



AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA DMR (EAST) DMR (THOIR) CENTENARY EXHIBITION

19 20 22



WELCOME MESSAGE

By Chief Superintendent Matthew Nyland

As Chief Superintendent of the Garda Dublin Metropolitan Eastern Division, I welcome you to our exhibition celebrating the Centenary of An Garda Síochána.

I would like to express our appreciation to Dún Laoghaire Rathdown Library Service for generously hosting the exhibition.

Throughout 2022 we are celebrating An Garda Síochána's rich history and we are examining our development as a policing service. We are also looking to the future of policing in Ireland and what the next 100 years will bring.

This exhibition aims to highlight the proud history of policing in this area over the past 100 years and the modern police service that we have become today. We are reminded of the challenges and struggles that were faced by the first members of An Garda Síochána during the establishment of the Irish Free State. We are also reminded of the daily risks that continue to be faced by Gardaí in today's society.

One of the key features we take pride in is the exceptional relationship that An Garda Síochána has always shared and will continue to foster with the local community.

Thank you for taking the time to visit our exhibition and I hope you enjoy the experience.

Matthew Nyland

FÁILTE

Ón Ard-Cheannfort Matthew Nyland

Mar Ard-Cheannfort na Roinne Thoir de Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath den Gharda Síochána, cuirim fáilte romhaibh chuig ár dtaispeántas le comóradh a dhéanamh ar chéad bliain den Gharda Síochána.

Ba mhaith liom ár mbuíochas a ghabháil le Seirbhís Leabharlann Dhún Laoghaire-Ráth an Dúin as an taispeántas a óstáil go fial. I gcaitheamh 2022 táimid ag ceiliúradh stair shaibhir an Gharda Síochána agus ag breathnú go mion ar ár bhforbairt mar sheirbhís póilíneachta. Táimid ag caitheamh súil chun cinn freisin ar a bhféadfadh a bheith i ndán i réimse na póilíneachta in Éirinn as seo go ceann 100 bliain.

Tá sé mar aidhm ag an taispeántas seo béim a leagan ar stair na póilíneachta sa cheantar seo le 100 bliain anuas, rud atáimid bródúil aisti, agus ar an tseirbhís póilíneachta nua-aimseartha atá ionainn sa lá atá inniu ann. Cuirtear i gcuimhne dúinn na dúshláin a bhí le sárú ag na chéad chomhaltaí den Gharda Síochána tráth a raibh Saorstát Éireann á bhunú. Cuirtear i gcuimhne dúinn chomh maith go mbíonn Gardaí ar fud na tíre fós ag dul sa bhearna bhaoil gach lá.

Ceann de na príomhrudaí a bhfuilimid bródúil aisti is ea an caidreamh ar leith a bhí ag an nGarda Síochána riamh leis an bpobal agus is féidir talamh slán a dhéanamh de go leanfaimid orainn ag cothú an chaidrimh sin.

Go raibh maith agaibh as an am a thógáil le cuairt a thabhairt ar ár dtaispeántas agus tá súil agam go mbainfidh sibh taitneamh as.

Matthew Nyland



History of

DUN LAOGHAIRE

Garda Station



The Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP), founded in 1836, were the first policing presence in Dún Laoghaire (then Kingstown). They were located at Cumberland Street, at a site now occupied by the Department of Social Protection.

In 1840, the Dún Laoghaire based DMP, moved to 100 Upper Georges Street. It then became the headquarters for the policing area, known as the F Division, which was made up of 4 other Stations, Booterstown (closed 1954), Blackrock, Dalkey (closed 2012) and Kill O Grange (closed 2013).

The DMP were renamed *Políní Átha Cliath*, merging with An Garda Síochána under the Police Forces (Amalgamation) Act of 1925. The transition was at times difficult however solutions were found and An Garda Síochána continued to provide a policing presence in Dún Laoghaire.



In 1992 An Garda Síochána moved to the new purpose built Garda Station at Corrig Avenue and the old station was demolished for the development of Century Court.



1922 Dublin Dun Laoghaire DMP Group



(From left to right) Frank Scully, Ned White, Tom Teeling (ex-Irish Army Officer), and Unknown in a Ford car at Kevin's Street Garda Depot / DMP Depot c. 1924



DMP District



Dun Laoghaire Main Street



DMP Uniform

DMP Helmet

Stair Stáisiún Gardaí Dhún Laoghaire

Bhí Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath (DMP), a bunaíodh in 1836, ar an gcéad fhórsa póilíneachta i nDún Laoghaire (Kingstown ag an am). Ar Shráid Cumberland a bhí an bheairic lonnaithe, ar shuíomh atá anois i seilbh na Roinne Coimirce Sóisialaí.

Bogadh go dtí 100 Sráid Sheoirse Uachtarach í in 1840. Rinneadh ceanncheathrú di ansin le haghaidh limistéar póilíneachta 'Rannán F', a bhí comhdhéanta de cheithre stáisiún eile: Baile an Bhóthair, (a dúnadh i 1954), an Charraig Dhubh, Deilginis, (a dúnadh i 2012) agus Cill na Gráinsí (a dúnadh i 2013).

Athainmníodh Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath in Gaeilge amháin sular cónascadh leis an nGarda Síochána iad faoi Acht Có-nasctha na bhFórsaí Póilíneachta, 1925. Níorbh aon dóithín é an t-aistriú in amanna ach d'éirigh leo teacht ar réitigh agus lean an Garda Síochána air ag déanamh póilíneacht ar Dhún Laoghaire.

Bhog an Garda Síochána go dtí an stáisiún saintógtha nua ar Ascaill na Carraige in 1992 agus leagadh an seanstáisiún le go bhféadfaí Cúirt an Chéid a fhorbairt.



Born in Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown) in 1905, White joined the Irish National Army in April 1922, upon the foundation of the State. In 1924, he signed up to the Dublin Metropolitan Police. In 1925, he was absorbed into the newly formed Irish Garda.



List of DMP Barracks and Station Houses DMP 1836 - 1925

As a Detective Garda, White operated with Special Branch out of Dublin Castle, and from Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire stations until 1967.

Policeman
Patrick White

Born in 1859, White served in the Dublin Metropolitan Police in Blackrock and Dun Laoghaire Police Stations.



