



Newsletter

1916-2016 Lynch Commemoration News

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Featured monthly in these panels are illustrations that give a flavor of Irish life a century ago.

Recruiting Posters



[Recruiting Posters](#) were a common sight throughout Ireland in 1915.

In a pre-mass media and low literacy era, military recruitment posters managed to communicate a simple, clear motivational message combined with a powerful image. Themes of nationalism, honour or social expectation dominated in most wartime prints. As conscription was never introduced in Ireland, a wide variety of posters were used nationwide to encourage and promote Irish recruitment.

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CENTURY VIEW MARGARET LYNCH VICTORIAN MATRIARCH

Of all the Victorian era Lynch Maternal lines (O'Shea, Collins & Dunlea) most is known of Margaret Murphy. Born in Ovens, Co. Cork during the Famine in 1847, she went on to marry widower, Timothy Lynch (1844-1890) in 1880, bringing a dowry of £300 (approx €34k) becoming step-mother to two year old [Diarmuid](#) and then produced five children at regular intervals. Mary (May 1881), Timothy (Jan 1883), Daniel (Jul 1884), Dennis (Jul 1886) and finally Michael (Jan 1890). In December 1890, Timothy died aged just 46. Margaret then went on to capably run the Granig farm (along with other ventures including a coach service which started business in 1903) until her death in 1915.



Granig c. 1913: Front (L-R): Margaret, Unknown, Unknown, Mary Rere (L-R): Tim, Unknown, Unknown, Michael, Denis.

None of Margaret's personal letters survive, but many business documents do and these provide insight to a shrewd businesswoman. She took responsibility for the hiring of farm labour and on March 25, 1901 as an example, she drew up a memorandum of agreement on a Government Duty paid (6d) foolscap document, between herself and 'James O'Sullivan also of Granig, Tracton, also his brother Patrick O'Keefe. They are to work for me as general farm labourers from 25 March 1901 until 25 of March 1902. James Sullivan as plough man and at all sorts of farm work. I am to pay the said James Sullivan at the rate of 1/3 per day for every day he works for me without diet. Patrick O'Keefe ... at the rate of 1/2 per day for every day he works for me without diet. I am to give them the grass of two sheep each, also a quarter of an acre of manured ground planted to each of them also 1/2 ton of coal to each of them. They are to do their work for me cheerfully and willing to attend on Sundays and holidays to the feeding of cattle and horses. Also two women to work when required on the farm or otherwise, binding and about threshings ...' Lynch Family Archives. Folder 1 - 1890-1914: 0010

Also a second memorandum of agreement exists, with John Linehan of Tracton from 25 March 1901 until 25 March 1902. He was to be paid 1/2 per day worked and also to 'do this work cheerfully and willingly, to attend to horses on Sunday's and Holidays and to give a helping hand around the yard if required and will get as a reward for faithful services, five drills of potatoes planted and tilled in the long field and 1/2 ton of coal. His sister Annie to bind during the harvest at the rate per day I am paying her brother.' ... signed by Margaret Lynch, John Linehan made his mark with an X and witnessed by Daniel Lynch.

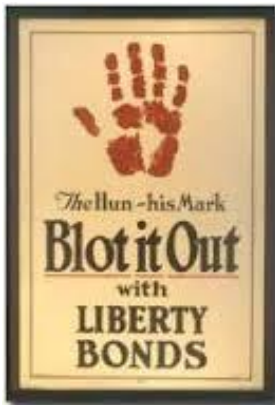
In June 1903, Margaret began a coach service serving Minane Bridge and Ballyfeard with the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway Company station in Carrigaline.

Coach Service			
Carrigaline, Ballyfeard, Tracton, and Minane Bridge.			
On and after SUNDAY, 14th JUNE, 1903			
Lynch's Public Coach			
UP TO CORK			
FROM	TO	WEEK DAYS	SUNDAYS
From Minane Bridge	dep. per Ball	0 45	0 45
Ballyfeard	dep. per Ball	10 0	9 0
Carrigaline	dep. per Ball	11 0	10 0
Carrigaline	dep. per Car	11 13	10 17
Cork (Albert St. Terminus)	arr.	12 0	10 55
DOWN FROM CORK			
FROM	TO	WEEK DAYS	SUNDAYS
Cork (Albert St. Terminus)	dep. per Ball	0 15	0 0
Carrigaline	arr.	5 57	5 42
Carrigaline	dep. per Car	6 0	5 55
Ballyfeard	dep.	7 0	6 50
Minane Bridge	arr.	7 20	7 5
Fares. Carrigaline to Ballyfeard, Tracton, and Minane Bridge, and vice versa.			
Sixpence.			
The Railway Company have Market Rates for Carriage and Ticket to Cork from Carrigaline, Ballyfeard, Tracton, and Minane Bridge, by the 1911 Act.			
1911 Act Return. The 1911 Act.			
The 1911 Act provides for the payment of 1/2 per day for every day he works for me without diet. Patrick O'Keefe ... at the rate of 1/2 per day for every day he works for me without diet. I am to give them the grass of two sheep each, also a quarter of an acre of manured ground planted to each of them also 1/2 ton of coal to each of them. They are to do their work for me cheerfully and willing to attend on Sundays and holidays to the feeding of cattle and horses. Also two women to work when required on the farm or otherwise, binding and about threshings ...' Lynch Family Archives. Folder 1 - 1890-1914: 0010			

Margaret's Last Will and Testament signed on 7th June 1913 shows her leaving "...two farms and all farming stock horses pigs carts and cars household furniture farming implements dairy utensils crops in and above ground and other goods chattels and effects in or upon forming part of the equipment of the said farms but not including money or securities for money.." to Dan. Masses for the repose of her soul were also clearly stipulated. £6 to Rev. Timothy O'Leary, Parish Priest of Tracton, £3 to Rev. John Murphy of the Diocesan College Farranferris and £3 to the Curate of Tracton Parish. 'I will and direct that all the said masses shall be said in a public church in Ireland in presence of the congregation and that the honorarium for each mass shall be five shillings.'

Margaret died in Granig after a protracted illness aged 68 on June 11th, 1915.

A Century ago this month



Sinn Fein Rebellion Handbook Easter 1916



Here's a fascinating little historical gem now available online from the Boston Library Internet archive.

In 1917, the Irish Times published the "Rebellion Handbook" which was based on a collection of articles that ran in

the paper during the Easter Rising. It offers a detailed and reasonably accurate observation of the Easter Rising.

