



Important dates

1913-1923

(International, national, Cork)

Date	Event
31 Jan 1913	Formation of Ulster Volunteer Force
July 1913	Publication of 'Ireland, Germany and the next war' by Roger Casement
8 Sept 1913	WB Yeats' 'September 1913' published in <i>Irish Times</i>
19 November 1913	Formation of Citizen Army
25 November 1913	Formation of Irish Volunteers (prelim meeting 11 November)
3 December 1913	Diarmuid Fawcett invites Liam de Róiste to discuss formation of Cork Corps of Irish Volunteers
14 December 1913	Cork Corps of Irish Volunteers formed at public meeting in City Hall
2 April 1914	Formation of Cumann na mBan
24/5 April 1914	Ulster gun-running: Larne, Donaghadee, Bangor
15 June 1914	James Joyce's <i>Dubliners</i> published
28 June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo
23 July 1914	Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia
26 July 1914	Irish Volunteers land guns at Howth
3 August 1914	Germany declares war on France
4 August 1914	Germany invades Belgium United Kingdom declares war on Germany
9 Sept 1914	Meeting, sponsored by IRB, discusses using opportunities presented by WWI to organize insurrection
5 Oct 1914	Letter by Casement in <i>Irish Independent</i> against Irish involvement in WWI
January 1915	Harry Clarke begins work on stained-glass windows in Honan Chapel
25 April 1915	British troops land at Gallipoli; Munster Fusiliers play prominent role

7 May 1915	<i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed off Old Head, 1,198 dead, bodies and survivors brought ashore in Cobh (Queenstown)
Late May 1915	IRB set up military council (fully constituted in Dec 1915)
1 August 1915	Funeral of O'Donovan Rossa; oration by Pearse
Jan 1916	IRB Military Council decides to launch insurrection at earliest opportunity
3 April 1916	Pearse issues orders to Irish Volunteers for 3-day field manoeuvres, beginning Easter Sunday
20/21 April 1916	<i>Aud</i> arrives in Tralee Bay; Casement lands at Banna Strand
22 April 1916	Eoin Mac Neill counter-manders orders for manoeuvres
23 April 1916	IRB Military Council decides to strike next day
24 April 1916	Easter Rising begins
24-29 April 1916	Easter Rising
1 May 1916	Insurgents sent to British internment camps
3-12 May 1916	Execution of leaders of Rising
26-29 June 1916	Trial of Casement; sentenced to death
1 July 1916	Somme offensive begins
3 August 1916	Casement hanged in Pentonville Jail, London
25 September 1916	WB Yeats' poem 'Easter 1916' published privately
29 December 1916	James Joyce's <i>A Portrait of the artists as a young man</i> published
April 1917	Entry of the United States in World War 1
April 1917	American fleet of nearly 100 warships, submarines and auxillary vessels stationed in Cork harbour as well as seaplane base at Aghada.
April 1917	Ford Motor Co begins construction of plant at the Marina
?? 1917	Daniel Corkery's <i>A Munster Twilight</i> published
?? 1917	Daniel Corkery's <i>Threshold of Quiet</i> published
24-5 June 1917	Disturbances in Cork city, following return of prisoners
8 January 1918	US President Wilson propounds 14 points for world peace
11 November 1918	Armistice between allied powers and German Empire
21 November 1918	Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act 1918 entitles women to be elected to House of Commons
14 December 1918	General Election, known as 'Sinn Féin Election'; declaration on 28 December. Countess Markievicz first woman elected to House of Commons
15 January 1919	PR used for first time in Sligo municipal elections

21 January 1919	Ambush carried out at Soloheadbeg, Co Tipperary, by Irish Volunteers
21 January 1919	First meeting of Dáil Éireann, formed by SF MPs elected to House of Commons
7 September 1919	2 nd Cork Brigade of Irish Volunteers carry out attack in Fermoy
10 September 1919	Proclamation of SF, Volunteers, Conradh na Gaeilge and other bodies in Cork city & county
17 September 1919	Police and army enter <i>Cork Examiner</i> premises and destroy machinery
2 January 1920	RIC recruits first Black & tans
15 January 1920	Local elections: SF big winners
30 January 1920	Mayoral elections: more wins for SF, including Tomás Mac Curtáin in Cork
20 March 1920	Tomás Mac Curtáin, Lord Mayor of Cork, assassinated in his home by RIC
30 March 1920	Terence MacSwiney elected Lord Mayor of Cork
17 July 1920	Lt Col GBF Smyth, commander of RIC in Munster, killed by IRA in Cork
27 July 1920	Inauguration of ADRIC – ‘Auxies’
12 August 1920	Arrest of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, in City Hall
16 August 1920	Court martial of MacSwiney; sentenced to 2 years in Brixton Prison; announces start of hunger strike
28 September 1920	Disturbances in Mallow: raid on barracks followed by sack of town by military
25 October 1920	Death of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, on hunger strike
July 1921	Terence MacSwiney's <i>Principles of Freedom</i> published
28 November 1920	Kilmichael ambush
11-12 December 1920	Burning of Cork
1 January 1921	Government-authorised reprisals begin – 7 houses destroyed in Midleton
28 February 1921	6 Republican prisoners executed in Cork; 6 British soldiers killed in reprisal
9 July 1921	Truce signed between IRA and British Army representatives
16 August 1921	SF MPs elected to ‘Southern Ireland Parliament’ convene as 2 nd Dáil
11 October 1921	Anglo-Irish negotiations begin in London

