



**MONDAY
22 NOVEMBER
1920**

The O'Brien & Clancy Wedding, Dublin.

The day after members of the British Intelligence network in Ireland were assassinated in Dublin and British forces killed civilians in retaliation, "the most wanted man in the British Empire" attends a friend's wedding at 16 Airfield Road, Terenure....

Freddie O'Dwyer explores a family wedding at the height of the Irish War of Independence. page 3

NEWSLETTER

1916-2016 Lynch Commemoration News

Volume 1 Issue 7

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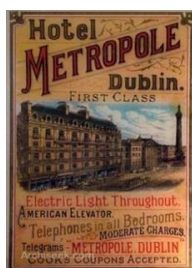
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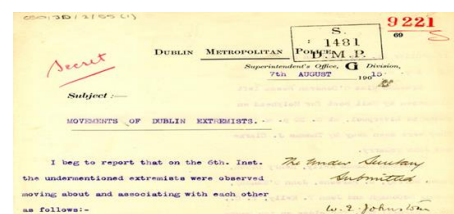
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O'BRIEN & CLANCY WEDDING TERENURE, DUBLIN. MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1920



The wedding of Michael O'Brien (1891-1965) and Elizabeth (Lillie) Clancy (1896-1980) took place in St Joseph's Church, Terenure, Co. Dublin on 22 November 1920, the day after Bloody Sunday. Both were from the agricultural hinterland to the north of Skibbereen, the groom from Curragh and the bride from Bauravilla in the parish of Caheragh. Like most of the men in the photograph, the groom was one of Collins's circle and had been 'on the run' for some time. The fact that the wedding took place on the day it did, when every policeman in Dublin was looking for Collins and his associates, led some commentators to query the date when the picture made its first public appearance on the internet.

The photograph, by Brendan Keogh of Keogh Brothers of 124 St Stephen's Green, first appeared on the web in March 2012 on the Facebook site of the Capuchin fathers, one of whose members, Fr Bonaventure Murphy OFSC (c.1880-1968), was the celebrant.

The main public interest in the photograph has been the presence of [Michael Collins](#) in the back row and indeed in Collins's appearance; he is obviously avoiding the camera, looking at the ground, yet he could presumably have stepped out of the shot had he wanted. Collins later adopted the same pose when photographed at Tom Barry's wedding to Leslie Price in 1921.

This was not a mistrust of the photographer, as Keogh had been photographing republicans, both in groups and studio portraits since at least 1915 (when he covered the O'Donovan Rossa funeral at Glasnevin and its committee in the Rotunda Gardens), but rather a well-founded fear that the British authorities would circulate his image on a wanted list. It is now known that Collins successfully evaded capture on a number of occasions because of the absence of such a photograph.

Many of the 1916 leaders had been photographed by Keogh prior to the rising, some, including Eamon de Valera, in uniform, and a number of these had been published in the media subsequently, including the Weekly Irish Times's *Sinn Féin Rebellion Handbook* (1916, reissued 1917). Keogh took a number of studio portraits of Diarmuid Lynch, two of which are reproduced in Eileen McGough's biography. His studio portrait of the groom, Michael O'Brien, is reproduced here for the first time.



Michael O'Brien (1891-1965), studio portrait by Keogh Brothers



According to photographic historians (ex info David Davison), the authorities became aware that Keogh also had at least one portrait of Collins on file but a raid on his studio failed to uncover it, the plates having been secreted away.

Brendan Keogh (born c.1888) began business in his father's house on Dorset Street in 1906 (where they retained a branch). His older brother John Leo Keogh, a commercial clerk, seems to have been a sleeping partner initially, but was a professional photographer by 1914. A selection of Keogh's collection of revolutionary portraits, deposited in the National Library of Ireland on his retirement in 1959, may be viewed on the library's website.



Michael O'Brien's best man was **Michael Francis (Mick) Lynch** (1890-1956) of Granig who had been best man at the wedding, in 1914, of his brother **Denis Lynch** (1887-1973) to **Alice Wyatt** (1888-1968), which featured in the September newsletter.



Alice and Denis are standing here in the back row, framed by the archway.



Fr Bonaventure was later to be the celebrant at the wedding of the bride's brother Joseph A.B. (Joe) Clancy (1898-1930) to Mary Teresa (Teddy) Quinn (1892-1945) in 1921 and the wedding of Teddy's half-sister Carmel Quinn (1898-1960) to Mick Lynch in 1922 (both also held in Dublin). While a number of Dublin-based Capuchin friars are remembered for ministering to the 1916 leaders before their execution, Fr Bonaventure, a native of Carrignavar, Co Cork who joined the order in 1899, does not appear to have been one of them, as he was attached to their Cork house at Rochestown. The connection with him may well have been through the Lynches, Timothy Lynch's first wife and mother of Diarmuid, Hannah Dunlea, also being from Carrignavar.



Joe Clancy (seated to the best man's left) and **Teddy Quinn** (seated far left on the carpet in the foreground) were apparently introduced at this wedding. Teddy would have been well known to Mick and Denis Lynch as her older sister Kit had married their half-brother Diarmuid in April 1918 just before he was deported to the United States where she had joined him. At the time of the O'Brien/Clancy wedding, Teddy was apparently staying at Denis and Alice's home in the Jones's Road distillery, which Collins was using as a safe house, and she was asked to accompany him in a pony and sidecar across the city to Terenure as a decoy. They were reputedly stopped by a constable en route, Collins enquiring if they had caught the perpetrators of the shootings yet.



The bridesmaid was **Sighe O'Donovan**, then just sixteen.



Sighe was the daughter of **Julia Anne O'Donovan** (c.1874-1967), the widowed aunt of the bride, who hosted the reception at her home, 16 Airfield Road, Rathgar. Julia is standing at the back left, beside Collins.



To **Michael Collins's** left is his adjutant-general **Gearóid O'Sullivan** (1891-1948), who was Julia's cousin.

Four of Sighe's siblings are in the foreground:



Eibhlín (b. 1905) **Seaghan** (b.1909)



Una (b.1910) and **Tadhg** (b.1911).

Two other O'Donovan children are not in the photograph, **Diarmuid** (b. 1907) and **Donough** (b. 1908). Julia's eldest daughter **Hannah (Siobhan)** had died of scarlet fever in 1914, aged eleven, just three years after her father had died from tuberculosis in 1911.

Julia (known in the family as Ju) was one of three Barry sisters, daughters of John Barry (c.1837-1923), a farmer of Bauravilla and his wife Julia. The bride Lillie Clancy's mother, Ellen (Nellie) was about ten years older, born about 1864, while the third sister, Hannah, was born about 1879.



Their brother **Patrick (Pat) Barry** (c.1872-1958) is in the photograph, seated at the far right.

In the 1901 census Julia and her sister Hannah were living at North Street, Skibbereen where they ran a pub. Julia married in the following year, 1902, Denis O'Donovan (b.1871), son of Denis, a flour merchant of Bridge Street, Skibbereen (who also had a farm at Curragh).

Hannah married in Skibbereen in 1909, **James J. (Jim) Murray** (c.1876-1924), a native of Co Waterford:



Jim is in the photograph, standing at the extreme right, behind Pat Barry.

Julia and Denis, who was in the butter trade, subsequently moved to Dublin and were living at Airfield Road by 1907. Following her husband's death, Julia started her own business, J.A. O'Donovan and Company, which operated a couple of dairies in the city, including one in Rathgar, near her home. She was active politically and her home was used by volunteers both for meetings and as a safe house, for Collins and Gearóid O'Sullivan among others.

According to her witness statement to the Bureau of Military History (W.S. 475) the two men had lunch there every Sunday 'until the truce.' She concluded: 'I consider that we were very lucky to have escaped so well that nobody was caught in the house.'

On 22 November 1920 it became the ultimate safe house, and both Michael and Lillie gave 16 Airfield Road as their address in the marriage register, though their stay there was probably only an hour or two before they headed to the relative safety of Glendalough to begin their honeymoon.

Julia's home was known to the authorities who had previously raided it. It seems brave for the wedding party to pose in the street, albeit a cul-de-sac with no traffic, and one wonders if a lookout had been posted. Airfield Road has a pedestrian way through the blind end, which might well have served as an escape route for Collins if it was needed.



Lillie Clancy was born in 1896, the daughter of Ellen (née Barry) and Patrick Clancy (c.1854-1923) whose main activity was running a roadside pub at Bauravilla (still in business today), where the family lived, but who also described himself as a farmer and carpenter in the 1901 census. The premises at Bauravilla was reported in a 1921 newspaper notice to have been in the family for 'close on two centuries' but the mid-nineteenth century valuation books report that it was then operating as a forge rather than a public house.



Bauravilla, Lillie Clancy's childhood home, photographed in 2014

Patrick Clancy's farm, running to over a hundred acres, was at Molnaskeha, north of Bauravilla on the main road from Skibbereen to Drimoleague, and included a two-storey residence with 'eight acres of lawn' in front. It was sold in February 1920. Lillie was the elder of two surviving children, two years older than her brother Joe. A third child had died in infancy. At the age of about twelve, she was sent to Dublin to boarding school at Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham.



Michael O'Brien was born in 1891 the youngest son of Patrick O'Brien (born c.1847), who farmed at Curragh and his wife Catherine (Kate), née Fitzgerald (d. before 1901), daughter of Matthew Fitzgerald of The Abbey, Skibbereen. The censuses reveal that they were one of several Fitzgerald families in the townland of Abbeystrowery, to give it its full name. Michael's parents married in 1875 and had six older children, daughters Mary (b.1876), Ellen (b.1879) and twins Annie and Rose (b.1885) and sons John (b.1878) and Jeremiah (b.1881). Michael went to boarding school at Blackrock College, Dublin where he progressed through scholarship, having received initial encouragement and support from a local priest, who identified his potential, and his uncle by marriage John Murphy, publican and proprietor of the West Cork Hotel in Skibbereen (built 1902), who was married to his aunt Annie, née Fitzgerald.

The first printed reference to Michael traced is his attendance at the marriage of his cousin May Murphy, John and Annie's eldest daughter, to Florence Ward in Skibbereen in 1910. In the 1911 census he is still at Blackrock where he had become a seminarian. Two of his sisters, Ellen and Annie, had followed a religious vocation and were nuns in the United States. In 1915 Michael was best man at the wedding of his brother John to Margaret Keohane of Ballintemple, Clonakilty. He left Blackrock around the time of the 1916 rising and, having obtained an arts degree, worked as a secondary teacher.

He joined the Gaelic League (Conradh na Gaeilge) which probably, as with many others, brought him into contact with members of the Irish volunteers. One important figure in both Gaelic League and republican circles, who was well known to him, was Peadar O'Hourihane (1873-1965) (Peadar Ó hAnnracháin), from 1901 a full-time teacher and organiser for the league in the south-west as well as being a contributor to the local Skibbereen newspaper, the Southern Star (Réalt an Deiscirt), which he later edited for a time. O'Hourihane was related to the Barry/Clancy families as was Gearóid O'Sullivan, who was a cousin of Collins.



Gearóid O'Sullivan, who came from Coolnagarrane, a townland just to the east of Curragh, was a national school teacher in Dublin from about 1912. In 1910, O'Hourihane ran an Irish-language summer school Colaiste Chairbre in Glandore House, the holiday home of the American lawyer and politician, Daniel F. Cohalan (1867-1946), a close associate of Diarmuid Lynch in New York. The school continued for a number of years, becoming radicalised as the Gaelic League grew more political after 1915 (when its founder Douglas Hyde resigned). O'Sullivan joined the 1st Dublin brigade of the volunteers and was Sean MacDiarmada's aide-de-camp in the 1916 rising. O'Hourihane, who was a member of the Cork brigade, was arrested after the rebellion and was held with Mick Lynch and Gearóid O'Sullivan among others in Richmond Barracks in Dublin before being deported to internment in England, all being released by 1917.

Nothing is known of Michael O'Brien's political activities before early 1920 but he managed so far to evade arrest unlike O'Sullivan (now teaching in Carlow), who was picked up in Glandore while running a training camp at Colaiste Chairbre in August 1919 and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Released on parole on the grounds of ill-health in October, he went on the run. According to British intelligence files, O'Sullivan was 'adjutant-general of the Fianna [IRA]' at the time of the O'Brien/Clancy wedding. The only intelligence report located on Michael O'Brien was filed by a police sergeant on 1 January 1920 in which he reported, under the heading of 'Dail Eireann Loan' that 'as regards the Skibbereen District...Michael O'Brien who is on the run was acting in the capacity of organizer for the loan some time ago' (file reproduced in A.T.Q. Stewart, *Michael Collins: the Secret File*, Belfast, 1997).



In addition to the groom, Collins and O'Sullivan, the bride's uncle **Pat Barry** was also on the run. Pat had moved from Cork to Donegal in the early 1900s to take up the post of manager at the co-operative creamery at Inver. He married, in 1909, Julia Ward, of Castletownshend, whose father was a naval pensioner, postmaster and farmer. They had three children, two boys and a girl, born in Donegal between 1911 and 1914. Julia unfortunately contracted Bright's disease in 1918 and died, aged 37, in the following year. In early 1920 the Black and Tans burnt down the Inver creamery and subsequently, in October, a month before the O'Brien/Clancy wedding, occupied Pat Barry's house, turning it into an auxiliary barracks. On one occasion while on the run he was staying in Julia O'Donovan's when it was raided by the authorities, but they failed to recognise him and left. Pat Barry eventually returned to Donegal where, in September 1922, he remarried; his second wife was Mary McGee, a national school teacher from Frosses. The family moved to Limerick when he was offered 'a lucrative appointment' but moved back to Donegal in 1926 when the opportunity arose to purchase the creamery at Bruckless.



Jim Murray, standing behind Pat Barry in the photograph, was his brother-in-law, married to Hannah. Born near Lismore, Co Waterford, the son of an agricultural worker, Murray apparently moved to Skibbereen sometime in the 1890s where he joined the legal practice of Jasper Wolfe as a general clerk, rising to the post of managing clerk. Wolfe felt he had further potential and trained him as a solicitor. He returned to Lismore to open up his own practice but still acted for his relatives in Skibbereen. By the time of the wedding, Hannah's elderly parents John and Julia Barry were living with them in Co Waterford.



Sean Hyde (b.1898), a native of Bandon and an associate of Collins about whom little has been written.

He was a champion hurler, who, having played at club and county level in Cork, won an All-Ireland medal for Dublin in its victory over Tipperary in 1917. A veterinary student in the capital, he found that Dublin were short a full back and volunteered his services



Mrs Catherine O'Keefe (born c.1879), a friend of Julia O'Donovan, was a native of Co Waterford. Mrs O'Keefe ran a shop at 21 Lower Camden Street. Born Catherine Power, daughter of James Power, a farmer, she was an ardent Gaelgoir and changed her name to Cáit Ní Paor. In 1910 she married Patrick O'Keefe, a farmer's son from Nohavaldaly, Rathmore, Co Cork, who had been employed for some years as a sorter in the GPO. She filled out the 1911 census form in Irish, signing her name as head of the family as Cáit Paor. Presumably at the insistence of a pedantic enumerator, this was changed to Cáit Ua Cáioim, while her husband was also asked to sign, which he did in Irish, though in the house return form he was filed as Patrick O'Keefe. O'Keefe was subsequently identified by his employers as a member of the volunteers and, along with several others, issued with a warning letter. He was among a number of GPO employees to take part in the 1916 rising but although detained in military custody and suspended for 'suspected complicity' he was not dismissed (Stephen Ferguson, *GPO Staff in 1916*, Cork 2012). He was active in the war of independence and is described in a Dublin Castle file (now in the PRO Kew) as a member of the IRB and 'important member of the IRA (rank unknown)'. This was updated by the British authorities in August 1922, during the period of the provisional government in Ireland, to report that he was actually a commandant and had been appointed deputy military governor of Mountjoy prison.

Apart from Michael O'Brien, most of the figures in the wedding photograph took the pro-Treaty side:

Gearóid O'Sullivan being appointed adjutant-general to the national Army. In October 1922 he married Maud Kiernan, sister of Collins's fiancée Kitty Kiernan. It was to have been a double wedding, but Collins had been shot at Béal na Bláth on 22 August.

Pat Barry served as a pro-Treaty county councillor in Donegal and ran for the Dáil.

Interned in 1923, Michael subsequently studied law and was called to the bar in 1925.

FREDDIE O'DWYER

Many thanks again to Freddie & Emer for yet another superbly researched, written and illustrated family history article. This marks the 95th anniversary of Lillie and Michael's wedding (Emer's paternal grand-parents).

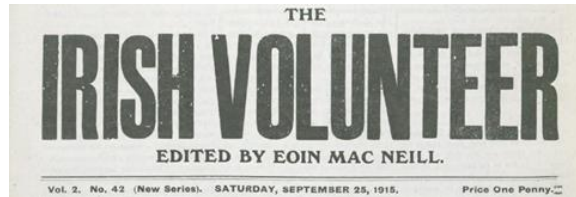
This series of Newsletter feature articles exploring family weddings and the backgrounds of those captured on film will continue in the next two issues. The wedding of Teddy Quinn and Joe Clancy (who, as Freddie revealed were introduced at Lillie & Michael's wedding in 1920) will appear in December 2015 and the 94th anniversary of my paternal grand-parents) Michael Lynch and Carmel Quinn in January 2016.

*Ruairi Lynch.
Editor.*



**Cork Irish Volunteers 36 Mile Recruit
March to Tracton, Minane Bridge,
Ballyfeard and Nohoval. Saturday,
September 5, 1915.**

Reported in The Irish Volunteer, Saturday, September 25, 1915.



Tractor, where they arrived at 4.30 a.m. Tea was served out here to such as wished, and the men slept for two hours in the barn of Mr. Lynch (brother of Mr. Diarmuid Lynch, G.I. Envoy). The bugle went at 7, and all rose to make their own breakfasts. Mass was heard at Minane, and meetings were held at Minane and Noboval, after which dinner was enjoyed at Mr. Lynch's, vegetables being kindly supplied by the host. The march home began at 5 o'clock, and Headquarters were reached at 9.15. Sinn Féin weather favoured the march, which was thoroughly enjoyed, only one member falling out on the journey. The corps were under the command of the Adjutant, Captain Daithí De Barri, and Captains P. Cones and Scanlan. The experience at bivouacking and cooking was appreciated by the men, who will be able to improve on their preparations for such in future. The men are to be congratulated on the manner in which they carried out such a heavy day's programme and the example which they showed to the people of the districts visited in discipline and stamina in undergoing such a gruelling march.

Transcription:

A 36-Mile Recruit March.

Cork Volunteers have already attained a reputation as good marchers, having last February gone 24 miles with rifles. On Sunday, 5th inst., this was outclassed by a march with heavy packs from Headquarters to Nohoval, in the Kinsale postal district and due south of Cork on the south coast. Nohoval is 16 miles from the city, but Minane Bridge and Ballyfeard had to be taken in, and these added some extra miles to the march. The march began near midnight on Saturday, when about 60 turned out. They marched through the city, and then via Douglas and Carrigaline to Tracton where they arrived at 4.30 a.m. Tea was served out here to such as wished, and the men slept for two hours in the farm of Mr. Lynch (brother of Mr. Diarmuid Lynch, G.L. [Gaelic League] Envoy).

The Bugle went at 7, and all rose to make their own breakfasts. Mass was heard at Minane, and meetings were held at Minane and Nohoval, after which dinner was enjoyed at Mr. Lynch's, vegetables being kindly supplied by the host. The March home began at 5 o'clock, and Headquarters were reached at 9.15. Sinn Fein weather favoured the march, which was thoroughly enjoyed, only one member falling out on the journey. The corps were under the command of the Adjutant Captain Daithi De Barra and Captains P. Cottes and Scanlan.

*The experience at bivouacking and cooking were appreciated by the men, who will be able to improve on their preparations for such in future. The men are to be congratulated on the manner in which they carried out such a heavy day's programme and the example they showed to the people of the district in discipline and stamina in undergoing such a gruelling march for the sake of Cathlín Ní Houllacain *.*

Commandant P.J.Murphy of the Irish Army in the 1940's recalled the event in his Bureau of Military History deposition:

"The Volunteer training became more intensive and route marches from 12 to 14 miles were the order of the day. One of the best exercises was the week-end march to Tracton, Kinsale. They camped on Lynch's farm, slept in the hay barns and had dinner served on cabbage leaves."



Abbey Theatre 1916

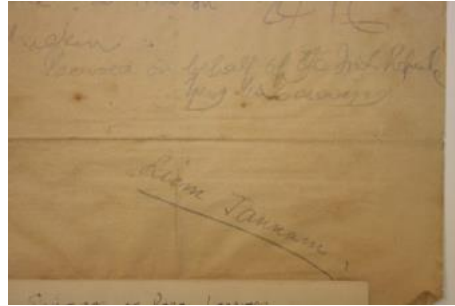
* **Kathleen Ni Houlihan** (Irish: *Caitlín Ní Uallacháin*, literally, "Kathleen, daughter of Houlihan") is a mythical symbol and emblem of Irish nationalism found in literature and art, sometimes representing Ireland as a personified woman. The figure of Kathleen Ni Houlihan has also been invoked in nationalist Irish politics. Kathleen Ni Houlihan is sometimes spelled as **Cathleen Ni Houlihan**, and the figure is also sometimes referred to as the **Sean-Bhean Bhocht** (pron. Shan Van Vukt), the **Poor Old Woman**, and similar appellations. Kathleen Ni Houlihan is generally depicted as an old woman who needs the help of young Irish men willing to fight and die to free Ireland from colonial rule, usually resulting in the young men becoming martyrs for this cause. In the days before the [Anglo-Irish War](#), the "colonial" power was the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. After the Anglo-Irish War, Kathleen Ni Houlihan was a figure more associated with the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, especially during the Troubles. As a literary figure, Kathleen Ni Houlihan was perhaps most famously used by [William Butler Yeats](#) and [Lady Augusta Gregory](#) in their play [Cathleen Ni Houlihan](#). Other authors that have used Kathleen Ni Houlihan in some way include [Seán O'Casey](#) (especially in *The Shadow of the Gunman*) and [James Joyce](#) who introduces characters named Kathleen and Mr Holohan in his story "A Mother" (in [Dubliners](#)) to illustrate the ideological shallowness of an Irish revival festival.

Metropole Hotel Bowls Sackville Street, 1916.

Just a few doors down from Elvery's (where the cricket bat met its end – see Newsletter No.3) was the Metropole Hotel. Situated directly next to the General Post Office, and occupied by about 22 members of the Irish Volunteers under the command of Oscar Traynor during the Rising, it came under direct fire from the British Forces and was burnt to the ground in the fires that spread through the city centre. This stack of five bowls, fused together and blackened by the fire, was picked up as a souvenir and later donated to the National Museum in 1939.

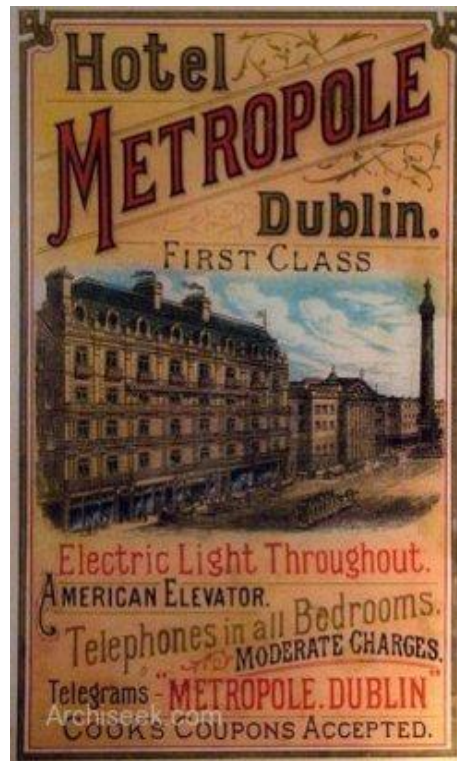


The Metropole Hotel was actually four Georgian houses renovated as a hotel in the 19th century. It was located on the corner of Sackville Street and Prince's Street, next to Eason's & Son newsagents, D. Dimmit & Son's insurance office, an office building (Browne's), and Manfield & Sons shoe shop on the corner of Middle Abbey Street. On the evening of Tuesday 25th April a garrison of Irish Volunteers, mostly just arrived into the city centre from Fairview and Summerhill, was ordered to occupy this block of buildings by digging through the interior walls, and to erect barricades and post men at windows and other vantage points for defence from British snipers on Abbey Street. According to Oscar Traynor, they entered the Metropole and gave notice to the guests that they had fifteen minutes to leave. Over the next few hours there was a series of written communications between James Connolly and W. H. Oliver, the hotel manager, organizing passes to ensure the safety of the remaining guests and himself as they left the city centre. Supplies such as bedding and food (and the odd cigar) were also requisitioned, one example in the National Museum of Ireland (for bread, onions, sausages, mutton and chicken) is signed for by Liam Tannan as 'received on behalf of the Irish Republic'.



Requisition noted signed by Liam Tannan

The fighting intensified from rifle fire on Tuesday to shelling by Wednesday night. As the Metropole garrison held their position, they watched the fires taking hold on the other side of Sackville Street, and tried to signal the men there to leave. After an almost quiet start to the Rising, the street was in chaos at this stage. Joseph Good, an Irish Volunteer from London, described the experience in his witness statement to the Bureau of Military History. He was posted to the top floor of the hotel as lookout, along with 12 young civilian lads who had asked to join the fight, whom he described as 'rather depressed; long gazing at burning buildings caused them to moan in their sleep'.



W.H. Oliver also gave an account of what he saw in his short diary of the week (National Museum of Ireland Collection). His view was probably representative of the opinion of many in Dublin that week, writing on the Wednesday 'What a row the big guns make, rather terrifying but still glad to hear. The devils must quake at the Met'. He observed a dead civilian lying on the street near O'Connell Bridge, and witnessed groups of panic stricken people trying to leave the area, 'some with white flags, others wrapped in white cloths and blankets, some holding up hands. They all seemed of the poorer class and the sight was a most moving one'.

It seems the roof of the Metropole was set on fire by an incendiary bomb sometime on Thursday night, but the outpost was considered vital for defence and so was not evacuated until the official order came through on Friday, at which point the building was firmly ablaze. The G.P.O. was also in flames and being evacuated at this point, and Frank Henderson stated that in the confusion the men at the Metropole were nearly forgotten until Sean MacDermott sent him to tell them to follow the main body into Moore Street via Henry Street. As they ran across Princes Street into the G.P.O., another Irish Volunteer Londoner who went by the name of John Neale was hit, the bullet exploding his ammunition pouch and ripping open his lower torso. He died of his wounds the next day. The hotel was burned to the ground by Friday night.

Of all the objects in the collection that represent the destruction of Sackville Street, for me the bowls from the Metropole Hotel are the most expressive. They're such an everyday, common object that sits on a shelf of any home, and I can imagine them sitting stacked on a dresser in the restaurant or kitchen, ready to be used. But these bowls are blackened and fused by the fires, and ingrained with soot and ash. There is even a river of molten glass along one side, presumably from a glass vessel that was next to it which melted in the extreme heat. Considering the complete destruction of the building, it's amazing they survived in this form at all.



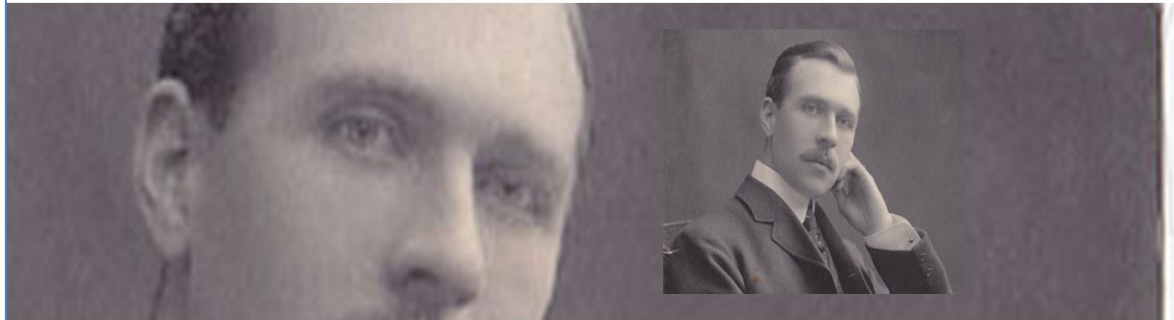
As for the Metropole Hotel itself, by 1922 it had been rebuilt in the classical style by architect Aubrey V. O'Rourke, and was opened as The Metropole, containing restaurants, bars, a ballroom and cinema. It was closed in 1972 and sold to the retail chain British Home Stores (BHS), and was subsequently demolished and replaced with a new concrete building. It's now home to the O'Connell Street branch of Penny's. (Thanks to the National Museum of Ireland)





DIARMUID LYNCH IRISH REVOLUTIONARY 1878-1950

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new website launch

A new internet site has just been launched:

'Diarmuid Lynch, Irish Revolutionary'

You can access the site at the following address:

www.diarmuidlynch.weebly.com

This is planned as an on-line resource for family members, interested friends and the historically curious.

It will become a digital information vault available worldwide 24/7 of illustrated articles, newsletters, artefacts, reports and copies of primary documents from c.1850-1950 featuring the revolutionary generation of Diarmuid and his brothers, their involvement in revolutionary politics and their large contribution to the Irish State and to Irish-American politics.

Articles, documents and Newsletters can be viewed and downloaded and there will also be historical information on the Lynch family of Granig, extended families and related Irish history.

Due to space & time restrictions, some articles appearing here in the Newsletter will also appear on the website in further detail and with more illustrations.

As the site is under construction, bear with me as material is added, sources checked and content improved. The site will be updated regularly, so do check back from time to time.

Got something to say or add? Articles, copy documents, opinions and constructive comments, suggestions and observations are always very welcome.

A form to contact me is available on the website.



Another interesting project underway at the moment is an online family tree from Ancestry.com featuring the Granig Lynch and extended families including Lynch, Daly, Scott, Duggan, Clancy, Barry, Stynes and Coveney branches continuing major research work already completed by Mary Lynch, Duibhne Daly, Patrick & Sean Coveney, Freddie & Emer O'Dwyer. (Incidentally, Diarmuid began work on the Lynch family tree back in 1902)

This will be a collaborative effort online and will be freely available 24/7 to view and access by any interested family members worldwide.

Once registered, you will be able to add or change details, improve information, contribute photos, leave questions and answers for other members etc. online to the various family trees. This collaborative effort produces the best and most valid information and helps improve the resource for all family members.

This project is free of charge and all information can be shared, downloaded or printed out in multiple ways.

Privacy is also closely protected in that information on living family members is only available to registered family members of a closed group and not available publicly.

The tentative availability date for this resource will be from January 2016 – just in time to mark the centenary commemoration.

More details later this year.



65 years ago this month on November 9, 1950: Diarmuid Lynch, I.R.B. Supreme Council member, GPO Staff Captain 1916, Member of Sinn Féin Executive Council, Member of Irish Volunteer Executive, Sinn Féin Food Controller, National Secretary Friends of Irish Freedom and TD for Cork South East, died in his home, Tracton, Minane Bridge. Co. Cork aged 72.



At Diarmuid's funeral at 3pm on Saturday, November 11:

'Military honours were rendered by the members of the Old IRA Association...the attendance was very large included President Sean T. O'Kelly, the Lord Mayor of Cork – Ald. Sean McGarry TD...many of those present came long distances to pay their respects to the memory of an Irishman who had played such a large part in the fight for independence. The President along with the majority of those present, walked the entire distance [from the Parish Church in Minane Bridge to Tracton Abbey cemetery – about 1 mile]. The coffin as draped with the tricolour and a guard of honour of the Old IRA marched on either side of the motor hearse'. 6 clergy presided with Sean Hegarty delivering the graveside oration. 'The customary three volleys were then fired over the grave by a party of the Old IRA under Mr. Ted Barrett and Mr William O'Reilly sounded the 'Last Post' and 'Reveille'.

The Graveside oration included these comments: 'Diarmuid Lynch was no ordinary man. Born in this quiet valley, he went to New York when only 17 years of age....sent to Connaught to prepare for and conduct the 1915 Divisional Elections of the IRB and visited all the Centres there for that purpose. January 1916 saw him selected to convey the secret commands from Pearse to Cork, Kerry, Limerick & Galway commands – but served with an Enemy Alien Order preventing his movement outside Dublin....He was then the soldier in preparation. In Easter Week he became the soldier in action.. '

Sean Hegarty's typed notes. NLI MS 31-410. Diarmuid Lynch Papers – Florence O'Donoghue Collection.

The Sunday Press of 12th November reported:

"President at Funeral of Diarmuid Lynch

The President, who became associated with the deceased through their membership of the I.R.B., and the Gaelic League in 1909, and who travelled especially from Dublin, was among the large attendance at the funeral of Mr. Diarmuid Lynch, which took place from the Sacred Heart Church, Minane Bridge to Tracton Abbey. The Coffin, draped in the Tricolour, was followed by the President on foot, accompanied by Mr. Sean McCarthy, Lord Mayor of Cork, Mr. Sean Buckley TD represented Mr. De Valera. Also present was Mr. Diarmuid. McCullough, Dublin, who was President of the I.R.B. Supreme Council when the late Mr. Lynch was enrolled on his return from America in 1907.

At the graveside, an oration was delivered by Mr. Sean O Hegarty, O.C. First Cork Brigade, and three volleys were discharged by a firing party of IRA Veterans under Mr. T. Barrett, former Fianna Captain. The Last Post and Reveille were also sounded. The prayers were recited by Very Rev. D O' Donnachada, PP, Tracton assisted by the Very Rev.P.McSweeney, P.P. Innishannon; Rev. J.J. Lynch C.S.Sp., Blackrock College Dublin; Rev. J.Tarbett, chaplain, St. Patrick's Hospital, Cork and Rev. T. McSweeney, C.C., Douglas.