These articles provide an official list of the casualties, names of prisoners, photographs, and important maps of key locations in Dublin city at the time

This handbook contains some fascinating historical data: 308 pages of information, including facsimiles of documents, Irish Times articles, photographs of rebels and government personnel, a detailed account of the event, lists of the buildings

destroyed, official and rebel documents, names and personal details of 1,306 casualties (300 of which were deaths) from all sides, a full account of the execution of 15 rebels, details of over 3,000 rebels who were arrested and interned, full details of the Casement trial, and details of the most important events & figures of the time. A remarkable time capsule for anybody with an interest in the Rising.

Available on line or downloadable in HTML/PDF/Kindle etc
<https://archive.org/details/sinnfeinrebello00dubl>

Rare Easter Rising photographs to be published

Photographs depicting the aftermath of the [Easter Rising](#) are being made public for the first time in more than 95 years.

The photographs were taken six days after the Rising by photographer and journalist TW Murphy, who was working for several publications, including The Irish Times, at the time.

One image shows a newspaper vendor getting back to his trade outside the devastated GPO. Others depict British soldiers rounding up rebels on the Wednesday after the Rising. All of them show the destruction of Dublin by shelling during the Easter week conflict.

The photographs are to be found in *The Rebellion in Dublin, April 1916*, a small circulation publication which came out shortly after the Rising. Up until now it has never been republished.

(Irish Times April 2015)



North Earl street from Nelson Pillar, Dublin - April 1916. Photograph: TW Murphy.



ROUNDING UP THE REBELS--A SINN FEIN PRISONER BEING CONVEYED TO THE CASTLE.

2016 Update: Expressions of Interest from all wishing to attend the Easter Sunday 2016 events and Commemoration have now been mailed to the Department Of Defence. You will be contacted directly by the Department confirming receipt. **Newsletter Changes:** If you receive an email copy, it's in .pdf format which means you can click on blue [links](#) for further information. Try it. **Family Tree** – work is underway on making a shared Lynch family tree available on line – showing all the various descendant families including Winters, Daly, Scott, Duggan etc. Individual family members will be able to edit and add information for benefit of all.

Exhumation being sought for 'Forgotten Rebel' of 1916



Thomas Kent

AN exhumation licence is being sought to allow the 'Forgotten Rebel' of the 1916 Rising to be honoured with a Christian burial in his family plot.

[Thomas Kent](#) (51) was executed and then buried in the yard of Victoria Barracks (later becoming Cork Prison) on May 9, 1916, for his role in the Rising.

He was involved in an armed clash with [Royal Irish Constabulary](#) (RIC) members outside Castlelyons in north Cork. Kent was buried in the prison yard by the British

authorities, just metres from his execution site, despite the protests of his family who pleaded for the return of his body.

However, the precise location of the burial has been forgotten over the decades, although a plaque on the prison wall commemorates him. He is the only Easter Rising rebel who did not receive a Christian burial.

Cork's incoming Lord Mayor, Councillor Chris O'Leary, the city's first Sinn Féin Lord Mayor in over 90 years, has backed the campaign to properly honour Mr Kent.

The Irish Prison Service said a memorial plaque and grave surround marked the reputed location of the burial place. The Kent family, historians and the Organisation of National Ex-Servicemen, including want the rebel's

body to be exhumed and reinterred with full honours in a family plot in time for the 1916 Commemoration. Kent was executed for his role in a battle at the Kent family's farmhouse at Bawnard, Castlelyons, when RIC and British Army personnel raided the property just hours after fighting began at Dublin's GPO. Thomas and his brothers had been waiting for orders to mobilise to support the Dublin volunteers with a Cork rising. In a four-hour gun battle Thomas's Brother David was badly wounded and another brother, Richard, was killed.



Kent grave – Cork Prison.



Family members & friends attending Easter 2016:

Daly, Daire
Daly, Saoirse
Daly, Ruairi
Daly, Diarmuid
Daly, Aja
Daly, Cale
Daly, Duibhne
Duggan, Brid
Lynch, Dolores
Lynch, Mary
Lynch, Ruairi
Anglim, Helen
Ryan-Lynch, Rebecca
Ryan-Lynch, Cianna
Ryan-Lynch, David
Lynch, Cormac (US)
Lynch, Gaye (US)
Lynch, Diarmuid
Lynch, Christine
Lynch, Robyn
Lynch, Diarmuid
Lynch, Hugh
McGough, Eileen
Collins, Mylie
Murphy, Nora
Murphy, Mark & Ellis
Scott, Dolores & family
Scott, Niamh & Partner (UK)
Scott, Michael & Partner
Winters Family
Cohalan, Judge Peter Fox & Eileen Kremers (US)

Plus others to confirm. Missed anyone? Get in touch and I'll mail you the form.

Dublin's hotels will be heavily booked during Easter 2016, so it's suggested you make your reservations quickly.

Many of us are staying at the Hilton Double Trees, Dublin 4 (former Burlington) so do come and join with family & friends.

Who was....Florence O'Donoghue?



Major Florence O'Donoghue (1895-1967) was an Irish historian and head of intelligence of the Cork No. 1 Brigade of the Irish Republican Army during the Irish War of Independence.

In December 1916, while an apprentice draper in Cork, Florence joined the Irish Volunteers & shortly afterwards was sworn into the IRB and later appointed as Director of Communications of the Cork Brigade. O'Donoghue was a key organiser in the sensational jail-break of Captain Donnchadh Mac Niallghuis on Armistice Day 1918.

O'Donoghue built up an intelligence network and agents which included his future wife, Josephine Marchment. She was head female clerk at the 6th Division Headquarters at Victoria Barracks, Cork and passed on

secret British Army correspondence to him. Florence recruited people to open letters, tap phone lines and intercept telegrams. The Irish Republican Army had 2,000 active members in Cork which were also used for intelligence gathering. By March 1920, after killing a RIC Inspector, Florence was on the run and serving full-time in the Irish Republican Army. Following the Truce in 1921 and as the Army's Adjutant-General, O'Donoghue warned of the dangers of an Irish Civil War. In June 1922, he resigned from the army's national executive and a month later, on 3 July 1922, from the army. Civil war broke out weeks later.

During the civil war, he remained neutral and tried to organise a truce to end the fighting. In December 1922, he formed a group called the "Neutral IRA", along with Sean O'Hegarty.

He served as Major in the Irish Army from 1939-1946 & formed a Supplementary Intelligence Service that would remain behind enemy lines in the event of an invasion. He also taught

guerrilla war tactics to new army recruits.

