

*Des Byrne*

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## THE REVOLUTIONARY YEARS

In the second decade of the twentieth century, Ireland, and the world at large, witnessed change on a monumental scale. Inevitably, the roots of change had been festering for many years before that.<sup>(1)</sup>

The shooting of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, in Sarajevo, triggered a chain of events which led to the deaths of almost ten million people and produced the overthrow of three empires (those of Russia, Germany and Turkey) and the undermining of a fourth, Britain. The turning of the tide against the British Empire was given a further nudge by events specific to Ireland - The Easter Rising and the War of Independence.

In this essay, we focus on the impact of those three traumatic events in a single square mile of south central Dublin - the natural catchment area of Westland Row School. For ease of reference, we will refer to the area as the parish. In reality, it combines the parishes of Westland Row and City Quay and extends eastward to incorporate Ringsend, Irishtown and Donnybrook.

There are many approaches one might take to a review of this kind. A statistical analysis has some merit - and we will try to provide some of that. However, we are all programmed to be more responsive to stories, individual case histories where we feel we can sense the humanity of the participants.

For this reason, we will begin with a focus on the impact of the key events on a small number of families in the parish. This has the added advantage of demonstrating the complex cross-currents in our history.

Following on from that, we will examine the scale of the disaster of The Great War in the parish, attempting to place that within the context of the international experience. We will see how all of the key elements of the conflict had their parallels and repercussions in this part of Dublin.

From there, we will discuss what we describe as “the changing of the guard”, the move from engagement with the global conflict to one of disengagement from the British Empire. We will use the school roll records as evidence in this regard.

Finally we will deal with the Easter Rising and its aftermath - with a special focus on participants from the parish. The more famous participants were given due attention in our 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary booklet.

We will draw on information which has become available in more recent years to expand on this, and to pay due attention to others who were involved but survived.

# 1. FAMILY FOCUS

## 1.1 The Pearses and the Brennocks

To any past pupil of Westland Row CBS, the names Patrick and Willie immediately bring to mind the Brothers Pearse whose stories have been told and retold to generations over the almost 100 years since their deaths. To mark the old school's sesquicentennial, the PPU have managed to gain access to the early school roll books. Looking back, it is slightly surprising to see how limited the references to the Pearse brothers are. William's entry is clear and unambiguous. It shows the family address in the then Brunswick Street, and confirms the occupation of his father as a sculptor.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	The LAST SCHOOL (if any) attended by Pupil.
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year			
6				Nicholas Dunne						
7				Christopher Casey				Merpit Road.	car. owner.	Yrd.
8				Edward Verling						
9				William Curtis				Bath Avenue.	Owner & Contractor	Yrd.
10				James Kelly				City Quay	Provision. Shop	Yrd.
1				William Pearse	8	Month	92	Brunswick St	Sculptor	Yrd.
2				James Godkin	28	Feb.	91	Lombard Street	Hair Dresser	Yrd.
3				John Cleary	16	Month	92	Reverend		Yrd.

Ironically, the more famous Patrick almost slips through the net. He is referred to only in an abbreviated class listing on page 303 of the records for 1888-97 - almost certainly 1891. He appears there as Patk. Pierce(sic).

44th Week.		1891	OCTOBER, 1886.		
		SATURDAY 30	[303-42]		
Nov 13	1	Large Murphy	14	5	Free
	2	John O'Brien	10	6	Do
	3	John Connor	14	6	Do
	4	James Boylan	14	6	Do
Dec 2	5	John Malone	15	6	Free
16	6	John O'Leary	12	5	Free
	7	James Boylan	12	5	Do
Nov 16	8	John O'Leary	14	6	Do
Nov 17	9	John O'Leary	14	6	Do
	10	Patrick Pierce	11	5	Free
Nov 2	1	James Boylan	12	6	Do
	2	John O'Leary	14	5	Free
	3	James Boylan	12	5	Free
	4	James Boylan	13	5	Do
Dec 7	15	John O'Leary	12	6	Do
<p align="center">15 Boys Recused for year 1891</p>					
<p align="center">1892</p>					
Dec 11	1	John O'Leary	14	6	Free
Dec 12	2	John O'Leary	12	6	Free
	3	James Boylan	11	6	Free
Dec 13	4	John O'Leary	14	6	Free
May 13	5	John O'Leary	13	6	Free

We do also, of course, have some photographic evidence of Patrick with his classmates. (See section 4.6)

We know also of other past pupils who played a prominent role in the Rising - Michael Malone who led the IRA unit at the Battle of Mount Street Bridge and some others who were active in Óglaigh Na hÉireann in those years.

Less well-known however are the past pupils who died in the Great War of 1914-1918. Given what we know about the numbers of Irishmen who died in that awful conflict, it would be surprising if "Row" boys escaped the carnage.

The Brennocks were a large family who, at the time of the 1901 Census, were living in 2 Island Villas, just off Pearse Street - behind the old National School there. The father, Michael, was then a 42 year old miller from Tipperary, who had married a Dublin girl (Mary Bolger, also 42). Given his occupation and address, I think it is fair to guess that Michael worked at Boland's Mills which itself played an important role in these tumultuous times. Despite their youth, the Brennocks had eight sons and two daughters. We have established definitively so far that at least five of the sons were "Row" boys.

Patrick, their eldest boy, who was born a year after Willie Pearse, was 18 at the time of the Census and working as a machinist. He had left home by the time of the next Census in 1911. We suspect he joined the Royal Navy. The next record we have of him was his death on board HMS Europa. He is remembered at the Portsmouth Navy Memorial.

De Rouvigny's Roll of Honour (Vol. 4 Page 18) tells us Patrick was appointed to HMS Sirius, one of Admiral Hood's Squadron, which took part in the bombardment of the Belgian coast. He later served on HMS Europa engaged in the landing of troops at Gallipoli, where he contracted dysentery and died at sea on 26 August 1915.

Interestingly, De Rouvigny's Roll specifically mentions that Patrick was educated at the Christian Brother's School, Westland Row, Dublin.

Extraordinarily, he was not the first of the family to die in the conflict - nor was he the last.



**Willie Brennock**

Willie, a couple of years younger- had also obviously joined the British Forces before the outbreak of war. He was a member of the crack Irish Guards who suffered dreadful casualties in the first battle of Ypres - 700 killed in the first three months of the conflict. Willie Brennock died at Klein Zillebeke on 6<sup>th</sup> November 1914. He is remembered on The Menin Gate at Ypres.

Two sets of brothers, sharing the same first names, Patrick and Willie, each born two years apart, living a few hundred yards apart and all attending Westland Row CBS within a total time span of eight years and illustrating the multiple and complex strands of Irish identity.

Mary Brennock's suffering was not yet complete however.



On 2 February 1917, a third son, Thomas, by then aged 28 died at Sailly- Saillisey where he was buried. He was serving with The Royal Dublin Fusiliers and he is remembered at The Thiepval Memorial. As he has no marked grave at this time it seems likely that the graveyard fell victim to later bombing - one of the reasons that so many victims now have no known resting place.

Thomas originally enlisted in The Royal Army Medical Corps on the 19<sup>th</sup> January 1915. He was later transferred to The King's Shropshire Light Infantry and finally to The Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He was obviously a very highly regarded soldier, having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the two years since enlistment. Even more remarkable, De Rouvigny's Roll mentions that he was under orders to return to England on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1915 to obtain a commission. Unfortunately, he had been killed four days earlier.

The newspaper cutting below comes from the front page of the Saturday Evening Herald of 28 April 1917. Thomas is highlighted in the second row. Note how many of the other victims lived in close proximity to the school - Townsend Street, Mark's Lane and Stella Gardens Ringsend.



An "In Memory" piece on Michael appeared on page one of The Freeman's Journal on 28 February 1917, a year after his death. He is mentioned in The Irish Times of the same date.



His memorial reads –“ Son of Michael and Mary Brennock of Dublin. His brothers William and Patrick also fell”. One can sense the anguish of the parents in that line.

The 1911 Census shows that the family had moved home to 18 Shelbourne Road by then. De Rouvigny’s Roll makes it clear that the family subsequently moved to Galway - a fact confirmed by Thomas’ will, which can be viewed on our National Archives website. One suspects that the reason for the move to Galway was linked to Michael’s occupation as a miller. Their final known address was 4 Mill Street Galway.

In passing, De Rouvigny’s Roll also mentions that both Willie and Thomas were educated by The Christian Brothers in Dublin, without specifically mentioning Westland Row.

Entries in De Rouvigny’s Roll were paid for. As a result, only a tiny fraction of victims of The Great War appear there. The fact that there are entries for all three Brennock brothers is an indicator of how anxious their parents were that their sons should not be forgotten. None of the bodies of the three brothers have any known resting place. It seems fitting that we should remember them at this time.

Since an original draft of this story appeared on the past pupils’ website - **[www.rowppu.ie](http://www.rowppu.ie)** - we were contacted by a military historian, Jimmy Taylor with an interesting story to tell.

Firstly, he confirmed that a fourth son - Leo Brennock also fought in the Great War. He survived and died in Leicester in 1959. We have not been able to trace Leo’s name in our roll records.

By an amazing stroke of luck, Jimmy Taylor has recently acquired the medal collection of the family, pictured below.



All of the past pupils mentioned in this piece appear in the Second Set Admission Registers for Westland Row CBS:-

- Patrick Pearse            Book 2 Page 303
- William Pearse            Book 1 Page 16
- Patrick Brennock        Book 1 Page 20
- Willie Brennock         Book 1 Page 98
- Thomas Brennock        Book 1 Page 10

## **1.2     The Malones and the Fitzgeralds**

We now turn our attention to the remarkable story of the Malones and the Fitzgeralds, two families linked by marriage who also suffered greatly in those troubled times.

### **a)   Michael Malone**

Lt. Michael Malone is the best known character in this story. He was a leading (perhaps the leading) player in the battle of Mount Street Bridge.

Malone was reputedly De Valera's minder before that task fell to Harry Boland.<sup>(2)</sup> A recent report in the Irish Times mentioned that Dev provided Michael with the Mauser automatic pistol he used to such devastating effect in that battle. (This story had been published earlier by Tom Bourke of the Dublin Fusiliers Association).

Michael was given due recognition in the 1964 Centenary Record along with five other ex-"Row" Boys who died in the Rising: the others being the Pearse brothers, Peadar Macken, Daniel Murray and Lt. John O'Reilly. We will return later to the stories of all these individuals.

Since 1964, more information has emerged on some of Malone's relatives and in-laws: his brother William, and, relatives by marriage, Leo and Theo FitzGerald.

### **b)   Leo's Story**

Leo enrolled in Westland Row school, along with his brother James on the 16<sup>th</sup> May 1898. Leo was aged four at that time - James was only three. It is a remarkable feature of the old rolls that brothers of different ages - sometimes three or four years apart - enrolled on the same day. It seems there may have been a feeling that the older sibling might take care of the younger.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	THE LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED BY PUPIL	
	Day.	Month.	Year.		Day.	Month.	Year.				
2427	15	10	78	Reams Cornelius	01	4	7	91	Mark St.	Labourer	A.S.
2428	14	11	78	Rooney John	01	5	7	91	15 Cumberland St.	Coal Porter	A.S.
2429	20	11	47	Rayne Arthur	10	24	11	93	84 Westport Place	Box Maker	0
2430	8	1	09	Reynolds Frederick	09	15	13	93	32 St Brunswood St.	Clerk	0
2431	16	5	78	Reams James	01	4	7	93	Carroll's Place	Clerk	0
2432	16	5	98	Fitzgerald Leo	01	4	3	94	107 St Brunswood St.	Painter	Ad
2433	16	5	98	Fitzgerald James	01	4	6	95	107 St Brunswood St.	Little	0
2434	15	5	98	Kelly John	01	17	8	94	Longwell St.	Van Driver	0
2435	9	1	09	Reams John	01	4	3	91	Cumberland St.	Labourer	0
2436	14	11	78	Rooney Edward	01	5	7	95	Cumberland St.	Coal Porter	0

They were the sons of a house painter/decorator with a business in Gt. Brunswick Street - now Pearse Street.

By the time of the 1911 Census, Leo was himself working as a painter. James had left school but had not apparently started to work. A younger brother Theobald Wolfe Tone Fitzgerald was at school at that time - also in Westland Row.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH			RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS	THE LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED BY PUPIL	HIGH SCHOOL
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year				
12	13	1	06	Fitzgerald Theobald	7	9	99	112 Brunswick St.	Painter		
7	10	9	06	Fitzgerald Leo	9	4	94	Westland Row	Painter	Ad	
4	10	9	06	Gaynor Bernard	17	6	97	1 Hollis St.	Tailor		
5	10	8	06	Grimes Michael	7	10	94	1 Hamilton Row	Fatherless		

By coincidence there is another, different, Leo Fitzgerald listed next to Theo here.

We will see later that all of the boys took part in the Rising. By then, Theo had also become a painter leaving his indelible mark on history. It was he who painted Irish Republic on the flag hoist over the GPO by The Citizen Army.<sup>(3)</sup>



The flag was kept as a trophy by the British Army until it was returned here during the 1966 commemorations.

Leo survived the Rising and continued his involvement during the War of Independence.

On the morning of 14 March 1921, six IRA Volunteers, captured in an ambush at Drumcondra two months earlier, were hanged. 40,000 people protested outside Mountjoy Jail.

Peadar O'Meara, then Captain of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion at 144 Great Brunswick Street sent out a group of Volunteers to attack police or military targets in reprisal.<sup>(4)</sup> One young Volunteer, Seán Dolan, threw a grenade at a police station in Merrion Square. The grenade bounced back and blew Dolan's leg off.

A company of Auxiliaries was sent from Dublin Castle to investigate. They were apparently acting on a tip off as they made straight for Saint Andrew's Catholic Youth Hall – the IRA base at 144 Great Brunswick Street, which they proceeded to ransack.

A battle ensued in which seven people, two Auxiliaries, two IRA men and three civilians were killed. The military court of inquiry found that the civilians had died *"at the hands of persons unknown, if by the IRA then they were murdered, if hit by Auxiliaries the shootings were accidental."*

Bernard O'Hanlon (18) was one of the IRA men killed. The other was Leo Fitzgerald who, according to reports, bled to death on the steps of Pearse Street Library nearby.



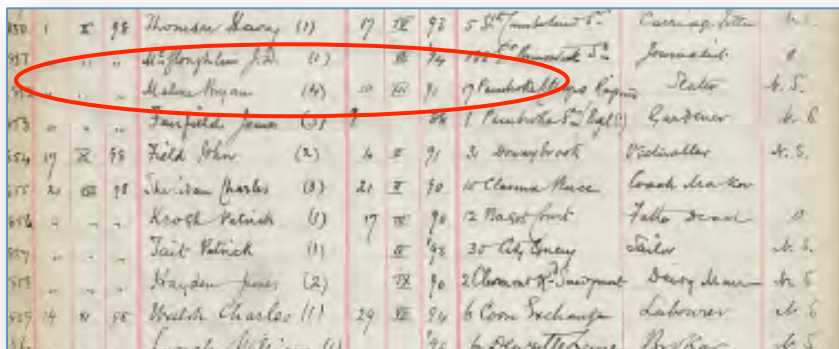
Two IRA men were captured at the scene. Forty year old Thomas Traynor - a father of ten, was subsequently hanged. Joseph Donnelly was later freed, saved by his age (17) or by the truce. There is a memorial plaque to the six members of the IRA 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion who died during the War of Independence, including those who died on 14 March 1921, on the wall of 144 Pearse Street.

If you walk from the steps of the Library towards Ringsend and take the first turn right, walking up Erne Street towards Holles Street you will encounter a 1960s block of flats on your left hand side. This is Leo FitzGerald House, named in his memory.

### c) William Malone - Michael's brother

The 1901 and 1911 Censuses place the Malone family in Pembroke Cottages Ringsend. William appears in neither list and has proved slightly difficult to trace.

Michael certainly attended Westland Row. So did his younger brother Bryan.



1850	1	II	95	Thomas Henry (1)	17	32	92	5 St. Michael's St.	Carrington	Irish
1857	"	"	"	St. Michael's St. (1)	"	"	"	St. Michael's St.	Journalist	"
1864	"	"	"	Malone Bryan (4)	20	20	91	17 Pembroke St. S. E. Ring	Plater	Irish
1873	"	"	"	Fairfield James (1)	"	"	"	1 Pembroke St. S. E. Ring	Gardener	Irish
1874	17	R	93	Field John (2)	4	5	71	31 Denybrook	Distiller	Irish
1875	20	Q	91	Shannon Charles (3)	21	3	70	10 Clonmace Place	Coach Driver	"
1876	"	"	"	Krook Patrick (1)	17	10	70	12 Mast Street	Father & Son	"
1877	"	"	"	Tait Patrick (1)	"	"	92	35 City Quay	Sailor	Irish
1878	"	"	"	Hayden James (2)	"	"	70	2 Clonmace Place	Barry Man	Irish
1879	14	R	90	Wright Charles (1)	29	10	90	6 Corn Exchange	Labourer	Irish
1880	"	"	"	Wright Patrick (1)	"	"	90	6 Clonmace Place	Barry Man	Irish

We have a roll record of a William Malone at the right date but unfortunately no record exists of his home address or father's occupation.<sup>(5)</sup> Amazingly, William's Army records survive.<sup>(6)</sup> Most of these records were destroyed in The Blitz in WW2. They fill in the missing pieces. He joined the British Army in 1901 and served overseas until 1909. His sign-up papers list his father Bryan and brother Michael at Pembroke Cottages as his next of kin.

Having completed his service he was held in Army Reserve and was called up automatically once war was declared. His earlier experience would have been considered invaluable and no doubt contributed to his speedy promotions to Corporal and then Sergeant.



William Malone



Michael Malone

In the period between 1909 and 1914, William worked like his father as a slater. He married Rose Cox from Trim in Donnybrook Church on 5 February 1912 and they had two children - Bryan and John (Jack).

William has largely been forgotten by history - up to recent times. In 2005, Tom Burke of the Dublin Fusiliers Association was the first person, to my knowledge, to point out that Willie had enlisted in The Dublin Fusiliers and was killed at the battle of Mouse Trap Farm. <sup>(7)</sup>

The original name of the site was Shell Trap Farm. The authorities, on mature reflection, changed the name for fairly obvious reasons.

It, too, has largely disappeared from public memory, yet it was one of the most horrific battles of The Great War, certainly for The Dublin Fusiliers. It was one of the first recorded gas attacks in that awful war. Summing up the result of the battle, Burke wrote - *"Out of a battalion strength of 668 who 'stood to' earlier on the morning of May 24<sup>th</sup> 1915, 647 were either killed, driven crazy from the effects of the gas or missing, presumed dead."*

Less than a year later, William's brother Michael died of gunshot wounds having battled for hours against the Sherwood Foresters making their way into the City Centre from Kingstown - Dun Laoghaire.

There can hardly be a more painful illustration of the manner in which members of the same family found themselves sundered in those fearful times.

I recently met William's grandson - a sculptor also named William. Remarkably, he is the man who produced most of the bronze plaques [including the Peace Pledge] at the Peace Park in Messines.

Most of us are familiar with the statue "Death of Cuchulainn" in the GPO. What I had not realised was that the original work in plaster has been lost and would be a great deal more valuable than the bronze copy in the GPO. The bronze copy was commissioned by De Valera to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Rising. The original was the work of Oliver Sheppard, a friend and tutor of Willie Pearse.

In 2002, the OPW commissioned Willie Malone to make an exact duplicate of the GPO Bronze. Willie cast this bronze at Griffith College.



That 2002 edition is on permanent display in the Customs House.



### 1.3 Broader links

Choice of school and manner of death are not the only connections between the Malones and the FitzGerald.

The 1911 Census form for the Malone family indicates that Michael had one more brother apart from William - Bryan, and four sisters - Mary Ellen (aged 19), Caitlin (aged 17), Annie (aged 15) and Brigid (aged 13).

Annie later married Theo FitzGerald, Leo's brother (the man who painted The Irish Republican Flag). Brigid married an even more well-known historic figure, Dan Breen, the author of 'My fight for Irish Freedom'.

A search of the internet uncovers a picture of their wedding.



The bridesmaid is Brigid's sister Áine [Annie Fitzgerald]. The best man alongside her is Seán Hogan. He was deeply involved with Breen in The War of Independence. Captured at one stage, he was rescued from a train in a daring raid by Breen who was himself seriously wounded in the exercise.

Breen met Brigid, who was a nurse, when she tended his wounds - perhaps from that incident. It is hard to know, he was apparently wounded on no less than four occasions.

If you look closely at the picture you will notice a gun in the groom's lap.

#### **1.4 Social contacts**

The evidence of closeness between the families may result from certain common interests. It is interesting to compare the 1901 and 1911 Census records for some of the key families in that era. The Pearse return for 1901 - written by Patrick himself - is in English. By 1911, it is in Irish. The same is true of the Malone/ Ó Maoláin and the FitzGerald/ Mac Gearailt returns.

## 2. THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR IN THE PARISH

There are many research sources providing information on casualties in The Great War. The one we have found most useful was The Dublin City and County Roll of Honour - The Great War 1914 - 1918.

It lists almost 4,000 victims of the conflict. In about half the cases it is possible to pinpoint whereabouts in Dublin these people lived. We began our survey by listing all victims living within approximately a one mile radius of the school.

This analysis suggested the following number of dead:-

- 86 Officers from the Army and Air Corps.
- 197 "Other Ranks", the term used for general servicemen.
- 53 Naval and Marine personnel.

The total number located was therefore 336.<sup>(8)</sup> However, we have to bear in mind that only half of the list we were using had any detailed addresses. The real figure is therefore more likely to be double that amount - say 670.

One can get some idea of the impact of this carnage on a square mile of south-central Dublin by looking at the map overleaf. We are all familiar with crime movies where the detective plots the location of victims with coloured dots on a map. We have borrowed the idea here. In looking at the map, you must bear in mind that you need to double all of the "dots" to get to a closer approximation to the scale of the disaster.

In addition we need to consider the victims who survived with varying degrees of physical or mental disfigurement. Based on the average pattern of fatal to non-fatal injuries, we can conclude there were a further 1,300+ cases of lives damaged, some very seriously indeed.

## THE GREAT WAR DEAD IN THE EXTENDED PARISH



- Officers
- Other Ranks
- Naval Service

On average, one in eight British Army and Navy personnel engaged in the conflict died. The implication is that about 5,500 men from this small area enlisted - as all of them did - to fight in the war intended to end all wars.

The general stereotype is that most, if not all of these men were the poorest of the poor - forced by economic hardship to enlist. While in many cases this was undoubtedly true, it does not even come close to telling the whole story.

A glance back at the map will confirm that victims came from all parts of the parish - rich and poor alike. As we will see later, the war drew no distinction on religious or age grounds either.

We begin our story with a brief description of the near defeat of the British and French in the early months of the conflict. We then turn to the recruitment of the New Armies (See The Pals). We address the reasons for the carnage in "Weapons of Mass Destruction". We then turn to deaths in different parts of the service and among recruits from different social milieus. We conclude with a review of the aftermath of the war showing how men from the extended parish rest in all parts of the world.

## **2.1 The Old Contemptibles**

At the outset of the Great War, France and Russia on one side and Germany and Austria/Hungary on the other, each had standing armies in excess of 2 million men. The British Army had only a quarter of a million full time troops spread through their enormous empire. Britain had invested primarily in The Royal Navy which at that time "ruled the waves".

This is the genesis of Kaiser Willhelm's dismissive reference to Britain's "contemptible little army". British troops - Tommies, Jocks, Taffs and Paddies - adopted the name "Old Contemptibles" as a pugnacious response.

The small size of Britain's standing Army carried a consequence however. Between August and December 1914, the British Army was almost wiped out. The fate of the Irish Guards is a case in point. About 70% of their troops were killed or injured in that 18 week period. The prediction that the war would be "*over by Christmas*" almost came to pass.



### **Retreat from Mons**

Thirty of our extended parish victims (8% of the total) died in this initial period. They would all have been members of the regular Army. The remainder were all volunteers into the New Armies known as K1, 2 etc. The K in question was Lord Kitchener, the poster boy of the recruitment campaign.

Despite repeated threats to do so, Britain never introduced conscription in Ireland. All of the Irishmen killed in the war were volunteers.

## **2.2 The Pals**

When confronted with the need to recruit complete replacement armies in the early stages of the War, Kitchener, against his better judgement, acquiesced to a plan to recruit "Pals Regiments" - ones based on specific locations, sports or business groupings.





Our picture shows recruits from Irish Rugby clubs assembled on the pitch at Lansdowne Road. They were one of the more famous Irish Pals Regiments and suffered dreadfully at Gallipoli.

The plan had the desired effect in boosting recruitment. However, the flaws in the plan began to become apparent as lists of the fallen began to appear, as they did daily, in the newspapers.

The impact of seeing lists of near neighbours dying in very apparent clusters had awful reverberations on the home front.