Chief mourners: Mrs K. Lynch (Widow); Messrs. Timothy, Daniel, Denis, Michael (brothers); Diarmuid Lynch (Nephew), Misses Carmel Clancy and Deirdre, Dolores and Anne Lynch (Nieces), Mrs. M. Lynch, Mrs T. Lynch and Mrs. Denis Lynch (Sisters in Law).

Among those also present were Mr. T. T. O'Sullivan, T.D., P.McGrath, T.D., General and Mrs Tom Barry, Sean O'Seaghda (representing the National Council of Fianna Fail), Lt. Colonel F. O'Donoghue and Colonel J Hanrahan, O.C., Southern Command. Very Rev. Thomas Hickey, Provincial, St. Patrick's Upton; Mr. M.W. O'Reilly, Chairman, Irish National Insurance Company; Major General Costello, general manager, Sugar Company; and Thomas O'Maolain, Ard Runai, Fianna Fail.

Robert Brennan in a tribute published days later wrote:

A Tribute

"I first met Diarmuid Lynch about the year 1908, when he was still a young man. The Irish Irelanders, as we were somewhat contemptuously called, constituted at that time a very small percentage of the Irish people, but we were full of hope about what we might be able to do for Ireland. Most of us had other interests, of course, but Diarmuid seemed to have no other. He was a serious, earnest and intense man, who's every waking thought was for the cause of Irish Freedom.

That was my first impression of him, and it was confirmed when I came to know him better later on. He went to America with Thomas Ashe, on behalf of the Gaelic League. Prior to 1916, Diarmuid worked closely with McDermott, and during the Rising, he fought in the G.P.O. Tried by Court Martial, he was sentenced to penal servitude in Dartmoor.

His loyalty to the oath-bound, secret organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, was unshakeable. In 1917, within a few weeks of his release, he came to me with an order from the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. to the effect that I was to ensure that every Volunteer officer in my command should be a tried and trusted member of the secret organisation.

I told him that I considered the order unwise since it was almost certain to being about a repetition of the dual control of the Volunteers which had proved so disastrous in 1916, inasmuch as it prevented the Rising from being nation-wide.

He thought my view was wrong, but he did not quarrel with me; nor did I later quarrel with him when he took the Treaty side. It was transparently clear that every step he took in the national movement was dictated by no thought of self-interest whatever but by the firm belief that it was in the best interests of the nation. When he held that the Treaty was to be a stepping stone to the Republic, there was none who questioned his sincerity.

Usually serious and earnest, Diarmuid had a quiet sense of humour which was never malicious. He was fond of saying that his wedding was a stylish affair. Actually he was married in Dundalk Jail on the eve of his deportation to England. His bride accompanied him and his escort to Dublin. There at Amiens Street Station, Eamon De Valera turned up to meet him. De Valera persuaded the escort to allow him to accompany the newly-weds on their way to the Bridewell. So in the Black Maria as it wended its way through Dublin's streets, Diarmuid and his bride sat on one side while De Valera sat beside a member of the 'G' Division, named Hoey, who was afterwards shot by the IRA. Was there ever such a bizarre honeymoon?

In his work for Ireland, Diarmuid found it tough going all the way, but he never thought of turning back from the right road as he saw it, nor did he count the cost.

Our people would be ungrateful if they were to forget what we owe to the labours and the sacrifices of such men as Diarmuid Lynch.

As dheis De go raibh a anam.

Riobard O Braonain

Lynch Family Archives. Folder 7 1938-1950

Robert Brennan (1881 – 13 November 1964) was an Irish writer, diplomat and a founder of The Irish Press newspaper. He took part in the 1916 Easter Rising and later became the Irish Free State's first minister to the United States. Brennan was born in County Wexford. He was a member of the staff of the Echo Newspaper in Enniscorthy. He joined the Gaelic League and the Irish Volunteers and was recruited into the IRB by Seán T. O'Kelly. He commanded the insurgents in Wexford during the 1916 Easter Rising and was sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude. His continuing political activity resulted in further imprisonments in 1917 and afterwards. In April 1918 he was placed in charge of a newly formed Sinn Féin Department of Propaganda/Publicity. November 1918 he was arrested in the run-up to the General Election (held in December), in an effort by the British Government to stifle the Sinn Féin election campaign. The election turned out to be a resounding success for the party. He was Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dáil Éireann, from February 1921 to January 1922. He organised the Irish Race Convention in Paris in 1922. Robert Brennan was appointed the Irish Free State's first minister to the United States, and the family moved to Washington, D.C. in 1934. He was Minister Plenipotentiary to the US from 1938 to 1947. Robert, his wife, and one of his sons returned to Ireland (his three daughters remained in the United States) when he was appointed Director of Radio Éireann (1947–1948).

Document requested by pope about Easter Rising revealed

Only two known copies exists of briefing note for Pope Benedict XV in 1916



A briefing document prepared for the pope relating to the Easter Rising is being made public for the first time. The pink-bound *La Recente Insurrezione in Irlanda* (the recent insurrection in Ireland) was only discovered in the archives of the Archdiocese of Dublin two years ago. There are only two known copies in existence. The other is in the Vatican Library.

The document was prepared at the insistence of Pope Benedict XV who was strongly anti-violence and who made repeated appeals to the various factions during the First World War. It was written by Msgr Michael O'Riordan, the rector of the Pontifical Irish College Rome, on September 1st, 1916, and it was discovered by a researcher who was looking through the papers of Msgr Michael Curran, the secretary to Archbishop William Walsh at the time of the Easter Rising.

Its contents have never been translated into English, but a note with it states the "perfidy of the British government from the early days of the Home Rule movement is charted".

The pope had been briefed on the volatile situation in Ireland before the Rising broke out, by Count George Plunkett whose son Joseph Mary Plunkett went on to be one of the signatories of the Proclamation. "From what we have gathered so far, the only other copy is a photocopied one in the Irish College in Rome," said diocesan archivist Noelle Dowling.

Priests of the archdiocese were caught up during the Rising and there is voluminous correspondence within the files that relate to Easter Week.

Two letters from Gen John Maxwell, who ordered the execution of the leaders of the Rising, will go on display. Writing to Archbishop Walsh, Gen Maxwell said he wished to ask for possible assistance relating to a "delicate question". Some people were using Requiem Masses said for the "repose of the souls of those unfortunates who suffered death for the leading part they took in the late deplorable rebellion, to make political demonstrations outside the churches and chapels in which Masses are said". He recommended that those taking part in such Masses should "disperse quietly after they had been said and take no part in such demonstrations".

In another letter, Archbishop Walsh rebuffs Gen Maxwell's attempts to honour priests who had exhibited "individual cases of special gallantry or devotion". Archbishop Walsh responded by stating that there were indeed so many acts of gallantry that it would be "invidious to treat these cases as if they were exceptional". Among the other items is a letter from Mabel FitzGerald, the wife of Irish Volunteer Desmond FitzGerald and mother of future Taoiseach Garret FitzGerald. It is addressed to Archbishop Walsh and pleads with him to intervene with the British government to get her husband's 10-year jail sentence reduced. Mrs FitzGerald acknowledges that her husband was in the GPO, but protested that he was only there in a civilian capacity distributing food and Red Cross provisions. "He was neither responsible for it, nor took a prominent or even a belligerent part in it, his sentence is quite disproportionately severe even among sentences which are all harsh," she stated. "It has generated a lot of interest even among our own priests," she added. "Parishes and priests have been contacting us saying they have further material."

Irish Times Friday, Sep 18, 2015,

The only surviving child of the executed leaders of the 1916 Rising recently celebrated his 102nd birthday.



Fr Joseph Mallin, son of executed Easter Rising leader Michael Mallin, pictured celebrating his 102nd birthday in Hong Kong and above, during a visit to Kilmainham Gaol.

Fr Joseph Mallin is the son of Commandant Michael Mallin who was second-in-command of the Irish Citizen Army during Easter Week 1916.

Born on September 13rd 1913, Fr Mallin was just two and a half years old when his father was executed in Kilmainham Jail.

His father summoned him and his mother to his cell in Kilmainham Jail just before he was executed on May 8th, 1916. Michael Mallin gave his wife a note stating that he hoped Joseph would become a priest. She was pregnant with the couple's fifth child.

In recent interviews Fr Mallin has said that his mother rarely talked about her executed husband, but he did see her cry once on the anniversary of his death. Fr Mallin celebrated his birthday in the Jesuit residence in Hong Kong on Sunday. He has been a priest in Hong Kong since 1948.

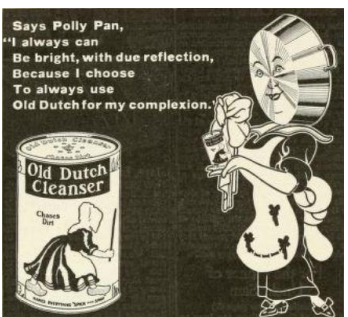
His niece Una O'Callanáin says his her uncle remains as mentally alert as ever and still writes to her in Irish on a regular basis. He celebrates mass privately.

She said he is unlikely to be able to attend the 1916 commemorations next year because of a lack of mobility, but he has taken a strong interest in it and in Irish affairs in general. "He knows everything that goes on. Nothing escapes him," she said. Mrs. O'Callanáin father Seamus Mallin was 12 when Michael Mallin was executed,

During his court-martial Michael Mallin claimed that he was not a leader of the Rising and did not have a commission in the Irish Citizen Army. The British refused to execute Countess Markievicz, the commander of the Irish Citizen Army, because she was a woman. Michael Mallin was next in line.

Paul Horan, who is researching the Rising families, said it was remarkable that a "child of the Rising may be around for the Rising centenary commemorations".

Mr Horan, a lecturer in nursing studies in Trinity College Dublin, said it was important that the stories of the children of the Rising should be collected for posterity





NEWS

Easter Rising events could rival Gathering, Taoiseach says Some 1,800 events announced for the community programme to remember 1916



Tánaiste Joan Burton highlighted the role of women in the Rising.
Photograph: Dave Meehan

The events surrounding the Easter Rising commemorations next year have the potential to be as popular as the Gathering, the Taoiseach has said.

Details of 1,800 events nationally were announced at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham as part of the community programme for each of the 31 local authorities in Ireland.

Representatives from all 31 authorities attended the unveiling ceremony.

Enda Kenny said fears that there would not be a strong response to a call for ideas at a local level to commemorate the Rising had proved to be unfounded. He said every community in Ireland felt a connection with the Rising.

"There are so many thousands of curious connections that have come to light," he said. "I'm glad to see so many young people and children involved in their own way."

The Minister for the Environment, Alan Kelly, also suggested that the coming commemorations across the country will be similar to the Gathering of 2013. "You can feel it in the warmth of the people," he said.

Best decision

The event was also attended by Tánaiste Joan Burton, who praised the number of events remembering the women involved in the Rising, particularly Dr Kathleen Lynn, who was the doctor who attended to injured men from the Irish Citizen Army during Easter week.

The Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Heather Humphreys, said the best decision she made was to allocate a quarter of the budget for the Rising commemorations to local authorities to organise events.

Of the 1,800 events, 161 events fall into the State and local ceremonial strand, 540 are on historical reflection, 152 are on An Teanga Bheo – the Living Language, 213 for youth and imagination, 350 on cultural expression, 302 on community participation, and 78 for global and diaspora with other events still being planned.



NEWS

1916 commemorations do not belong to any party - Humphreys



Arts Minister Heather Humphreys: 'I want these to be inclusive and respectful. It is only through engagement and hearing the stories that we will understand better'

The commemoration of the 1916 rising belongs to the State, not one party, according to Arts Minister Heather Humphreys. "I want these to be inclusive and respectful. It is only through engagement and hearing the stories that we will understand better," she said. "A lot of us know a little but not a lot. It will give us chance to sit down and hear the impact it had on lives and families."

She also spoke of the importance of people in Northern Ireland being involved. A debate was hosted by Irish Independent editor Fionnán Sheahan on the importance of commemorating the Rising.

Mr Sheahan said the debate provided a flavour of the content readers can expect in the paper over the coming months in relation to the 1916 centenary. Fianna Fáil spokesman on Agriculture Éamon Ó Cuív said that the Rising was still relevant in today's Ireland. He said: "I'd like people to understand and study the aspirations of 1916. They talk about equal opportunities, something we are still talking about today."

Other speakers included UCD historian Conor Mulvagh and former Irish ambassador to Saudi Arabia Niall Holohan. Alan Keating also gave a re-enactment of the oration by Pádraig Pearse at the funeral of Fenian leader O'Donovan Rossa.



NEWS

Sinn Féin proposal for 1916 annual bank holiday rejected. Minister says legislation would shift focus of commemorations from Easter to end of April.

The Government has ruled out a potential vote-getting proposal from Sinn Féin to have an annual bank holiday on April 24th, the anniversary of the Easter Rising.

Sinn Féin social protection spokesman Aengus Ó Snodaigh introduced legislation for the creation of a national holiday to be called Lá na Poblachta, noting that Ireland has nine public holidays, fewer than the EU average of 11. He told the Dáil that "many nations have a day or event in their history which, for the present day citizens, captures the spirit of the nation. In the many episodes of bravery, foresight and selflessness in Irish history, the 1916 Rising stands out, and is therefore the appropriate day to celebrate and commemorate as Ireland's national day." In the Public Holidays (Lá na Poblachta) Bill, the national holiday "would fall annually on 24 April, the day on which the Irish Republic was declared". Mr Ó Snodaigh said the Government has shot down the proposal, "despite the fact that when I raised it, in February 2013, at the all-party decade of commemorations committee meetings, I received the backing of the Government's commemorations advisers, albeit for a single year's public holiday next year". He accused the Government of "turning its back on an opportunity" and said it was not just about an additional holiday. "It aims to ensure that the vision of the Proclamation is considered and lived up to as much as possible or is, at the very least, the ideal to which we aspire."

The Bill also establishes a board to organise events to commemorate the contribution over the centuries "by many who gave their lives and liberties in pursuit of the Irish nation to free it from the occupation of a foreign power". However, rejecting the Bill Minister of State Aodhán Ó Riordáin said the legislation would move the focus of the 1916 commemorations away from the Easter weekend to the end of April. "This would seriously dilute the traditional Easter Rising commemorations and there is no demand for such a move," he insisted, adding that there was no support to move the focus from Easter to April 24th. Mr Ó Riordáin said "next year will be a time for reflection, celebration and commemoration".

But Fianna Fáil public expenditure and reform spokesman Seán Fleming said "most if not practically all Irish people, would agree with this proposal for the centenary year of 2016. The Bill goes further and provides for a bank holiday on 24 April on a permanent basis. The least we can do, as an initial step, is agree to the proposal for 2016, the centenary year."

Mr Fleming said Ireland never gave in to the ideological extremes which caused so much tragedy in the 20th century. "We have one of the world's oldest continuous democracies and our democratic, republican Constitution was the first of its kind ever adopted in a free referendum. These many factors provide a direct and positive link to the events of 1916." Sinn Féin's Michael Colreavy said "2016 is being regarded as a once in a lifetime opportunity. Remembering 1916, its heroes and their ideas should not be a once in a lifetime matter. Every year, we should reflect on those who founded our nation and sought to bring about a free, independent Ireland." He said that "to relegate this to one year or one week of fanfare, colour, money and shiny buttons is not good enough. It is not about a once in a lifetime opportunity."

Sinn Féin's Peadar Tóibín said "celebrating 1916 in a chronological fashion is logical. If the Minister of State sticks to his own dates, it will be the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox, which changes every year, whereas commemorating it on the date that it actually happened makes sense." Irish Times 09.10.15

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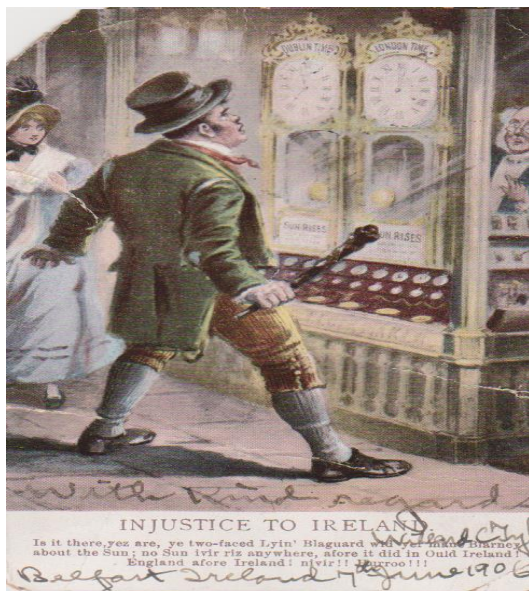
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Did You Know?

Unusual facts about the Easter Rising

Dublin Mean Time vs Greenwich Mean Time



Did you know that Dublin and London were in different time zones up to October, 1916?

"Dublin Mean Time" meant that for many years we in Ireland were in fact 25 minutes and 21 seconds behind of 'them across the water', a situation that remained in place until October 1 1916, when the Time (Ireland) Act brought Ireland into line with Great Britain.

Until the late 19th century, time in Ireland and Britain was defined locally according to sunrise and sunset. The development of railway timetables and telegraphy required time to be standardized. The House of Commons introduced legislation in 1880 to streamline time and defined time throughout Great Britain as Greenwich Mean Time. The sun in Ireland was measured by the Dunsink Observatory as rising 25 minutes and 21 seconds later than at Greenwich and Irish time was then officially defined as Dublin Mean Time.

After the Easter Rising, the time difference between Ireland and Britain was found inconvenient for telegraphic communication and the military and so the “Time (Ireland) Act, 1916” provided that Irish time would be the same as British time, from 2:00 am Dublin Mean Time on Sunday 1 October 1916

There had been some hostility to the idea of synchronizing our watches with Britain. In August 1916, a letter appeared in the *Irish Independent* arguing against it on nationalist grounds with the writer noting that "the question is whether we should give up this mark of our national identity to suit the convenience of shipping companies and a few travelers". The Time Act quickly became a political football in Ireland, in an Ireland changed by the events of Easter week. Edward Carson, as *The Irish Times* of August 12, 1916 noted, failed to understand the controversy of it all. "*All he could say was that if certain hon. members stopped this bill he would see that the Dublin Reconstruction Bill, or other bills, would also be treated as controversial and not allowed to proceed...*" Farmers, politicians, local councils, Nationalists and various business groups all declared their opposition to the move but despite the protests, Ireland lost 25 minutes and 21 seconds on October 1, 1916.

After the Irish Free State became independent in 1922, subsequent developments tended to mirror those in the United Kingdom. This avoided having different times on either side of the border with Northern Ireland



Michael Walker (1885-1971)

TODAY'S REBELS – YESTERDAY'S OLYMPIANS

Did you know that two of the rebels were Olympic cyclists?

Bicycles featured largely as a means of transport on both sides during the rebellion. On the rebel side, however, two cyclists who took part in skirmishing were of more than average ability. The ironically-named Walker brothers, Michael (13 August 1885 – 17 March 1971) and John (1888-?) had both competed for Ireland on the Olympic cycling team in Stockholm in 1912 (Britain was permitted to have each “home nation” compete separately, and so teams from England, Scotland and Ireland entered). Their event was the 200-mile road race, which began at two in the morning. The Irish were the only team who not only had no spare bicycles, but didn't even have any spare wheels. As a team, the Irish ranked 11th and, individually, Mick finished 68th and John was in 81st place. During the rebellion, Mick Walker also acted as a courier, and, being a familiar sight on his bicycle on the streets of Dublin, he successfully delivered many dispatches without challenge.

A CEASEFIRE FOR DUCKS

Did you know that firing stopped around St Stephen's Green to allow the park's ducks to be fed?

One of the first acts by the Irish Citizen Army in the Rising was to occupy St Stephen's Green. However, with so many large buildings overlooking the Green (including the Shelbourne Hotel) and not enough men to occupy a useful number of them, the rebels' position rapidly become untenable. British forces, particularly from the Shelbourne, swept the Green with gunfire, and the rebels were forced to withdraw to the College of Surgeons. Nevertheless, things weren't so bad for the park's feathered inhabitants. The Times History of the War recorded that St Stephen's Green "was well stocked with waterfowl, and the keeper, who remained inside all the time, reported that his charges were well looked after and fed by him, and were very little perturbed by the bullets flying over their heads". The park-keeper's name was James Kearney – every day he would enter the Green to feed the ducks, and every day the opposing sides would cease firing to allow him to do so.

THE FIRST SHOT OF THE RISING – IN LAOIS.

Did you know that the first shot of the rebellion was fired in Laois?

Unsurprisingly, the first shot of the Rising has more than one claimant. One claim that has many supporters is that the first shots came from the Volunteers of Laois, who destroyed a section of railway track at a place called Colt Wood on the night of April 23rd – the day before the Rising began in Dublin. A monument to the event was erected near Colt Wood in 1996, in an area called Clonadadoran on the N8 between Portlaoise and Abbeville.

The monument bears three plaques: a copy of the proclamation; a picture of a derailed train; and a dedication which names the Volunteers and reads: "On Easter Sunday night, 23rd April, 1916, acting under the direct orders of Patrick Pearse, the Laois Volunteers participated in the demolition of a section of the Abbeyleix-Portlaoise railway line at a location near here. The purpose of this exercise was to prevent British military reinforcements from reaching Dublin via Waterford after the Rising had started. This demolition was followed by the firing of the first shot of the 1916 rising."

(Thanks to Mick O'Farrell for this excerpt. From his book '50 Things You didn't Know about 1916' Mercier Press.)
https://www.mercierpress.ie/irish-books/50_things_you_didn-t_know_about_1916/

1916 images ...today.



Victorious British Officers posing at the Parnell Monument, O'Connell Street.



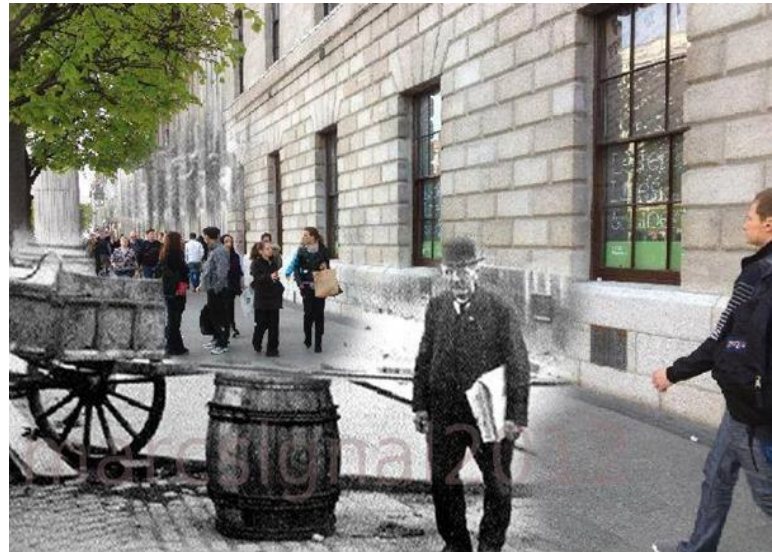
Remains of The O'Rahilly's De Dion Buton motorcar.



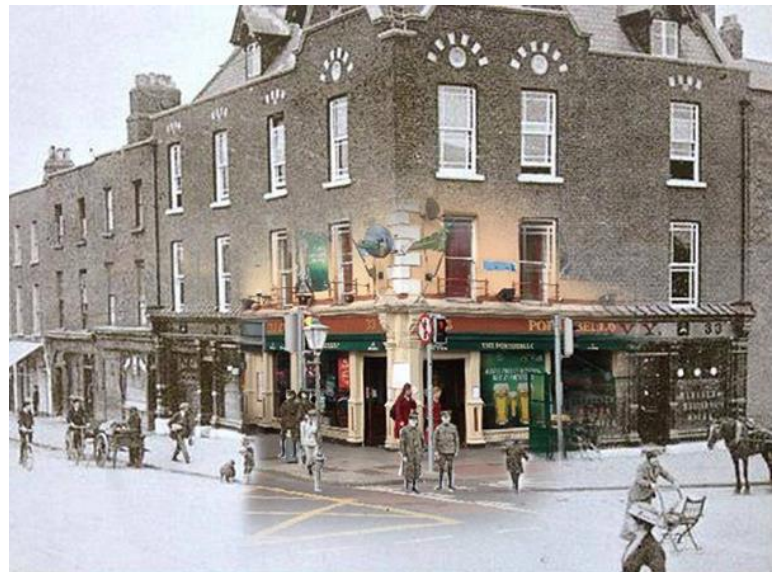
A rebel prisoner; Volunteer James O'Connor of St Margaret's Company - 5th Battalion Irish Volunteers being led under guard across O'Connell Bridge to what was then an uncertain fate - and the modern setting with Eden Quay in the background



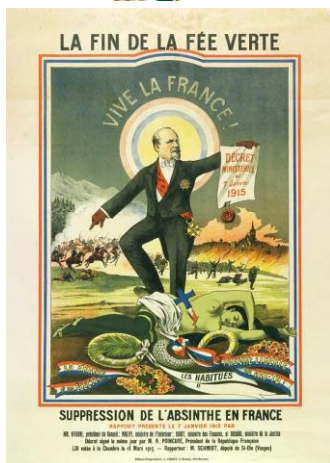
Another ghostly looking photo-merge - smiling young ladies delighted with their haul of firewood collected from the ruins after the fighting - Taken in Sackville Place, just off what was then Sackville St.



Junction of O'Connell Street and Henry Street



A merged then and now of Davy's Pub overlooking Portobello Bridge - now the Portobello Hotel. This was the outpost position taken by Sergeant Joseph Doyle and nine other Citizen Army men early on Easter Monday. The position itself came under a barrage of machine gun and rifle fire from a platoon from the Royal Irish Rifles, hastily dispatched from nearby Portobello Barracks - keen to relieve Dublin Castle, which eventually drove Doyle and his men back.



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Manchester Martyrs Commemoration Cork. November 28, 1915.

Photographed at the Irish Volunteers Headquarters, Sheares Street, Cork, November 28, 1915: BACK: P. Cotter, Sean Nolan, Daithi Cotter, Sean Scanlan, Fred Murray. CENTER: Tom O'Sullivan & Diarmuid O'Shea (with rifles), Tom Barry, Pat Corkery, Donal Barrett, Donal Og O'Callaghan, Tadg Barry, Diarmuid Lynch, Con Twomey (with rifle), Unknown FRONT: Sean Murphy, Tomas MacCurtain, Sean MacDiarmada, Herbert Moore Pim, Sean O'Sullivan, Sean O'Murthille.

The annual commemorations of the Manchester Martyrs (three Fenians executed in 1867. Details on page 15) were a regular part of Irish nationalist political life up to the 1930's, with marches and gatherings in many towns and cities every November.

These demonstrations were popular not only in Ireland but also throughout the Irish community in Britain and the US and could vary greatly in size and character, depending on the locality in which they took place. For example, in Britain the usual practice was simply to offer a mass for the souls of the martyrs on their anniversary. In the US commemorative concerts and lectures were often held to mark the event. These occasions were most popular in those cities that had a large Irish population, such as New York and Chicago. In Irish country towns, people often gathered by torchlight in a town square to hear a commemorative speech by a local politician but larger gatherings were frequently the focus for demonstrations in larger cities. During the 1870s the Irish Republican Brotherhood (I.R.B.) usually organized these demonstrations in both rural and urban Ireland. After the formation of the Land League, however, many of the demonstrations in rural Ireland were organised by supporters of the constitutional nationalist movement. By contrast, the demonstrations in Dublin were remarkable for the extent to which control of the gatherings were in republican hands and were of continued interest to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, which suspected that their success or failure was a rough guideline to the degree of influence that the I.R.B. exercised in the city.

On 28 November 1915, Sean MacDiarmada (who at this stage was fully engaged in putting final arrangements in place for a Rising the following year) traveled to Cork, met with the Cork Irish Volunteers at their headquarters in Sheares Street (photo above) and addressed 'an enormous crowd in Cork City at a demonstration to commemorate the Manchester Martyrs.... MacDiarmada reported the crowd would have stretched from the Parnell Monument to Nelson's Pillar. He thought it was 'the finest meeting I have ever seen; certainly it was the best I ever had to do with'. He was enormously heartened by the crowd's enthusiasm and believed 'the country is with us' in truth, the country was with him in his opposition to any plans for conscription and determination to resist its imposition. There was no evidence that people supported an insurrection. The real business took place later that evening when he met Cork Volunteer commandants in Thomas Barry's house and swore in MacSwiney [to the IRB]. MacDiarmada then went on to Kinsale to meet Diarmuid Lynch, the Munster representative on the Supreme Council..." Sean MacDiarmada by Brian Feeney. O'Brien Press. 2014

Peg Duggan of the Cumann na mBan recalled the event years later in her Bureau of Military History deposition: "On the occasion of a Manchester Martyrs commemoration held in Cork on 21st November 1915, Herbert Pim and Sean MacDiarmada attended from Dublin and addressed a large number of Volunteers and Cumann na mBan at the National Monument at Grand Parade, Cork. We made green, white and orange badges for the occasion which we sold for Volunteer funds. A concert organised by us was held in the City Hall later that night followed by a ceilí in An Grianain, at which Pim and Sean MacDiarmada attended..."

P.J. Murphy who was in the Fianna Éireann at the time recalled in his deposition: "The Volunteer Hall in Sheares St. was kept continually under observation by the R.I.C. The two detectives, O'Sullivan and Carroll, were well known to the Volunteers. They were later joined by another detective sergeant named Maliff. O'Sullivan and Carroll were well known athletes. Carroll was a high jumper. Maliff was shot in 1921. The wound was not fatal. He was shot on a Saturday afternoon outside the Courthouse in Washington St. He still resides in Cork."

The Manchester Martyrs Commemoration took place one hundred years ago this month.



The Manchester Martyrs story began in March 1867 with the arrival in Manchester of the leaders of the failed [Fenian Rising](#). One was Colonel Thomas Kelly from Galway, who had replaced James Stephens as head of the IRB. Kelly had served in an Ohio regiment during the American Civil War, and had been responsible for rescuing Stephens from Richmond Jail, Dublin in November 1865. The other was Captain Timothy Deasy from Clonakilty, County Cork, who had also served in the American Civil War. Kelly hurriedly convened a meeting of leading Fenians to restructure the organisation and prepare plans for another rising but before this could begin, on September 11, 1867, Kelly and his deputy, Timothy Deasy, were arrested by Scotland Yard detectives.

This was a major coup for the authorities but Edward O'Meagher Condon, another Irish-American civil war veteran who was in charge of re-organising the Fenians in the north of England, immediately set plans in motion to free the two men, procuring arms from Birmingham and organising a party of men to effect a rescue.

On 18 September 1867, Kelly and Deasy were being transferred from the courthouse to Belle Vue Gaol on Hyde Road, Gorton. They were handcuffed and locked in two separate compartments inside a police van escorted by a squad of 12 mounted policemen. The van contained six prisoners: a 12-year-old boy who was being taken to a reformatory, three women convicted of misdemeanors, and the two Fenians. As it passed under a railway arch, a man darted into the middle of the road, pointed a pistol at the driver and told him to stop. Simultaneously, a party of about 30–40 men including Allen, Larkin and O'Brien leaped over a wall at the side of the road, surrounded the van and seized the horses, one of which they shot. The unarmed police were described by O'Meagher Condon, who organised the attack on the police van, as "a miscellaneous lot, apparently embracing the long and short and the fat and lean of the Manchester force"; they offered little resistance and soon fled.



The rescuers, after an unsuccessful attempt to force open the van with hatchets, sledgehammers, and crowbars, called upon Police Sergeant Brett, who was inside the van with the prisoners, to open the door. Brett refused, so one of the rescuers, Peter Rice placed his revolver at the keyhole of the van to blow the lock, just as Brett looked through the keyhole to see what was happening outside. The bullet passed through his eye into his brain and killed him. The door was opened when one of the women prisoners took the keys from Brett's pocket, and passed them through a ventilator to the Fenians outside, allowing Kelly and Deasy to escape. Brett was the first Manchester police officer to be killed on duty, in an incident that became known locally as the "Manchester Outrages".

The police suspected that Kelly and Deasy had been taken by their rescuers to Ancoats, considered at that time to be a Fenian area of Manchester. Anonymous letters alleged that the pair were being sheltered in a house on Every Street, but the 50 armed police who raided the premises found no signs of the fugitives. Despite a reward of £300 offered by the authorities, neither Kelly nor Deasy were recaptured. An article published in the 14 November edition of The Times newspaper reported that they had made their way to Liverpool, from where they had taken passage on a ship bound for New York.

The police raided Manchester's Irish quarters and brought "dozens of suspects, selected almost at random", before local magistrates; the raids have been described as a "reign of terror" for the Irish in Manchester. Amongst those arrested was Thomas Maguire, a young Royal Marine on leave, who unfortunately for him had been in the vicinity of the attack on the police van and was Irish.

Amongst the lawyers defending the Irishmen was William Prowling Roberts, who lived in Pendleton and had been an active Chartist in the 1840s, when he had even been imprisoned for a time.

Meanwhile Allen, Larkin, O'Brien and Condon were arrested along with another man, Michael Maguire. The five were subsequently charged with murder. Another policeman present during the attack claimed that the man who had fired the shot had only been trying to shoot the lock off the Black Maria. However, the prosecution insisted that Allen had deliberately killed Brett and the government established a special commission to travel to Manchester and try the men immediately. The government put its attorney general on the prosecution and publically, misgivings began to arise on the trial although the press, not shackled by any restrictions began reporting them as guilty before the trial took place.