Florence married Josephine Marchment in April 1921 and had four children. The couple also adopted two children from Josephine's first marriage, including Reggie Brown, whom Florence "kidnapped" from his grandparents in Wales in 1920. Florence became a rate collector, remaining outside politics & in later years he became a respected historian.

The Bureau of Military History was established in 1947 and began recording the first of 1,773 personal accounts from the Irish War of Independence. O'Donoghue was a recording officer with the Bureau until 1948.

Florrie is better known in Lynch circles as a close friend of Diarmuid's. He also edited Diarmuid's papers during 1951-56 for the book "The IRB & the 1916 Rising" and later donated much of the Lynch archive to the National Library.

O'Donoghue died in December 1967.

“The History Show” RTE Radio interview – Eileen McGough

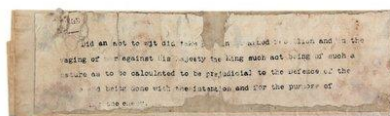
“Diarmuid Lynch” a recent RTE radio segment hosted by Myles Dungan with guest historian, Eileen McGough.

Diarmuid Lynch - A Forgotten Irish Patriot

On Saturday night 22 April 1916, a tense meeting in Dublin went on into the small hours to decide whether or not the Easter Rising would go ahead. Present at that meeting were [Pádraig Pearse](#), [Tomás MacDonagh](#), [Joseph Plunkett](#) and [Seán MacDiarmada](#). The fifth man present at the all-night session, [Diarmuid Lynch](#), was the only one still alive two weeks later.



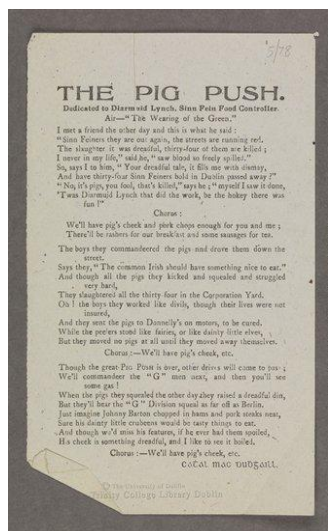
Lynch was at the heart of plans for the Rising and was aide-de-camp to [James Connolly](#) in the GPO. Initially sentenced to death, his sentence was commuted to ten years penal servitude because he was an American citizen.



The original charge sheet presented to Diarmuid Lynch at his trial on May 18th., 1916, in Kilmainham Gaol, which his brother Denis smuggled out of Richmond Barracks after the trial and which Diarmuid himself presented to the Cork Public Museum in July of 1946.

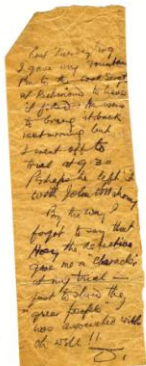
However, he was released on 16 June 1917. Immediately following his release, Lynch became active again, and along with Michael

[Collins](#) and [Thomas Ashe](#), participated in the reorganisation of the IRB. After the 1917 Sinn Féin Ard Fheis, Lynch, like Collins, held three senior posts: in the IRB, Sinn Féin and in the Irish Volunteers. He was again arrested in 1918 when in his capacity as Food Controller (the first Minister for Agriculture) Diarmuid had a large consignment of pigs intended for Britain, intercepted, butchered and sold to local people

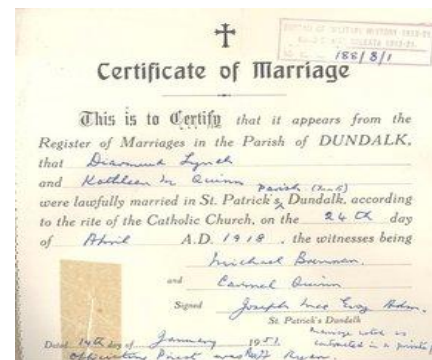


The ballad, 'The Pig Push' to celebrate Diarmuid's successful Pig-napping in February 1918 was written by Cathal Mac Dubhghaill who, with Peadar Kearney, wrote and arranged The National Anthem.

He and other prisoners in Richmond Gaol awaiting trial, smuggled notes out to relatives, they shared paper bags among them for writing materials... This letter was sent by Diarmuid Lynch to his future wife on a brown paper bag:



While he was a prisoner in Dundalk Jail, he got married to his sweetheart Kathleen Quinn:



Note that the marriage certificate has a handwritten note added, 'marriage noted as contracted in a private place' the private place was in Dundalk Gaol on April 24th, 1918. The marriage certificate was provided by St Patrick's parish in Dundalk in 1951 for probate following Diarmuid's death, late in 1950



This picture of the recently married couple was taken in 1918 when Kit (Kathleen Quinn) managed to rejoin Diarmuid in New York.

Lynch was elected, although still in the US, as a TD for the constituency of Cork South-East in the 1918 elections. In America he was working frenetically as the national secretary of the FOIF (Friends of Irish Freedom) organisation, but later sharp differences arose between De Valera and the FOIF about how funds raised in America should be spent.

Lynch did not take part in the Civil War but made several unsuccessful attempts to stop it.

Continued on next page

The History Show RTE Radio interview continued....

Diarmuid Lynch was the first person to record witness statements from all those of the GPO garrison who were still alive.

When he returned to Ireland from America in 1932, Lynch began an active programme of contacting, interviewing and recording statements from all those of the GPO garrison who were still alive.

He devised a standard form in 1935 for these witness statements, and 147 completed statements were returned during 1936-7. These are archived in the National Library.

He physically followed up on the information provided in the returned forms by meeting survivors for on-site discussions around the GPO. Having compiled a draft report, based on the statements, the resulting account was further edited and validated at a general meeting of the GPO garrison members before he completed a final draft, 'Report on Operations, GPO Garrison Area, Easter Week, 1916'.

The breadth and thoroughness of his research is illustrated by one example out of many. It concerned the authenticity of Pearse's valedictory letter of 28 April 1916.

On this subject there was an exchange of letters during 1937 between Lynch and Molly Reynolds, Winifred Carney, Margaret Skinnider, Desmond Ryan, J.J. O'Connell and others, and then with Prof. Eoin Mac Neill in 1938

In November 1937 he interviewed Elizabeth O'Farrell and William O'Brien TD on the same subject.

Lynch retired to his native parish of Tracton in 1938 and in the subsequent years he continuously researched, edited and recorded various aspects of the Rising, frequently combining his efforts with those of Florence O'Donoghue, who became a firm friend.



