

# Teach Tábhairne fógra

Pub Notice

## Eanáir 2012 JANUARY

### Happy New Year 2012!

The 2nd annual “Irish New Year” will be sponsored by the AOH, Celtic Tavern, Delaneys Bar and Clontarf Irish Whiskey from 3 PM to 7 PM (Mountain Standard Time) on December 31st.

When the clock strikes midnight in Dublin, Ireland it will be 5 PM (MST) in Denver, Colorado. That is when the shots of Clontarf Whiskey will be issued to all those who wish to toast the New Year.

LIVE from Dublin footage will be shown on the large screens at the Celtic Tavern allowing the Denver attendees (who are seven time zones west of Dublin) to celebrate with their fellow Irish in Dublin.

- Live Traditional Irish Music
- Irish Step Dancers
- Live Traditional Songs
- Michael Collins Pipes and Drums
- Irish Buffet starts at 3:30 PM
- LIVE TV feed from Dublin
- Clontarf toast at 5 PM
- A great family event for all
- \$10 for drink ticket/party favors and no buffet
- \$25 for drink ticket & all you can eat buffet
- 4 Major Raffle Drawings
- All proceeds benefit Samaritan House, Catholic Charities, & St. John Vianney Seminary

Information tables and members of the following groups will be in attendance: **Irish Network Colorado** (who recently brought Ambassador Michael Collins and Consul General Gerry Staunton to Denver for trade discussions), **Denver Gaels**, **AOH**, **LAOH**, and the **Moriarty-Moffitt School of Irish Dance**.

Be the First to Salute  
the IRISH New Year!  
2012

The Celtic Tavern :: 1801 Blake Street - Denver  
303.308.1795 :: <http://www.celtictavern.com>

**DECEMBER 31<sup>ST</sup> from 3-7pm**  
**Celebrate the Irish New Year's Eve**

- Irish Session Players LIVE with a medley of Irish music
- A Special Irish Menu prepared specially for the event
- Countdown to New Year's leading to Clontarf Toast at 5 p.m.
- Bagpipe New Year's salute and Auld Lang Syne
- All funds to benefit the Catholic Charities of Denver Samaritan House and St. John Vianney Theological Seminary
- For more information, visit <http://www.milehibernians.com>

**CLONTARF**  
IRISH WHISKEY

NEW IRISH. SAME RULES. DRINK RESPONSIBLY. [WWW.CLONTARFWHISKEY.COM](http://WWW.CLONTARFWHISKEY.COM)  
Imported by Castle Brands, New York, NY, 40% ABy 455519

# Teach Tábhairne FÓGRA

Pub Notice



The National Archives of Ireland

## TREATY EXHIBITION

### ANGLO - IRISH TREATY 6 DECEMBER 1921



Elizabeth McEvoy, Archivist & Treaty Manager, Taoiseach Enda Kenny T.D., & Minister Jimmy Deenihan T.D. at the launching of the Treaty Online Exhibition

On the 90th Anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the National Archives Of Ireland (NAI) released online in digitized form the actual document signed by both treaty representatives of the Irish and the British.

The Treaty itself was found by an NAI official in 2002 in the records of the Taoiseach's Office. It was folded up in an envelope and sealed under wax seals. For 81 years the document remained out of sight. Staples had begun to rust and

discolor somewhat the pages but all in all it was in good condition. For the past nine years archivists at the National Archives have worked on the document to preserve it and digitize it for public view.

For 700 years the Irish had wanted their freedom and independence from Great Britain. Throughout the centuries there had been many rebellions, some small and others large, but all resulting in failure. So many rebellions and lost patriots that the *Garden Of Remembrance* in Dublin is dedicated to them all.

The Anglo-Irish War had begun in 1919, three years after the Easter Rising of 1916 and the execution of Pádraig Pearse, James Connolly and others. Michael Collins had played a small role in the Easter Rising and this time he was very much involved in the Anglo-Irish War. Some people in this world are visionaries and can see the future better than others. Some people are day-to-day and see only today's problems. Michael Collins explained it this way.