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History of

CABINTEELY

Garda Station

The Irish Constabulary was formed in 1822 along provincial lines and given the Royal title in 1867 by Queen Victoria. In the early days there was an RIC barracks across the road from the current Garda Station.

During the War of Independence, the I.R.A. attacked the RIC barracks, located at the site of the current Garda Station. Fire was returned most times and the bullet marks are to be seen on Sam's Barber Shop.

On the 28th May 1921 irregulars lobbed a device from a moving vehicle to the front of the barracks which exploded. The police within rushed to the rear to escape. One policeman Albert Skeates suffered serious injuries and died some days later.

Cabinteely R.I.C. barracks was taken over by the South Dublin Brigade I.R.A unit on the 16th February 1922. They handed the barracks over to representatives of the Provisional Government on Sunday 19 February 1922. This was the only building that was held by the anti-treaty IRA during the Civil War in Cabinteely and remains a Garda station to this day.



Cabinteely Station

Stair Stáisiún Gardaí Chábán tSíle

Bunaíodh Constáblacht na hÉireann sa bhliain 1822 agus í roinnte de réir na gcúigí. Bhronn an Bhanríon Victoria an teideal 'Ríoga' uirthi sa bhliain 1867. Ag an tús, bhí beairic de chuid na Constáblachta Ríoga trasna an bhóthair ón áit a bhfuil an Stáisiún Gardaí na laethanta seo.

Le linn Chogadh na Saoirse, d'ionsaigh Óglaigh na hÉireann an bheairic de chuid na Constáblachta Ríoga arís agus arís eile, a bhí suite ar an suíomh céanna leis an Stáisiún Gardaí atá ann faoi láthair. Scaoil siad ar ais leis na hÓglaigh an chuid ba mhó de na hamanna agus tá lorg na bpiléar fós le feiceáil ar Shíopa Bearbóra Sam.

An 28 Bealtaine 1921, agus fórsaí neamhrialta ag dul thar bráid i bhfeithicil, chaith siad feiste phléascach amach i dtreo na beairice, áit ar phléasc sí. Na póilíní a bhí taobh istigh, rith siad ar fad go cúl an fhoirgnimh le héalú. Gortaíodh go dona duine de na póilíní, Albert Skeates, agus fuair sé bás roinnt laethanta ina dhiaidh sin.

Ghlac Briogáid Bhaile Átha Cliath Theas d'Óglaigh na hÉireann seilbh ar bheairic na Constáblachta Ríoga i gCábán tSíle an 16 Feabhra 1922. Thug siad an bheairic ar lámh d'ionadaithe don Rialtas Sealadach Dé Domhnaigh an 19 Feabhra 1922. Ba é seo an t-aon fhoirgneamh i gCábán tSíle a bhí i seilbh na n-óglach frith-Chonartha le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha agus tá sé fós ina stáisiún Gardaí sa lá atá inniu ann.



GR May 1946



Examples of RIC uniforms



GR April 1935



GR April 1930



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BACKGROUND IMAGE:
Centenary celebrations 2022

History of SHANKILL Garda Station

In 1867 a pair of semi-detached houses were built on the site of the old inn which had become derelict, one house was occupied by the Royal Irish Constabulary as a barracks. The constable in charge lived upstairs with his family and the ground floor was devoted to the barracks. In accordance to constabulary rules, none of the men were local and mainly came from farming families outside of Dublin.

For the next 50 years, the barracks at Tillystown (Shankill) served the surrounding communities. During the troubles in the early 20th century police barracks became targets for attacks. Tillystown was closed in 1918 due to local turmoil and attacks at other local barracks. For a number of years the building was occupied as a private house. It was returned to the use of An Garda Síochána in 1923. The Garda Station was closed in 1990 and relocated to a new building on Corbawn Lane Shankill.

On 3rd May 1923 three Civic Guards arrived in Shankill. Garda Michael Carlin (Reg. Number 3001) served in Shankill until 1926, Garda Thomas Smyth (3394) until 1938 and Garda John Turley (2778) until 1928. John moved to Cabinteely until 1938 and returned to Shankill where he retired in 1952.

John Turley was one of three brothers to join An Garda Síochána, Andrew (3762) joined in 1923 and Patrick transferred from the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) in 1924.



Turley Brothers: John, Patrick & Andrew



Shankill County Register



Clipping from local paper in relation to Patrick's death



John & Andrew Turley



Shankill Station Party - 1930
Back: Gardaí - John Turley, Begley & Smith.
Front: P.J. O' Neill, Sergt Ryan & Det. Officer Cahill.
[Photo by: J Merriman Dublin]



GR December 1926



GR June 1930

Stair Stáisiún Gardaí Sheanchille

Sa bhliain 1867 tógadh péire tithe leathscoite ar shuíomh an tseantí ósta a bhí tréigthe agus thosaigh Constáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann ag úsáid ceann de na tithe mar bheairic. Bhí an constábla a bhí i bhfeighil ina chónaí thuas staighre lena theaghlach agus is ar urlár na talún a bhí an bheairic féin. De réir rialacha na constáblachta, ní raibh duine ar bith de na fir de bhunadh na háite agus tháinig an chuid ba mhó acu ó theaghlach feirmeoireachta taobh amuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath.

As sin go ceann 50 bliain, d'fhreastail an bheairic i bhFearann Tilly (Seanchill) ar an bpobal máguaird. Le linn na dtrioblóidí ag tús an 20ú haois is minic a rinneadh ionsaí ar bheairicí póilíní. Dúnadh an bheairic i bhFearann Tilly in 1918 mar gheall go raibh an saol sa cheantar trí chéile agus ionsaithe á ndéanamh ar bheairicí áitiúla eile. Bhí an foirgneamh á úsáid mar theach príobháideach ar feadh roinnt blianta. Tugadh ar ais don Gharda Síochána in 1923 é. Dúnadh an Stáisiún Gardaí in 1990 agus athlonnaíodh go foirgneamh nua ar Lána na Coirre Báine é.

Tháinig triúr Gardaí Sibhialta go Seanchill an 3 Bealtaine 1923. Bhí an Garda Michael Carlin (Uimhir 3001) ag fónamh i Seanchill go dtí 1926, an Garda Thomas Smyth (3394) go dtí 1938 agus an Garda John Turley (2778) go dtí 1928. D'aistrigh John go Cábán tSíle ansin sular fhill sé ar Sheanchill in 1938, áit a ndeachaigh sé ar scor in 1952.