Florence O'Donoghue

Extensive communications between O'Donoghue and Lynch concerning the content of a series of articles that appeared in An Cosantóir during the 1940s on the subject of the signatories of the Proclamation are filed in the Cork City and County Archives. O'Donoghue was then editor of An Cosantóir and was a founder member of the Bureau of Military History, established in 1947.

Lynch's persistent and dogged determination in accurate recording and his thoroughness in research lent impetus to the establishment of the bureau. Lynch's unrelenting programme of research, recording and editing went on until his death in November 1950.

Despite a serious health set-back in the spring of that year, between August and October an animated exchange of letters between Lynch and Florrie O'Donoghue continued, concerning the actions of the Cork Volunteers in 1916.

As the first, persistent and painstaking researcher and recorder of the 1916 Easter Week events, Diarmuid Lynch, a member of the supreme council of the IRB and aide-de-camp to James Connolly in the GPO during Easter Week 1916, deserves recognition.

Next month: Preparing for Revolution: IRB takeover of the Gaelic League.



The Bureau of Military History

Diarmuid's work on collating and verifying the 147 GPO witness accounts formed the basis of what was to later become the Bureau of Military History (formally established in January 1947 by Oscar Traynor TD, Minister for Defence and former Captain in the Irish Volunteers.)

The rationale for the establishment of the Bureau was to give individuals who played an active part in the events which brought about Irish Independence a chance to record their own experiences. Those who took part included members of groups such as the Irish Volunteers and subsequently the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Cumann na mBan, the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), Sinn Féin, the Irish Citizen Army, and relatives of deceased not associated with any organisation

In the subsequent ten years 1773 witness statements, 334 sets of contemporary documents, 42 photographs, 12 voice recordings, 210 photographs of action sites Easter Week and a collection of press cuttings were assembled. The objective was then 'to assemble and co-ordinate material to form the basis for the compilation of the history of the movement for Independence from the formation of the Irish Volunteers on 25 November 1913, to 11 July 1921.' In recent years, under the direction of Comdt. Victor Laing, four civilian archivists were involved in processing the collection. During processing the collection itself was closed to the public. When the Bureau members had completed their commission, they oversaw the placing of the witness statements into 83 steel boxes, together with 66 annexes to witness statements, 54 collections of records of people who did not contribute statements, 178 collections of press cuttings, 12 voice recordings, 246 photographs and 322 bundles of original documents.

In March 1959, the archive was locked in the strongroom in Government Buildings, not to be released to researchers and the general public until after the death of the last recipient of the military-service pension who had testified to the Bureau. This treasure trove remained inaccessible, under time constraints to all for another 44 years.

On 11 March 2003, the Bureau of Military History collection of Witness Statements was formally made available to the public.

<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/>

Census of Ireland - 1901



30 JUNE, 1922 was a red-letter day in the Irish Civil War – and for our national archives too. On that day, two massive artillery explosions rocked the Record Office in the Four Courts (opposite). The blasts caused a huge fire and destroyed a massive chunk of national records recording the lives and deaths of generations of Irish people. That destruction has made genealogical research difficult, especially from a distance. However, an online archive of the surviving records which include some materials from Irish census records from 1821-1851 and census search forms from 1841 and 1851 is available. You can get a sample of what is online 24/7 courtesy of the National Archives: <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/>
This month we have the 1901 Census return for Granig completed overnight on March 31, 1901.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1901.
(Two Examples of the mode of filling up this Table are given on the other side.)

FORM A.
No. on Form B. 10

MEMBERS of this FAMILY and their VISITORS, BOARDERS, SERVANTS, &c., who slept or abode in this House on the night of SUNDAY, the 31st of MARCH, 1901.

NAME AND SURNAME.	RELATION to Head of Family.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	AGE.	SEX.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	MARRIAGE.	WHERE BORN.	IRISH LANGUAGE.	If Deaf and Dumb; Blind; Imbecile or idiot; or Lunatic.
En. Joseph Lynch	Head of Family	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	48	M	Farmer	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
Mrs. Mary Lynch	Wife	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	46	F	Scholar	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
Elizabeth Lynch	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	15	M	Scholar	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
David Lynch	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	14	M	Scholar	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
Elizabeth Lynch	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	11	M	Scholar	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
David Lynch	Son	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	13	M	Scholar	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
Julia Barry	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	54	F	Domestic	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
Mary McNamee	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	22	F	Domestic	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	
Elizabeth Lweeney	Servant	Roman Catholic	Read & Write	58	M	Thorn Sewer	Widow	County Wick	Irish & English	

I hereby certify, as required by the Act 63 Vic. cap. 6, s. 6 (1), that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
James Jordan Const. (Signature of Enumerator.)

I believe the foregoing to be a true Return.
Margaret J. Lynch (Signature of Head of Family.)
April 1/1901

A copy of the Census Form showing all residents overnight in the Lynch household, Granig on March 31, 1901.

(Print details of this form are on page 7 of the Newsletter)

Townland: Granig, Barony & Poor Law Union: Kinsale. District Electoral Division (DED): Kilpatrick. Parish: Tracton.

The Census returns for 1901 are arranged by townland (the smallest division of land) or, in urban areas, by street. The 1901 census lists, for every member of each household; name, age, sex, relationship to head of the household, religion, occupation, marital status and county or country of birth. The census also records an individual's ability to read or write and ability to speak the Irish language. All of this information is given on Form A of the census, which was filled in and signed by the head of each household. Where the head of the household could not write, his or her mark, usually an X, was recorded and witnessed by the enumerator.

In addition to returns for every household in the country, the census contain returns for police and military barracks, public and private asylums, prisons, hospitals, workhouses, colleges, boarding schools and industrial schools among other institutions

The census returns also give details of houses, recording the number of windows, type of roof and number of rooms occupied by each family. Each house is also classified according to its overall condition. The number of out-offices and farm buildings attached to each household is also given. This information is recorded by the enumerator, who provided summaries of the returns for each townland and street, including the religious denomination of occupants. These summaries include a list of heads of household, thus providing a nominal index for each townland or street.