Committal Proceedings

On 27 September 1867 committal proceedings were heard in front of a magistrate to establish whether there was a prima facie case against the 28 accused. The team of defence barristers included Chartist leader Ernest Jones, who had spent two years in prison for making seditious speeches and W. P. Roberts, whose fee was paid by subscribers to a defence fund to represent nine of the men. Jones, representing Condon and O'Brien, clashed with the court almost immediately because the accused were handcuffed, saying "It appears to be discreditable to the administration of justice that men whom the law presumes to be innocent should be brought into Court handcuffed together like a couple of hounds."

Roberts did his best, gaining the release of some prisoners, but the authorities merely filled the gaps in the ranks with newly arrested men. He was also heckled from the court gallery, which was filled with Manchester's well-to-do come to watch the spectacle. "How dreadful it is to have to address such a spirit that reigns against these men", he told the court, "it paralyses the tongue". The intimidation even continued outside the court. One evening a mob turned up outside Roberts' hotel and he had to escape by the back entrance. The Times even devoted an editorial to attacking him, ".....the prejudice which Mr. Roberts deprecates is not, we suspect, local as much as national, being no other than a prejudice against organised conspiracies for the defiance of the law and the murder of its authorised agents". All but two of the accused – Allen and Larkin – claimed that they had witnesses who would testify that they were elsewhere when the police van was attacked. The defence argued that "the rescue was not illegal as the prisoners [Kelly and Deasy] were wrongly imprisoned", and that there was no intention of "sacrificing human life", as evidenced by only a single fatality despite the presence of so many guns and so many shots being fired. Nevertheless, 26 of the prisoners were sent for trial before a judge and jury at the next assizes; two were released because of "unsatisfactory identification"

The Trial

Proceedings began on 28 October 1867, in front of Mr Justice Blackburne and Mr Justice Mellor. Twenty-six appeared in court on the first day in front of a grand jury, which found that there was a prima facie case against all of the defendants for murder, felony, and misdemeanor. Attorney General Sir Thomas Karslake leading for the prosecution. W P Roberts and the other defence lawyers petitioned in an attempt to get the trial moved to London but this was rejected. Manchester was filled with police and troops during the five days of the proceedings.

It was decided to charge the five "principal offenders" – Allen, Larkin, Gould (O'Brien), Shore (Condon), and Maguire – under one indictment. They were therefore brought back to the courtroom the following day, when their trial proper began, despite none of them having fired the fatal shot. Allen was a 19-year-old carpenter; Larkin was a tailor, the only married member of the group, and had five children. O'Brien, who had fought in the American Civil War, was a 30-year-old shop assistant from County Cork. O'Meagher Condon, born in Cork and 32 years old, had also fought for the Union side in the American Civil War. Thomas Maguire was a Royal Marine who had served for 10 years and had just returned home on leave.

The jury retired at 6:15 pm on the fifth day and returned 75 minutes later to give its verdict of guilty for each of the five defendants. When asked if they had anything to say before sentence was passed, several of the convicted men made a closing speech.

[\(Click here for speeches from the dock\)](#)

Allen stated his innocence, and that he regretted the death of Sergeant Brett, but that he was prepared to "die proudly and triumphantly in defence of republican principles and the liberty of an oppressed and enslaved people".

Larkin said he felt that he had received a fair trial, and that his counsel had done everything they could in his defence. He ended by saying: "So I look to the mercy of God. May God forgive all who have sworn my life away. As I am a dying man, I forgive them from the bottom of my heart. May God forgive them."

O'Brien claimed that all of the evidence given against him was false, and that as an American citizen he ought not to be facing trial in a UK court. He then went on at length to condemn the British government, the "imbecile and tyrannical rulers" of Ireland, until he was interrupted by the judge, who appealed to him to cease his remarks: "The only effect of your observations must be to tell against you with those who have to consider the sentence. I advise you to say nothing more of that sort. I do so entirely for your own sake."

O'Meagher Condon's address to the court was considered by The Times to have "excelled all the other convicts in his zeal for the Fenian cause". He admitted to having organised the attack on the police van in his role as leader of the north-west section of the movement, but claimed that he "never threw a stone or fired a pistol; I was never at the place [where the attack took place] ... it is all totally false". He went on to say that "had I committed anything against the Crown of England, I would have scorned myself had I attempted to deny it". Towards the end of his speech he shouted, "God save Ireland!" a cry taken up by his companions in the dock.

William Allen, Michael Larkin, Michael O'Brien, Thomas Maguire, and Edward O'Meagher Condon, were sentenced to death by hanging – the only punishment English law at that time allowed for murder – again crying "God save Ireland" from the dock after sentence was pronounced.

Continued on next page

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The trial took place in what was described as a "climate of anti-Irish hysteria" by the weekly Reynold's Newspaper, which described it as a "deep and everlasting disgrace to the English government, the product of an ignoble panic which seized the governing classes. A yell of vengeance", it said, "had issued from every aristocratic organ, and that before any evidence had been obtained the prisoners' guilt was assumed and their executions had been demanded"

Almost immediately, there was an international surge of opposition to all five convictions on the basis that the men were not common criminals. Their crime was a political one and the last time anyone had been executed for a political crime was 1803, when Robert Emmett was executed in Dublin.

Protests were held in Ireland and the UK, America and France. Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill led the protests, while many Catholic bishops as well as the Anglican clergy also opposed the convictions and the executions. In Thomas Maguire's case the witnesses who had identified the prisoners and had testified that Maguire was in the forefront of the attack had their evidence shown to be transparently false. This resulted in over 30 English reporters sending an appeal to the Home Secretary to have him pardoned. With such widespread doubts about the conviction of Maguire the government yielded to the pressure to grant him a pardon. This led many to believe that the other four would not be hanged since they had been convicted on the evidence of the same witnesses who, according to Liz Curtis, had "blatantly perjured themselves in the case of Maguire". While eminent lawyers tried through procedural means to halt the executions, leading figures such as John Bright, Charles Bradlaugh and John Stuart Mill appealed for clemency

On 18th November a deputation went to the Home Office to present a memorial from a meeting held at Clerkenwell Green the previous day. The Home Secretary Gathorne Hardy refused to see them so the men forced their way into the Home Office and held an impromptu "indignation" meeting before leaving just in time to avoid the police. In Manchester a number of citizens met at the Trevelyan Hotel in Corporation Street and drew up a petition which asked the queen to exercise her prerogative of mercy "....on the ground that the British government can always afford to exercise clemency even to its worst and most misguided prisoners, although not sentenced for a political crime, but solely for the high crime or murder, may be regarded in a sense as political criminals....." *Like all others this petition was turned down. Queen Victoria wrote in a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote at this time that the Irish "are really shocking, abominable people – not like any other civilised nation."*

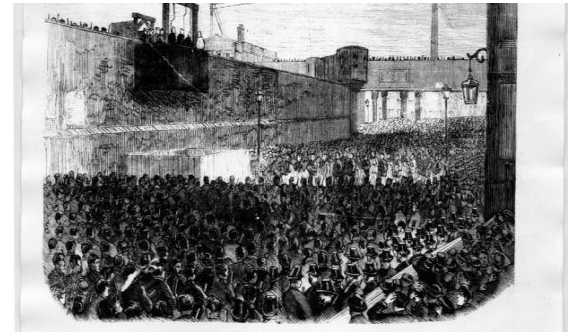
On Thursday, November 21, a few days before the executions, Maguire received a pardon. Condon also had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life -- he was an American citizen and the US government intervened on his behalf.

Execution

A crowd estimated at 8,000–10,000 gathered outside the walls of Salford Gaol on the evening of 22 November 1867 to witness the public execution of the three convicted men the following morning. A platform had been built about 30 feet (9.1 m) above ground, through the outside wall of the jail facing New Bailey Street, to support the gallows. The spectators were "well supplied by the gin palaces of Deansgate and the portable beer and coffee stalls". According to Father Gadd, one of the three Catholic priests who attended to the men: "A crowd of inhuman ghouls from the purlieus of Deansgate and the slums of the City ... made the night and early morning hideous with the raucous bacchanalian strains of "Champagne Charlie", "John Brown", and "Rule Britannia". No Irish mingled with the throng ... They had obeyed the instructions of their Clergy. Throughout Manchester and Salford, silent congregations with tear-stained faces ... assembled for a celebration of early Mass for the eternal welfare of the young Irishmen doomed to die a dreadful death that morning"

The authorities took considerable lengths to discourage any rescue attempt. Over 2,500 regular and special police were deployed in and around the prison, augmented by a military presence which included a detachment of the 72nd Highlanders and a squadron of the Eighth Hussars.

All traffic in and out of the city was stopped. The Times newspaper reported that by the time the hangings took place, shortly after 8:00 am, "the mob were quiet and orderly", in contrast to the previous night and early morning.



The executioner, William Calcraft, was the most famous of the 19th century, but was reportedly nervous of executing Fenians, because of threats he had received. He was also "particularly incompetent", and was "notoriously unable to calculate the correct length of rope required for each individual hanging; he frequently had to rush below the scaffold to pull on his victim's legs to hasten death". Most accounts claim that Allen died almost instantaneously from a broken neck, but Larkin and O'Brien were not so fortunate. Father Gadd, reported that "The other two ropes, stretched taut and tense by their breathing twitching burdens, were in ominous and distracting movement. The hangman had bungled! ... Calcraft then descended into the pit and there finished what he could not accomplish from above..." After the execution the bodies of the three men were swiftly buried in quicklime in the prison grounds.

Frederick Engels wrote to Karl Marx predicting that "yesterday morning the Tories, by the hand of Mr Calcraft, accomplished the final act of separation between England and Ireland. The only thing that the Fenians still lacked were martyrs. They have been provided by Derby and G Hardy. Only the execution of the three has made the liberation of Kelly and Deasy the heroic deed which will now be sung to every Irish babe in the cradle in Ireland, England and America".

In Ireland tens of thousands paraded in mock funeral processions in Dublin, Cork, Limerick and many other towns, with participants and spectators dressed in mourning and wearing green ribbons and rosettes and other items. Newspapers remarked upon the large numbers of young women who marched in contingents in the parades, something new in Irish political life. Many of the women wept as they walked and in Cork an eyewitness described the women "keening" when the procession reached St Jerome's cemetery, "the occasion of the gathering rendered this wild cry of sorrow sadly impressive and moving." As the processions gathered momentum across the country across the country the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation banning all future ceremonies under the Party Processions and Party Emblems Act.

Most of the British press had demanded "retribution swift and stern", not because the men were Irish, but because they were Fenians; "the public demand for the death penalty was not simply an expression of anti-Irish sentiment, but rather a product of the Fenian panic and popular feelings of insecurity and the desire for order." The Daily Telegraph, for instance, although like most of its contemporaries describing Brett's death as "a vulgar, dastardly murder", nevertheless supported reform in Ireland; "we may hang convicted Fenians with good conscience, but we should also thoroughly redress those evils distinctly due to English policy and still supported by English power."

In 2006, the then Taoiseach Bertie Ahern announced that the Irish Government would grant the Martyrs a full State funeral and re-inter them in a grave in Dublin's iconic Glasnevin Cemetery. The plan to honour the patriots quickly foundered. Salford Jail was demolished in 1871 and all remains reburied in Strangeways prison. Following the 1990 riots, this prison was rebuilt, remains buried in the grounds cremated and buried in the city's Blackley Cemetery without being recorded. It was impossible therefore to identify the remains of the innocent Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

Passenger Manifest - SS New York. April 26, 1918.

Deportation of Diarmuid Lynch from Britain to the United States.

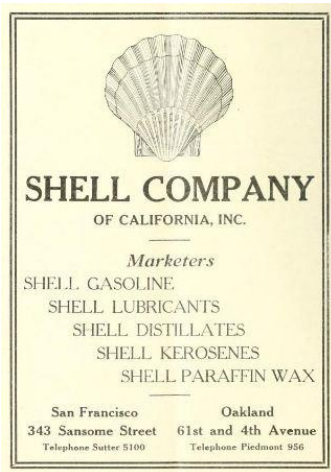
Line	Family Name	Given Name	Yrs	Sex	IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES, GIVE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY OR TOWN AND STATE).	IF NATURALIZED, GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF COURT WHICH ISSUED NATURALIZATION PAPERS, AND DATE OF PAPERS.	166 ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES.
✓ 1	Colinash	Anthony	✓ 21	M	S February 22nd, 1897, Gulf Port, Miss.	Travel Order U.S. Navy	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 2	McGoughlin	Martha	✓ 38	M	N	U.S. Navy, N.Y. April 14th, 1904	1625 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 3	McGoughlin	James	✓ 38	M	N		1625 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 4	Whitcomb	Chasney	✓ 2	M	S January 1st, 1891, Mansfield, Ohio		347 Monument St., Groton, Conn.
✓ 5	Pullerton	Donald Gleason	✓ 20	M	S NOV. 10TH 1897 Columbus Grove, Ohio.	Travel Order U.S. Navy	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 6	Blakeley	Odd Charles	✓ 22	M	S October 3rd, 1895, Norran, Ohio.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 7	Cobb	Littleton Randall	✓ 19	M	S JAN. 4TH 1899 Hannburg, Ark.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 8	Jewett	Seated	✓ 19	M	S September 1st, 1898, Tulsa, Okla.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 9	Billingson	Volbin Edward	✓ 20	M	S February 4th 1898, St. Louis, Miss.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 10	Wick	John	✓ 20	M	S OCT. 23rd 1898, Springfield, Mass.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	278 Franklin St., Springfield, Ohio
✓ 11	Juliff	William	✓ 20	M	S May 22nd 1897, Edgington, Bucks Co., Pa.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	Edgington, Bucks County, Pa.
✓ 12	BUTLER	Emmet Lovell	✓ 20	M	S NOV. 2ND 1895 Oaklayhear, Ind.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	Armed Guard Barracks, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 13	White	Maed	✓ 43	F	S May 16th, 1869, Huron, Wayne Co., N.Y.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	709, Marshall Town, Iowa.
✓ 14	McBarry	Edmund Daniel	✓ 26	M	M JUNE 7TH 1891 Shenandoah Junction, Va.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	Shenandoah Junction, Va.
✓ 15	Henderson	Rachael Kathleen	✓ 22	F	M BY VIRTUE OF HUSBAND'S CITIZENSHIP.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	42, Bank St., New York, N.Y.
✓ 16	Bennelly	Walter	✓ 20	M	S January 12th, 1899, Baltimore, Md.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 17	Winn	William W.	✓ 24	M	S March 1st, 1894, Paris, Ill.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 18	Manfield	Richard	✓ 20	M	S January 8th, 1898, Jeannette, La.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 19	Johnson	Guat. Edw.	✓ 28	M	S Jan. 1st 1890, New Orleans, La.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	224 2nd St., Newport News, Va.
✓ 20	Hinds	Fred	✓ 21	M	S July 4th, 1897, Boston, Mass.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	288, Bergen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 21	Powers	Cullen C.	✓ 20	M	S JAN. 29th 1898 SEVILLE, FLA.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 22	Roberts	Zoe	✓ 20	M	S June 2nd 1900, Blue Co., Va.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 23	LYNCH	JEREMIAH C.	✓ 40	M	S	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 24	ORR	CHARLES O.	✓ 23	M	S JAN. 19TH 1894 TUCSON, ARK.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 25	BURKE	JOHN HUBERT	✓ 24	M	S	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	U.S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
✓ 26	HINCHLIFFE	PAUL EDWIN	✓ 21	M	S 13TH NOVEMBER 1896, MALDEN, MASS.	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	523 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.
✓ 27	MITCHELL	CHARLES FRANK	✓ 20	M	S	U.S. Navy, N.Y.	22 BLADGOR ST., BOSTON, MASS.

1918 – Liverpool to New York. SS New York.

Name: Jeremiah C. Lynch.
Age: 40
Gender: Male
Marital Status: Single (though married)
Nationality: Naturalised United States Citizen. NY Supreme Court, NY. July 9, 1902
Vessel: SS New York
Departed: Liverpool April 26, 1918. Destination: New York
Arrived: NY. May 7, 1918.
Address in US: 722 Coster Street, Bronx, NY
Ellis Island ID: PASSENGER ID610022090755 FRAME1019 LINE NUMBER23
Ship Details:

Built by J. & G. Thomson Limited, Glasgow, Scotland, 1888. 10,499 gross tons; 560 (bp) feet long; 60 feet wide. Steam Triple Expansion engines, twin screw. Service speed 20 knots. 1,740 passengers (540 first class, 200 second class, 1000 third class). Clipper stem, three funnels and three masts. Ship History Built for Inman & International Steamship Company, in 1888 and named City of New York. Liverpool-New York service. World's fastest ship 1892-93. Sold to American Line, in 1893 and renamed New York. Southampton to New York service. Renamed USS Harvard in 1898. Served briefly for US Navy in 1898 during the Spanish-American war. Returned to American Line, in 1898 and reverted to New York. Southampton to New York service. Renamed USS Plattsburg in 1918. Armed merchant cruiser service. Sold in 1920 and reverted to New York. To Polish Navigation Company. New York-Danzig service. New York-Mediterranean service in 1922. Scrapped at Genoa in 1929

Following Diarmuid's jail wedding to Kathleen (Kit) in Dundalk on April 24, 1918, he was swiftly segregated and later that day moved to the Bridewell in Dublin on the first leg of his deportation to the US. Coincidentally, joining Diarmuid and his detective escort aboard the train in the same compartment was his new wife and Fr. Aloysius who had performed the ceremony. By the time the train arrived in Dublin, a large crowd of well-wishers including de Valera and Collins met them. Harry Boland advised Diarmuid that an attempt would be made to rescue him but was persuaded otherwise due to the possibility of death and injury among the crowds. As Lynch was placed in the Black Maria, Kathleen, friends and De Valera joined them while the assembled volunteers led by Harry Boland and Michael Collins led the procession down the quays to the Bridewell. "The following morning Collins again joined Kit and Diarmuid Lynch with their G-Men escort on the train to Kingstown....despatched on the next mail boat sailing to Liverpool and Kit sailed...with him hoping that she would be allowed to travel onwards to the US with Diarmuid. Smith and Hoey handed their prisoner over to the Lime Street Bridewell in Liverpool [on April 25, 1918], and Lynch spent the night in custody there. Kit had a rougher night as she was repeatedly questioned and was dubbed an 'enemy alien... Lynch was escorted under armed guard on board the SS New York. Before the armed escort disembarked, they informed Lynch that the cost of his passage to the USA had been deducted from his own cash (which had been confiscated) and that the Ship's Purser would restore the balance to him when they berthed in New York..." Eileen McGough. Diarmuid Lynch - A Forgotten Irish Patriot. Mercier Press. 2013. P93-94
An article on these events will appear in a future edition of the Newsletter.



Looting during the Rising

"Where would you have been in 1916"? Asks the historian Donal Fallon in his popular historic internet blog. It's a question many people will no doubt be asking each other in the year ahead, most likely in a pub. Would you be risking life and limb in a European trench to feed your family, or defending the newly proclaimed Irish Republic on the streets of Dublin? Maybe hiding under the bed? Perhaps though, you might have been somewhere entirely different. Clery's, Elvery's or even McDowell's jewellers? Indeed, that is the choice many people made. In his classic study *Dear, Dirty Dublin: A City in Distress, 1899-1916*, Joseph O'Brien wrote that "*according to police statistics for 1916, 425 persons were proceeded against for looting during the rebellion and 398 of these were either fined or imprisoned.*"

The widespread looting that occurred during the Easter Rising is one aspect of the week that participants frequently spoke of in later years when interviewed by the Bureau of Military History. It is also an aspect of the week that filled plenty of column inches in the days and weeks that followed the end of the event, as looters found themselves on trial for their actions. Justifying what they had done, a mother and daughter on trial simply told a policeman that “*we were looting, like the rest.*”

In his entertaining memoir *On Another Man's Wound*, Ernie O'Malley recalled arriving onto O'Connell Street, or Sackville Street as it was then known, as the insurrection was in its infancy: "*Diamond rings and pocketsful of gold watches were selling for sixpence and a shilling, and one was cursed if one did not buy.... Ragged boys wearing old boots, brown and black, tramped up and down with air rifles on their shoulders or played cowboys and Indians, armed with black pistols supplied with long rows of paper caps. Little girls hugged teddy bears and dolls as if they could hardly believe their good fortune*"

Where were the police in all of this? The decision of Colonel R. Johnstone to withdraw the 1,100 Dublin Metropolitan Police officers from the streets of the city no doubt facilitated the widespread looting, and as Brian Barton has noted *"it soon reached endemic proportions, far beyond the capacity of either the troops or the insurgents to prevent or contain."*

The looting on Sackville Street began in broad daylight, and not long after the declaration of the Republic. Among those who arrived on the street trying to stop the looting were Catholic clergy from the Pro Cathedral. Monsignor Curran, who was serving as Secretary to Archbishop Walsh in Dublin at the time of the Rising, told the Bureau of Military History that: *"Before 2 pm the crowds had greatly increased in numbers. Already the first looting had begun; the first victim was Noblett's sweetshop. It soon spread to the neighbouring shops. I was much disgusted and I did my best to try to stop the looting. Except for two or three minutes, it had no effect. I went over and informed the Volunteers about the G.P.O. Five or six Volunteers did their best and cleared the looters for some five or ten minutes, but it began again. At first all the ringleaders were women; then the boys came along. Later, about 3.30 p.m. when the military were withdrawn from the Rotunda, young men arrived and the looting became systematic and general, so that Fr. John Flanagan of the Pro-Cathedral, who had joined me, gave up the attempt to repress it and I left too."*

One Volunteer described the scene at Noblett's sweet shop after the windows came crashing in. He remembered the sight of *"a gay shower of sweetstuffs, chocolate boxes and huge slabs of toffee"* being tossed about by the young crowd. Desmond Ryan of the GPO Garrison also recalled that Seán MacDiarmada made his way across the street and protested *"vehemently, his hands raised passionately above his head."*

Jeremiah Joseph O'Leary, later to serve as Sinn Féin Director of Elections in the Pembroke constituency in 1918, recalled attempts to stop the looting. He also remembered entering the General Post Office and being confronted by the sight of two of the rebel leaders enjoying a quick bite: " *In the late afternoon (Monday) I observed big crowds in Earl Street and Abbey Street, breaking shop windows and beginning to loot the contents. I went into the General Post Office which, at that time, was apparently a quite easy thing to do, and saw Padraig Pearse and James Connolly sitting on high stools in a little enclosure in the middle of the main hall drinking tea and eating sandwiches.*

I went out to the front of the G.P.O., stood up on one of the stones that front the pillars and made a short speech, denouncing the looting and calling for volunteers to help to suppress it. A number of men came forward whom I lined up in front of the G.P.O. And, taking one or two of them in, we collected the batons and distributed them to the men. I then instructed them to parade the main shops and thoroughfares opposite the G.P.O. to try to keep the crowds on the move, and prevent them doing damage. We moved over towards Earl Street, but there was such a dense, milling crowd there that we became broken up and submerged by the crowd immediately. I spent the rest of the night vainly trying to keep people on the move and prevent looting, but with very little success."

Francis Sheehy Skeffington, the well-known pacifist and feminist campaigner in Dublin, made his way into the city of Dublin early in the uprising to attempt to restore law and order, seeking to establish a Citizen Patrol to keep the peace among the civilian population. Eileen Costello of the Gaelic League recalled that: “*I saw a man speaking to a crowd of people from the top of an empty tram-car near the O’Connell Monument. It was Sheehy Skeffington appealing to the people to be quiet and orderly, to go home quietly, to stay in their homes and to keep the peace. I saw people from the slums breaking and looting a shop. It was Laurence’s toy shop. I saw the looters inside the shop throwing out toys and cameras to their friends outside. I felt very great disgust. Later on I saw people in the Gresham Hotel with jewellery they had bought from the looters. I saw a woman with a ring and another with a brooch.*”

Sheehy Skeffington had not come onto the streets to partake in the Rising, yet he would lose his life that week, murdered in Portobello Barracks having been arrested by the crazed Captain Bowen-Culthurst. The Captain would later be arrested and charged with murder, though he would successfully plead insanity. By April of 1921, he was found to be cured, and even received a pension. Padraic Colum would write in the immediate aftermath of the Rising about his friend Skeffy that: *"He was not a bearer of arms in the insurrection, he was a pacifist.....But Skeffington is dead now, and the spiritual life of Ireland has been depleted by as much of the highest courage, the highest sincerity and the highest devotion as a single man could embody."*

The fires that spread throughout Sackville Street created problems for the Dublin Fire Brigade, and DFB historian Las Fallon has noted in his book *Dublin Fire Brigade and the Irish Revolution* that “apart from the Magazine fort [in the Phoenix Park], the first two major fires fought by the DFB on the first day of the Rising were in shoe shops, the Cable Shop Company and the True Form shoe shop, both in Sackville Street, which were looted and burned.

Dublin's barefoot poor were taking advantage of the rebellion. In his book, Las reproduces the *Annual Report for the Year 1916*, submitted by Thomas Purcell, then Chief Officer of the Dublin Fire Brigade. Purcell's account details the madness of the events perfectly. He noted that on the Tuesday of the Rising, as Lawrence's was burning, "*two persons trapped in an upper room by fire and taken down by fire escape proved to be looters.*"

The language used to describe those looting by some participants in the Rising is interesting in itself. In the account of one Volunteer, continued page 20



Passenger Manifest - SS Orduna. June 1, 1918.

Kathleen Lynch sailing to the United States

Form No. 1				LIST OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS		(FOR THE IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES)	
NAME IN FULL				AGE	SEX	IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES INSULAR POSSESSIONS OR IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES, GIVE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY OR TOWN AND STATE)	IF NATURALIZED, GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF COURT WHICH ISSUED NATURALIZATION PAPERS, AND DATE OF PAPERS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. on List	Family Name	Given Name	Ten. Nos.	Mar. Status			
1	Bayerlyer	Fredrick S.	30	✓	✓	London, Iowa California 27th. Nov. 1888.	9687 5/28/18 London
2	Curtis	Elizabeth J.	55	✓	✓	4993 Ramon 12/9/18 by Washington October 2nd. 1916.	Knickerbocker Hotel, New York
3	Onpee	Joseph	43	✓	✓	New York City Dec. 24th. 1869	46900 Lansing
4	Hughes	Robert	51	✓	✓	Dayton Ohio. 13th Mar. 1887	London
5	Hughes	Ellie	52	✓	✓	52611 5/14/17	by Marriage 27th Jan 1917
6	Lutz	John Daniel	45	✓	✓	Frederick Md. Jan. 2nd 1878.	61506 Aug 7/17
7	Revere	John Joseph	48	✓	✓	Rockville Connecticut 26th April 1890.	4/8/18 London
8	Rogers	Harry	56	✓	✓	12137 4/5/18	Court of Common Pleas New York 25/7/09
9	Sealer	Thomas	31	✓	✓	Richshimny Penn. 4/3/1887	9584 4/20/18
10	Strzelecki	Joseph	40	✓	✓	Emb 9657 London 3/18/18	25/5/09.
11	Hightingale	Jane A.	47	✓	✓	London 9678 charge de Off. ad. Justice	Superior Court, New York County. London 4/13/14 4/9/07
12	Lynch	Kathleen	30	✓	✓	9677 8/22/18	Husband naturalized at New York
13	Thomson	Thos.	39	✓	✓	66730 2/2/17	Superior Court, San Francisco, Cal. 24/6/15.
14	Thomson	Agnes	34	✓	✓	67729	do
15	Thomson	Richard	6	✓	✓	San Francisco, Cal. 16th May 1912.	do
16	Thomson	Jean	4	✓	✓	San Francisco, Cal. 26th. Mar. 1914.	do
17	O'Brien	George Edward	31	✓	✓	New York City, June 1886.	10239 3/2/18
18							
19							
20							

1918 – Liverpool to New York. SS Orduna.

Name:	Kathleen Lynch
Age	30
Gender	Female
Marital Status	Married
Nationality	United States. Husband naturalized in New York. Passport # 9677 issued May 22, 1918 in London
Vessel	SS Orduna
Departed:	Liverpool, June 1, 1918. Destination: New York
Arrived:	NY, June 11, 1918.
Address in US:	722 Coster Street, NY.
Ellis Island ID:	not input

Ship Details: Built by Harland & Wolff Limited, Belfast, Northern Ireland, 1914. 15,507 gross tons; 569 (bp) feet long; 67 feet wide. Steam Triple Expansion engines, triple screw. Service speed 14 knots. 1,120 passengers (240 first class, 180 second class, 700 third class). One funnel and two masts. Ship History Built for Pacific Steam Navigation Company Limited, British flag, in 1914 and named Ormeda. Renamed Orduña in 1914. Liverpool-west coast of South America (1914-18) service. Chartered by Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, in 1921. Hamburg-Southampton-New York service. Returned to Pacific Steam Navigation Company Limited, British flag, in 1927. French troop and troopship service. She was the commodore ship to re-occupy Malaya in WW II. Scrapped in Scotland in 1951

Kathleen sailed to Liverpool from Dublin with Diarmuid on April 25th, 1918 and accompanied him to the Lime Street Bridewell with Detectives Smith and Hoey. Kit described the events in a letter to her sister in Law, Mary Lynch 30 April, 1918: *"They allowed me to walk with Diarmuid to the Bridewell but refused to let me see or speak with him after that and when I stated that I was his wife they put me under arrest as an alien and being in a prohibited area without being registered and informed me that I had committed a grave offence against the Defence of the Realm and was liable to six months imprisonment"* Kathleen had to return to Dublin and gather the necessary certificates and paperwork.

After returning to Dublin, Kit then planned to sail to New York with the Dublin Lord Mayor, Laurence O'Neill, who had been imprisoned with Lynch in Richmond Barracks in 1916, but a delay in acquiring their marriage certificate prevented this. After an appeal to the Cardinal of Armagh, Michael Logue, by his new brother in law, Denis, the marriage certificate was finally obtained. Kit eventually sailed for New York on 1 June 1918. The First Officer of the ship, T.J.Gill, sent a letter to Mary Lynch to reassure the family that Kit had arrived safely after a good passage despite the perils of a wartime Atlantic crossing! Eileen McGuough, Diarmuid Lynch - A Forgotten Irish Patriot, Mercier Press, 2013, P95

An article on these events will appear in a future edition of the Newsletter.

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Looting during the Rising - continued from p20

It's noted that "despite repeated efforts of the Republican forces the looting of shops by denizens of the slums became more general." The language of the media was similar. The *Illustrated Sunday Herald* proclaimed that: "When the fighting started all the hooligans of the city were soon drawn to the spot in search of loot. Half the shops in Sackville Street were sacked. Children who have never possessed two pence of their own were imitating Charlie Chaplin with stolen silk hats in the middle of the turmoil and murder....In five minutes the crowd emptied the windows of Noblett's sweetshop. Then they went on to neighbouring shops. McDowell's, the jewellers, was broken into and some thousands of pounds worth of jewellery taken. Taaffe's, the hosiers; Lewer's, Dunn's hat shop, the Cable shoe shop, all were gutted, and their contents, when not wanted, were thrown pell-mell into the street."

In a similar vein, Trinity College Dublin student Thomas Rentol Brown complained in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of 13 May of "the rabble...breaking plate-glass windows and seizing articles in the shops." Yet, looting wasn't only the preserve of the "rabble" or the "denizens of the slums." The *Irish Life* 'Record of the Rebellion', published soon afterwards, claimed that "the looters were by no means confined to the submerged slum population. A remarkable proportion were well dressed and belonged to the wage-earning working class, or perhaps to classes still more respectable." The same source claims that the volley of a rifle from the rooftop of Trinity College Dublin was enough to stop some looting at the bottom of Grafton Street.

It's not surprising that toy shops and sweet shops were among the first raided. Eamon Bulfin, a Volunteer in the perilous enough position of the rooftop of the GPO, remembered fireworks exploding in the street, having been looted by children from Lawrence's toy shop: "We had our bombs on top of the Post Office, and these fireworks were shooting up in the sky. We were very nervous. There were Catherine Wheels going up O'Connell Street and Catherine Wheels coming down O'Connell Street." Still, the diversity of the items looted is surprising. Michael O'Flanagan, who had been active with the IRB in Glasgow before taking part in the rebellion, remembered the very unusual sight of a piano passing him by: "On Wednesday afternoon we noticed four or five men and women coming from the direction of Mary's Lane. Between them they were carrying a piano which we concluded they had stolen from some business premises. We called on them to halt but they refused to do so. We fired a few shots over their heads as a warning and they dropped the piano and made off."

If toys were the order of the day for children during the week, for adults it was equally predictable. In a 1926 article for *An t-Oglách*, the magazine of the army, a story was recounted of alcohol being looted from a pub in Henry Street and offered to the rebels: "The looters had pillaged a public house opposite the GPO in Henry Street, and a woman offered the Volunteers some bottles of stout. These were refused by all except one man, who took a bottle and had it to his lips when an officer appeared on the scene and dashed it to pieces. Having referred to the order on the subject he announced that the next men found taking a drink without permission would be shot without warning. Such measures had their effect."

The looting wasn't just a phenomenon of the early hours of the Rising. The *Irish Life* publication remembered that by the third day of the Rising, the enthusiasm of the looters remained "In Sackville Street on Wednesday evening the scene was of the weirdest description. An immense crowd of sightseers was promenading up and down the centre of the street under a blaze of electric light. All along the east side of the street the looters were working with frenzied energy. Every now and then the shouts from the shops would be drowned by the crash of glass as another window was hammered"

By the Thursday of Easter Week, the 'Provisional Government' based in the General Post Office acknowledged the actions of the looters, noting that "the Provisional Government strongly condemns looting and the wanton destruction of property. The looting that has taken place has been done by the hangers-on of the British forces." In reality, it was primarily being carried out by the very poor, in a city which was home to horrific tenement squalor, with some of the housing in the city only a short stroll from the GPO.