Bhí John Turley ar dhuine de thriúr deartháireacha a chuaigh isteach sa Gharda Síochána. Chuaigh Andrew (3762) isteach in 1923 agus d'aistrigh Pádraig isteach ó Phóilíní Chathair Átha Cliath (DMP) in 1924.



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DMP night badge

History of

BLACKROCK & BOOTERSTOWN

Garda Stations

The Division of Kingstown was established in 1840 with five Barracks, Booterstown, Blackrock, Kingstown, Dalkey and Kill O Grange. The Blackrock barracks was off the Main Street with distinctive lamps and the three castles insignia.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) then named Políní Atha Cliath were amalgamated into An Garda Síochána in 1925. The first DMP Constable joined An Garda Síochána on the 17th August 1923.



AGS-B1-025, Prisoner van Saorsat Eireann



Blackrock Register 407-408



Stair Stáisiúin Gardaí na Carráige Duibhe agus Bhaile an Bhóthair

Bunaíodh Rannán Kingstown sa bhliain 1840 agus cúig bheairic ann: Baile an Bhóthair, an Charráig Dhubh, Kingstown, Deilginis agus Cill na Gráinsí. Bhí beairic na Carráige Duibhe amach ón bPríomhshráid, agus í so-aitheanta mar gheall ar na lampáí sainiúla agus comhartha na dt trí chaisleán a bhí le feiceáil uirthi.

Cónascadh Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath leis an nGarda Síochána in 1925. Chuaigh an chéad chonstábla de chuid Phóilíní Chathair Átha Cliath isteach sa Gharda Síochána an 17 Lúnasa 1923.

D'fhan Stáisiún na Carráige Duibhe i gCeantar "F" go dtí gur bunaíodh Rannán Limistéar BÁC (Thoir) in 1978, tráth ar cuireadh an Charráig Dhubh i gceannas ar cheantar nua, Ceantar "W".

Stáisiún Bhaile an Bhóthair

Bhí Beairic Bhaile an Bhóthair suite ar an gcéad dul síos ar Ascaill Bhaile an Bhóthair, díreach ó thuaidh ón acomhal leis an mBóthar Trasna.

Bogadh go hAscaill an Fhochla í ina dhiaidh sin. An 10 Iúil 1927, scaoil tríúr fear i gcarr marbh an tAire Gnóthaí Baile Caoimhghín ÓhUigín agus é ag siúl chuig an Aifreann ar Ascaill Bhaile an Bhóthair. Dúnadh an stáisiún i mBaile an Bhóthair i mí na Samhna 1954.

Blackrock Station remained in the "F" District up to the formation of the DMA (East) Division in 1978 when Blackrock headed up the new "W" District.

Booterstown Station

Booterstown DMP Barracks was originally situated on Booterstown Avenue just north of Cross Avenue junction.

The Barracks moved later to Grotto Avenue. On the 10th July 1927 the Minister for Home Affairs Kevin O'Higgins was shot dead as he walked to mass on Booterstown Avenue by 3 men in a car. Booterstown closed its doors for the last time in 1954.



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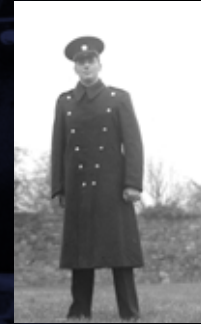
History of DUNDRUM

GARDA STATION

The Dublin Police Magistrates Act of 1808 provided for the establishment of a parochial watch system. Dundrum parish constables were appointed by Taney Church of Ireland Vestry until the establishment of the Irish Constabulary in 1822, who were based at Ashgrove Terrace. A combined Courthouse and Constabulary Barracks was opened in 1856 by the Earl of Pembroke. During the War of Independence the Barracks was attacked regularly and in May 1921 suffered several casualties. In August 1923 the service took the title 'An Garda Síochána'. The first recorded Garda in Dundrum was a former Constable who resigned prior to the Truce and joined the Civic Guards on the 4th April 1922.

The original Police Station building was demolished in the early 1970's and replaced with the contemporary Garda Station. However the original Courthouse building was retained and remained in use for Court sittings until the early 1980's.

In 2013 Dundrum station underwent a major refurbishment which resulted in the former Court building being amalgamated with the old station into a modern Garda Station.



Patrol car & 2 Gardai July 30th 1938



SGT and Garda in uniform



Dundrum Register



GR August 1930

GR June 1927

Stair Stáisiún Gardaí Dhún Droma

Rinneadh foráil in Dublin Police Magistrates Act, 1808, gombunófaí córas faireparóisteach. Cheapadh an Beistrí de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann i dTeach Naithí constáblaí paróiste Dhún Droma go dtí gur bunaíodh Constáblacht na hÉireann sa bhliain 1822, a bhí lonnaithe ar Ardán Gharrán na Fuinseoige. D'oscail Iarla Pembroke foirgneamh in 1856 ina raibh idir Theach Cúirte agus Bheairic Chonstáblachta. Le linn Chogadh na Saoirse, d'ionsaítí an bheairic go rialta agus, i mí na Bealtaine 1921, gortaíodh roinnt daoine go dona. Tháinig an Garda Síochána go Dún Droma den chéad uair i mí Lúnasa 1923. Iar-chonstábla ab ea an chéad Gharda atá ar taifead i nDún Droma. D'éirigh sé as an gConstáblacht roimh an gComhréiteach agus chuaigh isteach sa Gharda Sibhialta an 4 Aibreán 1922.

Leagadh an stáisiún bunaidh go luath sna 1970idí agus cuireadh an stáisiún comhaimseartha Gardai ina áit. Coinníodh an Teach Cúirte bunaidh, áfach, agus bhí sé in úsáid mar chúirt go dtí tús na 1980idí.

In 2013 rinneadh athchóiriú ollmhór ar stáisiún Dhún Droma agus cónascadh an seanteach cúirte agus an seanstáisiún araon ina Stáisiún Gardai nua-aimseartha.