We can get some idea of the clustering of dead “pals” from looking at our map of victims by location. There are very apparent clusters in areas like:-

- Merrion Square (14)
- Townsend Street (11)
- Mount Street, Powerscourt and Verschoyle Court (8)
- Hanover Street, Lane and Parade (8)
- Charlemont Street, Mall and Avenue (8)
- Wentworth (now Hogan’s) Place (7)
- Bishop Street (7)
- Mountpleasant Buildings (7)

It must be borne in mind that we have only managed to find addresses for about half the victims. These numbers can almost certainly be doubled to get a final death toll and doubled again if we wish to count wounded as well among the victims.

The emphasis among the victims is on working class homes but an area like Merrion Square did not escape the horror. Neither did Pembroke and Morehampton Roads with 11 victims between them.

In certain cases, the clusters of victims were even harder to bear, focused as they were on single households:-

- The three Brennocks from Island Villas, encountered earlier.
- John (Aged 36), William (34) and James (23) were the sons of Kate and James Naylor of 6 James’ Place East - at the rear of the old Sisters of Mercy Convent on Baggot Street (now amalgamated with Westland Row School). Young James’ widow was living with her parents-in-law when her husband was killed. William’s wife, Margaret, was living at 15 Hayden’s Cottages. John, the eldest, apparently never married.
- Two Murray brothers John and Michael (25) from Hanover Parade also died in the fighting.

- Thomas (aged 24) and Richard (20) De Renzy were another pair of sibling victims. The sons of Annesley and Margaret De Renzy of 13 Shelbourne Road, Thomas was a book-keeper and Richard a schoolboy at the time of the 1911 Census. A Church of Ireland family, their father Annesley was the caretaker of the RV College on Shelbourne Road - I suspect the precursor of the present Technical College.

### 2.3 Weapons of Mass Destruction



The American Civil War was considered a particularly bloody conflict. However, the ability of armies to inflict mass destruction on their enemies increased exponentially in the less than 50 years between the end of The Civil War and the commencement of hostilities in Europe in 1914.

The roles of aircraft and submarines have been dealt with elsewhere. The Tank also made its first appearance in this war. The weapon that instilled most fear among troops was the silent killer - Gas. Chlorine Gas was particularly feared. It combined with the bodily fluids in a person's lungs to produce hydrochloric acid, with agonising consequences.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers were one of the first Regiments to be attacked by gas - at Mouse Trap Farm. (See Chapter on The Brennocks earlier).

The real killers however were the machine gun and the shrapnel shells used by Artillery. The Germans had a real head start in these areas. Their Dicke Bertha (Big Bertha photographed above), was a beast using 16.5 inch shells with an effective firing distance of 12.5 Kilometres.

By 1918, the Germans had developed the Paris Gun which could fire a shell 70 Miles in 170 seconds. With it they were able to shell Paris from Amiens.

## 2.4 The Senior Service

There has been a lot of talk in the past few years in Ireland about the impact of cigarette packaging. As a sample of one, I can still remember vividly, after an interval of over sixty years, the bearded sailor- framed in a lifebuoy on the pack of my dad's favourite "fags"- Player's Navy Cut.



There was another pack, more popular in England than here, called Senior Service. It took many years for me to realise that the Senior Service referred to was The Royal Navy - the guarantee of Britain's supremacy at sea.



Kaiser Bill had long envied the might of the British Navy and part of his ambition for the German Empire of his imagination, was to have an even mightier Navy than Britain. Towards this end, he put great emphasis on building his naval power in the early 1900s.

This really frightened the British Establishment and was one of the major factors causing them to side with the French and Russians against the Germans - their traditional allies.

As a result of the German build-up of Naval power, the opening exchanges of the Great War at sea were very cagey, culminating in just one great set piece sea battle of the type the British anticipated.



The Battle of Jutland took place on the last day of May and the first day of June 1916. Fought in an area just west of Denmark, it was a battle of titanic scale - 151 British combat ships against 99 German ones.

Despite the imbalance in scale, the British lost the battle by all normal criteria. They lost 113,000 tons of shipping, almost twice as much as the Germans. More devastating, in human terms, they lost 6,074 men killed, 674 wounded and 177 captured. The Germans lost 2,551 men killed and 507 wounded.

To put this in context, 1,500 people died in the sinking of the Titanic. Almost six times that number died in the Battle of Jutland in two days.

Both sides claimed victory. The British had clearly suffered greater losses but they still were left with greater resources after the battle. The Germans decided on a policy of avoiding direct contact between the fleets and concentrated, from then on, in utilising their modern fleet of submarines - U Boats - to attack supply ships and civilian ships like the Lusitania - a seminal factor in convincing the Americans to come in on the side of Britain in the late stages of the war.

There is an interesting post script to this. The British were so concerned about the German Naval build up and its potential threat to their Empire that they looked for allies in Asia - to protect their eastern colonies. They decided to give some of their older ships to the nascent Japanese Navy as part of this strategy. The Japanese took some of the ships apart and used this as the basis for developing their own ship building capacity. This, in turn, fed the build-up of the Japanese Navy, used to attack Pearl Harbour in World War Two. This of course forced the Americans into that conflict as allies of Britain.

Of the 53 seafarers from the extended Parish who died in the conflict:-

- 26 were in the Royal Naval Service itself
- 5 were Royal Marines and
- 22 were in the Merchant Marine.

Six of the Royal Navy men died in the Battle of Jutland - two each on board HMS Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Defence.

Of the members of the Merchant Marine killed:-

- Five died on board the Merchant Ship Adela sunk on 27 December 1917, two days after Christmas.
- Three more died on board the Merchant Vessel Hare, two weeks earlier.

The bleakness of that year-end was matched, several times over, in October 1918 with the sinking by U Boat of the RMS Leinster on The Irish Sea with the loss of some 600 lives. The sinking took place one month before the cessation of hostilities.

## 2.5 Those Magnificent Men in their Flying Machines



The Wright Brothers' first manned flight took place at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina in December 1903.

It is quite remarkable that only eleven years later all of the major participants in the Great War had Flying Corps. Originally conceived of as intelligence gatherers, spying on enemy placements from the air, the frail machines were quickly adapted to more deadly purposes, dropping bombs and eventually firing directly at the enemy.

The original planes were so fragile that they could be manoeuvred by movement of the pilot's body. As a result most of the early pilots were ex-Cavalry men. The rationale was that a good pilot, like a good horseman, would need what was referred to euphemistically as "a good seat".

It is remarkable to find that as many as three of the victims from the extended Parish were Flying Corps men:-

- Lt. Edward McCormack of Mount Eden Road Donnybrook
- Capt. Hyacinth Roche, 76 Merrion Square
- 2nd Lt. Charles Shell, 24 Burlington Road.

All three were in their mid-twenties. The survival rate of "air aces" was not helped by a political argument that developed on the issue of whether or not they should be provided with parachutes. After a debate in the House of Commons it was decided not to do so. The fear was that they might be tempted to abandon their planes too quickly, with the loss of very valuable assets.



The development of aircraft in the 25 years or so after the Great War was truly remarkable. The planes used in World War 2 were light years ahead of these pioneering craft. By the end of that conflict, the world had a huge surplus of expensive aircraft and thousands of highly trained pilots whose skills were available for more peaceful means. These assets came together to form the basis of the commercial airline industry, bringing the prospect of worldwide travel to the masses.

## 2.6 An Officer and a Gentleman

One of the abiding images of the Great War is that of “lions led by donkeys” - brave young lads driven to their deaths by stupid old Generals. The impression developed from Alan Clarke’s book *The Donkeys*.<sup>(9)</sup>

For many, Douglas Haig is viewed as the archetypal old duffer who sent so many young men to die. Remarkably, Haig was only 53 at the outset of the War.



Most modern commentators are now more inclined to the view that the capacity of armies to inflict savage destruction on each other had developed so massively by the turn of the century that huge casualties were inevitable. (See weapons of mass destruction).

Coupled with that, improvements in rail transport meant it was much easier than heretofore to move large numbers of troops to support points in the defensive line that came under attack. This was why so many large scale battles ended in stalemate - albeit at a terrible cost in lives lost.

One of the consequences of the “donkey” stereotype is a tendency to think that the officer class escaped relatively lightly in the war. Nothing could be further from the truth. The highest casualty rate was among Junior Officers.

The average life expectancy of a Lieutenant or Captain in the British Army in The Great War was six weeks.<sup>(10)</sup>

This explains the large number of Junior Officers in the list of casualties from the extended parish. Areas like Merrion Square and Northumberland Road suffered very badly indeed.

Two of those officers won particular praise for bravery:-

- Lt. Albert Edward Kingham who was mentioned in despatches
- Major C E D Davidson- Huston who won the Distinguished Service Order.

Remarkably, both these men were the sons of Clergymen.

One of the Junior Officers was a Row Boy - Lt. Christopher Doyle, pictured below, of 61 Serpentine Avenue. He was serving with the 8<sup>th</sup> Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers when he died on 15 July 1917, aged just 20.



## 2.7 Regimental ties

My paternal grandfather, Patrick Byrne of 46 Townsend Street, died in the last great push by the Germans in March 1918. He left a widow and two young sons Paddy aged 5 and Matthew (my dad) aged 2. His daughter Brigid had died when she was a few weeks old in January of that year.

My dad had very little information on his father, apart from the fact that he had died in the Great War and was buried somewhere in France. When, about ten years ago, I was tempted to search the records to see what I could find I hardly knew where to start. I assumed he was with the Dublin Fusiliers and that was proved correct. It might not have been so.

Men from the parish ended up in a wide range of Regiments. The bulk were Irish ones - but there were a great many others besides. The full distribution of victims from the parish was as follows.

	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	16	86	102
Royal Irish Fusiliers	9	10	19
Royal Munster Fusiliers	5	5	10
Royal Irish Rifles	5	21	26
Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	6	5	11
Connaught Rangers	5	8	13
Leinster Regiment	4	10	14
Irish Guards		7	7
Others	36	45	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>283</b>

Some of the “others” were with specialist units - The Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Engineers, The Flying Corps, Machine Gun Corps and Cavalry Units. Others were widely distributed across English, Scottish, Welsh and Canadian Units.

One in particular caught my eye. When he died just over a week before my grandfather, Captain Michael J Harte of Pigeon House Road (aged 28) was serving with The Sherwood Foresters. It is ironic that a Dubliner was an officer with this regiment, which suffered such heavy losses at the Battle of Mount Street Bridge during the Easter Rising.

## 2.8 They shall grow not old

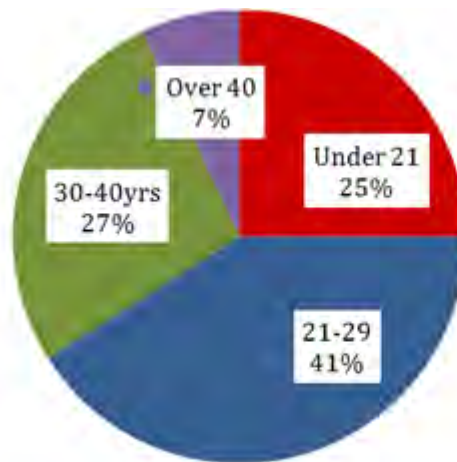


It is hard to believe that Lawrence Binnyon's "Ode to the fallen", lines from which are quoted every Remembrance Day, was first published in *The Times* only one month after the commencement of hostilities.

It may not have required much prescience to foresee that the bulk of the casualties would be young, in many cases, very young men.

We have age details for almost 90% of the victims from the extended parish. Within these, we find that almost two thirds were aged under thirty.

### Great War Victims by Age



The youngest victim was 15 year old Navy Midshipman, Charles H. Wilson from Ailesbury Park. The eldest was 69 year old Chaplain, Rev. S E Pennefeather of Merrion Square.

One of the key drivers of recruitment, apart from the obvious one of economic imperative, was the desire to see the world. The tragedy is that the vast bulk of victims from the parish never made it home.

The bulk of those who found a final resting place in Dublin are buried in Grangegorman with small numbers in Deansgrange and Mount Jerome.

The others are spread over an extraordinary range of locations with small numbers in England, Scotland, Germany, India, Israel, Iraq and Tanzania. The largest clusters are of course in Northern France, Belgium, Turkey and Greece. Many have no known grave but are simply remembered on Memorials at the Menin Gate, Thiepval, Pozieres, Helles, Loos and Struma.

### 3. THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD

In the last chapter we focused specifically on the impact of the Great War on the parish. Later, we will look at the Easter Rising and its aftermath. This current chapter is intended as a bridge between these two huge events.

The raw material for our analysis consists of the school roll records for the period 1914-1924. We have checked these for any pupils whose fathers had military links of any kind.

#### 3.1 The Old Guard

Our starting point is March 1914, five months before the outbreak of war. Frederick Moran - aged 12, described his father as a Military Sergeant based at Beggar's Bush Barracks, a place that will feature prominently in some of our later pages.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	THE LAST SCHOOL (Name attended by Pupil)
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year			
368	3	3	'14	Barker John	28	3	'03	8 Gordon St. Ringwood	Engineer	N.S.
7	9	3	'14	O'Shea Christ. Patrick	14	9	'05	12 Bridge St. Ringwood	bar attendant	N.S.
8	9	3	'14	O'Shea Patrick Leo	18	11	'07	"	"	N.S.
9	9	3	'14	O'Shea John	19	14	'06	23 Beazill St.	cycle Mechanic	N.S.
170	12	3	'14	Angus William	27	11	'01	11 St. Michael's St.	Labourer	N.S.
1	16	3	'14	Moran Frederick	8	3	'01	Beggar's Bush Barracks	Military Sergeant	N.S.
2	18	3	'14	Bayles Leo Francis	29	12	'02	28 St. Michael's St.	Labourer	N.S.
3	19	3	'14	Lincoln Edward Patrick	9	03	'13	14 Lombard St.	Labourer	N.S.
4	23	3	'14	O'Shea John Christopher	29	12	'06	14 St. Michael's St.	Labourer	N.S.
5	23	3	'14	McLoughlin John	3	6	'05	6 Ouseway St.	Carpenter	N.S.
6	23	3	'14	McLoughlin Michael	5	3	'07	6 Ouseway St.	Carpenter	N.S.

By early 1916, the military presence was becoming more evident. In the page shown overleaf, five of the thirty one pupils listed had fathers in the military - two soldiers, one Navy man, a Sergeant Major and a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.



It will be noticed that three of the other boys reported their dads as dead.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	THE LAST SCHOOL (If any) attended by Pupil
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year			
613	2	1	'16	Delaney Henry	9	12	'06	16 E. James St.	Constable	N.D.
4	3	1	'16	Clarke John	18	6	'07	16 E. James St.	Dead	N.D.
5	3	1	'16	Murray John	11	12	'06	35 Queens Sec.	Soldier	N.D.
6	3	1	'16	Ratlidge Simon	3	5	'06	99 Townsend St.	Shipkeeper	N.D.
7	3	1	'16	Ratlidge Cornelius	26	1	'08	99 Townsend St.	Shipkeeper	N.D.
8	5	1	'16	Offre Hugh Charles	11	12	'07	26 St. Marys St.	C.P. Com. Linc.	C.B.S.
9	7	1	'16	Oyke Edward	24	1	'07	33 Lenzie St.	R. A. M. G.	N.D.
20	10	1	'16	Boyce Thomas	17	11	'07	35 Lawson St.	Sgt. Major	C.D.
1	10	1	'16	Garrett James Jon	2	6	'07	52 St. Ls. Canal St.	Tray Merchant	N.D.
2	17	1	'16	Kilduff Martin	21	9	'09	36 Townsend St.	Barney or	C.D.
3	17	1	'16	Wen James	21	8	'08	5 Stephens St.	Ensign	C.D.
4	17	1	'16	Gastice Joseph	21	8	'05	46 Lenzie St.	Hardnesses	C.D.
5	17	1	'16	Carler Edward	2	2	'05	12 Holles Row	Father Dead	N.D.
6	18	1	'16	Manley Michael Jr.	7	12	'05	1 Pim Lake Pl. Ballbr.		N.D.
7	31	1	'16	Malbray Herbert		10	'06	192 St. Annick St.		N.D.
8	31	1	'16	Raid Richard	16	7	'07	53 St. William St.	Van driver	C.D.
9	31	1	'16	Murray Patrick	14	9	'00	9 Rich Hill Rathmines	Sentist	N.D.
30	7	2	'16	Herbert Richard	5	6	'06	6 Albion Villas Donnybrook	Clark	C.B.S.
1	15	2	'16	Murray Thomas	18	1	'06	28 Clarendon Pl.	Father dead	N.D.
2	18	3	'16	Favanagh Arthur	23	4	'09	78 St. Annick St.	Traveler	C.B.S.
3	20	3	'16	Kearney William			'03	37 Shelburne St.	Ensign	C.B.S.
4	22	3	'16	O'Brien Daniel	23	12	'03	20 Barnmore St.	Quilby Guard	
5	21	3	'16	Moran Stephen	30	4	'04	3 Wentworth Pl.	Clerk	C.D.
6	23	3	'16	Ryan Patrick	23	5	'07	36 Inners Court	Sailor	C.D.
7	27	3	'16	Roche Joseph	16	12	'07	20 Marks St.	Tray	N.D.
8	27	3	'16	Cavan Patrick	12	2	'05	Blacksmith	Blacksmith	C.D.
9	27	3	'16	Cavan Kevin	27	9	'09	122 St. Annick St.	Blacksmith	C.D.
40	29	3	'16	Toole Frederick Biggs	2	7	'05	24 Queens Sq.	Traveller	N.D.
1	3	4	'16	Tupin Walter	15	1	'04	22 Queens Sq.	Ship Steward	N.D.
2	3	4	'16	Stafford Stephen	6	4	'07	23 Clarendon Pl.	Soldier	N.D.
3	3	4	'16	Byrne John Joseph	3	4	'05	1 Stephens St.	Chimney Sweep	N.D.

### 3.2 The New Regime

Then, out of the blue, a very striking entry in August 1920.

6	2	5	19	Donne Edward	6	9	11	16	Mark St.	Dead	C.S.
7	3	6	19	Donne Patrick	7	10	10		do	do	C.S.
8	4	6	19	Donne Patrick	8	11	10		do	do	C.S.
9	14	6	19	Donne Patrick	9	5	12	9	Leinster St.	Vanman	—
10	17	6	19	Donnelly William	10	6	11	10	Craig Road	Merchant	N.S.
11	23	8	20	De Valera Vivian					Craig Liath	President I.R.	C.S.
12	12	8	19	Howard Charles	12	6	11	5	Staggat Con	Dead	N.S.
13	6	3	19	Heart Michael	13	4	7	10	46 Le Garden St.	Labourer	N.S.
14	15	9	11	Dempsey Patrick	14	6	10	11	Oakland St.	Clark G.P.O.	C.S.
15	8	4	17	Lynne Peter	15	17	5	10	3 Blackrock	San Diego	C.S.
16	15	9	18	Lawlor Leslie	16	4	10	11	3 Burgh Quay	Labourer	C.S.

Vivian De Valera was, of course, the eldest son of Eamon De Valera, described uncompromisingly in the register as President IR (Irish Republic). This was of course before the Treaty and was Dev's correct title at the time. Vivian (correct spelling) was named after his Cuban grandfather.

The family were living in Greystones (Craig Liath) at the time and presumably travelled in by train.

A glance down the "Father's Occupation" column on this page shows that six of the remaining thirty pupils listed had fathers who were dead. The high mortality rate makes an analysis of occupations somewhat open to error.

Three more De Valera boys were pupils at the Row, Eamon, Brian and Rory.

No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	THE LAST SCHOOL Of which attended by Pupil.
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year			
1791	9	8	21	De Valera Eunan	6	9	18	Craig Linn Co. N.Y.	President I. R.	C.S.
2	9	8	21	McAllister Charles	10	9	16	18 Lewis Co. N.Y.	Police	A.S.
3	9	8	21	Hansen Robert V.	13	11	12	14 Westville N.C.	Labourer	C.S.

1874	17	8	26	Black Forest.	4	11	10	36 Townsend St.	Black Forest	Black Forest
7	7	8	25	Black Forest	15	3	15	40 Townsend St.	Black Forest	Black Forest
1	17	8	25	Black Forest	7	1	4	3 Jones Lane S.	Black Forest	Black Forest
3	18	8	25	Black Forest	14	8	17	40 Up Cross St.	Black Forest	Black Forest
12	3	8	25	Black Forest	1	12	14	40 York St.	Black Forest	Black Forest
1	18	8	25	Black Forest	11	13	16	Townsend St. S.	Black Forest	Black Forest
1	17	8	25	Black Forest	25	7	16	Em. Hill	Black Forest	Black Forest
2	18	8	25	Black Forest	3	11	16	Veronica St.	Black Forest	Black Forest
4	13	8	25	Black Forest	1	2	11	Black Forest	Black Forest	Black Forest

By the time the younger boys arrived, the family had moved home to Elm Villa, Serpentine Avenue. De Valera's period as President of the Irish Republic came to an end in January, 1922. Whoever chose the wording for the roll entries for his two younger sons clearly disagreed with that point of view.



## De Valera family

In the time period between the arrival of the younger and older De Valera's there are a number of very interesting entries. Just before the Treaty, these two entries appear on the same page.

4	14	9	19	Dwyer Michael	22	4	07	12	Connaught Sq.	none	C.S.
2700	5	6	21	Gaynor Gerald	16	5	14	5	Holles Place	Tailor	C.S.
1	20	9	19	O'Sheehan Fergus	10	8	07	Moore St.	Sinn Féin O.		
4				Butler Ignatius	Name and particulars entered under No. 2						
3	8	11	21	Holan James					1, Birkdale Rd. D. Park	Tailor	C.B.S.
9	3	11	21	Davis Sydney	3	5	'08	35	Haddington Rd.	Printer	R.S.
5	4	12	21	Home Andrew	30	6	12	5	Hawthick St.	Engineer	C.S.
6	9	12	21	Dunne Patrick H.	26	12	13	16	Canal Dock	D.H.P.	C.S.
7	7	1	22	Horan Laurence	12	2	09		Boothstown	Steward	R.S.

One would love to have eavesdropped on the conversations between young Patrick Dunne and Fergus O'Sheehan. One suspects that Dunne's father, a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force, may have had an interest in Mr O'Sheehan Senior, the Sinn Féin Official, or perhaps Officer.

### 3.3 Last Post

The entry for Pat Redmond is also interesting.

9	8	5	22	Behan Patrick	13	5	12	100	Canal St.	Publican	C.B.S.
70	7	8	22	Behan Michael	21	7	12		do	do	do
1	1	5	22	Redmond Pat. J.	10	3	12	71	Pearse St.	Quartermaster IRA	R.S.
2	4	1	22	Collins Michael				26	Victoria Av.	Iron Diner	C.B.S.
3	7	1	22	Home Brendan							C.B.S.

His father is described as Quartermaster of the IRA and the home address is given as 71 Pearse Street - the first mention of the name change from Great Brunswick Street.



By August 1926, we find a Joseph Redmond whose father is a Captain in the Free State Army based in, you've guessed it, Beggar's Bush. We have come full circle.

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No.	DATE OF ADMISSION.			PUPIL'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH.			RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS	The LAST SCHOOL (if any) attended by Pupil	HIGHER STANDARD
	Day	Month	Year		Day	Month	Year				
3567	7	9	25	Neon James	10	12	16	84 Hollis St.	Printer	Longford St. C.S.I.	
8	7	9	25	Dunne Nicholas	6	9	17	7 Sussex St. Rd.	Chimney Sweep	Longford St. C.S.I.	
9	7	9	25	Ellen's Bartholomew	8	8	17	9 Hayes's Ter. Sundry	Contractor	Longford St. C.S.I.	
3570	8	9	25	Kavanagh Vincent C.	28	6	17	19 Hastings St.	Co. Naval Officer	Pearse St. H.S.	
1	9	9	25	Dunne Edward J.	21	8	16	Carman	Ironmonger	Longford St. C.S.I.	
2	14	9	25	Donohoe James	28	1	13	15 Hastings St.	Master Mariner	Pearse St. H.S.	
3	25	9	25	Donderjast James	10	1	14	32 S. William St.	Labourer	Pearse St. H.S.	
4	30	9	25	Fletcher Joshua	7	6	11	2 Strasburg Ter.	Agent	Sarge's Ter. H.S.	
5	2	10	25	Pellard Thomas	7	2	14	47 Queen's	Composer	Pearse St. H.S.	
6	5	10	25	Clancy Joseph C.	25	2	11	15 Somerset St.	F.S. Soldier	Pearse St. H.S.	
7	1	11	25	Smith William	27	6	11	147 Townsend St.	Printer	Longford St. C.S.I.	
8	1	11	25	Richard Capt. F.	11	7	14	Longford St. C.S.I.	Captain F.S. Army	Longford St. C.S.I.	
9	7	9	25	O'Keefe Matthew	5	6	11	9 Bath St.	Printer	Longford St. C.S.I.	
3580	14	3	26	Woods J. Cath.	30	1	25	25 St. Michael's	Ex-Post office	Pearse St. H.S.	

I suspect that Captain Redmond is the same man we met living at 71 Pearse Street on the previous page.

In the period reviewed in this chapter, we encountered 116 British Military Personnel and a further 15 with IRA or Free State Army links. See Appendix 1 at the end of this book.

Of those with fathers engaged in the Great War, five were fatherless by the time they arrived at the school. Three others suffered the loss of relatives later.