The dilemma around what to do with the looters has found its way into fiction too, with Roddy Doyle including an episode in his *A Star Called Henry* where members of the Irish Citizen Army and the Irish Volunteers debate the best course of action: "One of the Volunteer offices, a red-faced chap called Smith, came storming towards our section. He was unbuckling his holster as he went but his fury made his fingers hopeless. We'll have to make an example of them, he shouts. Or we'll be hanging our heads in shame among the nations of the world."

Newspaper reports in the aftermath of the Rising give an idea of how widespread the problem was, well beyond streets where fighting was intense. They also detail the rather severe sentences handed down to convicted looters. At Sir John Rogerson Quay, the British and Irish Steampacket Company premises was raided, with damage estimated at about £5,000. At the Police Court in Dublin Castle on 11 May, three men were charged with "stealing a valuable quantity of flour, etc., and with being the leaders of a disorderly crowd which attacked the company's premises, and did wanton and malicious damage." The manager of the premises stated that "telephones and electric fittings were broken, 400 sacks of flour were completely taken, as were 400 cases of tea and a quantity of sugar. Of thirty-five cargo trucks, all with the exception of two were completely destroyed."

The *Irish Independent* reported on 11 May 1916 of a mother and daughter, charged with being in illegal possession of "two mattresses, one pillow, eight window curtains, one lady's corset, one top coat, two ladies coats, five ladies hats and four chairs." In the same news report, it was noted that two ladies from Camden Street had been prosecuted for being in possession of, among other things, "3lbs of tea, 12 boxes of sweet herbs...some lemonade and cornflower." The constable told the court that the accused told him "we were looting, like the rest. We had a bit out of it, too!" They were sentenced to a month in prison each.

While a lot of looted goods were recovered, some looters were never prosecuted. A Sergeant Fletcher-Desborough of the Royal Irish Regiment remembered that "months after the end of the Rising, flower sellers and paper vendors round the pillar, sported fur coats and bejewelled fingers, which in the usual way, they could never have bought with the profits from their flower selling."

Did the rebels partake in a bit of looting themselves? The *Kerry Sentinel* carried a report on May 3rd from an eyewitness who claimed that "it was a common sight to see womenfolk of the rebels trying on the latest thing in hats in public", but it's important to note all kinds of wild claims appeared in the press in the weeks after the Rising.

More intriguingly, Bridget Foley remembered being sent into Clery's to acquire anything that could be used for bandages by the Volunteers, and that: "...First of all we went into Clery's shop on the instructions of Captain Weafer. We got aprons, sheets and towels, soaps and dishcloth and anything that would be useful to tear up into bandages. We must have been very simple, because in the middle of our activities we started trying on fur coats."

The waxworks on Henry Street had some of its contents removed by young Volunteers, with one later remembering: "...With the accessibility of all that the Waxworks had to offer, it was not long till a number of our troops were arrayed in various uniforms and costumes from the wax figures, and musical instruments were also acquired, such as mouth organs, melodeons and fiddles, the playing of which and the singing which accompanied them, made a good deal of the time pass very pleasantly."

So, what has survived of the loot?

Little if anything has been donated to museums or is formally recognised as looted material today, some family heirlooms may have been 'acquired' during the Rising, but some of the more unusual items in what is the donated looted material collection of the National Museum of Ireland, includes a small toffee hammer from the Rising, which it notes was "more than likely taken from a confectioner's shop".

How did it end up in the National Museum? It was kept as a souvenir by a Mr Daly "after it was thrown at him, hitting his hat, by a looter in Sackville Street during the week of the Rising. It was given to the National Museum in 1980"

Passenger Manifest - S.S. Westphalia. October 15, 1927.

Diarmuid and Kathleen 'Kit' Lynch.

<div> <div>Form No. 1</div> <div>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</div> <div>IMMIGRATION SERVICE</div> </div> <div> <div>Record on this blank United States citizens and citizens of insular possessions of the United States arriving at a port of continental United States from a foreign port or a port of the insular possessions of the United States, and each citizen arriving at a port of said insular possessions from a foreign port, a port of continental United States, or a port of another insular possession.</div> <div>Number XXX D</div> </div>									
<div> <div>(Printed in English) 16-107</div> <div>LIST OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS</div> <div>(FOR THE IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES)</div> </div>									
S. S. "WESTPHALIA" sailing from COBH (QUEENSTOWN) , OCTOBER 15th, 1927 , Arriving at Port of New York , October 24th, 1927									
No. of List	NAME IN FULL		AGE	Sex	Married or Single	IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES INSULAR POSSESSION OR IF NATIVE OF UNITED STATES, GIVE DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY OR TOWN AND STATE)	IF NATURALIZED, GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF COURT WHICH ISSUED NATURALIZATION PAPERS, AND DATE OF PAPERS	ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES	
	FAMILY NAME	Other Name	Yrs. Mos.						
1	LYNCH	Jeremiah C.	49	M	M		U.S.P. 298852 Wash. 11/3/26 Superior Ct. N.Y. 1902	Room 106 East 50th Street New York City.	
2	LYNCH	Kathleen	35	F	M		U.S.P. 298852 Wash. 11/3/26 Sup. Ct. N.Y. 1902	do. do.	
3	WILLIAMS	Wm. L.	40	M	M	New York City Jan. 1887	U.S.P. 354796 Wash. 4/11/27	Room 106 East 50th Street New York City.	
4	WILLIAMS	James	41	M	M	Chicago, Ill. 1886	354797	do. do. do.	

Diarmuid & Kit Lynch returning to the United States - 1927

Names Jeremiah C. Lynch. Kathleen Lynch
Ages 49 35
Gender Male Female
Marital Status Married Married
Nationality Naturalised US Citizen - U.S.P. 298852. Washington 11/3/26. Superior Court, NY 1902. Naturalised US Citizen through marriage to US Citizen - U.S.P. 298852. Washington 11/3/26.
Vessel SS Westpahalia
Departed: Cobh (Queenstown) October 15, 1927.
Arrived: NY. October 24, 1927.
Address in US: 286E 206 Street, NY
Ellis Island ID: PASSENGER ID901732801011 FRAME637 LINE NUMBER1

Ship Details: Built by Howaldtswerke, Kiel, Germany, 1923. 11,343 gross tons; 473 (bp) feet long; 60 feet wide. Steam Turbine engines, single screw. Service speed 13 knots. 830 passengers (150 first class, 680 third class). Steel hull, three decks and shelter deck. Ship History: Built for Hamburg-American Line, German flag, in 1923 and named Ammerland. Service. Renamed Westphalia in 1923. Hamburg to New York service. Renamed General Artigas in 1929. Hamburg-Buenos Aires service. Wreckage scrapped after being bombed by US Air Force in 1943.

Eileen McGough writes of Diarmuid and Kit's visit to Ireland in 1927. "Following the formation of de Valera's new party, Fianna Fail, on 23 March 1926, and in anticipation of a crucial election in Ireland, Lynch informed a meeting of the National Executive [of the Friends of Irish Freedom] in June 1927 that he wanted two months' leave of absence to visit Ireland. Diarmuid wrote to his brother Denis [21 June 1927] 'It is also a question as to whether we are very foolish to think of going at all. Because, scraping together every dollar we can, we will have just about enough to pay for the trip, and on our return here, we will not have a blooming cent. Even so, we are in a kind of desperate mood and have decided to go anyway if nothing prevents me from sailing at the end of July'.

While in Ireland he found the political situation to be volatile, with two general elections following each other in quick succession. [In a letter to Judge Cohalan on 14 September, 1927, the day before polling on the second General Election of 1927] "As a matter of good policy I have kept out of the political limelight but have not hesitated to express my views and criticism to all and sundry to whom I have privately spoken. The final results [of the second election] will not be known until Tuesday or Wednesday next. I decided to postpone sailing until 15 October. This will allow me to be present at the opening of the Dail on 11 October to get the views of many men on the situation as they develop' Lynch may have used his extended leave in Ireland to try and find employment which would enable himself and Kit to return and live in Ireland. The couple's desire to live in Ireland was strong, but their financial circumstances made it impossible until Diarmuid could find employment there'. Eileen McGough. Diarmuid Lynch - A Forgotten Irish Patriot. Mercier Press. 2013. P163

The Irish general election of June 1927 was held on 9 June 1927. The newly elected members of the 5th Dail assembled at Leinster House on 23 June when the new President of the Executive Council and Executive Council of the Irish Free State were appointed. The election saw the establishment of Fianna Fail as a participant in the Dail, taking most of the support and many of the members of the abstentionist Anti-Treaty Sinn Féin. The impact of this shift was to remove Cumann na nGaedheal working majority among TDs attending, making the Dail short-lived. The second general election of 1927, held on 15 September 1927, was caused by the uncertain political arithmetic within Dail Eireann. Only three votes separated the two largest parties, Cumann na nGaedheal and Fianna Fail, and the government was unstable. When Fianna Fail decided to enter the Dail in August it gave its support to the Labour Party's motion of no confidence in the Cumann na nGaedheal government and to replace it with a Labour-led coalition with Labour leader Thomas Johnson as President of the Executive Council. The Labour Party was supported by Fianna Fail and the National League Party. On the other hand the Cumann na nGaedheal government had the backing of the Farmers' Party and most of the Independent TDs. When the vote was taken, John Jinks, a National League TD failed to attend. As a result the vote was a dead heat and the Ceann Comhairle voted with the government. The motion failed. W. T. Cosgrave realised that this situation could not continue and a general election was called in the hope of providing a clear result. Cumann na nGaedheal fought the election on its record in government so far. Fianna Fail was the new party on the political scene with new policies and the promise of self-sufficiency. The Labour Party had done well on its last outing and was hoping, and was predicted, to win extra seats, in spite of internal divisions. The Farmers' Party represented the needs of agricultural labourers. Sinn Féin had been reduced by the founding of Fianna Fail from 47 to 5 seats in the first 1927 election, and did not contest a single seat this time due to a lack of financial assets. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_general_election,_September_1927

BRITISH REGIMENTS IN 1916 RISING

Outline of British Army units known to have participated.

1. THE CURRAGH CAMP (KILDARE)

Because WW1 was in progress in 1916 the majority of troops stationed in Ireland were either reserve or extra reserve troops. (R) = Reserve, (ER) = Extra Reserve.

3rd Cavalry Brigade (R)
5th Battalion (Prince of Wales) The Leinster Regiment (ER)
5th Battalion
The Royal Dublin Fusiliers (ER)
8th Cavalry Brigade (R) made up of the 16th/17th Lancers, King Edward's Horse and Dorset/Oxfordshire Yeomanry
9th Cavalry Regiment (R) made up of 3rd/7th Hussars and 2nd/3rd County of London Yeomanry.
25th Infantry Brigade (R) (Not a full Brigade)
10 Cavalry Regiment (R) made up of 4th/8th Hussars, Lancashire Hussars, Duke of Lancaster's / Westmoreland / Cumberland Yeomanry.

2. DUBLIN GARRISON

Royal Barracks (now Collins Barracks). 10th Service Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers
Richmond Barracks 3rd Reserve Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.
Marlborough Barracks, Phoenix Park 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment ex-3rd Reserve Cavalry Brigade made up of 5th/12th Lancers, City of London/1st County of London Yeomanry.
Portobello Barracks 3rd Reserve battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

3. ATHLONE

5th Reserve Artillery Brigade Only 4 artillery pieces were operational.

4. BELFAST

15th Reserve Infantry Brigade Comprising 1000 men, all ranks.

5. TEMPLEMORE

4th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (ER) ex-25th Reserve Infantry Brigade.

6. TROOPS SENT TO IRELAND FROM ENGLAND

59th 2nd North Midland Division - Commanded by Major General Sandbach
B Squadron The North Irish Horse
59th 2/1st North Midland Divisional Cyclist Company
C Squadron 2/1st Northumberland Hussars
59th Divisional Signal Company
176th Infantry Brigade 2nd Lincoln and Leicester – Commanded by Brigadier C. G. Blackader.
2/4th Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment
2/5th Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment
2/4th Battalion The Leicestershire Regiment
2/5th Battalion The Leicestershire Regiment
177th Infantry Brigade 2nd Staffordshire - Commanded by Brigadier L.R. Carleton
2/5th Battalion The South Staffordshire Regiment
2/6th Battalion The South Staffordshire Regiment
2/5th Battalion The North Staffordshire Regiment
2/6th Battalion The North Staffordshire Regiment
178th Infantry Brigade 2nd Nottingham and Derby.- Commanded by Colonel E.W.S.K. Maconchy
2/5th Battalion The Sherwood Foresters
2/6th Battalion The Sherwood Foresters
2/7th Battalion The Sherwood Foresters (The Robin Hoods)
2/8th Battalion The Sherwood Foresters

Artillery, Engineers and Ancillary units

295th Brigade Royal Field Artillery
296th Brigade Royal Field Artillery
297th Brigade Royal Field Artillery
298th Brigade Royal Field Artillery
59th Divisional Ammunition Column

467th Field Company Royal Engineers
469th Field Company Royal Engineers
470th Field Company Royal Engineers
2/1st Field Ambulance Company
2/2nd Field Ambulance Company
2/3rd Field Ambulance Company
59th Division Train Army Service Corps
59th Mobile Veterinary Section
59th North Midland Sanitary Section

7. OTHER UNITS INVOLVED

Trinity College: (Officer Training Corps)

A detachment from the Army School of Musketry

Home Defence Force: Georgius Rex Irish Rugby Football Corps

Dublin Metropolitan Police: The main Dublin police force was unarmed at this time and was thus largely confined to barracks. Of particular notoriety was the DMP's plainclothes 'G' (detective) division.

The Irish Red Cross



Above: A group of 14 Irish Volunteer Soldiers being marched under British armed guard westwards on Bachelors Walk approaching the Happeny bridge on the north side of the Liffey Quays most likely on their way to Richmond Barracks in Inchicore. Over 3,000 men and women were arrested in connection with the rebellion or rounded up in the aftermath as Republican sympathisers, and processed through Richmond Barracks with over 2400 being deported from Richmond Barracks to British Prisons. Below: adverts from James Connolly's socialist newspaper 'The Worker's Republic'



This Newsletter is now going to 88 family & friends addresses monthly throughout Ireland, the UK, US & Australia.

Feel like writing an article or passing on comments?

Email: ruairi_lynch@hotmail.com



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)
Fitzgerald-Lynch, Amy (US)
Lynch, Diarmuid
Lynch, Christine
Lynch, Robyn
Lynch, Diarmuid
Lynch, Hugh
McGough, Eileen
Collins, Mylie
Murphy, Nora
Murphy, Mark & Eilis
Scott, Dolores, Paul & Family
Winters Family
Cohalan, Judge Peter Fox & Eileen
Kremers (US)
Freddie & Emer O'Dwyer

The deadline for inclusion in the official commemorations marking the Rising has now passed. If you completed the necessary applications earlier this year, then the Department of Defence will be in contact with you directly to outline arrangements in early 2016.

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



Century View Diarmuid Lynch



Guys Cork Almanac 1913

Prior to late 1915 when he moved to Dublin, Diarmuid Lynch was in Cork as the Munster Manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at 23 Patrick Street, Cork.

He was certainly well known and under observation as 'an extremist' by the province's Royal Irish Constabulary with his movements monitored at times. However, while records from the Dublin Metropolitan Police showing Diarmuid's and other 'extremists' movements as noted by the 'G-Men' are now available, there is little to no information available from the R.I.C. files for Cork and Munster.

Diarmuid does make an appearance in one report that has been available since 1966: "The Intelligence Notes". These were reports prepared monthly by the judicial division of the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, and submitted in printed form annually to the Chief Secretary for his use. These reports contain a 'concise view of the general situation in Ireland' county by county as seen by the police authorities with special reports on the activities of 'political, secret and other organisations and individuals'.

One such report was a listing of "Clergymen who have come under notice owing to their disloyal language or conduct during the year 1915".

Rev Fr O'Mahony. November 21, 1915 in Minane Bridge. "Was present when suspect D. Lynch was drilling thirty young men".

Source: p172. Intelligence Notes 1913-16. Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle. State Papers. 1966.

Diarmuid was drilling Tracton and Minane Bridge members of the Irish Volunteers under the command of his brother, Michael (also IRB Centre for the area).

Parish Priest, Fr O'Mahony was later in the year moved to another parish and replaced by a Priest considered more appropriate and sympathetic to Dublin Castle, Canon O'Leary.



2015

No further State events planned for the remainder of 2015

2016

January 1

- **Dublin Castle:** Opening events of the State Commemorative program.
- **Issue of 16 Commemoration Stamps** by An Post and special coins by the Central Bank.

March 8

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

March 15

- **Proclamation Day** – all educational establishments

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. Farneligh 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.
- **Wreath laying ceremonies** - nationwide

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 Centenary Interpretative Visitor Centre** at the GPO.
- **Ireland 2016 Public Celebrations** nationwide

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.

1916 Academic Conference – speakers from Third Level Institutions Island wide. Dublin. Venue to be advised.

April 3: Journey of Reconciliation 1916-2016 interfaith service in Glasnevin cemetery

April 9: Pearse Museum – Presidential visit

Official opening of the **Military Archives,** Cathal Brugha Barracks, Rathmines, Dublin 6

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.

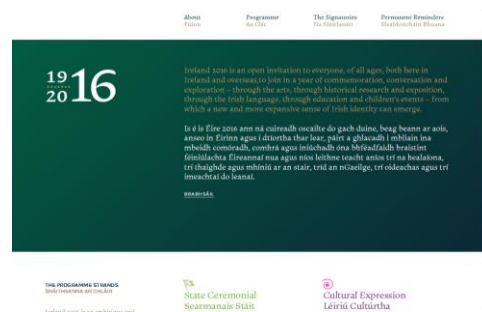
May – Grangegorman Military Cemetery. Ceremony marking British soldiers killed during the Rising.

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

August 3 – Roger Casement Centenary - 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



GPO Participants 1916

Based on the 1916 Honour Roll instigated by Diarmuid Lynch, this lists some 423 individuals whose claims were cross checked and referenced by multiple witnesses before being accepted as having fought in the building during the Rising.

Caldwell Patrick. Quartermaster, Kimmage Garrison. Went to work in Liverpool in August 1914. After reading about the split in the Irish Volunteers he joined the Liverpool Volunteers which at the time met in a house in Duke Street Liverpool. Frank Thornton was in charge of the Company and Thomas Craven was Lieutenant., in the summer of 1915 John P O'Hickey came over from Dublin and assumed the position as Lieutenant of the Company Craven became 2nd Lieutenant. Early in 1916 a disagreement arose over a mobilisation order and the three senior officers of the Company resigned. Thomas Craven became Captain and William McNeive and Seamus Donegan Lieutenants. After the Conscript Act came into force in England Craven became concerned over the position of the men under his command and ordered the Company to be ready for transfer to Dublin. On Easter Sunday morning accompanied by another Volunteer and a Glasgow man named Sandy Caldwell was detailed to go to de Selby Quarries Jobstown and commandeer gelignite, they left camp at the Mill Kimmage by taxi Thomas Craven and two brothers named Golden from the 2nd Battalion were already in the taxi and they set off to commandeer the gelignite. On arrival at the Quarry they were met by Martin Walsh and Patrick McDermott who had been living in a hut at the Quarry. A large quantity of gelignite was loaded and Caldwell remained behind to prevent the alarm being raised. On Easter Monday Caldwell paraded as ordered with the rest of the Kimmage Garrison, the parade numbered about sixty strong. After travelling by tram to O'Connell Street the Company marched to Liberty Hall. Under Section Commander Joe Gahan Caldwell was part of a small group which occupied the Ship Hotel after they failed to force entry into Mooney's Public House in Abbey Street. After some time in the Ship Hotel the group was ordered to the G.P.O. and given various positions to defend in the building. After evacuating the G.P.O. he went to Moore Street until the surrender. He was held at the green plot next to the Rotunda overnight and on the Sunday morning marched under heavy escort to Richmond Barracks. He was then sent to Knutsford Jail and in late August transferred to Frongoch. He appeared before the Sankey Commission in London, he was released from Frongoch on Christmas Eve 1916. About three months after his return he gained employment with the Dublin Corporation.

Callan Joseph. Born in County Louth he is listed as living at 15 Clonliffe Avenue Mountjoy Dublin in the 1911 census. He was 20 years old at the time of the Rising and out of 9 members of the family listed on the census he is the only one recorded as speaking Irish and English.

Canny Daniel (Dan). Born in County Clare he was 30 years old at the time of the Rising. He was employed as a grocer's assistant in Kennedy's. He is recorded in the 1911 census as speaking Irish and English.

Carmichael Bernard, also listed as Andrew. Part of the Kimmage Garrison. He was a carpenter by trade and was detained in Knutsford after the Rising.

Carney Maria Winifred (Winnie) Born 4th December 1887 died 21st of November 1943. Born in Bangor County Down. Was a Suffragette and trade unionist. Served throughout Easter Week in the G.P.O. and was the first woman to enter the building with the Rebels on Easter Monday. She was secretary for James Connolly and was said to have entered the G.P.O. with a typewriter in one hand and a Webley Revolver in the other. After the surrender she was detained in Kilmainham Jail and then in Aylesbury Prison. She was released in December 1916.

Carney stood for Parliament as a Sinn Féin candidate for Belfast Victoria in the 1918 General Election. She polled



Winifred Carney

4.05% of the vote, losing to the Labour Unionists. In 1924 she joined the Labour Party. In 1928 she married George McBride, a Protestant Orangeman and former member of the Ulster Volunteers. She was also a member of the Irish Volunteers. McBride was however a fellow socialist. She continued to be involved in the trade union movement, working for the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. Ill health limited her political activities in her later years. She is buried in Milltown Cemetery.

Carpenter Peter. Irish Citizen Army. Born in 1897 died on the 17th of April 1984, aged about 18 at the time of the Rising. He was employed as a dockyard worker. Fought in the Annesley Bridge, Fairview, Prince's Street, Metropole Hotel and Moore Street areas, he was also part of the guard on Liberty Hall while the Proclamation was being printed. He was interned until December 1916, he re-joined the Citizen Army on his return to Dublin and was involved in defence of Liberty Hall on Armistice Night November 1918. He joined the I.R.A. in 1920 and left soon after the evacuation of the Four Courts in June 1922. His brother Walter also fought in the G.P.O. In the 1911 census his father's religion is stated as believer in the Doctrine of Christ not attached to any church, Peter's religion is stated as Irish Church. His father spoke Irish, it is not recorded that Peter spoke Irish.

Carpenter Walter Patrick. Captain, Boys Corps (Young Guard of Ireland), Irish Citizen Army. Born in 1895 died on the 18th of May 1970, aged about 21 years old during the Rising. Served in the G.P.O. from the 24th to the 26th when he was ordered home by James Connolly because he was ill. He was a Captain in the I.C.A. Boys Corps from 1914 to 1917. He fought on the Anti-Treaty side in the Four Courts and was detained from June 1922 until December 1923. He was interned in Mountjoy, Gorman's Town and Newbridge, he went on hunger strike for 11 days during his time of internment. His brother Peter also fought in the G.P.O. He is recorded on the 1911 census as a chimney sweep mate. He was born in Dublin. In the 1911 census his father's religion is stated as believer in the Doctrine of Christ not attached to any church, Walter's religion is stated as Irish Church. His father spoke Irish, it is not recorded that Walter spoke Irish.

Carrigan Charles Edward, Kimmage garrison, killed in Action.

Carrigan James. "C" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born 1900 died on the 28th of March 1975, aged about 15 years old during the Rising. Employed in Pimms Department Store, Georges Street, Dublin at the time of the Rising. Fought in the General Post Office, Hibernian Bank, Irish Independent Offices, Abbey Street, and Moore Street areas. He was a member of Fianna Eireann and was involved in the Howth Gun-Running on the 26th of July 1914. Was released after one week imprisonment following the Easter Rising on account of his age. During the War of Independence Carrigan served with Dublin Brigade IRA Transport and from January 1921 with the General Headquarters IRA Active Service Unit (the Squad). In 1920 James Carrigan participated in a number of IRA operations including, in 1920, the raid on Kings Inns, Henrietta Street, the attack on British Army personnel at Monks Bakery in Church Street and, acting as a driver for the attack against suspected British Intelligence operatives on 21 November on Bloody Sunday

After joining the Active Service Unit in 1921 he participated in the attack on the Custom House and in unsuccessful attempt to kill General Tudor as well as in a number of other attacks on British forces in Dublin. James Carrigan joined the National Army in February 1922 and served with the Transport Section of the Eastern Command during the Civil War until March 1923 when he transferred to the Marine Investigation Department with which he served until leaving the Defence Forces on the disbandment of that unit in December 1923.

Carroll Patrick. (Padraig O Cearbaill) Private, Irish Citizen Army. Died on the 5th of April 1971. Fought in the Railway Station Harcourt Street, the G.P.O. and Moore Street. He joined the Irish Citizen Army in 1914. He was detained in Richmond Barracks for a week after the surrender being released due to his age, he was 18 years old during the Rising. He remained with the Citizen Army until about three weeks before the Truce when he transferred to C Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin brigade, I.R.A. He took the Anti-Treaty side during the Civil War and maintained and managed an arms dump at 59 Capel Street. He was arrested on Good Friday night April 1st 1923 and detained until late October 1923.

Cassels James. "F" Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born on the 30 of April 1895 died on the 14th of August 1934, aged 21 years old during the Rising. Fought in the G.P.O. Served in the National Army during the Civil War from 1st of July 1922 and 30th of September 1923, service number 8032. Following the 1916 Easter Rising Cassels' was interned until August of that year. During the War of Independence he took part in raids for munitions at the North Wall. He was interned in Ballykinlar camp between November 1920 and December 1921. Discharged from the Defence Forces on 2 February 1924 at the rank of Private.

Cassidy James Philip. Volunteer, B Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born in 1878 died on the 5th of May 1938, aged about 38 years old during the Rising. Fought in the G.P.O. He was a Drapers assistant in Cavan in early 1914 when he joined the Volunteers there losing his job over the split in the Volunteers. He surrendered on the Friday night of the Rising and was taken to Richmond Barracks on the Saturday and deported to Stafford on the Sunday, he was transferred to Frongoch being released in December 1916. He re-joined the Volunteers and at the end of 1917 his employment took him to Arklow where he helped set up a Volunteer company. He was arrested in July 1918 and sentenced to 12 months which he served at Mountjoy Jail, Belfast Prison and Strangeways, Manchester. Released in July 1919. During the War of Independence he took part in armed street patrols. He did not take part in the Civil War but in December 1921 he moved to Cookstown, County Tyrone where he was arrested in September 1922 and detained for 3 months.

Chadwick Mrs. Mary. (Nee Kelly) South County Dublin Cumann na mBan and Hibernian Rifles Served in the e General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Jacob's Biscuit Factory and Bishop Street. Born in 1901 and died on the 31st of March 1964 aged about 15 at the time of the Rising. Service with the Clan Na Gael and Hibernian Rifles between Sunday 23 April 1916 and March 1917 and with Cumann Na mBan from July 1921 to September 1923. Held the ranks of Captain from 1916 to 1918 and then Commandant from 1918 to 1919 of Clan-na-Gael Girl Scouts, attached to the Hibernian Rifles until 1919, until the Hibernian Rifles were disbanded. Formed Clan Na Gael Girl Scouts previously known as National Girl Scouts in 1915 as she held the rank of Captain, with the help of Seamus McGowan. Date at which, the organisation linked up with the Hibernian Rifles. She was mobilised for Easter Sunday. She spent Monday night in the G.P.O. and was in Jacob's Factory from Tuesday to the surrender.

Continued from p.22

She was arrested in August 1916 while parading to Glasnevin with the other girls. She also was involved in the forming of Clan-na-Gael branches in Cork (Douglas and Blackpool) and in Athlone. Although she continued her activities with Clan-na-Gael, she joined Cumann Na mBan in 1919. During the War of Independence, she formed scout parties to obtain addresses of houses visited by the RIC and the information was then transferred to the Director of Intelligence. She was a member of the garrison based at the Gresham Hotel O'Connell Street during the defence of that building in 1922, also was present at the CYMS (Frederick Street) and Healsys of Parnell Street. She was arrested on Easter Sunday 1923 and was taken to Oriel House and was then transferred to Kilmainham and to the Dublin South Union. She was released sometime in October. She subsequently lost her position in Forrest's, of Grafton Street where she had worked for some years.

Clarke Liam. Wounded on the Monday when a home-made hand grenade he was carrying exploded. He was treated by Catherine Byrne Cumann Na mBan who reported he was bleeding profusely from a head wound which she washed and dressed before he was removed to the First Aid Station at Father Matthew Hall. As a result of the explosion he lost an eye.

Clarke Thomas J.

Thomas James "Tom" Clarke (11 March 1858 – 3 May 1916) the Irish republican revolutionary leader and arguably the person most responsible for the 1916 Easter Rising. A proponent of armed revolution for most of his life, he spent 15 years in English prisons prior to his role in the Easter Rising, and was executed after it was quashed. Clarke was born at Hurst Castle, Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire, England opposite the Isle of Wight to Irish parents. His father, James Clarke, was a sergeant in the British Army. In 1865, after spending some years in South Africa, Sgt Clarke was transferred to Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, and it was there that Tom grew up. In 1878, at the age of 20, he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) following the visit to Dungannon of John Daly, and by 1880 he was centre (head) of the local IRB circle. In August that year, after a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) had shot and killed a man during riots between the Orange Order and the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH) in Dungannon, Clarke and other IRB members attacked some RIC men in Irish Street. They were driven back, however, and Clarke, fearing arrest, fled to the United States. In 1883 he was sent to London, under the alias of "Henry Wilson", to blow up London Bridge as part of the Fenian dynamite campaign advocated by Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, one of the IRB leaders exiled in the United States. He was arrested, and along with three others, he was tried and sentenced to penal servitude for life on 28 May 1883 at London's Old Bailey. He subsequently served 15 years in Pentonville and other British prisons. In 1896, he was one of five remaining Fenian prisoners in British jails and a series of public meetings in Ireland called for their release. Following his release in 1898 he moved to Brooklyn in the United States where he married Kathleen Daly, 21 years his junior, whose uncle, John Daly, he had met in prison. Clarke worked for the Clan Na Gael under John Devoy before returning to Ireland in 1907.

In Ireland he opened a tobacconist shop in Dublin and immersed himself in the IRB which was undergoing a substantial rejuvenation under the guidance of younger men such as Bulmer Hobson and Denis McCullough. When the Irish Volunteers were formed in 1913, Clarke took a keen interest, but took no part in the organisation, knowing that as a felon and well-known Irish nationalist he would lend discredit to the Volunteers. Nevertheless, with MacDermott, Hobson, and other IRB members such as Éamonn Ceannt taking important roles in the Volunteers it was clear that the IRB would have substantial if not total, control, (particularly after the co-option of Patrick Pearse, already a leading member of the Volunteers, into the IRB at the end of 1913).



Clarke as secretary and MacDermott as treasurer, respectively, de facto ran the IRB, although it was still under the nominal head of other men, James Deakin, and later McCullough. In 1915 Clarke and MacDermott established the Military Committee of the IRB to plan what later became the Easter Rising. The members were Pearse, Ceannt, and Joseph Plunkett, with Clarke and MacDermott adding themselves shortly thereafter.

When the old Fenian Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, died in 1915, Clarke used his funeral (and Pearse's graveside oration) to mobilise the Volunteers and heighten expectation of imminent action. When an agreement was reached with James Connolly and the Irish Citizen Army in January 1916, Connolly was added to the committee, with Thomas MacDonagh added at the last minute in April. These seven men were the signatories of the Proclamation of the Republic, with Clarke as the first signatory. It has been said that Clarke indeed would have been the declared President and Commander-in-chief, but he refused any military rank and such honours; these were given to Pearse, who was more well-known and respected on a national level.

Clarke was stationed at headquarters in the General Post Office during the events of Easter Week, where rebel forces were largely composed of Irish Citizen Army members under the command of Connolly.

Though he held no formal military rank, Clarke was recognised by the garrison as one of the commanders, and was active throughout the week in the direction of the fight, sharing the fortunes of his comrades. Following the surrender on 29 April, Clarke was held in Kilmainham Jail until his execution by firing squad on 3 May at the age of 59. He was the second person to be executed, following Patrick Pearse. Before execution, he asked his wife Kathleen to give this message. 'I and my fellow signatories believe we have struck the first successful blow for Irish freedom. The next blow, which we have no doubt Ireland will strike, will win through. In this belief, we die happy.'

Clinch Patrick Joseph, Kimmage Garrison. Born in 1889 in Crossmaglen, county Armagh, died on the 12th of February 1978, aged about 27 at the time of the Rising. During the Rising he fought in the Liberty Hall, Beresford Place, General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Annesley Bridge, Fairview, McDowell's Jewellers, Henry Street, Moore Street and Moore Lane areas. Clinch joined the Irish Volunteers in 1914 which he joined while living in Liverpool, England. Clinch travelled to Ireland in early 1916 and joined the Irish Volunteers based at Larkfield, Kimmage and later at the Ancient Order of Hibernians, American Alliance Hall on North Frederick Street in Dublin. Following his participation in the 1916 Easter Rising during which he was wounded, Patrick Joseph Clinch was interned until December of that year. After release Clinch was involved in organisational work with the Irish Volunteers in counties Louth and Meath from 1917 to 1919 and took part in an attack on Lismullen (Dillonsbridge) RIC Barracks in 1919. From 1919 to the end of the War of Independence in 1921 Clinch was involved in Republican Police and Republican Courts work as well as serving as a Sinn Féin representative on Meath County Council and other local government bodies. He took the Anti-Treaty side in the Civil War but his activities appear to be limited to providing a safe house of on the run Anti-Treaty Volunteers.