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History of

DALKEY

Garda Station

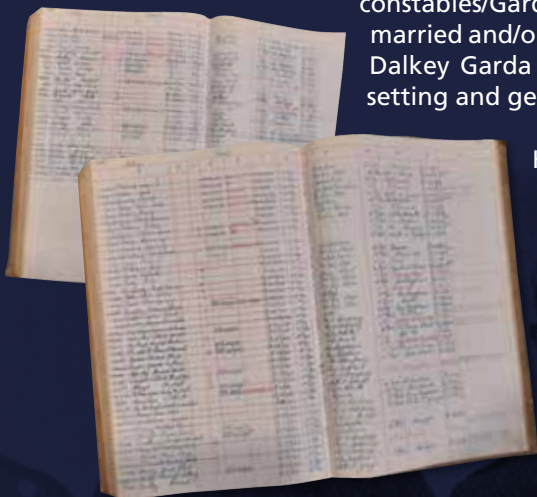


Closure of Dalkey Station, 2012



Dalkey Police Station was once manned by the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP). The station was first located at 6 Sorrento Road, Dalkey where it remained for some time. It formed part of the 'F Division' (later F District) policing area which had its headquarters at Dún Laoghaire (then Kingstown). The DMP, renamed Políní Átha Cliath, merged with An Garda Síochána under the Police Forces (Amalgamation) Act of 1925.

Dalkey station later switched to a larger separate building on the same site, which fronted onto Tubbermore Road. This move facilitated the policing demands of that time and that of the community. It is also worth noting that many police constables/Gardaí resided in the station until they married and/or sought accommodations elsewhere. Dalkey Garda Station was known for its peaceful setting and genteel characters.



However like most police stations in Ireland residential accommodation eventually ceased. Dalkey station gave valuable policing service to the community, however government policy pertaining to the closure of Garda Stations resulted in its closure at midnight on the 30th June 2012.



Dalkey DMP Census 1911



Dalkey No. 8 Bus returning from the city, 1973



Members of Dalkey Station 1930. Garda Molloy is wearing an apron, as befitting "The Messman" who was responsible for catering for those living in the station



Gardaí outside station entrance at Sorrento Road

Stair Stáisiún Gardaí Dheilginse

Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath a bhíodh i gceannas ar Stáisiún Póilíní Dheilginse tráth. An chéad áit a raibh an stáisiún suite ná 6 Bóthar Sorrento, Deilginis, mar a raibh sé ar feadh i bhfad. Bhí sé mar chuid de limistéar póilíneachta 'Rannán F' (Dúiche F ina dhiaidh sin) a raibh a cheanncheathrú suite i nDún Laoghaire (Kingstown a thugtaí air san aimsir sin). Athainmníodh Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath i nGaeilge amháin agus cónascadh leis an nGarda Síochána iad faoi Acht Cónasctha na bhFórsaí Póilíneachta, 1925. Aistríodh stáisiún Dheilginse chuig foirgneamh ní ba mhó eile ar an láithreán céanna, agus aghaidh an fhoirgnimh sin ar Bhóthar an Tobair Mhóir. Bhí in ann freastal ar na héilimh phóilíneachta san am sin agus ar éilimh an phobail mar gheall ar an aistriú sin. Is fiú a lua go mbíodh cuid mhór de na constáblaí agus de na Gardaí ina gcónaí sa stáisiún go dtí gur pósadh iad nó go bhfuair siad áit chónaithe eile. Bhí clú ar Stáisiún Gardaí Dheilginse as an áit shuaimhneach a raibh sé agus as pearsantacht fhíneálta na gcomhaltaí. Tháinig deireadh le lóistín a bheith ar fáil sa stáisiún, áfach, mar a tharla sa chuid ba mhó de na stáisiúin Gardaí in Éirinn. Chuirte seirbhís fhiúntach póilíneachta ar fáil don phobal i Stáisiún Dheilginse ach b'éigean é a dhúnadh mar thoradh ar bheartas nua de chuid an Rialtais a bhain le dúnadh stáisiún Gardaí. Dúnadh Stáisiún Dheilginse go buan ar mheán oíche an 30 Meitheamh 2012.



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History of

KILL O' GRANGE

Garda Station

The first reference of Kill O Grange as a modern village was contained in the 1847 Post Office Registry. Little is known of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Barracks until the 1901 Census. The station strength was listed as three Sergeants and eleven Constables. On the night of the burnings, May 12th 1920, both Kill O'Grange Dublin Metropolitan Police and Ballybrack Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks were burned out simultaneously.

It would appear that despite the damage caused the Dublin Metropolitan Police were able to reoccupy Kill O 'Grange Barrack again. Eventually the Board of Works constructed a new building, which was occupied by An Garda Síochána in 1925. On the 27th April 2013, after 166 years of policing, Kill O 'Grange Garda Station closed its doors.



August 1930

October 1930

Stair Stáisiún Gardaí Chill na Gráinsí

Is i gClár Oifig an Phoist, 1847 atá an chéad tagairt do Chill na Gráinsí mar shráidbhailenua-aimseartha. Is beag atá ar eolas faoi Bheairicí Phóilíní Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath go dtí Daonáireamh 1901. Tá líon foirne an stáisiúin ar taifead mar thriúr sáirsintí agus aon chonstábla dhéag. Ar oíche an loiscthe an 12 Bealtaine 1920, dódh go talamh na beairicí de chuid Phóilíní Chathair Átha Cliath i gCill na Gráinsí agus de chuid Chonstáblacht Ríoga na hÉireann i mBaile Breac ag an am céanna.

Dealraíonn sé go raibh Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath in ann Beairic Chill na Gráinsí a áitiú arís d'ainneoin an damáiste a rinneadh di. Thóg Bord na nOibreacha foirgneamh nua faoi dheireadh agus bhog an Garda Síochána isteach i 1925. An 27 Aibreán 2013, tar éis 166 bliain de phóilíneacht, dúnadh Stáisiún Gardaí Chill na Gráinsí.



May 1927



Staff at the closure of Kill O'Grange 27th April 2013



Sgt Totterdell and Gda Moore at the closure of Kill O'Grange 27th April 2013



Station Staff registers



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GARDA CREST

and Scott Medal



Garda Badge Design

The badge of the Garda Síochána was designed by John Francis Maxwell (1880-1948), a technical school teacher of art in Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Maxwell used design features in the work of a representative group of craftsmen to evoke the peaceful pursuits of the people.