All details available from <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/>

Census of Ireland – 1901 - continued

Transcript of Granig Census return (from original on p6)

Surname	Forename	Age	Sex	Relation to head	Religion	Birthplace	Occupation	Literacy	Irish Language	Marital Status	Specified Illnesses
Lynch	Margaret Josephine	48	Female	Head of Family	R Catholic	County Cork	Farmer	Read and write	Irish and English	Widow	-
Lynch	M Mary	16	Female	Daughter	R Catholic	County Cork	Scholar	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-
Lynch	Timothy B	15	Male	Son	R Catholic	County Cork	Scholar	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-
Lynch	Denis J	14	Male	Son	R Catholic	County Cork	Scholar	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-
Lynch	Michael F	11	Male	Son	R Catholic	County of Cork	Scholar	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-
Barry	Julia	54	Female	Servant	R Catholic	County of Cork	Domestic	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-
OBrien	Mary	22	Female	Servant	R Catholic	County of Cork	Domestic	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-
Twomey	Daniel	58	Male	Servant	R Catholic	County of Cork	Farm Servant	Read and write	Irish and English	Not Married	-

Brief History of the Irish Census



The first full government census of Ireland was taken in 1821 (following a failed attempt in 1813) with further censuses following then at ten-yearly intervals from 1831 through to 1911. No census was taken in 1921, due to the War of Independence and the first census of the population of the Irish Free State was eventually taken in 1926.

To date, Irish censuses have been taken in 1926, 1936, 1946, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1979 (the census due in 1976 was cancelled as an economy measure), 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011. The returns for all Census returns 1926 to 2011 are held in the National Archives, but these remain under control of the Central Statistics Office. Access to returns, either by the public or Government departments is permitted until 99 years after the Census was taken.

When will the 1926 Census be available?

In less than 12 years. The 1926 Census Returns will be released to public inspection in January 2027.

What Census records are available?

The only full records available are 1901 & 1911. Fragmentary records remain for 1821, 1831, 1841 & 1851.

What happened to all the other records?

The original census returns for 1861 and 1871 were destroyed shortly after each census was taken and figures extracted.

Those for 1881 and 1891 were pulped during the First World War, probably because of the wartime paper shortage experienced in Britain and Ireland.

The returns for 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851 were (apart from the few surviving records) destroyed in the fire that followed the bombardment and fire of the Public Record Office in the Four Courts during the Civil war in 1922.

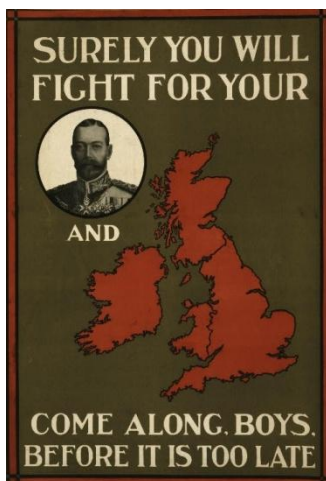
The records for 1901 & 1911 only survived as these files had been stored in the British archives in Kew, London and had not yet been transferred back to the Free State

Of the surviving Census records, what is available?

Census fragments were recovered from the Four Courts' destruction in 1922. Of these, only some of the following years survive: **1821-1831-1841 & 1851** and then, only for a few counties:

Antrim, 1851; Belfast city (one ward only), 1851; Cavan, 1821 and 1841; Cork, 1841; Dublin city (index to heads of household only), 1851; Fermanagh, 1821, 1841 and 1851; Galway, 1813 (numerical returns for Longford barony) and 1821; King's County (Offaly), 1821; Londonderry (Derry), 1831 – 34; Meath, 1821; Waterford, 1841. The records now online can be searched by year, surname, forename, county, barony (except 1821), parish and townland/street. The search results page lists the options for your search. Click on one option and you will get a transcript of the record, accompanied by a scan of the original image. You may also browse the records by county, barony (except 1821), parish and townland/street.

Future Newsletter issues will feature details from the 1911 Census plus details on family members from US and British records.



100

CENTURY VIEW

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

FENIAN REVOLUTIONARY

Diarmuid was closely associated with a veritable 'Who's Who' of émigré Fenian Irish revolutionaries in turn of the century New York. Among those with whom he was acquainted included [John Devoy](#) 'The Greatest of the Fenians', Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet (Grand-nephew of Robert), Mary Mitchell Page (daughter of John Mitchell) Col. Ricard O'Sullivan Burke (leader of the Rescue at Manchester), John J. Breslin (famous for the John Stephens and Catalpa Rescues in the 1870s), Tom Clarke (future leader of the 1916 Rising) and an aging, hardnosed, dangerous old Fenian from West Cork named O'Donovan Rossa.

Diarmuid recalls in an autobiographical essay published years later in his 'The IRB and the 1916 Rising' frequently meeting O'Donovan Rossa '...whose salutation rang out in his Munster blas on Broadway occasionally 'Cionnas ta'n tu a Dhiarmuid?'

Born in pre-Famine Reenascreena, Co. Cork, Rossa became a grocer in Skibbereen & in 1856 established the Phoenix National and Literary Society, the aim of which was "the liberation of Ireland by force of arms". This organisation would later merge with the IRB. By December 1858, he was arrested and jailed without trial until July 1859. On release, he managed the nationalist newspaper 'The Irish People' until he was again arrested in 1865, charged with plotting a Fenian rising with others, tried for high treason and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Rising of 1867 took place and failed after a few brief skirmishes and armed battles in some isolated parts of Ireland. The ringleaders of the rebellion, including John Devoy, were rounded up by the authorities and also eventually imprisoned in England following trial.

Rossa was a defiant prisoner, manacled for 35 straight days for throwing a chamber pot at a prison warden and thrown into solitary confinement on a bread-and-water diet for three days for refusing to take off his cap in front of the prison's doctor. In an 1869 by-election, he was returned to the British House of Commons for the Tipperary constituency, in which he defeated the Liberal Catholic Denis Caulfield Heron. The election was then declared invalid because Rossa was an imprisoned felon.

The Fenian prisoners were granted early release from jail in 1871 following a public enquiry into the conditions in which they, including O'Donovan Rossa were held. After giving an understanding that he would not return to Ireland, in effect his exile, O'Donovan Rossa was released as part of the Fenian Amnesty of 1870. Boarding the S.S. *Cuba* in January 1871, he left for the United States with his friend John Devoy and three other exiles. Together they were dubbed "The Cuba Five".



O'Donovan Rossa

O'Donovan Rossa took up residence in New York where he joined Clan na Gael and the Fenian Brotherhood. Rossa established his own newspaper dedicated to the cause of Irish national liberation from British rule, *The United Irishman*. In it Rossa advocated terrorism with the use of dynamite bombing of British cities as a means of overthrowing the British rule. Rossa organised the first ever bombings by Irish republicans of English cities in what was called the "dynamite campaign". He was also harshly criticised by the American press and politicians who abhorred the idea of America being used as a staging ground for violent revolution abroad. The New York Times, for example, took to calling him! "*Jeremiah O'Dynamite Rossa*" in its scathing editorials. But while the British government demanded his extradition from America, it was never granted.