Coate John: no information available

Cole Sean. Born in 1897 died on the 28th of May 1981 aged about 18 at the time of the Rising. Fought in Keegan's Gun shop, Chancery Street and the Four Courts, King's Inns Quay areas. He was employed as a Carter before the Rising. Thomas Cole was not a member of any organisation before or during the 1916 Easter Rising, he avoided detention after the Rising by claiming he was under 16 years of age. During the Rising he assisted in the removal of arms and ammunition from Keegan's Gun shop and generally assisted the Four Courts garrison before being advised to leave prior to a major British attack on the post. In 1917 he joined the Irish Volunteers and from then till the end of the War of Independence was primarily engaged in the procuring - mainly from British military sources - movement and storage of arms for the Irish Volunteers and IRA. At the outbreak of the Civil War in Dublin on 28 June 1922 Thomas Cole took part in fighting against National Army forces in the city. In October 1922 he took part in sniping attacks on Mountjoy Prison and in November of that year took part in an attack on the offices of the Irish Independent newspaper.

Colgain Padraic: No information available

Colley Henry Edward. AKA Harry and Harold. "F" Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born in 1891 died on the 18th of January 1972, aged about 25 during the Rising. Fought in the Summerhill Bridge, General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Edge's Corner, Fairview, Gilbey's, Fairview Strand, and Imperial Hotel, O'Connell Street areas. Henry Colley was wounded and captured by British forces on the night of Wednesday 27 April 1916. Between 1917 and November 1920 he served as a Company Quartermaster and Battalion Adjutant with the Irish Volunteers. He was also involved in the planning and organisation of a number of IRA operations, most notably the killing of suspected British intelligence agents on 21 November 1920 (Bloody Sunday) and the attack on the Custom House in 1921. From November 1920 to about March 1921 Colley served as Brigade Adjutant, Dublin Brigade IRA and assisted Oscar Traynor in the reorganisation of the Dublin Brigade and the setting up of that brigade's Active Service Unit and other Dublin Brigade special services. Following the insistence of IRA General Headquarters that his position be held by a full time operative, Henry Colley became Assistant Brigade Adjutant Dublin Brigade IRA having trained his replacement Christopher O' Malley – Colley and Oscar Traynor both claim that Colley continued to carry out duties of a Brigade Adjutant following Christopher O' Malley's appointment. Ill health prevented Henry Colley from participating in the fighting at the outbreak of the Civil War in Dublin in June 1922. However he was involved in the planning and organisation of the IRA operation to attack bridges in the greater Dublin area (August 1922) and was arrested and interned from 9 August 1922 to 31 March 1923. According to Henry Colley and references he was released following pressure exerted on the Government by Dublin Corporation with which he was employed as a rate collector.

Connaughton Patrick. "B" Company, 1st battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born in 1890, died on the 2nd of April 1946, aged about 27 years old during the Rising. Interned after the Rising until November 1916. Patrick was a granduncle of family member and regular contributor to the Newsletter, Freddie O'Dwyer.

Conroy Andrew. Citizen Army. Part of a small garrison of 5 men who occupied the premises of Hopkins and Hopkins a silversmith on the corner of O'Connell Street and the Quays makers of the Sam Maguire Cup.

Corbally Laurence C. Aged 15 at the time of the Rising, he was born in Dublin. His father Richard was part of the G.P.O. Garrison.

Continued from p.23

Collins Michael (16 October 1890 – 22 August 1922) was an Irish revolutionary leader, politician, Minister for Finance, Director of Information, and Teachta Dála (TD) for Cork South in the First Dáil of 1919, Adjutant General, Director of Intelligence, and Director of Organisation and Arms Procurement for the IRA, President of the Irish Republican Brotherhood from November 1920 until his death, and member of the Irish delegation during the Anglo-Irish Treaty negotiations. Subsequently, he was both Chairman of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-chief of the National Army. Collins was shot and killed in an ambush in August 1922 during the Irish Civil War. For more information – [click here](#)

Connolly Brigid (Brid) Ard Craobh branch (Central Branch), Cumann Na mBan, Dublin. Served in the General Post Office. Born in 1890 died on the 15 of November 1981, aged about 26 years old during the Rising. She was sent to Edward Daly on Monday 24 April 1916 along with Mrs Rogers and Leslie Price. She carried despatches between James Connolly (GPO) and Edward Daly (Church St). Following the Rising she collected arms and equipment and was involved in anti-conscription work. She had held guns from before Easter Week (from the Howth gun running) and stored arms again in 1919 and secured safe houses for men on the run. She organised a branch of Cumann Na mBan in Portrane, reorganised another one in Skerries and inspected other branches in Leix (Laois), Offaly as a member of the Executive. During the Civil War, she was deputised by Austin Stack to go to England and send cables to different people in America and to wait in England for their replies. She purchased arms in the Curragh, County Kildare once or twice a week from October 1922 up to March 1923, when she was arrested. She was released at the end of November 1923. During the attack on the Four Courts, she was attached to the garrison in Barry's Hotel. She followed the instructions from Oscar Traynor to mobilise men and move arms.



Connolly James (5 June 1868 – 12 May 1916) was an Irish republican and socialist leader, aligned to syndicalism and the Industrial Workers of the World. He was born in the Cowgate area of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Irish immigrant parents. He left school for working life at the age of 11, but became one of the leading Marxist theorists of his day. He also took a role in Scottish and American politics. He was executed by a British firing squad because of his leadership role in the Easter Rising of 1916.

For more information – [click here](#)

Connolly Roderick James (Roddy). Fianna Éireann, Dublin Brigade. 1901-1980, aged about 15 years old during the Rising. Fought in the G.P.O. Joined Fianna Éireann in Belfast in 1912. He was the son of the executed leader James Connolly and as Aide-de-camp for his father and Padraig Pearse. Sometime late on Wednesday or early Thursday he was sent to Belvedere Place with a message for William O'Brien, he was unable to get back to the G.P.O. and was arrested with O'Brien in Beresford Place at 11am on the Sunday. He was held in Richmond Barracks and released about the eight or nine days later because he was under 16 years old. He was in Berlin German helping to negotiate the purchase of Arms when the Truce was declared, he returned to Dublin and took the Anti-Treaty side.

Conroy Herbert. "E" Company 2nd Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born in 1896 died on the 3rd of March 1926, aged about 20 during the Rising. Before the Rising he worked in the Dublin Distillers' Company Limited, Jones Road, Dublin. Fought in the General Post Office and Hibernian Bank, O'Connell Street. Herbert Conroy was interned until June of 1916. During the War of Independence in 1920 and 1921 he took part in a number of IRA operations including the burning of Raheny RIC Barracks, the attack on suspected British Intelligence agents at Mount Street on 21 November 1920 (Bloody Sunday), and the attack on British personnel at the London and North Western Railway Hotel in Dublin in 1921. During the War of Independence and prior to joining the National Army in February 1922 Conroy also served as an IRA Battalion Police Officer. During the Civil War Herbert Conroy served in Dublin and Kerry taking part in National Army operations against the IRA. Following his demobilisation in March 1924 Conroy joined the Garda Síochána with which he served up to his death in 1926.

Conway Sean Joseph. "F" Company, 1st Battalion, Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born on the 19th of April 1897 died on the 6th of November 1959, aged 19 years old during the Rising. Fought in the Church Street, General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Henry Street, O'Neill's Public House, Liffey Street and Moore Street areas. He was a member of Fianna Éireann from 1908 prior to joining the Irish Volunteers and took part in the Howth Gun-Running on 26 July 1914. He immigrated to Scotland in September 1919.

Corbally Richard. Aged 36 at the time of the Rising, he is recorded in the 1911 census as living at 7 Moore Row the same address he gave when detained by the British after the Rising, he was detained in Knutsford. He is recorded on the census as a Coal Porter. His son Lawrence was also part of the G.P.O. Garrison. He does not record himself as speaking Irish on the census. He was born in Dublin

Corbally Thomas. Wounded when he received a cut from broken glass when entering the G.P.O. through a window on Easter Monday, the wound was dressed by Catherine Byrne Cumann Na mBan. Aged 23 at the time of the Rising, he was born in Dublin City. He is recorded on the 1911 census living at the same address he gave when detained by the British after the Rising. He is recorded on the census as being employed as a general labourer.

Corrigan Charles - no information
Corrigan James – no information

Costello Edward - Killed in Action.

Costello Joseph - Killed in Action.

Courtney Daniel. Private, Irish Citizen Army. Fought in the General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Annesley Bridge, Fairview and Moore Street areas. He was detained in Knutsford Jail after the Rising.

Cowley Michael – no information

Coyle Henry (Harry) Killed in Action

Craven Thomas, Kimmage Garrison. Died on the 27 of February 1955. Took part in actions in the Jobstown Quarry, Rathfarnham, Annesley Bridge Road, Fairview, O'Connell Street, Abbey Street, and Henry Street areas. He was Secretary, North of England Province, IRB and Commanding Officer Liverpool Irish Volunteers prior to April 1916. He was also in charge of despatching messengers to Tralee, Athlone and Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire) regarding mobilisation for Rising, worked as an Irish Volunteers organiser in Mayo, Derry, Down, Antrim and Armagh and, was a member of a unit working in England under Cathal Brugha's command planning to assassinate Lloyd George and other members of the British Government during the Conscription Crisis of 1918. He also worked in the USA under Harry Boland to procure money and arms for the IRA.

Cripps Joseph Aloysius. Lieutenant, (attached 2nd Battalion) Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Died on the 12th of December 1975. Fought in the G.P.O., Coliseum Variety Theatre Princes Street. Was involved in taking the wounded on the Friday of the Rising from the G.P.O. to Jervis Street Hospital. He was arrested at Jervis Street Hospital. He provided first aid in the GPO and elsewhere as well as taking part in a raid for arms on the National Volunteers Headquarters in Parnell Square, Dublin. He was ordered by Patrick Pearse to obtain medical supplies for James Connolly after his wounding. From 1916 to 1918 he acted as an instructor in First Aid, Engineering and Drill as well as participating in raids for arms. From 1918 to 1919 he was appointed Company Quartermaster, participated in the raid on the offices of the Irish Independent and, due to his civilian employment, was able to gain access to British military and police magazines at Phoenix Park and Dublin Castle and supply the Irish Volunteers with information regarding same as well as data regarding various civilian and military infrastructure for possible use during the Conscription Crisis period and afterwards. During 1920 and 1921 he served as a Company Captain, participated in the destruction of Vice Regal wireless lines and attacks on British forces, assisted in developing of explosives and training of engineers nationally as well as producing articles for an t-Óglach and providing material for the IRA Engineering Handbook. He was also sent to Manchester and Liverpool in England in late 1920 by Rory O' Connor IRA Director of Engineering to assist IRA activities in those areas and the following year produced photographic miniatures of maps for IRA use on orders of Richard Mulcahy, Chief of Staff IRA. In 1922 he became IRA Dublin Brigade Quartermaster as well as assisting IRA directors of Engineering and Munitions. He took the Anti-Treaty side in the Civil War and took part in fighting against National Army forces in the O'Connell Street area of Dublin and was captured and interned in Mountjoy, Gormanston and Newbridge until December 1923.

Croft Gerald (Crofts). Convicted by Court Martial and sentenced to 10 years penal servitude, five years remitted.

Croke Michael. (Mick). "E" Company, 2nd Battalion, Dublin brigade, Irish Volunteers. Died on the 31st of August 1967. Fought in the G.P.O. and Abbey Street areas. Interned after the Rising he was released on the 24th of December 1916. He was employed as a Carter, British Railways, North Wall, Dublin at the time of the Rising. He re-joined the Volunteers on his return from Interment but did not take an active part in the War of Independence. He was arrested in November 1920 and interned at Ballykinlar, County Down. He took no part in the Civil War. His brother Thomas Croke also served in the G.P.O. during the Rising.

Croke Thomas. Dublin Brigade, Irish Volunteers. Born in 1878 died on the 16th of April 1942, aged about 38 years old during the Rising. Fought in the General Post Office, O'Connell Street, Area of General Post Office, Irish School of Wireless Telegraphy, Reis's Building, O'Connell Street/Lower Abbey Street, Area of Lower Abbey Street, Henry Place, and Moore Street. It appears he was not a member of the Volunteers but volunteered at the G.P.O. on the Monday of the Rising, initially he was refused but returned later in the day and was admitted. He had served in the British Army, Irish Guards, discharged in January 1903. He was employed as a Porter with the Irish Insurance Commission, 45 Merrion Square, Dublin at the time of the Rising. On the 14th of November 1916 a question was asked in the House of Commons relating to the injustice of Thomas Croke losing his employment for taking part in the Rising although there was no evidence that he had, there were no further reports on the matter. He took no further part in activities after the Rising. His brother Michael Croke also served in the G.P.O. during the Rising.

Cromien John, Killed in Action.

Next month: further biographies of the GPO garrison

Children of the Revolution



Broadcaster Joe Duffy is to publish a book on the children killed during the Easter Rising. Duffy has been to the forefront in seeking to commemorate the lives of some 40 children who were killed during Easter Week 1916. "Until the last couple of years nobody knew how many children were killed by being caught up in the fighting during the Rising."

Duffy first got interested in the project while painting an Easter egg for the Jack and Jill Foundation. He decided to paint it with the names of the children killed in the Rising, but discovered it was difficult to ascertain an exact figure.

It struck him as odd that while the Proclamation speaks of "cherishing the children of the nation equally", the child victims of the Rising had been forgotten about.

Children of the Rising will be published in the autumn of this year. Duffy said the stories of the children who died during the 1916 Rising "remains untold to this day. "I am very pleased to shine some light on their short lives, in the context of an intense period in Irish history when Dublin was the single most dangerous place in the world for young people."

Of the 590 people killed during the Easter Rising, 374 were civilians, 116 British Soldiers, 77 insurgents and 23 members of the police forces. There were 38 children - aged 16 and under - killed.

1. Bridget Allen (16), 27 Arran Quay, Dublin 1. Bridget died of gunshot wounds and is buried in Glasnevin cemetery. She was killed on Thursday April 27, - died of a bullet wound - and 'there was no medical attention. Her mother, Mary Allen, a widow was with her daughter when she was killed. Bridget had on sibling - Edward, aged 19. In the 1911 census she lived in 128 Thomas Street. Nineteen people lived in the same house.

2. Christopher Andrews (14), 8 Stephens Place, off Mount Street Dublin 2. Christopher was a schoolboy killed by a bullet wound to the "thorax". He was named in a previous list as J. Andrews. His death certificate confirms his Christian name and is buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. In the 1911 census they lived in 3.1 Grattan Court-off Mount Street. His father Patrick was a labourer in the Dublin Gs Company. He had two sisters and one brother, Patrick, Maria and Esther. In their 5 roomed tenements, there were 9 separate families - 37 people in total.

3. Mary Anne Brunswick (15), 57 Lower Wellington Quay. Killed on Friday 28 April at Wellington Street and is buried in Glasnevin cemetery. She suffered a fracture skull and "laceration of the brain shock" - according to her death certificate. Her father J Brunswick, a boiler-man was present at her death. Mary was the third youngest of a family of 8. Siblings; Katie, John, Margaret, Elizabeth and Bridget. Her mother was also called Mary Anne. Six families lived in a 4 roomed house with 27 people. In the 1911 census the family lived in 58 Lower Wellington Quay.

4. Christina Caffrey (2), 27 Corporations Buildings. Killed on Tuesday 25th April in the "precincts of her home" and is buried in Glasnevin cemetery. She died in the North Dublin Union after she was shot while being held in her mother's arms - bullet entered mothers hand and through the child's back. Her mother Sarah worked as a 'charwoman' in four houses; Mrs Ennis (dairy) Prussia street; Mrs Conor Butcher -Manor street, Mrs Hunt 5 Rathdown Road and Mrs Gilligan of Aughrim street. We know this because she applied for £40 compensation for being unable to work because of her bullet wound.

5. Christopher Cathcart (10), 28 Charlemont Street. He was killed on Easter Monday. He died at Portobello barracks and death cert states - "probably haemorrhage from a gunshot wound". His father Patrick was a coachbuilder. In the 1911 census his family of 11 shared the 6 roomed house with 3 other families - 27 people. His niece Mary tells me that he was shot dead in crossfire at Portobello Bridge. He had gone to play in Palmerston Park in Ranelagh that morning. Work was sent for him to come home immediately as the Rising had started - but he rambled off on his own and was accidentally shot.

6. Moses Doyle (9), 7 Whitefriar Street. Buried in Glasnevin. He was named in the Freemans journal on May 12. The Census of 1911 lists his family of 6 -living in 50A New Street. There were three families in the two roomed house - 12 people. Glasnevin cemetery archive records that Moses was shot at his home on 24th April. He is buried in Glasnevin, St Pauls KA 37.5

7. Charles Darcy (15), 4 Murphy Cottages, Gloucester Diamond, Summerhill, Dublin. He was a member of the Irish Citizen Army - as listed in the History of the Irish Citizen Army (R.M Fox).He was part of a unit "holding the Henry and James clothiers store, 1-3 Parliament Street, opposite Dublin Castle. He was shot dead on the roof of the store. He had given his days and nights to guard duty at Liberty Hall. His body was brought into the Castle grounds, dead on 25th April. His father James was a labourer. One report stated that he died in Parliament Street -another at Liberty Hall. But the evidence is he died in Parliament Street.

In the 1911 census he was living in 4 Kane's Court, with five siblings- Thomas, James, Edith, Patrick and Angus. His father had told him to choose between "Liberty Hall and his family". (McGarry p. 125). In the BMH witness statement by Matthew Connolly (ref 1746) who was on the roof of City Hall stated " I could still see the men on the roof of Henry and James building -they were shouting down to pedestrians on the street -advising them to go home- but some people stood and started in wonder. It was while thus engaged that one of our men Charles Darcy ,quite young, and a particular friend of mine, came in the line of fire , received a fatal wound and I saw him fall back into the roof gutter."

8. Patrick Fetherston (12), 1 Long lane, Dorset Street. Hit by a bullet on Easter Monday -died in Jervis street hospital from 'shock and haemorrhage". Two Featherston families lived together (10 people) - in 48.5 North Brunswick Street in 1911. So, six families lived in number 45 - 3 rooms, thirty people. The family tell me Patrick was a robust young lad who went scavenging with his pals -when he was shot through the thigh. His mother was alerted, ran to the spot, bundled him into the handcart and rushed to Jervis street hospital - but he had bled to death before he got there. His remains were then taken by his mother from Jervis street hospital on a handcart draped in the "Irish flag -this could be one of the first uses of the national flag. He was the second eldest of six children (14 children born). His older brother John - Jack- who was then 14 was a member of the Fianna and was a runner between the GPO and the Four Courts. Buried in Glasnevin.

9. John Francis Foster (2 years 10 months old), 18 Manor Place, Stoneybatter. Shot in his pram near Father Mathew Hall in Church Street. Killed on Easter Monday morning, one of the first victims of the Rising, and one of the first to be buried on Thursday 27th April. His death cert states that he "was shot thought the head at the level

...of ears". Catherine Foster his mother was with the child when he was killed. The leader of the Volunteers in Church Street, Piaras Béaslaí wrote "a second lancer galloped up Church Street firing wildly and was shot down after he killed a child (Dublin's Fighting Story)

10. James Fox (16), 74 Thomas Street He was a member of Na Fianna. Killed in a trench in St Stephens Street, near Royal College of Surgeons. His family lived in 6 James Street in 1911 census - the youngest of 6 children-Laurence, John, Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth, James and Thomas Walshe-a servant; along with Elizabeth and Laurence his parents. Buried in Glasnevin.

11. William Fox (13), 25th April. A stonemason's apprentice, he died of gunshot wounds to the body and "shock". He did not receive any medical attention -brought in Jervis Street hospital - and from the "Pro -cathedral " area.

12. Neville Fryday; A fascinating story - and Irish child who was not fighting in the Rising but was killed in a British Army Uniform on Easter Monday morning. The son of Elizabeth Anne Preston Wayland and William Jack Fryday, Born on September 3, 1899, one of 13 children. When his father died in 1905 he was "boarded out" with one brother to his St Leger relatives -while his mother took the other siblings to Canada. When he enlisted in the Canadian Army on 19th July 1916 at Toronto he gave his age as 21. In the 1901 and 1911 Irish census he was listed as aged 2 and 11 years old- living in his family home of Aughallyydeag, Curahen ,Co Tipperary. In the 1911 census he was living in Co .Tipperary as a boarder in the home of John St Leger. Neville and his brothers followed their mother to Canada. He was one of three brothers serving in the Canadian Army. They were sent to England in advance of France -but Neville was in Ireland during Easter week. Was he sent to quell the Rebellion - or was he home on leave? Was he visiting his mother who was then living in Shankill ? He was shot by a sniper outside Trinity College on Easter Monday afternoon at 2.30 taken to Mercers hospital and died one week later. His date of death on his headstone reads 30th April. His family claimed that he was killed while home on leave - and was not on active service. He is buried in Mount Jerome cemetery.

13. John Gibney (5), 16 Henrietta Place. He is buried in Glasnevin cemetery. Where according to the records he died as a result of 'cannonading'

14. John Healy (14), 188 Phibsborough Road. He was a messenger boy for Na Fianna. One of 10 children. His father Christopher was a plumber - his mother was Helena. They shared a house with 2 other families -18 in total. Sean left school aged 13 to join the families plumbing business-he began training with his father -who was very active during the Rising. According to his family - who believe he was the youngest killed in the Rising; he had moved guns with his father the week before he was killed. He was waiting for the call up, but was deemed too young. He volunteered himself and headed up to Jacobs in Aungier Street. He was sent home on Easter Monday morning from Jacobs biscuit factory when the Rising broke out, by Thomas McDonough, because he was too young. He was hit by his ricochet near his home and died in the Mater Hospital two days later. One nun described "his brain hanging out all over his forehead when he was brought in two days later. 'The family believe that was asked by Thomas McDonagh to deliver a message- a warning about an ambush at the bridge in Phibsborough. He called into his family home on the way and went back out where he was shot by the army who were based at the bridge -apparently someone had tried to blow it up. There is a plaque in his honour in the vicinity of Byrnes now Doyle's corner. The hat he was wearing which his mother kept-has now been given to the Museum in Collins Barracks. He is buried in Glasnevin.

15. **Christopher Hickey** (16), 168 North King Street. (Buried in Deans Grange cemetery). He was shot dead with his father Thomas in North King Street Massacre. His father owned butchers a butcher's shop -where Christopher worked .They and 12 other civilians were shot or bayoneted on North King Street on Saturday April 29th, by members of the South Staffordshire Regiment under the command of Lt Colonel Henry Taylor. Both Christopher and Thomas are buried in an unmarked grave in Deans Grange cemetery .British official papers relating to the killings were released on 10th January 2001.Christophers death, along with his father and neighbour were witnessed by Kate Kelly- ' Christopher pleaded for his father's life -" oh please don't kill father ' (Irish Times). They were killed in 170 North King Street having been taken from their butchers shop in number 168.

Accounts of the North King street massacre are horrific. As the Rising was collapsing on Friday 28th April, troops from Linenhall Street barracks started at 10 am to force their way along north King Street to Church Street. It took them from 10 am on the 28th until 2pm on the next day to force their way along the 150 yards. The Regiment had suffered heavy casualties in the Rising - 14 killed and numerous wounded. At least 15 civilians were shot in the North King Street Massacre. General Maxwell subsequently admitted that "possibly some unfortunate incidents which we should now regret may have occurred ...it is even possible that under the horrors of these attacks some of the men saw red that is the inevitable consequence of a rebellion of this kind."

16. **Patrick Ivors** (14), 15 Cumberland Street. Killed on 28th April. Brought into the Mater Hospital, died of gunshot wound to the abdomen and haemorrhaging according to his death cert. The family name was spelled „Ivers" in the 1911 census, living with his widowed mother and two brothers at 3.2 Mountpleasant Place.

17. **Charles Kavanagh** (15), 4 North King Street .Glasnevin cemetery archive states this labourers son died of the 'effects of bullet' in St. Josephs (Temple Street Hospital) Listed as living -family of 5- in 10.5 Great Britain street 1911. Father Denis, mother Mary, sisters Elizabeth and Bridget. The hospital records show he was admitted with a gunshot wound to the abdomen. The doctor found it difficult to reach the hospital - had to get there "through the lanes ". As there was no coffin he was interred in an egg crate. The driver of the horse and cart that came to take him away was shot and Father Fahy from nearby Belvedere College who was administering the last rites had to take his place at the reins. Previously on 5th December 1911, Charles' father Denis was summoned to the police court for failing to keep his children in school. Buried in St Pauls Glasnevin TA 37.5

18. **Mary Kelly** (12), 128 Townsend Street. Died April 30th. Died at Lombard Street of gunshot wounds. A child of Pte Kelly (ASP). Buried in Deans grange Grave no 9 A2.

19. **Patrick Kelly** (12), 24 Buckingham Buildings. Gunshot wounds .He was killed on April 28th by a gunshot wound to the neck which fractured his lower jaw. Mentioned in Irish times Saturday 29th April p.8 under heading ; Military and police casualties over 500.Lister for Dublin University V.A>D Hospital , 19 Mountjoy Square East -a voluntary hospital set up by women graduates and students of Trinity College Dublin.

20. **James Kelly** (15), 205 Phibsborough Road. His death certificate states he was killed of a gunshot wound to the skull, laceration and compression. Son of a brass finisher, in a family of 8 in 1911 census.

21. **John Kirwan** (15), 24 April. 3 Lower Erne Place. Civilian labourer. Killed by bullet through the thorax no medical attention. Brought to Jervis Street hospital. The son of a gas stocker - stoker ...the family of nine were living on Cumberland Street in 1911 census. His mother Anne Kirwan informed.

22. **Bridget McKane** (15), 10 Henry Place .On Friday evening April 29th the rebels retreated towards Moore Street from the GPO, bedlam ensued, they tried to take shelter in homes and into the door of number 10 Henry Place. In the confusion Bridget McKane a labourer's daughter was accidentally shot in the head when a rebel's rifle discharged. Her death is recorded for April 29th - "bullet wound through the skull "Her mother Margaret was present at her death -her name marked by ' x ' on the death cert. The incident was mentioned in the 1966 BMH statements of three insurgents including Joe Goode of the Kimmage Garrison. The rebels involved were deeply traumatised by the incident. Bridget was from a family of 9 children -Alice, Mary, Thomas, Bridget, Michael, Annie, Elizabeth, Ellen, Rosie, Patrick. In 1911 census they lived in 11 Henry place. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

23. **John H. McNamara** (12), 45 York Street. Died on 28th April, Mercers Hospital. Son of a boilermaker -Henry -who was present at his death .Cause of death "gunshot wound to the head, lacerated brain. Buried in Mount Jerome cemetery.

24. **William Mullen** (9), 8 or 5 Moore Place. Died in his home on April 28th as rebels retreated -shot accidentally in thorax and died at home with no medical attention. His mother Lizzie Muller was present at his death. Their family home is about 500 yards from GPO. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

25. **Joseph Murray** (14), 2 Augustine Street Dublin (32 Marrowbone Lane) 28 April, died at his home from gunshot wounds -no medical attention - his father John - was informed. In 1911 census there was a family of 7. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

26. **William O'Neill** (16), 93 Church Street. A labourer. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

27. **Male O'Toole** (14), 24th April. Schoolboy, first name unknown. Brought in dead to Adelaide hospital with gun shots to the chest and head -according to his death cert. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

28. **Mary Redmond** (16), 4 Marys Abbey. She had four siblings Richard, Alicia, Thomas and Margaret. Her mother Alice a ' fowl dealer' was a widow in 1911 census. The family lived with their grandfather John Sullivan and brother Richard. The 1911 census records the family in 8.3 Marys Abbey - 43 people lived in the house of 4 rooms - 7 families. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

29. **Patrick Ryan** (13), 2 Sitric Place, Stoneybatter .The 1911 census lists him as a family of 5 -his father James from Kildare listed as a labourer -2 siblings Mary and Frances (2 other children pre-deceased him. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

30. **George Percy Sainsbury** (9), 54 South Circular Road. Died on 27th April. Son of Arthur D a managing clerk in a solicitors firm who was born in Melbourne, Australia. Died at 54 Haroldville Terrace, Rialto on 27th April. Cause of death -gunshot wound, no medical attention. Mother Edith Annie from Kildare. Siblings Edith, Eva and Arthur M. Listed as protestant Church of Ireland in 1911 census. Georges father Arthur as an assistant managing clerk to his brother, Solicitor William Sainsbury .His father's place of employment in Sackville Street was destroyed in the Rising. His father died from Tuberculosis in 1917 at the Rest, Camden Street-buried in the same grave as his father -there are no visible grave markings today. Buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, grave number c 130 c3 south.

31. **Walter Scott** (8), 16 Irvine Crescent, North Dock. Shot along with school pal by bullet from gunship Helga. Shot in East Wall .The last child to die as a result of being shot in the week of the Rising. Died in Mercers Hospital as a result of gunshot wound to the head. His father, from Scotland was a "dredging master". He had five siblings, William, James, Hilda, Evelyn and Patricia. His wife Annie and eldest child William was born in Scotland. Walters great grandnephew tells me; "1916 was a very difficult year for the Scott family. My great-grandfather Walter Scott was Dredging Master for Dublin Port. Somehow he fell into the estuary between the dredger and the sea (hawser broke from what I understand) caught pneumonia and died on the 25th February 1916"...My Grandmother Anna Magdalene Bryce had 6 children to take care of...she had gone to get bread and the shooting erupted .She was shot in the leg and Walter was grazed in the head. Walter obviously survived but unfortunately was poisoned and it was this that killed him and he died in Mercers hospital on July 5th 1916. Walters's brother William joined the Flying squad and was sent to the Crimea to help White Russians escape. Walter mother-now also a widow became an insurance agent for Royal Liver Insurance Company. The Ryan family - tell me that their granddad Edward Ryan was with Walter when he was shot. The two boys -according to Edwards's wife- were playing near Clontarf when they shot from the gunboat Helga. Edward Ryan recovered only to have his other leg amputated years later due to osteomyelitis as a result of a kick he got when he was a child. Edward Ryan was 16 when he was shot with Walter. The Ryan family lived in North Lotts near Irvine Street and had two brothers who fought in World War 1. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

32. **Bridget Stewart** (11), 3 Pembroke Cottages. Died from gunshot on 28th April-in Royal City Hospital. Died from gunshot wound to chest, shock and haemorrhage. Previously lived in 10 Turners Cottages. Her father Charles was a "general labourer". Her sister Mary Connolly was with her when she died according to her death cert.

33. **Margaret "Madge"/"Maggie" Veale** (13), 103 Haddington Road. Killed because she used binoculars to look out the window of her house. Joseph Veale (92) told his nephew "Maggie was peeping out through the window curtains of her bedroom in the back of 103 Haddington Road on Easter Monday and was shot by a spray from a Gatling type gun-a total of ten bullets were counted. She was brought to the Royal Hospital on Baggot Street -she was on a bed on a bed mattress which they put on a ladder so they could carry her to hospital. Her death is recorded on her grave in Glasnevin as 30th April 1916.

34. **Philip Walsh** (11), 10 Hackett's Court. Gunshot wound to the abdomen, died of haemorrhage in Mercers hospital. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

35. **Eleanor Warbrook** (15), 7 Fumbally Lane. In 1911 census the family were resident at 5 Malpas Terrace. She was killed on 24th April -shot through the jaw -and died in Mercers Hospital.

36. **Christopher Whelan** (15), 30 North Great George's Street. In the 1911 census he was an only child .His father Laurence was a hotel proprietor. There were 28 people living in the house. Buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

37. **Boy unidentified**. 4th May 1916. Killed by gunfire. Buried from City Morgue. M.J Russell of 83 South Circular Road "caused body to be buried".

38. **Unknown Infant** unidentified 4th May 1916. Killed by gunfire .Buried from City Morgue M.J Russell of 83 South Circular Road caused body to be buried

Lynch, MacDiarmada and the North Leitrim By-Election, 1908.

Diarmuid Lynch and Sean MacDiarmada had a long association in nationalist circles prior to 1916 stretching back to the boisterous by-election campaign of North Leitrim in 1908, Sinn Féin's first electoral outing.

The 29 year old Lynch had returned to Ireland from the United States in July of 1907 eager to become involved with growing nationalism in the country, took up residence in Dublin and almost immediately became active in nationalist politics through the Gaelic League and particularly with Sinn Féin. This newly emergent group founded two years earlier by Arthur Griffith, by 1907 had united various groups representing Nationalist interests including Cumann Na nGaedheal and the Dungannon Clubs. Sinn Féin policy of passive resistance to British rule, refusal to pay British taxes, recalling of Irish MPs to form an independent parliament in Dublin and protection of home industries appealed to many disappointed with the slow pace of parliamentary and constitutional reform. (Máire de Bhuitléir, a cousin of Edward Carson, suggested the name 'Sinn Féin'. 'Sinn Féin, sinn féin amháin' translates as 'Ourselves, ourselves alone').

By late 1907, the Liberals held a majority in the House of Commons and it became clear that they did not intend to put self-government or Home Rule into operation in Ireland. In January 1908, Sinn Féin made its first political mark by winning 15 seats in the Dublin municipal elections.