The badge as a station plaque was cast at the foundry of Duthie and Large, Athy, from a model by Herbert Painting, teacher of woodwork at the local technical school. These plaques are still in use. The original colours of green and yellow, were changed in later years to blue, grey and white on a black ground.



Maxwell's ideas were not fully realised in either the cap-badge or station plaque as both hurriedly manufactured on the transfer of Government in 1922. In 1966 the sculptor, Michael Biggs, finishing the memorial at the entrance to Garda Síochána Headquarters in the Phoenix Park, achieved Maxwell's conception in a limestone coin set in granite with fully rounded bosses and a redesigned monogram in the centre.

The badge is in the form of a Celtic cross. On the centrepiece are the intertwined letters G.S. - the initials of the words, Garda Síochána. The badge carries the inscription, Gharda Síochána na h-Eireann - (Guardians of the Peace of Ireland).

The first use of the badge as a printed device was in the banner of the official magazine, Iris an Gharda (1923).



Garda James Mulroy, First Scott Medalist

Scott Medal

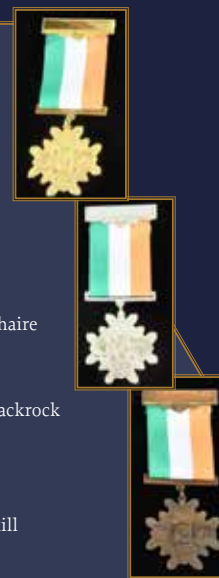
In 1923 Colonel Walter Scott, an Honorary Commissioner of the New York City Police and a well known philanthropist, presented An Garda Síochána, then the world's youngest Police Force, with a \$1,000 gold bond.



There was only one condition attached to the award of the Scott Medal: "No action, however heroic, will merit the award of the Scott medal unless it takes the shape of an act of personal bravery, performed intelligently in the execution of duty at imminent risk to the life of the doer, and armed with full previous knowledge of the risk involved".

An Garda Síochána DMR (East) Recipients

- 1927 Silver - Garda David Hannon 12253 Dun Laoghaire
- 1967 Silver - Sgt. Martin Walsh 16180 Cabinteely
- 1974 Silver - Garda James Kane 16946 Cabinteely
- 1974 Bronze - Garda Patrick Counihan 18466 Blackrock
- 1974 Bronze - Garda James Mitchell 19721 Cabinteely
- 1977 Gold - D/Sgt John P. Anders 14610E Cabinteely
- 1977 Bronze - Garda James McNamee 14132A Cabinteely
- 1980 Gold - D/Garda William Daly 13794L Cabinteely
- 1980 Gold - D/Garda Richard Curran 09925D Blackrock
- 1988 Gold - Garda Martin V O Connor 17981G Dun Laoghaire
- 1988 Silver - Garda Tomas Myers 23960G Cabinteely
- 1989 Bronze - Garda Patrick Campbell 18011D Dundrum
- 1991 Bronze - Garda John Mary Gerard Galvin 23990K Blackrock
- 1991 Bronze - Garda Kieran P Carroll 22457L Blackrock
- 1995 Bronze - Sgt. Patrick Campbell 18011D Shankill
- 1995 Bronze - Garda John Sharkey 24851G Shankill
- 1995 Bronze - Garda Thomas FG McKenna 22118L Shankill
- 2006 Gold - Garda Nigel Bourke 28515C Dundrum
- 2006 Gold - Garda David Sweeney 28251 M Dundrum
- 2006 Bronze - Sgt Michelle Gethings 00770F Dundrum



The medal is in the form of a Celtic cross. There are five panels on the face of the medal that depict the words "The Scott Medal", "For Valour", the eagle and the shield of the USA, the harp and sunburst and the Garda Crest. The reverse of the medal carries the inscription, "Garda Síochána na h-Éireann". The 4 outside panels are the arms of the four provinces of Ireland - Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform presents recipients with their medals at an annual Scott Medal ceremony. The ceremony usually takes place at the Garda College.



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ROLL OF HONOUR

Rolla Onóra an Gharda Síochána

Honours The Members of An Garda Síochána who were killed in the service of the State.

Ag tabhairt urraim do Bhaill an Gharda Síochána a maraíodh i seirbhís an Stáit.



Jones, Ciarán

Rank: Garda
Reg No: 34104E

Station: Stepside
Years of Service: 3



Background: Ciarán Jones, born 3rd November 1986, came from Athdown, Manor Kilbride, Co Wicklow. He joined An Garda Síochána in September 2008 and served in Dundrum and Stepside Garda Stations. Ciarán was a keen athlete and distinguished himself on the playing fields for Kilbride GAA Football Club and at inter county level for Wicklow Senior Footballers.

Circumstances: On the 24th October 2011, during severe weather conditions, Garda Ciarán Jones, went to the assistance of endangered motorists near Ballysmuttan Bridge, Manor Kilbride, Co Wicklow a short distance from his family home. Garda Jones while endeavouring to warn motorists of the dangerous conditions lost his footing due to the tremendous power of the flooding waters and was swept into the river. Despite the efforts of his colleagues and local volunteers, Garda Jones body was not recovered until the following morning approx 5 kilometres down river.

An Garda Síochána Memorial Garden

Dublin Castle is associated with An Garda Síochána since the foundation of the state. It is the location where An Garda Síochána affirmed its authority as the National Policing Force on the 9th of February 1922, Thereby commencing the phasing out of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Which ended its poling role in August of that year.

In Choosing the Dubhlinn Gardens at Dublin Castle, as the location for An Garda Síochána memorial Garden, the Historical associations of the organisation with Dublin Castle are very much to the forefront.



Fitzgerald, Eoin Peter

Rank: Garda
Reg No: 26158M

Station: Blackrock, Dublin
Years of Service: 3



Background: Eoin Fitzgerald, born on 19th June, 1972, was a native of Dundrum, Dublin 16. He obtained a B.A. Degree in Economics & French in 1994. Following in the footsteps of his father he joined An Garda Síochána as a Trainee on 25th July, 1994. Garda Fitzgerald also served at Fitzgibbon Street, Dublin. He was single.

Circumstances: At 10.50 am on the morning of 26th January, 1998, while on duty, Garda Fitzgerald was driving the official patrol car from Blackrock Garda Station. The patrol car and another vehicle collided near the junction of The Rise and Greenfield Road, Mount Merrion. Garda Fitzgerald was fatally injured as a result of the collision.