- Thomas McDonald's brother, Richard, of 3 Stephen's Lane, was serving with the 7<sup>th</sup> Bn. Leinster Regiment when he died in Flanders on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1916. He was aged just 19.
- Robert Byrne's father, Thomas, was aged 32 and serving with the 9<sup>th</sup> Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers when he died on the 16<sup>th</sup> August 1917. The family address was 15 Magennis' Place, between Pearse and Sandwith Streets. Thomas is buried at Dochy Farm, Langemark-Poelkapelle. The date of his death and location of his burial suggest he died in the most awful battle of the Great War- Paschendaele.
- I suspect that Charles Byrne of 15 Stella Gardens may have been the son of James Byrne of that address. His wife Elizabeth was living at 41 Gordon Street when he died serving with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. RDF. If I am right, it is a particularly poignant story. James died on 8<sup>th</sup> November 1918, three days before the Armistice.

#### 4. THE EASTER RISING

In his book *Vivid Faces*, Roy Foster has an interesting chapter on the role of education or “learning” in the genesis of the Easter Rising. He begins with a quote attributed to Todd Andrews.<sup>(11)</sup>

*“Without the groundwork of the Christian Brothers’ schooling it is improbable that there ever would ever have been an Easter Rising, and certain that the subsequent fight for independence would not have been successfully carried through. The leadership of the IRA came largely from those who got their education from the Brothers, and got it free.”*

Foster himself adds - *“It is not surprising that the most exclusive schools failed to produce large numbers of revolutionaries; the prospectuses of Blackrock and Tullabeg specifically promised ‘a sound English education’ and ‘an English mercantile education respectively.’ ”*

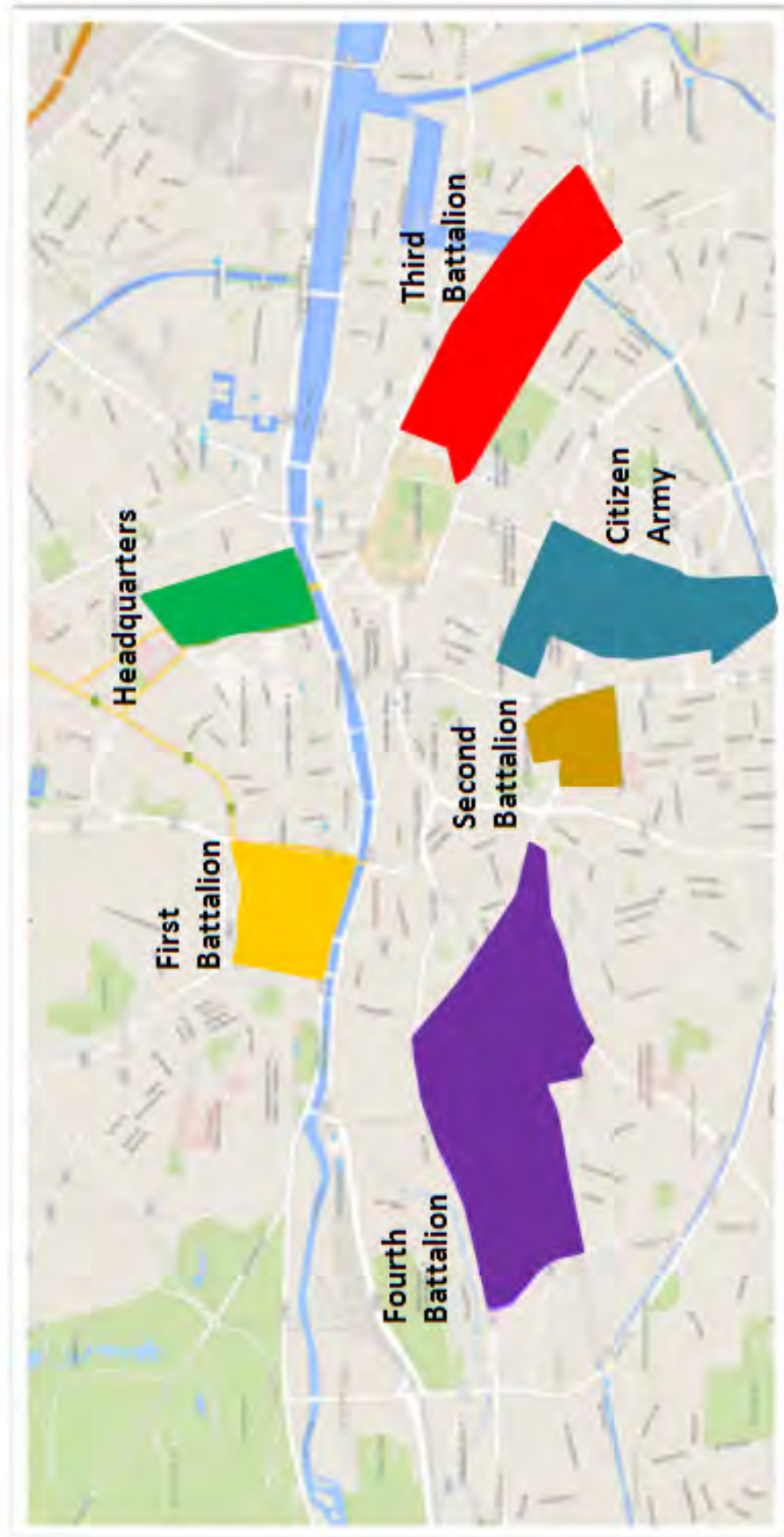
Despite this stated ethos, Blackrock produced six revolutionaries. *“The Jesuits at Belvedere could claim five. But that is nothing compared with the overwhelming numbers who had been through the Christian Brothers institutions”*. Westland Row CBS was one of those institutions and, as we will see, contributed more than its fair share of revolutionaries.

Six “Row” boys died in the Rising. Many others took part and continued their involvement in the years that followed. The map overleaf illustrates the six major battle zones of the Rising. Row boys died in four separate locations.

Looking at the map one would naturally expect the bulk of participants from Westland Row CBS would have been engaged in what is described broadly as the Ringsend Area and would be attached to the 3rd Battalion. So it proved.



## Locations of Key Battalions - 1916



#### 4.1 John O'Reilly - City Hall and Dublin Castle

John O'Reilly of Queen's (now Pearse) Square was born in 1886 and educated at Westland Row. On Sunday 23rd April 1916, he assembled with about 200 fellow members of the Irish Citizen Army (ICA).

After the overnight delay prompted by MacNeill's countermanding order, they reassembled at 11am the next morning. They split into a number of detachments - each with a specific target.

O'Reilly was assigned to a unit of about 40 men and a handful of women whose task would be to capture City Hall. They were led by 33-year-old Captain Seán Connolly. Although he was not related to James Connolly, the two men were firm friends. Seán, a part-time actor, had appeared in the starring role in Connolly's Play *-Under which flag -* only a week earlier at its premiere in Liberty Hall.

*"As they were setting off, James Connolly approached the captain and vigorously shook his hand, saying, 'Good luck Seán, for we won't meet again' before he himself hurried towards the much larger force that was preparing to march from the same building to the GPO."*<sup>(12)</sup>

Plans for the attack on City Hall were thwarted to a considerable degree by DMP Constable James O'Brien who rushed to close the gate to Dublin Castle. He was shot for his trouble and became the first casualty of the Rising.

The delay was critical. Within half an hour, British snipers had positioned themselves on high points within the castle offering a line of fire on City Hall. By the time the Citizen Army men reached the roof of City Hall they were coming under heavy sniper fire. Captain Connolly was killed very early in proceedings and was immediately replaced by John O'Reilly, his number two.



**John O'Reilly**

Fighting continued for a number of hours with British forces doing everything in their power to dislodge the ICA men. They eventually gained access through the cellars and launched an assault using hand grenades.

The rebels on the rooftop stood to get better shots at the men attacking them from below. In doing so, they exposed themselves to the snipers, whose commander, Captain Elliotson, spotted his opportunity. According to Molyneux and Kelly in *When the Clock Struck in 1916*<sup>(13)</sup> *"He tapped the machine-gunner next to him on the head and indicated the direction in which to aim his fire. The rebels suddenly lost another leader. Lieutenant Jack O'Reilly, standing at over six foot six inches tall, was mown down in a hail of bullets"*.

As best we can establish it, he was the first of the six Row boys to die in the Rising. He had been in charge of his unit for just five hours.

O'Reilly's remains were initially interred in Dublin Castle but later moved to Glasnevin Cemetery.

There is a sad postscript to this story. Seán Connolly's younger brother – Matty aged 15 at the time - was involved in the battle. He was the unit's bugler, and was captured at the end of the fighting. In his witness statement,<sup>(14)</sup> he describes a conversation he had with Seán after he was wounded earlier in the fighting. He also tells how he tried to make his way to Seán when he heard he was more seriously hurt but was barred from doing so. Katie, a sister of the two men, was a nurse tending to the wounded in City Hall.

One final point of interest in this witness statement is Matthew's description of James Connolly's message to his troops before their departure from Liberty Hall. It is well known that there had been some friction between the Citizen Army and the Volunteers - a carry-over from the lockout of 1913 when Arthur Griffith, among others, sided with the employers.<sup>(15)</sup>

*"Connolly addressed us, saying that we were no longer the Citizen Army, that we were merged with the Irish Volunteers, under the title of the Irish Republican Army"*. This has a relevance in relation to some confusion that has arisen in relation to Daniel Murray, whose story we turn to next.

## 4.2 Daniel Murray - College of Surgeons

Daniel Murray is one of the more elusive figures in our search.



The 1964 Westland Row CBS commemoration booklet suggests he was born in 1889, a bookbinder by trade and a member of the Volunteers from their inception. An internet trawl suggests that he is often taken to be a member of the Citizens Army. This seems to have arisen because he died serving under Michael Mallin in Stephen's Green and the College of Surgeons. He was, in fact, a member of the Irish Volunteers 3rd Battalion.<sup>(16)</sup>

A search of the 1911 Census locates our man. Daniel was more likely born about 1885 as he was 26 at the time of the Census. He was indeed a bookbinder, living with his widowed mother and two sisters at 35 Mountpleasant Avenue. His sisters were, respectively, working in a bookshop and a stationers. A check back to the 1901 Census suggests Daniel had two older brothers, also bookbinders, who had left home by 1911.

Daniel proves elusive even in the Westland Row Roll records. There is a Daniel Murray on page 7 of the Roll book for 1887-1903. No other details are shown but it is clear from surrounding entries that he joined the school about 1891 and was born about six years earlier which would tie in.

His Volunteer Battalion has proved difficult to locate but the recently published, and as close as we can get, definite list of medal winners confirms his participation in the Rising.

In this list, his address is confirmed as 25 Mountpleasant Avenue. (DP 11146).

How did he come to be serving with Mallin and Markievicz in The College of Surgeons? The witness statements of survivors of the Rising give ample evidence to the confusion caused by MacNeill's countermanding order. There are lengthy reports and lists of people who served with units other than their designated one in the confusion on that Easter Monday. In any event, as Matthew Connolly's statement at the end of the last chapter makes clear, they were all members of one force now - the Irish Republican Army.

For a man who has proved so elusive in many respects we have a surprisingly detailed and reliable account of his final hours. A short time ago, a new bridge over the Liffey was named after Rosie Hackett - a stalwart of the Citizens Army.

In her witness statement,<sup>(17)</sup> she describes what happened. Having moved into the College of Surgeons on the Tuesday morning they were constantly coming under fire from the Shelbourne Hotel and the United Services Club close to the top of Grafton Street. She continues...

*“Stretcher beds, mattresses and various other things were brought in to us from the Turkish Baths, and we were getting nicely settled down. On one occasion, I was lying down on one of the beds, resting myself. The men were trying out some rifles they had found in the College. The people upstairs sent for me to go for a cup of tea, and Miss O’Daly insisted on my going as I needed it.*

*I had only left the bed when this man named Murray, casually threw himself down on it and, whatever way it happened, this bullet hit him in the face. We attended him there for the whole week. He was then brought to Vincent’s Hospital where he died after a week.*

*They remarked that had I not got up when told to go for the tea, I would have got it through the brain, judging by the way the bullet hit this man”.*

#### **4.3 Peadar Macken - Boland’s Mills**

In contrast to Daniel Murray, Peadar Macken was quite a high profile individual.

Born in 1869 in Nassau Place off Nassau Street, Peadar was a pupil in Westland Row which he left at the age of fourteen to apprentice himself as a house painter.

He seems to have continued his education by reading widely and attending classes in the School of Art. He became interested in everything Irish, especially the language. As a teenager, he founded the St. Patrick’s branch of the Gaelic League and took great pains to perfect his Irish by summer attendance at Ballingearry College, which awarded him a teaching certificate in 1904 and its gold medal in both the lower and the higher *Cúirt na hÉigse*.<sup>(18)</sup>

Later, he became deeply interested in the Labour cause and was elected Alderman of the North Dock Ward of Dublin Corporation.



One of Macken's friends, George A. Lyons, who fought beside him in Easter week was a prolific writer and he is our main eye witness to proceedings. Lyons was, I believe, a civil servant and military historian - certainly the address given in his medal citation is "Stationery Office, Beggar's Bush Barracks". He provided a number of witness statements but perhaps his fullest account is given in a series of articles written for An tÓglach in April 1926 entitled *Occupation of Ringsend Area in 1916*.

He begins this piece with a bold claim for his native "patch". *"To the average citizen of Dublin anything east of Westland Row is associated with Ringsend, and in this regard the district assigned to the command of De Valera was both popularly and officially referred to as the Ringsend area."*

My wife's grandmother who lived in Sandwith Street would have disagreed. My wife clearly remembers her grandmother warning her off going across the bridge into that wild area.

Lyons' first mention of Peadar Macken<sup>(19)</sup> comes on page one of his article. *"Returning to 144 Pearse Street, I found my old B Company mobilised to the last man. Tears of joy stood in poor Peadar Macken's eyes as he spoke to me of the staunch enthusiasm of the men."* This was on Easter Sunday. 144 Pearse Street (or Great Brunswick Street, as it then was) was the Battalion HQ in the area in the lead up to the Rising.

We will return later to Lyons' reports on the disruption caused by the countermanding order and the effect it had on the final turnout. We will also use his document to tell some of our later stories. For the moment, we will stick with his account of the fate of Peadar Macken, which deserves to be reproduced in full.



*"On taking up my post near head-quarters at the Macken Street gate (then called Great Clarence Street), I found myself for the first time since the opening of the campaign in co-operation with my old schoolmate and life companion, Peadar Macken. We had marched out together to the point of mobilisation, but had been placed on different duties from that day. Tonight I felt we were to finish it out together. The most gloomy foreboding had given place to the cheerful rumours of the early week, and the lack of sleep was beginning to show itself upon the men.*

*One man whose name I shall, for obvious reasons, with-hold was in a truculent mood and kept talking incessantly. Although his eye was abnormally bright I adjudged he was in need of sleep and recommended him to retire to the base and rest. The suggestion seems to have roused his ire and Macken repeatedly reprimanded him for talking. As we were expecting a surprise attack at the gate which, by-the-way was not fortified, silence was regarded as necessary at this vital point.*

*Observing my exhausted condition, Macken had more than once requested me to retire for a rest, but as I had some misgivings that death was in the air I expressed a desire to be with him to the end. Ultimately however, Macken obtained an express order for me to retire to sleeping quarters. This was his last act - an act of kindness to me. I retired to sleep, but did not sleep long. I heard voices, as if in my dreams, coupling Macken's name with death.*

*I cast off death's counterfeit to look upon death itself. I rose and found my way to the outer gate again and there, in the darkness, lay the mortal remains of Peadar Macken, shot through his heart by one of his own men - the same man who had refused sleep and had run amok and ultimately got shot himself by a sentry whom he had attacked."*<sup>(20)</sup>

This tragic story is a reminder to us that the men of the Rising were ordinary mortals with all the normal human frailties. Too often, our image of them is constrained by the formality and stiffness of the few photographs we have left to us.

We get a delightful insight into the playful side of Macken's persona from the extraordinary photograph below.



The full significance of this picture was first noticed by historian Deirdre Ni Chonghaile.

*"Pictured is a group performing an Irish-language play at the start of the twentieth century. Of the five people in this photograph, two were to become Republican Martyrs, two were to become Presidents of Ireland and one was to marry a president. Pictured standing (left to right); Sean T O Kelly (President 1945-59), Peadar Macken (killed during the Easter Rising), Michael O'Hanrahan (executed after the Rising) and Douglas Hyde (President 1938-45): and seated, Sinead Flanagan who later married Eamon De Valera."*<sup>(21)</sup>

#### **4.4 Michael Malone - 25 Northumberland Road**

We have encountered Michael in an earlier chapter. In compiling his portrait we have drawn on three sources: the Westland Row Centenary record (for details of his early life) and, for details of his involvement in the Rising, George Lyons work, referred to in the chapter on Peadar Macken, and on the witness statement of James Grace, his companion in 25 Northumberland Road.

According to the centenary record, Michael was born in Bath Avenue in 1884. He was baptised in the Church of St. Mary, Haddington Road, and attended school at Westland Row. He became a skilled carpenter, distinguishing himself during his apprenticeship by taking many prizes in drawing and wood-carving in the Technical Schools.<sup>(22)</sup>

He joined the Volunteers at the inaugural meeting in the Rotunda in 1913 and espoused the separatist cause later when the Redmond split came.

Early in 1914, he was elected 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant by the men of C Company 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Dublin Brigade, and took part in the Howth and Kilcoole gun runnings.

George Lyons suggests that there was a strong turnout of the Ringsend units on Easter Sunday, but disenchantment settled in as a result of the countermanding order.<sup>(23)</sup>

*"If the Third Battalion had mobilised at full strength, at least four hundred men would have been at De Valera's command, but here we were with little more than 100 men to hold positions which would have taken thousands to defend. The mobilisation of Dun-Laoghaire and Blackrock Volunteers had failed and we had to extend our men along Northumberland, Shelbourne and Lansdowne Roads.*

The strategic goal of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion was to pin down British troops at Beggar's Bush Barracks and to act as a barrier to any British reinforcements coming from the south to attack Head Quarters at the GPO.

They had a larger than anticipated area to cover with fewer than expected volunteers.

Westland Row railway station was one of the locations occupied early on. Volunteers spread from there along the railway line to cover Beggar's Bush and the surrounding streets from a high vantage point.

Boland's Mills is generally seen as the HQ of the Battalion. Lyons sheds some interesting light on this.<sup>(24)</sup>

*"It is a common fallacy that De Valera made Boland's Mills his headquarters during Easter Week. The truth is that the buildings comprising the bakery and stores were the base of operations and if De Valera had any personal headquarters they were in the dwelling apartments attached to the Union Dispensary adjoining Grand Canal Street and facing Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.*

*Boland's Mills lie at the other side of the canal basin and were never entered by De Valera in person at any time. Little more than a pretence was made at the occupation of this large and most conspicuous building - obviously a mark for enemy shells, and with its hundred and odd windows, a poor protection from rifle and machine-gun fire. Boland's Mills were taken by Lieut. Joseph O'Byrne and a few men of the Ringsend Company alluded to in our early pages."*

These are recurrent themes throughout Lyons' narrative: the small numbers involved at key locations and the need to fool the enemy into believing they had more defenders than was actually the case. By way of example, Dev ordered a small unit to place a flag on the top of a tall Distillery building on Grand Canal Basin. The building was quickly abandoned, but was the object of constant barrage from British forces throughout the week.

Small Units were despatched to areas close to Mount Street Bridge which became the focus of great deal of the fighting and a very high proportion of British casualties.



For the moment we will focus on one of those locations, 25 Northumberland Road. We will return to the story of the other locations in a later chapter.

Our witness for this part of the story is Seumas (sic) Grace, Malone's companion in the outpost.<sup>(25)</sup> Grace was living at 24 Haddington Road when he made his witness statement to the Bureau of Military History in October 1949. The long time- gap will inevitably have had some impact on his recollections but, as the sole survivor of the battle his testimony is invaluable.

Grace first met Malone in the St. Patrick's Branch of the Gaelic League in Ringsend in about 1911. Grace was sworn into the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) the following year. He was sent by the IRB to America in 1913 and spent about 18 months in the USA and Canada. While there, he joined a Canadian Territorial Regiment "for the purposes of getting military experience and learning the use of the rifle".

We take up his story on Easter Monday.<sup>(26)</sup> *"The Company was much below its full strength when we marched off under Captain Simon Donnelly. We travelled to Upper Mount Street and on arrival at Mount Street Bridge, Lieutenant Micheál Malone told me to take Paddy Rowe and Michael Byrne to the junction of Haddington Road and Northumberland Road and cover the gates of Beggar's Bush Barracks. The Lieutenant sent section commander George Reynolds, Jimmy Doyle, Richard Murphy and Willie Ronan to take over Clanwilliam House. Joe Clarke, Joe Christian and Joseph Doyle (Blackrock) were sent to take over the Mission*

*Hall, Northumberland Road. Section commander Dinny Donoghue and four or five Volunteers were instructed to occupy the Schools opposite the Mission Hall”.*

Malone, Grace, Rowe and Byrne were now in place in 25 Northumberland Road, the home of the Cussens - described by Grace as “friendly”, and having been told of events to come, had sent the servants away and evacuated the house themselves.

Their first engagement was a controversial one. Malone and Grace have been criticised for firing on a group of GR’s, known to Dubliners as Gorgeous Wrecks. Grace was unrepentant in his witness statement.

*“There were about thirty in the Company, about twenty armed with Italian rifles and ten armed with Lee Enfield rifles, and the plea has been made that these Yeos were not armed and had no ammunition, but that is false. I had made it my duty to keep these under observation each Saturday at the time named and I saw them carry arms and ammunition. After we had fired a couple of rounds Lieutenant Malone ordered us to cease fire so that the wounded could be removed.”*

Later a shot from a sniper knocked Grace’s hat off. Malone shouted to him to check if he was alright. Grace shouted *“Yes - he is in the top right – hand window of the house opposite which was number 28. The Lieutenant fired a few times and the sniper crashed down, dragging with him the window blind. Lieutenant Malone was the crack shot in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion with the mauser automatic and in the main battle on Wednesday he wrought terrific havoc among the enemy with it, at times recklessly exposing himself”.*<sup>(27)</sup>

At midnight Malone and Grace agreed to send Paddy Rowe and Micheál Byrne, each aged just sixteen, away. They sent the two boys with despatches to their (Malone and Grace’s) mothers. The two boys realised it was a ruse to get them out of danger and protested, but Malone insisted they follow orders.

The following morning a message was delivered by two members of Cumann na mBan - one of them Grace’s sister. It informed them that British troops had landed at Kingstown and that 500 of them were advancing on the city from Williamstown.

Shortly afterwards, the troops arrived. Malone opened fire from the bathroom window and operated from that base for the bulk of the battle. Grace was forced from window to window by a combination of rifle fire and grenade attack.

Grace gives a very vivid picture of the terror. *“Do not believe any person who tells you he does not know what fear is, because there were moments from about 3.30 onwards when the fire was so intense that I could not reply, that I trembled from head to foot in a panic of fear and it was only when I was able to reply to the fire that I could overcome the fear”.*<sup>(28)</sup>

The British were caught in a cross-fire from Number 25, Clanwilliam House, The School House and Mission Hall. They had great difficulty and suffered appalling losses. George Lyons reports that *“General Maxwell’s report on this engagement admits ‘four officers killed, fourteen wounded: of the ranks were 216 killed and wounded.’<sup>(29)</sup> Another official report states - ‘The heaviest fighting took place at Mount Street Bridge, where more than half our Military casualties took place’.”*

By now, communications between the separate locations occupied by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion had broken down. Units became increasingly isolated. Worse, fearing attack from behind, the occupants of number 25 had blocked up the rear exits leaving no route of escape.

Grace takes up the story again: <sup>(30)</sup> *“At about 5 o’clock the English troops covered by terrific fire, sent up a bombing party and a short time after a second bombing attack was made and the Lieutenant called out to me to go down and take up a position on the hall floor. I had only just done so when I heard someone trying to turn the handle on the door. I fired through the door and heard a rush of feet away from it.*

*A few minutes later I heard the crashing of glass and a door at the rear with steps leading to the back garden was burst open and some English troops rushed in. I had only just enough time to reload with a fresh clip. This I emptied at them. They retreated for a moment and made a fresh rush and I was driven down to the kitchen.*

*I heard the Lieutenant call out, ‘alright Seumas, I’m coming’, and I heard him rushing down the stairs. He evidently knew what had happened when the door was forced and was coming down to my assistance.*

*There was a third rush of enemy troops and as they appeared at the head of the kitchen stairs I knelt in the kitchen doorway and opened fire. There was a crash of a volley from above and afterwards I heard a few shouting ‘get him, get him’, and it was in that volley that Micheál Malone died”.*

Some grenades were thrown into the kitchen where Grace took cover behind a gas stove. They seem to have assumed that nobody could have survived the blast and did not discover Grace who was buried in debris. During the night, he made his escape via Percy Lane and Percy Place. He eventually sought shelter in a shed at the rear of 60 Haddington Road, where he was eventually captured by British troops.