*"The course of life and labour reminds me of a long journey I once took on the railway. Suddenly, there was a breakdown ahead, and passengers took the event in various ways. Some of them sat still resignedly, and never said a word. Others again, went to sleep. But some of us leaped out of that train, and ran on ahead to clear the road of all obstructions." - - Michael Collins*

Michael Collins, Éamon de Valera, and a small circle of leaders knew that in October 1921 resources to continue the war were running short. The truth be known, they could continue for only a short time. Then suddenly came word from London that the British wished to negotiate a peace treaty.

(continued on Page 3)

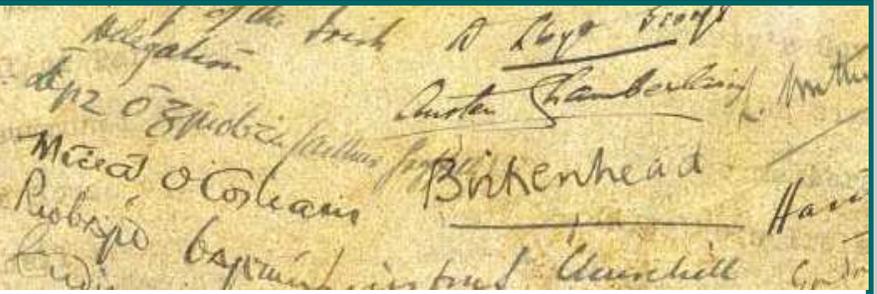
# Teach Tábhairne FÓGRA

## Pub Notice



The National Archives of Ireland

## TREATY EXHIBITION



Great Britain was the dominant world power at the time on both land and sea. The Irish had not defeated the British militarily (as Germany & Japan were in WW II), so why then did the British offer to negotiate a peace treaty with the Irish? Even more important by definition a **“Treaty” is an agreement between “Nations”** and to date the British had not considered Ireland an independent nation. What truly then was behind London’s motivation? The answer to these questions was obvious. In the *Court Of World Opinion* other nations had come to the conclusion that it was time for Britain to leave Ireland, to grant the Irish their independence. The world had witnessed the Easter Rising executions and just some seventy years earlier the *Great Hunger* in Ireland where some 1.5 Million Irish persons had died of starvation. By 1921, the nations of the world had seen more than enough hardship for the Irish people, and pushed a reluctant Great Britain into negotiating a peace treaty with the Irish.

Gathering their leaders Éamon de Valera chose Arthur Griffith (chairman), Michael Collins (deputy chairman), Robert Barton, George Gavan Duffy, and Éamon Duggan to go to London and negotiate a treaty. Collins did not really want to go and thought that de Valera should be the one to lead the team. De Valera was more the diplomat he thought, with Michael Collins seeing himself as the soldier.

*"To me the task is a loathsome one. I go, I go in the spirit of a soldier who acts against his best judgment at the orders of his superior." - - Michael Collins  
(on being sent to the Treaty negotiations by Éamon de Valera).*

The British team consisted of: David Lloyd George (Prime Minister), Winston Churchill, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Laming Worthington-Evans, Hamar Greenwood, and Gordon Hewart. From the very beginning the Irish let it be known they were interested in a “free and independent republic”. The British delegation would not agree to an independent republic; but rather wanted to see a “dominion state” free to legislate its own laws, issue passports, fly its own flag, organize an army and navy - but all still under an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Additionally, as a dominion state Ireland would be part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

For two months the negotiations went back and forth. **The British delegation let it be known that if a peace treaty was not signed by the Irish - Britain would resume a state of war and declare martial law throughout the 32 counties.**

Then at 2:15 AM on the morning of 6 December 1921, the British delegation made their last proposal. At the top of the Anglo-Irish Treaty you will see the word “Proposed”, which later was crossed out when the Irish had signed the document.