In late January 1908, Diarmuid was in Manorhamilton, north Leitrim canvassing with the 24 year old Sinn Féin director of elections and Kiltyclogher native, Sean MacDiarmada along with Sean T. O'Kelly, Charles Gavan Duffy, Thomas Cuffe, Bulmer Hobson, Paidin O'Keeffe, Jim Lawless and Arthur Griffith amongst others.



Sean MacDiarmada

Kathleen Clark described MacDiarmada as 'a wonderful organiser, full of charm and magnetism and very handsome. He never spared himself, he was here and there, in Dublin, out of it, all over the country. He was a very lovable character...' Kathleen Clark 'Revolutionary Woman' O'Brien Press, Dublin 1991. P41

All were working with Charles Dolan, the [Irish Parliamentary Party](#) (IPP) MP for the constituency, who, disappointed with IPP's constitutional nationalism, the ongoing protracted parliamentary procedure in relation to Irish Home Rule, caused a major sensation by resigning from the IPP and months later, his seat in the House of Commons. Dolan chose to re-fight the constituency on behalf of an emergent Sinn Féin (becoming the party's first parliamentary candidate) against the IPP candidate, Francis Meehan.



Charles Dolan

Sean T. O'Kelly recalled: "When about the year 1908, it became clear that the Liberals did not intend to put Home Rule into operation in Ireland, there was serious dissatisfaction expressed even in the ranks of the Parliamentary Party itself. I think it was early in 1908 that three members of the party resigned.... Charles Dolan decided to fight his seat again as a Sinn Féin candidate. Sinn Féin was delighted with the opportunity this contest gave to preach its gospel. I do not think anybody in the organisation expected that Charles Dolan could win the constituency for Sinn Féin, although my recollection is that (Charles Dolan himself) was most optimistic. The opportunity this contest gave to preach the gospel was used to the fullest extent with great enthusiasm by Sinn Féin in all parts of Ireland. A number of supporters came from England and Scotland, and at least one from America - Diarmuid Lynch, to take part in the contest'

His Excellency, Seán T. O'Kelly, Áras an Uachtaráin, Phoenix Park, Bureau of Military History Statement 1765.
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS1765%20PART%201.pdf#page=37>

This By-Election generated an enormous amount of interest with major British and Irish daily newspapers sending correspondents to the area and prominence given to speeches and occurrences on the hustings. Rallies and political demonstration multiplied. Extra telegraphic equipment and staff were shipped in as were some experienced gangs imported from Belfast by the IPP to disrupt Sinn Féin gatherings.

Diarmuid Lynch recalled in the 1940's: "While still an involuntary gentleman of leisure, I took a hand in the North Leitrim election campaign in favour of Charlie Dolan, the Sinn Féin Candidate. It was a losing fight but a memorable one. On one occasion, Alderman Tom Kelly [future President of Ireland, Sean T. O'Kelly] and myself were assigned to a meeting in Kinlough and had an exciting day. Not alone was the majority of the local people opposed to us but we had to contend with one of the Belfast gangs imported by Joe Devlin. Armed with long sticks they menaced throughout the meeting. Their loud voiced interference was so great that the speakers could scarcely hear themselves; people who wished to hear us certainly could not. As we continued to speak, eggs began to fly; the wall of the hotel in front of which our wagonette was drawn up was 'decorated' as we were. On the return journey to Manorhamilton headquarters, our reception was unpleasant - to say the least." Diarmuid Lynch. 'The I.R.B. & the 1916 Rising'. Mercier Press 1957. P19

In Drumshambo on January 26th, Lynch and MacDiarmada experienced some of these disruptive elements and had a lucky escape. Historian Brian Feeney writes that while attempting to organise a church gate meeting after mass in support of Charles Dolan, Lynch and MacDiarmada had to give up the attempt when "the mass-goers drowned them out with persistent booing and groaning. The pair then moved to the centre of town and renewed their attempt to hold a meeting. The second attempt appears to have incensed the locals who obviously thought chasing them from the church gates was the end of them. They dragged MacDiarmada down in mid-sentence from what was probably the back of a cart and fisticuffs ensued.

According to the Leitrim Observer, Lynch and MacDiarmada, in what must have been a nasty incident, had to fight their way to the town's hotel, but its door was closed when they reached it. At this point a Mr Barry, a local UIL worthy, seems to have thought he had MacDiarmada cornered. A veteran of Belfast public meetings, MacDiarmada obviously knew how to defend himself. The newspaper reported that when Barry 'approached (MacDiarmada), blows were freely exchanged with the result that Mr. Barry received a nasty blow on the side of the eye'. Others in the crowd ran to help Barry and MacDiarmada with Lynch 'escaped a severe mauling' by gaining access to the hotel and slamming the door in the attacker's faces' Sean MacDiarmada by Brian Feeney. O'Brien Press. 2014

Sean T. O'Kelly recalled events in North Leitrim many years later in his deposition to the Bureau of Military History while the President of Ireland:

"It was at a meeting in Manorhamilton during the course of this contest, in which I took a very active part... I remember speaking during the contest at a public meeting in Manorhamilton with Seoirse Gavan Duffy, Miss Anna Parnell, and Diarmuid Lynch of New York who had, a short while previously, come back from the U.S. on a visit, and so deeply immersed in Irish-Ireland affairs and Republican politics that he eventually decided to remain in Ireland and not return, as he had intended, to New York.

I remember being successful in helping Diarmuid Lynch to come to a decision to remain in Ireland by securing for him a position as a member of the staff of McKenzie & Co. Agricultural Implements Suppliers. Diarmuid Lynch had been in the same business while he lived in America. I was able to do this through friendship with a colleague in the Dublin Corporation, Sir Andrew Beattig, who was, I think, Chairman of McKenzie & Co. I think the same man was Director of the firm Miller & Beattig, Grafton Street, Dublin. Of course, Alderman Beatty was no political friend or sympathiser of mine, but having known him for a couple of years in the Corporation, and being associated with him on different Committees, I was able to induce him to find a place on the staff of McKenzie for my friend Diarmuid Lynch.

I have a very vivid recollection of the North Leitrim contest because at almost every meeting we held was met with the bitterest opposition. The Parliamentary Party was strongly supported in that constituency, as the final result of the election showed later on. I think I could say that, there was hardly a meeting, even in areas where we had considerable support at which we did not have to fight our way and defend ourselves with sticks and with our fists before we would be allowed to address the public.

I have a distinct recollection of one meeting in Manorhamilton where, as she left her hotel to cross to the brake which was almost in front of the hotel, to address the meeting, Miss Anna Parnell was drenched by buckets of water thrown upon her from neighbouring houses as she stepped out to cross to the brake. Similarly at this meeting and at other meetings we were showered with eggs, as well as, of course, stones. We were fairly well supplied with funds by our friends, and we conducted a vigorous, and from our point of view, a very successful contest, but of course, as some of us at any rate believed, the result was a foregone conclusion.

His Excellency, Seán T. O'Kelly, Áras an Uachtaráin, Phoenix Park, Bureau of Military History Statement 1765.
<http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS1765%20PART%201.pdf#page=37>

Sinn Féin campaigning continued throughout the district despite disruptive tactics, however, when the Bishop of Kilmore, Dr. Andrew Boylan came out publicly in support of Meehan's candidature, it was clear to many that to support or to vote for Dolan and Sinn Féin was to go against the church.

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On Election Day, 21 February 1908, events were quiet in the electorate. 6,324 house owning males were entitled to vote. 4,335 or 68.5% of the electorate did so. The count took place the following day and results declared around lunchtime: Meehan polled 3,103 to Dolan's 1,157 with 75 spoiled votes.

Charles Joseph Dolan subsequently left politics and immigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, then a center of shoe manufacture. He hoped to export that technology and set up a shoe factory in Leitrim, but was not successful. While resident in the US, he continued to agitate on behalf of an independent Ireland and against the entry of the United States into World War I. Dolan's marriage to an Episcopalian in 1953 and entry into Freemasonry made him somewhat of a pariah amongst the traditional Irish community of St. Louis. He became a law professor in Missouri and died in 1963

Sinn Fein downplayed the defeat in this, their first electoral outing. The Party stated that this was the first time since 1801 that any votes had been cast in an Irish election denying the claim of the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland and that the 1,157 votes for Sin Fein had greater significance than O'Connell's 1828 by-election victory in Clare. Sinn Fein took care to point out shortly after the declaration that while the 1828 election heralded the Catholic Emancipation, the 1908 election heralded the emancipation of a nation. Despite such optimistic statements, Sinn Fein's popularity and membership plummeted after the election but also gradually became the focal point for militant and revolutionary nationalists throughout the island.

'The party made little headway in Irish politics before 1916. Sinn Fein was consigned...to be a 'minority of a minority' – the political offshoot of an Irish-Ireland movement'. With scant funds, political in-fighting, hostility from the Catholic Church and declining support, its impact was in full scale retreat by early 1910, thanks largely to the return of Home Rule to the centre of British politics.' Britain and Ireland: From Home Rule to Independence' by Jeremy Smith.

The Irish Parliamentary Party on the other hand were buoyed by the result of North Leitrim – with 83 Irish Nationalists in Westminster, John Redmond believed he now enjoyed the support of the great majority of the Irish electorate. However, the intervening decade was to change the Irish political landscape and society completely. In the 1918 election, North Leitrim's IPP MP Meehan along with 72 other IPP MPs were swept from power as the Westminster seats were taken by an abstentionist Sinn Fein. Charlie Dolan's brother, James, afterwards Parliamentary Secretary to Liam T. Cosgrave in the first Free State Government, won the North Leitrim seat for Sinn Fein. Diarmuid Lynch, one of the rookie political campaigners of the 1908 By-Election in North Leitrim was one of those elected – for the Cork South constituency.

In March 1908 following the election, Diarmuid settled back in Dublin as a Feedstuffs Manager with Thomas McKenzie & Sons, Dublin in charge of feeding stuffs, artificial manures and the fittings department. While there, his old friend P.T.Daly got in contact as Diarmuid recalled: *'...I was requested by P.T.Daly to 'meet a few friends' who desired to have a chat about the Irish situation in New York.... (The few friends) to the best of my recollection comprised John O'Hanlon, Fred Allan* and Daly himself. In later years I realised that my inquisitors on that occasions had been prominent members of the then Supreme Council of the I.R.B.... Sean T. O'Kelly** 'approached' me about the I.R.B. and in due course me became a member of the Bartholomew Teeling Circle....'*

Diarmuid Lynch. 'The I.R.B. & the 1916 Rising'. Mercier Press 1957. P21



* Fred Allan (? - 1937) Secretary to the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. from 1895 to 1910 when he resigned after becoming increasingly alienated from the younger generation of Republicans within the I.R.B.



** Sean T. O'Kelly (1883-1966) Member of the governing body of the Gaelic League and later General Secretary. Founder member of Sinn Fein. Staff Captain along with Diarmuid Lynch in the G.P.O. 1916. Became Ceann Comhairle of the First Dail and member of the Irish delegation at the Paris Peace Talks in 1919. Anti-Treaty, he became the Sinn Fein envoy to the US (1924-26) and a founder member of Fianna Fail. Minister for Local Government & Public Health (1932-39), Tánaiste (1937-45), Minister for Finance (1939-45) and President of Eire and the Republic of Ireland (1945-1959) when he was succeeded by De Valera.

Around the time that Diarmuid was sworn in as an IRB member, the Liffey Dockyard in Dublin launched a fishery protection & scientific research vessel. 156 feet long & 323 tons, she was operated by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction as a police patrol boat and named 'The Helga'.

In March 1915, she was taken over by the Admiralty as an 'armed steam yacht' HMS Helga.

On 25 April 1916 the Helga sailed from Dún Laoghaire to shell Boland's mill, and on the following day fired over the loop line railway bridge at Liberty Hall. In total the Helga fired only 40 rounds during the Rising, and it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the fire from her guns. Indeed, two of the ship's crew refused to fire the guns during the engagement.

After 1923 the Helga was renamed the Muirchu (Seahound) and taken over by the new Irish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, followed by the Marine and Coast watching Service in 1939. After being retired, she sank off Tuskar, Co. Wexford on 8 May 1947 while en route to Dublin to be broken up by the Hammond Lane Foundry Company.

In 1951 the Department of Agriculture presented to the National Museum a variety of items associated with the Helga, including the name-plate, pennants, model and ensign.



HMS Helga



Founding of the Irish Volunteers. November 25, 1913.

Home Rule for Ireland dominated political debate between the two countries since Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone introduced the first Home Rule Bill in 1886, which was rejected by the House of Commons. The second Home Rule Bill, seven years later having passed the House of Commons, was vetoed by the House of Lords. It would be the third Home Rule Bill, introduced in 1912, which would lead to the crisis in Ireland between the majority Nationalist population and the Unionists in Ulster. On 28 September 1912 at Belfast City Hall just over 450,000 Unionists signed the Ulster Covenant to resist the granting of Home Rule. This was followed in January 1913 with the formation of the Ulster Volunteers.

The initiative for a series of meetings leading up to the public inauguration of the Irish Volunteers came from the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB). Bulmer Hobson, co-founder of the republican boy-scouts, Fianna Éireann, and member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, believed the IRB should use the formation of the Ulster Volunteers as an "excuse to try to persuade the public to form an Irish volunteer force". The IRB could not move in the direction of a volunteer force themselves, as any such action by known proponents of physical force would be suppressed, despite the precedent established by the Ulster Volunteers. They therefore confined themselves to encouraging the view that nationalists also ought to organise a volunteer force for the defence of Ireland.

The IRB began the preparations for the open organisation of the Irish Volunteers in January 1913. James Stritch, an IRB member, had the Irish National Foresters build a hall at the back of 41 Parnell Square in Dublin, which was the headquarters of the Wolfe Tone Clubs. The IRB knew they would need a highly regarded figure as a public front that would conceal the reality of their control. The IRB found Eoin MacNeill the ideal candidate, Professor of Early and Medieval History at University College Dublin. MacNeill's academic credentials and reputation for integrity and political moderation had widespread appeal. The Volunteer organisation was publicly launched on 25 November, with their first public meeting and enrolment rally at the Rotunda in Dublin. The IRB organised this meeting to which all parties were invited, and brought 5000 enlistment blanks for distribution and handed out in books of one hundred each to each of the stewards. Every one of the stewards and officials wore on their lapel a small silken bow the centre of which was white, while on one side was green and on the other side orange and had long been recognised as the colours which the Irish Republican Brotherhood had adopted as the Irish national banner. The hall was filled to its 4,000 person capacity, with a further 3,000 spilling onto the grounds outside. Speakers at the rally included MacNeill, Patrick Pearse, and Michael Davitt, son of the Land League founder of the same name. Over the course of the following months the movement spread throughout the country, with thousands more joining every week.

Irish Recruitment Letter 1915

Page 2: Message from Lord Kitchener.

Please tell all Irishmen from me how deeply interested I am in their present effort to increase the Irish Forces in the Army. Born and brought up in Ireland as I was, I feel certain that my countrymen will not allow our brave Irish soldiers to feel that they are unsupported by those at home.

We ought not to see our Irish Divisions and Regiments kept up to strength in the field by other than Irishmen. Such neglect on our part would be a deep disgrace to Ireland. They MUST be Irish to a man.

I appeal for men from Ireland on behalf of those gallant men in the Irish Regiments – our Regiments, who have fought so magnificently.

Yours very truly,

Kitchener

Page 3: Pay rates made to soldiers & dependents:

“Single men, with no dependents, will be fed, boarded and clothed and their pay will be 1/ per day. Married men receive the same, subject to a deduction of an allotment of 6d per day, which would entitle their wives to 12/6 per week, and 5/ for one child, 3/6 for the second child and 2/ additional for every other child. The dependents of unmarried soldiers also receive substantial allowances.”

Ivor Churchill Guest, 1st Viscount Wimborne, PC (16 January 1873 – 14 June 1939), known as Lord Ashby St Ledgers from 1910 to 1914 and as Lord Wimborne from 1914 was a British politician, and one of the last Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, serving in that position at the time of the Easter Rising in 1916.

In February 1915 Wimborne was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in succession to Lord Aberdeen. At this time the Lord Lieutenant was largely a ceremonial position; real power was in the hands of the Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary. Determined to be more involved in decision-making, he was appointed Director of Recruiting in October 1915, heading up the new Department of Recruiting for Ireland. He insisted on being kept up to date on the state of the country, and had the Under-Secretary, Sir Matthew Nathan, send him police reports, details of prosecutions and recruitment figures. On the weekend preceding the Easter Rising, following the capture of the German arms ship Aud and the arrest of Sir Roger Casement, Wimborne urged Nathan to order the arrest of a large number of rebel leaders. Nathan was unwilling to do so without the authorisation of the Chief Secretary, Augustine Birrell, who was in London. Before the authorisation was received the Rising began on 24 April 1916. Wimborne proclaimed martial law in Dublin. Thereafter the military took control. A new Commander-in-Chief, General Sir John Maxwell, arrived in Ireland on 28 April and the rebels surrendered on 29 April. Wimborne initially refused to offer his resignation after the Rising. He resigned under pressure from the government but was re-appointed. The Royal Commission on the 1916 Rebellion (the Hardinge commission) exonerated Wimborne of any blame for the Rising, saying that his position as Lord Lieutenant was “anomalous in quiet times and almost unworkable in times of crisis”. He continued as Lord Lieutenant for another two years.

Field Marshal Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl Kitchener KG, KP, GCB, OM, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, PC (24 June 1850 – 5 June 1916) was a senior British Army officer and colonial administrator who won fame for his imperial campaigns and later played a central role in the early part of World War I. Kitchener won fame in 1898 for winning the Battle of Omdurman and securing control of the Sudan, after which he was given the title “Lord Kitchener of Khartoum”; as Chief of Staff (1900–02) in the Second Boer War he played a key role in the defeat of the Boer Republics, then succeeded Roberts as commander-in-chief – by which time Boer forces had taken to guerrilla fighting and British forces imprisoned Boer civilians in concentration camps. His term as Commander-in-Chief (1902–09) of the Army in India saw him quarrel with another eminent proconsul, the Viceroy Lord Curzon, who eventually resigned. Kitchener then returned to Egypt as British Agent and Consul-General (de facto administrator). In 1914, at the start of the First World War, Lord Kitchener became Secretary of State for War, a Cabinet Minister. One of the few to foresee a long war, lasting for at least three years, he organised the largest volunteer army that both Britain and the world had seen, and oversaw a significant expansion of materials production to fight Germany on the Western Front. His commanding image, appearing on recruiting posters demanding “Your country needs you!” remains recognised and parodied in popular culture. Despite having warned of the difficulty of provisioning Britain for a long war, he was blamed for the shortage of shells in the spring of 1915 – one of the events leading to the formation of a coalition government – and stripped of his control over munitions and strategy. Kitchener was among over 600 drowned on 5 June 1916 when HMS Hampshire sank west of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. He was making his way to Russia in order to attend negotiations when the ship struck a German mine.

The British Army was a volunteer force when war broke out in 1914, and within weeks thousands of Irishmen had signed up to serve ‘King and Country’. Ireland had a strong military tradition in the British armed forces, dating back to at least the early 1500s, and when war was declared on August 4, 1914, there were some 20,000 Irishmen already serving from a total army strength of some 247,000. In addition, there were another 30,000 in the first-line reserve, from a total of 145,000. But more were quickly needed. Secretary for War, Lord Kitchener told the British cabinet that it would be a three-year conflict requiring at least one million men, meaning a recruitment drive was immediately undertaken. Irish men immediately answered the call, with 80,000 enlisting in the first 12 months – 50,107 alone between August and February 1915. Over the course of the four-year conflict, some 140,000 signed up. There were a variety of reasons for doing so. A belief that helping secure victory would result in Home Rule, a sense of duty to fight the German invader of Belgium & France, and the prospect of embarking on a grand adventure. But there were also harsh economic reasons. Many of the population lived in abject poverty, and the wages on offer – between one shilling and one pence a day for a private in the infantry and one shilling and nine pence a day for privates in the cavalry plus payments for families (e.g. a soldier with a family of 5 would be paid 30/6 weekly) were undoubtedly an attraction when average wages were around 12/ a week. In particular the middle class and farmers were targeted, as their numbers were not as high as those from the labouring classes who had joined in vast numbers. Farmers prospered during the war, due to price increases, and there was little prospect of them joining. By wars end in 1918, 49,400 Irish soldiers had died.

This letter from the NLI is an example of the recruitment methods used (transcription below)

Department of Recruiting, Ireland.
October 28, 1915

Sir,

Lord Kitchener sends me the attached message for YOU.

He wants 50,000 Irishmen at once for the period of the war. You will be equipped and will start your training in Ireland, and complete it in different parts of the world. Wherever you go you will be serving with Irishmen.

The relatives whom you look after will be looked after for you while you are away. Your Wives, your Children, or those dependent on you will receive an allowance every week.

Every great Irishman urges the appeal. The safety of your homes and your possessions depend on your answer.

Sons of farmers whose lands are passing into your own possession, you must come out and defend this heritage.

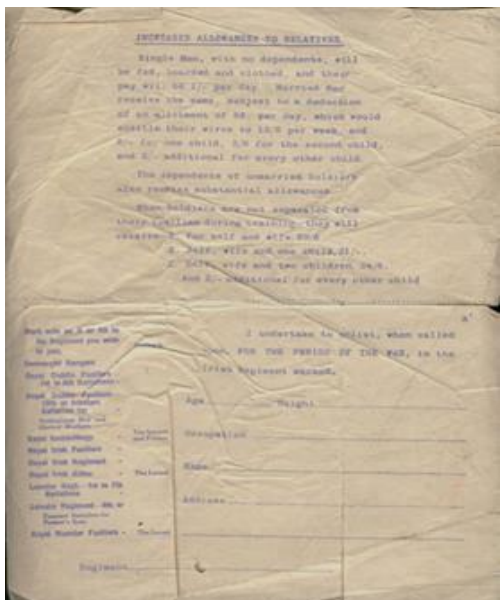
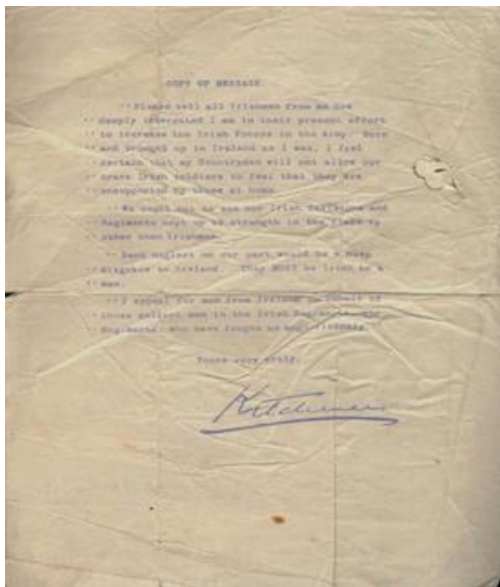
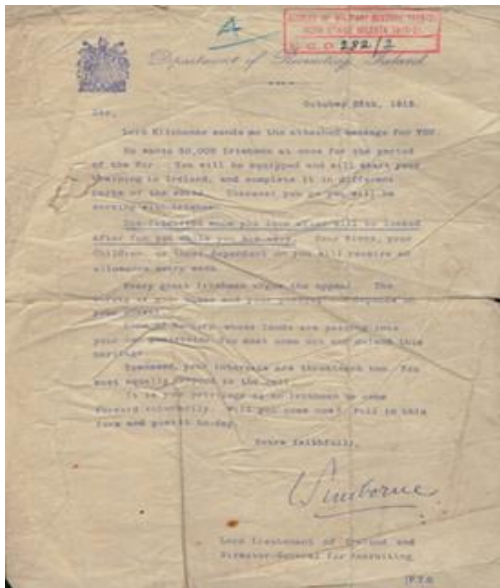
Townsmen, your interests are threatened too. You must equally respond to the call.

It is your privilege as an Irishman to come forward voluntarily. Will you come now? Fill in this form and post it today.

Yours faithfully,

Wimborne

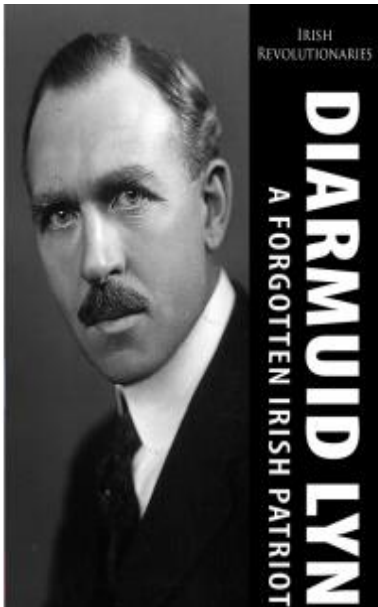
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Director of Recruiting





Last man out of the Dublin post office Book Review by: Felicity Allen.

Eileen McGough, 2013, *Diarmuid Lynch: A Forgotten Irish Patriot*, Mercier Press, Cork. ISBN: 978 1 78117 137 0. RRP: €12



Like so many young Irishmen then and now, Diarmuid Lynch emigrated in search of work, first to England and then to America. Although he remained strongly committed to Ireland and an assiduous student of Irish, he very wisely took out American citizenship in 1902. He became friends with many exiled patriots including O'Donovan Rossa, John Devoy and Tom Clarke and their companionship and conversation almost certainly influenced the development of his thoughts. His early political activities in America took the form of attacking racist stereotypes – an interesting line for him to take since these were unthinkingly accepted by most people at the time. At the turn of the century, 'Stage Irish' plays were popular in New York featuring Irishmen with green whiskers and Irish Servant Girls whacking each other with brooms, drinking the employers' booze and smashing the crockery and furniture to the amusement and edification of all. Lynch and the Philo-Celtic society organised protestors to pelt the actors with rotten fruit and insults, often causing shows to be abandoned. He also facilitated the productions of genuine Irish theatre.

On his return to Ireland in 1907, he had clearly become a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) and needed the sort of employment (insurance agent in his case) which would give him good reason to travel freely about the country. If anything shows the difference between Ireland free and unfree, it's the fact that people needed to explain their reasons for moving about to the ruling political power.

Coming up to town 'for the game' was a popular excuse for many, but others took care to have jobs that conferred respectable mobility. On the outbreak of World War I, he was registered by the British government as a 'friendly alien' but soon proved that this classification was a mistake when he became head of 'The Committee on Manholes'.

This committee sought ways to sabotage the telephone and telegraph lines between Dublin Castle and the Dublin police barracks. During the Rising, Lynch fought bravely in the post office and was the last man out of it, having stayed behind to ensure that the home-made bombs had been made safe.

His escape from the subsequent mass execution was due to three factors. Firstly, despite having been registered as an alien, no one realised who he was until late May when he was identified by a British soldier – Chalmers. A prisoner in the Post Office during the Rising, Chalmers could identify Lynch because he had come to move the prisoners to the safest possible spot before the building was evacuated. Secondly, by the time Lynch was finally condemned to death for his part, his senior comrades had already been shot, sparking worldwide condemnation, and finally, he was an American citizen. The intervention of the American consul on his behalf evoked a particularly cruel mock execution scene from the British authorities who told him only at the last minute that he had been spared the death penalty.

His subsequent prison experiences could serve as a guide for much of what happened in Belfast much later in the century. Familiar themes include isolating prisoners from family – in Lynch's case by imprisoning him in Dartmoor (England) and appalling treatment of relatives. Poor Kit Quinn, who managed to marry Lynch despite being denied permission to do so by the prison authorities, was arrested as an enemy alien on her wedding day, on the grounds that by marrying Lynch, she had changed her nationality. Like their successors, these earlier prisoners used hunger strikes to demand political status and protested against being treated as ordinary criminals – ultimately successfully.

After his release from prison in 1918, the British government deported Diarmuid and Kit to America. Here he initially contributed much financial support to the Irish Provisional Government by organising Irish-Americans to donate desperately needed funds to the Friends of Irish Freedom (FOIF). Irish freedom did not count for much in President Wilson's America because Wilson needed English support for his cherished plan to set up the League of Nations; Ireland was the bargaining chip. Nevertheless Lynch's publicity drive succeeded in attracting thousands of members with correspondingly large donations until de Valera's 18 month visit to America led to political infighting about the proper aims of FOIF. The row ultimately led to Lynch's resignation as FOIF secretary and the collapse of the Irish-American political lobby. As a result of this incident, Lynch acquired powerful enemies amongst the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), notably Harry Boland and de Valera. The repercussions of the argument were felt throughout the 1920s as funds donated to help the Irish nation were either sequestered out of reach in America or became the subject of court cases about the legitimacy of donations already made. All of the court cases brought against FOIF were lost, validating their management of the funds, but vital time, energy and money were squandered. The legacy for Lynch is that he was remembered in Ireland not as the last man out of the post office, nor as the man who did brilliant organisational work in America, but the man who quarreled with de Valera.

By 1932 the Lynchs had finally succeeded in returning to Ireland, the year that de Valera and Fianna Fáil gained ascendancy. No role in public life was offered to him but Lynch was very active in contributing to (and correcting!) the histories and biographies under way at the time. He was awarded a military service pension in 1946 but it had taken 12 years of campaigning on his part to gain official recognition of his service to the Irish government during those years in America when he came into conflict with de Valera. On his death in 1950, no commemorative plaque or public monument was raised to honour Diarmuid Lynch despite his high position in the IRB, his participation in the Rising and his sterling work to support the new Republic in America. The quarrel with de Valera was, it seems, sufficient to annul all of his contributions.

Eileen McGough certainly demonstrates how one can become a forgotten Irish patriot and her rescue of Lynch's memory is long overdue and well done. It would be interesting to consider though, what it is that sets one person's feet on the path to becoming an Irish patriot. Once Lynch had taken out American citizenship, it would have been easy for him to stay in 'the land of liberty', perhaps placating his conscience by the occasional donation to Irish welfare bodies – why did he not do so? Possibly the friendship of the exiled IRB men that he met in New York encouraged him to return and continue the fight, but what inspired his interest in the first place? In this book, as in so many lives of Irish patriots, this question remains unanswered. The only hint is found on p 14 where Lynch is said to have paid tribute to the education he received at Knocknamanagh National School from headmaster Michael McCarthy, an ardent nationalist who helped shape the mind of this receptive youth. The role of the National school system in producing patriots emerges in the lives of other patriots, notably Dan Breen, and may be worthy of a book in its own right.

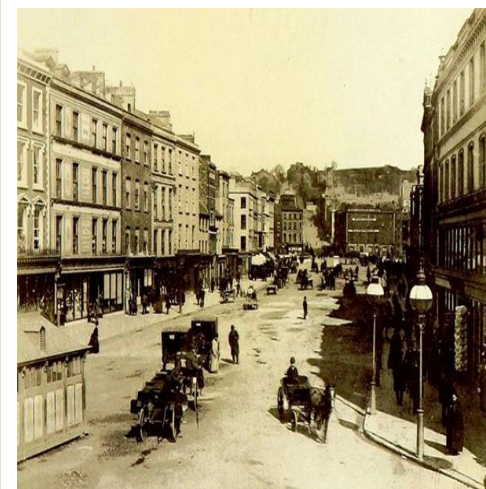
Felicity Allen is a Deputy Editor of Tinteán.

National Folklore Collection

From 1937 to 1939 more than 50,000 Irish schoolchildren from 5,000 schools nationwide were enlisted to collect and write of folklore in their home districts. These have become a valuable part of the National Folklore Collection and now these stories are being digitized on www.Duchas.ie. The beautiful handwriting alone is a good reason to browse this fantastic resource.

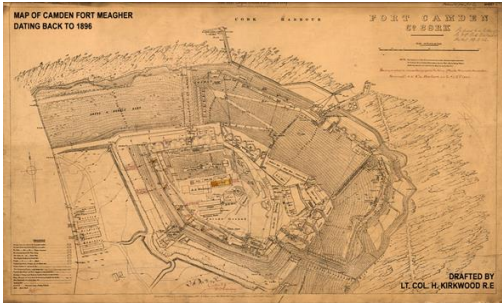
Folklore reports are being updated regularly – so if your area is not listed so far, it will be in the near future.

To access the site, click on the illustration below:



Patrick Street, Cork c. 1885

Camden Fort Meagher, Crosshaven



Camden Fort Meagher is a coastal defence fortification close to Crosshaven, Co. Cork. Together with similar structures at Fort Mitchell (Spike Island), Fort Davis (Whitegate), and Templebreedy Battery (also close to Crosshaven), the fort was built to defend the mouth of Cork Harbour. Though originally constructed in the 16th century, the current structures of the 45 acre fort (65% of which is underground) date to the 1860s. Originally named Fort Camden and operated by the British Armed Forces, the fort (along with other Treaty Port installations) was handed-over to the Irish Defence Forces in 1938. Renamed Fort Meagher, it remained an Irish military installation until 1989 when the Irish Army handed the fort over to Cork County Council. It remained largely overgrown until 2010 when a group of local volunteers began restoration and development of the fort for heritage and tourism purposes. The fort was renamed Camden Fort Meagher and is now open seasonally to visitors, with exhibits on the fort's Brennan torpedo installation (the world's first "practical guided weapon") and one of the only resident 9/11 exhibits outside the United States.



The headland known as Ram's Head overlooks the entrance to Cork Harbour - the world's second largest natural harbours, and historically of strategic defensive and naval importance to Ireland and the region. The first harbour defences built at Ram's Head date from 1550 and were originally known as James' Battery. This fortification was extended in 1600, but fell into disuse after the Nine Years' War. The fort was reinforced in 1690 to defend Cork Harbour during the Williamite War in Ireland, but a party secretly came ashore and took the fort in an overland assault. The ports at Cork and Kinsale were later captured by forces under the Williamite Duke of Marlborough.

