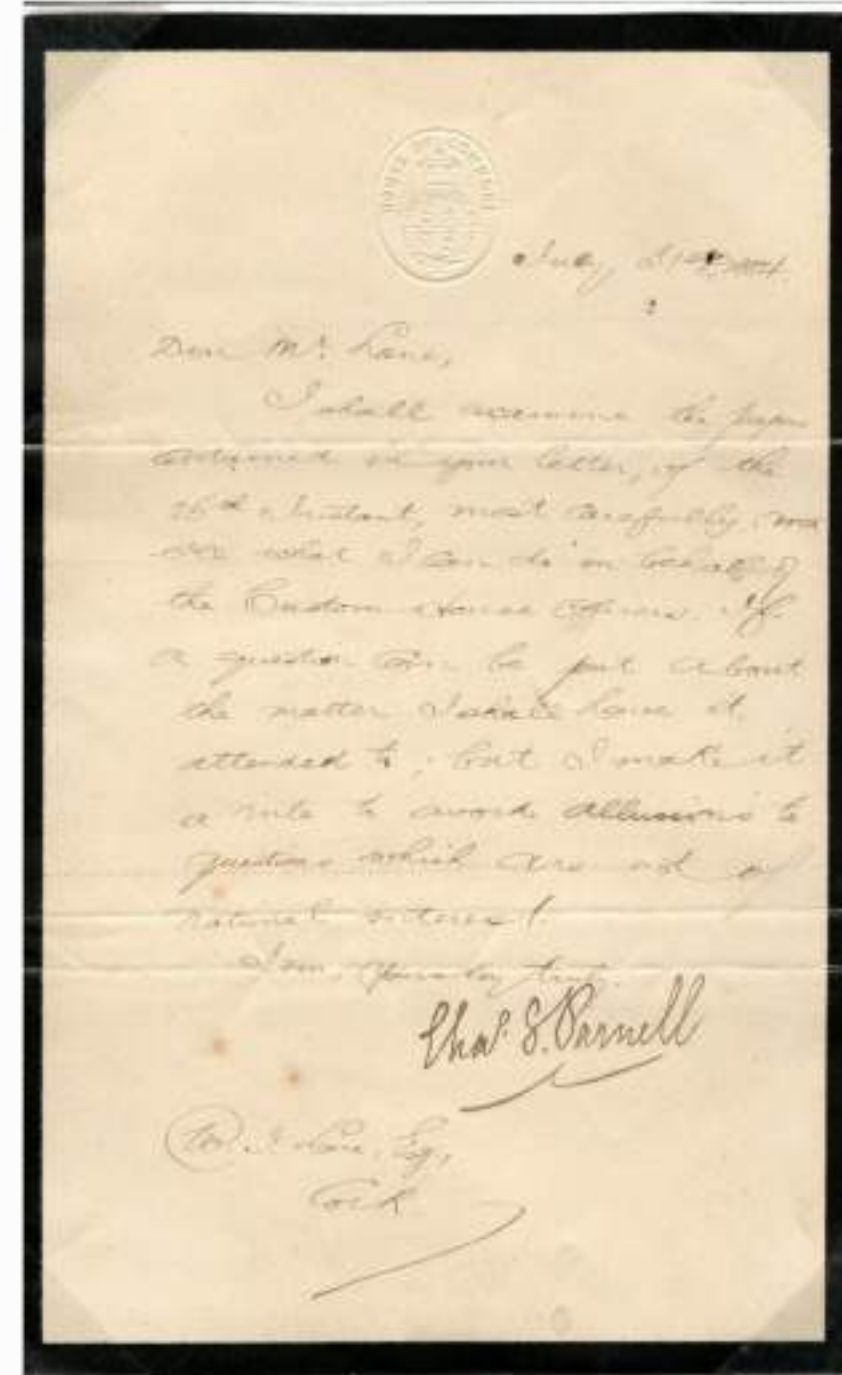
Davitt and Parnell commemorated.



(membership card – copy of reverse)

## Home Rule – Charles Stewart Parnell

Born Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow he entered Home Rule politics in 1874. In Ireland he brought together a broad coalition of nationalist opinion including Land Leaguers and Fenians. Was leader of the Irish Party at Westminster from 1880 and influenced Gladstone to introduce the first Home Rule Bill in 1886.



Signature letter, July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1884.  
(the letter itself in the hand of a secretary)



Carte-de-visite.  
These were produced of the famous from the 1860s – rounded corners from 1870.

\*...see what I can do in behalf of the Custom House officers...  
 ...but I make it a rule to avoid allusions to questions which are not of national interest"

## Home Rule – Coercion Act, 1881.

The Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881 was one of more than 100 Coercion Acts passed between 1801 and 1922 in an attempt to establish law and order in Ireland. The 1881 Act was introduced by Gladstone and allowed for imprisonment without trial. In October 1881 it was used to arrest Parnell after his newspaper, *United Ireland*, had attacked the Land Act.



Envelope with illustration on the reverse of the Coercion Bill kicking away the Irish leprechaun Home Ruler.



Tunbridge, Kent to Merville, Co. Donegal, August 1881. (front reduced size copy)  
The Queen's head stamp faces downwards, an insult to the crown.

## Home Rule – Charles Stewart Parnell

He was arrested under a Coercion Act on 13<sup>th</sup> October and imprisoned with his party lieutenants, including William Redmond, for "sabotaging the Land Act".