No more talk, no more negotiations, it was now a take it or leave it proposal. Keep in mind the Irish had hoped for much more and yet this was an opportunity to get “partial” independence. All 32 counties were to be turned over to the “Irish Free State”, with those wishing to withdraw and remain a part of Britain given only 30 days to do so. Northern politicians would soon act quickly. *(continued on Page 4)*

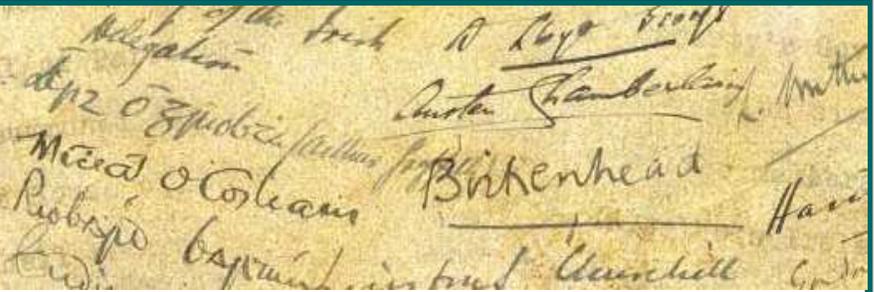
# Teach Tábhairne Fógara

## Pub Notice



The National Archives of Ireland

## TREATY EXHIBITION



Michael Collins had been one of Britain's greatest adversaries and yet here he was about to sign this treaty that included an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Winston Churchill would later write about his observation of Collins as he signed.

**“Michael Collins rose looking as though he were going to shoot some one . . .  
In all my life I have never seen so much pain and suffering in restraint.” - - Winston Churchill**

Winston Churchill would state later that in a conversation with Michael Collins, he spoke these words:

*"I shall not last long; my life is forfeit, but I shall do my best.  
After I am gone it will be easier for others." - Michael Collins*

Michael Collins and the others were fully aware that the treaty would be unacceptable to many back in Ireland. Yet they also knew it gave **“partial independence”** to Ireland. It was a beginning to obtaining a **“free and independent republic”**, not an end as some believed it to be at the time.

*"In my opinion it gives us freedom, not the ultimate freedom that all nations desire ...  
but the freedom to achieve it." - Michael Collins (at the treaty debates in the Dáil)*

By signing the treaty the Irish delegation kept Britain from declaring martial law and the further killing of innocents. The night after signing the treaty, Michael Collins took a walk through London's streets and would later write a letter to his friend John O'Kane back in Ireland. Part of which is below ...

*"When you have sweated, toiled, had mad dreams, hopeless nightmares,  
you find yourself in London's streets, cold and dank in the night air.*

***Think - what have I got for Ireland?***

***Something which she has wanted these past 700 years.***

*Will anyone be satisfied with the bargain? Will anyone? I tell you this -  
early this morning I signed my own death warrant." - Michael Collins*

Arthur Griffith would later die of a cerebral hemorrhage just 8 months after signing the Treaty. Michael Collins would be ambushed and killed just 6 days after Arthur Griffith's funeral. Then in 1937 the citizens of Ireland voted by referendum to change their constitution, drop the name 'Irish Free State' and became simply **Ireland** or **Éire**, establishing the Office of President. In 1948 the **Republic of Ireland Act** passed which took effect on **April 18, 1949**. On that day in April 1949, Ireland officially declared itself a **“free and independent republic”** ending any legal association with the monarchy & membership in the British Commonwealth. Michael Collins & Arthur Griffith would have been so proud.