By the Napoleonic War (1779) the defences were known as the Ram's Head Battery, and upgraded and remodelled to complement other installations at Haulbowline, Spike Island (Fort Westmoreland/Mitchell) and Whitegate (Fort Carlisle/Davis). In 1795 these fortifications were named Fort Camden for John Pratt, 1st Marquess Camden, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

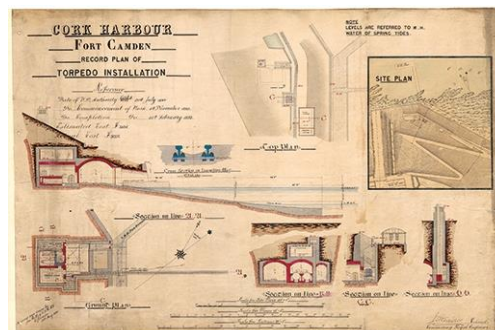
By the 1830s, Fort Camden had been reduced to a token force, and the fort was briefly repurposed as a prison. However, a Royal Commission in the 1850s gave renewed consideration to the strategic importance of the harbour, and proposed enhancements to landward defences and seaward gun batteries. This construction work started in 1861 - using convict, military and civilian labour. The fort was extended to 45 acres - 65% of structures being constructed underground. The current structures of the fort are attributable primarily to these works.



above: the 160ft 'Bright Tunnel'. below: the granite spiral stairway



In the 1880s and 1890s the guns were upgraded with breech-loading rifled guns, newer larger cannon were installed, a minefield was laid across the channel and a launching position was added for the "world's first practical guided weapon", the "Brennan Torpedo".



During the First World War, the harbour was used as a naval base to cover the "Western Approaches", an anti-submarine net was added and further upgrades were applied to harbour defences. After the Irish War of Independence, under the Anglo-Irish Treaty the harbour defences remained in the control of British government.

These Treaty Port installations, including Fort Camden, were handed-over to the Irish authorities in July 1938 (photo below). The fort was renamed Fort Meagher for Thomas Francis Meagher - who had fought in the Young Irelander Rebellion of 1848. (Similarly, "Fort Westmoreland" on Spike Island was renamed "Fort Mitchell", and "Fort Carlisle" at Whitegate was renamed "Fort Davis").



During "the Emergency" (1939-1945), elements of the Coastal Defence Artillery (CDA) of the Irish Artillery Corps operated from the fort and the nearby Templebreedy Battery. By the mid- to late-20th Century the CDA was merged into other artillery regiments of the Irish Army, and the fort was used primarily for training of Civil Defence and Reserve Defence Forces. In the 1980s the army handed-over the fort to the local civil administration authority, Cork County Council. The facility remained disused however, and became overgrown and derelict in the following decades. In 2010 Cork County Council afforded a lease to community members from Crosshaven, who instrumented a volunteer campaign to clear, conserve, redevelop and operate the fort as a heritage tourism site.

The features of the fort date primarily to developments in the 19th century, when - at peak - the fort had 7 officers, more than 200 men, and upwards of 20 guns. On the landward side, a ditch, ramparts, terreplein, caponier and flanking batteries defended the approaches. The bunkered barracks on the north-east corner (close to the land entrance) housed the garrison and commanded the landward defences. The barracks overlooks the approach road which enters the fort on a bridge over the dry moat. A two-tiered musketry gallery and a number of flanking galleries also covered this moat - which at points is 40 feet (12 m) deep and 28 feet (8.5 m) wide. Additionally a two-storied caponier had positions for landward gunners. On the ramparts, the terreplein had a number of movable cannon (supported by fixed magazines) and covered an arc of the landward approaches. In 1898, the landward defences are recorded as having four 32 pounder smooth bore breech loading guns.

On the seaward side, land batteries were trained on the harbour from upper and lower batteries. The lower casemated batteries had 10 gun positions (behind shields) extending along the sea front. The upper en-barbette batteries had three guns each on the left and right batteries. In 1898 the upper batteries are recorded as having two 6-inch breech loading guns and five QF 12-pounder guns, with QF 6-pounder guns in the lower batteries. At the waterfront, a Brennan Torpedo station was constructed in the 1890s, and a second torpedo slipway was added after 1900. The fort had two piers for boat access.

In the centre of the fort a spiral staircase leads down from the parade ground to the main magazine - which has a large vaulted magazine chamber. This main magazine is connected to the lower batteries by an underground tunnel. The garrison area connects to the lower batteries and piers via a zigzag path to the west. And the upper batteries and parade ground link to the lower areas via a bunkered tunnel (known as the "bright tunnel") to the east.

50th Anniversary Commemoration of the 1916 Easter Rising - 1966



1966 - Marking the Easter Rising 50th Anniversary.

Two conflicting realities existed in the Ireland of 1966: the achievement of independence and the failures of freedom. There were heated criticisms of what was characterised as the betrayal of the ideals of 1916 by the State commemorations. Critics included Irish language groups, artists and disgruntled republicans; the Labour movement smarted at being sidelined during the events. The commemoration year was rarely free from controversy, partly because of old animosities, partly due to the pressure of external events.

The timing of the 50th anniversary of the Easter Rising was significant. As Taoiseach, Seán Lemass was anxious to secure Ireland's future within the European Economic Community (EEC) and had attempted to improve relations with both Britain and Northern Ireland. He constantly brought to the fore images and references to 'modern' Ireland so that the fiftieth anniversary commemoration was as much about the act of looking forwards as backwards, requiring a delicate negotiation between tradition and change. Nowhere was this more apparent than in how the commemoration was communicated to the youth of Ireland, a group which represented the nation's future but which had mixed reactions to the lessons of the past.

In contrast to the Republic, the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Easter Rising in Northern Ireland was not an official state-sponsored event. Instead, the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of the Somme enjoyed official status there in the summer of 1966. Only the nationalist community celebrated the anniversary of the Rising, and the decision by the Northern Ireland government not to place a blanket ban on the Easter celebrations met with some opposition from within Unionism. The nationalist community appeared to be at one in viewing the message of 1916 in terms of reunification. The conflict instead lay in the contrasting interpretations of the Rising within the nationalist and unionist communities.

'The Rising of 1916 belongs to nobody if it does not belong to the people of Ireland', The Kerryman wrote in 1966. 'Some of them are proud of the Rising, others would disown it if they could, and there are quite a number . . . who are so indifferent that talk about it bores them. Nevertheless the 1916 Rising is theirs.' The golden jubilee commemoration presented itself as both an obligation and an opportunity. For many the virtue of the Easter Rising was not in doubt.



Granig & Tracton: 50th anniversary commemorations of the Easter Rising at Diarmuid Lynch's birthplace in Granig with a plaque unveiling and at the graveside in Tracton Abbey with a sounding of the Last Post and a three volley military salute, April 1966. The Newsletter editor is to the right with family. If you recognise any of the other attendees, get in contact.

Seán Lemass was acutely aware of the need to fashion the commemoration into a shape that would serve the needs of contemporary Ireland. The Taoiseach attempted to set a tone that honoured the men and women of 1916 without adding fuel to divisions over the Republic's continued failure to deal with the Irish language, partition and emigration. Lemass urged harmony as a central ambition of the jubilee. It was essential in achieving the overall objectives of galvanising the population at a time of economic uncertainty while at the same time using the commemoration to showcase the successes of independent Ireland.



Seán Lemass

However, harmony was something that Lemass preached better than he practised. In February 1965 a committee was formed to oversee the organisation of the commemoration. Its members included Fianna Fáil TDs, civil servants and individuals associated with the Rising who were chosen by Lemass, and was open to the criticism that it was not representative of cross-party opinion. The fear was that the memory of the Rising and the future of Fianna Fáil would become so intertwined that the latter would become electorally unbeatable for the foreseeable future. Moreover, the concern was not unfounded that the commemoration committee would, inadvertently or otherwise, become part of the campaign to re-elect President de Valera.

Nevertheless it was also true that Fianna Fáil, as the government party, had to contend with negative publicity, disputes over the ownership of the legacy of the Rising and questions over the failures of the independent state. The politics and personalities of the Rising meant that, 50 years later, educationalists, artists, the labour movement, Irish language groups and some Republicans were particularly vocal about their sense of betrayal.

Female relatives of the signatories were also attuned to the idea that leverage is the application of strength at its most advantageous point. Margaret Pearse announced a month before the commemoration that she might bequeath St Enda's to a religious order rather than to the nation because 'conditions have changed', and Tom Clarke's widow threatened to go public with her anger at the description of Pearse as 'the first President of the Provisional Government', with the view that 'surely Pearse should have been satisfied with the honour of commander-in-chief when he knew as much about commanding as my dog'. Most public in their dissent were the sisters of Seán MacDiarmada, who shunned the official commemoration for their brother in Killyclogher and were joined by a much larger crowd at an alternative parade in the town, coordinated by the National Graves Association.

It was an unofficial gesture too that created the iconic image of the jubilee year—the blowing up of Nelson's Pillar in March the explosion accentuated the fear that the IRA would add violence to the celebrations the following month. Violent incidents were in fact few and the week of celebrations passed off peacefully.

The centrepiece of the official commemoration was a military parade down O'Connell Street, watched by 600 veterans in the viewing stand and approximately 200,000 onlookers in the city centre. Pageants, religious services and art exhibitions were held, and RTE dedicated much of its schedule during the week to programmes related to the Rising. Throughout the country many local commemorations were held, and these largely adhered to the format of Mass, parade, speeches and the reading of the Proclamation, followed by a cultural event such as a pageant or concert.

In the Republic the meaning of the Easter Rising was blurred with a more general celebration of independence. The Rising could then be invoked to urge the public to recommit themselves to working for the needs of the nation. Therefore Lemass could describe the jubilee as 'a time of national stocktaking, as well as for trying to look ahead into the mists of the future to see the right road leading to the high destiny we desire for our nation'. In his presidential address at Easter 1966, de Valera asserted: *'We cannot adequately honour the men of 1916 if we do not work and strive to bring about the Ireland of their desire'*.

The Rising was thus placed in a continuum of the struggle for Irish freedom, which, de Valera reminded his listeners, was not political freedom alone, but *'an enabling condition for the gradual building up of a community'*. A rhetorical emphasis on 'freedom' and 'independence' facilitated the inclusion of the unveiling of statues to Robert Emmet and Thomas Davis as part of the official commemoration of 1916 and the dedication of memorials to disparate Republicans across the country. Also part of the official programme were the opening of the Garden of Remembrance and Kilmainham Jail Museum.

The sense in which 1966 was seen as a bridge between past and future stimulated a vague spirit of ecumenism among some civil servants. The suggestion was floated that the opening of the Garden of Remembrance should not include a blessing ceremony that would single out one denomination for the honour. The idea was easily and swiftly quashed by Archbishop McQuaid but invitations were sent to various church leaders, with the intention of giving them prominence on the ceremonial platform. In fact, only the Church of Ireland was officially represented: the Society of Friends could not, 'in good conscience, take part in the commemoration of any military action'; the chief rabbi regretted that it coincided with Passover; and the chairman of the Dublin district synod of the Methodist Church feared that attendance 'might cause embarrassment in other places'.

This was a diplomatic reference to Northern Ireland. The 'other place' not only caused concern because of the fear that the commemoration would provoke violence; it existed as a constant reminder that the struggle for Irish freedom was not yet complete. The North would soon provide a more uncomfortable context for the commemoration of violent Republicanism. Indeed, the northern conflict would cast its shadow over the writing of Irish history for the next 40 years.

The rapid economic development experienced by the Republic during the 'sixties brought accompanying social and cultural changes, resulting in an identity crisis for a nation that had spent decades in self-imposed isolation. Such changes were most evident in contemporary youth, the social grouping most receptive to change. In line with other 'modern' nations, the Republic began to place its hopes for the future in this newly invested-in and more dynamic younger generation. Considering this, in what way would 1916 be presented to youth in 1966? At a time when the nation's future was being viewed in economic and international terms, how was the nation's past patriotism to be translated for a youth who would operate in this new context? Cultural nationalism saw a resurgence as writers and artists were encouraged to take part in the commemoration of a rising whose leaders had themselves excelled in these fields. The state sponsored competitions in literature, music and art.

Children were invited to write essays, in Irish or English, entitled 'An Easter Week veteran tells his story' or '1916–2016'. A pageant, 'Aiséiri—Glóir Réim na Cásca', was staged in Croke Park, while the GAA commissioned their own pageant, 'Seachtar Fear, Seacht Lá', both directed at youth. The 17th of April was named 'Lá na nÓg' and 20,000 students from 200 Dublin schools marched to Croke Park for a special performance of 'Aiséiri'. On 22 April the Proclamation was read in schools throughout the country. Special Masses were held for schoolchildren, which were preceded by a parade to the local church.

Heroic tales would continue to resonate with younger children more readily than rational discourses. On the other hand, older youth, teenagers and those in their early twenties would identify with neither. With the exception of the television programme *Insurrection*, itself presented on the newly arrived television and depicting the events of the Rising in the context of a 1960s newsroom, the message of the commemorations, both mythical and rational, were largely lost on older youth.

The 1960s saw the arrival of the 'teenager' to Ireland at a time when working youth had increased levels of disposable income provided by the industrial wage. This income was spent on leisure activities more reflective of British and American popular culture. Traditionalists charged Ireland's youth with imitating other cultures, and 1966 provided an opportunity to address what many saw as a cultural crisis. P. Ó Braonáin of the GAA asserted that *'it is very important that we should get across to our youth the reason why we should play Gaelic games, dance Irish dances, and sing Irish songs. It is amazing that in 1966 we are more or less apologising to people because of our aims and ideals.'* De Valera hoped that the Irish language would be the mechanism that would prevent the nation from sinking into an *'amorphous cosmopolitanism'* and that contemporary youth would take its revival as their task.

However, the historic task of the 1966 generation, as defined by Seán Lemass, was to forge an Ireland that could compete effectively in the European common market, and success in this field could only undermine the traditional aspects of Irish society as its culture began to reflect the international trends of other modern nations.

Perhaps in one respect, the 1966 Commemorations were the last formal celebrations of what had become an isolationist, Catholic dominated and culturally backward island since independence. The next fifty years were to see a dramatic and complete change as the 1966 generation made their mark while attempting to maintain the more valued, traditional aspects of a society.



GPO - Easter Sunday, April 10, 1966



"Ireland's children are in the jaws of the devouring dragon – Tuberculosis"

Dr Woodcock of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dublin, 1907.

Right up to the mid 1950s, the highly infectious scourge of tuberculosis rampaged through the country creating one of the worst death rates from the disease in Europe. Its association with poverty led sufferers to feel shame, and the widely-held belief that it was hereditary meant that often whole families entered a conspiracy of silence. There was a widespread terror of the disease but also of how the community would react if they knew there was tuberculosis in the family. Survivors can still recall the silent, unspoken fears. A child develops the disease, then a brother contracts it, and his friend a few doors down is next.

In 1912 Dr Woodcock of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis wrote *'Tubercle is in truth a coarse common disease, bred in foul breath, in dirt, in squalor... The beautiful and rich receive it from the unbeautiful poor... tubercle attacks failures'*. This rhetoric from a medical doctor working in the field of tuberculosis is an indicator of how the public at large felt. A survey as late as the 1940s showed that many people still believed the disease to be hereditary. A degree of stigma attached to the sufferers, it seemed to run in families, and survivors and their relatives were correspondingly tainted. No one wanted tuberculosis recorded on a relation's death certificate. Association with the disease was not good for employment or marriage prospects and it became a guilty secret, hidden from all and only spoken of in hushed tones.

Consumption was the layman's succinct name for the disease; graphically describing the effects of untreated tuberculosis – the victim "consumed" by weight loss and breathlessness. In Dublin during the first fifty years of the last century, it killed thousands of people a year, more than half of them children. The highly infectious tuberculosis bacillus thrived in the crowded tenements of inner city Dublin and in the poorly ventilated, thatched cottages in the country. Tuberculin tests in 1947 showed that in some parts of Ireland over half of the school children had been exposed to tuberculosis.

Its effect was all-embracing, even among those who were healthy. A coveted job in the civil service or a bank was not yours until a chest X-ray film was reported as normal. In the 1950s, a work colleague might disappear for some months of sick leave. After treatment, most victims returned to the workplace, their gaunt features and weight loss confirming the unspoken diagnosis.

TB has a long connection with human history. Stone Age skeletons from 500,000 years ago show evidence of TB while some of the mummified pharaohs of ancient Egypt were killed by the same germ. Hippocrates, the Greek Father of Medicine (460-377 BC) suggested that spitting spread the disease, but it took more than two millennia to prove him right. Spitting, for years a national past-time in Ireland, proved a ready source of flying bacteria. Avicenna, the Arabian physician of the 11th century recognised that the disease was infectious but it was not until 1796 that the first Preventorium to which the children of TB parents could be admitted was opened in Brighton by John Letson. Thomas Addison in England first described the disease in medical terms but it was not until 1882 that Robert Koch in Germany identified the culprit – a bacterium, tubercle bacillus. His efforts to produce a vaccine met with little success but his work led to the BCG vaccination which is a cornerstone of modern preventive efforts. It's named after two French scientists, Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin.

With no cure available, sanatoria became the favoured method of treatment on the continent. Many of them were built in the clear air of the Swiss, Austrian and German mountains and wealthy people in Britain and Ireland often went there if affected or in danger of contracting the condition. Efforts in Ireland between 1878 and 1887 to open a specialist clinic to combat the disease came to nothing. Eventually, after much, often farcical, debate among the ruling classes, the National Hospital for Consumption for Ireland was opened in Newcastle, Co Wicklow.

For the first half of the 20th century, it remained, arguably, Ireland's greatest public health problem. More young Irish people were killed by TB than in warfare. According to research by the Irish Red Cross Journal, 12,000 young Irish adults died of TB in 1904. Mortality remained high in the 1920s and 1930s but peaked dramatically during the Second World War. In 1942, more than 4,000 people died from the disease in Ireland (a comparable figure to 1926).

Alarmed at this rise, a group of doctors attempted to raise national consciousness in tackling tuberculosis. They wanted the state to adopt new methods of diagnosis and prevention as well as provide more sanatorium beds and improved aftercare. They also hoped to tackle the all-pervasive social stigma. Unusually for the time, it was an all-Ireland group with members in Northern Ireland as well as the Free State but religious differences and interferences was to severely limit the effectiveness of the effort.

Founded by Dr Dorothy Stopford Price, a Protestant paediatrician and tuberculosis expert who had studied medicine in Trinity College Dublin, and who worked in St Ultan's Infants Hospital in Dublin. Another early member of the group was Dr John Duffy, a Catholic. Following the custom of many Catholics at the time, he wrote to Dublin's Archbishop John Charles McQuaid informing him of the group's intention to found a national anti-tuberculosis league and assuring him that there was nothing in it contrary to Catholic teaching. The archbishop had recently founded the Catholic Social Service Conference to co-ordinate the welfare work being done by various groups so he was well aware of the medical, social and economic problems caused by tuberculosis affecting a breadwinner, a mother or a child. Dr McQuaid wrote to Dr. Duffy that the conference would support the efforts of the new group.

As the group grew in number, and began to include other professionals such as veterinarians (bovine tuberculosis was a major problem), Dr Duffy continued to reassure the archbishop that the Catholic interest was being looked after. He told him that he had succeeded in having the county branches of the league placed under the guidance of the County Medical Officers of Health who were almost all Catholics and many of them were "leading Catholic activists".

By 1943, the group was ready to include lay people. It was now chaired by Prof Robert Rowlette of TCD, a Protestant and the president of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, and Drs Duffy and Price were joint honorary secretaries. A large-scale public meeting was planned for February 1943, to take place in the Hibernian Hotel, Dublin, and the Archbishop was invited to attend. However, Archbishop McQuaid had other plans.

Before the opening address could be delivered, the archbishop's emissary Monsignor Daniel Molony insisted on reading aloud a letter from the archbishop which expressed His Grace's "definite opinion" that a national anti-tuberculosis campaign should be carried out by the Red Cross (which was effectively a Catholic organisation) rather than the proposed league. The meeting fell into disarray. There were a number of objections voiced but no one among the assembled group, which included professionals, business people and politicians, seemed to seriously consider that his Grace could be ignored.

In the days preceding the meeting, the archbishop had prepared the ground carefully at the highest level. He had contacted Dr Conn Ward, the parliamentary secretary at the Department of Local Government and Public Health, and explained his views. Ward agreed to see the minister, Sean MacEntee, on the matter. MacEntee assured the archbishop that he would send a representative to the meeting to give a "headline of direction rather than a blessing". Meanwhile, the archbishop had approached Frank Aiken, the minister for co-ordination of defensive affairs, and Aiken said he would see Mr Justice Maguire of the Red Cross Society. Following the meeting, the archbishop went to the very top of the political tree and explained the case for the Red Cross tackling tuberculosis to the Taoiseach, Eamon de Valera.

The group that had planned the league bowed to clerical pressure and its members were subsumed into the Red Cross. By March 6th, Malony reported to Archbishop McQuaid that, at a meeting of 22 members of the Red Cross and 19 members of the planning group, a new committee was formed: "net result eight from Red Cross and seven from anti TB but all Catholic except for two, Dr Rowlette and Dr Price. In addition, doctors elected from Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway all Red Cross people."

The idea of starting a national anti-tuberculosis league had been suggested to Dorothy Stopford Price, in 1939, by Prof Arvid Wallgren, a Swedish tuberculosis expert who had pioneered the use of BCG vaccine. He had advocated "mixing up" Catholics and Protestants, physicians and laymen, republicans and people of other political inclinations. She told him in the summer of 1943 of her "brief excursion into public life" and how a group of the "best tuberculosis doctors worked for a year to form an anti-tuberculosis league on international lines". However, they were given what amounted to a "royal command" to allow the campaign to be conducted by the Red Cross. "The reception which the Anti-Tuberculosis League got would lead one to suppose that we were naughty children caught (just in time) in the act of doing something disgraceful." She concluded that they would, under the banner of the Red Cross, "achieve something, rather emaciated in contrast with what we had anticipated; we are not badly off for money which is one thing. However, this embryo country must be led step by step in accordance with its awakening mentality..."

When the historian John Whyte, in later years, put the matter of the proposed national anti-tuberculosis league to the archbishop, Dr McQuaid was evasive. He had merely wished to express what he termed "well-founded objections". This was patently not the case.

Continued on next page

Tuberculosis in Ireland continued.

In any event, the Red Cross anti-tuberculosis committee was initially active and energetic but Dorothy Price's association with it was brief. She left in 1944 following a ruling that all members of the committee must also be members of the Red Cross. In 1947, a letter from the Red Cross to the secretary of the Department of Health stated that "pending the provision of adequate bed accommodation we have slowed up somewhat on propaganda with the result that there has been a noticeable decline in interest in the problem throughout the country and particularly among our branches".

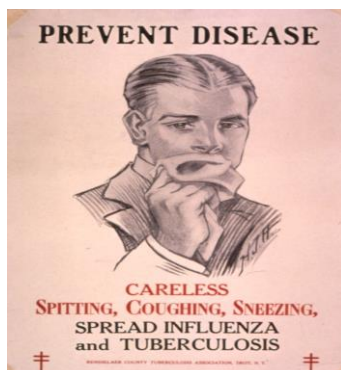
Tim Pat Coogan comments that in 1948, syphilis carried far less of a social stigma than tuberculosis and by the general election, the public health difficulty of TB had become heavily politicised.

The fear and loathing surrounding Tuberculosis – seen as the poor man's disease – is well documented in Noel Browne's book "Against the Tide". Dr Browne, as Ireland's post-war Minister for Health, is credited with introducing radical policies that reduced the mortality rate from the disease by 90%, raiding the funds from the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes to build sanatoria around the country. Browne's father and mother had succumbed to the disease and in 1940 he contracted TB and was treated in an English sanatorium. He recovered and passed his medical exams in 1942, going on to work in sanatoria in England, but he decided that politics was the best way to combat the problem. Elected a TD in 1948, he was appointed Minister for Health in the first inter-party government on his first day in the Dáil. He immediately introduced mass free screening for TB and sold Government assets to finance his campaign.

The idea behind TB sanatoria then was to treat the illness with kindness. No physical activity, total bed rest, two pints of Guinness daily and nutritious food was the prescription. During the daytime, patients were encouraged to put their heads out of the hospital windows and breathe fresh air. Hospital beds were wheeled out to sunny verandas regardless of season.

Despite years of non-stop efforts by Noel Browne and his army of medical carers to beat the scourge, it was not until the 1950s that TB started to decline. Ireland's tuberculosis epidemic came to an end in the late 1950s when the advent of antibiotics effective against tuberculosis coincided with a series of public health interventions as well as increased economic prosperity. A mass BCG vaccination programme, an improvement in diagnostic measures, the provision of more hospital beds and better nutrition all played a part in addition to the new drugs.

Tuberculosis has maintained a continuous, albeit less conspicuous presence here



95 Years ago: Bloody Sunday, November 21, 1920.

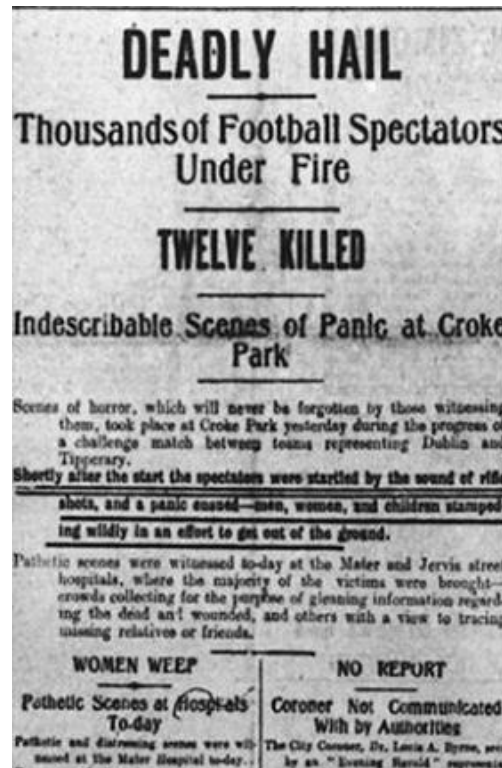
Fintan O'Toole recently commented that 'the decade that is being marked is not only about violence and conflict but it is undeniably steeped in bloodshed, animosity and disastrous division. History should not wallow in these swamps, but it cannot stay clear of them either.'

Sunday, 21 November 1920, Bloody Sunday was one such day.

Some 31 people were killed – fourteen British, fourteen Irish civilians and three Irish republican prisoners.

The day began with an Irish Republican Army (IRA) operation organised by Michael Collins to assassinate the Cairo Gang, a team of undercover agents working and living in Dublin. Twelve were British Army officers, one a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) and the last a civilian informant.

Later that afternoon, Royal Irish Constabulary officers, supported by members of the Auxiliary Division, opened fire on the crowd at a Gaelic football match in Croke Park, killing fourteen civilians. That evening, three IRA suspects in Dublin Castle were beaten and killed by their captors, allegedly while trying to escape.



Overall, while its events cost relatively few lives, Bloody Sunday was considered a great victory for the IRA, as Collins's operation severely damaged British intelligence while the later reprisals did no real damage to the guerrillas but increased support for the IRA at home and abroad

Bloody Sunday was one of the most significant events to take place during the Irish War of Independence, which followed the declaration of an Irish Republic and its parliament, Dáil Éireann. The army of the new republic, the Irish Republican Army, waged a guerrilla war against the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC), its auxiliary organisations, and the British Army, who were tasked with suppressing the Irish rebellion. Some members of the Gaelic Athletic Association which owned Croke Park were nationalists, but others were not.

In response to IRA actions, the British Government formed paramilitary forces to augment the RIC, the "Black and Tans" (a nickname possibly arising from their mixture of uniforms), and the Auxiliary Division (generally known as the Auxiliaries or Auxies). The behaviour of both groups immediately became controversial (one major critic was King George V) for their brutality and violence, not just towards IRA suspects and prisoners but their racist/sectarian attitude towards Irish people in general. In Dublin, the war largely took the form of assassinations and reprisals on either side.

The events on the morning of 21 November were an effort by the IRA in Dublin, under Michael Collins and Richard Mulcahy, to wipe out the British intelligence organisation in the city.

Collins' plan

Since 1919, Irish Finance Minister, head of the secretive Irish Republican Brotherhood and IRA Chief of Intelligence Michael Collins had operated a clandestine "Squad" of IRA members in Dublin (a.k.a. "The Twelve Apostles"), which was used to assassinate RIC and British Intelligence officers.

By late 1920, British Intelligence in Dublin, including what was known as the 'Cairo Gang' (the nickname came from their patronage of the Cairo Cafe on Grafton Street and from their service in British military intelligence in Egypt and Palestine during the First World War), eighteen high-ranking British Intelligence officers, had established an extensive network of spies and informers around the city. Mulcahy, the IRA Chief of Staff, described it as, "a very dangerous and cleverly placed spy organisation".

In November 1920, Collins ordered the assassination of British agents around the city, judging that if they did not do this, the IRA's organisation in the capital would be in grave danger. The IRA was also of the opinion that a coordinated policy of assassination of leading republicans was being implemented by members of the security services. Dick McKee was put in charge of planning the operation. The addresses of the British agents were discovered from a variety of sources, including sympathetic housemaids, careless talk from some of the British, and an IRA informant in the RIC (Sergeant Mannix) based in Donnybrook barracks.

On 20 November, the assassination teams, which included the Squad and members of the IRA's Dublin Brigade, were briefed on their targets, who included 20 agents at eight different locations in Dublin. Collins's plan had been to kill over 50 British intelligence officers and informers, but the list was reduced to 35 on the insistence of Cathal Brugha, the Irish Minister for Defence, on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence against some of those named.



A photo purportedly of the Cairo Gang, but more probably the Igoo Gang (sometimes called the 'Murder Gang' by the IRA). These were RIC officers who were brought to Dublin to identify and target IRA men who had moved to the capital from their respective counties. There is no known photograph of the Cairo Gang.

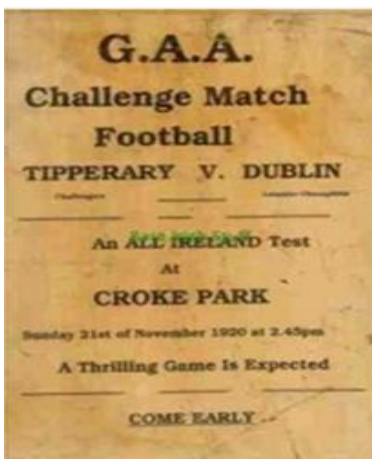
Bloody Sunday 1920 continued....

Early on the morning of 21 November, the IRA teams mounted the operation. Most of the killings occurred within a small middle-class area of south inner-city Dublin, with the exception of one shooting at the Gresham Hotel on O'Connell Street. At 28 Upper Pembroke Street, four agents were killed. At 22 Lower Mount Street, one British officer was killed and another narrowly escaped. The building was surrounded by Auxiliaries, alerted by the firing, and in the ensuing gun fight two Auxiliaries were killed and one IRA man, Frank Teeling, was wounded and captured. Future Irish Taoiseach, Seán Lemass was involved in the killing of a Captain G. T. Baggally also on Mount Street, while in two further incidents on the same street three more British agents were killed. Only a few streets away, further shootings took place on Baggot Street, Fitzwilliam Square, Morehampton Road and Earlsfort Terrace.

In all, 14 people were killed or mortally wounded and 5 wounded, including suspected agents and those with no connection to politics, and two Auxiliaries. Four of the British casualties were military intelligence officers and another four were Secret Service or MI5 agents. Only one Squad member was captured, Frank Teeling, and he managed to quickly escape from gaol. One more IRA man was slightly wounded in the hand. However, out of the 35 people on Collins' hit list, only about a third had been killed. IRA man and future Irish politician, Todd Andrews recalled later, *"The fact is that the majority of the IRA raids were abortive. The men sought were not in their digs or in several cases, the men looking for them bungled their jobs"*. Nevertheless the action terrified and crippled British intelligence in Ireland, causing many other agents and informers to flee for Dublin Castle, and caused consternation in the British administration.

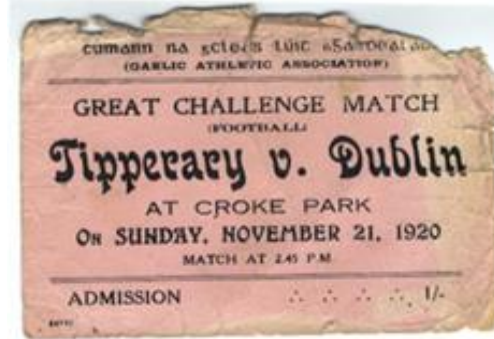
Collins justified the killings in this way: *"My one intention was the destruction of the undesirables who continued to make miserable the lives of ordinary decent citizens. I have proof enough to assure myself of the atrocities which this gang of spies and informers have committed. If I had a second motive it was no more than a feeling such as I would have for a dangerous reptile. By their destruction the very air is made sweeter. For myself, my conscience is clear. There is no crime in detecting in wartime the spy and the informer. They have destroyed without trial. I have paid them back in their own coin."*

Sunday afternoon - Croke Park



The Dublin Gaelic football team was scheduled to play the Tipperary team later the same day in Croke Park, the Gaelic Athletic Association's major football ground. Despite the general unease in Dublin as news broke of the killings, a war-weary populace continued with life. Approximately 5,000 spectators went to Croke Park for the Tipperary match, which began thirty minutes late, at 3:15 p.m.

