



Díbirt, Cúil Ghréine, Contae Phort Láirge, 1887
Eviction scene, Coolgreaney, Co. Waterford, 1887

CONSTÁBLAUGHT NA hÉIREANN – CONSTÁBLAUGHT RÍOGA NA hÉIREANN

1836-1922

Mar gheall ar chorrail faoi chúrsaí talún agus ar an ropaireacht, b' éigean don rialtas athmhachnamh a dhéanamh ar a chur chuige i leith an phóilínithe. Idir 1826 agus 1830, maraíodh 96 duine i gcaismirtí, 12 chonstábla san áireamh. Ní raibh na póilíní sibhialta éifeachtach go leor.



Fo-Chigire, Constáblacht na hÉireann, c.1861
Sub Inspector, Constabulary of Ireland, c.1861

Toradh ar éabhlóid an phóilínithe thar thréimhse de bhlianta ab ea bunú Chonstáblacht na hÉireann in 1836. Eagrais paraimíleata a bhí san fhórsa nua seo a bhí múnlaith chun dul i ngleic leis na dúshláin nach raibh Fórsa Coimeádta na Síochána ná an Chonstáblacht Chontae in ann a shárú. Cuireadh deireadh leis an PPF

mar sin, agus tugadh an Chonstáblacht Chontae isteach i gConstáblacht na hÉireann.

Cuireadh ainm nua ar Chonstáblacht na hÉireann in 1867, Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann (RIC), mar aitheantas ar chur faoi chois éirí amach na bhFíníní an bhliain sin. Bhí an RIC freagrach as an bpóilíníú uile lasmuigh de chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath. Bhí fórsa póilínithe dá cuid féin sa chathair, Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath. Fuair an RIC cúnamh le linn Chogadh na Saoirse (1919-21) ó earcaigh as an mBreatain (na Dubhchrónaigh an leasainm a bhí orthu), ó Rannóg Chúnta, agus ó Rannóg na mBleachtairí sa DMP (na G Men an leasainm a bhí orthu). Is le linn an ama seo a bhunaigh Sinn Féin na Póilíní Poblachtánacha mar iarracht chun teacht in áit an RIC.

IRISH CONSTABULARY – ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

1836-1922

Agrarian violence and banditry forced the government to rethink its approach to policing. Between 1826 and 1830, 96 people including 12 constables were killed in clashes. Civil policing was not having the desired effect.



Ball de Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann, Thomas Gibbons, 1880idí
RIC member, Thomas Gibbons, 1880s



Plaic ó stáisiún de chuid Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann
RIC station plaque

The Irish Constabulary (IC) formed in 1836 was the end result of a gradual evolution of policing over a period of years. The new force was a paramilitary organisation, tailored to meet the challenges that the Peace Preservation Force (PPF) and County Constabulary could not. As a result, the PPF was disbanded and the County Constabulary subsumed into the IC.

The Irish Constabulary was renamed the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) in 1867 in recognition of its suppression of the Fenian rebellion of that year. The RIC was responsible for all policing outside of Dublin city, which had its own police force, the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP). The RIC was supported during the War of Independence (1919-21) by British recruits (nicknamed Black and Tans), an Auxiliary Division and the Detective Division of the DMP (nicknamed G Men). During this period, Sinn Féin formed the Republican Police in an effort to replace the RIC.