O'Donovan Rossa's support of terrorism and revolution also upset many of his fellow Irish nationalists. Fellow Fenian exile John Devoy, a man who also favoured physical-force nationalism, came to despise Rossa as a headline-hungry fool whose rantings only brought discredit to the cause of Irish freedom. So-called constitutional nationalists — those who pushed for Irish home rule or independence via peaceful and political means only — and their middle-class supporters decried O'Donovan Rossa for creating the impression that all nationalists were bomb-throwing maniacs. Their dismay only grew more intense during the Land League struggle of the early 1880s when in the midst of Charles Stewart Parnell's non-violent campaign for home rule, O'Donovan Rossa and his disaffected associates embarked on a bombing campaign in England., funded by Rossa's "skirmishing fund," which began in January 1881 with the bombing of a military barracks. Many subsequent bombing attempts were foiled by British detectives, but they had the desired effect of striking terror into the hearts of English citizens. Yet they also contributed to Gladstone's decision to adopt the sweeping program of repression against Parnell and the Land League.

Little was heard from O'Donovan Rossa in the years that followed. as he faded into obscurity, poverty and alcoholism. Finally released from banishment by the British government in 1891, Rossa visited Ireland in 1894. In 1898, in an effort to earn some money and regain some of his former notoriety, he wrote his autobiography, "Recollections" Visiting Ireland and again in 1904, he was made a "Freeman of the City of Cork."

One hundred years ago this month, on June 29th, 1915, the aged and now obscure old Fenian, O'Donovan Rossa died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, New York.

While his passing ended an era of Fenianism and physical force republicanism. His funeral, however, was to be a dramatic opening chapter in the next phase of Ireland's history.



2015



O'Donovan Rossa

June 29

100th anniversary of the death of O'Donovan Rossa.

August 1

Glasnevin Cemetery: State Commemoration of the funeral of O'Donovan Rossa including a wreath laying ceremony, a re-enactment of Pearse's speech and a piper's lament.

2016

January 1

Dublin Castle: Opening events of the State Commemoration program.

March 8

Richmond Barracks, Dublin: Women in the 1916 Rising Commemoration & Exhibition.

March 26 Easter Saturday

- Wreath laying ceremonies at key sites to mark the Rising centenary.
- Garden of Remembrance., Dublin 1: Remembrance Ceremony for all who died during 1916.
- State Reception for relatives of the 1916 participants. Farmleigh House

March 27 Easter Sunday

- State ceremonies at the GPO, Dublin marking the centenary of the Rising.
- State Reception for all guests invited to the State Ceremony at the GPO.

March 28 Easter Monday

- Wreath laying ceremonies throughout the capital & state at 13:15hrs – marking the time the Rising began.
- Official opening of the Easter Rising Visitor Centre at the GPO.

March 29 Easter Tuesday

- Liberty Hall Ceremony to mark the contribution of the Irish Citizen Army and James Connolly.
- Official opening of the Kilmainham Courthouse
- Official opening of the Tenement Museum, Dublin 1.

April 2: National Children's Day & opening of an exhibition on children of 1916.

April 3: Journey of Reconciliation – interfaith service in Glasnevin cemetery

April 9: Pearse Museum – Presidential visit

April 10: Commemoration event 1916-2016

April 11: Garda Museum – opening of an exhibition on the DMP & the 1916 Rising.

April 12: National Concert Hall – opening of new facilities

April 21: Banna Strand, Co. Kerry. Wreath laying ceremony marking the centenary of Casement's landing.

April 24: Arbour Hill – Commemoration event

May 2: Richmond Barracks. Re-opening of the historic barracks on the same day as the Courts Martials began.

May 3-12 – Stonebreakers Yard, Kilmainham Jail. Ceremonies will take place to commemorate the 15 executions. Marked by Military Colour party, wreath laying and piper's lament.

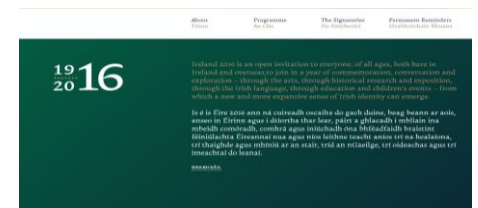
May – Grangegorman Military Cemetery. Ceremony marking British soldiers killed during the Rising.

May – Pearse Cottage, Rathfarnham. Official re-opening of Pearse's Cottage.

August 3 – Commemorative events for Roger Casement marking the centenary of his death in Pentonville Prison, London.

December – Conclusion of the 1916 Commemoration year at Aras an Uachtaráin

More events are being added weekly. For full details, visit the Government 1916-2016 Commemoration website at ireland.ie





Granig, Tracton - Tithe Applotment Book for 1833

[illegible]

The Tithe Applotment Books 1823-37

The Tithe Applotment Books are a vital source for genealogical research for the pre-Famine period, given the loss of the 1821-51 Census records. These were compiled between 1823 and 1837 in order to determine the amount which occupiers of agricultural holdings over one acre should pay in tithes to the Church of Ireland (the main Protestant church and the church established by the State until its dis-establishment in 1871).

Tithes were introduced to the island of Ireland after the Norman conquest of 1169-1172, and were specified in the Papal Bull *Laudabiliter* as a duty to “...pay yearly from every house the pension of one penny to St Peter, and to keep and preserve the rights of the churches in that land whole and inviolate” However, collection outside the Norman area of control was sporadic. From the English Reformation in the 16th century, most Irish people chose to remain Roman Catholic and had by now to pay tithes valued at about 10% of an area's agricultural produce, to maintain and fund the established state church, the Anglican Church of Ireland, to which only a small minority of the population converted. Irish Presbyterians and other minorities like the Quakers and Jews were in the same situation.

The [Composition Act \(1823\)](#) specified that tithes due to the Established Church, the Church of Ireland, which had previously been payable in kind i.e. produce, animals etc, should now be paid in money. As a result, it was necessary to carry out a valuation of the entire country, civil parish by civil parish, to determine how much would be payable by each landholder. This was done over the ensuing fifteen years, up to the suspension of tithe payments in 1838. Not surprisingly, those who were not members of the Church of Ireland fiercely resented tithes, all the more so because the tax was not payable on all land; the exemptions produced spectacular inequalities. In parts of Munster, for instance, tithes were payable on potato patches and tilled land but not on grassland, with the result that the poorest had to pay most.