6 December 1921	Anglo-Irish Treaty signed
14 December 1921	Dáil Éireann begins debate on Treaty (continues until 7 January 1922)
7 January 1922	Dáil Éireann approves Treaty by 64 votes to 57
9 January 1922	De Valera resigns as president of Dáil Éireann; Griffith elected as president on 10 January
14 January 1922	Dáil Éireann elects provisional government of Irish Free State
2 February 1922	James Joyce's <i>Ulysses</i> published in Paris
5 February 1922	Cumann na mBan rejects Treaty
26-7 March 1922	Anti-Treaty members of IRA established executive under Oscar Traynor
14 April 1922	Anti-Treaty forces under Rory O'Connor occupy Four Courts
16 June 1922	General election: pro-Treaty SF 58 seats; anti-Treaty 36; Labour 17; 17 others
22 June 1922	Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson assassinated in London
28 June 1922	Free State forces attack Four Courts
30 June 1922	Four Courts destroyed, including irreplaceable archives
30 June-5 July 1922	Free State forces attack anti-Treaty HQ in Dublin; Cathal Brugha captured
11 August 1922	Cork city taken by Free State forces (Limerick and Waterford taken 20 July)
12 August 1922	Arthur Griffith dies; Michael Collins succeeds
22 August 1922	Michael Collins killed in ambush at Béal na mBláiche
25 August 1922	William T Cosgrave, TD for Cork, succeeds Collins
9 September 1922	3 rd Dáil assembles; Cosgrave elected president of Executive Council; anti-Treaty TDs absent
10 October 1922	Catholic bishops condemn resistance to Free State government (lampooned in popular Cork songs – "unless you're a Free Stater you won't get to heaven")
25 October 1922	Dáil approves Constitution of Saorstát Éireann
28 October 1922	Mussolini marches on Roma – forms government at request of King on 30 October
17 November 1922	First of executions of anti-Treaty soldiers by Free State; last takes place on 2 May 1923; 77 men shot in all
24 November 1922	Erskine Childers executed

6 December 1922	<p>Executive Council elected by Dáil Éireann:</p> <p>President & Finance: WT Cosgrave</p> <p>Vice-President & Home Affairs: Kevin O'Higgins</p> <p>External Affairs: Desmond FitzGerald</p> <p>Defence: Richard Mulcahy</p> <p>Education: Eoin MacNeill</p> <p>Local Government: Ernest Blythe</p> <p>Industry & Commerce: Joe McGrath</p> <p>TM Healy, of Bantry, sworn in as Governor General of Saorstát Éireann</p> <p>First issue of Saorstát Éireann postage stamps</p>
8 December 1922	Rory O'Connor, Liam mellows and 2 others executed as reprisal for assassination of Sean Hales, Cork TD
29 January 1923	Horace Plunkett's home burned by anti-Treaty forces
12 February 1923	Cosgrave agrees to pay land annuities to British Treasury
31 March 1923	Midnight: Customs barriers in place between Saorstát Éireann and UK
10 April 1923	Gen Liam Lynch wounded in Comeragh Mountains
12 April 1923	Sean O'Casey's <i>The Shadow of a gunman</i> performed for 1 st time in Abbey Theatre
27 April 1923	De Valera and Frank Aiken order offensive operations by anti-Treaty forces to cease
27 April 1923	Pro-Treaty Sinn Féin TDs form Cumann na nGaedhal
24 May 1923	anti-Treaty forces ordered to lay down arms
3 June 1923	Major split in trade union movement, following attack by James Larkin on William O'Brien
15 June 1923	Larkin forms Workers Union of Ireland
16 June 1923	Dáil Éireann enacts Censorship of Films Act 1923