Ryan, Vincent

Rank: Garda
Reg No: 10094

Station: Shankill, Co. Dublin
Years of Service: 6



Background: Vincent Ryan, born on 14th January, 1925, came from Turla, Ballymoe, Co. Galway. Having previously worked in farming he joined An Garda Síochána on 23rd April, 1948. He served in the F.C.A. (1946-1948). He was single. Garda Ryan also served at Bandon, Caherdaniel, Killarney, Kilgarvan, Ballyduff and Mountemple.

Circumstances: On 18th September, 1954, Garda Ryan was on duty on an official motor cycle at Killiney, Co. Dublin when he was involved in a road traffic accident. Garda Ryan died as a result of the injuries he received.

Linehan, John Edward

Rank: Garda
Reg No: 24015L

Station: Dundrum, Dublin
Years of Service: 8



Background: John (Sean) Linehan, born on 24th March, 1963, came from Montenotte Park, Cork City. He joined An Garda Síochána on 30th May, 1984, having previously worked as an office clerk. On completion of training he was allocated to Dundrum Garda Station on 2nd November, 1984. Garda Linehan was married. He had no children. He was involved in outdoor games but his main interest was playing his guitar.

Circumstances: On 9th June, 1992, Garda Linehan was undergoing an official motor-cycle training course. At Concon, Tullamore, Co. Offaly, Garda Linehan's motor-cyclist was involved in a collision. He was removed to the General Hospital, Tullamore, where he died as a result of his injuries.

Nolan, William

Rank: Garda
Reg No: 11369 (DMP)

Years of Service: 11
(including DMP Service)



Station: Blackrock

Background: William Nolan, born on 5th April, 1895, came from Knockmajor, Coolcullen, Co. Kilkenny. He joined the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) on 25th September, 1916, and became a member of An Garda Síochána on the amalgamation of both Forces in 1925. Garda Nolan was married with four children. He also served at College Street and Kill-O-Grange. He was one of five brothers who served in An Garda Síochána.

Circumstances: On Sunday, 19th August, 1928, Garda Nolan was on point duty in Stillorgan village, Co. Dublin, in connection with Leopardstown Races, when he was knocked down by a passing car. He later died from his injuries.



District

DETECTIVE UNITS

An Garda Síochána, since its foundation in 1922, has maintained a local District Detective Unit (DDU) comprised of armed plain clothes members providing investigative expertise and armed support to local uniform Gardaí.

The Dublin Metropolitan Region (DMR) Eastern Division Detective Units are located at Dun Laoghaire, Cabinteely, Shankill, Blackrock and Dundrum Garda Stations. They report to the Detective Superintendent based in Dun Laoghaire Garda Station.

The District Detective Unit is responsible for the investigation of localised serious crime. Today's units are highly trained and skilled in the art of investigation with expertise in enhanced cognitive interviewing techniques, incident room co-ordination, complex fraud investigation, serious incident canvass coordination, CCTV & phone data analysis and family & victim liaison services.

The District Detective Unit has also been more recently supplemented by a newly formed Divisional Protective Services Unit who are based at Dundrum Garda Station. They are specially trained and skilled in the investigation of Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences. They also report to the Detective Superintendent at Dun Laoghaire Garda Station.

Crime Scene Investigation



Aonaid Bleachtairí Cheantair

Ó bunaíodh an Garda Síochána in 1922, tá Aonaid Bleachtairí Cheantair ag an nGarda Síochána sa cheantar. Tá bleachtairí faoi arm i ngnáthéadaí sna haonaid a chuireann saineolas san imscrúdú agus tacaíocht faoi arm ar fáil do chomhaltaí faoi éide.

I Stáisiún Gardaí Dhún Laoghaire, Chábán tSíle, Sheanchille, na Carraige Duibhe agus Dhún Droma atá na hAonaid Bleachtairí Cheantair lonnaithe sa Roinn Thoir de Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath. Tá siad ag obair faoin mBleachtairí Ceannfoirt atá lonnaithe i Stáisiún Gardaí Dhún Laoghaire.

Tá na hAonaid Bleachtairí Cheantair freagrach sa coireacht thromchúiseach a imscrúdú sa cheantar. Aonaid ard-oilte iad na laethanta seo a bhfuil saineolas acu ar cheird an imscrúdaithe, ar theicnící feabhsaithe agallóireachta cognaíche, ar chomhordú an tseomra teagmhais, ar an imscrúdú ar chalaíochtaí, ar chomhordú an iniúchta i gcás teagmhas tromchúiseach, ar an anailísú ar shonraí TCI agus gutháin, agus ar sheirbhísí idirchaidrimh teaghlach agus íospartach.

Tá Aonaid Seirbhísí Cosanta Roinne curtha leis na hAonaid Bleachtairí Cheantair le déanaí agus é lonnaithe i Stáisiún Gardaí Dhún Droma. Tá saineolas agus sainscileanna acusan ar an imscrúdú ar an bhForéigean Baile agus ar Chionta Gnéasacha. Tá siad ag obair faoin mBleachtairí Ceannfoirt i Stáisiún Gardaí Dhún Laoghaire chomh maith.



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MODERN DAY

Policing



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MODERN DAY

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ROADS POLICING



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The

INTERNATIONAL Police Association



The Dún Laoghaire Rathdown branch of The International Police Association (IPA) is called Section Ireland Region 2, also known as 'Dublin's Riviera'.

IPA is a non-governmental friendship organisation for members of Police forces, whether in service or retired, and without distinction as to rank, position, gender, race, language or religion.

IPA aims to create and to strengthen bonds of friendship between members of Police Services throughout the world. This is achieved through the promotion of International cooperation in social, cultural and professional fields. IPA Ireland has 31 regional committees throughout the country which is headquartered at Iona House, Dublin 9.

Founded in 1950 by a Lincolnshire Police Constable, Arthur Troop. IPA membership has grown to over 372,000 members worldwide in nearly 100 countries.

Members from the region have attended training courses at Gimborn Castle in Germany, which houses the IPA's International Education and Conference Centre.

Members from Region 2 Dublin's Riviera have taken leading roles in International, National and Regional initiatives with some serving on the National Executive and other National Committees.

All to promote the ethos of the International Police Association's motto, 'Servo per Amikeco' (Service through friendship).