#### 4.5 Willie Pearse - The GPO



**Willie Pearse**

It has taken almost one hundred years for Willie Pearse to get a biography of his own. Róisín Ní Ghairbhí has put that to rights in her fine contribution to the series *16 Lives*.<sup>(31)</sup> We are greatly indebted to her for shedding light on this man who for so long seemed such an enigmatic figure.

She also throws valuable light on the Pearse family itself, and we begin this part of our story with some of that background material.

James Pearse, Willie's father was an English Unitarian, born in December 1839. In 1841, the family was living in London but by the time of the 1851 Census they had moved to Birmingham where, after trying a number of jobs, he became apprentice to a sculptor. By the late 1850's, James had moved to Dublin where ecclesiastical job opportunities were opening up with the advent of Catholic emancipation. He became a foreman with the firm of Charles Harrison of 178 Great Brunswick Street. Their workshop still existed in the 1950s extending under the railway line which still spans the street.

In 1863, he married Emily Susanah Fox in St. Thomas' Church, Birmingham. They had two children who survived to adulthood - Mary Emily and James Vincent, both born in Dublin. They had two other children who died in infancy. About this time the entire family converted to Catholicism.

Emily died of a spinal infection in 1876, aged only 30. In October 1877, James married Margaret Brady in St. Agatha's Church near the North Strand and moved into rented rooms over his workshop at 27 Brunswick Street. By then, James had started his own business which proved to be highly successful.

They had four children, Margaret, Pat (as his mother always seems to have called him), Willie and Mary Brigid.



The Pearse Family

By this stage, James's older children were in their teens but the older and younger family members seem to have been close. A special bond seems to have existed between the two boys however, and this lasted through their entire lives: this despite evident differences in personality and academic attainment.

As we will see later, Patrick was a star pupil in Westland Row. Willie was only average by comparison. While Patrick took his law exams, Willie joined the Metropolitan School of Art on Merrion Square. Here he formed a great many friendships with people of artistic temperament, setting a pattern which lasted throughout his lifetime. His circle of friends included artists, sculptors and actors. (One of his sculptor friends was Oliver Sheppard who produced the original 'Death of Cuchulainn' discussed earlier).

It quickly became apparent that Willie's major talent was as a sculptor. When his father died, Willie took a key role in running the family business. There are examples of his work in many Churches in Dublin (including St, Andrews) and around the country,<sup>(32)</sup> and examples of his non-ecclesiastical work are on display in the Pearse Museum at St. Enda's.

Róisín Ní Ghairbhí makes an interesting point in relation to the boy's education at Westland Row<sup>(33)</sup>.

*“Here, unusually at a time when only a few hundred students in Ireland studied the subject for examination purposes each year, the Irish language was taught as part of the general curriculum. Patrick and Willie were thus equipped to take a leadership role when interest in Irish classes for adults blossomed in the early years of the twentieth century”.*

Willie retained an interest in the theatre throughout his life. Sinead McCool<sup>(34)</sup> mentions that he founded a theatre company with a Miss Mary FitzGerald. Her name appears on the cast list of a number of the plays in which Willie performed. I suspect she may have been the Mary Fitzgerald who lived nearby in Brunswick Street. She was the same age as Willie and a sister of Leo and Theo whom we met in an earlier chapter.

Many of Willie’s friends seem to have been taken completely by surprise at his involvement in the Rising; it seemed to them totally out of keeping with his character. He was present at the GPO in full uniform and armed, although there is some doubt as to whether he actually fired his gun. And yet, all the evidence suggests he played a full part as an aide-de-camps to his brother.

In this role, he attended most if not all of the meetings at which the Rising was planned. He was also assigned tasks by his older brother, which gave him the power to direct other officers in where to go and what to do. Patrick would, one suspects, have been horrified at the fact that this documentation may have contributed to Willie’s fate in his court martial sentence of death.

The older Pearse went to his death convinced that his brother would be spared. In the event, Willie made it easy for the British authorities. He was the only one of the Volunteers who pleaded guilty to the charges against him.

The brothers never got to see each other after Patrick was taken away for questioning. Willie told his mother and sister that he was being brought under guard to see Patrick, but as they crossed the yard a volley of shots rang out and one of the guards turned to the other and said -“Too late”.<sup>(35)</sup>

One of Patrick’s last acts was to write a poem addressed to his brother.

*“O faithful!  
Moulded in one womb,  
We too have stood together all the years  
All the glad years and all the sorrowful years,  
Own brothers through good repute and ill  
In direct peril true to me  
Leaving all things for me, spending yourself  
In the hard service I taught to you  
Of all the men that I have known on earth,  
You only have been my familiar friend  
Nor needed I another”.*

#### 4.6 Patrick Pearse - The GPO



Barrister



Soldier

We saw in the previous chapter how Willie Pearse seems to have inherited his father's artistic temperament and his skills as a sculptor. It is an endless source of fascination to see how children of the same parents can be so similar and yet so different.

Patrick seems to have inherited a rather different set of his father's attributes. James had very limited formal education. One source<sup>(36)</sup> suggests he left school when he was only eight years old. And yet all sources seem to agree that he was a man of very high intelligence, a widely read self-improver and a free thinker in all things.

Patrick seems to have inherited his intellectual acuity. From his early days as a student in Westland Row CBS, he seems to have been something of a star pupil and one with a wide range of interests. His results in 1894 show that he passed his Junior Grade Examination with Honours in Latin, English, French, Celtic, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy and to have passed Euclid and Drawing. He was awarded an Exhibition of £20 - worth about €5,000 in today's terms - for each of three years.<sup>(37)</sup>

He completed his Middle and Senior Grade Exams in the following two years at which point he was awarded a scholarship to the University. In 1900, he was awarded a BA in modern languages (Irish, English and French) by the Royal University of Ireland, for which he had studied two years privately and for one year at University College Dublin. In the same year, he was also enrolled as a Barrister-at-Law at the King's Inns. He was called to the bar in 1901 at the age of 22.

It is interesting to note that his highest mark in the Senior Grade examination was for Irish - which the Intermediate Board at the time insisted on calling "Celtic". He was beaten into second place by Joseph O'Neill of St. Jarlaths College, Tuam who went on to become Secretary of The Department of Education.<sup>(38)</sup>

It seems that the teacher who had most influence on him at school was Br. Justus Maunsell, an Irish speaker from Abbeydorney, Co Kerry. Patrick was one of four students who prepared and signed an illuminated address of thanks to this teacher. We re-produce the address inside the back cover of this book. By coincidence, that address came up for sale early in 2015. The auction announcement was brought to the attention of the PPU. They, in turn, brought it to the attention of the Pearse Museum, who arranged its purchase and now have it on display in Rathfarnham.



They signed the address to Br. Maunsell.

Standing - Patrick Pearse.

Seated from left - Wm. Dwyer, George Quigley, Pat Cooper

Patrick had acquired his love of the Irish language from his mother Margaret and her family, the Bradys. Her father Patrick had come to Dublin from Nobber in County Meath at the height of the Famine. Róisín Ní Ghaibhí tells us that *"The area around Nobber was the last bastion of Gaelic Culture in County Meath and preserved a rich oral and literary tradition."* She adds that the Brady family had a strong republican tradition. *"Walter Brady (the great-great-grandfather of the Pearse brothers) fought in the 1798 rebellion, while one of his brothers was hanged for his participation in the same rebellion and yet another brother was buried in the Croppies grave in Tara".*<sup>(39)</sup>

By all accounts, Patrick acquired his love of the language and his devotion to republicanism at the knees of his mother and his aunt. He stressed the early provenance of his vision and commitment to an independent Ireland in one of his last written pieces - his recollection of his address to his court martial on 2 May 1916 - the day before his execution.

*“When I was a boy of ten I went down on my bare knees by my bedside one night and promised God that I should devote my life to an effort to free my country. I have kept that promise. As a boy and as a man I have worked for Irish freedom, first among all earthly things. I have helped to organise, to arm, to train and to discipline my fellow-countrymen to the sole end that, when the time came, they might fight for Irish freedom. The time, as it seemed to me, did come, and we went into the fight. I am glad we did. We seem to have lost. We have not lost. To refuse to fight would have been to lose; to fight is to win. We have kept faith with the past and handed on a tradition to the future.”* (the full text of this hand-written statement is included as Appendix B at the end of this book.)

And yet many of his contemporaries seem to have misunderstood or underestimated him. His pupil, fellow Volunteer and early biographer, Desmond Ryan makes a number of interesting points in his witness statements to the Bureau of Military history.

He claims that he (Ryan, fourteen years younger than Pearse) was inducted into the IRB before his teacher and mentor. Indeed, he suggests that Pearse was initially blackballed by Tom Clarke and Piaras Beaslai on the grounds that he was too moderate - an old Irish Party man at heart<sup>(40)</sup>

Pearse, for his part was not particularly enamoured with the IRB. “He thought they were a lot of old Fenians who had run to seed or were doting and used to talk in public houses.... He never regarded them as a serious threat to British Imperialism.”

Pearse gave vent to his feelings at a public lecture in 1910. Speaking from the floor, he told the assembly that -“They were always talking and doing nothing and that if he could get hold of 100 men who meant what they said, he’d guarantee to take Dublin Castle”. It was at this meeting that Pearse muttered to Desmond Ryan -“*I am the only revolutionary in this room*”.<sup>(41)</sup>

His intervention seems to have caused some offence but it obviously caused some like Clarke to revise their judgement of Pearse, who was eventually sworn into the IRB and rose quickly to taking a leading role in the organisation. Ironically, the man who handled his induction was Bulmer Hobson - a driving force in the early days but a man who was held under house arrest at the start of the Rising for fear that he might cause disruption because he was then seen as too moderate.

There is some debate as to how compelling a public speaker Pearse was. I have certainly seen reports that claim his speech at the graveside of O’Donovan Rossa was less compelling at the time than it seemed in retrospect. By the same token, there are reports which suggest that his reading of the Proclamation of Independence outside the GPO failed to grasp the attention of passers-by.

Whatever about his delivery, there is no doubt that his written texts are compelling. They were also, by any standard, prolific. One suspects that this was what Clarke saw in the young Pearse and caused him to invest so much trust in him.



Pearse also seems to have won the respect of Connolly and to have played a key role in dissuading him from a “solo run” with the Citizens Army.

The ultimate accolade to Pearse was that he was selected as President of the Republic and first signatory to the Proclamation. It was as if Clarke recognised the need to “*pass the torch to a younger generation*”. This was certainly the stance adopted by Pearse in his oration at the grave of O’Donovan Rossa.<sup>(42)</sup> Clarke’s widow, Kathleen, never quite accepted Pearse’s primacy<sup>(43)</sup>

Despite the centrality of Pearse’s role at the GPO, he was not the military commander - that role fell to Connolly who, in all events had greater military experience, having served in the British Army. Connolly’s secretary, Winifred Carney, was accused by Desmond Ryan of starting a story that Pearse sat all the time in a little room writing. Ryan described this as “*untrue, or rather hyper-critical*”.<sup>(44)</sup>

Ryan’s caveat suggests there may have been a certain amount of truth in Carney’s claim. Does it matter though? Of course it takes a certain type of courage to fight in mortal combat. I suspect the Pearse brothers might not have been the most vigorous, athletic fighters. There are other kinds of courage however. There is no doubt that the two brothers were willing to die for what they believed in. No matter how convinced and dedicated to their cause they were, they must have had their moments of doubt. Ryan reports Patrick surprising him in the late stages of the battle in the GPO and saying to him - “*It was the right thing to do, wasn’t it.*”<sup>(45)</sup>

And yet, there are unanimous reports that both men - Patrick and Willie went to their deaths calmly and with great courage. A recently published report from the man in charge of Patrick’s firing squad, says that he “*left his cell whistling*”.<sup>(46)</sup>

By the way, the firing squad was comprised of men from the Sherwood Foresters who had lost so many of their troops at Mount Street Bridge.

In this history of the participation of “Row” boys in all aspects of the Revolutionary Years, I have been anxious to show how different groups of Irishmen sought to do the right thing as they saw it. I knew that a great many of them had died for their vision of what was right. Some died in green uniforms, others in khaki. As we have seen, some families lost sons on both sides.

I had no idea at the outset that the Pearse family were themselves victims of this awful dilemma. In an earlier chapter we mentioned that the Pearse’s had half siblings - James Vincent and Mary Emily. They had remained close in their early years.

By the time of the 1911 Census, James Vincent was working as a stone-cutter, living at 16 Verschoye Place. He and his wife Mary had seven children. In the Census, they have been wrongly labelled as Pearse although the handwritten return filled in by James clearly spells the name correctly. (A correction has been submitted so the entry may have been amended by now).

Róisín Ní Ghairbhí points out that their son James and their son-in-law William both enlisted for service in the Great War. Harry Pearse, the son of Arthur, a cousin of Patrick and Willie, died on the Western Front in September 1916. Arthur never forgave his Dublin based relatives. He felt that the Rising had diverted troops from France, leaving his son more vulnerable. When, in the 1960s, the BBC were planning a programme on the Rising, Arthur (then aged ninety six) gave instructions that any paper and pictures relating to Patrick and Willie should be destroyed.<sup>(47)</sup>

#### 4.7 The Walsh brothers - Clanwilliam House

So far we have met four sets of brothers - the Pearses, Brennocks, Malones and Fitzgeralds. Between them the families lost eight sons in the short period covered in this review. Now we meet a fifth family from the area. In this case, two sons fought in the fiercest battle of the Rising and survived.

James and Thomas Walsh were the sons of a family who had a greengrocers shop at 4 East James Street which runs between Upper Mount Street and Baggot Street. Both boys attended Westland Row as did two subsequent generations of boys from the family. They were near neighbours of the Naylor's - three of whose sons died in the Great War - see Page 20.

Their witness statement<sup>(48)</sup> to the Bureau of Military History was written by James (and co-signed by Thomas) in 1949 in the form of a letter to his four children, Pierce, Rose, Dessy and Aileen.

The boys joined the Irish Volunteers immediately after its formation. After the split with John Redmond they joined B Company of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion "*parading at Camden Row<sup>(49)</sup>, with headquarters in 144 Great Brunswick Street.*" Camden Row is alongside Whelans, the popular music venue.

As part of the family business, the boys had access to a delivery cart and two donkeys - Mack and Kaiser. They were naturally put in charge of Battalion transport. James tells of his excitement a couple of days before the Rising on being asked to take a secret cargo from the boy's school in Exchange Street to the stables in East James' Street. They loaded up three boxes labelled *window blind rollers-made in USA - with care*, covered them with cabbage and celery and set out. He failed to stop at a signal from a DMP man at the junction of George's Street and Dame Street but, after a telling off, was allowed to proceed. When they unpacked the *window rollers* at the stables they were, in fact, "*single barrel shot-guns, all in good order and condition, and these were conveyed to 144's arsenal that evening by Kaiser*".<sup>(50)</sup>

James mentions seeing Pearse on a couple of occasions before the Rising. The first was at a lecture delivered by Pearse in The Ancient Concert Rooms - later a cinema under various names easily recalled from my childhood - The Palace, Forum and, finally, The Academy.

The second contact was when James was one of the guard of honour at the lying in state of O'Donovan Rossa at City Hall. Later, James recalls standing close to Pearse as he delivered his graveside oration.

The two brothers were originally assigned to Boland's Mills on Easter Sunday. They were later moved to Westland Row Station and finally to Clanwilliam House - one of the outposts involved in the battle of Mount Street Bridge. Their witness statement, combined with those of their companion James Doyle and of William Christian based in St Stephen's Parochial Hall, give a fuller picture of what happened in this terrible battle.

There were seven men in Clanwilliam house:-

- George Reynolds, their leader
- Paddy Doyle
- Dick Murphy
- Jimmy Doyle from Wicklow
- Willie Ronan
- Thomas and James Walsh.

At the conclusion of the battle the first three would be dead. A fourth, Willie Ronan, spent lengthy periods afterwards in mental hospitals.

Jimmy Doyle, in one of his statements, suggests there were four points of effective attack on the Sherwood Foresters:-

- 25 Northumberland Road
- The Parochial Hall
- Clanwilliam House
- Robert's Yard at the corner of Clanwilliam Place and Grand Canal Street.

The school-house opposite was also occupied but seems to have been abandoned fairly early in the proceedings. If true, there is an irony in this, as the Forresters seem to have put a lot of their effort early on into an attack on the school-house which they mistook to be the key location.

Caught in a cross-fire and untrained for city combat they became terribly confused. James Walsh takes up the story:-

*"From here we could see terrible confusion among the enemy. They were being attacked from Northumberland Road, held by Mick Malone and Jimmy Grace. Those who managed to get by ran towards the bridge and took cover anywhere they could find it, on house steps, behind trees and even in the channels of the roadway. We kept on blazing away at those in the channels, and after a time as they were killed, the next fellow moved up and passed the man killed in front of him."* <sup>(51)</sup>

William Christian describes events from his vantage point.

*“St. Stephen’s Hall (where we were) is built in a sort of recess out of line with the houses on either side. Consequently, because of our favourable position, we could see what was going on around whilst being safely out of the line of firing. Because of our position we had to wait until the British troops actually passed us before we could fire on them; and then they came - hundreds and hundreds of them - stretching right across the road - and so intent were they in gaining their objective - the capture of Clanwilliam House - they completely overlooked our post”.<sup>(52)</sup>*

It was perhaps for this reason that the four occupants of St. Stephens Hall survived, although they were all captured at the end of the fighting.

Back in Clanwilliam House, they were coming under increasingly heavy fire. *“During the latter fight Paddy Doyle would say ‘Boys isn’t this a great day for Ireland’, and little sentences like this. He was very proud to live to see such a day. After some time, Paddy was not saying anything. Jim spoke to him and got no reply. He pulled him by the coat and he fell over into his arms. He was shot through the head.”<sup>(53)</sup>*

Very shortly afterwards - *“Dick Murphy was now very silent, and I turned to him and touched him but he was gone to meet his maker.”*

Earlier, the boys had been given a fright when they came across a silent figure in the basement, it turned out to be a dressmaker’s “dummy”. They put it to use at this point. *“Well we put a coat on this and put it in the front window (about six feet back in the room) and what a peppering this poor innocent thing got. It was riddled, but drew a lot of fire from our heads.”<sup>(54)</sup>*

Things became increasingly desperate. *“The house was smouldering now in several places, the smoke and fumes were shocking. We realised we could stay no longer, and prepared to leave. While doing so, poor Reynolds stood up on the drawing-room landing to fire the last shot. Whether he got his man or not we did not know, but he fell dead in our midst”.<sup>(55)</sup>*

Things were becoming desperate and withdrawal seemed the only option. *“What were we to do now? We had barricaded ourselves in, leaving no line for retreat.”*

They made their way to the basement and moved the furniture which had been used to barricade the back door, broke through and made their exit. They made their way through the back passages. The Dublin mates were familiar with the territory but Doyle who was from Carnew in Wicklow became detached and was lost.

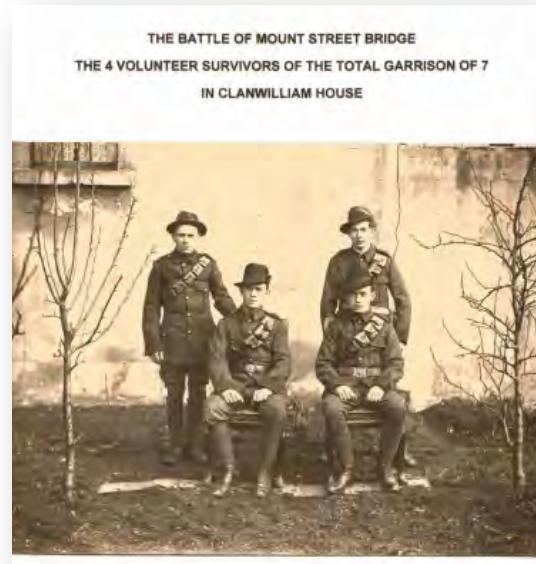
The Walsh brothers eventually found refuge in the playground of Baggot Street Convent. They were eventually given shelter by a Mrs. Hearne, the housekeeper at Dennehy's coach factory nearby. In the following days, they gradually made their way to Granby Row where they stayed with the Broe family. They lived for a while under their mother's maiden name - Kelly. Eventually they made their way back home and were able to join in the celebrations in December when the prisoners from the Rising returned from detention in Britain to a tumultuous reception at Westland Row Station.

Doyle, in the meanwhile made his way through unfamiliar territory. He was attacked by a crowd near Grattan Street but managed to get away before collapsing near Stephen's Place *"and a man named James Field and some others carried me to a house down Grant's Row"*.<sup>(56)</sup> He was later given shelter in York Street and James' Street before escaping to Wicklow and returning to Dublin around Christmas 1916.

Doyle continued his involvement and was eventually involved with the IRA Dublin Brigade in the Custom's House action in May 1921.

Ronan was less fortunate. In a separate witness statement<sup>(57)</sup> Doyle tells us:- *"The fourth survivor, William Ronan, has been in a mental home for a long number of years, and he was not able to give his account."*

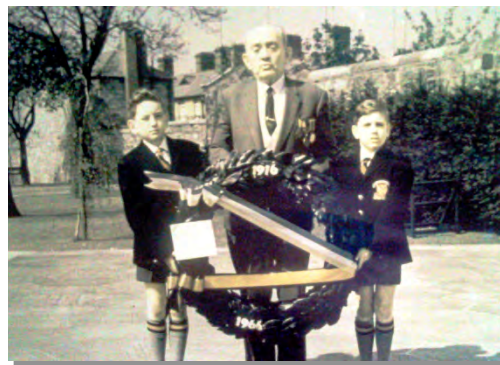
The four survivors from Clanwilliam House were photographed at an unknown later date. By good fortune the picture was found in the school archive.



James Walsh is in the back row at the left. James Doyle is standing to the right. William Ronan is seated on the left, and Thomas Walsh is seated on the right.

A recently published book<sup>(58)</sup> gives the final tally of dead and wounded in this battle. *“The British side suffered their greatest casualties of the Rising here: three officers killed and fourteen wounded, while fourteen other ranks were killed and another 216 wounded. The British gave full credit to the defensive positions and the courage of the Volunteers, saying after the Rising ‘that if every position had been defended with such skill and determination, the insurrection would have lasted three times as long’”.* After listing the names of the dead the author adds-*“Besides the above twelve more were so seriously wounded that they were discharged from the Army.”*

The sons and grandsons of James Walsh were also Row boys. One of them - Rory Dodd - provided this photograph of himself and his brother and grandfather laying a wreath at Arbour Hill during the 1966 Commemorative services.



Rory Dodd is on the left, James Walsh centre and Tony on the right. Two other brothers - Conor and Gavan are also past pupils.

#### **4.8 Henry Williams - O'Connell St./Various Locations**

We would have missed Henry Williams completely if it were not for his grandson, Ian Murray, who contacted us just before going to press.

Henry from 7 Lower Pembroke Street was a Lieutenant in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion D Company of the Volunteers. His pension records show he was engaged at a number of locations but mainly in O'Connell Street, at the GPO and also at Reis' Building and the Hibernian Bank. His Commanding Officer was Thomas McDonagh.

Henry lost his medal at an Old IRA function later but luckily had it replaced. When he died at the age of 71, a newspaper appreciation mentioned he had been “educated at the Christian Brothers Schools Westland Row and took a keen interest in the language movement. He was a teacher and examiner in the ‘Willie Rooney Branch of the Gaelic League’ ”.

In recent years his lost medal re-emerged and was auctioned at Adams & Mealys joint auction in 2011.

## 4.9 Final Roll Call

One of the questions we were anxious to resolve in this review was how many Row boys had taken part in the Rising. The four who had died in the fighting and the two which were subsequently executed were easy to trace. What of those who had survived? We have, so far established that there were at least three - the Walsh brothers and Henry Williams. We found them through a combination of family recollection and searching through documents from the Bureau of Military History.

By a stroke of luck, during our research work, the Bureau published what they believe to be a definitive list of participants in the Rising. These are based on sworn statements by participants attested by their commanding officers, collected approximately thirty years after the event.

Inevitably, the accuracy of these lists is already being questioned. They are, however, the best guide we have. From a careful analysis of these records and a comparison between these and our digitised roll records for the school we have established there were a minimum of seventeen Row boys who fought in 1916. There may have been a further ten.

The difficulty in being absolutely certain is that many of the participants will have moved address, sometimes frequently, in the forty to fifty years between their joining the school and the time when the Bureau records were compiled.

In the circumstances, it is rather remarkable that we have been able to trace eleven perfect matches, in addition to the six who died and who have been dealt with in earlier chapters.

The eleven “definites” are set out in the table below.

Surname	First Name	DoB	Battalion/Com.	Location
Fitzgerald	James	1894	3B	Bolands/Mount St.
Fitzgerald	Leo	1896	3B	Bolands
Fitzgerald	Theobald	1898	Fianna Éireann	Bolands
Fitzgerald	Thomas	1883	3B	Bolands
Fitzgerald	William	1900	3B	Bolands
Fullam	Thomas	1894	3B	Bolands
Lyons	George A	?	3B	Bolands
Merriman	Michael	1990	3B	Bolands
Walsh	James	1899	3B	Clanwilliam House
Walsh	Thomas	1894	3B	Clanwilliam House
Williams	Henry	?	2D	O’Connell St./Various



The first five in the list were all brothers. We have met Leo and Theo Fitzgerald before. Their brothers James, Thomas and William, also served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Company B at Boland's Mills. All five went on to take an active part in the War of Independence, where Leo was killed, as we saw earlier. They were also involved in the Civil War when three of the boys joined the National Army. Thomas was turned down on his application because of his deafness.