To learn more, please visit the Treaty Exhibition at the National Archives of Ireland website:

<http://treaty.nationalarchives.ie/>

# Teach Tábhairne FÓGRA

Pub Notice



Teach Tábhairne FÓGRA  
A Penny And Four Pence  
Worth of Thoughts

## REFLECTIONS ON THE ANGLO - IRISH TREATY

After some nine decades of discussion and debate over the merits of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, we have today an opportunity to finally review the actual document ourselves. Opinions we learned earlier from our ancestors may be changed, or they may be hardened, after reviewing all the documents now made available by the *National Archives of Ireland*. If you do not afford yourself the opportunity to review the letters sent by the Irish delegation from London to Dublin, read the meeting minutes between the delegations and individuals, you will miss the important points in these negotiations.

Whether we are today members of the Irish Diaspora or citizens of Ireland, we all are assured that Ireland is today a *free and independent nation*. So we can sit back and review the “Treaty Exhibition” without the emotions that were felt in 1921-1922.

Miceal got Chamberlain to admit that the general feeling in England was for a settlement. He countered their arguments on defence etc. all the time. But they always fell back on the impossibility of peace except on acceptance of Crown.

We agreed to proceed on basis of settling all other points, leaving Crown to last.

© 2011 Treaty Exhibition, National Archives of Ireland

An excerpt from an Oct. 24, 1921 letter from the Irish delegation Chairman Arthur Griffith to Éamon de Valera is on the left.

What is becoming more evident is that an oath of allegiance to the British Crown was first and foremost with the British delegation. Today Queen Elizabeth II is a mere figurehead in the Commonwealth of Nations. But King George V was the glue that held the original British Empire together in 1921. You soon realize that for Britain the main purpose of the treaty was **defense of Great Britain!** Upon reading this I was quickly reminded of the same defense issue raised by Henry VIII some 400 years earlier. Where Henry feared Ireland would be used as a staging area by both France and Spain against his kingdom, in 1921 Britain feared Germany would use Ireland as a “listening post”. British paranoia over Ireland’s proximity to Britain, had been a defensive concern for centuries.

I then passed on to Defence. I objected to Clause 6. on the ground that the word “exclusively” implied that we were not to take measures for raising coastal Defence forces. Mr. Lloyd George said that if I had the idea of building submarines they could not allow that. I said my objection was on the principle that we could build nothing.

© 2011 Treaty Exhibition, National Archives of Ireland

On Dec. 5, 1921 Michael Collins was asked to join Prime Minister David Lloyd George for private talks. Collins raised several points one of which was on defense of Ireland’s coastal waters. As you can read Michael Collins was told submarines would not be allowed.

Here again we see Great Britain’s fear for its own existence. While Michael Collins’ concerns were that Ireland “*could build nothing*”.

Today, parents of students of Irish descent should make the “Treaty Exhibition” documents available to their children for discussion. It is after all - the history of how the *nation of Ireland (Éire)* came to be.

# Teach Tábhairne Fógara

Pub Notice



## DENVER GAELS GAA CLUB

HOME OF THE 2011 CAMOGIE CHAMPION ROGUE CAMOGS!



### 2011 AWARD WINNERS - 15th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

#### CAMOGIE

- Jennifer Park - "Rookie of the Year"
- Kyle Shane - "Player of the Year"

#### HURLING

- Adam Kiefert - "Rookie of the Year"
- John O'Neill Jr. - "C Player of the Year"
- Vinny Comeford Jr. - "B Player of the Year"

#### FOOTBALL

- Damien Borg - "Rookie of the Year"
- Adam Johnson - "Player of the Year"

#### CLUB PERSON OF THE YEAR

- Tom Walsh

MICHAEL COLLINS  
PIPES & DRUMS

### 2011 AWARD WINNERS - 15th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

#### CHIEFTAIN'S AWARD

- Ken Hannon Larson

#### DRUM MAJOR AWARD

- John Moruzzi

#### APPRECIATION AWARD

- Jim Murphy
- Jim Arbuckle

#### MOST VALUABLE PIPER

- Margaret Imler

#### MOST IMPROVED PIPER

- Bill Purcell

#### MOST VALUABLE DRUMMER

- Justin Schielke

#### MOST IMPROVED DRUMMER

- Jim Fouch

#### HONORARY MEMBERS 2012

- Chrissy & David Antikainen

# Teach Tábhairne Fógra

## Pub Notice



### IRISH NETWORKS - USA

Across America twelve chapters of the Irish Network have already formed, with more in initial startup stages. Each one is self-funded and made up of members of Irish descent or “friends of Ireland” who wish to join together in a business and social network.