Meanwhile, outside the Park, unseen by the crowd, British security forces were approaching and preparing to raid the match. A convoy of troops drove in from the northwest, along Clonliffe Road, while a convoy of police and Auxiliaries approached the Park from the south or Canal end. Their orders were to surround the ground, guard the exits, and search every man in the Park. The authorities later stated that their intention was to announce by megaphone that all males leaving the stadium would be searched and that anyone leaving by other means would be shot. But for some reason, shots were fired as soon as the police convoy reached the stadium, at 3:25 p.m.



Some of the police later claimed that they were fired on first by IRA sentries, but this has never been proved. Correspondents for the Manchester Guardian and Britain's Daily News interviewed eyewitnesses, and concluded that the "IRA sentries" were actually ticket-sellers: *"...It is the custom at this football ground for tickets to be sold outside the gates by recognised ticket-sellers, who would probably present the appearance of pickets, and would naturally run inside at the approach of a dozen military lorries. No man exposes himself needlessly in Ireland when a military lorry passes by..."*

The police in the convoy's leading cars appear to have jumped out, pursued these men down the passage to the Canal End gate, forced their way through the turnstiles, and started firing rapidly with rifles and revolvers. Ireland's Freeman's Journal reported that *"The spectators were startled by a volley of shots fired from inside the turnstile entrances. Armed and uniformed men were seen entering the field, and immediately after the firing broke out scenes of the wildest confusion took place. The spectators made a rush for the far side of Croke Park and shots were fired over their heads and into the crowd."*

The police kept shooting for about ninety seconds: their commander, Major Mills, later admitted that his men were "excited and out of hand." Some police fired into the fleeing crowd from the pitch, while others, outside the Park, opened fire from the Canal Bridge at spectators who climbed over the Canal End Wall trying to escape. At the other end of the Park, the soldiers on Clonliffe Road were startled first by the sound of the fusillade, then by the sight of panicked people fleeing the grounds. As the spectators streamed out, an armoured car on St James Avenue fired its machine guns over the heads of the crowd, trying to halt them.

By the time Major Mills got his men back under control, the police had fired 114 rounds of rifle ammunition, and an unknown amount of revolver ammunition as well, not counting 50 rounds fired from the machine guns in the armoured car outside the Park. Seven people had been shot to death, and five more had been fatally wounded; another two people had been trampled to death by the crowd. The dead included Jeannie Boyle, who had gone to the match with her fiancé and was due to be married five days later, and two boys aged 10 and 11. Two football players, Michael Hogan and Jim Egan, had been shot; Hogan was killed, but Egan survived, along with dozens of other wounded and injured. The police raiding party suffered no casualties.

Once the firing had been stopped, the security forces searched the remaining men in the crowd before letting them go.

The military raiding party recovered one revolver: a local householder testified that a fleeing spectator had thrown it away in his garden. Once the grounds were cleared, the Park was searched for arms, but, according to Major Mills, none were found.

The actions of the police were officially unauthorised and were greeted with public horror by the Dublin Castle-based British authorities. In an effort to cover up the nature of the behaviour by Crown forces, a press release was issued which claimed: *"A number of men came to Dublin on Saturday under the guise of asking to attend a football match between Tipperary and Dublin. But their real intention was to take part in the series of murderous outrages which took place in Dublin that morning. Learning on Saturday that a number of these gunmen were present in Croke Park, the Crown forces went to raid the field. It was the original intention that an officer would go to the centre of the field and speaking from a megaphone, invite the assassins to come forward. But on their approach, armed pickets gave warning. Shots were fired to warn the wanted men, who caused a stampede and escaped in the confusion."*

The Times which during the war was a pro-Unionist publication, ridiculed Dublin Castle's version of events, as did a British Labour Party delegation visiting Ireland at the time. The British Brigadier Frank Percy Crozier, technically in command that day, later resigned over what he believed was the official condoning of the unjustified actions of the Auxiliaries in Croke Park. One of his officers told him that, *"Black and Tans fired into the crowd without any provocation whatsoever"*.

Two military courts of inquiry into the massacre were held, and one found that *"the fire of the RIC was carried out without orders and exceeded the demands of the situation."* Major-General Boyd, the officer commanding Dublin District, added that in his opinion, *"the firing on the crowd was carried out without orders, was indiscriminate, and unjustifiable, with the exception of any shooting which took place inside the enclosure."*

The findings of these courts of inquiry were suppressed by the British Government at the time, and only came to light in 2000.

Evening

Later that day, two high-ranking IRA officers, Dick McKee and Peadar Clancy, who had helped plan the killings of the British agents, together with another man, Conor Clune (a nephew of Patrick Clune, Archbishop of Perth, Australia), who were being held in Dublin Castle, were tortured, and then shot. Their captors said that, because there was no room in the cells, they were placed in a guardroom containing arms, and were killed while making a getaway.



Bloody Sunday contd. Aftermath

The behaviour of the Auxiliaries and the Black and Tans during the Irish War of Independence helped turn the Irish public against the Crown. Some British politicians and the King made no secret of their horror at the behaviour of Crown forces. The killings of men, women and children, both spectators and football players, made international headlines, damaging British credibility. However, in the short term, the IRA killings of British officers on the morning of the 21st received more attention in Britain. The bodies of nine of the British officers assassinated in Dublin were brought in procession through the streets of London for funerals at Westminster Abbey and Westminster Cathedral. When Joseph Devlin, an Irish Parliamentary Party MP, tried to bring up the Croke Park killings at Westminster, he was shouted down and a scuffle broke out in the parliament; the sitting had to be suspended. A combination of the loss of the Cairo Gang, which devastated British Intelligence in Ireland, and the public relations disaster that was Bloody Sunday severely damaged the cause of British rule in Ireland and increased support for the republican government under Éamon de Valera. The events of Bloody Sunday have survived in public memory. The Gaelic Athletic Association named one of the stands in Croke Park the 'Hogan Stand' in memory of Michael Hogan, the football player killed in the incident.

James "Skankers" Ryan, who had informed on Clancy and McKee, was shot and killed by the IRA in February 1921. (Newspaper report below)



Newspaper report on British Intelligence agents assassinated in Dublin

REPORT OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE ON THE ASSASSINATIONS OF BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AGENTS IN DUBLIN, 1921.

No.	Killed.	Wounded.	Sex.	Place.	Where conveyed.	State of condition.	Remarks.
1.	Capt. R. Higgins	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
2.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
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75.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
76.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
77.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
78.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
79.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
80.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
81.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
82.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
83.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
84.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
85.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
86.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
87.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
88.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
89.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
90.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
91.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
92.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
93.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
94.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
95.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
96.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
97.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
98.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
99.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.
100.	Mr. J. J. (Killed)	1	Male	127 St. Vincent St.	St. Vincent St. Hosp.	11.	Shot from bedroom to top of stairs where the three were fired at.

Dublin Metropolitan Police report on assassinations.



Dublin team – Croke Park on Bloody Sunday.

Sources:
Fintan O'Toole, "Beyond Amnesia and Piety" in Horne, John and Madigan, Edward, Towards Commemoration: Ireland in War and Revolution, 1912-1923, Dublin: Royal Irish Academy 2013, p.158
Anne Dolan, TCD:
<http://www.tara.tcd.ie/bitstream/handle/2262/57090/Killing%20and%20Bloody%20Sunday.%20November%201920.pdf;jsessionid=662219DF753C01962359E98C369FC73C?sequence=1>
Wikipedia
More information on the Cairo Gang: <http://www.cairogang.com/>



On May 29th, 1915, a new weekly paper made its appearance on the streets of Dublin.

The Workers' Republic came out every Saturday until April 22nd, 1916, the day before the Easter Rising was due to take place. Fortunately its editor, James Connolly, resisted the temptation to scoop his rivals by announcing the imminence of an insurrection in the city. The only clue was that the last edition only ran to four pages, instead of the customary eight.

The front page on April 22nd, 1916, featured Connolly himself in a stand-off with the Dublin Metropolitan Police. They had arrived at Liberty Hall earlier in the week to seize copies of seditious literature on sale in the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union shop. On being warned of the raid by the redoubtable Rosie Hackett, who worked behind the counter, Connolly arrived armed with an automatic pistol and told the constable who had picked up a pile of offending publications to "Drop those papers, or I'll drop you". The constable dropped the papers.

The Workers' Republic was, in a sense, Connolly's first and last newspaper, for he brought out the original series, in a different format, in Dublin between 1898 and 1903. By 1914 he was acting general secretary of the ITGWU as well as editor of the Irish Worker. Not surprisingly, the Worker was suppressed by the censor after Connolly advised readers on the outbreak of war that, "Should a German army land in Ireland tomorrow we should be perfectly justified in joining it if by doing so we could rid this country once and for all from its connection with the Brigand Empire that drags us unwillingly into this war". The Workers' Republic was even more explicit in its opposition to the conflict and Connolly, having called in vain for the Socialist International to stop the rush to war, realigned with militant nationalists to fight the traditional enemy in his own backyard. While this put him out of step with the mainstream British labour movement, many socialists working among oppressed nationalities in central and eastern Europe took a similar stand, identifying Moscow or Vienna as the main enemy, just as Connolly did London. The results could sometimes appear bizarre, not to say grotesque, as occurred when Connolly contrasted the evils of prostitution born of Britain's neglect of poverty at home with Germany's sinking of the Lusitania. "Prostitution does not stagger humanity", he wrote in the Workers' Republic on May 29th, 1915, "yet it is worse to drown a woman than to pay her to be a harlot, the first cause of disease and death to generations yet unborn?"

The paper may have portrayed a rather rose-tinted view of Germany's "progressive" imperialism as opposed to the British "Brigand" version, but it was also relentless in exposing the conditions of workers ranging from farm labourers in Kerry earning 10 shillings a week, to the health risks faced by female munitions workers on 12-hour night shifts and the tactics of the Dublin Gas Company, where the new manager sacked a large number of employees and refused to recognise unions. The Workers' Republic did not omit to mention he was English. There are reports of sterling work by Labour Party members of Dublin City Council such as Richard O'Carroll and William Partridge, who both died as a result of their involvement in the Easter Rising, and advertisements urged readers to patronise shops of patriots such as JJ Walsh, "a victim of British militarism", all of which throw light on the intimate world of revolutionary Dublin. Ironically Walsh, who claimed he had been dismissed from the postal service because he was a republican, would be involved seven years later as the Free State's first minister for posts and telegraphs in a vicious dispute to smash the post office unions.

IRA assassinations continued in Dublin for the remainder of the war, in addition to more large scale urban guerrilla actions by the Dublin Brigade. By the spring of 1921, the British had rebuilt their Intelligence organisation in Dublin, and the IRA were planning another assassination attempt on British agents in the summer of that year. However, these plans were called off because of the Truce that ended the war on 11 July 1921.

Misconceptions

The Croke Park Massacre on the afternoon of Bloody Sunday is usually blamed on the Auxiliaries. While the police raiding party was composed in part of Temporary Cadets from Depot Company and commanded by an Auxiliary officer, Major Mills, eyewitness reports make it clear that the RIC did most of the shooting at Croke Park.

The film Michael Collins shows an armoured car driving onto the pitch. This did not happen: the armoured car in question was outside the ground and seems to have fired into the air, rather than at the crowd. The director, Neil Jordan, later stated that he changed the scene because showing policemen do the shooting would have made it "too terrifying" for the film's tone. It is often thought that two players were

95 Years ago - 28 November 1920

The Kilmichael Ambush (Irish: Luíochán Chill Mhichíl) was an ambush near the village of Kilmichael in County Cork on 28 November 1920 carried out by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) during the Irish War of Independence. Thirty-six local IRA volunteers commanded by Tom Barry killed seventeen members of the RIC Auxiliary Division. The Kilmichael ambush was politically as well as militarily significant. It occurred one week after Bloody Sunday, marking a profound escalation in the IRA campaign.

The Auxiliaries were recruited from former commissioned officers in the British Army. The force was raised in July 1920 and were promoted as a highly trained elite force by the British media. In common with most of their colleagues, the Auxiliaries engaged at Kilmichael were World War I veterans.



Auxiliaries in Cork city – November 1920

The Auxiliaries and the previously introduced Black and Tans rapidly became highly unpopular in Ireland due to intimidation of the civilian population and arbitrary reprisals after IRA actions – including burnings of businesses and homes, beatings and killings. A week before the Kilmichael ambush, after IRA assassinations of British intelligence operatives in Dublin on Bloody Sunday, Auxiliaries fired on players and spectators at a Gaelic football match in Croke Park Dublin, killing fourteen civilians (thirteen spectators and one player).

The Auxiliaries in Cork were based in the town of Macroom, and in November 1920 they carried out a number of raids on the villages in the surrounding area, including Dunmanway, Coppeen and Castletownkenneigh, to intimidate the local population away from supporting the IRA. They shot dead one civilian James Lehané at Ballymakeera on 17 October 1920. In his memoir, *Guerrilla Days in Ireland*, Area Commander Tom Barry noted that before Kilmichael the IRA hardly fired a shot at the Auxiliaries and his assessment was that the West Cork IRA needed a successful action against the Auxiliaries in order to be effective.

On 21 November, Barry assembled a flying column of 36 riflemen at Clogher. The column had 35 rounds for each rifle as well as a handful of revolvers and two mills bombs (hand grenades). Barry scouted possible ambush sites with Volunteer Michael McCarthy on horseback and selected one on the Macroom–Dunmanway road, on the section between Kilmichael and Gleaney, which the Auxiliaries coming out of Macroom used every day. The flying column marched there on foot and reached the ambush site on the night of 27 November. The IRA volunteers took up positions in the low rocky hills on either side of the road. Unlike most IRA ambush positions, there was no obvious escape route for the guerrillas should the fighting go against them.

As dusk fell between 4:05 and 4:20 pm on 28 November, the ambush took place on a road at Dus a' Bharráigh in the townland of Shanacashel, Kilmichael Parish, near Macroom.

Just before the Auxiliaries in two lorries came into view, two armed IRA volunteers, responding late to Barry's mobilisation order, drove unwittingly into the ambush position in a horse and side-car, almost shielding the British forces behind them. Barry managed to avert disaster by directing the car up a side road and out of the way. The Auxiliaries' first lorry was persuaded to slow down by the sight of Barry placing himself on the road in front of a concealed Command Post (with three riflemen), wearing an IRA officer's tunic given to him by Paddy O'Brien. The British later claimed Barry was wearing a British uniform. This confusion was part of a ruse by Barry to ensure that his adversaries in both lorries halted beside two IRA ambush positions on the north side of the road, where Sections One (10 riflemen) and Two (10 riflemen) lay concealed. Concealed on the south side of the road was half of Section Three (6 riflemen), whose instructions were to prevent the enemy taking up positions on that side. The other half (6 riflemen) was positioned some way off as an insurance group, should a third Auxiliary lorry appear. The British later alleged that over 100 IRA fighters were present wearing British uniforms and steel trench helmets. Barry, however, insisted that, excepting himself, the ambush party were in civilian attire, though they used captured British weapons and equipment.

The first lorry, containing nine Auxiliaries, slowed almost to a halt close to their intended ambush position, at which point Barry gave the order to fire. He threw a Mills bomb that exploded in the open cab of the first lorry. A savage close-quarter fight ensued between the Auxiliaries and a combination of IRA Section One and Barry's three person Command Post group. According to Barry's account, some of the British were killed using rifle butts and bayonets in a brutal and bloody encounter. This part of the engagement was over relatively quickly with all nine Auxiliaries dead or dying. The British later claimed that the dead had been mutilated with axes, although Barry dismissed this as atrocity propaganda.

While this part of the fight was going on, a second lorry also containing nine Auxiliaries had driven into the ambush position near to IRA Section Two. This lorry's occupants, at a more advantageous position than Auxiliaries in the first lorry because further away from the ambushing group, dismounted to the road and exchanged fire with the IRA, killing Michael McCarthy. Barry then brought the Command Post soldiers who had completed the attack on the first lorry to bear on this group. Barry claimed these Auxiliaries called out a surrender and that some dropped their rifles, but opened fire again with revolvers when three IRA men emerged from cover, killing one volunteer instantly, Jim O'Sullivan, and mortally wounding Pat Deasy. Barry then said he ordered, "Rapid fire and do not stop until I tell you!" Barry stated that he ignored a subsequent attempt by remaining Auxiliaries to surrender, and kept his men firing at a range of only ten yards (8 m) or less until he believed all the Auxiliaries were dead. Barry said of the Auxiliaries who tried to surrender a second time, 'soldiers who had cheated in war deserved to die.' Barry referred to this as the Auxiliaries' 'false surrender'.

Some Bureau of Military History (BMH) accounts do not mention a false surrender, for example Section Three volunteer Ned Young's (WS 1,402). However, Young stated he was individually pursuing an escaping Auxiliary at the point when the false surrender incident took place. Nevertheless, in a later 1970 audio interview Young reported that other veterans told him afterwards there had been false surrender. Tim Keohane, who claimed controversially in his BMH statement (WS 1,295) to have participated in the ambush, did describe a false surrender event. He recalled that when Section Two and the Command Post group engaged the second lorry, "Tom Barry called on the enemy to surrender and some of them put up their hands, but when our party were moving onto the road, the Auxiliaries again opened fire. Two of our men were wounded".

Barry stated that two of the IRA dead, Pat Deasy and Jim O'Sullivan, were shot after the false surrender but Keohane recalled that O'Sullivan had been hit earlier, and that Jack Hennessy and John Lordan were wounded after they stood to take the surrender.

Ambush veteran Ned Young reported (see above) being told afterwards that Lordon bayoneted an Auxiliary he believed had surrendered falsely. Hennessy described in his BMH statement (WS 1,234) an incident in which, after Michael McCarthy was shot dead, he stood and shouted "hands up" to an auxiliary who had "thrown down his rifle". Hennessy reported the auxiliary then "drew his revolver", causing Hennessy to "sho[o]t him dead".

At the conclusion of the fight it was observed that two IRA volunteers – Michael McCarthy and Jim O'Sullivan – were dead and that Pat Deasy (brother of Liam Deasy) was mortally wounded. The IRA fighters thought they had killed all of the Auxiliaries. In fact two survived, one very badly injured, while another who escaped was later captured and shot dead. Among the 16 British dead on the road at Kilmichael was Colonel Crake, commander of the Auxiliaries in Macroom, probably killed at the start of the action by Barry's Mills bomb.

The severity of his injuries probably saved the life of Auxiliary officer, H.F. Forde. He was left for dead at the ambush site with, among other injuries, a bullet wound to his head. Forde was picked up by British forces the following day and taken to hospital in Cork. He was later awarded £10,000 in compensation. The other surviving Auxiliary, Cecil Guthrie (ex Royal Air Force), was badly wounded but escaped from the ambush site. He asked for help at a nearby house. However, unknown to him, two IRA men were staying there. They killed him with his own gun. His body was dumped in Annahala bog. In 1926, on behalf of the Guthrie family, Kevin O'Higgins, Irish Free State Minister for Home Affairs, interceded with the local IRA, after which Guthrie's remains were disinterred and buried in the Church of Ireland graveyard at Macroom.

Many IRA volunteers were deeply shaken by the severity of the action, referred to by Barry as "the bloodiest in Ireland", and some were physically sick. Barry attempted to restore discipline by making them form-up and perform drill, before marching away. Barry himself collapsed with severe chest pains on 3 December and was secretly hospitalized in Cork City. It is possible that the ongoing stress of being on the run and commander of the flying column, along with a poor diet as well as the intense combat at Kilmichael contributed to his illness.

The political fallout from the Kilmichael ambush outweighed its military significance. While the British forces in Ireland, over 30,000 strong, could easily absorb 18 casualties, the fact that the IRA had been able to wipe out a whole patrol of elite Auxiliaries was for them deeply shocking. The British forces in the West Cork area took their revenge on the local population by burning several houses, shops and barns in Kilmichael, Johnstown and Inchageela, including all of the houses around the ambush site. On 3 December, three IRA volunteers were arrested by the British Essex Regiment in Bandon, beaten and killed, and their bodies dumped on the roadside.

For the British government, the action at Kilmichael was an indication that the violence in Ireland was escalating. Shortly after the ambush (and also in reaction to the events of Bloody Sunday), barriers were placed on either end of Downing Street to protect the Prime Minister's office from IRA attacks. On 10 December, as a result of Kilmichael, martial law was declared for the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary.

The British military now had the power to execute anyone found carrying arms and ammunition, to search houses, impose curfews, try suspects in military rather than civilian courts and to intern suspects without trial.



The aftermath of the Kilmichael ambush, a burnt out Crossley tender.

1916 Web Site Links

A selection of websites that may be of interest
(click on the picture to access)



Decade of Centenaries



Ireland 2016



BMH & Military Pensions



Heritage Ireland



Glasnevin Cemetery



National Archives - Census



National Library 1916



National Museum



DMP Extremists Reports



Punch Magazine



Wikipedia Ireland History



Irish Volunteers

Trophy marking British 'victory' in 1916

Antique made from Rising artillery shell was uncovered in Islington flea market in 1987.



An impulse purchase at a London flea market has uncovered the only known trophy made to celebrate British "victory" in the 1916 Rising.

A "fascinating object", sold recently by Whyte's auctioneers in Dublin, has been identified as an antique dinner-gong made with an artillery shell from the ship Helga which was deployed by the British forces to bombard the rebels in central Dublin during Easter Week 99 years ago. The gong – a 12lb shell, suspended from a timber and brass frame, was bought by a Japanese woman, for a nominal sum, while browsing antiques in Islington market almost 30 years ago.

The vendor from Japan bought the gong as a decorative object "because it was reminiscent of a Shinto temple bell". Bonsho bells are found in Buddhist temples throughout Japan. Years later the woman married an Irishman who noticed the inscriptions on the object and realised their historical significance.

The inscriptions, crucially, include references to 1916 (rendered in Roman numerals), the GPO, "Blackader", and, "HMY [His Majesty's Yacht] Helga.

Helga was an armed auxiliary patrol yacht which sailed from Dún Laoghaire (then Kingstown) on April 25th, 1916, up the river Liffey to shell the rebel-occupied Boland's Mills, and, on the following day fired at the rebel-held GPO and surrounding areas.

The base of the shell in the gong is inscribed: "HMY HELGA THE CALL TO ARMS – LIBERTY STRIKES". The wooden frame is inscribed: "MENS MESS RICHMOND BKS". Richmond Barracks in Inchicore was one of a number of British army facilities in Dublin. Most of the leaders of the Rising were court-martialled and sentenced to death in Richmond Barracks before being taken to Kilmainham Gaol to be executed.

A copper dome below the shell is inscribed: "G. P. O. MCMXVI – BLACKADERS BOYS – THE CALL TO ARMS – RICHMOND BKS". Maj-Gen Charles Blackader was a senior officer in the British army who was dispatched to Ireland with fresh troops in late April 1916 to quell the Rising. He chaired some of the subsequent courts-martial – including those of five signatories of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, among them Pádraig Pearse.

The gong was essentially, a trophy made for, or possibly by, the soldiers who had served with Blackader as a memento of their "victory", albeit short-lived, in suppressing the Rising. It was presumably brought back to England when the troops vacated the barracks and left Ireland on the eve of Irish Independence in 1922.

Irish Times

Politicians hogging the limelight...

Eileen always has the keen ability for an appropriate comment – this time in response to Minister for Agriculture, Simon Coveney's appearance at the recent Ploughing Championships. Her letter was published in the Irish Times on September 25, 2015:

THE IRISH TIMES

Mon, Sep 28,

NEWS SPORT BUSINESS OPINION LIFE & STYLE CULT
Letters | Editorials | Columnists | An Irishman's Diary | Opinion & Analysis | Martyr

Politicians hogging the limelight

Fri, Sep 25, 2015, 01:05 • Tweet • +1 •

Sir, – Further to Barbara Lindberg's photograph of Minister for Agriculture Simon Coveney at the National Ploughing Championships (September 24th), Mr Coveney is not the first minister of an Irish administration to get noticed because of the porcine species!

Diarmuid Lynch was food controller (in effect the first minister for agriculture) in the Sinn Féin executive of 1917, which planned to govern Ireland from Dublin, bypassing Westminster.

Lynch, in protest at the exporting of food to feed the British army when there was a food shortage in Ireland, organised the kidnapping, or pignapping, of a drove of pigs being herded to the North Wall for export. The pigs were slaughtered in a Dublin Corporation yard. The meat was sold to the local Dublin people. The pig owners were compensated and Lynch got publicity at home and abroad for the Sinn Féin executive cause. The deed was so popular that a ballad, *The Pig Push*, was composed by Cathal MacDubhghaill and sung in the pubs to the air of *The Wearing of the Green*.

Like Mr Coveney, Lynch was elected as a TD in Cork South Central. Both men were pupils of the Knocknamanagh National School in Minane Bridge. – Yours, etc,

EILEEN MCGOUGH,

Kinsale,

Co Cork.

Fri, Sep 25, 2015, 01:05 • Tweet • +1 •



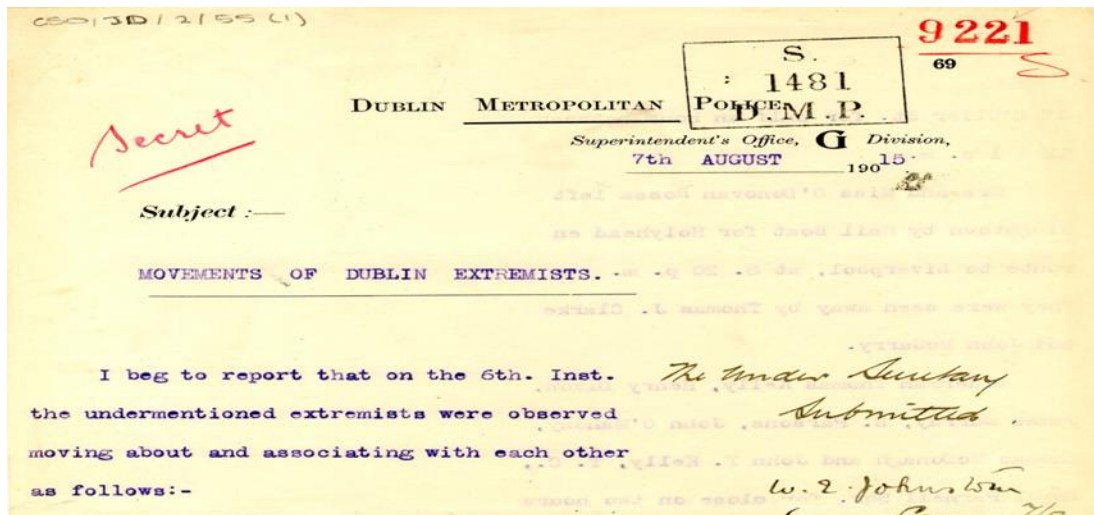
In your December 2015 Newsletter:

- Quinn & Clancy Wedding
- Diarmuid Lynch 1924
- Joe Stynes
- East Clare By-Election
- Dundalk Jail 1918
- December Shipwrecks
- Knocknamanagh National School
- GPO Garrison Photograph 1936
- Hill 60 vs Hill 16
- 1918 General Election
- Tracton Hurling Team 1902
- 1915 letter from Diarmuid Lynch
- Cork Holly Bough
- Census of Ireland data 1871
- Fundraising in the US, 1914

email: ruairi_lynch@hotmail.com



Dublin Metropolitan Police - Movements of Dublin Extremists Reports on Diarmuid Lynch June – September 1915



The Chief Secretary's Office, Crime Branch: Movement of Extremists collection was a series of daily reports by the Dublin Metropolitan Police (DMP) Detective Department on the movements and associations of pro-independence suspects.

These reports were compiled by Superintendent Owen Brien and submitted to the Under Secretary for Ireland, Sir Matthew Nathan, at Dublin Castle, annotated and then read by the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Sir Augustine Birrell.

These reports describe Republican activity in Dublin during the 11 months preceding the Easter Rising and detail intelligence gathered at a number of key city centre locations, most notably the shop of Thomas J Clarke at 75 Parnell Street, the Irish Volunteers Office at 2 Dawson Street, the Irish National Foresters Hall at 41 Parnell Street and the Gaelic League Offices in 25 Parnell Street. Major events which took place in 1915 and 1916 are recorded in the reports, including the funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa and the Annual Convention of Irish Volunteers.

The reports also include details of anti-recruitment and conscription rallies, meetings of the Irish Women's Franchise League, and protests against the imprisonment of revolutionaries under the Defence of the Realm Act and the movement of suspects to locations and major events outside of Dublin.

There are over 230 individuals referred to in the reports, principally members of the Irish Volunteers, the Irish Republican Brotherhood and Sinn Féin. The primary person of interest is Thomas J Clarke, who is mentioned in almost every report, while the other most frequently mentioned individuals include Pierce Beasley, Thomas Byrne, Con Colbert, Bulmer Hobson, Seán T Ó Ceallaigh, Seán Mac Diarmada, John McGarry, Diarmuid Lynch, Joseph McGuinness, Herbert Mellows, Michael O'Hanrahan, William O'Leary Curtis, Michael Joseph O'Rahilly and James Joseph Walsh.

In total there were approximately 260 files comprising 700 documents which were conserved, listed and scanned.

To view these and other reports in full, visit the [National Archives of Ireland](http://www.nationalarchives.ie) website.

The reports included with the Newsletter relate to Diarmuid Lynch and also include details of historic and unusual events. Side notes provide contextual historical information on events and personalities (Click on items [hyperlinked](#) for further info)

Earlier DMP reports (for 1 June 1915 – 19 September 1915) are available in previous Newsletters or online at www.diarmuidlynch.weebly.com

Monday, 20 September, 1915

John T.Kelly, F.C., with J.J.Walsh in
the shop of the latter, 26 Blessington St.,
for a quarter of an hour between 9 & 10 p.m.

Inquiry is proceeding regarding the
Seditious Pamphlets sent through the Post
and bearing on the face of the envelope, in
print

The Chief Commissioner

*Chief Comr
OHL
22/9*

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print, the name of a well-known Dublin
Seed Merchant.

Owen Duen
Superintendent.

600/30/2/93 (A)

"Inquiry is proceeding regarding the Seditious Pamphlets sent through the Post and bearing on the face of the envelope, in print, the name of a well-known Dublin Seed Merchant."

See Newsletter Issue #5 September 2015 (p 5/6) for the background to this event.

Saturday, 2 October, 1915

D. Lynch arrived at Kingsbridge from
Cork, at 7. 25 p. m.

"D. Lynch arrived at Kingsbridge from Cork, at 7.25 p.m."

Monday, 4 October, 1915

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.,
John T. Kelly, T. C., from 12 noon to 12.20
p. m. Joseph McGuinness, from 12. 30 p. m.
to 12. 40 p. m. Dr. P. McCartan, Thomas
Byrne, John McDermott, D. Lynch, Charles S.
Power, and Countess Markievicz together for
close on two hours from 1 p. m. C. J. Kick-
ham for half an hour between 8 & 9 p. m. M.

Comm. 10/15
Under Secretary
ED
5-10-15
Wm.
6/10

"With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St....Dr P. McCartan, Thomas Byrne, John McDermott, D/ Lynch, Charles S. Power and Countess Markievicz together for close on two hours from 1 p.m."

Wednesday, 6 October, 1915

D. Lynch left Kingsbridge by 9. 15 a. m.
train, en route to Cork.
Geo. Nichols returned to Galway by 5 p.m.
train. R. I. C. in both cases informed.

2/10
Chaplain
ED
7/10

"D. Lynch left Kingsbridge by 9.15 a.m. train, en route to Cork...R.I.C....informed"

Thursday, 7 October, 1915

D. Lynch arrived at Kingsbridge from
Cork, at 7. 25 p. m.

"D. Lynch arrived at Kingsbridge from Cork, at 7.25 p.m."

Friday, 8 October 1915

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.,
Thomas Byrne from 3. 15 p. m. to 3. 30 p. m.
C. Colbert for half an hour between 6 & 7
p. m. John McDermott, Pierce Beasley and
F. J. McCabe, together for close on two hours
from 8 p. m. D. Lynch, from 10 p. m. to 10.
45 p. m.

Alumni 9/10
Under Secretary
EW
9-10-15
Thu.
11/10

"With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.... D. Lynch, from 10 p.m. to 10.45 p.m."

Monday, 11 October 1915

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.
John McGarry for a few minutes at 1. 30 p.m.
John O'Mahony, J. Murray and D. Lynch, to-
gether from 7. 30 p. m. to 9 p. m. M. W.
O'Reilly for half an hour between 9 & 10 p.m.
F. J. McCabe and M. O'Hanrahan for ten min-
utes, between 10 & 11 p. m., after which
Clarke closed his premises for the night.

Under Secretary
Submitted
WML
12/10
Thu.
12/10

"With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.... John O'Mahony, J. Murray and D. Lynch, together from 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m."

Wednesday, 13 October 1915

With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.,
John McDermott, for a quarter of an hour bet-
ween 11 & 12 a. m. John McGarry and D.
Lynch, from 1. 15 p. m. to 1. 30 p. m. T. J.
McSweeney, Cork, for twenty minutes between
4 & 5 p. m. Dr. P. McCartan, from 4, 50 p.

Clann 14
Under Secretary
Submitted
Jax
14/10

"With Thomas J. Clarke, 75, Parnell St.... John McGarry and D. Lynch, from 1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m."

Ernest Blythe left Amiens St. by 3
p. m. train, en route to Cootehill.
D. Lynch left Kingsbridge by 3 p.m.
train, en route to Cork. R. I. C. in-
formed of the departure of these men res-
pectively.

"D. Lynch left Kingsbridge by 3p.m. train, en-route to Cork. R.I.C. informed of the departure of these men respectively."

For the remainder of October, 1915, Diarmuid Lynch remained in Cork and is not commented on directly in any of the DMP reports – that is until Thursday 21 October, 1915 (see next page).