James served as Chief Transport Officer at the rank of Commandant until July 1924. Theo joined the National Army on its formation in early 1922 and continued until his demobilisation in March 1924, also at the rank of Commandant. William joined the National Army in February 1922 and served throughout the Civil War, reaching the rank of Captain. He was deemed to have resigned his Commission from 16 October 1924, following his refusal on that date to take the Oath of Declaration prescribed under Section 21(a) of the Defence Forces Act of 1923.<sup>(59)</sup>

Thomas Fullam of 54 Denzille (now Fenian) Street was arrested and interned by the British Authorities during the War of Independence from November 1920 to December 1921. He joined the National Army in May 1922 and served throughout the Civil War until his demobilisation in March 1924 as a First Lieutenant.

George Lyons' records show he was involved in the Republican Movement from 1897. We are uncertain of his date of birth. He was a member of the Supreme Council of the IRB, a founder of Sinn Féin and a member of the Irish Volunteers from its inception. He was arrested and detained in Usk Prison in England in 1918 and early 1919. He was elected to Dublin Corporation in 1920, representing Electoral Area No.1 Ward. He said he did not join the National Army because of requests from Michael Collins and Richard Mulcahy who wished him to do certain political work on their behalf.

Michael Merriman of 133 Great Brunswick Street was only 16 at the time of The Rising. Like the other members of 3B, he served at Boland's Mills. He evaded capture after the Rising and went on to involvement in the War of Independence. He was arrested and interned, along with his father, between February and December 1921. He served with the National Army between March 1922 and November 1923. He rejoined the Defence Forces during the Emergency (Second World War) from 1940 to 1946.

We have dealt with the Walsh brothers and Henry Williams in Sections 4.7 and 4.8.

As we said, we have roll records for all these past pupils with the exception of George Lyons and Henry Williams. We have not yet managed to get the earliest records into searchable format but Lyons does mention the fact that he was a "Row" boy in his writings. Williams' connection with the school was noted in newspaper reports at the time of his death.

We have managed to get matches between ten more attested veterans of the Rising, on the basis of name and year of birth, but not address. These are as follows.

Surname	First Name	DoB	Battalion/Com.	Location
Byrne	Christopher	1885	4F	Ardee St Brewery
Byrne	John	1890	3C	Bolands
Byrne	Thomas	1893	3A	Bolands/ Marrowbone
Byrne	William	1883	3D	Bolands
Carberry	Christopher	1882	3B	Bolands
Daly	Patrick J	1892	1D	Cabra Bridge
Dunne	John	1892	3B	Bolands
Kinsella	John	1887	3E	Bolands
McCabe	William	1889	3B	Bolands
Purfield	James	1899	3B	Bolands-wounded

In the case of James Purfield we have not located his name in the rolls. There is a gap in the roll records in the early 1900s which may be at fault here. However, we did find a record for his younger brother John at the same address - 4 Leitrim Place, Grand Canal Street. We have included him in our list on this basis.

On balance, we feel that those who served with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion in the Boland's Mills area are the most likely to have been Row boys.

Finally, there are at least two female participants in the Rising whom we should not overlook. We met them briefly earlier. Áine Malone Fitzgerald - sister of Michael Malone and wife of Theo Fitzgerald -served in the Rising at St. Stephen's Green and Jacob's Factory. She was, in fact, wounded carrying a despatch between the two locations. She played a very active role in the War of Independence where her statements shed further light on the marriage of her sister Brigid to Dan Breen.

She says that, following an attack in Ashtown, Dan Breen was brought to her home and received medical attention. She says he stayed there for three months and was guarded by Sean Treacy and J.J. Hogan. Brigid Malone Breen was also involved in The War of Independence. Although she later separated from Breen she chose to be buried beside him in Donohill, Tipperary. On her gravestone she is described as "Member of Cumann na mBan" (Active).

#### **4.10 Row Boys at the GPO**

When compiling details of Westland Row CBS past pupils who fought in the Rising we were presented with some problems.

One of the frustrations was that there is a gap in the roll records between 1903 and 1907 - a crucial gap given the young age of many of the participants in the Rising. There was also a tendency to focus on boys who lived in the south inner city as likely candidates. Variations in the spelling of names were a further problem.

In the circumstances some “misses” seemed inevitable. Luckily, an invaluable new source emerged with the publication of Jimmy Wren’s monumental - and highly recommended - “The GPO Garrison - Easter Week 1916”.

Thanks to him we have been able to confirm details of four more ex “Row” Boys who fought in the GPO.

##### **(a) Desmond Ryan- author**



One of these should have been obvious. Desmond Ryan was born in London in 1893, the son of a journalist William Ryan. The family returned to Dublin in 1905 and Desmond attended Westland Row and then Saint Enda’s College. He was secretary to Patrick Pearse and his first biographer.

He fought with Pearse in the GPO - indeed we referenced his Witness Statements in the earlier section on Pearse. In re-checking the Enrolment records, we find him as pupil 217 in the records for 1907-1928. There, he is recorded as Desmond O’Ryan - born in 1893, son of a journalist.

A prolific author, Ryan edited Pearse’s papers on the history of St. Endas (fulfilling Pearse’s express pre-execution wish). He went on to write the first biography of Pearse - The man called Pearse (1919). He then produced books on other key personalities - Connolly, Collins, De Valera and Sean Treacy.

He died at a Dublin Hospital on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1964 - the year Westland Row School celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

**(b) James O'Connor - the Seminarian who became a sniper**



James O'Connor was born in 1897 and lived in 10 Beresford Place. He was educated in Westland Row CBS and initially entered All Hallows as a trainee priest.

Remarkably, given his earlier vocation, he operated as a sniper from a second floor window of the GPO throughout Easter week.

He was a member of the advance party led by The O'Rahilly attempting the break out into Moore Street. He was wounded near Coles Lane. Interred after the Rising, he became friends with Michael Collins. He fought with his brothers Eddie and Stephen in the War of Independence. He died in 1957 and is buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

**(c) Joseph O'Rorke - the man in the famous picture**

Joseph O'Rorke was born in 1893 and educated at Westland Row CBS and later O'Connells Schools.

He joined the IRA in 1911 and the Volunteers in 1913. He took part in actions at Ballybough and Fairview before moving to the GPO on the Tuesday of Easter week and was there until the surrender.

Subsequently interned in Frongach, he went on to fight in the War of Independence and took the Republican side in the Civil War. Jimmy Wren tells us he appears in "the well-known photograph of the wounded Republican being helped into an ambulance by Free State soldiers" after the fall of the Four Courts. After some considerable searching I found that photograph on the internet. It is a very compelling image. He was taken to the Mater Hospital from where he escaped.



In 1925 he emigrated to South Africa, returning seven years later. An invalid for 23 years, he refused to sign The Roll of Honour. He died in Dublin on July 18<sup>th</sup> 1980.

**(d) Colm O Murchadha - The Irish Language expert.**



Colm O Murchadha was born in 1889 and educated at Westland Row CBS, although he was a Northsider, born in The North Strand area. He fought in the GPO throughout the Rising.

On release from internment, he became a teacher in Castleknock College. He also took over as editor of An Claidheamh Soluis. He was appointed Assistant Secretary to the First Dáil and, after a period in the Free State Army, was appointed First Clerk of Dáil Éireann.

The website Oireachtas.ie lists him as Colm O'Murchu. They say that, as Clerk of the Dáil, it was his duty to ensure that official translations would be provided in Irish and English of all laws enacted in either language. On his death in 1939, he was remembered by the Taoiseach Eamon DeValera as "the directing mind behind the translation staff of the Oireachtas. He achieved a remarkable success in adapting the language to modern usage."

#### **4.11 Word-of-Mouth Finds**

If we had not got help from the people who worked on the 1964 history we would have had real difficulty in locating school records even for three of the most high profile victims of the Rising - Patrick Pearse, Michael Malone and Peadar Macken.

As the project developed, I found I had to rely on the surviving written records of contemporaries of these men, particularly those of Macken's close school-friend George A Lyons. Even more importantly, we had the recollections of Rising veterans enshrined in the memories of their descendants and family members.

##### **(a) Charles Murphy**

Our first addition came via a piece in The Evening Herald's 1916 commemoration coverage. The article was written by Brian Murphy and told the story of his grandfather Charles who grew up in Albert Place East, off Hogan's Place, and who went to Westland Row School.



Charles Murphy

He fought in Boland's Mills and according to George A. Lyons, we owe him a particular debt of gratitude. He, along with Sean McMahon, convinced Dev to rescind his order to set fire to Westland Row Rail Station for fear it would spread to Westland Row Church and the School.

Subsequently he managed Arthur Griffith's newspapers, became a Dublin Corporation Councillor and a TD. He was imprisoned during the War of Independence and the Civil War, in which he took the anti-Treaty side.

He refused to accept a State or Army pension or any medals as he felt to do so would have been to betray the Republic to which he had pledged an oath in 1916.

## **(b) Colonel Sean Quinn**

Sean Quinn grew up very close to Charles. They both went to Westland Row School, both fought with Dev in the Rising and yet ended up on opposite sides in the Civil War.

We got to hear about Sean from a family member and past pupil, Liam McGurrell. He was prompted by the publication of the original booklet to check if Sean had been a pupil. He had a rough date of birth and knew that Sean had lived in what is now Fenian Street - very close to Albert Place. We found him with no problem.

Sean fought at Westland Row Station along with Charles Murphy. He went on to a successful career in the Army where he rose to the rank of Colonel.



THE LATE COL. SEAN QUINN.

His obituary in An tOglach mentions that he was the Officer in charge of Michael Collins funeral.

An accomplished boxer, Sean was deeply involved with a talented Army boxing team which represented Ireland in the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris. When he was at the event Sean took ill, developed peritonitis and died during the games.



**(c) Patrick Ward**

Patrick's story comes to us from his grandson John Sheridan, past President of the PPU.



**Patrick Ward**

Patrick was educated at Westland Row and was a co-founder of Na Fianna Eireann in 1909. He fought at Boland's Mills and subsequently in the War of Independence.

He went on to serve in the Irish Army from 1923-46 and worked for the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes from 1946-1965.



His awards, photographed above, included six medals (Volunteer's, Treaty, War of Independence, Emergency Service, Golden Jubilee and 1916 Survivors medals). In addition, he retained a 1916 Armband given to Volunteers while they awaited their medals, and a tie-pin (An Claidheamh Solais) presented to 28 survivors by Eamon De Valera.

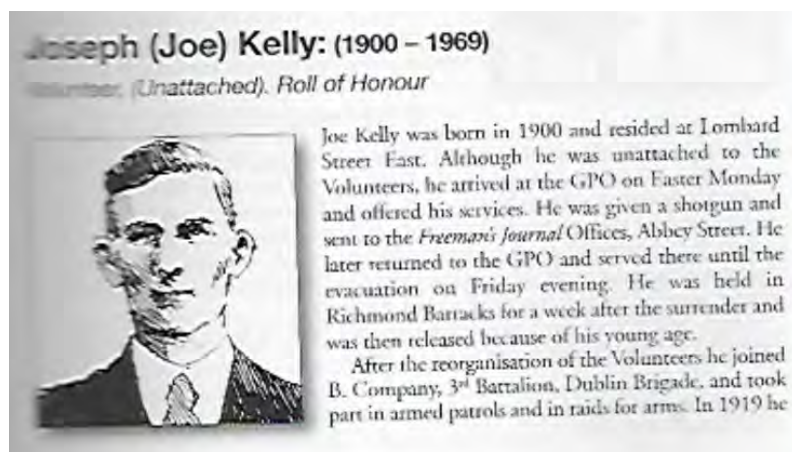
#### (d) The Kelly Brothers

I encountered the latest hidden episode in a chance chat with my brother-in-law, Diarmuid Smyth - class of '69.

He mentioned that he had been at a commemoration ceremony for two of his relatives Thomas and Joe Kelly. He produced some pictures of a plaque to the two brothers which had been unveiled at the family home in Terenure.



Diarmuid said that one of the brothers – Joe had been in The GPO as a very young man. I said I would check for details in Jimmy Wren's invaluable guide and found him straight away.



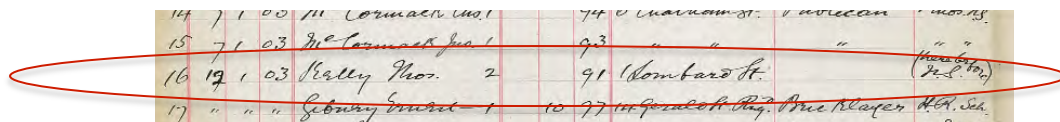
A number of things stood out:-

- He was indeed very young at the time, just 16.
- The entry confirms that his older brother Thomas had fought at Boland's Mills.
- Intriguingly Wren suggests Joe lived in Lombard Street, a short walk from the School.

Could it be that we had happened on another pair of fighting brothers?

A quick check of the roll records for the relevant period revealed a Joe Kelly of the right age but unfortunately with no address attached.

We had more success with Thomas. Right name, age and home address.



14	7	1	00	11	Cormack, Tho.	1	74	1	00	11	Cormack, Tho.	1
15	7	1	03	11	McCormack, Joe	1	93	1	03	11	McCormack, Joe	1
16	19	1	03	11	Kelly, Tho.	2	91	1	03	11	Lombard St.	(Maeve)
17	"	"	"	"	Seamus, David	1	10	77	11	10	Seamus, David	1

The address given - 1, Lombard Street agrees with that given in Jimmy Wren's book. However Thomas's daughter recalls that they lived in 1, Lombard Cottages, a small Courtyard about half way down Lombard Street, facing Markievicz House. A check of the 1911 census confirms she is right.

A check on the 1946 picture of Boland's veterans gave us sight of Thomas. The picture is unfortunately rather small. Thomas is on the right below.



This picture of Thomas, was immediately recognised by his daughter - Maeve and by Joe's daughter Patti.

By a coincidence he is standing next to another Row Boy Patrick Ward, the grandfather of former PPU President - John Sheridan.

This brings our confirmed list of past pupils involved in the Rising to 26 'definites' and 10 'probables'.

Their names will be added to the school memorial plaque as soon as possible.

#### 4.12 Later Roll discoveries.

We mentioned earlier that we had failed to find roll references for some participants.

Following on from original publication, the indefatigable John Cullen has continued with his work to make the records more easily searchable. He has recently found a second reference to Willie Pearse - again with confused spelling - and definite listings for Peadar (Peter) Macken and George Lyons. He also has a listing for a John O Reilly although this may not be the man we are looking for. His address is given as Blackrock and his date of birth is one year earlier than other records suggest.

APRIL, 1886.						
	Age	Sex	Date	No	Name	Roll
1	16	Male	Aug 17	41	Wm Lambie	13 3
2	17	Male		2	Rich Monahan	10 3
3	18	Male		3	Thos Roche	9 3
4	19	Male		4	John Ro	8 2
5	20	Male	24	5	John Carey	10 2
6	21	Male		6	Willie Pearse	9 3
7	22	Male		7	James Butler	9 2
8	23	Male		8	Wm Dooner	10 2

	Age	Sex	Date	No	Name	Roll
1	16	Male	Aug 17	41	Wm Lambie	13 3
2	17	Male		2	Rich Monahan	10 3
3	18	Male		3	Thos Roche	9 3
4	19	Male		4	John Ro	8 2
5	20	Male	24	5	John Carey	10 2
6	21	Male		6	Willie Pearse	9 3
7	22	Male		7	James Butler	9 2
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	Age	Sex	Date	No	Name	Roll
1	16	Male	Aug 17	41	Wm Lambie	13 3
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4	19	Male		4	John Ro	8 2
5	20	Male	24	5	John Carey	10 2
6	21	Male		6	Willie Pearse	9 3
7	22	Male		7	James Butler	9 2
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	Age	Sex	Date	No	Name	Roll
1	16	Male	Aug 17	41	Wm Lambie	13 3
2	17	Male		2	Rich Monahan	10 3
3	18	Male		3	Thos Roche	9 3
4	19	Male		4	John Ro	8 2
5	20	Male	24	5	John Carey	10 2
6	21	Male		6	Willie Pearse	9 3
7	22	Male		7	James Butler	9 2
8	23	Male		8	Wm Dooner	10 2

## 5. A WORD ON THE GREAT WAR PARTICIPANTS

It must be evident at this stage that a great deal of our success in locating participants in the Rising comes from the recollections of their descendants who were rightly proud of them. Participants in the Great War did not have that advantage.

We were able to trace four past pupils who had died in that conflict - the three Brennock brothers and Lt. Christopher Doyle from Serpentine Avenue. We established that over 600 men who lived within a square mile of the school died in the Great War. I suspect that some more of these are likely to have been past pupils, but I have not been able to establish that definitively.

There would certainly have been many more who fought and survived that catastrophe. On average one in eight participants died. If we apply that to the four known past pupil victims it suggests that the total number of past pupils who fought in the Great War was probably about 32. Despite my best efforts we have not been able to find details of even one past pupil who fought in and survived that conflict.

The particular circumstances of our history had dictated that almost all the Irish survivors would have had to answer yes to the second part of Eric Bogle's question to Willie McBride:-

*"Or are you a stranger, without even a name  
enshrined forever behind the glass pane  
of an old photograph, torn tattered and stained  
and fading to yellow in a brown leather frame."*

The survivors of the Great War suffered greatly from physical and mental trauma and then they were forgotten. Some of them came to look upon those who died as the lucky ones.

Edward Plunkett (Lord Dunsany) spoke for many of them when he wrote:-

*"I met with death in his country,  
With his scythe and his hollow eye,  
Walking the roads of Belgium,  
I looked and he passed me by.*

*Since he passed me by in Plug Street,  
In the wood of the evil name,  
I shall not now lie with the heroes,  
I shall not share their Fame.*

*I shall never be as they are,  
A name in the lands of the free,  
Since I looked on Death in Flanders  
And he did not look at me."*

Dunsany, by the way, was a relative of Count Horace Plunkett, father of Joseph Mary Plunkett who was executed after the Rising. In one of those examples of fratricidal conflict,

Dunsany was an Officer with The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers who was injured during the Rising in Dublin. He went on to serve in Flanders, the location for his poem "Tales from an evil wood," quoted above. The poem was brought to my attention by Willie Malone, grandson of William who died in the Great War and grand-nephew of Michael who died at 25 Northumberland Road.

### **5.1 The Brennocks - a happy ending**

I began this history by contrasting the fates of two sets of brothers who attended Westland Row – The Pearses and the Brennocks. The Pearse brothers died in the Rising, the three Brennock brothers in the Great War.

I discovered that their War Medals , along with those of a fourth brother who survived were in the hands of a Wexford based historian - Jimmy Taylor.

I failed in my attempts to trace any descendants of the family. Then, during the year I noticed an in-memoriam piece on the inside back page of the Irish Times which was devoted to them. I asked a contact in the Times to let the person who placed the notice know that I would like to make contact.

Soon afterwards I had a call from Gwen O Connor - a daughter of one of the Brennock sisters. She was delighted to get some copies of our little history for members of the family here and in the UK. More importantly she was able to acquire the full collection of her relative's medals from Jimmy and they are now one of her most prized possessions.

### **5.2 Civilian Victims**

In his book, The Children of the Rising, Joe Duffy identified two child victims as pupils of Westland Row - Christopher Andrews of Stephen's Place, Mount Street and John Kirwan of 3, Lower Erne Place. They should not be overlooked.

Neither should the parents who suffered at that time. A sharp eyed friend of mine - Sean Connolly of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Association brought one particularly sad story to my attention. We had mentioned in the original booklet that three Naylor brothers were among the many hundreds of men from the parish who died during the Great War.

Sean filled in the sad story of John Naylor and his family. On the day that he was killed in France, John's wife Margaret was shot as she crossed Ringsend Bridge with her children. She died a couple of days later leaving three orphans. As a war widow she was buried in Grangegorman Military Cemetery.

Descendants of the couple recently located her grave and erected a headstone commemorating the couple who had died in such tragic circumstances.





## 6 THE FINAL TALLY

When I began to write this document to celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Westland Row CBS, I was building on a similar exercise published 50 years ago.

That earlier piece, not surprisingly, concentrated on the six past pupils of the Row who had fought and died in the 1916 Rising.

My ambition on this occasion was to broaden the scope of the exercise in two ways:-

- To cover survivors as well as those who had died, and....
- To acknowledge the past pupils who had fought in the Great War.

Today we can acknowledge that these Irishmen had tried to serve Ireland in their own fashion in hopes of achieving Home Rule.

I must admit to having a vested interest here. My dad's father Patrick died on the Somme in 1918, when my dad was just three years old.

In setting out on the project I had access to a great deal of evidence which was unavailable, to the general public at least, fifty years ago.

Many books on the topic have appeared in that time. Witness statement records from survivors of the Rising and its aftermath are now easily accessible online. So too are the Commonwealth War Grave Records and a variety of similar sources.

Most importantly, given the need to link veterans specifically to Westland Row CBS, we had access to the school roll records from the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century thanks to sterling work and assistance from Brother Edmond Garvey, his colleague Brother Frank Crummey and my fellow PPU Committee members - Jim Conway, Don Cameron and, most especially John Cullen - the driving force behind the roll record project which will shortly be accessible via our web-site.([www.rowppu.ie](http://www.rowppu.ie))

I fondly imagined I could search these records and come up with definitive lists of past pupils who had participated in both these major conflicts. It did not work out like that. The records, all of them to a greater or lesser degree, were less perfect than I foolishly imagined. The Final Tally, as best I can establish it at this stage, is set out overleaf.

By chance, during the preparation of this booklet the PPU received, from an unknown source, a wonderful photograph of a 1946 reunion of survivors from the Boland's Mills Garrison. Many of the people referred to in the document appear in this photograph which we have included after our final tally summary.

This is followed by a list of the volunteers in the photograph and a final paragraph on how Row Boys from this era left their mark on the Parish.

THE FINAL TALLY			
<b>1916 Rising and Aftermath</b>			
<b>The Dead (7)</b>			
FitzGerald Leo (W of I)	Macken, Peadar	Malone, Michael	Murray, Daniel
O'Reilly, John	Pearse, Patrick H.	Pearse, William	
<b>The Survivors(29)</b>			
Byrne, Christopher	Byrne, John	Byrne, Thomas	Byrne, William
Carberry, Christopher	Daly, Patrick J.	Dunne, John	Fitzgerald, James
Fitzgerald, Theobald	Fitzgerald, Thomas	Fitzgerald, William	Fullam, Thomas
Kelly, Joseph	Kelly, Thomas	Kinsella, John	Lyons, George A.
Merriman, Michael	McCabe, William	Murphy, Charles	O'Connor James
O'Morchadha, Colm	O'Rorke, Joseph	Purfield, James	Quinn, Sean
Ryan, Desmond	Walsh, James	Walsh, Thomas	Ward, Patrick
Williams, Henry			
<b>The Great War</b>			
<b>The Dead (4)</b>			
Brennock, Patrick	Brennock, Thomas	Brennock, William	Doyle, Christopher
<p>We suspect this may be an understatement as over 600 men living within a square mile of the school died in this war.</p> <p>If you think you might know of some of these men, check our website where you will find details of over 300 such victims.</p>			
<b>The Survivors</b>			
<p>On the laws of probability we estimate there would have been about 30 survivors of the Great War among our past pupils. If you know of any survivors and you suspect they may have been past pupils, check our website where you can check the old roll records. If you find any stories you would like to share - let us know.</p>			

# Irish Republican Army - Bolands Arca Garrison 1916.

Group of survivors photographed, April 1946



### 1946 Photograph of Veterans of Boland's Mills- back cover

**Front Row l to r:** **Thos. Fitzgerald, Jos. O'Connor\***, Patk. Kelly, Seán O'Keeffe, **Geo. Lyons, Joe O'Connor\***, Eamon deValera, Liam Kavanagh, Ml. Tannam, Jos. Byrne, Seamas Murray, Alex Thompson.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Row l to r:** Peter Coates, Jos. Nugent, **Jas. Purfield**, Charles Kenny, Con Ryan, **Thos. Walsh**, Ml. Fleming, Peadar Nolan, D O'Donoghue, Seamas Kavanagh, Eddie Kirwan, Leo Casey, Wm. Bruen.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Row, l to r:** Denis Peelo, Andrew O'Neill, Peter Kavanagh, Martin Griffin, **Wm. McCabe**, John Flynn, Eamon Lalor, **Seán Dunne**, Edw. Gordon, Jas. Browne, Patrick Doyle, Ml. McCarthy, Ml. Murray, Ml. Lennon DJ.

**4<sup>th</sup> Row l to r:** Richard Pearle, Denis Byrne, John Cosgrove, Robert Cooper, Patk. Roe, **Thos. Byrne\***, John Hanlon, **Wm. Byrne, Thos. Byrne\***.

**5<sup>th</sup> Row l to r:** Dudley Carroll, Henry Banks, **Patk. Ward, Thos. Kelly, Seán Byrne**, Patk. Byrne, **Christy Byrne**, Patk. Williams, Toby Breslin, Christy O'Reilly, John Murphy, Seán O'Shea, John Kinsella.