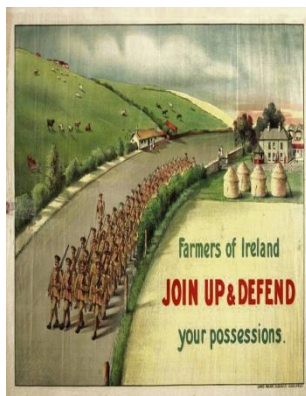
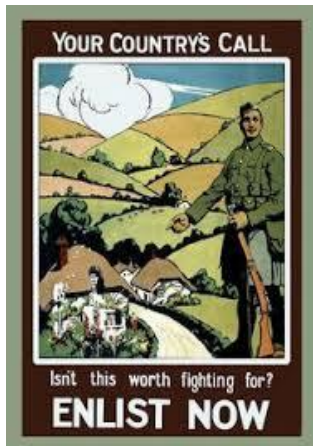
The exemptions also mean that the Tithe Books are not comprehensive. Apart from the fact that they omit entirely anyone not in occupation of land, certain categories of land, varying from area to area, are simply passed over in silence. They are not a full list of householders. Nonetheless, they do constitute the only countrywide survey for the period and are valuable precisely because the heaviest burden of tithes fell on the poorest, for whom few other records survive. From a genealogical point of view, the information recorded in the Tithe Books is quite basic, consisting typically of townland name, landholder's name, area of land and tithes payable. In addition, many books also record the landlord's name and an assessment of the economic productivity of the land. The tax was based on the average price of wheat and oats over the seven years up to 1823, and it was levied at a different rate according to the quality of the land.

There is a manuscript book for almost every civil (Church of Ireland) parish in the country giving the names of occupiers of each townland, the amount of land held and the sums to be paid in tithes. Because the tithes were levied on agricultural land, urban areas are not included. Unfortunately, the books provide only the names of heads of family, not other family members.

The usefulness of the Tithe Books can vary enormously, depending on the nature of the research. As only a name is given, with no indication of family relationships, any conclusions drawn are inevitably somewhat speculative. However, for parishes where registers do not begin until after 1850 they are often the only surviving written records. They can provide valuable circumstantial evidence, especially where a holding passed from father to son in the period between the Tithe Survey and Griffith's Valuation.

Above: The 1833 entry for Granig & Jeremiah Lynch (1808-1873) is one of the earliest surviving records of the family. The property was listed as 3 separate holdings (10, 28 & 4 acres) totaling 41 acres, 2 roods & 18 perches (41.63 acres/16.85 hectares). Rent paid to the Landlord, Achilles Daunt was 15 shillings per annum. The Real Acreable Valuation was calculated as 15 shillings. The 'Amount of Composition for Tithe in Holding' was 15 Shillings and 9 pence.

View the actual entry at:
http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie/reels/tab//004625727/004625727_00146.pdf



Next month's theme:
Food and Drink.

100

CENTURY VIEW DIARMUID LYNCH

Preparing for Revolution- 100 years ago.

By the summer of 1915...the stage was being secretly set for revolution. "*The Supreme Council of the IRB* (of whom Diarmuid was a member) *decided that the war between Germany and Britain 'provided an opportunity to mount an insurrection against British rule in Ireland led to an accelerated programme. Strategic organisational changes were initiated, such as the abolition of an advisory committee and the establishment of a nuclear, three-man military committee. At the end of May (1915), Diarmuid moved the motion to have Pearse, Joseph Plunkett and Eamonn Ceannt formally appointed as the IRB's 'Military Committee'.* Diarmuid Lynch - *A Forgotten Irish Patriot*. Eileen McGough. Mercier Press 2013. p40

Strategic moves in relation to other Irish organisations were also well underway. The Gaelic League was targeted as it was viewed as supporting [John Redmond](#) and the [Irish Parliamentary Party](#) rather than nationalistic interests. Two years previously, the Irish Revolutionary leader in the US, [John Devoy](#) had learned that Diarmuid and other active officers in the organisation had planned to 'remodel the Gaelic League to get it to preach strong, sterling nationality, and to get rid of some of the old women and of some of the fossils that control it at present'. IRB members who were also members of the Gaelic League wanted to wrest control of the League from the 'right wing' of the organisation....' Diarmuid Lynch - *A Forgotten Irish Patriot*. Eileen McGough. Mercier Press 2013. p39

The opportunity to do so would be at the organisation's July Ard Fheis

Diarmuid in the meantime, deputising for the imprisoned Sean McDiarmada, supervised the June 1915 Divisional elections of the IRB in the West of Ireland. With his work, as an insurance agent on behalf of Equitable Life Assurance Society, he was able to travel easily throughout the country but was of increasing interest to the police force. He recalled the events in Connaught years later 'Tom Clarke furnished me with the names of Centres and some prominent men in the province. First I went to Limerick for the Volunteers parade (May); thence partly by train and partly by bicycle - never entering or leaving any town by train.' Diarmuid visited Galway and Mayo, conducting IRB business and attending secret meetings and elections.

An incident in Ennistymon, Co. Clare, related years later to Florrie O'Donoghue was that he had learned the local Irish Volunteers '...were negotiating with the Redmond Volunteers...for the purchase of twenty Enfield Rifles, but had not the cash to complete the transaction. I went straight to Dublin and the O'Rahilly gave me the requisite £40. Returning I put up in Sean O'Muirthille's headquarters - a small hotel where Tomas O'Loughlin was also staying at the time. It was agreed that the local Irish Volunteers should retain ten rifles. The other ten were to be distributed at my discretion...next morning I learned that old Tomas on his own initiative...had remained on guard all night on the stairs outside my room - he had become suspicious of a young RIC man going home on leave who happened to stay at the hotel overnight..'

On a return visit to Cork during June, Diarmuid's activities as an American citizen led the British administration to order he register as a 'Friendly Alien' which meant he was now obliged to report to the police when leaving any 'proclaimed area' and again when entering another and 'have his pass stamped'. As he had not done so, he was summonsed to appear before a magistrate at Inns Quay Court. Diarmuid recalled 'Tom Clarke was of the opinion that I should refuse to register; that deportation to the US was certain to follow, and that this would afford the Clan material for anti-British propaganda. Under the then circumstances - with a fight in prospect - I preferred to register as ordered and remain in Ireland. I did so just before appearing in court; the charge against me was accordingly dismissed'. The IRB and the 1916 Rising'. Diarmuid Lynch. Edited by Florence O'Donoghue. Mercier Press. 1957. p26

Meanwhile in Tracton, Michael Lynch recalled the situation in 1915 as part of his Bureau of Military History submission in 1947:

I had a small I.R.B. circle in Tracton and Kinsale before 1914. I was centre, and the following were members:- Tadhg Lynch, Kinsale, Miceal Breatneach, Kinsale, John O'Brien and William. O'Brien, Tracton. The O'Brien's and myself organised a company of Volunteers in Tracton early in 1914. There were about 50 men in the Company when the Split in the Volunteer organisation took place in September, 1914. Our strength was reduced by the Split to about 19 or 20, and that continued to be the position up to Easter, 1916. We held weekly parades, Sunday route marches, and had a good deal of target practice with a .22 rifle.