Addressed to C.S. Parnell Esq. M.P., Kilmainham Prison, Dublin.  
The stamp is placed with the Queen's head facing downwards.



Central Bank of Ireland, 1996, £100. Issue of 2 million, all with date 22.08.96.

## Home Rule – William Ewart Gladstone.

British Prime Minister and Liberal Party Leader. He supported Peel's increase in the Maynooth Grant and as Prime Minister, 1868-74 carried through the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland and the symbolically important Land Act of 1870.

His Land Act of 1881 largely ended the Land War and the Kilmainham Treaty signalled his acceptance of Parnell as a nationalist leader with whom a settlement of the Irish Question might be achieved.

He introduced his first Home Rule Bill in 1886 and a second in 1893, but both were defeated.



Handstamp of 23 July, 1886, during his third term as Prime Minister. Gladstone's signature certifies this "Official Paid" letter (front)



Opposition to the Home Rule Bill of 1886.

## Home Rule – Gladstone's Second Home Rule Bill, 1893.

This second Bill passed in the House of Commons but was defeated in the House of Lords.



Programme for "Anti Home Rule" demonstration in London.

## Home Rule – reprints of the “Fenian Stamps”

It is believed that these reprints of the “Fenian Stamps” on buff paper were created around 1893 from the illustration block made for an article in The Stamp Collector’s Magazine.

The originals were shown in The Daily Graphic in 1893 during the Home Rule controversy and these may have served as the model for contemporary reproductions.



\*The block also found a use in the philatelic trade.



The third line gibberish, when read backwards, is “Haberstraws for stamps”.

## The Gaelic Revival – Michael Cusack and Dr. Douglas Hyde.

The late nineteenth century saw several organisations founded which were to ‘re-invent’ a separate cultural Irish nation.

### The Gaelic Athletic Association

Founded in 1884 for, “the preservation and cultivation of our National Pastimes and providing amusements for the Irish people during their leisure hours”. The G.A.A. was anti-British in outlook, members were banned from watching or playing certain non-gaelic games and those serving in crown forces were excluded from membership.



Founder Michael Cusack.

Hurling.

Gaelic football.

“UPU” specimen from the Tunisia archives.

### Conradh na Gaeige – The Gaelic League

Founded in 1893 by Dr. Douglas Hyde, Eoin MacNeill and Fr. Eugene O’Growney to keep Irish alive and restore it as a spoken language. Hyde hoped that all sections of Irish political and religious society could meet together for cultural purposes.



Central Bank of Ireland, £50 – 2001. (08 03 01)

In 1938 **Dr. Douglas Hyde** became the first President of Ireland and the background shows the official residence of the President of Ireland which is situated in the Phoenix Park, Dublin.

## The Gaelic Revival – The Gaelic League.

It was dedicated to the “deAnglicisation of Ireland” by means of the revival and preservation of the Irish spoken language. Hyde intended a non-political and non-sectarian league would enable all sections of political and religious opinion to meet for a cultural purpose.



The Gaelic League was formed in 1893.



Co-founder Dr. Douglas Hyde.  
Government Printers, Dublin Castle specimens.  
Ex- collection of Joseph E. Foley, FRPSL.



‘An Claidheamh Soluis’ (The Sword of Light) was the title of the Official Newspaper of the Gaelic League which explains the significance of the design used for the definitive stamps after independence.



Addressed in Irish which has then been translated within the Post Office.  
(Addressing mail in Irish was one of the stated aims of the League)

## The Gaelic Revival – W.B. Yeats.

Programme for the first performances of “Kathleen ni Houlihan” by W.B. Yeats.

### THE GAELIC LEAGUE

ESTABLISHED 1893.

President: DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D. Vice-Presidents: REV. M. P. HICKEY, D.D., M.R.I.A.; REV. PETER O'LEARY, P.P.

**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 Irish Literature, and the cultivation of a modern literature in Irish.

Upwards of 350 affiliated Branches.

The Gaelic League is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. Support the movement by contributing to The Irish Language National Fund.

For all information regarding the work of the Gaelic League, Rules for the formation of Branches, Pamphlets, Leaflets, &c., write to—

**THE GENERAL SECRETARY, GAELIC LEAGUE,**  
24 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

---

**CYCLES!**

BUY FROM

**KEATING,**

3 LOWER ABBEY STREET,  
DUBLIN.

inginiúe na h-Éireann.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,  
2nd, 3rd, and 4th April, 1902,

MR. W. G. FAY'S IRISH NATIONAL DRAMATIC COMPANY  
WILL PRODUCE AT

THE HALL OF ST. TERESA'S  
Total Abstinence Association, Clarendon St.,  
For the First Time on any Stage,

**“DEIRDRE,”**  
A Play in Three Acts by “A.E.”

**KATHLEEN NI HOULIHAN,**  
A Play in One Act by W. B. YEATS.

Scenery by A.E. and W. G. FAY.

DRESSES MADE BY inginiúe na h-Éireann  
FROM DESIGNS BY A.E.

Orchestra: String Band of the Workmen's Club, 41 York St.

**PROGRAMME, ONE PENNY.**

**SPECIAL VALUE IN**  
**Penny Packet of Note and Envelopes,**  
IRISH MANUFACTURE.  
**PIM BROTHERS, Limited,**  
STH. GT. GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN.

W. B. Yeats (1865-1929)

In the early 1890s became involved with the beginning of the Irish Literary Revival.