**6<sup>th</sup> Row l to r:** Wm. Conroy, Patk. McCabe, Liam Stanley, **Thos. Fullam**, Wm. O'Keeffe, Wm. Christian, Thos. Redican, J Breen, Wm. Woodcock, Joe Guilfoyle, Andy McDonnell.

Past pupils in **bold**, \*one each of Jos. O'Connor and Thos. Byrne were past pupils.

## **6.1 Making their mark**

At the time of the Rising, street names in the parish had a very clear provenance. Cumberland Street, where the school is located, was named for Prince William, the Duke of Cumberland. Boyne Street at, right-angles with Cumberland Street, was named to commemorate the Battle of The Boyne.

In subsequent decades many place names were changed or introduced afresh. A surprising number of these commemorate "Row" boys. Pearse Street is the most obvious example, along with Pearse Square, Station and House. Great Clarence Street became Macken Street to honour Peadar. Malone Gardens, off Bath Avenue was named for Michael, and in the 1960s, Leo Fitzgerald House was built at the junction of Erne Street and Hogan's Place.

I wonder if any other school can boast a comparable record?

## FOOTNOTES

- 1 The Sleepwalkers by Chris Clarke is the best book on the origins of The Great War
- 2 Willie Malone, William's grandson
- 3 Witness Statement 218 - R.H.Walpole and Theo Fitzgerald
- 4 " Irish History Online - "The Pearse Street Ambush"
- 5 Westland Row Register: 1887-1903- No 837
- 6 William Malone's Army Service Record No 7522
- 7 Tom Bourke - Royal Dublin Fusiliers Publication
- 8 Full list of parish victims available on link at [www.rowppu.ie](http://www.rowppu.ie)
- 9 Clarke is perhaps best remembered as presenter of the BBC TV Series - "Civilisation"
- 10 Six Weeks by John Lewis - Stempel deals with this topic and is well worth a read
- 11 Vivid Faces; R.F.Foster page 39
- 12 When the clock struck in 1916; Derek Molyneux and Darren Kelly
- 13 Ibid page 32
- 14 Witness Statement 1746, Matthew Connolly - pages 10,11
- 15 Ibid page 3
- 16 Military Service Pensions Collection MA/MSPC/RO/14 page 46
- 17 Witness Statement 546: Rose Hackett, pages 7,8
- 18 Westland Row Centenary Record page 76
- 19 George A. Lyons - An tÓglach 10/4/1926 page 3
- 20 George A. Lyons - An tÓglach 17/4/1926 page 5
- 21 Ireland and The First World War - a pictorial history: Cormac O Comhairi, page 42
- 22 Westland Row Centenary Record- page 76
- 23 George A. Lyons - An tÓglach 10/4/1926 page 3
- 24 Ibid page 7
- 25 Witness Statement 310: James (Seumas) Grace
- 26 Ibid page 5
- 27 Ibid page 7
- 28 Ibid page 9
- 29 George A. Lyons - An tÓglach 10/4/1926 page 12
- 30 Witness Statement 310: James (Seumas) Grace pages 9/10
- 31 16 Lives - Willie Pearse: Róisín Ní Ghairbhí
- 32 Ibid, pages 95,100,149,163,264
- 33 Ibid, page 41
- 34 Easter Widows - Sinead McCoolle, page 173
- 35 Róisín Ní Ghairbhí, page 241
- 36 Róisín Ní Ghairbhí
- 37 Westland Row Centenary Record, page 43
- 38 Ibid, page 43
- 39 Róisín Ní Ghairbhí, page 28
- 40 Witness Statement 725 - Desmond Ryan, page 2
- 41 Ibid page 2
- 42 Text of Pearse's Oration at the grave of O' Donovan Rossa
- 43 Easter Widows; Sinead McCoolle Page 364
- 44 Witness Statement 724 - Desmond Ryan, page 12

- 45 Ibid, page 17
- 46 Irish Times Report 28/4/2015
- 47 Róisín Ní Ghairbhí, pages 256,7
- 48 Witness Statement 198 - James and Thomas Walsh
- 49 Ibid page 2
- 50 Ibid page 10
- 51 Ibid page18
- 52 Witness Statement 646 - William Christian page 8
- 53 W/S 198 - James and Thomas Walsh, page 19
- 54 Ibid page 19
- 55 Ibid page 21
- 56 Witness statement 309- James Doyle, page 18
- 57 Witness Statement 127- James Doyle, page 2
- 58 Dublin Rising 1916; Joseph E.A. O'Connell Jr page 103.
- 59 Bureau of Military History File Ref - 24SP1499.



**APPENDIX 'A' - List of pupils with Military Attachments - War Years**

**Pupils whose fathers had military links - 1914 - 1922**

Surname	Name	Number	Page	DOB	Residence	Occupation
Moran	Frederick	1371	45	08/09/1901	Beggars Bush Bar	Military Sergeant
Bennett	Michael	1409	46	10/06/1901	3 Up Mayor St. NW	Soldier Dead
Alexander	Cyril	1472	48	30/11/1901	30 Gordon St	Soldier
Alexander	Hubert	1473	48	19/02/1906	Do	Do
Bodkin	Christopher	1490	49	05/07/1906	4 Howard St	Soldier
Harris	Michael	1513	49	20/06/1904	11 Peel Pl. Powerscourt	Soldier
McManus	Patrick	1534	50	06/05/1903	5 Baggot Court	Soldier
Lowe	Thomas	1566	51		53 Queen's Sq	Soldier
McGurgle	Edward	1583	52	27/07/1906	35 Clarence Pl	Soldier
Callender	Brian	1595	52	23/09/1907	1 Lr. Baggot St	Soldier
Cummins	Hugh	1607	52	16/12/1907	10 Boyne St	Soldier
Walsh	Thomas	1608	52	31/07/1906	32 Denzille St	Soldier
Murray	John	1615	53	11/12/1906	35 Queen's Ter	Soldier
Boyle	Edward	1619	53	24/01/1907	33 Denzille St	RAMC
Boyce	Thomas	1620	53	17/11/1907	35 Dawson St	Sergeant Major
Roche	Joseph	1637	53	16/12/1917	20 Mark's St	Navy
Stafford	Stephen	1642	53	06/11/1907	22 Clarence Pl	Soldier
Mulhearn	John	1654	54	27/06/1906	6 Stephen's PL	Soldier
Sexton	John	1658	54	23/07/1906	3 Denzille St	Soldier
Brierton	Peter	1660	54	08/07/1908	27 Queen's Ter	Soldier
O Mahony	Thaddeus	1680	55	31/07/1908	5 Ely Pl	Soldier
Doyle	Eddie	1681	55	30/06/1910	16 Sth Dock Pl r'end	Soldier
Savage	Denis	1699	55	04/10/1907	19 Marlborough Pl Bath Ave	Sergeant
Farrell	John	1730	56	21/10/1905	14 Holles St	Soldier
Burden	Edward	1735	56	15/06/1906	25 Wentworth Pl	Soldier
Goff	Walter	1737	57	19/08/1908	264 Merrion Rd	RAMC
Duggan	George	1738	57	14/12/1905	3 Eden Gardens	Soldier
Riely	Peter	1746	57	31/08/1908	12 Boyne St	Soldier
Heffernan	Thomas	1757	57	08/07/1908	7 Stephens Pl	Soldier
Claffey	John	1772	58	09/11/1904	42 Up Erne St	Soldier
O Neill	John	1781	58	10/01/1907	2 Mark's St	Navy Man
Kinsella	George	1792	58	20/04/1905	18 Lr Erne St	Soldier
Brennan	James	1794	58	13/05/1906	1 Up Erne St	Soldier
Warren	Richard	1806	59		Kennedy's Ct Boyne St	Soldier

Farrell	Bernard	1807	59	13/08/1908	12 Boyne St	Soldier
Doyle	Patrick	1824	59	07/03/1906	11 Pembroke Rd	Soldier
Briscoe	Joseph	1830	60	16/06/1905	31 Bath Ave	Sergeant
Hughes	Thomas	1832	60	09/05/1906	Beggar's Bush Bks	Soldier
Reilly	Stephen	1839	60	29/10/1907	67 Lr Mount St	Soldier
Healy	Patrick	1842	60	1909	21 Luke St	Soldier
Farrell	Patrick	1851	60	24/10/1906	12 Boyne St	Soldier
Roddy	Vincent	1859	60	17/04/1907	2 Sth Dock Pl	Soldier
McDonald	Thomas	1867	61		3 Stephen's Lane	Soldier
Wall	Robert	1868	61	08/09/1908	13 Erne Place	Soldier
Daly	James	1881	61	22/02/1909	8 D'Olier St	Soldier
Murphy	Patrick	1884	61	30/10/1908	38 Clarendon St	Army
O'Neill	Christopher	1888	61	17/05/1908	9 Holles St	Navy
Nixon	Harry	1932	63	19/01/1908	76 Stella Gdns Irishtown	Soldier
Wallace	Joseph	1943	63	25/05/1904	1 Brighton Tce R'end	Soldier
Courtney	Joseph	1973	64	12/02/1906	111 Marlborough St	Soldier
Bodkin	Thomas	1974	64	25/10/1908	1 Doris St R'end	Soldier
Boardman	Edward	1979	64	04/02/1906	73 Lr Mount St	Soldier
Paisley	John Joseph	1981	64	03/06/1905	25 Sth Cumberland St	Soldier
Kinsella	Michael	2008	65		Holles Row	Soldier
Hoey	Richard	2026	66	08/09/1906	22 Luke St	Soldier
Hoey	John	2027	66	18/10/1907	22 Luke St	Soldier

## Pupils whose fathers had military links – 1914 - 1922

Surname	Name	Number	Page	DOB	Residence	Occupation
Boardman	Francis	2041	66	24/06/1907	73 Lr Mount St	Soldier
Gouldney	Frederick	2049	67	02/05/1909	5 Holles St	Soldier
Gouldney	John	2050	67	21/10/1910	5 Holles St	Soldier
Duff	Thomas	2059	67	01/10/1906	6 Hughes Cottages	Soldier
Mullen	William	2064	67	28/08/1906	23 York St	Soldier
Jones	James	2080	68	10/02/1908	3 Rostrevor Tce Eblana Villas	Soldier
Smith	Thomas	2081	68	13/01/1906	4 Hogan's Cots Lad Lane	Soldier
Kenny	Patrick	2117	69	28/04/1907	22 Ely Place	Ex Soldier
Carpenter	Joseph	2125	69	20/05/1908	7 Sth Cumberland St	Soldier
Paisley	William	2127	69	19/11/1908	19 Moss St	Soldier
Coyle	George	2153	70	23/08/1906	15 E James St	Soldier Dead
Coyle	Thomas	2154	70	01/04/1908	15 E James St	Soldier Dead
Kenny	Thomas	2173	71	26/03/1908	2 Browne's Cottages Queen's Lane	Soldier
O'Neill	Michael	2177	71	26/02/1910	19 De La Hunt Bldgs	Soldier
Carroll	James	2178	71	23/02/1911	3 Albert Pl	Soldier
Keating	Laurence	2189	71	14/06/1910	2 Harcourt Lane	Soldier
Barror	Herbert	2214	72	03/09/1905	16 Carlisle Av	Soldier
O'Neill	Ignatius	2215	72	16/07/1907	57 Stella Gdns Irishtown	Soldier
Keogh	Joseph	2232	72	21/09/1908	5 Railway Cot Lansdowne Rd	Soldier
Coyle	Martin	2237	73	30/11/1905	4 Plunket Cot Sandymount	Soldier
Dillon	James	2263	73	13/08/1908	8 Up Erne St	Soldier
Jutty	Richard	2284	74	03/11/1909	32 Kildare St	Soldier
Travers	Joseph	2290	74	23/01/1907	10 Emerald Cot	Soldier
Garrett	William	2292	74	01 May	198 Gt Brunswick St	Soldier
Keogh	Thomas	2298	75	10/12/1911	16 Holles St	Soldier Dead
Cruise	Patrick	2299	75	15/03/1907	2 Up Erne St	Soldier
Waters	George	2316	75	20/08/1911	7 Balfe St	Soldier
McGuirk	George	2349	76	21/10/1911	11 Sth Dock St	Soldier
Reilly	Patrick	2383	77	09/04/1911	36 Holles St	Soldier Dead
Roche	Alexander	2384	77	29/06/1911	32 Wentworth Pl	Soldier
Moss	Arthur	2395	78	28/09/1910	42 Erne St	Soldier
Howard	Christopher	2474	80	12/06/1911	3 Baggot Canal	Soldier
Reilly	John	2576	84	15/07/1911	9 Boyne St	Soldier
Murray	John Joseph	2587	84	05/12/1906	169 Parnell St	Soldier

Allen	Thomas	2590	84	24/06/1911	42 Mt Pleasant Bldgs	Soldier
Burke	Patrick	2625	85	14/10/1908	36 York St	Ex Soldier
De Valera	Vivion	2651	86		Craigh Liath	President IR
Sherlock	Joseph	2767	90	20/01/1911	20 Lr Erne St	Army Pensioner
De Valera	Eamon	2791	91	06/08/1912	Craigh Liath	President IR
Garrett	William	2847	92	02/07/1911	198 Gt Brunswick St	Soldier
Hancock	William	2870	93	10/07/1911	95 Lr Baggot St	Ex Soldier
O Sheehan	Fergus	2901	94	10/08/1907	Moore St	Sinn Fein O
Moran	John	2914	94	31/01/1913	20 Lombard St	Ex Soldier
Mulhall	Peter	2916	95	11/11/1910	11 Lime St	Ex Soldier
Burbafe	William	2917	95	23/08/1912	2 Sandwith Place	Ex Soldier
Stewart	Christopher	2934	95	12/12/1908	13 Charles St	Ex Soldier
Srewart	Patrick	2935	95	13/03/1911	13 Charles St	Ex Soldier
Partling	Arthur	2936	95	07/09/1909	13 Shelbourne Rd	Soldier
Partling	William	2936	95	29/12/1913	13 Shelbourne Rd	Soldier
Redmond	Patrick	2971	96	10/03/1913	71 Pearse St	Quartermaster IRA
Moran	James	2983	97	13/06/1914	25 Lombard St	Ex Soldier
Dunne	Edward	3086	100	08/05/1915	1 Stephen's Lane	Soldier
Day	Christopher	3100	100	23/12/1913	40 Powerscourt	I Soldier
Doyle	Michael	3119	101	23/10/1922	30 City Quay	I Soldier
Kilbride	Christopher	3120	101	29/12/1910	19 Boyne St	I Soldier
Traynor	Michael	3157	102	22/12/1913	33 Moss St	Soldier

## Pupils whose fathers had military links – 1914 - 1922

Surname	Name	Number	Page	DOB	Residence	Occupation
Fitzsimons	Thomas	3159	102	21/02/1911	22 Lr Erne St	Soldier
Traynor	Benedict	3165	103	08/09/1911	33 Moss St	Soldier
Scully	John	3201	104	21/03/1913	92 Townsend Street	Soldier
Meier	Daniel	3226	105	07/09/1913	61 Townsend Street	Soldier
Dillon	Francis	3238	105	10/07/1913	149 Pearse Street	Soldier
Byrne	Charles	3254	105	13/02/1914	17 Stella Gdns	Soldier
Donaldson	William	3274	106	30/07/1914	9 Cambridge Ave	Soldier
Colburn	Richard Thos	3300	107	09/06/1915	3 Lr Sandwith St	FS Soldier
Smith	Matthew	3301	107	19/01/1914	27 E Hanover St	FS Soldier
Ryan	James	3304	107	24/07/1912	32 E Hanover Street	FS Soldier
Scales	Martin	3308	107	01/04/1915	13 Gt Clarence Street	Army Service
Carrick	William	3312	107	03/02/1913	109 Townsend Street	FS Soldier
McGuinness	Richard	3345	108	17/09/1915	Beggars Bush Bar	Sergeant Major
Noble	Patrick Peter	3427	111	29/06/1913	Beggars Bush Bar	Sergeant Major
Dolan	Pierce	3513	114	01/12/1916	13 Stella Gdns	FS Soldier
Kendellen	John	3526	114	09/01/1917	36 Holles St	Private N Army
DeValera	Brian	3542	115	25/07/1915	Elm Villa Serpentine Ave	President IR
DeValera	Rory	3543	115	03/11/1916	Elm Villa Serpentine Ave	President IR
Byrne	Robert	3565	115	29/12/1915	15 Magennis's Place	Soldier Dead
Kavanagh	Vincent C	3570	116	28/06/1917	19 Hasting's St	Br Naval Officer
Cleary	Joseph B	3576	116	25/03/1911	15 Somerset Street	FS Soldier
Redmond	Joseph Chr	3578	116	11/07/1914	Beggar's Bush Bks	Captain FSA
Flahive	John	3488	108	01/03/1914	Beggars Bush Bar	Sergeant Major
Stubbington	Robert	2446	79	07/03/1909	27 Queen's Sq	Ex Soldier
Lynch	Patrick	2141	70	06/03/1910	5 HarcourtPl	Soldier

## APPENDIX 'B' - P.H. Pearse Court Martial Testimony

19  
16

4 4. Patrick Pearse

The following is the substance of what I said when asked to day by the President of the Court Martial at Richmond Barracks whether I had anything to say in defence:

I desire in the first place to repeat what I have already said in letters to General Sir John Maxwell and to Brigadier General Lowe. My object in agreeing to an unconditional surrender was to prevent the further slaughter of the civil population of Dublin and to save the lives of our gallant followers who, having made for six days a stand unparalleled in military history, were now surrounded and in the case of those under the immediate command of Headquarters, without food. I fully understood now, as then, that my own life is forfeit to British law, and I state this very cheerfully, if I can think that the British Government, which has already done itself wrong, will now show itself magnanimous enough to accept of my single life, and to give a general amnesty to the brave men and boys who have fought at my bidding.

In the second place I wish it to be understood that any admissions I make here are to be taken as involving myself alone. They do not involve any man and must not be used against anyone who acted with me, not even those who, not then names to documents with me [the Court accented to this].

I admit that I was Commandant General of the forces of the Irish Republic, which have been acting against you for the last week, and that I was President of their Provisional Government. I stand over all my acts and words done or spoken in my capacities.

When I was a child of ten I met John [unclear]

Pearse's recollection of his address to the court-martial, 2 May 1916. (Ms. 17,306).



have been by my bedside one night and promised  
 God that I should devote my life to an effort to  
 free my country. I have kept that ~~promise~~ <sup>pledge</sup>.  
 As a boy and as a man I have worked for  
 Irish freedom, I have learned to organize, to  
 arm, to train, and to discipline my fellow-country-  
 men to the role ~~and~~ <sup>that</sup> that, when the time came,  
 they might fight for Irish freedom. The time, as  
 it seemed to me, ~~has~~ <sup>did come</sup>, and we went into  
 the fight. I am glad we did. We seem to have lost.  
 We have not lost. To refuse to fight would have  
 been to lose, to fight is to win. We have kept faith  
 with the past, and handed on a tradition to the  
 future. ~~We~~ <sup>we</sup> repudiate the assistance of the present  
 that ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> might to aid and abet English wrong.  
 Germany is no more to us than England is. ~~She~~ <sup>she</sup> asked  
 a accepted German aid in the shape of arms  
 and an expeditionary force. We asked for ~~not~~ <sup>nothing</sup>  
 accepted German gold, nor had other traffic with  
 Germany but what I state. ~~My~~ <sup>my</sup> aim was to win  
 Irish freedom ~~and to do so~~ <sup>and to do so</sup> we struck the  
 first blow ourselves, but should have been  
 aided ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> an ally's aid. ~~But we did not~~  
 I assume that I am speaking to Englishmen, who  
 value their own freedom ~~and who~~ <sup>and who</sup> profess to be fighting for  
 the freedom of Belgium and Serbia. Believe that we,  
 too, ~~want~~ <sup>love</sup> freedom and desire it. To us it is more  
 desirable than anything in the world. If you strike  
 us now, we shall rise again and avenge  
 the fight. You cannot conquer Ireland. You  
 cannot extinguish the Irish passion for freedom. If  
 you deed has not been sufficient to win, then  
 our children will win it by a better deed.

P. H. Pearse  
 2nd May 1916

Pearse's recollection of his address to the court-martial, 2 May 1916. (Ms. 17,306).



## Transcript

**RH. Pearse: Address to Court Martial. Statement written in Kilmainham, 2 May 1916.**

The following is the substance of what I said when asked today by the President of the Court Martial at Richmond Barracks whether I had anything to say in defence:

I desire in the first place to repeat what I have already said in the letter to General Sir John Maxwell and to Brigadier General Lowe. My object in agreeing to an unconditional surrender was to prevent the further slaughter of the civil population of Dublin and to save the lives of our gallant followers who, having made for six days a stand unparalleled in military history, were now surrounded and (in the case of those under the immediate command of Headquarters) without food. I fully understand now, as then, that my own life is a forfeit to British law, and I shall die very cheerfully if I can think that the British Government, as it has already shown itself strong, will now show itself magnanimous enough to accept my single life in forfeiture and give a general amnesty to the brave men and boys who have fought at my bidding.

In the second place, I wish it to be understood that any admissions I make here are to be taken as involving myself alone. They do not involve and must not be used against anyone who acted with me, nor even those who may have set their names to documents with me. (The Court assented to this.)

I admit that I was Commandant General Commanding in Chief the forces of the Irish Republic which have been acting against you for the past week, and that I was President of their Provisional Government. I stand over all my acts and words done or spoken in those capacities.

When I was a child often I went down on my bare knees by my bedside one night and promised God that I should devote my life to an effort to free my country. I have kept that promise. As a boy and as a man I have worked for Irish freedom, first among all earthly things. I have helped to organise, to arm, to train, and to discipline my fellow-countrymen to the sole end that, when the time came, they might fight for Irish freedom. The time, as it seemed to me, did come, and we went into the fight. I am glad we did. We seem to have lost. We have not lost. To refuse to fight would have been to lose; to fight is to win. We have kept faith with the past, and handed on a tradition to the future.

I repudiate the assertion of the prosecutor that I sought to aid and abet England's enemy. Germany is no more to me than England is. I asked and accepted German aid in the shape of arms and an expeditionary force. We neither asked for nor accepted Germany's gold, nor had any traffic with Germany but what I state. My aim was to win Irish freedom; we struck the first blow ourselves, but should have been glad of an ally's aid.

I assume that I am speaking to Englishmen who value their freedom and who profess to be fighting for the freedom of Belgium and Serbia. Believe that we, too, love freedom and desire it. To us it is more desirable than anything in the world. If you strike us down now, we shall rise again and renew the fight. You cannot conquer Ireland. You cannot extinguish the Irish passion for freedom. If our deed has not been sufficient to win freedom, then our children will win it by better deed.

P.H. Pearse, Kilmainham Prison. 2nd May 1916.

## APPENDIX 'C' - THE GREAT WAR DEAD - Victims from the Extended Parish

This appendix provides a listing of all the victims of the Great War who could be identified as living in the Parishes of Westland Row, City Quay, Ringsend and Haddington Road. The list covers over 300 individuals. The real number of victims, from an area of one square mile surrounding the school, is probably in excess of 600.

Only half of the Dubliners who died in the conflict left a detailed address - beyond the fact that they came from Dublin.

It has proven very difficult to connect these men to the school as their addresses as adults did not necessarily agree with the relevant addresses when they became pupils as 8 - 10 year olds.

Our hope is that the Register may serve as a source of locating long lost relatives for some of our readers.

We would be delighted to receive any stories or reminiscences.