International Travel



Facilitating International Visitors



Dáil Éireann Visit



Facilitating travel for our "Little Blue Hero's"



International Gathering



Civic Reception with Governor MA, Charlie Baker

Cumann Idirnáisiúnta na bPóilíní

Tugtar Éire, Réigiún 2 ar chraobh Dhún Laoghaire-Ráth an Dúin de Chumann Idirnáisiúnta na bPóilíní. Tugtar 'Riviera Bhaile Átha Cliath' ar an gcrabhb freisin.

Is eagraíocht chairdis neamhrialtasach é an Cumann do chomhaltaí fórsaí póilíneachta, bídis ar seirbhís nó ar scór, agus gan idirdhealú ann maidir le céim, seasamh, inscne, cine, teanga nó creideamh.

Tá sé mar aidhm ag an gCumann cairdeas a chothú agus a neartú idir comhaltaí seirbhísí póilíneachta ar fud an domhain. Leis an méid sin a bhaint amach, cuirtear comhoibriú idirnáisiúnta chun cinn i réimsí sóisialta, cultúrtha agus gairmiúla. Tá 31 coiste réigiúnach den Chumann in Éirinn agus iad scaipthe ar fud na tíre. Tá a gceanncheathrú i dTeach Í, Baile Átha Cliath 9.

Is é Arthur Troop, constábla i Lincolnshire Shasana, a bhunaigh an Cumann in 1950. Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá 372,000 comhalta i nach mór 100 tír páirteach san eagraíocht.

D'fhreastail comhaltaí ón réigiún ar chúrsaí oiliúna i gCaisleán Gimborn sa Ghearmáin, áit a bhfuil Ionad Idirnáisiúnta Oideachais agus Comhdhála an Chumainn lonnaithe.

Tá príomhróil glactha ag comhaltaí de chuid Réigiún 2 'Riviera Bhaile Átha Cliath' i dtionscnaimh idirnáisiúnta, náisiúnta agus réigiúnacha araon agus bhí cuid acu ar an gCoiste Gnó Náisiúnta agus ar choistí náisiúnta eile.

Cuireann gach comhalta éiteas Chumann Idirnáisiúnta na bPóilíní chun cinn, is é sin 'Servo per Amikeco' (Seirbhís trí Chairdeas).



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OVERSEAS SERVICE

An Garda Síochána International Peacekeeping Operations

One of the primary objectives of police missions is restoration and maintenance of peace in conflict-affected / post-conflict states. Peacekeeping Missions in which Garda personnel are deployed have a community policing focus.

The Role of peacekeepers is to:

- Resolve conflict at ground level
- Restore law and order
- Ensure civil rights
- Implement mission mandates including:
 - Confidence- building within the local communities, resolution of disputes, controlling access by residents, preservation of civil order, monitoring, mentoring and advising the activities of the local police forces.
- Dealing with local 'displaced persons' and other ethnic minorities.
- Ensure respect for the human rights of all residents in the Mission Area
- Training of all local law enforcement personnel and ensuring proper conditions prevail for the holding of free and fair elections.



An Garda Síochána International Peacekeeping Operations

UNTAG Namibia	1989 - 1990
ONUSAL El Salvador	1991 - 1991
UNAVEM II Angola	1991 - 1992
UNTAC Cambodia	1992 - 1993
UNPROFOR Former Yugoslavia	1992 - 1996
ECOMA South Africa	1992 - 1994
UNFICYP Cyprus	1993 - ongoing
ONUMOZ Mozambique	1994 - 1994
UNSOM Somalia	1994 - 1994
ICFY Former Yugoslavia	1994 - 1995
UNHCR Tajikistan	1995 - 1996
EUEU Palestine	1995 - 1996
MINURSO Western Sahara	1995 - 1996
UNIPTF Bosnia & Herzegovina	1996 - 2002
UNTAES Eastern Slavonia	1996 - 1998
UNCPSG Eastern Slavonia	1996 - 1998
UN, DPKO New York	1997 - 1999
OSCE Eastern Slavonia	1998 - 2001
UNAMET East Timor	1999 - 1999
OSCE Macedonia	2001 - 2001
Council European Union	2001 - 2008
EUPM Bosnia & Herzegovina	2003 - 2012
Head of OSCE Vienna	2004 - 2010
EU COPPS ESDP Palestine	2005 - 2005
Senior Police Advisor UNFICYP Cyprus	2008 - 2011
EULEX Kosovo	2008 - ongoing
EUPOL Afghanistan	2010 - 2011
UN DPKO New York	2011 - 2013

Death of local Garda on active United Nations service:

During the UNPROFOR Mission in former Yugoslavia 1995, a Garda contingent was deployed to Sarajevo. On the 18th May 1995, Sergeant Paul Reid, who was from Dundrum but stationed in Co. Donegal was driving a UN vehicle on a road leading to the city known as 'Sniper Alley', when it came under fire. During the incident Sergeant Reid lost his life in the line of duty.



An Garda Síochána EULEX Mission in Kosovo

The role of Gardaí is:

- Investigating
- Mentoring
- Monitoring
- Advising



The Strengthening Division, in close coordination with other EU actors in the theatre, supports at the senior management level Kosovo's rule of law institutions in their progress towards sustainability and accountability. It essentially aims to further strengthen the chain of criminal justice, with an emphasis of fighting political interference, through Monitoring Mentoring and Advising. This includes the monitoring of selected Kosovo cases and support to the EU-facilitated dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina by assisting the implementation of remaining dialogue agreements in the sphere of rule of law.

The Strengthening Division works closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo Police, Kosovo Customs, Ministry of Justice, Kosovo Judicial Council, Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, as well as Kosovo Correctional Service. Gardaí working in this division monitor and investigate selected Kosovo cases dealing with serious crimes, such as War Crimes, Corruption, Organised Crime, Inter-Ethnic Crimes, through the chain of criminal justice and it provides advice concerning prosecution and investigation of these crimes.