Michael, always mechanically gifted, recalled making 'slugs' or lead bullets for shotgun shells:

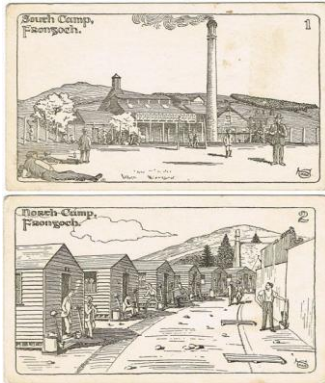
In 1915 moulds made of plaster of paris were being used to make slugs. They were very little use as they would not stand the heat. With the aid of local blacksmith, Paddy Egan, I made an iron mould of a tongs type which would make six or eight slugs at a time. It was made in Egan's forge. We made the depressions for the slugs in it with steel ball bearings while the iron was red hot. It did not have a groove into which the molten lead could be poured, so that it was necessary to have hot tallow in which the mould. was immersed before putting it into the molten lead.

At this time they were still using plaster of paris moulds in Dublin, and, at his request I brought mine up to the O'Rahilly. He used it as a pattern from which to make others. I left it to him for a week, and they turned out a brass one in Dublin. Later brass moulds were also made in Haulbowline by some of our men working in the dockyard there. with my own mould I made thousands of slugs for Cork Brigade, several hundredweights of lead were collected by the Brigade and sent down to Tracton to me I also filled some hundreds of cartridges with slugs myself. About four slugs were usually put in a cartridge.

Meanwhile, arms shipments by Germany were under negotiation by Casement, military training of both men and women in Ireland continued and plans were being finalised for revolution.

Did You Know?

Frongoch internment camp in north Wales was a makeshift place of imprisonment during the First World War.



Until 1916 it housed German prisoners of war in an abandoned distillery and crude huts, but in the wake of the 1916 Rising in Dublin, German prisoners were moved and it was used as a place of internment for approximately 1,800 Irish prisoners, among them Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith & Michael Lynch. They were accorded the status of prisoners of war. Another of the prisoners was the future Hollywood actor [Arthur Shields](#).

The camp became a fertile seeding ground for the spreading of the revolutionary gospel, with inspired organisers such as Collins giving impromptu lessons in guerrilla tactics. Later the camp became known as *ollscoil na réabhlóide*, the "University of Revolution" or sometimes "Sinn Féin University".

[William O'Brien's](#) *Cork Free Press* was one of the first papers suppressed under the [Defence of the Realm Act 1914](#) (DORA regulations) after its republican editor, Frank Gallagher, accused the British authorities of lying about the conditions and situation of republican prisoners in the internment camp. The camp was emptied in December 1916 when David Lloyd George replaced H. H. Asquith as Prime Minister.

The local school *Ysgol Bro Tryweryn* now stands on the site of the former camp but a commemorative plaque stands nearby, with inscriptions in Irish, Welsh and English...

Michael Lynch mentioned in the House of Commons. November 8th 1916

Background: Most Irish prisoner's health suffered in British prisons. Between a Spartan diet and confinement, some issues became a subject that was raised in Parliament: Questions on Michael's health raised by the Cork MP, [Maurice Healy](#) of the British Home Secretary, [Mr. H. Samuel](#).

Source: 08 November 1916 Hansard vol 87 cc232-3W

Mr M. HEALY:

Mr M. Healy M.P asked the Home Secretary whether Mr. Michael Lynch, imprisoned at Frongoch, has become seriously ill owing to the conditions of his imprisonment; whether he was until recently compelled to sleep with a number of other prisoners in a room lighted and ventilated only by skylights which cannot be kept open at night, the beds being directly beneath them; whether, owing to the want of proper ventilation, sore throats have become frequent; whether, in view of the state of his health, Mr. Lynch will now be released; and, if not, whether his family doctor will be permitted to visit him?

Mr. H. SAMUEL

I have obtained a medical report by telegram which says that Michael Lynch is in good health, and that the throat condition from which he suffered before internment has not grown worse, nor is it due to the dormitory. He was in hospital from the 10th to the 22nd October, suffering from a cold, and was then discharged cured. I have not yet been informed in which dormitory Lynch slept, but the only one in use which has no side windows has eight opening skylights and two roof ventilators. As regards the third part of the question, I have called for a written report, which has not yet reached me. The reply to the fourth and fifth parts is in the negative.

For almost 33 years, Solicitor Maurice Healy was MP for Cork City and had been the Lynch family lawyer (completing Margaret Lynch's 1913 Will along with other business). As part of the Irish Parliamentary Party group, his seat was contested in the 1918 elections where he lost to Sinn Féin abstentionist candidates and friends of the Lynch brother's - [Liam de Roiste](#) and [J.J. Walsh](#).



Harry Boland's Boots

Centenary of the Gaelic League Ard-Fheis & the IRB takeover.

1911 Census details

Griffith's Valuation – Granig in 1853

Diarmaid Ferriter on Taking Pride in a Troubled Legacy

"Send him home" O'Donovan Rossa's Funeral 1915

Bureau of Military History

The Cricket Bat that died for Ireland

In your email/mail boxes late July 2015.

1916 Web Site Links

Here are a number of web sites that may be of interest.

Decade of Centenaries

<http://www.decadeofcentenaries.com/>



National Archives – Census 1901 & 1911:

<http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/>



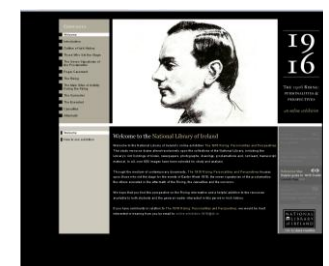
Irish Defence Forces Archives & Military Pensions:

<http://www.militaryarchives.ie/en/home/>



National Library of Ireland:

http://www.nli.ie/1916/1916_main.html



Glasnevin Cemetery Museum

<http://www.glasnevintrust.ie/>