Des Byrne

[deasunobroin@gmail.com](mailto:deasunobroin@gmail.com)

[www.rowppu.ie](http://www.rowppu.ie)

# OFFICERS - ARMY & AIR CORP

FRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT. STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Ian J.R.	2nd Lt	RIR	28.3 Merriam Square	84	Robert A & Mary T	20.10.1914	21	Le Touret Mem. Pas de Calais
John	Captain	Kings Hussars	15 Merriam Square	12	Sir John & Lady Arnott	30.03.1918	32	Fouilly Comm. Cem. Somme
ector J	Captain	RIF	- Merriam Square	74	(W) Sybil	26.05.1917	-	Dean's Grange Cem.
John I.A.R.	LT	RAF	Leeson Park Avenue	30	William & Agnes R.	24.07.1918	19	Edinburgh Cem. (while flying)
ebbron	LT	RDF	10 Pembroke Park	2	Robert T & Jane G	27.03.1918	25	Namps Au Val, Soome
L.	Major	R. Welsh F	6 Waterloo Road	62	(W) Eleanor J	29.10.1919	56	Mount Jerome
obert	LT	RDF	1 Trinity Cott., Pros House		S. of Rev. J.H. Bernard DD	26.04.1915	23	Special Mem. Ab. V. Beech Turkey
William A	2nd Lt	RIF	6 Leeson St. Upr	50	(W) Margery R.	09.08.1915	35	Helles Memorial
John K	Capt.	RIR	- Pembroke Road	80	Michael & Nora M	21.10.1918	21	Cologne Com. (Twice prev. wounded)
evin	2nd Lt	London Irish Rif	18 Adelaide Road	28	W.H. Bradon & Ethel M	23.10.1917	26	Jerusalem, Israel
ederick J	LT	R. Inniskilling F. Royal Field Artillery	Wilton House, Wilton Place, Dublin		Mr & Mrs John W. Brien	20.04.1918	34	Tannay B. Crem. Nord (prev. wounded 28.05.1916)
erbert	2nd Lt	Punjabis	20 Percy Place	57	George & Sarah Martin	16.06.1919	21	Kirkee Memorial, India
Richard B	2nd Lt	Royal Scots. Fus	5 Warrick Terrace		R.E. & Mrs Buchanan	30.06.1915	21	Lanchashire Landing, Turkey
mund W	Major	Gloucestershire R	8 Fitzwilliam Place	40	S. of John P. Butler	18.04.1918	26	Etaples Cem. Pas de Calais
incent	2nd Lt	RIF	1 Elgin Road	36	George & Anastasia	31.07.1917	21	Mein Gate
ilis	2nd Lt	Lanchashire Fus.	1 Pembroke St. Lr	13	(W) C.M. Clarke	25.04.1915	29	Lanchashire Landing, Turkey
William H	Lt	Lein Reg	3 Sydney Parade		James R & Agnes J	05.11.1918	26	Brookwood Cem. Surrey
ncclair B	2nd Lt	R. Inniskilling F	8 Marlborough Road, Dub	100	Alexander & Rhoda	09.09.1916	22	Thiepval, Somme
Arthur G	Capt.	RIR	1 Elgin Road	3	Alexander & Georgina	12.03.1915	24	La Touret, Pas de Calais



FIRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Bernard	2nd Lt	RDF	-	Elm Park Ave. Ranelagh		Mrs Conroy	05.07.1915	-	Bard Cottage Cemetery, Leper
Cecil A.T.	Capt.	RAMC	-	Waterloo Road	40	Henry & Mary	04.11.1914	31	Tanga Cemetery, Tanzania
E.L.	2nd Lt	RDF	9	Harmony St. D'brook		S. of Walter W Conway	04.06.1917	27	Loker Heuvelland, Belgium
Edward W	Lt	R. Inniskilling F	3	Pembroke Road	55	Mr & Mrs T.D. Costello	01.07.1916	19	Thiepval, Somme
Charles	Lt Col	Rifles	SB	Sandymount Street,		Rev. Davidson	25.09.1916	-	Neuves - Chappelle Mem.
E.D.	(DSO)			Johns		Huston			
George	2nd Lt	RIF	6	Morehampton Road	115	Mr & Mrs Dobbin	16.08.1915	20	Helles Memorial
R.H.	2nd Lt	RMF	2	Mount St. Lr	97	Bro of Mrs M Dorman	21.02.1916	21	Lens E Cem. Pas de Calais
Christopher	2nd Lt	RMF	8	Serpentine Avenue	812	Richard & Anne	15.07.1918	20	Menin Gate
John G.D.B.	Lt	RDF	1	Charlemont Road, S'mount		John G & Annie H	12.11.1918	29	St. Andre Comm Cem. Nord *
Frederick R	2nd Lt	R.I. Reg	3	Sydney Parade (Richelieu)		John G & Lily	15.03.1915	29	Menin Gate
Frederick R	2nd Lt	RIF	10	Morehampton Rd	113	Frederick & Ida	09.12.1916	19	Thiepval Mem. Somme
Herbert J	Capt.	R. Inniskilling F	13	Morehampton Rd	70	David & Hester	29.10.1918	30	Cretincer Cemetery, Nord
Charles S	Lt	RDF	2	St. Ann's Donnybrook		John A & Elizabeth M	25.04.1915	22	Menin Gate
MB	2nd Lt	The Kings Liverpool	7	Fitzwilliam Square	51	S. of RK Gamble	16.05.1915	22	Guards Cemetery, Cuiinchy, Pas de Calais
Thomas	2nd Lt	E. York-shire R.	8	Mount Pleasant Ave.	4	Patrick & Elizabeth	26.09.1917	27	Tyne Cot Memorial
Harry V	Capt.	Border Reg	2	Applan Way	5	Thomas & Mrs G	02.11.1914	-	Menin Gate
Orbes	2nd Lt	Mach Gun Corp	89	Adelaide Road	67	S. of George	27.08.1916	31	Gorne Cemetery, Pas de Calais
ce	Capt	Gunka Rifles	9	Marlborough Road	30	S. of Lt. Col CW Gore	26.06.1915	29	Vaast Post Mil. Cemetery, Pas de Calais

# OFFICERS - ARMY & AIR CORP

IRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	STREET	NO. OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
William F	2nd Lt (Mil. Medal)	RMF	1	Park Avenue	81	27.09.1918	25	Anneux B. Cemetery, Nord
ecil H	2nd Lt	RDF	3	Perry Place	49	20.09.1916	19	Vlamertinghe Cemetery Leper
ohn J	2nd Lt	RDF	1	Albert Place	14	03.06.1918	31	Cinq Rue Cemetery, Nord
lex C.C.	2nd Lt	RDF	2	Merrion Row	9	08.05.1915	20	Boulogne E. Cemetery, Pas de Calais
W	Lt. Col	Royal Engineers	-	Pembroke Road	(W) J.S.	26.08.1918	54	Mount Jerome
Michael J	Capt.	Sher. Foresters	2 to 6	Pigeon House Road	S. of John (W) Emily	21.03.1918	28	Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais
Charles B	Capt.	Hampshire Reg	10	Lansdowne Road	Helen & Thomas P	10.08.1915	43	Helles Memorial, Turkey
red G	2nd Lt	RIF	6	St. Stephen's Green	S. of Francis T	15.08.1915	23	Helles Memorial, Turkey
ode Henry	Capt.	RDF	7	Earlsfort Terrace	Francis W & Elizabeth	15.08.1915	35	Helles Memorial, Turkey
William	2nd Lt	RDF	11	Albany Road, Ranelagh	Thomas & Lucinda	30.09.1918	37	Novelles Sur L'escaut, Nord
Albert Ed.	Lt	RIF	8	Percy Place	Rev. DP & Mrs EL	06.09.1916	24	Serre Road Cemetery, Somme
ay	Lt	RDF	2	Morehampton Road	Alfred & Annie Ray	17.05.1915	19	Vlamertinghe Cemetery Leper
esmond	2nd Lt	Somerset Light Inf.	1	Earlsfort Place	Alfred Ed & Rose	09.08.1916	19	Lijssenthoek Cemetery Poperinge
ictor A	2nd Lt	Conn. Rgrs	2	Merrion Square	S. of Sir John	14.09.1914	21	Le Ferte Sous Jouarre Memorial
ancis W	2nd Lt	Conn. Rgrs	1	Seaview House, D'brook	S. of Henry Charles	26.04.1915	19	La Brique Cemetery, Leper
ohn B	2nd Lt	Leins	-	Merrion Square	(W) Mrs Macauley	08.02.1919	34	Grangegorman
George F.	2nd Lt	RDF	8	Fitzwilliam Place	Richard A & Mary	17.08.1916	23	Philosophie Cem. Mazingarbe, Pas de Calais
J.	Lt	RMF	1	Raglan Road	James & Mary	27.09.1918	31	Hermies Hill, Pas de Calais
lanac J	Lt	Conn. Rgrs	2	Pembroke Road	Frederick W & Eliza	02.11.1914	21	Menin Gate



# OFFICERS - ARMY & AIR CORP

FIRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Edward J	Lt	Royal Flying Corp	12 to 8	Mount Eden Road, Donnybrook	-	Arthur, John & Catherine	14.05.1917	28	Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Pas de Calais
John	Lt Col	Leinster Reg	5	Merrion Square	89	Dr & Mrs Robert Alexander & Mrs	29.09.1918	40	Ypres Reservoir Cem
James T	Lt Col	RAMC	o/c 20th Stat Hosp	Merrion Square	89	George A & Louisa M	29.09.1918	38	Mikra Cemetery, Greece
George R	Lt	RIR	8	Leeson Park	35	Joseph & Ada	14.06.1916	22	Abbeville Cemetery, Somme
Michael J	Capt	King's Liverpool Reg	5	Northumberland Road	51	Sir John and Lady	09.04.1918	22	Guards Cemetery, Cuintchy, Pas de Calais
Albert R	Capt	Royal Fus. London	1 to 4	Fitzwilliam Square	40	Col. Maurice & Evelyn	01.07.1916	32	Thiepval Mem. Somme
Mike	Lt	Conn. Rgys	6	Seaview Tee, Donnybrook	5	Lt. Col James A & Anna	22.03.1918	22	Ste. Emilie Valley Cem, Somme
James E.T.	Lt	Royal Inniskilling F		Seaview Tee, Donnybrook		Maurice & Kate	15.08.1915	23	Helles Memorial
Maurice E	2nd Lt	Royal Engineers		Leeson St Lt	10	Joseph & Frances	25.09.1915	23	Fosse 7 Military Cemetery, Pas de Calais
Frank B	2nd Lt	RDF	6	Merrion Square	43	Kevin & Pauline	10.08.1915	20	Helles Memorial
Kevin E	Lt	RMF	7	Harcourt St.	85	Dr. H.W. & Susan C	15.08.1915	20	Helles Memorial
Harry C	2nd Lt	Lein Reg	4	St. Stephen's Green	41	William & Marianne (W)	12.04.1917	33	Levin Com Cemetery, Pas de Calais
William	Lt	RDF	2	Anglesea Road	59	Catherine Emily	12.10.1918	24	Hennechy B. Com Nord
r Rev. S.E.	Chaplain	Army Chap Dept		Merrion Square		Charles C & Mary M	29.08.1917	69	Kensington M'xex
Guy V.C.	Capt	Royal Tank Corp	7	Morehampton Road	67	Sir George & Lady R	30.01.1919	35	Doullens Cemetery, Somme
Hyacinth A	Capt	Royal Flying Corp		Merrion Square	76	(W) A.R. Windsor Roe	19.01.1915	27	Malo, Les Bains, Nord
John W	Major	R. Field Artillery		Fitzwilliam Square	11		07.08.1916	36	Bethune Cemetery, Pas de Calais

1 Lt	R. Field Artillery		Merrion Square	11	Francis & Hester	07.01.1916	19	Pont Du Hem, Nord
1 Lt	Royal Flying Corp		Burlington Road	24	S. of Richard H	22.04.1916	28	Noeux, Les Mimes, Pas de Calais
1 Lt	RIF	6	Mount Street Upr	32	S. of Philip W	09.08.1915	22	Helles, Turkey
1 Lt	Conn. Rgrs	4	Charlemong Rd., Sandymount	17	Mr & Mrs St. George V	07.07.1916	26	Thiepval Mem. Somme
1 Lt	RIF	8	Shelbourne Road		Hugh & Phoebe	31.05.1916	26	Bethune Cemetery, Pas de Calais
1 Lt	RDF	7	Sydney Parade Ave.	27	S. of Mrs W	16.08.1915	28	Helles Turkey (Mem)
pt	RIF	7	Pembroke Road	72	Sarah & Henry W	27.04.1916	34	Vermelles, Pas de Calais
1 Lt	Royal Inniskilling F. R.	5	Anglesea Road	89	Finlay & Annie E	16.08.1915	24	Helles, Turkey
1 Lt	Berkshire Reg.	1	College Green	3	S. of Mrs W.M. Wilson	31.07.1916	32	St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen
1 Lt	Royal Field Art.	62	Merrion Square	39	S. of Sir Robert	27.10.1916	20	Guards Cemetery, Les Bœufs, Sommes
pt	RAMC		Sandymount Road	17	(W) Anne Young	06.11.1916	60	St. George's, Drumcondra
1 Lt	Royal Engineers	56	Clyde Road	13	Prof. Sydney & Grace	25.09.1915	18	Menin Gate



## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

FIRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Valter	Lt./Sgt.	RDF	10	25939	Lr. Beechwood Avenue, Ranelagh	64	H & C Algar	13.11.1916	?	Thiepval
Patrick	P	RDF	8	8537	Moss St.	8	C & E Andrews	29.04.1916	24	Loos
Patrick	P	RDF	2	8045	Asylum Yard	20	Ann Ashe	24.05.1915	33	Menin Gate
Thomas	Rifman	RIR	1	13549	Mark Street	20	Ann Ashe	25.09.1915	-	Ploegsteert
Wallace	P	R. Warwicksh	10	3935	St. Marks	-	-	26.10.1916	-	Thiepval
Michael	P	Corp. of Lancers	5	1618	Charlemont Ave	10	N. Barry	27.11.1918	-	Dadizeele NB Cemetery
Janet	P	RDF	9	14537	Plunketts Cottages	7	L & K Bazire	07.06.1917	21	Voormezeel Lepet
Eric Edge	Lt.	Conn Rgrs	6	-	Merrion Square	28	-	29.04.1916	23	Noeux-Les-Mines Cem
Thomas	P	RDF	1	8466	Townsend Street	132	Pat & Mary Ann	01.03.1917	20	Thiepval
William	P	RDF	9	22612	Rathmines	-	-	06.09.1916	-	Thiepval
John	P	RDF	9	9097	Wentworth Place	30	Minnie	-	-	-
Thomas	Sgt.	RDF	1	20432	Grant's Row	4	John & Ann	06.08.1917	25	Tyne Cot Memorial
William	P	-	-	-	Island Villas	2	M & M	28.02.1917	28	Thiepval
William	P	Irish Guard	-	3258	Island Villas	2	M & M	06.11.1914	-	Menin Gate
Robert	Act/Cpl	RDF	1	22753	Sandymount	-	-	18.08.1917	-	Tyne Cot Memorial
Edward	P	RDF	6	13304	Whitefriar St.	26	Mrs B Broe	26.11.1916	-	Salonika
John	Lt/Bardle	R.G. Artillery	17th	36649	Charlemont Ave	11	Eliz. Brunt	10.07.1918	32	Aubigny Comm. Cemetery
Edwin	P	Corp. of Lancers	5th	12580	Lr. Baggot Street	129	Mrs A. Brusey	09.08.1918	18	Rosieres
Joseph	P	RDF	2	8287	Denzille Lane	2	John Burke	24.05.1915	18	Menin Gate
Thomas	L. Sgt	RDF	1	6874	Hanover Street	14	Mrs Mgt. Burke	29.06.1915	26	Helles Memorial
William	P	Lein Reg	1	?	Townsend Street	60	Wife Julian Son of Eliz. and John	12.05.1915	44	Menin Gate
Edward	P	RDF	6	26439	Boyne Street	17	John & Cath	08.10.1918	20	Beaunevoir

## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

ST NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL	
th	P	Lein Reg.	2	3825	Cuffe Street	41	S. of Mary	24.08.1916	38	St. Sever Cemetery
es	P	Conn Rgs	1	10028	Townsend Street	145	S. of Mgrt Smith	26.04.1915	22	Menin Gate
es	P	RDF	2	23555	Gordon St. R'send	41	Elia Byrne	08.11.1918	35	Flouries Churchyard
n Joseph	Gunner	Royal Field A	(RHA)	805877	Gt. Brunswick St	198	John & Vera	06.07.1918	21	Baghdad Cem.
rick	P	RDF	8 / 9 Bat	29934	Townsend Street	46	Ellen	30.03.18	35	Namps - Au-Val
omas	Corp.	RDF	9	12298	Magennis Place	15	Marcella	16.08.1917	32	Dochy Farm
omas	P	RDF	9	12543	Lr. Kevin Street	3	Thom & Annie	10.01.1916	29	Loos Memorial
omas	Gunner	RF Antill	-	4275	Hanover Lane	3	Mrs M Cahill	10.10.1916	?	Grangegorman
il G	P	Canadian Inf	75	514434	Gifford Rd. Sandymount		Will & Agnes	30.09.18	28	Tilloy Les Cambrai (Canadian Cem.)
hrael	P	RDF	1	9535	Cuffe Street	40	Mrs Mary	26.04.1915	26	V. Beach Cem. Turkey
eph	P	RAMC/ RDF	2	21595	York Street	51	S. of Rose	31.07.1915	21	Bertrancourt Cem.
es Alfred	P	RDF	1	29864	Upr Grand Canal	41	John & Annie	29.03.1918	19	Pozieres Mem
n	P	RDF	6	12934	Cuffe Street	39	James & Lizzie	09.12.1915	24	Doiran Mem. Greece
rick	Corp.	RIR	7	8405	Lime St.	22	Laurence	08.09.1916	27	Thiepval
omas P	Serg.	Conn Rgs	1	9298	Moss St.	34	W & Elizabeth	21.11.1916	28	Grangegorman
liam	Rifman	RIR	1	9588	Cumberland Street	39	William & Mary	04.01.1915	20	Aubers Nord
Gunner	Australian H. Art.	36	-	Marlborough Road, Donnybrook	8	George & Ann	24.12.1917	29	Watford Herts	
oseph	P	Irish Guard	1	4260	Rostrevor Tce.	20	James	04.03.1917	30	Grove Town Cem, Meaulthe, Somme
lip	Rifman	RIR	2	8294	Lr. Kevin Street	28	John & Catherine	20.09.2014	26	La Ferte-Sous-Jouavne Memorial
ward J	P	RAMC	75th FA	60987	St. Stephen's Green	98	Edward J. Clifford	14.07.1915	27	Millencourt Comm Somme
er	P	Cyclist Corp	Lein Reg	4511	Cuffe Street	36	Michael & Mary	05.07.1917	23	Strauma Greece



## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

FIRST NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO. KW	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
John Joseph	Sgt C. of R. Eng	Inland Water	312949	Gt. Brunswick St.	John & Maria	01.10.1918	56	Minster Cemetery Kent
Lugh	P. RDF	3	13522	Upper Kevin Street	Wife - A. Coleman	21.04.1916	-	Grangegorman
John	P. Coldst. Grds	-	2482	Star of The Sea	-	12.12.1915	-	Longuenesse (St. Omer)
Matthew	P. RDF	8	14480	St. Cumberland Street	Mrs Mary Connolly	27.04.1916	25	Loos Memorial
James	P. RDF	9	21441	Lr Verschoylle Place	(W) E. Cooling	12.09.1916	37	St. Sever Rouen
Robert	S. Maj Canadian Inf	205	24001	Lr. Baggot Street	Charles & Mary	02.09.1917	32	Hamilton Ontario
John	Gunner Can. F. Art	-	-	Mountpleasant Terrace	(W) Margaret	25.02.1919	38	Houyet Namur, Belgium
James	Gunner R. gar Art.	-	19512	Gloucester Street	(W) E. Costello	04.10.1918	-	Grangegorman
James	P. Lein Rgm	2	4771	Commercial Court, Thomcastle Street, R end	Son of Mrs A Coyne	11.03.1915	38	Ferane Buiferne Cemetery
Patrick	P. RDF	3	32014	Wentworth Place	Son of John Cullen	31.10.1918	23	Grangegorman
George	R. man RIR	2	5610	Lr. Leeson Street	Michael & Sarah Ann	24.03.1918	20	Pozieres
John	P. RDF	6	12065	Hanover Street West	Joseph Dalton	10.08.1915	28	Helles Memorial
William	P. RIF	8	20595	Townsend Street	W. Daly (F)	22.06.1918	25	Grangegorman
Richard	P. Irish Guard	2	8804	RV College Shelbourne Road	Annesley & Margaret	12.09.1917	20	Tyne Cot Memorial
Thomas	Trooper H/hold Cavalry	1st Life	3370	RV College Shelbourne Road	Annesley & Margaret	19.05.1918	24	Etaples M. Cemetery
John	L/Cpl R.A.S.C.	-	7184	Harold's Cross	William & Anne	20.08.1917	40	Poperinge
Patrick	Gunner R. Gar. Art	-	5721	Hanover St. W.	John & Catherine	11.07.1917	35	Cowde Cem Koksijde, Belgium
James	P. Comm Rgrs	1	10848	Westmoreland Park Ranelagh	Patrick & Mary	12.01.1914	26	Rue du Bacquerot, Pas de Calais
James	P. RMF	2	5944	Boyle Street	James & Elizabeth	01.03.1916	26	Lillers Cem, Pas de Calais

## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
	P	RIR	2	11622	Westmoreland Park Ranelagh	3	Patrick & Mary	07.09.1916	29	Heilly Station Cemetery Somme
ce	P	RDF	9	13784	Harmony Row	3	(W) M Doyle	06.09.1916	-	Grangegorman
ce	P	RDF	8	19808	Stephens Lane (Mount Street)	*	John & Catherine	11.02.1916	27	Lons Memorial
	L. Cpl	RDF	1	10888	Fitzwilliam Lane		Maurice & M Mulhall	15.06.1915	23	Twelve Three Copse
	P	RDF	2	8310	Hughes Cottages	3	Martin & Catherine	10.05.1915	-	Menin Gate
gher	R'man	RIR	7	5137	Pembroke Cottages	41	Br. Of Nellie Evelean	29.03.1916	-	Lillers Cem, Pas de Calais
el	P	RDF	1	5722	Mount Street		Michael & Ellen	07.06.1918	20	Ebbingham, France
L/Cpl	RDF		1	10672	Bridge Street, Ringsend	18	Br. Of Miss Egan	13.07.1915	34	Helles Memorial, Turkey
A/Cpl	RA Pay Cov		-	7345	Stella Gardens	45	W. Sarah Jane	21.04.1918	-	Mount Jerome, Dublin
s	P	RIF	8	23126	Charlemont Mall	15	W. Elizabeth	30.04.1916	30	Lillers Cem, Pas de Calais
s	P	RDF	6	2/11639	Portobello Brcls		J.J. & Elizabeth	22.09.1916	24	Struma, Greece
P	RDF		1	26387	Westmoreland Park Ranelagh	10	John & Mary	03.04.1918	36	Pozieres, Somme
	P	Pr of Wales Lancers	12	1302	Upr Grand Canal St.,	13	Charles & Elizabeth	20.11.1914	27	Menin Gate
(P) Albert Huzzars			11	1134	Queens Terrace	13	Roland & Eliz.	13.05.1915	27	Menin Gate
v	P	Conn Rgrs	5	4511	Boyne Street	10a	(m) Emily (w) Anne	02.08.1915	25	Helles Memorial
	P	Corp of L'trs	5 Lancers	828	Mespil Road	3	(w) Eliz., son of John & Elizabeth	13.01.1918	31	Hangicourt, Aisne
s	R'man	RIR	1	10259	Charlemont Mall	4	James & Sarah	09.05.1915	21	Ploegsteert Memorial
Driver	Royal Horse A		86	67186	Townsend Street	165	John & Bridget	07.09.1917	25	The Huts Cemetery Leper

## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

ST NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Driver	Royal Horse A		100984	Hogan's Avenue	8	John & Rosanna	23.03.1918	18	Etaples, Pas de Calais
ism	P	RDF	2	Stephen's Lane, Mount St.	9	Mr & Mrs Fitz.	24.05.1915	27	Menin Gate
ph	P	Lein Reg	2	6396 Clarendon Street	15	(W) Ellen, (M) Sarah	26.09.1914	32	Les Connards, Versailles
i	P	RIR	2	3895 Grant's Row	12	(W) Mary Ann	30.03.1916	46	Grangegortman
mas	L/Cpl	RDF	8	19944 Gordon St. Barrow St.	7	(W) Jane	06.09.1916	30	Thiepval
ick	P	RIF	8	21257 Mountpleasant		Peter & Rose Ann	20.07.1916	21	Boulogne, Pas de Calais
erge	P	RDF	1	8863 Lr. Bridge Street, R'end	5	Patrick & Margaret	25.04.1915	20	Helles
i	Sgt	RIF	5/6/	7102 Rugby Villas, Ranelagh	16	(W) Catherine	22.02.1917	31	Struma, Greece
	Cyclist	Corp	-	729 Pembroke Cottages	18	Frederick William & Amelia Jane	06.07.1917	23	Oak Dump Cemetery Jeper
erge	P	RDF	2	7932 Pembroke St.Lr.	10	George & Christina	27.08.1914	26	Honnechy Nord, France
y	P	Irish Guard	1	4452 Barrow St.	1	William & Annie Maria	01.11.1914	19	Menin Gate
ip	P	RDF	9	19602 Flemming's Place	14	Patrick & Catherine	16.08.1917	24	Tyne Cot Memorial
es	L.Cpl	RDF	2	8844 Charlemont Avenue	16	Patrick & Annie	24.05.1915	18	Menin Gate
mas	P	Lincolnshire	1	6930 Westland Row	-	?	20.10.1914	?	Le Touret Memorial, Pas De Calais
y	P	Lein. Reg.	2	5691 Charlemont St.	14	Martin & Mary (W) Margaret	20.10.1914	35	Ploegsteert Memorial
h	QM Sgt	Austr. Inf.	60	1336 Gresham Hotel		Charles Savage Graham & Mary	25.04.1918	40	Villers, Bretonneux, Somme



## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

1ST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO. KN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Albert	P	Canadian	5 Field Amb	522926	Charlemont Mall	17	Stephen & Annie 16.09.1916	18	Vimy Memorial, Pas De Calais
Stanley Radwick	2nd Lt	ROR	2	-	Molesworth St.	1	- 03.09.1916	-	Thiepval Memorial
William	P	RDF	8	14030	Charlemont Mall	2	Bro of Patrick 29.04.1916	-	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
Andrew Eck	P	Cameronian	9	7068	Bishop St.	3	(W) Rose 14.07.1916	21	Thiepval, Somme
John	P	RDF	7	10042	St. Bishop St.	13	Frederick & Annie 23.09.1916	28	Struma, Greece
John	P	RDF	8	24749	Mount Pleasant Rd.	67	Thomas & Elizabeth 09.09.1916	23	Thiepval, Somme
Thomas	Corp.	RIF	8	2744	Sandymount Ave., Erin Lodge	-	Bro of Francis 06.09.1916	-	Thiepval, Somme
John	P	RDF	2	29739	Bath Avenue	18	Bro of Mary Ellen Mathews 22.11.1917	30	Bucquoy Rd. Ficheux, Pas de Calais
Nicolas	P	RIF	1	40124	Bishop St.	17	John & Grace 19.04.1917	20	Arvas Memorial
Michael	P	RDF	1	9134	Whitefriar St.	4	James & Margaret 01.06.1915	26	V. Beach Cem. Turkey
Thomas	Corp.	RDF	8	22570	Baggot Court	3	John & Ellen 03.01.1916	38	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
William J	P	RAMC	-	106918	Marlborough Road, Donnybrook	39	John & Mary 29.10.1917	27	Kantara, Egypt
Arthur	L. Col	RDF	2	8756	Clarendon St.	4	James & Catherine 24.05.1915	28	Menin Gate
John	R. Main	RIR	2	17211	Erne St. Upr	4	James & Catherine 06.06.1915	27	Menin Gate
Thomas	P	Reg. Fus	12	24038	City Quay	29	James & Alicia 11.01.1917	19	Green Dump Cem. Memorial
Stephen	P	RDF	8	14471	Tara Street	10	Michael & Mary 29.04.1916	24	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
Thomas	P	RDF	8	19996	Denzille Street	7	(W) Elizabeth 29.04.1916	38	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
Charles	R. Main	RIR	2	12383	Kevin St. Upr	14	(S) Elizabeth 06.01.1915	25	Menin Gate, Jeper
Arthur	P	RDF	1	9843	Verschoyle Place	16	(S) Peter 28.03.1915	27	Itelles Memorial

## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

LAST NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KW	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Albert P	RDF	8	21830	St. Brendan's Cottages	27	Thomas & Mary	27.04.1916	18	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
Francis P	Northumberland	12	9806	Boyne Street	1	(S) James	13.07.1916	28	Thiepval
John P	RDF	10	25713	Beaver Row	1	William & Elizabeth	26.09.1917	19	Bocquoy Road Cemetery, Pas de Calais
John P	RDF	8	24759	Ballsbridge Avenue	10	Thomas & Mary Ann	11.09.1916	21	Corbie Comm Cemetery, Somme
Liam P	RDF	1	10080	James Street E.	5	James & Mary	28.01.1915	27	Helles Memorial
Edward P	RIR	1	10270	Townsend Street	135	Edward & Rose	13.03.1915	23	Menin Gate
George P	Irish Guard	2	6998	Gordon Street, Ballsbridge	57	John & Maud	27.09.1915	19	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
John Baptist R	RIR	2	7061	Elm Grove, Ranelagh	25	James & Mary	25.10.1914	-	Le Touret Memorial, Pas De Calais
Christopher P	RMF	1	18416	Stephen's Lane, Mount St.	9	(W) Mrs M	23.05.1918	-	Coulin NB Cemetery, Pas de Calais
Thomas P	RDF	10	27601	Marks Court	11	Thomas & Ginnie	12.10.1918	27	Schoonselhof Cemetery, Antwerp
Joseph P	Manchester R	17	9122	Collier's Avenue, R. lagh	9	-	03.03.1916	24	Cerisy - Gailly, Somme
John F Driver	Roy Eng	13th	52700	Mountpleasant Ave	63	Thomas & Eliza	20.07.1916	43	Amara, Iraq
Thomas P	RAMC	-	61019	Pembroke Gardens	12	(W) Mary	25.11.1916	40?	Salonika, Greece
James P	Lein Reg	7	3174	Denzille Street	34	Mary Elizabeth	09.09.1916	21	Thiepval, Somme
Liam P	21st Lancers		11791	Irishtown Road	25	(W) Bridget	11.07.1918	27	Delhi Memorial, India
Joseph P	RDF	9	14456	Irishtown Road,		Edward & Susan	01.08.1917	27	Menin Gate
				Creighton St.	15	(W) Sarah			
Liam J Corp.	RDF	2	6875	Merrion Square	5	Bro of James W	25.04.1915	32	Menin Gate
Francis P	R. Innsk F	1	29073	Mountpleasant Bld	3	William & Mary	23.04.1917	21	Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais



## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

ST NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
omas	P	RMF	1	5968 Pembroke St. Lr.	11	Daniel & Winifred	27.11.1915	20	Hill 10 Cem, Turkey
les	P	RDF	2	5701 Bridge St. Lr	10	S. of James	10.05.1915	16	Menin Gate
lone	G man	Scotts. Guard	-	10273 Mountpleasant Bld	138	George & Mary	04.09.1914	24	Lillers Cem, Pas de Calais
nes	P	RDF	1	9287 Charlemont Sq.	5	Mark & Mary	04.06.1915	17	Helles Memorial
trick	L/Cpl	R. Far. Art	-	1554 O'Brien Place, Haddington Road	4	John & Mary (W) Sarah/ Dawson St.	18.12.1915	34	Doiran Mem. Greece
derick D	P	Australian Inf	9	380 Ranelagh Ave	12	Ellen (W) Eleanor	25.04.1915	-	Sp. Mem 6, Baby 700 Cemetery, Anzac
lliam	P	RDF	7	18865 Pembroke Road	4	Thomas & Mary	03.10.1916	24	Struma, Greece
rry	R. Man	RIR	2	8996 Mountpleasant Bld	23	Mr & Mrs John	10.08.1917	27	Menin Gate
xander K	P	K.O. Scott Bor	4	7631 Charlemont Place	1	S. of John	21.01.1915	23	Redoubt Cemetery, Helles
hard J	P	Mach Gun Corp	8	8411 Denzille Lane	16	Peter & Annie	04.12.1916	19	Guards Cem, Lesboufs, Somme
hard	P	Lein Reg	7	708 Stephen's Lane	3	John & Helena	09.09.1916	19	Thiepval, Somme
in	P	R. Innisk F	9	11695 Glanmire Tce., Ranelagh	3	S. of Ellen	18.05.1918	33	Tyne Cot Memorial
ven	P	RDF	6	7167 Mountpleasant Bld.	135	John & Mary Ann	03.10.1916	36	Struma, Greece
rbert	P	RDF	8	29049 Lennox Pl	7	Thomas & Mary	10.08.1917	26	Menin Gate
trick	L/Cpl	Lincolnshire R.	1	6485 Brunswick St.	22	Catherine	24.08.1914	27	Le Ferte - Sous Jouarre
rry M	P	Irish Guard	1	2396 Fitzwilliam Qy, R'end	10	William & Ellen (Hall)	10.09.1917	31	Tyne Cot Memorial
c N.	P	Black Watch	6	2061 Arranmore Road, Herbert Park	2	Robert & Kate	03.01.1915	28	Le Touret Memorial, Pas De Calais

## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

FIRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
John	P	RIF	1	3147	Bath Avenue	5	Michael & Esther	30.03.1918	22	St. Souplet Cem, Nord
Victor H	P	Aust. Inf	13	6292	Annabella R'ligh	5	Joseph & Louise	11.05.1917	25	Birmingham
John	P	RDF	8	22198	Powers Court, Mount St.		Philip & Mary Ann	30.04.1916	38	Lillers, Comm Cem
James	P	RDF	1	10908	Wentworth Place	4	Patrick & Bridget	30.04.1915	21	Sp. Mem., V. Beach, Turkey
Michael	P	RDF	2	28071	Lombard Street	20	S. of Mary Anne	21.03.1918	19	Pozieres Mem. Somme
William	P	RDF	2	11335	Cuffe Street	16	James & Hannah	20.10.1914	20	Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium
James	L/Cpl	RIR	7	9267	Pearse St.	97	S. of Mary	16.08.1917	39	Tyne Cot Memorial
James	L/Cpl	N. Staff- ordshire	8	43031	Bath Avenue	24	Patrick & Margaret	18.11.1916	34	Thiepval, Somme
John F.	L/Cpl	Mach. Gun Corp	50	71669	Ranelath Road	23	S. of Margaret (Carey)	05.10.1918	23	Ste. Marie, Le Harve
Thomas	P	RDF	1	21581	Shelbourne Road	55	S. of Mary Anne	08.08.1917	28	Menin Gate
Walter	L/Sgt	RDF	8	14433	Bishop St.	4	(W) Ann	29.04.1916	37	Terlingthun, Pas de Calais
Denis	P	Mach. Gun Corp	-	74012	Bannon's Court	1	Philip & Mary Ann	07.10.1918	19	Landreies Nord (Mem 14)
James	P	RDF	2	8284	Montague Ct. Cuffe St.	11	Patrick & Catherine	03.04.1915	22	London Rifle Brig. Cem Hainaut
Laurence	L/Sgt	RDF	2	7783	Grattan Court	1	(W) L. Murphy	24.08.1916	32	Grangegorman
Michael	P	Mach Gun Corps		116154	Pembroke Cottages	72	John & Julia	24.11.1917	30	Cambrai Memorial Louverval
Patrick	P	Conn. Rgts	5	9661	Sandwith Terr.	1	Edward & Mary	07.12.1915	25	Doiran Mem. Greece
John	L/Cpl	RDF	2	10106	Hanover Parade	1	(S) of Mr. W	25.09.1914	-	Niedzwere Cemetery Germany
Michael	P	RDF	1	9928	Hanover Parade	1	S. of Walter	11.04.1914	25	Helles Memorial, Turkey
Thomas	P	Lein. Reg.	1	4522	Bridge St. Upr.	16	James & Elizabeth	03.05.1915	27	Menin Gate
William	P	K.O. Huzzars	13	1186	James Street E.	4	(W) Margaret	01.11.1914	26	Menin Gate *Champion Boxer Reg

## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KW	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
ge	P	R. Innishilling F	7	22070	Dunblane, Sandymount Ave.	Bros of Mts M.G. Myers	06.04.1916	-	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
nas,	P	Canadian Inf	14	25979	Lavagh Villas, R'lagh	John & Henrietta	25.06.1916	31	Railway Dugout, Jeper
s	L/Cpl	RIR	1	9929	James Place E., James Place E	James & Catherine (W) Julie James &	12.03.1915	23	Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, Pas de Calais
	P	RDF	8	14579	James Place E Brunswick St Gt	Catherine (W) Margaret	29.04.1916	36	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
um	P	RDF	1	24841	James Place E Haydens Cott., Lad Lane	Margaret (P) James & Kate	14.10.1918	54	Ypres Reservoir Cem.
ie	L/Cpl	RMF	1	18391	Albert Place E	Bro. of Kathleen Guilfoyle	28.08.1918	21	Vis En Artois Mem. Pas de Calais
s	R. Man	RIR	3	8692	Powers Court	S. of Mrs M Nolan	24.04.1916	20	Grangegorman
n	L/Sgt	Irish Guard	1	3497	Creighton St.	James & Marion	19.09.1916	24	St. Sever Cem. Rouen
ies	P	RDF	2	11909	Kevin St. Upr	(W) Catherine Patrick & Bridget	25.04.1915	30	Menin Gate
ck	Corp.	RIR	1	8170	Leeson St. Upr	John (F), Mary (W)	09.05.1915	26	Ploegsteert Memorial Hainaut, Belgium
nas	P	KOVLI	7	10994	Bridge St. Cott. Lr	S. of Dora O'Donnell	04.04.1918	24	Pozieres Mem. Somme
	P	RDF	2	6891	Charlemont Mall	Matthew & Mary	26.04.1915	28	Menin Gate
new	P	RDF	2	7800	Luke St.	Michael & Mary	24.05.1915	33	Menin Gate
el	Ser	Lancashire Reg	8	16997	Mount St.	William & Rose	23.02.1917	28	London Rifle Brigade, Hainaut
is	Sap	Roy. Eng.	72	35076	Erne Tce		09.02.1917	32	Basra, Iraq



## LIST OF OTHER RANKS

LIST NAME RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Patrick J.	P	Manchester Reg.	1	2697 Verschoyle Court	1	Patrick Jos. & Margaret M	26.04.1915	20	Vlamertinghe, Belgium
William	P	RMF	1	15330 Erne St. Lr.	14	William & Kate Nevin	08.10.1918	20	Proville B. Cem, Nord
Patrick	P	RDF	1	9982 Bishop St.	3	S. of Margaret	29.03.1918	30	Pozieres Mem, Somme
Richard	P	RDF	1	22595 Fairview Ave S/M	2	John & Mary	14.10.1918	24	Tyne Cot Memorial
John	Roman	RIR	2	9003 Herbert Lane	5	S. of Helen	20.09.1914	24	La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre Memorial
John	P	RDF	1	25527 Wentworth Place	7	Nephew of Eliz. Nichol	04.09.1918	21	Trois Arbres Cemetery, Nord
Stephen	P	RF City of London	12	61960 Holles Street	36	(W) Elizabeth	17.07.1917	34	Menin Gate
Francis	Serg.	RDF	8	14017 Bishop St.	11	William & Catherine	27.04.1916	39	Loos Memorial, Pas de Calais
Thomas	P	Lein. Reg.	1	2778 Lennox St	38	Harry & Mary	14.02.1915	25	Menin Gate
Arnold	L/Cpl	R.L. Fus.	5	11777 York Street	16	(W) Kathleen	22.08.1915	21	Helles Memorial
James J.	P	R.L. Reg.	2	15180 Haddington Place	6	Mr & Mrs Daniel R.	07.01.1917	22	Longuenesse St. Omer
John	P	Lein. Reg.	2	9893 Denzille St.	15	Bro of Mrs E Keogh	16.10.1917	-	Hargicourt Aisne
Charles VC	P	Canadian Inf	3	427571 Sandymount		Charles G & Ellen	05.12.1916	21	Manchester, Lancs
Andrew	L/Cpl	R.L. Fus.	1	9180 Delahunty's Cott.	19	Bro of Eliz. Kenny	18.10.1914	25	Houplines, Nord
James	P	Comm Rgrs	2	10627 Cambridge Pl R'end	12	S. of Thomas	02.11.1914	22	Menin Gate
John	P	Labour Corp	-	384027 Baggot Court	11	S. of Catherine	12.10.1918	22	Grangegorman
John	P	RDF	5	8579 Townsend Street	61	W. of Mary	24.05.1915	30	Menin Gate
William	Serg.	RDF	11	25929 Mount Street Lr.	43	(W) of M	18.05.1917	-	Grangegorman
Robert	R'Oman	RIR	1	9838 Pembroke Gdns	9	Robert & Mary	15.11.1914	21	Le Touret, Pas de Calais

NAME RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
P	R. Inniskilling F.	2	14383	Clarence Place	22	(W) Elizabeth	16.05.1915	40	Le Touret Memorial, Pas De Calais
Serg.	RDF	6	13470	Strand Street, Irishtown	23	Stephen & Mary	09.12.1915	34	Doiran Mem. Greece
P	Black Watch	6	2155	College Green	3	Robert W & Lucy S	13.06.1915	26	Brown's Road, Festubert, Pas de Calais
Cpl	RIR	2	6668	Primrose St.	26	S. of Andrew	15.10.1918	19	Dadizeele Comm.Cemetery Belgium
P	RDF	8	20037	Pembroke Cott.	30	(W) Catherine	07.08.1916	-	Loos Mem. Pas de Calais
P	RDF	10	24702	Tritonville Road	3	Thomas & Ellen	13.11.1918	32	Arane B. Cemetery Somme
L. Cpl	RIF	6	12627	Erne St. Upr	2	Father of Winnifred	15.08.1915	47	Helles Memorial
L/Cpl	R. Welsh F	19	45505	Wentworth Place	32	Patrick & Mark Ennis	21.04.1917	22	Thiepval Memorial
P	QR West Surrey R.	7	22064	Marks Court	12	Laurence & Elizabeth	03.05.1917	19	Arras Memorial, Pas de Calais
P	R. Inniskilling F.	7 & 8	23543	Anne's Cott. S. Anne St.	1	Mrs M White	29.07.1918	30	Godewearsveldt Nord, France
P	RDF	8	25507	Leeson St. Upr	87	Robert & Amy Clarice	01.07.1916	22	Bois-Carne Cemetery, Pas de Calais
L. Cpl	Labour Corp	-	406886	Townsend Street	-	(W) M.E. Woods	09.10.1918	-	Grangegorman
P	Conn. Rgrs	6	10563	Albert Court W	7	S. of Margaret	09.03.1916	30	Loos Memorial
P	RAMC	-	6483	Sandymount Rd.	17	Cpt. Benjamin & Ann (RAMC)	27.09.1914	23	Nazaire Cem. Loire, Atlantique

## LIST OF OFFICERS - NAVAL & MERCHANT MARINES

FIRST NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO. KW	NEXT OF KW	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
David Donkeyman	MM	St. Ninian	-	O'Brien Pl., Haddington Rd.	10	William & Eliza	7.02.1917	23	Tower Hill Memorial, London
James Sec. Eng.	MM	Rhineland	-	Tritonville Road	33	George & Sophie	11.11.1915	38	Tower Hill Memorial, London
William Stoker	R.N.S.	Queen Mary	1942U	Boyne Street	9	Michael & Mary	31.05.1916	46	Portsmouth Naval Memorial (Jutlands)
Patrick Stoker	R.N.S.	Europa	1719U	Dock St. South	41	Michael & Mary	26.08.1915	33	Portsmouth Naval Memorial (one of 3 brothers)
Peter Winchman	MM	Adela		Pideonhark Road	11	Annie & John	27.12.1917	32	Tower Hill Mem., London
William Fireman	MM	Hare		Hanover Square	7	William & Mary (W) Kate	14.12.1917	40	Tower Hill Mem., London
Charles Eng. Room Artificer	RNS	Hogue	M4211	Perry Place	81	S. of Robert	22.09.1914	25	Chatham Nav. Mem, Kent
Philip Sec. Engineer.	MM	G.A. Savage		Bath Ave	46	Philip & Maria Cleary	10.03.1917	34	Tower Hill
Patrick P	Royal Marine	-	CA1190	Boyne Street	3A	(W) Mary (Reilly)	17.02.1917	27	Thiepval Memorial
Patrick Cattleman	MM	Adela		Townsend Street	77	(W) Catherine (Tobin)	28.12.1917	48	Tower Hill (exposure)
William Fireman	MM	Otranto		Wentworth Place	31	Joseph & Mary	26.12.1917	39	474 Esquimaux Cemetery, B.C. Canada
Edward Stoker 1	RNS	Monmouth	K/8413	Pigeon House Road		Edward & Susan	01.11.1914	24	Plymouth NW Devon
Liam Able Seaman	MM	Briarfield		Bayview, Irishtown	9	S of Mrs Davey	30.03.1917	-	Tower Hill
George J Boatswain Mate	MM	Royal Edward		Cambridge Road	16	Richard & June	13.08.1915	42	Tower Hill
John J PO Stoker	RNS	Nessus	293288	Denzille Street	40	James & Ellen	01.06.1916	43	Plymouth NM
J.R. PO Stoker	RNS	Vivia	120129	Dolle Street South	57	(W) Mary	09.02.1915		Ford Park, Devon
Bernard Carpenters Crew	RNS	Vanguard	M/17078	Cambridge Avenue	28	William & Ellen	09.07.1917	22	Plymouth NM
Arthur H Surgeon	RNS			Lansdowne Road	55	S of Mrs Flannery	30.12.1916	27	Glasnevin
James 2nd Mate	MM	Adela		Hastings St.	8	(W) Mary Anne	27.12.1917	55	Tower Hill



# LIST OF OFFICERS - NAVAL & MERCHANT MARINES

IRST NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KW	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Michael	Mate	MM	Frances		Gloucester St. South	33	John & Ellen	27.04.1918	20	Tower Hill
James	Carpenters	MM	Artist		Brunswick St. Gr.	61	James & Bridget (W) Elizabeth	27.11.1917	30	Tower Hill
Richard J.	Able Seaman	RNS	Defence		Mark Street	17	Samuel & Elizabeth	31.05.1916	22	Plymouth NM (Jutland)
Edwin	Mate	MM	Storm		City Quay	50	(W) Mary	09.09.1917	35	Tower Hill
Joseph	Able Seaman	MM	Hare		Bayview Terrace	5	Francis & Sarah (W) Emily	14.12.1917	45	Tower Hill
George	Able Seaman & Lambs	MM	Adela		Erne St. Upr	7	Thomas & Ann (W) Jane	27.12.1917	56	Tower Hill
John J.	Able Seaman	RNS	Warspite	J/13211	Stella Gardens	117	Mary & John	17.07.1916	22	Dalmeny & Queensferry Cem, West Lothian
	Priv	Royal Marines	LI	Ply/16914	Ranelagh Road	11	S. of Martha	28.05.1917	16	Redoubt Cemetery, Helles, Turkey
Michael J.	Artificer Eng	RNS	Indefatigable	W.O.	Baggot Street LR	126	(W) Annie Mary	31.05.1916	41	Plymouth NM (Jutland)
John	Stoker	RNS	Goliath	1388U	Stella Gardens	160	(W) Rosanna	13.05.1915	45	Portsmouth NM
Iselam	Fireman/Trimmer	MM	St. Ninian		Clarence Place	6	John & Letitia	07.02.1917	22	Tower Hill
John J.	Priv	Royal Marine	Inf	Ply/16802	Hanover Square	10	S. of John	03.05.1915	19	Helles, Turkey
John	Stoker	RNS	Queen Mary	2172/V	Lincoln Place		Thomas & Catherine	31.05.1916	62	Portsmouth N.M. (Jutland)
Joseph M	AB Seaman	MM	Adela		Dock St.	64	Joseph & Sarah (W) Mary	27.12.1917	26	Tower Hill
James F	Boy 1st Class	RNS	Viknor	J25917	Herbert Place	2	John & Mary F	13.01.1915	17	Portsmouth N.M.
at	Loading Seaman	RNS		208191	Bishop Street	14	(W) Ellen	30.06.1915	33	Helles, Turkey
David	Ch. Stoker	RNS	Fox	299381	Cambridge St.	15	(W) Lucy B	12.03.1919	35	Gillingham Cem., Kent
Joseph P	Signal Man	RNS	Amphion	J/3606	Thorncliffe Place	2	John & Mary	06.08.1914	25	Plymouth NM



NAME/RANK	REGIMENT	BATT.	ID. NO.	STREET	NO.	NEXT OF KIN	DATE OF DEATH	AGE	BURIAL/MEMORIAL
Fireman	MM	Louvain	-	Bridge Street	18	S. of Kate	20.01.1918	31	Plymouth N.M.
Private	Royal Marine L.I.	-	Ply/17833	Erne St. Upr	3	Mr & Mrs Annie	20.02.1917	19	Derracourt Com. Cem. Somme
Able Seaman	MM	St. Barcan	-	Cambridge Place	10	Chris & Alice (W) Kate	21.10.1918	50	Tower Hill
Major	Royal Marine L.I.	Queen Mary	-	Fitzwilliam Place	19	Col. J.P. & Mrs M.A.	31.05.1916	39	Plymouth NM
Deck Hand	RN RES	Grecian Empire	12105DA	Park Cott. R'end	71	S. of Mrs E	24.02.1917	20	Deansgrange Cemetery
Stoker	R.N. Res	Queen Mary	1717U	James Place E	2	Patrick & Mary	31.05.1916	53	Portsmouth NM
Stoker	R.N. Res	Bulwark	2014V	Spring Garden St.	31	Patrick & Margaret (W) Margaret	26.11.1914	32	Portsmouth NM (Exp)
Ord Seaman	RNS	Formidabile	SS/4904	Park View Cott.	97	S. of Catherine	01.01.1915	23	Chatham Nav. Mem, Kent
Stoker	R.N. Res	Indefatigable	6432/S	Clarence Place	20	James & Mary	31.05.1916	35	Portsmouth NM (Jutland)
Sub Lt	RNS	Hampshire	-	Wilton Place	1	Fane & Ina	05.06.1916	22	Portsmouth NM
Able Seaman	RNS	Invincible	J/13783	College Green	5	William J & Emma V	31.05.1916	21	Plymouth NM (Jutland)
Fireman	MM	Hare	-	Clarence Place	32	Michael & Mary (W) Brigid	14.12.1917	37	Tower Hill
Fireman	MM	Brufield	-	Wentworth Place	2	(W) Mrs.	30.03.1917	-	Tower Hill
Able Seaman	RNS	Defence	217405	Pembroke Cott.	28	John & Mary	31.05.1917	31	Plymouth NM (Jutland)
M'Shipman	RNS	Bulwark	-	Allsbury Park	-	Charles J Wilson	26.11.1914	15	Portsmouth NM (Exp)
Trimmer	MM	Eaglet	-	Townsend Street	122	Michael & Catherine	06.10.1918	39	Liverpool, Anfield Cemetery