

STALEMATE / LEAMHSHÁINN



After the Allies successfully defended Paris, trench systems were built on both sides of the front line and a stalemate set in. The front stretched from the North Sea all the way down to neutral Switzerland.

Without new military thinking and weapons a breakthrough was never likely in this early part of the war.

Sentry using a periscope to look beyond the trench line

D'éirigh leis na Comhghuallaithe Páras a chosaint. Ina dhiaidh sin tógadh córais trinsí ar dhá thaobh na líne fronta agus bhí sé ina leamhsháinn. Shín an fronta ón Muir Thuaidh anuas go dtí an Eilvéis neodrach. In éagmais smaointeoireacht nua mhíleata agus cineálacha nua airm níor mhóide go bhféadfaí línte an namhaid a bhearnú.

Fairtheoir agus peiréascóp in úsáid aige chun féachaint lastall den líne trinsé

Total War

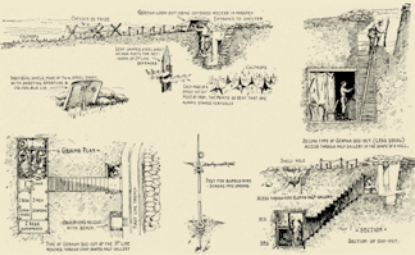
Total war is one in which the whole population and all the resources of a country are committed to complete victory. Prior to the 20th century, wars were more localised and engaged less of the energy of an entire society. This was the first war that saw the use of such new inventions as submarines and planes to attack civilians.

Billy cans were issued to every soldier

Cogadh Amach is Amach

Nuair is cogadh amach is amach é diríonn an pobal iomlán agus díreítear gach acmhainn dá bhfuil sa tír ar an mbua a fháil. Roimh an 20ú haois, gnóthaí áitiúla ab ea formhór na gcogaí agus ní bhíodh an pobal iomlán saite iontu. Ba é seo an chéad chogadh inar úsáideadh aireagáin nua dála fomhuireán agus eitleán chun ionsaithe a dhéanamh ar shibhialtaigh.

Eisíodh canna tae do gach saighdiúir.



War of Nerves

For many days in a row soldiers lived in the trenches, where death was an everyday reality. Snipers and shell-fire were not the only threats - many soldiers suffered from exposure, disease and severe psychological trauma.

The area in-between the lines became known as No Man's Land, controlled by neither side. As can be seen in these illustrations, German trenches were far more elaborate than the British ones.

British trenches (top image) and German trenches (bottom image)

Cogadh na Néaróg

Mhair na saighdiúirí sna trinsí ar feadh laethanta as a chéile, go minic, agus an bás mórthimpeall orthu. Níorbh iad snipéirí agus sliogáin an t-aon bhagairt orthu – ghoill an fuacht, na galair agus an tráma síceolaíoch ar mhórchuid saighdiúirí. Talamh eadrána a tugadh ar an limistéar idir na línte cogaidh, talamh nach raibh faoi cheannas ceachtar taobh. Mar a fheictear sna pictiúir seo, bhí na trinsí Gearmánacha i bhfad níos saothraithe ná na trinsí Breataineacha.

Trinsí Breataineacha (iomhá ar barr) agus trinsí Gearmánacha (iomhá ar bun)



## Francis Clere Hitchcock

witness to war

Captain Francis Hitchcock from Birr, Co. Offaly, fought with the Leinster Regiment in France. After the war, he wrote a book based on his diaries, describing the reality of trench warfare, including “the sickening smell of decomposing human flesh”.

Hitchcock, a professional soldier, also compiled a photograph album (viewable on the iPad) covering the activities of the Leinster Regiment until it was disbanded in 1922 on the founding of the Irish Free State.

*Hitchcock's photograph album of the Leinster Regiment, 1909-1922 is available to view here on the iPad. HA:2005.65*



## Francis Clere Hitchcock

finné ar an gcogadh

Throid an Captaen Francis Hitchcock as Biorra, Co. Uíbh Fhailí, le Reisimint Laighean sa Fhrainc. Tar éis an chogaidh, scríobh sé leabhar bunaithe ar dhialanna dá chuid, inar dhein sé cur síos ar an saol sna trinsí, lena n-áirítear “an boladh ó fheoil na ndaoine a bhí ag lobhadh”.

Saighdiúir gairmiúil ab ea Hitchcock, agus thiomsaigh sé albam de ghrianghraif (atá le feiceáil ar an iPad) a chlúdaigh gníomhaíochtaí Reisimint Laighean go dtí gur scoireadh é i 1922 an tráth a bunaíodh Saorstát Éireann.

*Gheofar albam grianghraf Hitchcock de Reisimint Laighean, 1909-1921, le feachaint anseo ar an iPad. HA:2005.65*