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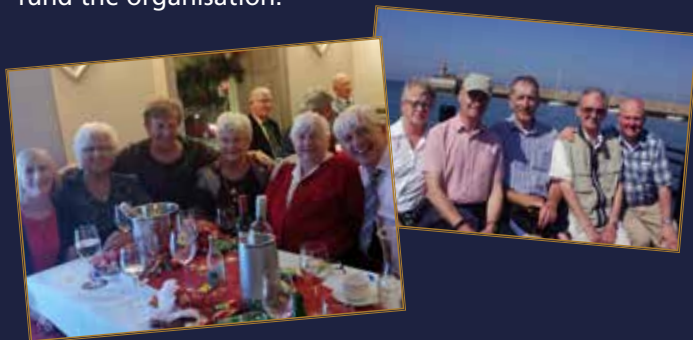
GARDA SÍOCHÁNA RETIRED MEMBERS ASSOCIATION

(GSRMA) Dun Laoghaire Branch



The GSRMA was formed in early 1961 when the first generation of Gardaí were retiring. Gardaí who joined in 1922, generally lived in official accommodation. On retiring, they had to find alternative accommodation and exist on a small pension. Many found it difficult to survive and emigrated to support their family.

In September 1960, Garda pensioners met to discuss their grievances and through the medium of the press and lobbying they highlighted the injustices of their meagre pensions. Initially members contributed a half-crown to fund the organisation.



Cumann an Gharda Síochána do Chomhaltaí ar Scor

Bunaíodh Cumann an Gharda Síochána do Chomhaltaí ar Scor go luath in 1961, tráth a raibh an chéad ghlúin de Ghardaí ag dul ar scor. Na Gardaí a chuaigh isteach san fhórsa sa bhliain 1922, is i gcóiríocht oifigiúil a mbíodh cónaí orthu de ghnáth. Nuair a chuaigh siad ar scor, b'éigean dóibh teacht ar áit chónaithe nua agus maireachtáil ar phinsean beag. Is ar éigean a bhí siad beo ar an mbeagán agus chuaigh cuid mhaith acu ar imirce le tacú lena dteaghlach.

Originally called the Garda Síochána Pensioners Association, it changed its name to the Garda Síochána Retired Members Association (GSRMA). Membership is open to all in receipt of a Garda pension and Associate membership is also available to family members.

From GSRMA House, 5 Harrington Street, Dublin 8 the Association strives to improve the economic status of members while also tending to the social and welfare needs of over 6,000 members within 44 branches nationwide

In the spirit of Loyalty, Service and Support, GSRMA Dun Laoghaire Branch (est. in 1998) supports and assists its members by holding monthly coffee mornings, organising social events and provides assistance especially at times of bereavement.



Justice Minister Helen McEntee with Dun Laoghaire GSRMA Committee Members



Founding Chairman Dun Laoghaire GSRMA Bill Herlihy and former Chairman Brian Kelly

I mí Mheán Fómhair 1960, tháinig pinsinéirí ba Ghardaí le chéile le plé a dhéanamh ar na hábhair ghearáin a bhí acu agus, trí mheán an phreasa agus na brústocaireachta, d'éirigh leo aird a tharraingt ar a éagóraí a bhí a bpinsean suarach. Ag an tús, thugadh na comhaltaí leathchoróin don eagraíocht leis na costais a chlúdadh.

Thugtaí Cumann Pinsinéirí an Gharda Síochána air ar dtús, ach athraíodh an t-ainm go Cumann an Gharda Síochána do Chomhaltaí ar Scor ina dhiaidh sin. Is féidir le gach duine atá ag fáil pinsean Garda ballraíocht a ghlacadh san eagraíocht agus is féidir le baill teaghlaiigh ballraíocht chomhlach a ghlacadh, leis.

Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá an Cumann lonnaithe i dTeach Chumann an Gharda Síochána do Chomhaltaí ar Scor, 5 Sráid Harrington, Baile Átha Cliath 8, áit a ndéanann sé a dhícheall stádas eacnamaíoch feabhsaithe a bhaint amach ar son na gcomhaltaí agus, ag an am céanna, cúram a dhéanamh de riachtanais shóisialta agus leasa os cionn 6,000 comhalta i 44 craobh ar fud na tíre.

De mheon na dílseachta, na seirbhíse agus na tacaíochta, tacaíonn agus cabhraíonn an Chraobh den Chumann i nDún Laoghaire (ar bunaíodh in 1998 i) lena cuid comhaltaí ar roinnt bealaí, lena n-áirítear maidin chaife a reáchtáil gach mí, imeachtaí sóisialta a eagrú agus lámh chúnta a thabhairt in am an mhéala.



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DMR EAST

CENTENARY EVENTS



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OUR HISTORY

The tradition of organised policing in Ireland can be traced back to the establishment of the County Constabulary in 1822. The County Constabulary was a uniformed police force formed on a regional basis.



Before this, there existed a basic police force known as The Peace Preservation Force. This had been set up in 1816 through an act of the Westminster Parliament. This act was sponsored by Robert Peel, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

In 1836 the Irish Constabulary (later to be known as the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) and the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) were established to replace the County Constabulary. By 1900, the RIC had roughly 11,000 men stationed in about 1,600 barracks. Attacks on the RIC were widespread either in their barracks or while on patrol. Eamonn DeValera and other members of the Sinn Féin Government, "Dáil Éireann" which claimed to be ruling Ireland in absentia, urged the shunning of the RIC and their families as agents of a foreign power. Widespread resignations from the RIC followed.

Following the Civil War and the truce of July 1921 the RIC disbanded and a new police force, "The Civic Guard" (renamed the Garda Síochána na hÉireann on 8 August 1923) was formed by Michael Collins and the Irish Government. The DMP merged with An Garda Síochána in 1925.

Dublin Castle, the centre of British Rule in Ireland for nearly 700 years was formally handed over on August 17, 1922 when Commissioner Michael Staines led his new police force through the castle gates. Five days after the hand-over of Dublin Castle, Michael Collins, who orchestrated the demise of the RIC and the creation of the Civic Guard was shot dead at Béal na mBlath.



Large group of Officers in Garda HQ



Defence Unit, McKee Barracks extension to Phoenix Park Depot 1923

The Guard standing in the back row, left, wearing a civilian raincoat, the first issue of uniforms, August, 1922, did not include the gaiters or waterproof coat. Front row (l to r) J. Walker, R. McEntee, J. Dragan, M. Cassidy, D. Colboon and R. Krollman.

Defence unit McKee Barracks



Civic Guards Led by Matthias McCarty



Michael Staines Plaque Unveiling



DMP Group 1923-1925



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