The Irish government has “encouraged” the Diaspora to do so, and yet it plays no part in the actual funding of each chapter. Members of these Chapters can also do business with each other across chapters.

Chapter members who are decision leaders for their companies, and who might be considering expanding into Europe - should consider

Ireland first and foremost. In Ireland tax laws favor new business growth, and the workforce is one of the best educated not only in Europe, but in the world.

So a wise person might ask the question - has not American companies invested previously in Ireland? The answer would be ‘yes’, but a follow up question might be - *have Irish American companies considered expansion into Ireland?* Answer: Probably not. Well then, no time like the present to do so.

Ireland’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade estimates 70 Million persons of Irish descent live in the Irish Diaspora while only 4.5 Million Irish actually live in the Irish Republic. Or to put it another way - **94% of all persons claiming Irish ancestry live throughout the world, not in Ireland herself.**

If Irish Americans or Irish ex-pats in your area wish to set up their own chapter, or to join an already operating chapter, please visit the following link for more information on how to do so.

<http://www.irishnetwork-usa.com/>



## SEANDÁLAÍOCHT NA hÉIREANN

Archaeology of Ireland

### CO. KERRY MAN - DESTROYS ANCIENT “RING FORT” AND “SOUTERRAINS” - FACES JAIL SENTENCE

Throughout Ireland “Ring Forts” number in the tens of thousands with most dating back to pre-Christian times. They were built by the Celtic tribes that came to Ireland and functioned as towns as well as defensive structures. Many are earthen while some are made of stone.

In the “example” photo (on the right) of the Hill of Tara, we see several Ring Forts. Celtic ring forts are considered to be over 2,000 years old, and most are listed in the *Record of Monuments and Places*.



In 2008, a 64-yr. old farmer named John O’Mahony who owns land in Causeway, Co. Kerry north of Tralee - decided to hire a construction crew and have them destroy and remove the “**ring fort**”, and then dump the contents into a pond nearby. In court in November 2011, O’Mahony claimed he did this because the pond posed a safety risk to children and livestock (the excuse of endangering livestock is a common defense). Besides the ring fort the site also included “**souterrains**”. The souterrains dated back to between 100-500 AD, and are underground tunnels. 2/3rds of the souterrain passages were destroyed by O’Mahony. Both the ring fort and souterrains were protected sites and any work to be done near them meant an owner needed to seek permission first from the Dept. of the Environment. When they learned of this demolition by O’Mahony, they immediately called out the Gardai (police) to investigate.

At first O’Mahony told the Gardai he was unaware of any great historical significance. However it later emerged that he had previously objected to a planning application which sought permission to build 4 houses on the same site. His argument against the application was that it was a “historical ring fort”. So clearly then O’Mahony knew what he had done. The prosecution told the court that as a result of his actions “**part of the history and culture of County Kerry has been irretrievably lost**”.

Judge Carroll said that due to the unusual nature of the case he needed time to reflect before passing sentence on John O’Mahony. He adjourned the court till **16 January 2012**.

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*[Editor’s Comments: The Irish Diaspora should imagine for a moment that this historical and cultural site was not 2,000 years old, but only 300 yrs. old . The current controversial proposal by the Dept. of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to remove protection status from all post-1700 AD sites in Ireland, means “300 yr.-old” sites would be subject to development and demolition. The archaeology, historical, and cultural value of the sites would be left to just the whims of a few, while the loss would be left to future generations. If a 2,000 year old “protected” site can be easily destroyed in Co. Kerry (Minister Jimmy Deenihan’s own county) - then a post-1700 A.D. “unprotected” site in Ireland should not hope to fare any better.]*

*(The Archaeology of Ireland continues on Page 9)*

## Seandálaíocht na hÉireann

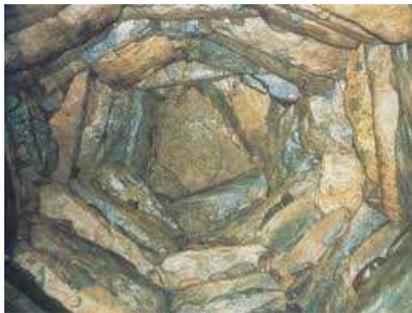
Archaeology of Ireland

### NEW MONUMENTS COME TO LIGHT AT - KNOWTH

In the past few months archaeologists have discovered “new” large scale monuments in the field lying immediately to the southeast of the largest mound at Knowth that is 40 ft. high x 220 ft. wide. That mound has a stone wall exterior frame made of 127 “kerbstones” where some of the best neolithic art can be found. Using underground radar that penetrates the ground without disturbing the site, archaeologists have concluded that Knowth is much larger than previously believed.



Knowth is a neolithic site that dates back 4,500 years ago. It was built long before the arrival of the Celts by earlier inhabitants in Ireland. Its purpose was to act as a passage tomb with the stone artwork some of the best in all of Europe. Located in the River Boyne Valley in Co. Meath, it was first explored fully in 1962 by Professor George Eogan of the University College Dublin.



By 1967-1968 both the east and west passageways had been discovered. One of the most amazing features in the largest mound is the stone “roof” that keeps the whole structure from collapsing within (*see inside photo of the rooftop at left*).

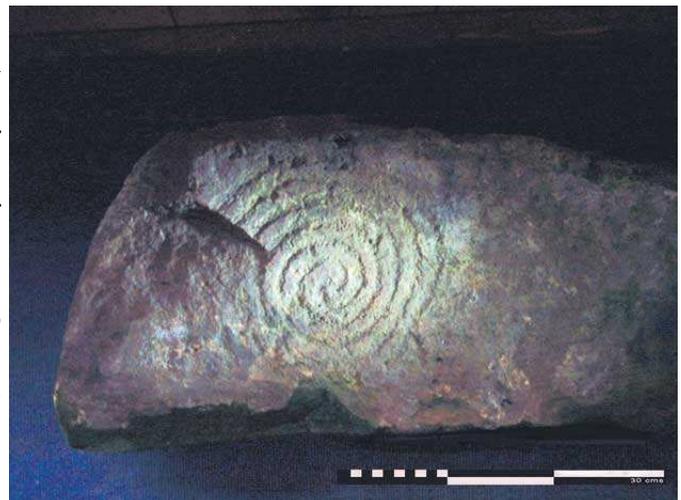
**Keep in mind that at exactly the same time period as the construction of Knowth, the Great Pyramid in Egypt was also being built. Both structures are considered to be 4,500 years old.**

The new discoveries found by the underground radar may show later occupied sites. One is a **large double-ringed oval measuring 65m (213 ft.) across** and another **rectangular shape ditch enclosure with internal features measuring over 70m (230 ft.) in maximum dimension.**

After the neolithic peoples, other arriving groups took control of Knowth. The double-ringed oval site could be a celtic ring fort yet to be explored. The Normans followed and possibly the rectangular shape enclosure might be from them or the Vikings. Both of these groups employed rectangular structures rather than the celtic circular style.

Also moving to the site were Cistercian monks who had come to Ireland with the arrival of the Normans. At this point in time the possibilities are many, with major research not yet begun.

~ ~ ~



# Teach Tábhairne FÓGRA

Pub Notice

## St. Andrew Society of Colorado

CEUD MILE FAILTE  
(Key-ut Mee-Luh Faw-l-chuh)  
100,000 Welcomes

Where the Scots are a Mile High

**YOU+2**  
WE CAN REACH  
OUR GOAL WITH  
YOUR SIGNATURE  
PLUS 2 FRIENDS



For over a year now the St. Andrews Society of Colorado has been spearheading efforts to bring a “Scottish American” vehicle license plate to Colorado. As the graphic states, they are very close to obtaining their goal of “3,000” which is one of the requirements put forth by the state of Colorado. After receiving the required number of signatures so that a state representative can then go before the state senate, pass a bill authorizing the new plate, and then have the Governor sign that bill ... only then can production of the “Scottish American” plate take place.

There is one important fact to keep in mind. The State of Colorado gives a certain timeframe within which 3,000 of these license plates must be sold and purchased by vehicle owners. If that number is not reached, the plate then goes out of production. Now, keep in mind too a family might purchase one or more themselves which hopefully would help reach the required number of sales.



The design incorporates the “independent” Flag of Scotland along with the Flag of the United States. The flag of Scotland (aka the flag of St. Andrew) dates back to a **9th century battle** where under **Óengus II a combined celtic force of Picts and Gaelic Scots defeated an army of Anglo-Saxons**. In addition, the motto of “**FREEDOM**” has been added to the plate’s design.

If you are a registered voter and citizen of the state of Colorado, you can help them to obtain the required number of signatures by **visiting the campaign’s website and signing their petition**. There is no obligation to purchase and your information will only be used to verify your Colorado voter registration.

<http://www.scottishamericans.org/>

*(Editor’s Note: The “Irish American” vehicle license plate campaign in the state of Colorado is currently working on the design of the license plate, and planning the campaign. The **Colorado Emerald Society** is spearheading this campaign, with plans to unveil the “Irish American” license plate over the **St. Patrick’s Day Parade** weekend. Look for more information in the near future. If you can help the Scottish Americans reach their goal, please consider doing so.)*



[www.bai.ie](http://www.bai.ie)

## “JOHN FORD IRELAND” INAUGURAL AWARD WINNER - CLINT EASTWOOD



*(Left to Right) H. E. Ambassador Michael Collins and director/actor Clint Eastwood in Los Angeles*

The Irish Film and Television Academy (IFTA) has announced the creation of the “**John Ford Ireland**” annual symposium that will take place in June 2012, Dublin Ireland. It celebrates the work and legacy of Irish American director, **John Ford**, and those who follow today in his footsteps.

John Ford has long been recognized as one of the finest filmmakers of his generation. He directed 136 films over a 60 year period. Films like “*The Grapes of Wrath*”, “*Stagecoach*”, “*The Searchers*” and his famous film of Ireland, “*The Quiet Man*”, starring John Wayne and Maureen O’Hara.

The Inaugural Award was presented to Clint Eastwood by *His Excellency Ambassador Michael Collins of Ireland*. In presenting the award the Ambassador made the following statement:

*“I am honored to meet with Clint Eastwood and to present him with the Inaugural John Ford Award. John Ford was one of the world’s greatest filmmakers and a man who also took great pride in his Irish heritage. The selection of Clint Eastwood as the recipient of this inaugural John Ford Award draws a direct line between two of Hollywood’s greatest and most inspirational and creative figures. I salute the Irish Film and Television Academy for this initiative and wish them well with their plans to host the first ‘John Ford Ireland’ annual symposium in Ireland next year.” - Ambassador Collins*

Clint Eastwood accepted the award stating, “*This is a great privilege for me because any kind of association with John Ford is most directors’ dream as he was certainly a pioneer of American filmmaking. I grew up on his films. His westerns had a great influence on me, as I think they had on everybody.*”

Dan Ford, grandson of John Ford, was in the audience and he thanked IFTA for creating this award stating that his grandfather for many years tried to establish an Irish film industry. If alive today, he would be very pleased with the amount of film activity currently going on in Ireland.

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